

UP Board Class 12 Nagrik Shastra 2026 (Set 323 CV) Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 32 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 10 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. In which year did the communist revolution take place in Russia?

- (A) 1910
- (B) 1912
- (C) 1917
- (D) 1920

Correct Answer: (C) 1917

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The communist revolution in Russia, also called the October Revolution (or the Bolshevik Revolution), replaced the Tsarist monarchy with a socialist government led by Vladimir Lenin. It is the single most important event behind the rise of the Soviet Union as a communist power.

Step 2: Fixing the date.

The revolution took place in October 1917 on the old Russian calendar, which corresponds to November 1917 on the calendar most

countries use today. This followed the February Revolution of the same year, which had already forced Tsar Nicholas II to give up his throne.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

1910 and 1912 fall before the First World War, when Tsarist rule was still stable and no organised communist uprising had taken place.

1920 comes after the revolution, during the Russian Civil War when the new Bolshevik government was already fighting to hold on to power, not seizing it for the first time.

Final Answer:

The communist revolution in Russia took place in 1917. This corresponds to option (C).



2. ASEAN was established in:

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1967
- (C) 1970
- (D) 1971

Correct Answer: (B) 1967

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

ASEAN stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It is a regional grouping formed by countries in Southeast Asia to work together on economic growth, social progress, and regional stability.

Step 2: Fixing the date.

ASEAN was set up on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, through the Bangkok Declaration, by five founding members: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

1961 is too early; the founding members had not yet agreed on a joint declaration. 1970 and 1971 come after ASEAN already existed, they are years of its early growth, not its founding.

Final Answer:

ASEAN was established in 1967. This corresponds to option (B).



3. In which year did India become a member of the United Nations?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1946
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1950

Correct Answer: (A) 1945

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations was formed at the end of the Second World War to keep peace between countries and help them cooperate on shared problems. India is one of its founding members.

Step 2: Fixing the date.

The UN Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 and the organisation

formally came into existence on 24 October 1945. India signed the Charter as an original member in 1945, even though it was still under British rule at that time.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

1946, 1947, and 1950 are all after the UN's founding year. 1947 in particular is the year of India's independence, which is often confused with UN membership, but India was already a UN member two years before independence, as a founding signatory.

Final Answer:

India became a member of the United Nations in 1945. This corresponds to option (A).



4. Where was the Earth Summit held in 1992?

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Japan
- (C) Brazil
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Brazil

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Earth Summit was a major United Nations conference on environment and development. It brought together world leaders to agree on ways to protect the environment while still allowing countries to grow economically.

Step 2: Fixing the location.

The 1992 Earth Summit, officially the UN Conference on Environment and Development, was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is often called the "Rio Summit" for this reason, and it produced Agenda 21 and the idea of sustainable development.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

The United States and Japan did host later environment-related meetings (such as the 1997 Kyoto Protocol talks in Japan), but not the 1992 Earth Summit itself. "None of these" is wrong because Brazil is a valid, correct option.

Final Answer:

The 1992 Earth Summit was held in Brazil. This corresponds to option (C).



5. Which of the following countries first adopted the 'Open Door Policy'?

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

Correct Answer: (A) China

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The "Open Door Policy" in modern political science usually refers to Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China, which opened the country's economy to foreign trade and investment starting in 1978,

while the Communist Party kept its political control.

Step 2: Why China fits.

Before 1978, China's economy was closed and centrally planned. Deng Xiaoping's reforms allowed private enterprise, foreign investment, and special economic zones, making China the first major communist country to combine a market economy with one-party rule.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

South Korea and Japan followed export-led growth models but are not associated with the term "Open Door Policy" in this sense. India's economic liberalisation happened later, in 1991, and is called "New Economic Policy" or "LPG reforms" (Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation), not the Open Door Policy.

Final Answer:

China first adopted the Open Door Policy. This corresponds to option (A).

