

**UP Board Class 12 Nagrik Shastra Set 323 (ER) Question Paper 2024
with Solution**

Time Allowed :3 hours 15 minutes

Maximum Marks :100

Total questions :32

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) First 15 minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.**
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.**
- (iii) Questions no. 1 to 10 are Multiple Choice Type Questions.**
- (iv) Questions no. 11 to 20 are Very Short-Answer Type Questions. Their answers are to be given in about 10 words (one sentence) each.**
- (v) Questions no. 21 to 26 are Short-Answer Type-I Questions. Their answers are to be given in about 50 words each.**
- (vi) Questions no. 27 to 30 are Short-Answer Type-II Questions. Their answers are to be given in about 100 – 125 words each.**
- (vii) Questions no. 31 and 32 are Long-Answer Type Questions. Their answers are to be given in about 250 words each.**
- (viii) Allotted marks of all the questions are given against each of them.**

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. The main event of 1991 in the world was

- (A) Formation of Commonwealth of Independent States
- (B) The Berlin Wall was broken
- (C) Use of the policy of Shock Therapy
- (D) Disintegration of the Soviet Union

Correct Answer: (D) Disintegration of the Soviet Union

Solution:

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 was a major event in world history. It marked the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the USSR, leading to the emergence of 15 independent republics. This transformation reshaped the global political landscape, particularly in terms of power dynamics between the United States and Russia. The process was largely peaceful, although it resulted in some conflicts within the newly independent states.

Quick Tip

The Soviet Union was officially dissolved on December 26, 1991, marking a significant event in world history.

2. Which two superpowers emerged in world politics after the Second World War?

- (A) Britain – Japan
- (B) USA – Germany
- (C) Soviet Union – USA
- (D) Soviet Union – France

Correct Answer: (C) Soviet Union – USA

Solution:

After the Second World War, the global power structure was redefined, with the USA and the Soviet Union emerging as the two dominant superpowers. These two countries became the central players in the Cold War, with the USA promoting democratic capitalism and the Soviet Union advocating for communist socialism. The power struggle between these two

superpowers lasted for much of the 20th century and had profound implications for world politics, influencing international relations, military strategies, and economic policies.

Quick Tip

Post-World War II, the USA and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, initiating the Cold War era.

3. Which among the following nations first adopted the 'Open Door Policy'?

- (A) China
- (B) South Korea
- (C) India
- (D) Japan

Correct Answer: (A) China

Solution:

The 'Open Door Policy' was a diplomatic concept adopted by the United States in 1899, primarily in relation to China. The policy aimed to ensure equal trading rights for all nations and prevent any single nation from monopolizing trade with China. This policy was significant during the period when China was divided into spheres of influence by European powers and Japan. The policy sought to maintain China's territorial integrity and promote free trade within the country.

Quick Tip

The Open Door Policy was proposed by the US for China in the late 19th century to promote equal trade opportunities.

4. Which of the following countries is not a part of South Asia?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) China
- (D) Sri Lanka

Correct Answer: (C) China

Solution:

South Asia have countries located in the southern part of the Asian continent. These include India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and the Maldives. Although China shares borders with some countries in South Asia (such as India and Nepal), it is not considered part of the South Asian region. Geographically and culturally, China is typically classified as part of East Asia.

Quick Tip

China is located in East Asia, not South Asia.

5. What is the main function of 'World Social Forum'?

- (A) To oppose globalisation
- (B) To support globalisation
- (C) Neither oppose nor support globalisation
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) To oppose globalisation

Solution:

The World Social Forum (WSF) was created as a counter to the World Economic Forum (WEF) and serves as a platform for global civil society to discuss and act on issues such as social justice, environmental sustainability, and anti-globalization. The WSF rejects the negative impacts of globalization, as economic models and policies that focuses on human welfare and environmental protection. It serves as a space for activists, NGOs, social movements, and political groups to come together and promote a more equal global system.

Quick Tip

The World Social Forum was established as a counter-event to the World Economic Forum, opposing neoliberal globalisation.

6. The slogan 'Remove Poverty' was given by which Prime Minister of India?

- (A) V.P. Singh
- (B) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi
- (D) Indira Gandhi

Correct Answer: (D) Indira Gandhi

Solution:

The slogan 'Remove Poverty' (Garibi Hatao) was coined by Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, during the 1971 election campaign. This was part of her broader political and economic issue aimed at poverty in India, which was a major issue at the time. The slogan became a central theme of her campaigns and was linked to her government's efforts in the socio-economic upliftment of the country. The slogan relates with the masses and played a significant role in her electoral success.

Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi launched anti-poverty programs as part of her political strategy during her tenure.

7. Who among the following was the leader of the Naxalite Movement?

- (A) Mao Tse-Tung
- (B) Charu Majumdar
- (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (D) Chandra Shekhar

Correct Answer: (B) Charu Majumdar

Solution:

The Naxalite movement, also known as the Naxalbari movement, began in 1967 in the Naxalbari region of West Bengal. Charu Majumdar was one of the key leaders of this movement. He, along with other leaders, for a violent revolution to overthrow the existing political system and establish a communist government. The movement was inspired by Mao Zedong's ideology and was initially aimed at addressing the socio-economic inequalities in rural India. It later grew into a significant insurgency movement across various states in India.

Quick Tip

Charu Majumdar is considered one of the founders of the Naxalite movement in India, starting in 1967.

8. When was the States Reorganisation Act passed?

- (A) 1951
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1960

Correct Answer: (C) 1956

Solution:

The States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 to reorganize the boundaries of India's states and territories. This Act was based on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, which aimed to create states on a linguistic basis, rather than purely on political considerations. The reorganization led to the creation of new states and the merging of old ones, which fundamentally changed the political map of India and was an important step for the Indian Union.

Quick Tip

The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organizing them along linguistic lines.

9. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the Mandal Commission Report was implemented?

- (A) V.P. Singh
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Chandra Shekhar
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

Correct Answer: (A) V.P. Singh

Solution:

The Mandal Commission Report, which recommended the reservation of 27 percent of government jobs for OBCs (Other Backward Classes), was implemented in 1990 by Prime Minister V.P. Singh. This was a significant moment in Indian politics, as it led to widespread protests and debates across the country. V.P. Singh's decision was based on the need for social justice and to uplift the economically and socially disadvantaged communities in India. The implementation of the Mandal Commission Report had a lasting impact on Indian society and politics.

Quick Tip

V.P. Singh implemented the Mandal Commission report in 1990, leading to significant political and social changes in India.

10. When did Goa become an independent state of Federal India?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1973
- (C) 1987
- (D) 1980

Correct Answer: (C) 1987

Solution:

Goa was liberated from Portuguese colonial rule in 1961, but it did not become a full-fledged state of India until 1987. Prior to that, Goa was a Union Territory. In 1987, Goa was granted statehood, becoming the 25th state of India. The decision to make Goa a state was part of the Indian government's efforts to integrate the region fully into the national polity and provide the people of Goa with greater political autonomy.

Quick Tip

Goa was liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961 but became a state of India much later in 1987.

(Very Short-Answer Type Questions)

11. Write any one impact of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Solution:

One major impact of the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 was the emergence of 15 independent republics, including Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltic states. The disintegration led to the end of the Cold War, altered the global political order, and shifted the power balance, particularly between the United States and Russia. It also led to economic struggles and political instability in many of the newly independent countries.

Quick Tip

The Soviet Union's collapse had global geopolitical impacts.

12. Highlight any one reason that made the environmental issue a concern of Global Politics.

Solution:

One reason that made the environmental issue a concern in global politics is the growing awareness about climate change and its global impact. Environmental degradation, such as deforestation, pollution, and global warming, does not respect national boundaries. These challenges require international cooperation to ensure the survival of future generations, as climate change can affect agriculture, health, water supply, and overall human well-being across the globe.

Quick Tip

Environmental issues require global solutions.

13. Write any one cause of globalisation.

Solution:

One key cause of globalization is advancements in technology, particularly in communication and transportation. The development of the internet, mobile communication, and faster transportation systems has made it easier for people, goods, services, and ideas to

cross national borders. This has led to increased trade, cultural exchange, and international collaboration, facilitating the interconnectedness of economies and societies worldwide.

Quick Tip

Technology connects markets globally.

14. Write the name of the agency of United Nations which is related to education and culture.

Solution:

The agency of the United Nations related to education and culture is the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**. UNESCO's mission is to promote international collaboration in education, science, culture, and communication, with the goal of fostering peace and security through global understanding and cooperation.

Quick Tip

UNESCO promotes global education, science, and culture.

15. Mention two permanent member countries of the Security Council of United Nations.

Solution:

The two permanent member countries of the Security Council of the United Nations are:

- **United States of America (USA)**
- **China**

These five permanent members (USA, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom) hold veto power, which gives them a dominant role in the decision-making processes of the UN Security Council.

