CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2026 - Set 59/7/3 - Compartment

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 process of transition in Russia from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system is known as:

(A) Russian Revolution
(B) Shock Therapy
(C) Warsaw Pact
(D) Disintegration

2. Match the events given in Column A correctly with their respective years given in Column B. Column A: 1. The Berlin Wall was broken, 2. Indo-Russia strategic agreement, 3. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 4. Disintegration of the Soviet Union. Column B: (i) 1991, (ii) 1989, (iii) 2001, (iv) 1979.

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

3. 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 options given below: Assertion (A): The King of Nepal was forced to restore the House of Representatives, which had been dissolved in 2002. Reason (R): Nepal had been a Hindu kingdom in the past.

(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.

4. Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) General Musharraf got himself elected as the President of Pakistan. (ii) Bangladesh emerged as a new country. (iii) Nepal got democracy. (iv) The LTTE was vanquished.

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

5. Which one of the following countries is not a member of ASEAN?

(A) Indonesia (B) Sri Lanka

(C) Singapore (D) Thailand

6. How many stars are there on the European Union flag?

(A) 8 (B) 10

(C) 12 (D) 14

7. Who amongst the following worked as Prime Minister of India for the longest period?

(A) P.V. Narasimha Rao (B) V.P. Singh

(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (D) Manmohan Singh

8. Match the following correctly: 1. The Government of 2019, 2. Implementation of the Recommendations of Mandal Commission, 3. Gandhian Socialism, 4. New Economic Reforms. (i) BJP, (ii) NDA, (iii) National Front, (iv) PV Narasimha Rao.

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

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

9. Which one of the following ideas was never a part of planning in the early phase?

(A) Cooperative farming (B) Self-sufficiency

(C) Capitalism (D) Five-Year plans

10. Choose the name of the plan drafted by a section of the big industrialists in 1944 for setting up a planned economy in India.

(A) Grand Plan (B) Bombay Plan

(C) Economic Plan (D) Development Plan

11. Choose from the following, the name of the Communist leader from Kerala who was also a Member of Parliament in 1952.

(A) P.C. Joshi (B) Ajay Ghosh

(C) P. Sundarayya (D) A.K. Gopalan

12. Who amongst the following leaders was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?

(A) Deendayal Upadhyaya (B) Balraj Madhok

(C) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Section B

13. Explain the meaning of 'Kyoto Protocol'.

14. Highlight the name and structure of the regional association formed for mutual cooperation among the South Asian countries.

15. Highlight any two principles of the Indian foreign policy.

16. Name any four countries of South Asia.

17. Explain the nature of Congress dominance in India during the initial years of independence.

18. Describe the reason and purpose of the Dravidian Movement.

Section C

19(a). Analyse any two consequences of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

19(b). Analyse any two reasons for the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi immediately after the 1971 elections.

20. Explain the four flows which are important features of globalisation.

21. State any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

22. Why did the Janata Party fail to provide a stable government after the 1977 elections? Explain with reasons.

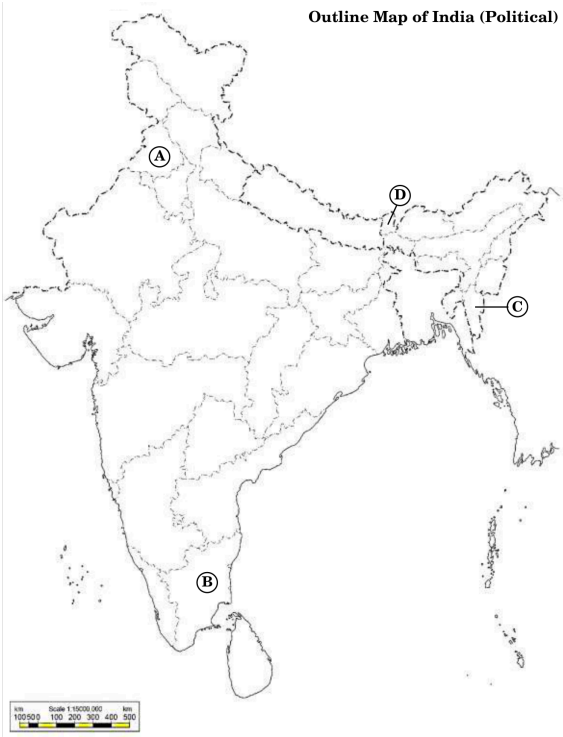
23(a). Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become a part of global politics.

