CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2025 - Set 59/2/3

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 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: Statement-I: There were sections of Soviet society which felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with his methods. Statement-II: Communist Party and those who were served by the system felt that their power and privileges were eroding and Gorbachev was moving too quickly.

(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. Which leader played an important role in the disintegration and coup against Soviet Union?

(A) Boris Yeltsin
(B) Nikita Khrushchev
(C) John F. Kennedy
(D) Joseph Stalin

3. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as correct answer: Assertion (A): The government suspended the freedom of press and implemented press censorship during emergency in 1975. Reason (R): Newspapers protested against censorship by showing the cartoons only.

(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.
(D) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.

4. On which one of the following basis was emergency declared in 1975?

(A) Internal disturbances
(B) External threat
(C) Armed rebellion
(D) External Aggression

5. Choose the correct statement about India's nuclear policy from the statements given below:

(A) India's nuclear programme was started in 1952 under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
(B) India was in support of the NPT.
(C) Now India has made it clear that the policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.
(D) Nehru was not against nuclear weapons.

6. Which political party won 16 Lok Sabha seats and was at second place in the first General Election of India?

(A) Communist Party of India
(B) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(C) Socialist Party
(D) Swatantra Party

7. Choose the correct full form of the EVM.

(A) Electric Voting Machine
(B) Easy Voting Machine
(C) Electronic Voting Machine
(D) Election Voting Machine

8. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks: Indira Gandhi and Z.A. Bhutto signed _____ agreement in the year _____.

(A) War, 1971
(B) Peace, 1971
(C) Shimla, 1971
(D) Shimla, 1972

9. Match the terms given in Column-A correctly with Column-B and choose the correct answer from the codes given below: Column-A: (a) Balance of Power; (b) Disarmament; (c) Migration; (d) Freedom from threats. Column-B:

(i) Giving up certain types of weapons;

(ii) Security;

(iii) Traditional security;

(iv) New source of threat.

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

10. Arrange the following in chronological order of their happening:

(i) India-China War;

(ii) India's first test of a nuclear device;

(iii) Terrorists attack on World Trade Centre in America;

(iv) The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Choose the correct option:

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

11. Which one among the following agreements was to cut the green house gas emissions?

(A) Antarctic Treaty
(B) Kyoto Protocol
(C) Montreal Protocol
(D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol

12. Agenda-21 contains a list of _____.

(A) global commons
(B) development practices
(C) polluting practices
(D) developed countries

Section B

13. State any two major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership in the 1970s.

14. Analyse the Congress Party as an ideological coalition.

15. Explain any two reasons for the split in the Janata Party in 1979.

16. Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich countries at the global level.

17. Explain any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan.

18. State any two methods of Traditional Security.

Section C

19(a). Explain any two reasons for the beginning of a long phase of coalition politics in India since 1989.

OR

19(b). Explain the role of 'Other Backward Classes' in the Indian politics.

20. Analyse any four reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

21(a). Analyse the basis of projecting China to overtake the US America to become the world's largest economy.

OR

21(b). "While the Chinese economy has improved, not everyone in China received the benefits of the reforms." Analyse any two reasons for this.

22. Describe the impact of globalisation on the Indian culture.

23. Highlight any four Directive Principles of State Policy that have been included in the Constitution of India for International peace and security.

Section D

24.



Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow: (The given cartoon is about USA's invasion on a Gulf Country.)

24(1). Which one of the following is the most important resource in global strategy?

(A) Water
(B) Oil
(C) Land
(D) Automobile

24(2). Which of the following regions accounts for about 30% of global oil production?

(A) Europe
(B) China
(C) Gulf Region
(D) Japan

24(3). Which Gulf country was invaded by US America?

(A) Iraq
(B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Kuwait
(D) Iran

24(4). What was the objective of the United States of America to attack the Gulf country?

(A) To get control on the oil resources
(B) To get the territory of a country
(C) To establish its army headquarters
(D) To stop USSR from entering this region

24-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

(i) Name the largest oil producer country.

(ii) Which region produces 30% of the total oil produced in the world?

(iii) Which Gulf country was invaded by USA?

(iv) Explain the objective of the US to attack the Gulf country.

25. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics. The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) came as a surprise to the other republics, especially to the Central Asian ones.

25(1). Which ideology was adopted by the post-Soviet countries?

(A) Socialist
(B) Capitalist and Democratic
(C) Communist
(D) Democratic

25(2). Which republic among the following became the successor of the Soviet Union?

(A) Belarus
(B) Ukraine
(C) Commonwealth of Independent States
(D) Russia

25(3). Which one of the following is a Central Asian country?

(A) Chechnya
(B) Dagestan
(C) Tajikistan
(D) Czechoslovakia

25(4). Which part of Soviet Union had vast hydrocarbon resources?

(A) Eastern Europe
(B) Central Asian Republics
(C) Yugoslavia
(D) Czechoslovakia

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 the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

Answer format: serial number of the information used, concerned alphabet in the map, and name of the state.

Information no.	Map letter	State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(i) The state, where the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi took place.

(ii) The state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister.

(iii) The state where UPA won the majority of seats in Lok Sabha elections in 2004.

(iv) The state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections.

26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Name the following:

(i) Name the state where Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated.

(ii) Name the state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister.

(iii) Name the state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections.

(iv) Name the alliance that formed government at the centre in 1989.

Section E

27(a). Describe any three circumstances under which the State Reorganisation Commission was constituted.

OR

27(b). Describe the circumstances and events that led to Manipur's accession to India in 1949.

28(a). Explain any two commonalities and two differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences.

OR

28(b). Explain any two issues of co-operation and two issues of confrontation between India and Bangladesh.

29(a). Analyse any three reasons for the disturbance and unrest in Kashmir.

OR

29(b). Suggest any three measures to maintain peace in Jammu and Kashmir.

30(a). Explain the importance of International organisations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.

OR

30(b). Explain any four changes that have occurred after the Cold War and have affected the realities of the world politics.

- End of Question Paper -