CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2025 - Set 59/7/2

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. Who among the following had created the Indian National Army (INA) during the Second World War?

(A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2. Before which Lok Sabha elections was the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' given?

(A) 3rd
(B) 4th
(C) 5th
(D) 6th

3. Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Indo-China War; (ii) Establishment of Bangladesh; (iii) First summit of the NAM; (iv) Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat. Choose the correct option:

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

4. Who among the following was associated with the preparation of the draft of the First Year Plan?

(A) K.N. Raj
(B) P.C. Mahalanobis
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Charan Singh

5. In India, the resistance to globalization has not come from:

(A) Left wing
(B) Right wing
(C) Trade unions
(D) Multinational companies

6. Given below are two statements: Statement I: Globalization is a multidimensional concept. Statement II: Globalization leads to the rise of cultural homogenisation. 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.

7. Common resources denote the resources which are:

(A) Owned by everyone and shared by the community.
(B) Owned by everyone and not shared by the community.
(C) Not owned by anyone but rather shared by the community.
(D) Owned by none and shared by none.

8. Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below: List-I: 1. S. Nijalingappa; 2. K. Kamaraj; 3. Gaya Lal; 4. Karpoori Thakur. List-II: (i) Chief Minister of Madras (Tamil Nadu); (ii) Chief Minister of Mysore (Karnataka); (iii) Chief Minister of Bihar; (iv) Member of Legislative Assembly of Haryana. Codes:

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

9. For Question number 9, 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): Modernisation is associated with the ideas of growth, material progress and scientific rationality. Reason (R): The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog.

(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.

10. In which year did India sign and ratify the 1997 Kyoto Protocol?

(A) 2001
(B) 2002
(C) 2003
(D) 2004

11. The economy of South Korea was the _____ largest in the world in 2017.

(A) 5th
(B) 8th
(C) 11th
(D) 14th

12. In the ASEAN logo, the ten stalks of paddy (rice) represent the ten South-east Asian countries bound together in:

(A) Fraternity and Liberty
(B) Friendship and Solidarity
(C) Peace and Friendship
(D) Solidarity and Co-operation

Section B

13. Name any four Prime Ministers of India who ruled for less than a year.

14. Highlight any two reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections.

15. India and Pakistan relations seem to be a story of endemic conflict. Suggest any two measures to curb tensions between the two countries.

16. Describe the basic choices that any government has in responding to a threat of war.

17. How does globalization impact your life? Support your answer with the help of any two suitable examples.

18. Analyse the role of 'Syndicate' in the Congress Party during the later years of the sixties.

Section C

19(a). Describe any four contributions made by India to promote international peace and security.

OR

19(b). Describe any four important principles of India's foreign policy.

20. Why has cooperative security become important nowadays? How can it help to resolve issues of threats? Explain.

21. Describe the objectives and means of the student movement in Bihar under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan in 1974.

22(a). Explain the various economic policies adopted by China that led to the rise of its economy.

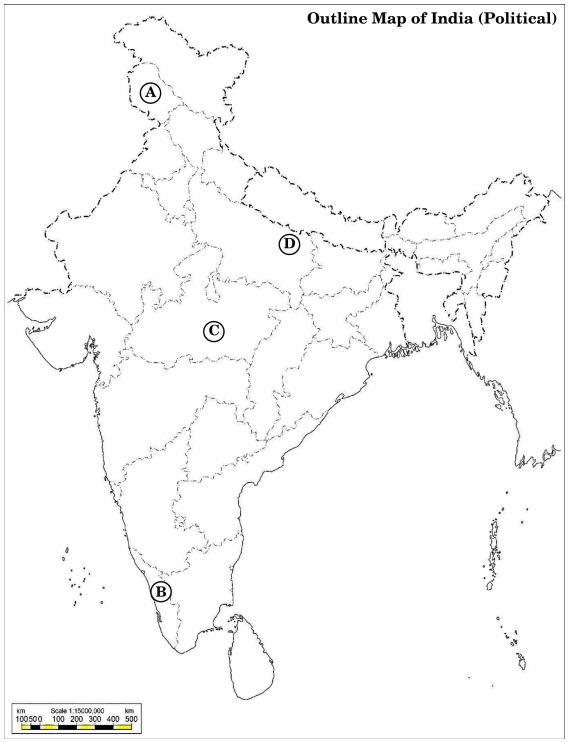
OR

22(b). Between the 1960s and the 1980s, South Korea emerged as an economic power in Asia which is termed as “Miracle on the Han River”. Explain any two reasons behind it.

23. Explain any two changes brought about in Indian politics by the coalition governments formed after 1989.

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 alphabets given in the map as per the following format: (i) The state associated with the communist leader A.K. Gopalan. (ii) The state to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, first Minister for Communications belonged. (iii) The state where Congress Party was dominant from 1952 to 1967. (iv) The state where National Conference came into power in 1952.



24-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (i) Name the founder of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh Party. (ii) In which year did the Communist Party of India split? (iii) Name the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution. (iv) Name any one North-Eastern State where the Congress Party was dominant from 1952 – 1967.

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



25(i). Which country has attacked any other country to have control on the 'Oil' resource?

(A) India
(B) Pakistan
(C) United States of America
(D) United Kingdom

25(ii). Which one of the following country is rich in the 'Oil' resource?

(A) Saudi Arbia
(B) Japan
(C) Italy
(D) Vietnam

25(iii). Which one of the following is an example of a war for getting control of the natural resources like oil?

(A) Indo-China War 1962
(B) Indo-Pak War 1971
(C) Gulf War
(D) Second World War

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

(A) Oil is an important resource for developed countries.
(B) Oil is cheap for making payment.
(C) Big powers can attack the small countries to grab oil resources.
(D) Oil producing countries need the help of big powers.

25-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question: (i) In which year was the Earth Summit held? (ii) Name the international agreement that targets to cut the greenhouse gas emissions. (iii) Name the region that accounts for 30 percent of global oil production. (iv) Which people in India are usually described as indigenous people?

26. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

26(i). SAFTA came into effect from:

(A) 1st January, 2004
(B) 1st January, 2005
(C) 1st January, 2006
(D) 1st January, 2007

26(ii). SAFTA is related to which one of the following regional organisations?

(A) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
(B) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
(C) European Union (EU)
(D) Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

26(iii). Which one of the following objective is true about the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA?

(A) To develop a sense of friendship and solidarity among its member nations.
(B) To allow free trade across the borders.
(C) To resolve cross-border issues with discussion.
(D) To challenge superpowers in the contemporary world.

26(iv). What among the following was promised by SAFTA?

(A) Formation of a free trade zone
(B) Formation of a peaceful environment
(C) Formation of a strong organisation
(D) Formation of a cultural organisation

Section E

27(a). How can Gorbachev's reforms be held responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991? Support your answer with three arguments.

OR

27(b). Analyse any three consequences of shock therapy.

28(a). Justify the need of an international organisation like the United Nations with the help of three examples.

OR

28(b). Justify the need of reforms in the United Nations with the help of three arguments.

29(a). Assess the reasons for the Dravidian Movement and its outcomes.

OR

29(b). Why is the period since 1980 known for the rise of regional aspirations? Assess India's response to these aspirations.

30(a). Explain any two reasons responsible for the establishment of the States Reorganization Commission and highlight the basis on which new states were created.

OR

30(b). Explain any three challenges which India faced at the time of independence.

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