6. In which case did the Supreme Court propound the doctrine of 'Basic Structure'?

- (A) Keshavananda Bharati case
- (B) Golaknath case
- (C) Maneka Gandhi case
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Keshavananda Bharati case

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The "Basic Structure" doctrine says that Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368, but it cannot change or destroy the Constitution's basic structure, meaning its core features like democracy, federalism, and the rule of law.

Step 2: The case that created it.

This doctrine came from the Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala case, decided in 1973 by a 13-judge bench of the Supreme Court, the largest bench in Indian judicial history.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

The Golaknath case (1967) had earlier ruled that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights at all, a stricter and different position that Kesavananda Bharati later replaced with the more balanced Basic Structure test. The Maneka Gandhi case (1978) is about the right to personal liberty under Article 21, not constitutional amendments.

Final Answer:

The Basic Structure doctrine was laid down in the Kesavananda Bharati case. This corresponds to option (A).



7. Which article in the Indian Constitution deals with the election process?

- (A) 342
- (B) 324
- (C) 328
- (D) 370

Correct Answer: (B) 324

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Elections in India are managed by an independent body called the Election Commission of India, and the Constitution creates and empowers this body in Part XV, which deals with elections.

Step 2: Identifying the article.

Article 324 vests the "superintendence, direction and control of elections" to Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President in the Election Commission of India. This is the core article on the election process.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

Article 342 deals with the specification of Scheduled Tribes, not elections. Article 328 lets a state legislature make its own election laws only where Parliament has not already legislated, which is a narrower, secondary provision, not the main election article. Article 370 deals with the special status that used to apply to Jammu and Kashmir, and has nothing to do with elections at all.

Note on this answer:

Article 324 (option B) is the constitutionally correct answer for the article governing the election process; this is a well-settled fact of Indian polity regardless of any different mark on a scanned answer sheet.

Final Answer:

Article 324 deals with the election process. This corresponds to option (B).

8. In which year was Niti Aayog established in place of the Planning Commission?

- (A) 2015
- (B) 2016
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2017

Correct Answer: (A) 2015

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Planning Commission was a body that decided India's five-year plans from 1950 onwards. The government later felt this top-down model did not fit a fast-changing economy, so it was replaced by a new body meant to work more like a think tank.

Step 2: Fixing the date.

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was set up on 1 January 2015 through a Cabinet resolution, replacing the Planning Commission.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

2016, 2017, and 2019 are all years after NITI Aayog was already functioning, marking later stages of its work, not its creation.

Final Answer:

NITI Aayog was established in 2015. This corresponds to option (A).

9. Where was the First Non-Aligned Conference held?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Belgrade
- (C) Cuba
- (D) Africa

Correct Answer: (B) Belgrade

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed during the Cold War by countries that chose not to formally join either the US-led or the Soviet-led bloc. India, under Jawaharlal Nehru, was one of its founding leaders.

Step 2: Fixing the location.

The First Non-Aligned Conference was held in Belgrade, then the capital of Yugoslavia, in September 1961, hosted by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito along with Nehru, Egypt's Nasser, and Indonesia's Sukarno.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

Japan and "Africa" are not specific NAM host locations for this first meeting; Africa is a continent, not a city, so it cannot be the precise venue asked for. Cuba later hosted NAM summits, but not the very first one.

Final Answer:

The first Non-Aligned Conference was held in Belgrade. This corresponds to option (B).

10. Who was the father of 'Sampoorna Kranti' in India?

- (A) Jayprakash Narayan
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Vinoba Bhave
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: (A) Jayprakash Narayan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

"Sampoorna Kranti", or "Total Revolution", was a movement launched in the 1970s that called for sweeping change across politics, society, education, and the economy, not just a change of government.

Step 2: The leader behind it.

Jayprakash Narayan (JP) gave the call for Sampoorna Kranti in a famous speech in Patna in 1974. His movement grew out of student protests in Bihar and Gujarat and later became a major force against the Emergency imposed in 1975.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

Jawaharlal Nehru was India's first Prime Minister and had passed away in 1964, a decade before this movement began. Vinoba Bhave led the separate Bhoodan (land-gift) movement for voluntary land redistribution. Mahatma Gandhi had died in 1948, long before Sampoorna Kranti was launched, though JP's movement did draw inspiration from Gandhian ideas.

