CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2025 - Set 59/6/1

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. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (i) Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of the Communist Party; (ii) Socialist Revolution in Russia; (iii) The Berlin Wall was broken by the people; (iv) Disintegration of the USSR. Choose the correct option:

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

2. Choose the group of three Republics of the USSR which declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

(A) Russia, Tajikistan, Belarus
(B) Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia
(C) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus
(D) Armenia, Georgia, Belarus

3. Given below are two statements: Statement I: United Nations was established in 1945. Statement II: United Nations was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(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.

4. Which of the following is not considered as an agency of the UNO?

(A) World Health Organisation (WHO)
(B) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
(C) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
(D) World Trade Organisation (WTO)

5. Who among the following Prime Ministers radically changed the direction of the Indian economy?

(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Chandra Shekhar
(C) V.P. Singh
(D) P.V. Narsimha Rao

6. For Question number 6, 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): The first challenge after getting independence was to keep India united. Reason (R): India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister, Sardar Patel played an important role in the unification of India.

(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 false, but Reason (R) is true.

(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

7. Which one of the following has hosted the world's largest number of displaced people?

(A) Middle East and North Africa

(B) Africa

(C) Europe

(D) Asia and Pacific

8. On the basis of which language was Andhra Pradesh formed?

(A) Telugu

(B) Malayalam

(C) Tamil

(D) Kannada

9. On which date was the Constitution of India adopted?

(A) 24th November, 1949

(B) 26th November, 1949

(C) 24th January, 1950

(D) 26th January, 1950

10. Which one of the following statements is not true about the Bharatiya Jana Sangh?

(A) Reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.

(B) Hindi should be the official language of India.

(C) It advocated that India should develop nuclear weapons.

(D) It advocated limited cooperation with the Congress.

11. Choose the name of the Prime Minister who led the National Front Government in 1989.

(A) Chandra Shekhar

(B) V.P. Singh

(C) P.V. Narsimha Rao

(D) H.D. Deve Gowda

12. Which one among the following is not an example of Arms Control?

(A) Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

(B) Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT II)

(C) Military Alliance

(D) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)

Section B

13. Did the First Five Year Plan help in the development of India? Support your opinion with the help of two examples.

14. Why is the European Union considered an effective regional organisation? Write any two reasons.

15. Suggest any two measures to deal with health epidemics as a new threat to security.

16. Explain the traditional notion of security.

17. Describe any two features of India's foreign policy.

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

Section C

19. Explain any two reasons that led to the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha in 1980.

20. Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhi in reducing communal tension and violence which erupted in some parts of the country at the time of partition.

21. Explain any two major causes of globalisation.

22(a). Explain the contribution of any two Non-Governmental Organisations working for the protection of human rights in the world.

OR

22(b). Explain the contribution of any two international organisations working for human development and international trade.

23(a). "After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Indo-Russian relations are gaining new heights." Support the statement with any four examples.

OR

23(b). "After the Second World War, the Soviet Union was considered a superpower of the world." Support the statement with any four arguments.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: India advocated non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach. This was a difficult balancing act and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect. In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion. But in the same year when the USSR invaded Hungary, India did not join its public condemnation. Despite such a situation, by and large India did take an independent stand on various international issues and could get aid and assistance from members of both the blocs.

24(i). Who among the following leaders had played a crucial role in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose

24(ii). In which city was the first summit of NAM held in September 1961?

(A) New Delhi
(B) Belgrade
(C) Cairo (Kahira)
(D) Bombay (Mumbai)

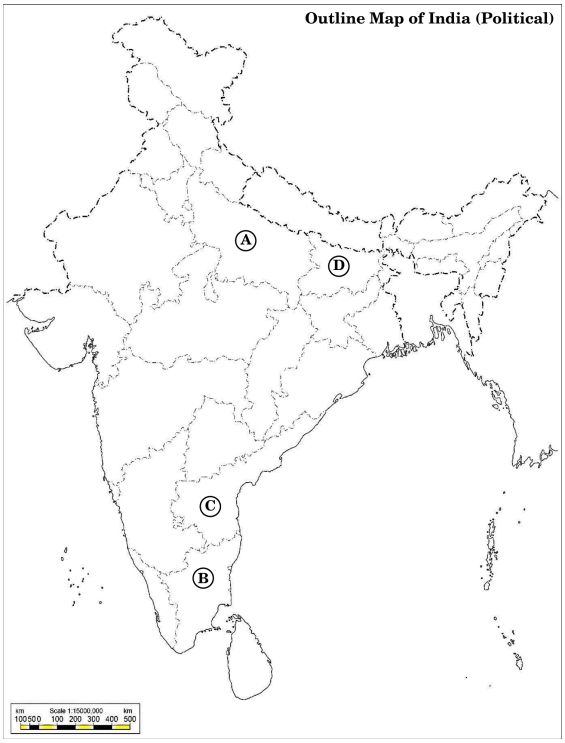
24(iii). Identify the two blocs from whom India wanted to keep a distance.

(A) USA and France
(B) USSR and France
(C) USA and USSR
(D) USA and China

24(iv). Which one of the following countries was a supporter of the Non-Aligned Movement?

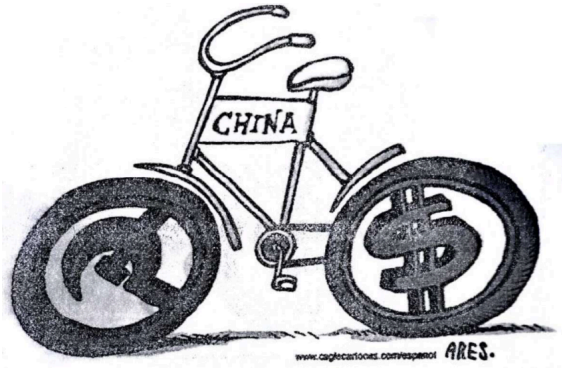
(A) Pakistan
(B) China
(C) Japan
(D) Egypt

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 where K. Kamaraj was Chief Minister and introduced Mid-day Meal Scheme for school children. (ii) The state associated with Karpoori Thakur who introduced reservations for the Backward Classes. (iii) The state where V.V. Giri was a renowned labour leader. (iv) The state related to Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.



25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) Name the second Prime Minister of India. (ii) In which year was the fourth General Election held in India? (iii) Name the President who was elected in 1969. (iv) In how many states was the Congress Party not able to win the majority in 1967 elections?

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 one founder member of ASEAN. (ii) In which year was the European Union established? (iii) Name the country which ended its economic isolation by establishing relations with the United States of America. (iv) The economy of which country is the third largest economy in the world?

Section E

27(a). Describe any two areas of cooperation and any two areas of conflict among the member countries of the SAARC.

OR

27(b). Describe any three events that show that people of all the South Asian countries want to have democracy in their country.

28(a). "Despite common but differentiated responsibilities, the environmental problems are increasing day-by-day challenging human existence." Analyse any four reasons responsible for this situation.

OR

28(b). Assess India's role to protect the global environment on the basis of any four steps taken by it.

29(a). Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985.

OR

29(b). Analyse any three reasons for the unrest and violence in Punjab from 1967 to 1985.

30(a). Describe any four new trends of Indian politics that can be noticed during the decade of 1990s.

OR

30(b). Describe any four developments after 1989 that had a long lasting impact on Indian politics.

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