

UP Board Class 12 Nagrik Shastra Set 323 (ES) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours 15 minutes	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions :32
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Instructions:

- (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 Second World countries are known as:

- (a) Socialist countries
- (b) Capitalist countries
- (c) Developing countries
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (a) Socialist countries

Solution:

The term "Second World" refers to the former communist-socialist, industrially developed states, notably the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc allies.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the terms: First World (capitalist), Second World (socialist), Third World (developing).

2. 'Open door policy' is related to which country?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) France

Correct Answer: (a) United States of America

Solution:

The "Open Door Policy" was a diplomatic policy initiated by the United States in 1899 and 1900, aimed at

ensuring equal trading opportunities for all nations in China. This policy was proposed by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay, emphasizing that no single country should have exclusive control over trade with China.

💡 Quick Tip

Historical policies often reflect economic and strategic interests of the countries that propose them.

3. In which year did Nepal become a Democratic Republic?

- (a) 2012
- (b) 2008
- (c) 2006
- (d) 2001

Correct Answer: (b) 2008

Solution: Nepal was declared a republic on May 28, 2008, ending the centuries-old monarchy.

💡 Quick Tip

Dates of major political changes are crucial in world history; try to memorize a few each time.

4. The leaves of which tree are used in the flag of the United Nations Organization?

- (a) Peepal
- (b) Neem
- (c) Olive
- (d) Mango

Correct Answer: (c) Olive

Solution:

The flag of the United Nations features a world map surrounded by olive branches, symbolizing peace.

💡 Quick Tip

The olive branch is a symbol of peace; recall it when you see symbols on flags and emblems.

5. Which organ of the United Nations Organization is not functional at present?

- (a) Economic and Social Council
- (b) Trusteeship Council
- (c) Security Council
- (d) International Court of Justice

Correct Answer: (b) Trusteeship Council

Solution:

The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations on November 1, 1994, after the independence of Palau, the last remaining trust territory.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember, the Trusteeship Council was established to manage colonial possessions transitioning to independence.

6. 'Nizam' is said to be related to which princely state of India?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Junagarh
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Hyderabad

Correct Answer: (d) Hyderabad

Solution:

The Nizam was the title of the ruler of the Hyderabad State, now part of India.

💡 Quick Tip

Connect historical titles with their respective regions for better historical understanding.

7. India signed the Panchsheel Agreement with which neighbouring country?

- (a) China
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Sri Lanka

Correct Answer: (a) China

Solution:

The Panchsheel Agreement, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, was signed between India and China in 1954.

💡 Quick Tip

The Panchsheel Agreement is a landmark in India-China relations; remember its principles and signatories.

8. In 1975, National Emergency was declared under which Article of the Constitution?

- (a) Article 360
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 352
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Article 352

Solution:

The National Emergency declared in 1975 in India was under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, due to

”internal disturbances.”

💡 Quick Tip

Article 352 is used for National Emergencies, while Articles 356 and 360 are used for State Emergencies and Financial Emergencies, respectively.

9. 'Mandal Commission' was related to:

- (a) Women's reservation
- (b) Religious reservation
- (c) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes reservation
- (d) Other Backward Classes reservation

Correct Answer: (d) Other Backward Classes reservation

Solution:

The Mandal Commission was established in India to assess the situation of socially and educationally backward classes and recommended reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in government jobs and educational institutions.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember key commissions and their impacts on public policy and social justice in India.

10. The primary animal infected by the disease 'Bird flu' is:

- (a) Goat
- (b) Hen
- (c) Cow
- (d) Cat

Correct Answer: (b) Hen

Solution:

Bird flu, also known as Avian influenza, primarily affects birds, particularly chickens (hens), among other poultry.

💡 Quick Tip

Link diseases to their most commonly affected species for quick recall during exams or discussions on public health.

(Very Short-Answer Types Questions)

11. Name the two East European countries which were divided and became separate nations.

Solution:

Czechoslovakia split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember key European historical events for context in geopolitical discussions.

