CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 105

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **41 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **6 sections.**

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

iv. **Section B** – questions number **4 to 8** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **9 to 20** are multiple choice questions

vi. **Section D** – questions number **21 to 26** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **27 to 33** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **34 to 41** are long answer type ii

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

x. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

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

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic

role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

(1)

Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947?

(A) Principle of administrative control

(B) Principle of ethnic composition

(C) Principle of religious majorities

(D) Principle of equality

[1 Marks]

(2)

How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence?

(A) 556

(B) 566

(C) 655

(D) 565

[1 Marks]

(3)

Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India?

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Sardar Patel

(C) V.K. Menon

(D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

[1 Marks]

(4)

Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct?

(A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.

(B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.

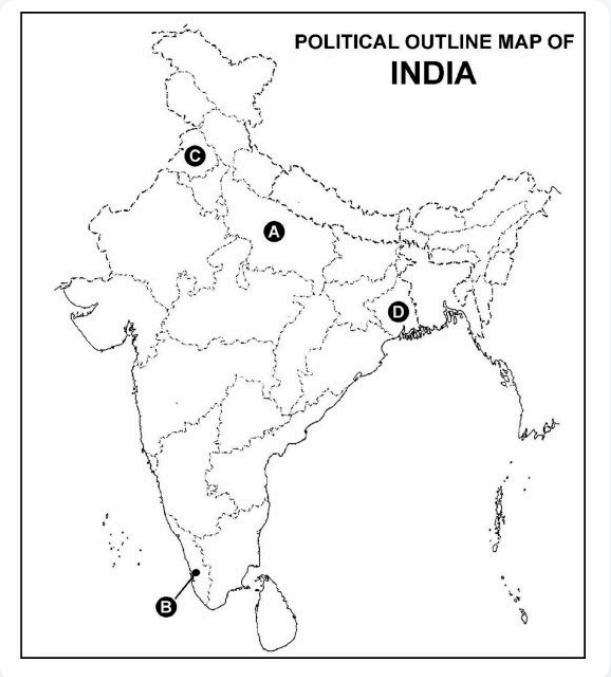
(C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.

(D) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

[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



(1) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

[1 Marks]

(2) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.

[1 Marks]

(3) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

[1 Marks]

(4) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

[1 Marks]

(5)

Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

[1 Marks]

(6)

Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ?

[1 Marks]

(7)

Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.

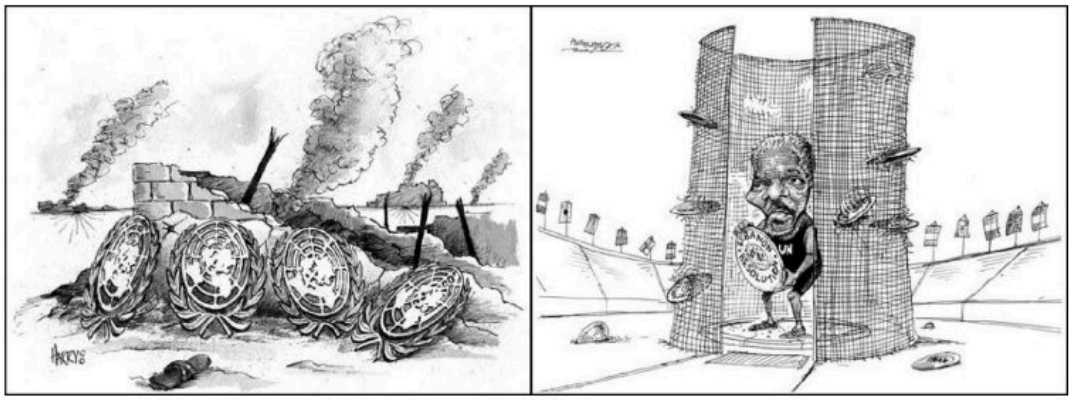
[1 Marks]

(8)

Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India.

[1 Marks]

Question 3. The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below.



(1) Identify and name the organisation whose four logos are shown in the cartoon.

[1 Marks]

(2) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon.

