

UP Board Class 12 Nagrik Shastra Set 323 (EU) 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. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of Soviet Union?

- (1) End of ideological war between the United States of America and Soviet Union
- (2) Birth of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- (3) Change in the balance of power in the world order
- (4) Crisis in the Middle East

Correct Answer: (4) Crisis in the Middle East

Solution:

The disintegration of the Soviet Union directly led to (1) the end of the ideological Cold War, (2) the formation of the CIS, and (3) a change in the global balance of power. The crisis in the Middle East is not a direct consequence of this event.

🔔 Quick Tip

Map each option to direct, immediate outcomes of the 1991 breakup; avoid attributing unrelated regional crises to it.

2. Which among the following UN agencies is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?

- (1) The UN Committee on Disarmament
- (2) International Atomic Energy Agency
- (3) UN International Safeguard Committee
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer: (2) International Atomic Energy Agency

Solution:

The IAEA is mandated to promote safe, secure, and peaceful nuclear technologies and to implement safeguards.

💡 Quick Tip

Link “nuclear safety + peaceful use” → IAEA; disarmament bodies focus more on arms control, not civilian safeguards.

3. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the Security Council?

- (1) United States of America
- (2) India
- (3) Russia
- (4) China

Correct Answer: (2) India

Solution:

The five permanent members are the USA, Russia, China, France, and the UK. India is not a permanent member.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the acronym “P5”: USA, UK, France, Russia, China.

4. When was the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signed?

- (1) 1963
- (2) 1965
- (3) 1966
- (4) 1968

Correct Answer: (4) 1968

Solution:

The NPT opened for signature in 1968 with the objective of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful nuclear cooperation.

💡 Quick Tip

“NPT → 1968” is a standard GK pairing; also recall it entered into force in 1970.

5. Which of the following gases is considered as the cause for global warming?

- (1) Methane
- (2) Carbon dioxide
- (3) Hydrofluorocarbon
- (4) All of these

Correct Answer: (4) All of these

Solution:

Methane (CH₄), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are greenhouse gases that trap infrared radiation, warming the atmosphere.

💡 Quick Tip

If multiple well-known greenhouse gases are listed, “All of these” is often the correct choice.

6. Which of the statements is true about globalisation?

- (1) Globalisation is only related to movement of commodities
- (2) Globalisation does not involve a conflict of values
- (3) Services are an insignificant part of globalisation
- (4) Globalisation is related worldwide interconnectedness

Correct Answer: (4) Globalisation is related worldwide interconnectedness

Solution:

Globalisation encompasses flows of goods, services, capital, people, ideas, and culture, creating deep worldwide interconnections and value conflicts.

💡 Quick Tip

Spot the broad, inclusive definition—globalisation spans goods, services, finance, people, and ideas.

7. When was States Reorganisation Act passed?

- (1) 1953
- (2) 1955
- (3) 1956
- (4) 1957

Correct Answer: (3) 1956

Solution:

The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 reorganised Indian states primarily on linguistic lines following the Fazl Ali Commission’s recommendations.

💡 Quick Tip

Tie “Reorganisation on linguistic basis” to the year 1956.

8. Who among the following was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Indo-Pak war in 1965?

- (1) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (2) Morarji Desai
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru

(4) Gulzarilal Nanda

Correct Answer: (1) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Solution:

Lal Bahadur Shastri served as Prime Minister during the 1965 Indo-Pak war; he popularised the slogan “Jai Jawan Jai Kisan.”

💡 Quick Tip

1965 War → Shastri; 1971 War → Indira Gandhi.

9. Under which article of the Constitution was Emergency declared in 1975?

- (1) 370
- (2) 360
- (3) 356
- (4) 352

Correct Answer: (4) 352

Solution:

The 1975 National Emergency was proclaimed under Article 352, which provides for emergency in case of threats to national security.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember: Article 352—National Emergency; 356—President’s Rule; 360—Financial Emergency.

10. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the Mandal Commission report was implemented?

- (1) Indira Gandhi
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi
- (3) Chandra Shekhar
- (4) Vishwanath Pratap Singh

Correct Answer: (4) Vishwanath Pratap Singh

Solution:

V. P. Singh implemented the Mandal Commission recommendations in 1990, introducing OBC reservations in government jobs and education.

💡 Quick Tip

“Mandal → 1990 → V. P. Singh” is the key memory chain.

