CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2025

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **36 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 3** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **4 to 15** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **16 to 21** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **22 to 28** are long answer type i

vii. **Section E** – questions number **29 to 36** are long answer type ii

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional

aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy-making process.

(1)

Which type of diversity is dominant in India?

(A)Social diversity

(B)Political diversity

(C)Cultural diversity

(D) Regional diversity.

[1 Marks]

(2)

Which period in India is seen as a period of grooming regional aspirations for autonomy?

(A) 1960s

(B)1970s

(C)1980s

(D)1990s

[1 Marks]

(3)

Which one of the following joined Indian Union in 1975?

(A)Goa (B) Sikkim

(C)Puducherry (D) An Island

[1 Marks]

(4)

How does democracy deal with the regional problems?

(A) Through regular negotiations

(B) Through strong steps

(C) Through elections

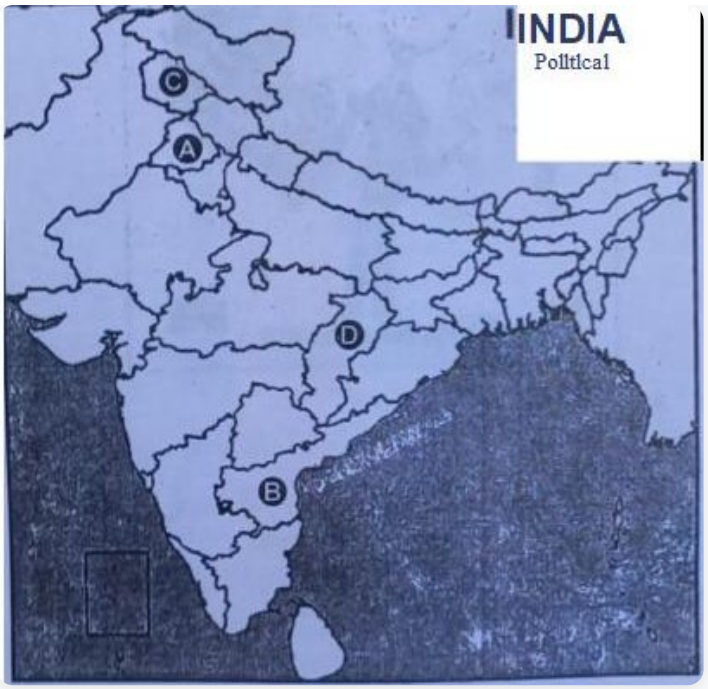
(D) Through economic measures.

[1 Marks]

Question 2.

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 numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows:

Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the States
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



(1) The State that was most affected by the partition of the country.

[1 Marks]

(2) The Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.

[1 Marks]

(3) The State carved out from Madhya Pradesh.

[1 Marks]

(4)

The State that was formed in 1952.

[1 Marks]

(5)

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of

(I) Name the Union Territory which earlier was a state

[1 Marks]

(6)

Name any one state that was most affected by the partition of the country.

[1 Marks]

(7)

Which state was carved out from Madhya Pradesh?

[1 Marks]

(8)

Which state was formed in 1952?

[1 Marks]

Question 3. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



(1)

Why is this cartoon not relevant today?

(A) UN has become more powerful.

(B) Many new powerful international organisations have emerged.

(C) Countries are not having faith in UN.

(D) Now many new centres of power have emerge.

[1 Marks]

(2)

What does the cartoon depict?

(A) Influence of UNO on the World

(B)Influence of USA on UNO

(C) Relevance of UNO

(D) Influence of USA on the World

[1 Marks]

(3)

What is the primary objective of UNO?

(A) To foster economic ties of the developed nations

(B)To promote international peace and co-operation

(C)To eradicate terrorism

(D)To promote health care

[1 Marks]

(4)

What message is given by the cartoon?

(A) If UN fails then the US can control the world by its military power

(B) Economic superiority of US

(C) Veto power of permanent members of UN

(D) US is the largest contributor to UN

[1 Marks]

(5)

Write full from of UNESCO.

[1 Marks]

(6)

State the reason for the formation of League of Nations.

[1 Marks]

(7)

How many member countries did sign on United Nations charter to set up United Nations?

[1 Marks]

(8)

Name the most visible public figure and the representative head of the United Nations.

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4.

Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.

Statement-II: The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory in 2006 when the king was forced to restore the House of representatives.

[1 Marks]

(A) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.

(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.

(C) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.

(D) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false.

Question 5. Which of the following events made the South Asian region a sudden focus of global attention after the Cold War period?

[1 Marks]

(A) Ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka

(B) Bangladesh War of 1971

(C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear powers

(D) Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan

Question 6.