[1 Marks]

(3) Why did Israel attack Lebanon?

[2 Marks]

(4)

Write full form of UNICEF.

[1 Marks]

(5)

How many states signed the United Nations Charter ?

[1 Marks]

(6)

Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations ?

[1 Marks]

(7)

Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology ?

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4. Explain any two outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 at Rio-de-Janeiro.

[1 Marks]

Question 5. Analyse any two reasons why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of World Politics.

[1 Marks]

Question 6. Explain any two complaints related to the U.N. Security Council reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992.

[1 Marks]

Question 7. Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.

[1 Marks]

Question 8. Mention any two provisions of the Punjab Accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal in 1985.

[1 Marks]

Section C

Question 9.

Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer:

(i) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement

(ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

(iii) Disintegration of the Soviet Union

(iv) Socialist Revolution in Russia

[1 Marks]

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

(C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

(D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

Question 10. Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence?

[1 Marks]

(A) Planning Commission

(B) Election Commission

(C) Shah Commission

(D) NITI Aayog

Question 11. Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union?

[1 Marks]

(A) Baroda

(B) Hyderabad

(C) Mysore

(D) Gwalior

Question 12.

Which one of the following encourages the use of renewable energy?

[1 Marks]

(A) National Auto Fuel Policy

(B) Environment Protection Act

(C) Energy Conservation Act

(D) Electricity Act

Question 13.

Match the List-I with the List-II correctly:

[1 Marks]

	List-I		List-II
(a)	The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.	(i)	Maldives
(b)	Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.	(ii)	India
(c)	A land locked country.	(iii)	Pakistan
(d)	In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.	(iv)	Nepal

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

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

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

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

Question 14.

Assertion (A) : People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India.

Reason (R) : Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem.

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

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

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

Question 15.

Which one of the following developing countries was the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population ?

[1 Marks]

(A) India

(B) Sri Lanka

(C) Nepal

(D) Pakistan

Question 16.

Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because

[1 Marks]

(A) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.

(B) it had become very old.

(C) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.

(D) it was totally based on Socialist model.

Question 17.

After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was an intense competition for the post of Prime Minister between Indira Gandhi and which one of the following ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Morarji Desai

(B) S. Nijalingappa

(C) K. Kamraj

(D) V.V. Giri

Question 18.

Assertion (A) : Presently the global atmosphere is warming up.

Reason (R) : A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

(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 19.

Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Rise of New World Order

(B) Disintegration of the Soviet Union

(C) Cuban Missile Crisis

(D) Rise in US economy

Question 20.

Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out.

[1 Marks]

(A) Madhya Pradesh

(B) Jharkhand

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Bihar

Section D

Question 21. Explain any two outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 at Rio-de-Janeiro.

[2 Marks]

Question 22. Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of World Politics.

[2 Marks]

Question 23. Explain any two complaints related to the U.N. Security Council reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992.

[2 Marks]

Question 24. Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.

[2 Marks]

Question 25. Mention any two provisions of the Punjab Accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal in 1985.

[2 Marks]

Question 26. Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments.

[2 Marks]

Section E

Question 27. Explain any four consequences of Globalisation.

[4 Marks]

Question 28.

'After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India.' Justify the statement with two examples.

[4 Marks]

Question 29.

During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features.

[4 Marks]

Question 30. Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy.

[4 Marks]

Question 31.

“SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.” Justify the statement with two examples.

[4 Marks]

Question 32. Describe any four circumstances that led to protests against the Congress Government during 1974-1975.

[4 Marks]

Question 33. Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India’s independence to its merger with India.

[4 Marks]

Section F

Question 34. Explain any three reasons for spending more on traditional security than on non-traditional security by India.

[6 Marks]

Question 35. Explain any three new sources of threat to security with examples.

[6 Marks]

Question 36. While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms? State any three reasons.

[6 Marks]

Question 37. Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one.

[6 Marks]

Question 38. Explain any three major developments that took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century.

[6 Marks]

Question 39. In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.

[6 Marks]

Question 40. The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world. Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

[6 Marks]

Question 41. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism. Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.

[6 Marks]