CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2025 - Set 59/5/3

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. In which country was the first meeting of the World Social Forum (WSF) held in 2001?

(A) Brazil
(B) South Africa
(C) Japan
(D) Italy

2. Which one of the following options is not a cause of globalisation?

(A) Flow of capital
(B) Technological advancement
(C) Poverty of the underdeveloped countries
(D) Flow of ideas

3. For Question number 3, 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): Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, Bird Flu and Coronavirus are the new threats to security. Reason (R): Security goes beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats affecting the human life.

(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. Match the terms with their meaning: (a) Terrorism : (i) Coalition of countries; (b) Disarmament : (ii) Political violence; (c) Alliance : (iii) Absence of threats; (d) Security : (iv) Giving up certain kind of weapons. Options:

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

5. Which one of the following was the third largest economy of the world in 2017?

(A) Germany
(B) France
(C) South Korea
(D) Japan

6. Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Formation of the European Economic Community; (ii) Establishment of ASEAN; (iii) Privatisation of Agriculture in China; (iv) India's war with China. Choose the correct option:

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

7. Which one of the following political parties embraced 'Gandhian Socialism' as its ideology?

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

8. 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

9. Who among the following was the Chairperson of the Planning Commission?

(A) President of India
(B) Prime Minister of India
(C) Minister of Planning
(D) Home Minister

10. Which one of the following is the correct full form of NITI Aayog?

(A) National Institute of Technological Innovation
(B) National Institution for Transforming India
(C) New Institution of Technology and Information
(D) National Institute of Training India

11. Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?

(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
(C) Balraj Madhok
(D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

12. Choose the name of the political party that ruled Jammu and Kashmir from 1952 to 1957.

(A) Indian National Congress
(B) National Conference
(C) Swatantra Party
(D) People's Democratic Front

Section B

13. How has globalisation impacted the markets near you? Show with the help of any two examples.

14. In which country was the Kyoto Protocol signed? Name any two countries which were exempted from the Protocol.

15. Explain the 'Two-Nation theory' as advanced by the Muslim League.

16. Assess the democratic approach adopted in India in view of the regional aspirations.

17. Explain any two reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections.

18. Highlight any one basic difference between the democracy in Sri Lanka and the democracy in India.

Section C

19. Explain the geo-politics of resources with the help of the example of 'water' as a crucial resource.

20. Explain any two new sources of threat to Non-traditional Security.

21(a). Describe any two events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

21(b). Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to eradicate poverty (Garibi Hatao) in India.

22(a). Analyse the relations between India and Bangladesh.

OR

22(b). Analyse the process of transition from monarchy to democracy in Nepal.

23. Analyse any two reasons for the unrest in Punjab from 1967 to 1980.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: "For the first time since independence, the Congress Party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 seats in the Lok Sabha. It was a massive electoral wave against the Congress in North India. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab."

24(i). The above passage refers to which general elections to the Lok Sabha?

(A) 4th (B) 5th
(C) 6th (D) 7th

24(ii). For how many total seats of the Lok Sabha are the elections held?

(A) 540 (B) 541
(C) 542 (D) 543

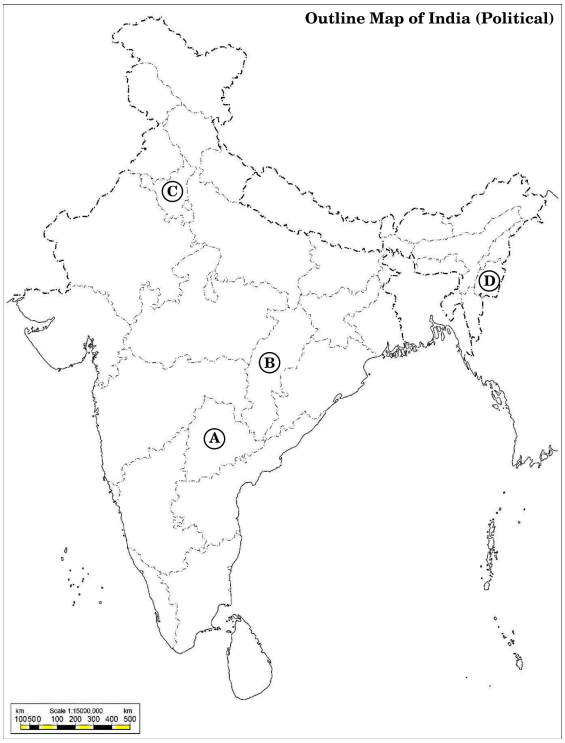
24(iii). Who among the following was the Deputy Prime Minister of India after the victory of the Janata Party?

(A) Ch. Charan Singh (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(C) L.K. Advani (D) Chandra Shekhar

24(iv). Name the state from where the Congress Party could win only one seat in the above said elections.

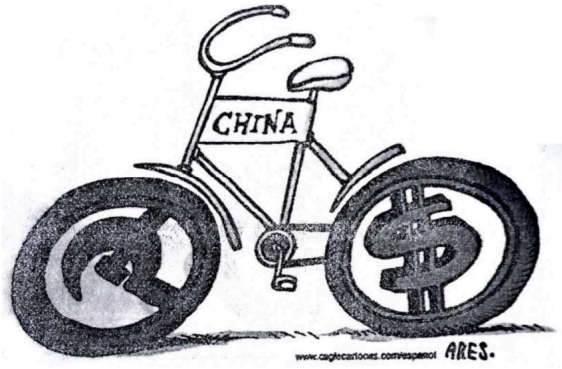
(A) Gujarat (B) West Bengal
(C) Rajasthan (D) Jammu and Kashmir

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 to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged (ii) The State which was created in 1966 (iii) The State which earlier was a part of Madhya Pradesh (iv) The State which was created in June 2014



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the state that was carved out of Madhya Pradesh. (ii) Name the state to which Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh belonged. (iii) Name the first Home Minister of India. (iv) Name any two princely states that initially were not ready to become a part of the Union of India.

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



26(i). Which one of the following is the valid reason to choose 'cycle' to represent China?

(A) China is the largest user of cycles in the world.
(B) It is the symbol of Communist Party of China.
(C) It shows poverty in China.
(D) Popularity of cycling as a sport in China.

26(ii). What does the dollar in the rear wheel of the cycle depict?

(A) The influence of the US economy on China
(B) Fifty percent partnership of the two
(C) Dependence of China on US economy
(D) Economic aid to China by US

26(iii). Which form of economy was popular initially in China?

(A) Capitalist
(B) Liberal
(C) Socialist
(D) Mixed

26(iv). Which one of the following option is the most appropriate message given by the cartoon?

(A) China is open only to US economy.
(B) China has established trade relations with US.
(C) China works only with European countries.
(D) China has adopted dollar as its currency.

26-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name any two countries that share their borders with China. (ii) Name the leader of China who announced the 'Open door' policy. (iii) In which year was the privatisation of industries adopted in China? (iv) Name any one symbol associated with China.

Section E

27(a). Describe any four political developments in India that took place between 1988 to 1993.

OR

27(b). Describe any four consequences of the 'Era of Coalition governments' starting from 1989 to 2004.

28(a). Explain the three basis on which India justifies its claim to be a permanent member of the Security Council.

OR

28(b). Explain the need for an international organisation like the United Nations.

29(a). Describe Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's role in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.

OR

29(b). Describe any three of the Directive Principles of State Policy for the promotion of international peace and security.

30(a). Examine any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

OR

30(b). Examine any three reasons for the friendly and cooperative relations between India and Russia after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

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