Final Answer:

Jayprakash Narayan was the father of Sampoorna Kranti. This corresponds to option (A).



11. What type of system did Mikhail Gorbachev implement in the Soviet Union?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 at a time when its economy had stopped growing and its government was seen as rigid and closed. He introduced two major reform policies to fix this.

Step 2: The two reforms.

He introduced Glasnost (openness), which allowed more freedom of speech and press and let citizens criticise the government, and Perestroika (restructuring), which tried to loosen the tightly centralised Soviet economy and bring in some market-style elements.

Final Answer:

Gorbachev implemented the twin policies of Glasnost (political openness) and Perestroika (economic restructuring) in the Soviet Union.



12. What were the aims of establishing the European Union?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The European Union (EU) grew out of earlier organisations formed after the Second World War, when European countries wanted to prevent another devastating war between themselves and rebuild their shattered economies together.

Step 2: The main aims.

Its goals were to build lasting peace and cooperation among European nations, create a single economic market with free movement of goods, services, capital, and people, and give member states a stronger, united voice in world affairs.

Final Answer:

The EU was formed to secure peace, build a unified economy, and give European countries collective strength in international politics.



13. In which year was the World Trade Organization established?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the body that sets and enforces the rules for trade between countries. It replaced an older, less formal system called GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Step 2: Fixing the date.

The WTO was established on 1 January 1995, following the Uruguay Round of trade talks, and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Final Answer:

The World Trade Organization was set up in 1995.



14. What is meant by Social Security Cover?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

As economies open up and jobs become less permanent, workers face bigger risks from illness, old age, job loss, or accidents. Social security cover is the government's or an employer's system of protection against these risks.

Step 2: What it actually includes.

It covers benefits such as health insurance, pensions after retirement, unemployment support, and compensation for workplace injuries, so that a person is not left without any income or support during a crisis.

Final Answer:

Social security cover means the range of protections, such as health care, pensions, and insurance, that shield workers and citizens from economic hardship.



15. What do you understand by 'sustainable development'?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Sustainable development is a way of growing an economy without permanently damaging the environment that future generations will also depend on.

Step 2: The standard definition.

It is usually defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, balancing economic growth, social welfare, and environmental protection together.

Final Answer:

Sustainable development means growing the economy today in a way that does not use up or destroy the resources future generations will need.

16. Which politician is known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

"Frontier Gandhi" is a nickname given because of a leader's Gandhian methods of non-violent protest, used in the North-West Frontier region (now in Pakistan), an area known for its warrior traditions, which made his choice of non-violence especially striking.

Step 2: Identifying the person.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan earned this title. He founded the Khudai Khidmatgar movement, a non-violent resistance group against British rule in the Pashtun-majority North-West Frontier Province, and worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.

Final Answer:

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is known as the Frontier Gandhi.



17. By which year was the use of E.V.M. started in the entire country?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were introduced to replace paper ballots, aiming to make voting faster, cut down on invalid votes, and reduce booth-capturing and ballot-related fraud.

Step 2: The rollout timeline.

EVMs were first tried out in a few constituencies from 1982 onwards, then used more widely through the 1990s and early 2000s. By the 2004 Lok Sabha elections, EVMs were used across the entire country for the first time.

Final Answer:

EVMs came into use across the whole country by 2004.

18. Write any two principles of Panchasheel.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Panchasheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, was signed by India and China in 1954 and became a guiding framework for India's relations with other countries, especially newly independent nations.

Step 2: Two of the five principles.

Two of its principles are mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and mutual non-aggression, meaning neither country will attack or threaten the other.

Final Answer:

Any two valid principles are: (1) mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, and (2) mutual non-aggression between states.

19. What is the meaning of 'Syndicate'?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In the context of Indian politics, the "Syndicate" refers to a group of powerful, senior Congress party leaders from different states who worked together informally to influence major decisions inside the

Congress party during the 1960s.