12. Write the names of any two countries included in South Asia.**Solution:**

India and Pakistan.

💡 Quick Tip

South Asia typically includes eight countries, notably India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

13. Write the names of any two non-governmental organizations working at International level.**Solution:**

Amnesty International and Greenpeace.

💡 Quick Tip

Link NGOs to their core missions for easier recall and relevance in discussions.

14. Write the names of any two pandemics spreading at the world level.**Solution:**

COVID-19 and Spanish Flu.

💡 Quick Tip

Historical and contemporary pandemics provide context for public health studies.

15. Mention any two negative consequences of Globalization.**Solution:**

Job displacement and cultural homogenization.

💡 Quick Tip

Critically evaluate both sides of globalization for a balanced perspective.

16. Write the names of any two princely states which were not satisfied with the Instrument of Accession.

Solution:

Hyderabad and Kashmir.

💡 Quick Tip

Key historical events in India's partition provide insights into regional conflicts.

17. Name any two States which were earlier Union Territories.

Solution:

Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding administrative changes helps in comprehending political geography in India.

18. Write the names of any two elements of 'fundamental structure' of the Constitution of India.

Solution:

Rule of law and separation of powers.

💡 Quick Tip

The fundamental structure doctrine preserves core constitutional values.

19. When and where was 'Operation Blue Star' carried out?

Solution:

June 1984, Golden Temple, Amritsar.

💡 Quick Tip

Link significant military operations to their locations and outcomes for historical insight.

20. Who killed Mahatma Gandhi and when?

Solution:

Nathuram Godse, January 30, 1948.

💡 Quick Tip

Key figures and dates in history are essential for understanding national narratives.

(Short-Answer Type-1 Questions)

21. Mention the causes of hindrance in establishing a permanent democracy in Pakistan

Solution:

Pakistan faces democratic instability due to frequent government changes, military coups disrupting civilian rule, and weak institutions such as the judiciary and electoral system. Corruption undermines governance, eroding public trust. Additionally, regional disparities create resentment, as unequal development fuels separatist sentiments. The influence of religious extremism and external interference further complicates the democratic process, preventing stable governance.

💡 Quick Tip

Study historical governance patterns to understand democracy's challenges in Pakistan.

22. What are the arguments for our country to become a permanent member of the Security Council?

Solution:

Our country has a large and diverse population, making it an important global representative. Its rapidly growing economy contributes significantly to international trade and development. A consistent role in UN peacekeeping missions highlights its commitment to global security. Its strategic geopolitical location is vital for global stability, and as an emerging power, its influence in multilateral decision-making strengthens diplomatic efforts for a balanced world order.

💡 Quick Tip

Strong peacekeeping records and economic influence support claims for permanent membership.

23. Terrorism is the biggest security problem in the modern world. Mention its main causes.

Solution:

Terrorism is fueled by radical ideologies, socio-economic inequalities, and political instability. Marginalization and lack of representation lead to frustration and extremism. Economic disparity, unemployment, and lack of education push individuals toward radical groups. Political instability, corruption, and ineffective governance create power vacuums, allowing extremist groups to flourish. Additionally, foreign interventions and global conflicts exacerbate terrorism by destabilizing regions and providing a breeding ground for radicalization.

💡 Quick Tip

Addressing terrorism requires economic reforms, education, and political stability.

24. In global politics, why has the security of the environment become a serious problem. Why?

Solution:

Climate change leads to extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and habitat destruction. Pollution from industries, vehicles, and plastic waste severely affects human health. Deforestation accelerates biodiversity loss and disrupts ecological balance. Overuse of natural resources results in water and food shortages, increasing conflicts. Natural disasters, intensified by climate change, displace populations, causing refugee crises. These environmental issues threaten economic stability and human security worldwide.

💡 Quick Tip

Environmental security is closely linked to economic and social stability.