Match the terms given in Column-A with Column-B and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

[1 Marks]

	Column-'A'		Column-'B'
I.	Human Rights Watch	1.	An organ of the United Nations
II.	International Monetary Fund	11.	An agency of the United Nations
III.	World Health Organisation	III.	An international organisation that oversees financial institutions
IV.	General Assembly	IV.	An international NGO

(A) I-iii, II-i, III-iv, IV-ii

(B) I-ii, II-iv, III-iii, IV-i

(C) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i

(D) I-iv, II-i, III-iii, IV-ii

Question 7.

Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:

I. The World Trade Organisation

II. World Bank

III. The International Atomic Energy Agency

IV. United Nations Organisation

[1 Marks]

(A) II, IV, III, I

(B) I, II, III, IV

(C) III, I, II, IV

(D) IV, II, III, I

Question 8.

Institutional safeguards to minimize the negative effects of globalization on those who are economically weak are known as:

[1 Marks]

(A) Social safety nets

(B) Welfare measures

(C) Voluntary services

(D) Economic liberalization

Question 9.

In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.

Assertion (A) : The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

Reason (R) : The state continues to discharge its essential functions and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)

(B) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrec

(C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.

(D) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)

Question 10. Which one among the following statements is not the objective of NITI Aayog?

[1 Marks]

(A) Serve as a think tank of the government both at the centre and state level.

(B) Provide a critical directional and strategic input to the development process of India.

(C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.

(D) Seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of the policies.

Question 11. Which statement among the following is correct about the planning ideology of the left wing?

[1 Marks]

(A) The Left supports a free-market economy.

(B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.

(C) They do not want unnecessary intervention of government in the economy.

(D) They advocate for progressive policies.

Question 12. Identify the main reason for the split in Congress Party in 1969.

[1 Marks]

(A) Change in the ideology of Congress Party.

(B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate.

(C) Opposition parties came together.

(D) Difference of opinion among the opposition parties.

Question 13.

Identify and choose the incorrect pair:

[1 Marks]

(A) (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

(B) (B) Indira Gandhi- Garibi Hatao

(C) (D) Grand Alliance - Formed by all Non-Congress Parties

(D) (C) Syndicate - A group of powerful opposition leaders

Question 14.

BJP led alliance of 2019 is known as

[1 Marks]

(A) United Progressive Alliance

(B) United Front

(C) Democratic Coalition

(D) National Democratic Alliance

Question 15.

Who led the Central Government after the 1999 Lok Sabha Elections

[1 Marks]

(A) P.V. Narasimha Rao

(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

(C) Manmohan Singh

(D) H.D. Deve Gauda

Section C

Question 16. Can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make transition from authoritarian socialist system to liberal capitalist system after the disintegration of Soviet Union? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 17. Explain any two major causes of globalization.

[2 Marks]

Question 18. Explain the two commonly agreed-upon goals of the national movement which were achieved after independence.

[2 Marks]

Question 19. Name any four global commons.

[2 Marks]

Question 20.

State the severe economic crisis prior to the fourth general elections of 1967.

[2 Marks]

Question 21.

Regionalism is not as dangerous as communaliem. Justify the statement.

[2 Marks]

Section D

Question 22.

Explain any four reasons responsible for economic stagnation in Soviet Union.

[4 Marks]

Question 23. How is the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means? Assess.

[4 Marks]

Question 24. “Despite the mixed record of democratic experiences, the people of South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.” Justify the statement with two suitable arguments.

[4 Marks]

Question 25. Suggest any four steps for the Indian Government to take to check pollution and save the environment.

[4 Marks]

Question 26. “One-party dominance did not affect the very essence of Indian democracy.” Justify the statement with any two arguments.

[4 Marks]

Question 27. Describe the role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Indian National Politics.

[4 Marks]

Question 28.

Describe any two reasons for the victory of Janata Party in 1977 Lok Sabha elections

[4 Marks]

Section E

Question 29. Explain any two contentious issues between China and India and suggest any two measures to resolve these issues for greater cooperation.

[6 Marks]

Question 30. ASEAN took steps to establish an ASEAN community on the basis of its three pillars. Explain the importance of these three pillars.

[6 Marks]

Question 31. Discuss the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

[6 Marks]

Question 32. Explain the differences between traditional and non-traditional notions of security.

[6 Marks]

Question 33. Support the statement: 'The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world.'

[6 Marks]

Question 34. Describe three major developments that took place in Indian politics in the last decade of the 20th century.

[6 Marks]

Question 35. Describe three recommendations of the Mandal Commission to solve the problems of the Other Backward Classes.

[6 Marks]

Question 36.

"India played an important role in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity." Support the statement with three suitable examples.

[6 Marks]