Step 2: How it worked.

This group of state-level Congress bosses played a decisive role in choosing Prime Ministers after Nehru, including backing Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi, expecting to keep influencing government decisions from behind the scenes.

Final Answer:

The Syndicate was an informal group of senior Congress leaders who controlled the party's organisation and influenced the choice of leadership in the 1960s.



20. Mention any two reasons responsible for Regionalism.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Regionalism is the demand by people of a particular region for more attention, autonomy, or recognition, often because they feel their area has been neglected or their identity overlooked by the central government.

Step 2: Two common reasons.

Two major reasons are uneven economic development, where some regions receive far less investment and infrastructure than others, and cultural or linguistic identity, where people want their own language, culture, or history to be respected and given political recognition.

Final Answer:

Two reasons for regionalism are unequal economic development between regions, and the desire to protect a distinct linguistic or cultural identity.



21. What does the collapse of the Bipolar world mean?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

A "bipolar world" is one where power is concentrated in two rival superpowers, and every other country tends to line up, formally or informally, with one side or the other.

Step 2: The Cold War bipolar order.

From 1945 to 1991, the world was split between the United States, leading the capitalist, democratic bloc through NATO, and the Soviet Union, leading the communist bloc through the Warsaw Pact. This rivalry shaped almost every major global conflict of the period.

Step 3: What "collapse" refers to.

The collapse of this bipolar world refers to the disintegration of the Soviet Union in December 1991, when it broke up into 15 independent republics and its communist system ended, leaving the United States as the sole surviving superpower.

Final Answer:

The collapse of the bipolar world means the end of the two-

superpower rivalry after the Soviet Union broke apart in 1991, leaving the United States as the world's only superpower.



22. What is security? Discuss the traditional methods of security.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Security, in political science, means being free from major threats to a country's existence, its people, or its way of life. Traditionally, this idea was almost entirely about military and territorial safety.

Step 2: Defining security.

Security refers to freedom from serious threats, especially the threat of war or attack by another country. A country is considered "secure" when it can protect its borders, government, and citizens from outside aggression.

Step 3: The traditional (military) methods.

Traditional security relied mainly on hard power. States built up strong armies and weapons to deter attack, formed alliances such as NATO or the Warsaw Pact so that an attack on one member meant war with all of them, and used the balance of power, where countries built up enough strength so that no single country could dominate the rest. Diplomacy and treaties were also used to formally settle disputes and prevent war.

Final Answer:

Security is protection from major threats to a state's survival, and the

traditional methods to achieve it were military strength, defence alliances, and maintaining a balance of power among states.



23. What do you understand by Globalisation?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Globalisation is the process by which countries, economies, and people around the world become more closely connected and interdependent through trade, investment, technology, and culture.

Step 2: The main dimensions.

Economically, it means goods, services, and capital move more freely across borders, with multinational companies operating in many countries at once. Technologically, faster communication and the internet let information and ideas spread almost instantly worldwide. Culturally, it means the exchange of ideas, food, films, and lifestyles between different societies, sometimes leading to a shared global culture.

Step 3: Its two-sided effect.

Globalisation has brought faster growth and more choices for many, but it has also raised concerns about job losses in some sectors, growing inequality, and the weakening of local cultures and industries that cannot compete with global players.

Final Answer:

Globalisation is the growing economic, technological, and cultural

connection between countries, which brings opportunities for growth alongside real risks of inequality and cultural loss.



24. What was the Two-Nation theory? What were its results?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Two-Nation theory was a political idea that argued Hindus and Muslims in British India were two separate "nations" with different religions, cultures, and social customs, and therefore could not remain part of a single united country after independence.

Step 2: Who pushed this idea.

It was strongly promoted by the Muslim League under Muhammad Ali Jinnah from the 1930s and 1940s, who argued that Muslims needed a separate homeland to protect their political and religious interests, since they would otherwise be a permanent minority in a Hindu-majority India.

Step 3: The results.