25. Mention the positive and negative consequences of the Green Revolution.

Solution:

The Green Revolution significantly increased food production, preventing famines and reducing hunger. Technological advancements in high-yield seeds and irrigation improved crop productivity, boosting economic growth in agriculture. However, excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides led to soil degradation and water pollution. Overextraction of groundwater caused depletion, leading to long-term environmental concerns. Additionally, wealthier farmers benefited more, exacerbating rural inequalities.

💡 Quick Tip

Sustainable agricultural practices are necessary to balance productivity and environmental health.

26. Mention the causes of increasing regional aspirations in North-East India.

Solution:

North-East India's regional aspirations arise from ethnic diversity, economic underdevelopment, and political alienation. The region comprises multiple ethnic groups seeking cultural recognition and autonomy. Poor infrastructure, lack of job opportunities, and underdeveloped industries deepen economic disparity. Political neglect and underrepresentation fuel resentment against the central government. Border conflicts with neighboring countries and insurgency movements further intensify demands for greater autonomy and regional empowerment.

💡 Quick Tip

Addressing regional aspirations requires inclusive policies and economic investment.

(Short-Answer Type-2 Questions)

27. Mention the role and relevance of the United Nations Organization in a unipolar world.

Solution:

In a unipolar world, the United Nations plays a crucial role in maintaining international peace and security, promoting sustainable development, and protecting human rights. Its relevance lies in providing a platform for dialogue and cooperation among nations, thereby managing the complexities of global governance. The UN's various agencies and programs address international challenges such as climate change, health crises, and

poverty, which are beyond the capacity of any single nation to solve.

💡 Quick Tip

Consider the UN's multifaceted approach to global issues when discussing its effectiveness and relevance.

28. Analyse the main causes of split in the Congress.

Solution:

The split in the Congress party primarily stemmed from ideological differences and leadership disputes. Over the years, factions within the party disagreed on policy approaches and strategies for economic development, leading to internal conflicts. Additionally, the clash between younger, more dynamic leaders seeking aggressive reforms and the old guard resistant to change precipitated splits. Such schisms were evident in the party's divergent responses to national issues, reflecting broader debates over India's political and economic direction.

💡 Quick Tip

Study the interplay between political ideologies and leadership dynamics for a deeper understanding of party politics.

29. Examine the process and the hindrances of merger of Princely States in India.

Solution:

The merger of princely states in India was a complex process facilitated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, involving negotiations and sometimes force. Hindrances included the reluctance of princely rulers to relinquish their sovereignty and fears about losing their privileges and power. Some states, like Hyderabad and Kashmir, posed significant challenges due to their strategic locations and political ambitions. The process required diplomatic tact, and in some cases, military intervention to integrate these states into the Indian Union.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on the role of political negotiation and administrative strategies in the integration of princely states.

30. Describe the main factors responsible for the success of the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Solution:

The Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) success can be attributed to its effective communication strategies, strong organizational structure, and the appeal of its nationalist ideologies. The party's ability to connect with diverse demographic segments through its development agendas and to mobilize grassroots support has been crucial. Additionally, charismatic leadership, particularly under Narendra Modi, has played a significant role in shaping its public image and electoral success. The BJP's focus on digital campaigns and social media has also significantly enhanced its outreach and engagement with voters.

💡 Quick Tip

Analyze the interplay between leadership, ideology, and modern communication strategies in political success.

(Long-Answer Type Questions)

31. "Foreign policy is mainly based on dual pressure of domestic requirements and international circumstances." Justify your answer from the history of Indian foreign policy.

Solution:

Understanding the dual pressures on Indian foreign policy. Indian foreign policy operates at the intersection of domestic priorities and international pressures. National security, economic stability, and political ideology influence its diplomatic decisions, while global power shifts, trade relations, and strategic alliances shape external actions.

Domestic influences on foreign policy.

Non-Alignment Movement (NAM): India's policy of non-alignment during the Cold War stemmed from its post-independence commitment to sovereignty and economic independence.

Economic liberalization (1991): Facing an economic crisis, India embraced globalization, fostering relations with the US, EU, and Southeast Asia.

