CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 106

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **42 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 9** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 21** are multiple choice questions

vi. **Section D** – questions number **22 to 27** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **28 to 34** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **35 to 42** 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 following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission of greenhouse gases rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

(1)

Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?

(A) They were pioneers in developing eco-friendly technology.

(B) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies.

(C) They had already launched renewable energy programmes.

(D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.

[1 Marks]

(2)

Which one of the following is an example of 'Global Commons'?

(A) The Great Barrier Reef

(B) The Grand Canyon

(C) The Outer Space

(D) The Sahara Desert

[1 Marks]

(3)

India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in:

(A) August 2000

(B) August 2001

(C) August 2002

(D) August 2003

[1 Marks]

(4)

Where was the Earth Summit held?

(A) Paris

(B) Rio de Janeiro

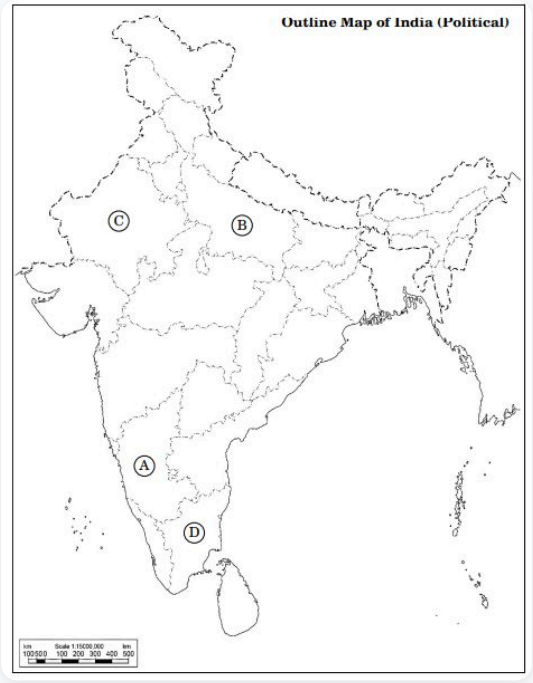
(C) Kyoto

(D) Montreal

[1 Marks]

Question 2.

In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), 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:



(1)

The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.

[1 Marks]

(2)

The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged.

[1 Marks]

(3)

The State where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power in 1967.

[1 Marks]

(4)

The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.

[1 Marks]

(5)

Name the state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.

[1 Marks]

(6)

Name the state to which the political party DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) belongs.

[1 Marks]

(7)

Name the state to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.

[1 Marks]

(8)

Name the state to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.

[1 Marks]

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



(1) Identify and name the leader who toppled the Janata Government.

[1 Marks]

(2) Identify and name the Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon.

[1 Marks]

(3) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Janata Party in 1980.

[2 Marks]

(4)

Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the general elections of 1977.

[2 Marks]

(5)

Name the political party that won the general elections in 1977.

[1 Marks]

(6)

Name the Prime Minister of India before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980.

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 4. Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership?

[1 Marks]

Question 5. Explain the meaning of Global Security.

[1 Marks]

Question 6. Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan.

[1 Marks]

Question 7. Why did the elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? Explain.

[1 Marks]

Question 8. How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests? Explain.

[1 Marks]

Question 9. Assess any two advantages of coalition governments at the Centre.

[1 Marks]

Section C

Question 10.

Arrange the following events in the chronological order:

(i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

(ii) Russian Revolution

(iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan

(iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Question 11. Which two republics of Russia have had violent secessionist movements?

[1 Marks]

(A) Croatia and Uzbekistan

(B) Chechnya and Azerbaijan

(C) Chechnya and Dagestan

(D) Dagestan and Croatia

Question 12. Balance of power requires countries to _____.

[1 Marks]

(A) give up certain kinds of weapons

(B) regulate acquisition and development of weapons

(C) maintain a favourable balance with other countries

(D) coordinate their actions to defend against military attack

Question 13. People who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called _____.

[1 Marks]

(A) migrants

(B) fugitives

(C) internally displaced people

(D) indigenous people

Question 14.

Match List I with List II and choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

	List I		*List II*
1.	Kyoto Protocol	(i)	List of developmental practices
2.	Electricity Act of 2003, India	(ii)	Economic growth with ecological responsibility
3.	Agenda 21	(iii)	Aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions
4.	Sustainable Development	(iv)	Encourages use of renewable energy

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

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

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

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

Question 15.

Assertion (A): Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy.

Reason (R): The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Question 16. Which political party came to power in Jammu and Kashmir in 1952?

[1 Marks]

(A) Indian National Congress

(B) Kashmir National Congress

(C) National Conference

(D) Communist Party of India

Question 17. In which year was the Election Commission of India set up?

[1 Marks]

(A) 1949

(B) 1950

(C) 1951

(D) 1952

Question 18. In which of the following countries did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nepal

(B) Bhutan

(C) India

(D) Myanmar

Question 19.

Assertion (A): In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement.

Reason (R) : The movement was against illegal migrations and against faulty voters' lists.

[1 Marks]

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

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

Question 20. The first summit of NAM was held in:

[1 Marks]

(A) Cairo

(B) Belgrade

(C) India

(D) Indonesia

Question 21. In which state of India are the Khasi Hills located?

[1 Marks]

(A) Meghalaya

(B) Manipur

(C) Mizoram

(D) Tripura

Section D

Question 22. Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership?

[2 Marks]

Question 23. Explain the meaning of Global Security.

[2 Marks]

Question 24. Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan.

[2 Marks]

Question 25.

Why did India's general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 26. How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 27. Assess any two advantages of coalition governments at the Centre.

[2 Marks]

Section E

Question 28. Describe the circumstances that led to the Bangladesh War in 1971.

[4 Marks]

Question 29. Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

[4 Marks]

Question 30.

Suggest any two measures to improve Indo-Pakistan relations.

[4 Marks]

Question 31. Suggest any two measures to improve Indo-China relations.

[4 Marks]

Question 32. Highlight any two causes of globalization.

[4 Marks]

Question 33. Highlight any two positive effects of globalization.

[4 Marks]

Question 34. The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Justify the statement with examples.

[4 Marks]

Section F

Question 35. Analyze any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organization.

[6 Marks]

Question 36. ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organization. Justify the statement.

[6 Marks]

Question 37. Explain the grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

Question 38. Explain the three main complaints reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to reform the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

Question 39. Describe the difficulties faced by India to get the merger of all the Princely States into the Union of India.

[6 Marks]

Question 40. Describe the events that led to the accession of Hyderabad into the Union of India.

[6 Marks]

Question 41. Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989.

[6 Marks]

Question 42. Describe any three issues on which a general consensus has emerged among most of the political parties of India.

[6 Marks]