This theory became the ideological basis for the demand for Pakistan. It led directly to the Partition of India in August 1947, which created India and Pakistan as two separate countries. Partition caused one of the largest and most violent migrations in history, with millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs crossing the new border, widespread communal violence, and lasting tension between India and Pakistan that continues to affect the region today.

Final Answer:

The Two-Nation theory held that Hindus and Muslims formed separate nations, and it resulted in the Partition of India in 1947, mass migration, communal violence, and long-term India-Pakistan tension.



25. When and between whom was the Shimla Agreement signed?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Shimla Agreement was a peace treaty signed after the 1971 India-Pakistan war, which had also led to the creation of Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan).

Step 2: The date and the parties.

It was signed on 2 July 1972 in Shimla, India, between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

Step 3: What it decided.

The agreement committed both countries to settle their disputes, including Kashmir, peacefully through bilateral talks rather than involving outside countries or the United Nations. It also converted the ceasefire line in Kashmir into the "Line of Control" and arranged for the return of prisoners of war and captured territory.

Final Answer:

The Shimla Agreement was signed on 2 July 1972 between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, following the 1971 war.



26. What is meant by communalism?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Communalism is a political and social attitude in which a person's religious community becomes the main basis of their identity and loyalty, often placed above their identity as a citizen of the country.

Step 2: How it plays out.

It leads people to see other religious communities as rivals or even enemies, and it is often used by political groups to gain support by dividing voters along religious lines rather than on shared national or economic concerns.

Step 3: Its effect on society.

In its extreme form, communalism can lead to prejudice, discrimination, and violent conflict between religious groups, weakening the sense of shared national identity that is needed to hold a diverse country together.

Final Answer:

Communalism means treating religious community identity as the primary basis of political loyalty, often at the cost of unity with people from other religions.

27. What changes came in world politics after the end of Cold War?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Cold War, the long rivalry between the US-led and Soviet-led blocs, ended around 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union. This ending reshaped global politics in several lasting ways.

Step 2: Shift from bipolar to unipolar power.

With the Soviet Union gone, the world moved from a bipolar order to a unipolar one, where the United States stood as the only remaining superpower, able to shape global rules and institutions largely on its own for a period.

Step 3: Rise of new economic and regional powers.

Freed from Cold War alignments, countries began forming new regional and economic groupings, such as the expanded European Union and ASEAN, and previously non-aligned or communist economies, including China, India, and Russia, opened up and grew rapidly, gradually creating new centres of power alongside the US.

Step 4: New kinds of security concerns.

World politics also shifted away from a single ideological conflict to more varied problems: regional conflicts, ethnic and civil wars, international terrorism, and issues like the global economy, climate change, and human rights gained far more attention than before.

Final Answer:

After the Cold War, global politics shifted from a two-superpower rivalry to US-led dominance, followed by the rise of new powers like China and India, alongside a widening set of security concerns beyond simple military rivalry.



28. Why is environmental concern important in global politics?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Environmental problems such as climate change, pollution, and resource depletion do not stop at national borders, so no single country can solve them alone. This makes the environment a matter of international politics, not just domestic policy.

Step 2: Shared, borderless impact.

Rising global temperatures, ozone depletion, and ocean pollution affect every country regardless of how much each one individually contributed to the problem, which forces nations to negotiate and act together.

Step 3: Need for global agreements.

Because of this shared impact, countries have had to sign global agreements, such as the 1992 Earth Summit's Agenda 21 and later climate treaties, to set common targets for reducing emissions and protecting resources.

Step 4: Link to development and conflict.

Environmental issues also connect to economic development (poorer

countries want room to grow without unfair restrictions) and even to conflict, since competition over scarce resources like water can create tension between states.

Final Answer:

Environmental concerns matter in global politics because the damage crosses borders, requires shared international agreements to fix, and is closely tied to both development and potential conflict between countries.

29. Write a note on Niti Aayog.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) is the policy think tank of the Government of India, created to guide the country's economic and social development strategy.

Step 2: Why it was created.