OR

23(b). Highlight any two outcomes of the Rio Summit held in 1992.

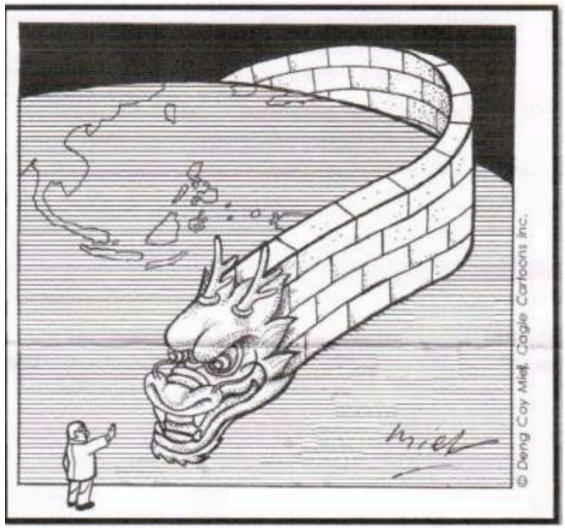
Section D

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 alphabet given in the map, as per the following format: (i) The state which witnessed the Dravidian movement. (ii) The state to which Sant Harchand Singh Longowal belonged. (iii) The state which had Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa as its popular leader. (iv) The state which witnessed a secessionist movement under the leadership of Laldenga.



24-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (24.1) Name the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir who took over in March 1948 after its merger with India. (24.2) Name the leader who had signed the Punjab Accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1985. (24.3) Name the founder of the Mizo National Front. (24.4) Name any two states of the North East.

25. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions based on it: (i) Which country is being depicted by the wall and dragon shown in the cartoon? (ii) What does the face of the dragon express to the world? (iii) Explain the message conveyed by this cartoon.



25-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (25.1) To which country do the popular brands like Sony, Canon and Suzuki belong? (25.2) To which country is the phrase 'Miracle on the Han River' related? (25.3) The Red Book is related to which leader of China? (25.4) Which one member country of the European Union is a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

26. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it: “The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, exercised a profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic growth. Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through his foreign policy.”

26(i). Choose the name of the first Foreign Minister of India.

(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai

26(ii). Which one of the following was not a principle of India's foreign policy?

(A) Non-alignment
(B) Panchsheel
(C) Respect for the United Nations
(D) Capitalism

26(iii). Which political party was in favour of a pro-US foreign policy?

(A) Indian National Congress Party
(B) Communist Party of India
(C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(D) Socialist Party

26(iv). In which of the following cities was the first NAM summit held?

(A) New Delhi
(B) Cairo
(C) Belgrade
(D) Jakarta

Section E

27(a). Justify the claim of India to have permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

OR

27(b). "The United Nations has failed in preventing wars and related miseries." Justify the statement with three examples.

28(a). Describe any three challenges faced by India just after its independence.

OR

28(b). Describe the process and approach adopted by the interim government to bring all the princely states into the Indian Union.

29(a). "The Non-traditional Notion of Security is all about Human Security." Explain.

OR

29(b). Explain any four components of India's present security strategy.

30(a). Explain the growing consensus and broad agreement that has emerged in India among most political parties.

OR

30(b). Explain any three significant political changes that have occurred during the National Democratic Alliance rule since 2014.

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