Quick Tip

Permanent members have veto power.

16. Mention names of any two states which are located on the north-east border of India.

Solution:

Two states that are located on the north-east border of India are:

- **Arunachal Pradesh**
- **Nagaland**

These states share their borders with countries like China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh, contributing to the strategic importance of India's north-eastern frontier.

Quick Tip

North-East India shares borders with multiple countries.

17. What is the meaning of Coalition Government?

Solution:

A coalition government refers to a government formed by multiple political parties that come together to form a majority in the legislature, typically when no single party has an outright majority. In such a government, the involved parties share power and responsibility in the administration. Coalition governments are common in countries with multi-party systems, where collaboration among different parties is essential for governing.

Quick Tip

Coalitions are common in multiparty systems.

18. What is the main problem of Manipur?

Solution:

The main problem in Manipur is ethnic conflict and insurgency. These issues stem from long-standing disputes between different ethnic groups over autonomy, territorial control, and cultural recognition. The insurgency has been exacerbated by demands for greater

autonomy by various groups and a lack of political resolution, leading to instability and socio-economic challenges in the region.

Quick Tip

Manipur's issues require sensitive political solutions.

19. Write names of such two princely states which firmly opposed annexation into India after independence.

Solution:

Two princely states that firmly opposed annexation into India after independence were:

- **Hyderabad** - The Nizam of Hyderabad refused to join India and sought to maintain independence. However, the Indian Army led "Operation Polo" to integrate Hyderabad into India in 1948.
- **Jammu and Kashmir** - The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Hari Singh, initially wanted to remain independent, but after the invasion by tribal forces from Pakistan, he signed the Instrument of Accession in October 1947 to join India.

Quick Tip

Annexation debates shaped modern India's borders.

20. When and by whom was Mahatma Gandhi assassinated?

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on **January 30, 1948** by **Nathuram Godse**. Nathuram Godse was a Hindu nationalist who opposed Gandhi's efforts to promote peace between Hindus and Muslims, particularly during the time of the partition of India.

Quick Tip

Gandhi's assassination was a pivotal moment in Indian history.

(Short-Answer Type-1 Questions)

21. Explain India's stand on the issue of environment.

Solution:

India advocates for sustainable development and emphasizes Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) in addressing climate change. It supports global agreements like the Paris Agreement, focusing on renewable energy, afforestation, and emission reductions. India urges developed nations to take greater responsibility while promoting domestic initiatives such as National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and International Solar Alliance (ISA). Balancing economic growth with ecological sustainability, India encourages green technologies and adaptation strategies for vulnerable communities.

Quick Tip

India's environmental stance involves balancing growth with ecological sustainability.

22. What do you understand by 'Common Property Resources'?

Solution:

Common Property Resources (CPR) are natural resources like forests, pastures, water bodies, fisheries, and grazing lands that are owned and managed collectively by a community rather than individuals or the government. They are crucial for sustaining rural livelihoods, supporting biodiversity, and ensuring equitable resource distribution. Overexploitation due to lack of clear ownership can lead to resource depletion. Proper community-based management and government policies help in preserving these resources for sustainable development and long-term ecological balance.

Quick Tip

Understanding CPR is crucial for managing shared natural resources.

23. Why is globalisation necessary? Write in brief.

Solution:

Globalisation fosters economic growth, technological advancements, cultural exchange, and

international trade. It enables better access to goods, investment opportunities, and services, leading to higher productivity and efficiency. By integrating markets, it helps developing countries benefit from foreign investments, job creation, and knowledge transfer. However, challenges like income inequality, job displacement, and environmental degradation must be managed. Governments must ensure that globalisation is inclusive, sustainable, and beneficial for all sections of society.

Quick Tip

Globalisation drives growth and interdependence among nations.

24. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)? What was its objective?

Solution:

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram to represent Dalits, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Its objective is to promote social justice, political empowerment, and economic upliftment of marginalized groups. The BSP advocates reservation policies, equality in education and employment, and the abolition of caste-based discrimination. Under the leadership of Mayawati, the party has played a key role in Indian politics, especially in Uttar Pradesh.

Quick Tip

The BSP focuses on empowering historically marginalized communities.