It was set up on 1 January 2015, replacing the older Planning Commission, which had followed a top-down, five-year-plan model since 1950. This older model was seen as too rigid for a fast-growing, diverse economy that needed more flexible, state-specific planning.

Step 3: Its structure and role.

The Prime Minister of India serves as its Chairperson, and it includes Chief Ministers of states and union territories as members, reflecting its goal of "cooperative federalism," where states play an active role in

shaping national policy rather than just receiving instructions from the centre.

Step 4: What it does.

NITI Aayog gives policy advice to both the central and state governments, monitors the progress of government schemes, promotes competition between states through performance rankings, and does not have the power to allocate funds directly to states the way the old Planning Commission did.

Final Answer:

NITI Aayog is India's policy think tank, set up in 2015 to replace the Planning Commission, focused on advisory planning and cooperative federalism rather than direct fund allocation.



30. Write a short note on 'Sampoorna Kranti'.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

"Sampoorna Kranti" (Total Revolution) was a mass political movement launched by Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) in the mid-1970s, calling for change across all aspects of Indian life, not just a change of ruling party.

Step 2: Its origin.

The movement grew out of student-led protests against corruption and misgovernance in Bihar and Gujarat in 1973 to 1974. JP gave his famous call for Total Revolution at a rally in Patna in 1974, asking

citizens to demand reform in politics, economics, society, education, and even personal values.

Step 3: Its clash with the government.

The movement grew into strong nationwide opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, and is widely seen as one of the key reasons behind the imposition of the National Emergency in June 1975, during which many opposition leaders, including JP, were arrested.

Step 4: Its lasting impact.

After the Emergency ended in 1977, the political forces united by JP's movement came together to form the Janata Party, which went on to defeat the Congress in the 1977 general election, marking the first time a non-Congress government ruled India at the centre.

Final Answer:

Sampoorna Kranti was JP Narayan's 1974 call for all-round reform, which fuelled anti-government protests, contributed to the 1975 Emergency, and ultimately led to Congress's first electoral defeat in 1977.

31. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? What was its impact on India? Explain in brief.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Soviet Union, formed in 1922 as a union of 15 communist

republics led by Russia, collapsed in December 1991. Its breakup ended the Cold War's bipolar structure and reshaped world and Indian politics.

Step 2: Economic weakness.

Decades of a centrally planned economy left the Soviet Union unable to keep up with Western technology and living standards. Heavy military spending during the Cold War, especially the costly arms race with the US, drained resources away from consumer goods and everyday needs, causing shortages and public frustration.

Step 3: Political reform and its side effects.

When Mikhail Gorbachev introduced Glasnost (political openness) and Perestroika (economic restructuring) from 1985, they were meant to fix the system, but instead they loosened the Communist Party's tight grip. This let long-suppressed nationalist and independence movements grow openly within the Soviet republics.

Step 4: The final break-up.

By 1991, republics such as the Baltic states, Ukraine, and others declared independence one after another. In December 1991, the Soviet Union was formally dissolved into 15 separate independent countries, and the Communist Party lost power completely.

Step 5: Impact on India.

The Soviet Union had been India's closest strategic and defence partner during the Cold War, so its collapse forced India to rethink its foreign policy. India had to build new, separate relationships with Russia and the other newly independent republics, and this loss of a reliable trading and defence partner was one of the pressures that pushed India towards its 1991 economic liberalisation and a more

diversified foreign policy, including closer ties with the United States and other countries.

Final Answer:

The Soviet Union collapsed due to economic weakness, heavy defence spending, and reforms that unleashed nationalist movements, and its fall pushed India to diversify its foreign policy and speed up economic liberalisation.

OR

'International cooperation is considered important for international security.' Discuss.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

International security refers to protecting countries from threats that endanger their survival or stability. Since many modern threats cross borders, no country can guarantee its own security by acting entirely alone, which is why cooperation between states has become essential.

Step 2: Threats that need joint action.

