CBSE Class 12 Political Science 2025 - Set 59/S/2 - Compartment

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. Which one of the following statements about 'NITI Aayog' is correct?

(A) It is a constitutional body.
(B) It is an international organisation.
(C) It was established on 1st January, 2015.
(D) It has been formed to frame education policy.

2. Complete the sentence with the correct option. The First Five Year Plan focused on _____.

(A) Agriculture
(B) Technology
(C) Industries
(D) Education

3. Match the given Leaders in Column 'A' with the Political Parties listed in Column 'B' and choose the correct option: Column 'A': (a) Deendayal Upadhyay (b) Ashok Mehta (c) Sardar Patel (d) A.K. Gopalan. Column 'B': (i) Communist Party of India (ii) Congress Party (iii) Socialist Party (iv) Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Options:

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

4. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
(C) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) C. Rajagopalachari

5. For Question number 5, 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 Central Government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing the boundaries of states. Reason (R): Many people were struggling for the formation of states on linguistic basis.

(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.

6. Identify the state which was created in 1952.

(A) Gujarat
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Goa
(D) Orissa

7. Which one of the following statements is true about globalisation?

(A) Globalisation was promoted by the United Nations.
(B) Globalisation is an economic phenomenon only.
(C) Globalisation is against the rich people.
(D) Globalisation is caused by advanced technology.

8. For Question number 8, 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 cultural consequences of globalisation are always negative. Reason (R): Sometimes globalisation enlarges our choice, and sometimes modifies our culture.

(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.

9. Which one of the following statements in not true about the 'World Bank'?

(A) It was created in 1944.
(B) It works for human development.
(C) It provides loans and grants to its member states.
(D) It encourages socialist economies.

10. Which one of the following is not an agency of the United Nations?

(A) UNICEF
(B) World Health Organisation
(C) Security Council
(D) UNESCO

11. Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Breaking down of the Berlin Wall (ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (iii) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement (iv) Disintegration of the Soviet Union. Choose the correct option:

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

12. Which one of the following countries is in Central Asia?

(A) Tajikistan
(B) Chechnya
(C) Yugoslavia
(D) Turkiye

Section B

13. Name any two Prime Ministers of India who were appointed as Prime Minister three times after 1989.

14. Why was Congress known as a rainbow-like social coalition? Explain.

15. Explain any two causes of globalisation.

16. Analyse the need of 'balance of power' as a component of traditional security.

17. Explain the term 'ASEAN Way'.

18. Explain any two effects of the Chinese invasion on India in 1962.

Section C

19(a). Explain any two features of the 'Policy of Non-alignment'.

OR

19(b). Explain the Nuclear Policy of India.

20. Describe any two objectives of the United Nations and name any four of its agencies.

21(a). Explain the meaning and purpose of Shock Therapy.

OR

21(b). Explain any four consequences of Shock Therapy.

22. "Non-traditional view of security is all about human security." Justify the statement with the help of two arguments.

23. Describe any two main reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

Section D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: “The opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi's resignation and organised a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds on 25 June 1975. Jayaprakash announced a nationwide satyagraha for her resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey “illegal and immoral orders.”

24(i). Which one of the following parties had not joined the demonstration led by Jayaprakash Narayan at Ramlila Ground on 25 June 1975?

(A) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(B) Bharatiya Lok Dal
(C) Socialist Party
(D) Indian National Congress

24(ii). Why were the parties asking for the resignation of Indira Gandhi?

(A) Indira Gandhi had changed her Cabinet.
(B) Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha was declared invalid by Allahabad High Court.
(C) Indira Gandhi had a conflict with Morarji Desai.
(D) Indira Gandhi had lost majority in the Lok Sabha.

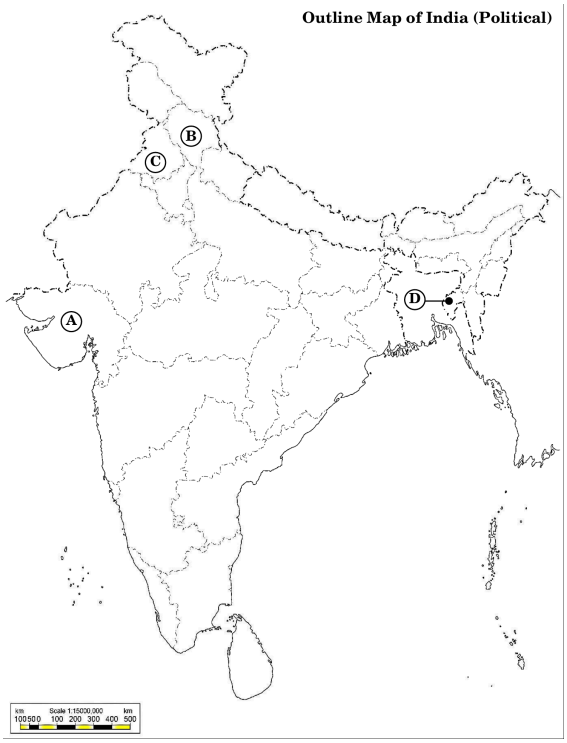
24(iii). What happened on 26 June 1975?

(A) Internal Emergency was declared.
(B) The Lok Sabha was dissolved.
(C) The Judges of the Allahabad High Court were transferred.
(D) The Home Minister of India resigned.

24(iv). Why had the mood of people turned against the Congress Party in 1975?

(A) The Congress was preparing for an early election.
(B) The Congress could not control terrorism.
(C) Indira Gandhi did not resign after the decision of the Allahabad High Court.
(D) The Congress Syndicate had become stronger.

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 which was divided during partition and one part remained with India. (ii) The state which was carved out of Assam. (iii) The state to which Sardar Patel belonged. (iv) The state which was created in 1966.



25-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (25.1) Name the state which was carved out of Assam in 1972. (25.2) Name the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. (25.3) How many princely states were in existence in India just before independence? (25.4) Name the leader who undertook fast unto death demanding a separate state of 'Andhra'.

26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (The following cartoon is related to China.)



26(i). What was contained in the Red Book shown in the cartoon?

26(ii). Who was Mao as shown in the cartoon?

26(iii). What two changes do you find in China from 'Then' to 'Now'?

26-VI. **For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:** (26.1) In which year did the inception of the 'People's Republic of China' take place? (26.2) Name the leader who led the Communist Revolution in China. (26.3) Name the Premier of China who proposed the four modernisations. (26.4) In which year was agriculture privatised in China?

Section E

27(a). Describe any three military rules in Pakistan with one event of that period along with the name of the military ruler.

OR

27(b). Describe any four important aspects of India's relations with Nepal.

28(a). Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam.

OR

28(b). Analyse any three issues of tension immediately after independence that posed a threat to the unity and integration of India.

29(a). Explain the principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" as an approach to environment.

OR

29(b). Explain any three international environmental movements to protect the environment from degradation.

30(a). Explain any four important political events of Indian politics between the period 1988 to 1998.

OR

30(b). Explain any four consequences of the implementation of Mandal Commission Report in 1990.

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