25. What is the Atomic Policy of India?

Solution:

India's nuclear policy is based on the "No First Use" (NFU) doctrine and focuses on peaceful applications of nuclear energy. It prioritizes energy security through nuclear power generation, reducing dependence on fossil fuels. India follows strict non-proliferation measures while maintaining a minimum credible deterrence** to safeguard national security. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) waiver allowed India to expand civil nuclear cooperation. India's three-stage nuclear program emphasizes thorium-based reactors,

ensuring long-term energy sustainability.

Quick Tip

India's nuclear policy balances power generation and national security.

26. What reasons did the Government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975?

Solution:

The National Emergency of 1975, declared by **Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, cited “internal disturbance” as the primary reason. Economic instability, political protests, and growing opposition led to concerns about national security. The Allahabad High Court verdict questioning Indira Gandhi’s election further escalated the crisis. The emergency curtailed civil liberties, censored the press, and allowed preventive detention. It was seen as a period of authoritarian rule, leading to widespread criticism and opposition, ultimately resulting in the defeat of the Congress in 1977 elections.

Quick Tip

The 1975 Emergency is a controversial chapter in Indian democracy.

(Short-Answer Type-2 Questions)

27. Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Solution:

The liberation of Bangladesh was precipitated by the political and military escalation following the 1970 general elections in Pakistan, where the East Pakistan-based Awami League won a majority. The refusal of the ruling West Pakistani authorities to hand over power led to widespread civil unrest and a brutal military crackdown, known as Operation Searchlight. The situation escalated into a full-scale war for independence, supported by India, following a massive refugee crisis and reports of human rights abuses. The conflict culminated in the creation of Bangladesh after India’s military intervention in December 1971.

Quick Tip

The Bangladesh Liberation War was a result of political, cultural, and linguistic repression.

28. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.

Solution:

Jawaharlal Nehru, as India's first Prime Minister, played a crucial role in shaping India's foreign policy. His vision was grounded in non-alignment, aiming to keep India away from the Cold War polarities between the US and the Soviet Union. Nehru advocated for peace and cooperation, promoting the Panchsheel principles of peaceful coexistence. He was instrumental in founding the Non-Aligned Movement, giving voice to newly independent countries during a time of great global tension. His policies were marked by efforts to maintain sovereignty and independence in decision-making at the international level.

Quick Tip

Nehru's foreign policy was characterized by non-alignment and advocacy for global peace.

29. What are the causes of dispute between India and Pakistan?

Solution:

The causes of dispute between India and Pakistan primarily stem from historical, territorial, and religious conflicts. The partition of British India in 1947 created the two states on communal lines, leading to significant migration and violence. The core issue has been the contested region of Kashmir, claimed by both countries but divided by a de facto boundary, the Line of Control. Subsequent wars and conflicts have exacerbated the tensions, along with issues like water sharing from common rivers and political rivalry.

Quick Tip

Understanding the India-Pakistan conflict requires a multi-dimensional approach including historical, territorial, and religious perspectives.

30. "In India, the policy of non-alignment is still relevant." Support this statement.

Solution:

India's policy of non-alignment, formulated during the Cold War, remains relevant as it continues to navigate complex international relations among global superpowers. By maintaining strategic autonomy, India leverages its diplomatic flexibility to engage with all nations without being tied to any major power bloc. This approach allows India to prioritize its national interests, foster diverse alliances, and advocate for issues like climate change, terrorism, and global trade on its own terms. The evolving geopolitical landscape with emerging multipolar world dynamics reaffirms the significance of non-alignment in protecting and promoting India's sovereign interests globally.

Quick Tip

Non-alignment helps India maintain autonomy in an increasingly multipolar world order.

(Long-Answer Type Questions)

31. When was ASEAN formed? Write the names of its any four member countries.

Discuss the relationship between India and ASEAN.

Solution:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was formed on August 8, 1967. Four of its member countries include Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. India and ASEAN have developed a strong partnership, especially since India became a sectoral dialogue partner in 1992 and a full dialogue partner in 1996. The relationship has been shaped by shared cultural ties and the promotion of peace and prosperity in the region. India views ASEAN as a key component of its Act East Policy, which seeks to enhance economic

cooperation, trade, and investment. ASEAN countries, on the other hand, view India as a crucial strategic partner in the Asia-Pacific region.

The relationship has seen growth in areas such as trade, with ASEAN being India's fourth-largest trading partner. Additionally, India and ASEAN countries collaborate on issues such as regional security, counter-terrorism, and sustainable development. The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation initiative is a noteworthy example of India-ASEAN cooperation, promoting connectivity and development between India and the countries of the Mekong region. Furthermore, annual summits and high-level meetings provide opportunities to deepen bilateral and multilateral cooperation, emphasizing the importance of a rules-based international order. As the Indo-Pacific region becomes more strategic, India's partnership with ASEAN continues to strengthen its position in the global arena.

