CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2025 - Set 59/4/3

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 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. Globalisation is related to the flow of which of the following?

(A) Rivers
(B) Ideas
(C) Air
(D) Pollution

2. For Question number 2, 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): Resistance to globalisation in India has come from Trade Unions and workforce representing farmers' interests. Reason (R): Multinational Corporations have damaged the interests of small scale industries and agriculture.

(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.

3. Choose the country which is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

(A) China
(B) Russia
(C) Japan
(D) United Kingdom

4. Which one of the following is not an organ of the United Nations Organization?

(A) Security Council
(B) General Assembly
(C) Secretariat
(D) UNESCO

5. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that Soviet Union was disbanded; (ii) Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union; (iii) Soviet Revolution in Russia; (iv) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement was made. Choose the correct option:

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

6. Which one of the following statements about the 'Soviet System' is not true?

(A) A minimum standard of living ensured for all citizens
(B) Subsidised health services
(C) Private ownership of industries and land
(D) Provision of welfare schemes

7. Choose the correct name of the alliance made by the Indian National Congress in the elections of 2004.

(A) National Democratic Alliance
(B) United Progressive Alliance
(C) National Front
(D) United Front

8. During the tenure of which Prime Minister were the new economic reforms started?

(A) V.P. Singh
(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(C) Rajiv Gandhi
(D) I.K. Gujral

9. One of the basic aims of the planners in the initial years was to _____.

(A) Raise the level of national income
(B) Raise the military power of the country
(C) Raise the political awareness
(D) Raise the standard of education

10. Choose the correct statement about 'Planning Commission':

(A) It had a constitutional status.
(B) Planning Commission was set up in 1952.
(C) Its recommendations were binding on the State Governments.
(D) It had an advisory role to make recommendations.

11. Which one of the following political leaders belonged to the Communist Party of India?

(A) C. Rajagopalachari
(B) A.K. Gopalan
(C) Acharya Narendra Dev
(D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

12. In which year were the first General Elections held in India?

(A) 1948
(B) 1949
(C) 1950
(D) 1952

Section B

13. Name any four countries of South Asia.

14. Explain any two political consequences of Globalisation.

15. Define the Indigenous people.

16. What change did the Communist Party of India (CPI) make in its position in 1951 just before the first General Elections and what was the result of this change?

17. Assess the result of Secessionist Movement in Mizoram.

18. Analyse the impact of Chinese invasion on India in 1962.

Section C

19(a). State any four steps that the heads of all the member countries had decided to take in September 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

OR

19(b). State any four changes that have occurred in the world after the end of the Cold War.

20. Was Shock therapy necessary for making a transition from Socialist economy to Capitalist economy? Support your answer with two arguments.

21. Explain any four steps taken by the Indian government for the protection of the environment.

22. Analyse any two reasons for considering the fourth General Elections, 1967, as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.

23(a). Explain any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.

OR

23(b). Explain any two reasons that the government gave for imposing national emergency in 1975.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: “Tibet is one of the major issues that historically caused tension between India and China. From time to time in history, China had claimed administrative control over Tibet and from time to time, Tibet was independent too. In 1950, China took over the control of Tibet. Large sections of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover. The Tibetan leader accompanied the Chinese Premier during his official visit to India in 1956.”

24(i). Where is the plateau of Tibet situated?

(A) Central Asia (B) East Asia
(C) In the East of China (D) In the West of India

24(ii). Choose the name of the Chinese leader that came to India in 1956 as the Chinese Premier.

(A) Mao (B) Dalai Lama
(C) Zhou Enlai (D) Hu-Zintao

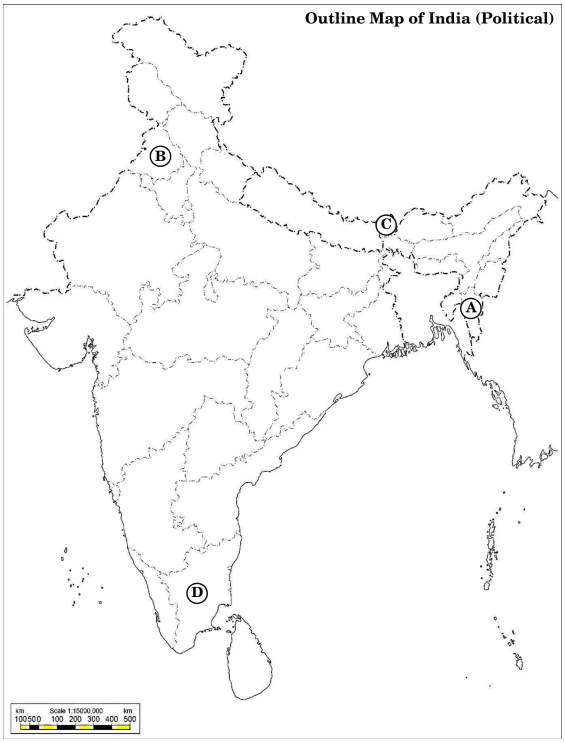
24(iii). In which year was the 'Panchsheel agreement' signed between India and China?

(A) 1952 (B) 1953
(C) 1954 (D) 1955

24(iv). From which country did Dalai Lama ask for asylum?

(A) Nepal (B) Bhutan
(C) India (D) China

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 related to Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord (ii) The State which merged with India in May 1975 (iii) The State to which social reformer E.V. Ramasami belonged (iv) The State to which Chief Minister Laldenga belonged



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the state to which the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was related. (ii) Name the state which joined the Union of India in May 1975. (iii) Which state did Chief Minister Laldenga belong to? (iv) Name the state to which social reformer E.V. Ramasami belonged.

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



26(i). Which community is being represented by the 'Lion' sitting on the one end of the stick?

(A) Buddhists (B) Christians
(C) Sinhalas (D) Tamils

26(ii). What is the meaning of 'LTTE' written on the Tiger shown in the cartoon?

(A) Liberation Tigers of the Eelam (B) Liberation Tamils of the Eelam
(C) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (D) Liberty Tigers of Tamil Eelam

26(iii). Which community in Sri Lanka had felt discriminated?

(A) Tamils (B) Sinhalas
(C) Buddhists (D) Christians

26(iv). Which problem is being depicted by the cartoon?

(A) Economic imbalance (B) Political instability
(C) Regional conflict (D) Ethnic conflict

26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the two important communities of Sri Lanka. (ii) What was the main issue of conflict between these two communities? Explain. (iii) How did India help Sri Lanka to maintain peace? (iv) Name the two countries that tried to bring the warring groups back to negotiations in Sri Lanka.

Section E

27(a). State any four reasons for considering Japan as an alternate centre of power.

OR

27(b). State any four issues of dispute between India and China.

28(a). "On many crucial issues, a broad agreement has emerged among most political parties in India." Support the statement with any three examples.

OR

28(b). "The decision of the National Front government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission helped in shaping the politics of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)." Support the statement with three examples or arguments.

29(a). Describe the process of reorganisation of states in India after 1952.

OR

29(b). Describe the process that was adopted to make the partition of British India in 1947 as per the Two-Nation theory.

30(a). Explain any three new sources of threats to non-traditional security.

OR

30(b). Explain any three components of traditional security policy.

- End of Question Paper -