CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2026 - Set 59/5/2

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. Choose the name of that political party which has Gandhian Socialism along with cultural nationalism as its ideology.

(A) Socialist Party
(B) Janata Party
(C) National Conference
(D) Bharatiya Janata Party

2. The government of which political party/alliance decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission?

(A) Indian National Congress
(B) National Front
(C) United Front
(D) Janata Party

3. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) P.C. Mahalanobis led a Five-Year Plan. (ii) K.N. Raj was involved in drafting the First Five-Year Plan. (iii) The 'Bombay Plan' was drafted. (iv) The Planning Commission was set up.

(A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
(B) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

4. 'NITI Aayog' came into existence on:

(A) 1st January, 2015
(B) 26th January, 2015
(C) 15th August, 2015
(D) 1st November, 2015

5. For Question number 5, 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): There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border of India in 1947. Reason (R): The planned transfer of the population had failed.

(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.

6. Who among the following advanced the 'Two-nation theory'?

(A) British Government
(B) Muslim League
(C) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
(D) Lord Mountbatten

7. Which one of the following is not a new source of threat to security?

(A) Terrorism
(B) War
(C) Poverty
(D) Migration

8. Choose the correct full form of the 'SALT' treaty from the options given below:

(A) Special Arms Limited Treaty
(B) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
(C) Secret Arms Limitation Treaty
(D) South Asia Local Treaty

9. Match the following correctly: 1. General Zia-ul-Haq, 2. Ziaur Rahman, 3. Rajapaksa, 4. Seven Party Alliance. (i) Bangladesh, (ii) Nepal, (iii) Pakistan, (iv) Sri Lanka.

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

10. For Question number 10, 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): In April 2006, there were massive countrywide pro-democracy protests in Nepal. Reason (R): In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government.

(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.

11. Who among the following was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985?

(A) Joseph Stalin
(B) Mikhail Gorbachev
(C) Leonid Brezhnev
(D) Nikita Khrushchev

12. Which one of the following was not a republic of the Soviet Union?

(A) Tajikistan
(B) Uzbekistan
(C) Afghanistan
(D) Azerbaijan

Section B

13. Explain any two immediate consequences of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in August 1990.

14. Explain any two factors that are helpful for globalisation.

15. Show the ideology of the Jana Sangh that makes it different from other parties.

16. Analyse any two reasons for resistance to globalisation in India.

17. Highlight any two features of the Communist Party of India (CPI) which were different from other parties at the time of independence.

18. Name any four principal organs of the United Nations.

Section C

19(a). Explain any two major reasons for the split in the Congress party after the 1967 elections.

OR

19(b). Explain any four reasons for the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi before the fifth general elections.

20. Describe any four steps suggested by the heads of all the member states in 2005, to be taken to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

21. Highlight any four choices available to a state when its security is threatened by a possible war.

22(a). "Indo-Russian relations are embedded in the history of trust and common interests." Support the statement with four examples.

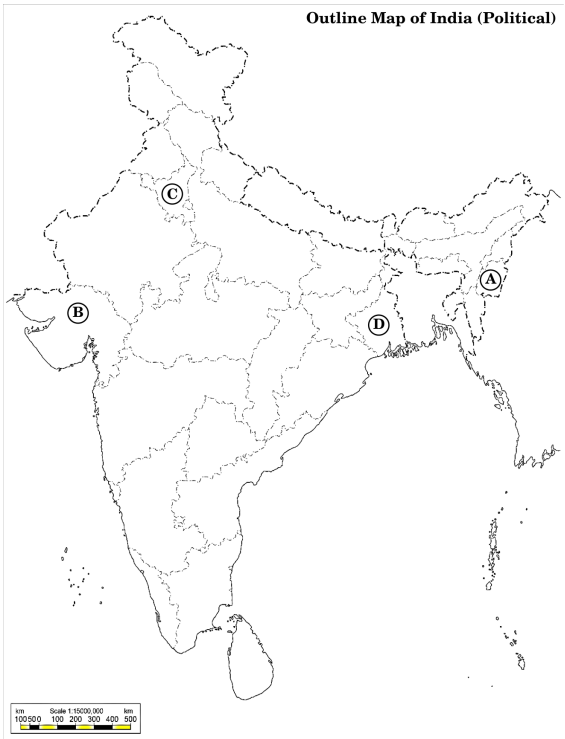
OR

22(b). Soviet system was to ensure the welfare of the people." Support the statement with four examples.

23. "The Emergency declared in 1975, and the period around it was a period of constitutional crisis." Support this statement with two examples.

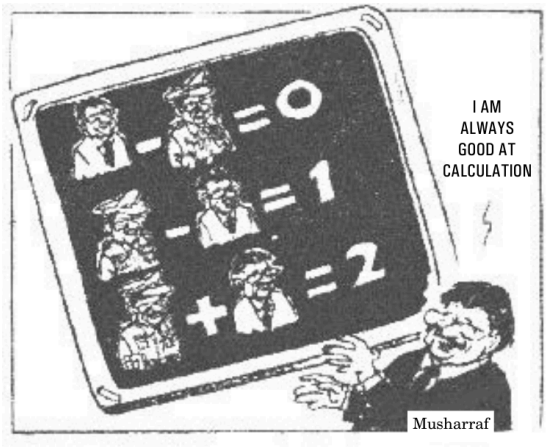
Section D

24. 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 which was bifurcated between India and Pakistan at the time of the partition. (ii) The state which was created in 1966. (iii) The state to which the first Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel belonged. (iv) The state to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged.



24-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Name the first Home Minister of India. (ii) In which year was Andhra state formed after independence? (iii) Name the theory that led to the partition of British India. (iv) In which year was the Jharkhand state created?

25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it: Note: The man shown in the suit is President Musharraf and the same man shown in the cap is General Musharraf. On the basis of politics in Pakistan, answer the following questions. (i) What message is given by the uppermost equation? Explain. (ii) Explain the message given by the middle line. (iii) Explain the message given by the lowest line. (iv) Highlight the message conveyed by the whole cartoon.



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the first military ruler of Pakistan. (ii) In which year did Bangladesh come into existence? (iii) Name the leader who formed an elected government in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977. (iv) Name the regional organisation of South Asian countries.

26. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: "The defeat of the Congress party in 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It did not, however, mean the emergence of any other single party to fill in its place. Thus, began an era of multi-party system, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming the alliances."

26(i). In which year did the Congress party face a setback for the first time and lose power in some states?

(A) 1962
(B) 1967
(C) 1971
(D) 1977

26(ii). Which political party/alliance formed the first coalition government in December 1989?

(A) National Conference
(B) National Front
(C) Indian National Congress
(D) United Front

26(iii). Which one of the following regional parties never formed a government in any state?

(A) Bahujan Samaj Party
(B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
(C) Bharatiya Kranti Dal
(D) Shiromani Akali Dal

26(iv). Which party was the largest party in the Lok Sabha after the 1989 elections?

(A) National Front
(B) Indian National Congress
(C) Bharatiya Janata Party
(D) Janata Party

Section E

27(a). Explain any three reasons that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.

OR

27(b). Explain any three important features of India's Nuclear Policy.

28(a). Explain any four environmental issues that have become the concern of global politics.

OR

28(b). Explain India's role in protecting the environment from degradation.

29(a). Analyse any four decisions made by the Chinese leadership that led to the rise of the Chinese economy.

OR

29(b). Analyse any four reasons that make the European Union an influential regional organisation.

30(a). "Regional movements in different parts of India exemplify its diversity and faith in democracy." Support the statement with three examples.

OR

30(b). Analyse the impact of major political developments in the State of Punjab.

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