Quick Tip

India's Act East Policy focuses on enhancing both economic and strategic ties with ASEAN to promote regional stability and cooperation.

31. OR Analyse the rising influence of China in the world in the present context.

Solution:

China's rise as a global power is characterized by its rapid economic growth, strategic diplomacy, and military expansion. Economically, China has become one of the world's largest economies, with an emphasis on industrialization, technological innovation, and global trade. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a key element of its foreign policy, aimed at enhancing trade routes and strengthening China's influence across Asia, Africa, and Europe.

Diplomatically, China has become increasingly assertive, especially in multilateral platforms like the United Nations, where it exercises significant influence due to its permanent membership and veto power. Its growing relations with developing nations have also bolstered its global presence.

Militarily, China has modernized its armed forces, expanding its naval presence and asserting territorial claims, particularly in the South China Sea. These actions have led to tensions

with neighboring countries and the United States. Furthermore, China's engagement in regional and global security matters, including counter-terrorism and cyber security, enhances its position as a leading global player.

China's rise has shifted the global power dynamics, challenging the traditional influence of Western powers, particularly the United States. As China strengthens its role in international governance, it faces both cooperation and rivalry, marking its growing influence in global geopolitics.

Quick Tip

China's economic and military expansion is reshaping international relations, driving shifts in global power structures.

32. Explain the consequences of National Emergency on the grounds of Fundamental Rights and Executive – Judiciary relations.

Solution:

The declaration of National Emergency in India in 1975 had a major impact on the nation's political and constitutional landscape, particularly in terms of Fundamental Rights and the relationship between the Executive and the Judiciary. The emergency led to the suspension of key Fundamental Rights, especially under Articles 19, 21, and 22. Civil liberties were severely curtailed, with political dissent being suppressed, and numerous political leaders were arrested. The writ of habeas corpus, which allows individuals to seek judicial remedy against illegal detention, was also suspended, as seen in the landmark ADM Jabalpur case, where the Supreme Court upheld the government's actions. This decision was a turning point in the relationship between the Executive and the Judiciary, with the Judiciary unable to act as a check on the government's power.

The aftermath of the Emergency brought significant constitutional reforms, including the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, which made the declaration of National Emergency more difficult and restored certain Fundamental Rights. The Act also emphasized judicial review and reinforced the Judiciary's role in safeguarding democracy. In response to the crisis, the relationship between the Executive and Judiciary was recalibrated, ensuring a more robust

framework for judicial independence.

Thus, the National Emergency underscored the need for a balanced separation of powers, with a strong and independent Judiciary playing a critical role in preserving democratic principles and protecting civil liberties, even in times of crisis.

Quick Tip

The Emergency era highlights the importance of judicial independence in safeguarding democracy and human rights during crises.

32. OR Explain the consequences of National Emergency on the grounds of Fundamental Rights and Executive – Judiciary relations.

Solution:

The declaration of National Emergency in India on 25th June 1975 had significant repercussions on Fundamental Rights and the relationship between the Executive and the Judiciary. During the Emergency, civil liberties were suspended, and fundamental rights under Articles 19, 21, and 22 were curtailed. The government gained sweeping powers, including the authority to arrest individuals without trial, leading to widespread detentions, censorship of the media, and suppression of political opposition.

A critical consequence was the curtailment of judicial power. The famous ADM Jabalpur case (1976) illustrated this, where the Supreme Court upheld the suspension of the right to seek a writ of habeas corpus. This decision, often criticized, demonstrated the Executive's control over the Judiciary during the Emergency, sidelining judicial review and oversight of government actions.

The aftermath of the Emergency led to the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, which reintroduced safeguards for Fundamental Rights. It made the declaration of National Emergency more difficult and ensured that rights like the right to life (Article 21) could not be suspended during an emergency, except in situations of external aggression or war.

The Emergency period fundamentally altered the balance of power between the Executive and Judiciary, emphasizing the need for an independent Judiciary to prevent authoritarian rule. It also highlighted the importance of Constitutional safeguards to prevent the misuse of

emergency powers and the erosion of democratic principles.

Quick Tip

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restored judicial safeguards to protect fundamental rights, reinforcing the importance of checks and balances in governance.