Problems like terrorism, nuclear proliferation, pandemics, and organised crime do not respect national borders. A terrorist group or a disease outbreak in one country can quickly threaten neighbouring or even distant countries, so tackling these threats needs shared intelligence, joint operations, and coordinated policies.

Step 3: Institutions built for cooperation.

This is why international bodies exist: the United Nations works to

prevent and resolve conflicts, alliances like NATO combine the military strength of many countries, and specific treaties, such as nuclear non-proliferation agreements, set shared rules that individual countries alone could not enforce.

Step 4: Economic and environmental security too.

Cooperation is not limited to military matters. Economic security depends on stable global trade rules, agreed through bodies like the WTO, and environmental security depends on joint climate agreements, since one country cutting emissions alone cannot stop global warming caused by many countries together.

Step 5: The limits of cooperation.

Cooperation is not always easy, countries often disagree over how much each should contribute or sacrifice, and national self-interest can slow down joint action. Even so, most modern security challenges are simply too large for any one country to solve by itself.

Final Answer:

International cooperation is essential for security because today's biggest threats, terrorism, disease, economic instability, and environmental damage, cross borders and require shared institutions, agreements, and joint action that no single country can achieve alone.



32. How were the states reorganized in India after independence? Explain.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

When India became independent in 1947, its internal state boundaries were largely inherited from British-era provinces and princely states, and did not match the actual linguistic and cultural regions people identified with. This created pressure to redraw state boundaries.

Step 2: The demand for linguistic states.

Many regions wanted their own state organised around a shared spoken language, arguing this would make administration, education, and local governance easier and more responsive to people's needs. The most intense early demand came from Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency.

Step 3: The Potti Sriramulu episode.

In 1952, Potti Sriramulu went on a hunger strike demanding a separate state for Telugu speakers. His death after 56 days of fasting in December 1952 triggered widespread protests, forcing the government to act, and Andhra State was created in 1953.

Step 4: The States Reorganisation Commission.

Following this pressure, the government set up the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to study the issue nationally. Based on its recommendations, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 redrew most of India's internal state boundaries largely along linguistic lines.

Step 5: Continued reorganisation later.

This was not a one-time process, further changes followed in later decades, such as the split of Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960, and Punjab's reorganisation into Punjab, Haryana,

and Himachal Pradesh in 1966, showing that state boundaries kept adjusting to new demands over time.

Final Answer:

India's states were reorganised mainly along linguistic lines, starting with Andhra State in 1953 after Potti Sriramulu's fast, formalised by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, and followed by further boundary changes in later decades.

OR

Describe the problems that arose in the direction of unification of a large country like India after independence.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

At independence in 1947, India was not a single, ready-made country in the modern sense, it was a patchwork of British provinces and over 500 separate princely states, each with its own ruler. Bringing all of this together into one unified nation faced several serious problems.

Step 2: Integration of princely states.

Princely states were legally free to join India, join Pakistan, or stay independent. Most joined India peacefully, but a few, such as Hyderabad and Junagadh, resisted and had to be persuaded or brought in through direct government and military action, while Jammu and Kashmir's accession created a dispute with Pakistan that continues today.

Step 3: Partition-related violence and refugees.

Partition split British India into India and Pakistan along religious lines, causing one of history's largest mass migrations. Millions of people crossed the new border in both directions, accompanied by severe communal violence, and the newly formed government had to manage a massive refugee crisis while also building basic state institutions.

Step 4: Linguistic and regional diversity.

India's population spoke dozens of major languages and had very different regional cultures and identities. Holding such a diverse population together under one government, without the boundaries matching these identities, created constant pressure for separate states and greater regional recognition.

Step 5: Economic and administrative weakness.

The new country also inherited widespread poverty, low literacy, poor infrastructure, and an administration that had to be rapidly reorganised from a colonial system into a democratic one, all while trying to hold the country's unity together.

Final Answer:

Unifying India after independence involved integrating over 500 princely states, managing Partition's violence and refugee crisis, accommodating huge linguistic and cultural diversity, and overcoming severe economic and administrative weaknesses, all at the same time.