Energy security: India's reliance on oil imports led to close ties with Middle Eastern nations and Russia. Diaspora engagement: A large overseas Indian population influenced policies towards nations such as the US, Canada, and the Gulf. International factors influencing foreign policy.

Indo-US nuclear deal (2008): Geopolitical shifts and India's energy needs facilitated cooperation despite resistance.

Border conflicts: Tensions with China (Doklam, Galwan) and Pakistan (Kashmir) necessitate diplomatic-military strategies.

Regional aspirations: India's active role in SAARC, QUAD, and BRICS reflects its strategic vision. India's foreign policy reflects a delicate balance between national priorities and international compulsions. Its ability to adapt to evolving global dynamics ensures its strategic interests are safeguarded.

💡 Quick Tip

Link historical events to both domestic and international influences when explaining foreign policy decisions.

31. OR Analyse the main causes and consequences of the Emergency imposed in 1975. How did the Emergency affect the politics of the country?

Solution:

Causes of the Emergency.

Political instability: Mass protests, student unrest, and a growing opposition movement threatened the Congress-led government.

Judicial ruling: The Allahabad High Court's verdict invalidating Indira Gandhi's election intensified political turmoil. Economic crisis: High inflation, unemployment, and declining agricultural output worsened public discontent.

Internal security threats: Movements such as the JP Movement and Naxalite insurgency were perceived as destabilizing forces.

Consequences of the Emergency. Suppression of rights: Fundamental freedoms were curtailed, press censorship was imposed, and opposition leaders were jailed.

Authoritarian governance: The executive consolidated power, sidelining parliamentary democracy.

Forced sterilization program: A controversial population control campaign led to human rights abuses.

Democratic resurgence: The 1977 elections saw the Congress defeat, highlighting public rejection of authoritarianism.

The Emergency marked a pivotal moment in Indian democracy, reinforcing the importance of constitutional safeguards and public accountability.

💡 Quick Tip

Analyze both short-term and long-term political impacts of the Emergency to provide a comprehensive answer.

32. "India's relations with its neighbouring countries are of a mixed nature." Analyse the positive and negative aspects of the relations with neighbouring countries.

Solution:

Positive aspects of India's relations with neighbors.

Economic ties: India shares robust trade relations with Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, enhancing regional prosperity.

Strategic cooperation: Defense partnerships with Bhutan and Afghanistan ensure regional security.

Cultural and people-to-people ties: Shared historical and cultural linkages strengthen India's diplomatic position.

Negative aspects of India's relations.

Border conflicts: Persistent disputes with China (LAC) and Pakistan (LoC) lead to military tensions.

Water-sharing issues: The Teesta River dispute with Bangladesh and Indus Water Treaty tensions with Pakistan create diplomatic challenges.

Terrorism and security concerns: Cross-border militancy from Pakistan and insurgencies in the North-East impact India's diplomatic engagement with neighbors is a balance of cooperation and conflict. While economic and strategic partnerships enhance ties, border disputes and security concerns pose ongoing challenges.

💡 Quick Tip

Provide specific examples of both cooperation and conflicts to support the analysis.

32. OR Identify the objectives of the establishment of regional organisations. To what extent have the European Union and ASEAN proved successful in attaining these objectives?

Solution:

Objectives of regional organizations.

Economic integration: Encouraging trade liberalization and investment.

Political stability: Facilitating diplomacy to prevent conflicts.

Security collaboration: Promoting defense and intelligence-sharing.

Successes of the European Union.

Economic achievements: The EU's single market and common currency have boosted trade.

Political cooperation: The EU's collective decision-making strengthens international influence.

Challenges: Brexit and internal disagreements highlight institutional weaknesses.

Achievements of ASEAN.

Economic growth: ASEAN's free trade agreements have expanded commerce.

Regional stability: The organization has helped mitigate conflicts.

Challenges: Territorial disputes and political unrest in member states pose obstacles.

Both the EU and ASEAN have strengthened economic and political stability, though internal tensions continue to challenge their effectiveness.

 Quick Tip

Compare the successes and challenges of regional organizations for a balanced answer.