(Very Short-Answer Types Questions)

11. What do you understand by security?

Solution:

Security means protection from harm, threats, or risks, ensuring safety and stability in personal, national, or environmental contexts.

💡 Quick Tip

Security refers to protection from threats, ensuring safety, and maintaining stability in various contexts (e.g., national, personal, or environmental).

12. Mention any two reasons for environmental pollution.

Solution:

1. Industrial waste and emissions.
2. Deforestation and excessive use of fossil fuels.

💡 Quick Tip

Environmental pollution is caused by human activities like industrial waste, deforestation, and excessive use of fossil fuels.

13. What do you understand by sustainable development?

Solution:

Sustainable development meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs, balancing economy, environment, and society.

💡 Quick Tip

Sustainable development balances economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being for present and future generations.

14. What is meant by social security cover?

Solution:

Social security cover offers financial and medical assistance during unemployment, illness, or retirement to ensure individuals' well-being.

💡 Quick Tip

Social security cover provides financial and medical support to individuals during unemployment, illness, or retirement.

15. When and who published the book 'Limits to Growth'?

Solution:

The book 'Limits to Growth' was published in 1972 by Donella Meadows and the Club of Rome.

💡 Quick Tip

The book 'Limits to Growth' highlights the consequences of unchecked economic and population growth on Earth's resources.

16. When and who assassinated Mahatma Gandhi?**Solution:**

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948, by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu nationalist.

💡 Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in 1948 by Nathuram Godse due to ideological differences.

17. Which political party did the idea of 'one country, one culture, and one nation' emphasize?**Solution:**

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) emphasized the idea of 'one country, one culture, and one nation.'

💡 Quick Tip

The idea of 'one country, one culture, one nation' was emphasized by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

18. On what slogan did the opposition fight the elections in 1977?**Solution:**

The opposition fought the 1977 elections on the slogan of restoring democracy and opposing the Emergency.

💡 Quick Tip

The 1977 elections were fought on the slogan of restoring democracy and opposing the Emergency.

19. Who was Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal?**Solution:**

Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal chaired the Mandal Commission, which recommended reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India.

💡 Quick Tip

Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal chaired the Mandal Commission, which recommended reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

20. When was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated?

Solution:

Indira Gandhi was assassinated on October 31, 1984, by her bodyguards in retaliation for Operation Blue Star.

💡 Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi was assassinated in 1984 by her bodyguards in response to Operation Blue Star.

(Short-Answer Type-1 Questions)

21. On what slogan did the opposition fight the elections in 1977?

Solution:

The opposition fought the 1977 elections on the slogan of "Save Democracy," opposing the Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi. The Janata Party, a coalition of opposition parties, emphasized restoring civil liberties, democratic values, and ending authoritarian rule. Their campaign resonated with voters, leading to a historic defeat of the Congress Party and the formation of the first non-Congress government in independent India.

💡 Quick Tip

The 1977 elections were a turning point in Indian politics, marking the end of the Emergency and the rise of the Janata Party.

22. What was the significance of the 1977 elections in India?

Solution:

The 1977 elections were significant as they marked the end of the Emergency and the defeat of the Congress Party for the first time since independence. The Janata Party's victory reflected public anger against authoritarianism and the suspension of civil liberties. It restored democracy and led to the formation of a non-Congress government, signaling a shift in India's political landscape.

💡 Quick Tip

The Janata Party's victory in 1977 was a significant moment in Indian politics, reflecting public discontent with the Emergency.

23. Who was Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal?

Solution:

Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal was an Indian politician and social reformer who chaired the Mandal Commission.

The commission, established in 1979, recommended reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and educational institutions to address social and educational backwardness. His work significantly impacted India's affirmative action policies, promoting social justice and equality for marginalized communities.

💡 Quick Tip

Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal was a social reformer and politician who chaired the Mandal Commission, advocating for OBC reservations.

24. What was the impact of the Mandal Commission report?

Solution:

The Mandal Commission report, implemented in 1990, recommended 27 percent reservations for OBCs in government jobs and educational institutions. It aimed to address social and economic inequalities faced by backward classes. The implementation sparked widespread debates and protests but also empowered marginalized communities, leading to greater representation and opportunities for OBCs in India's public sector.

💡 Quick Tip

The Mandal Commission report, implemented in 1990, aimed to provide opportunities for OBCs in education and employment.

25. When was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated?

Solution:

Indira Gandhi, India's first female Prime Minister, was assassinated on October 31, 1984, by her Sikh bodyguards in retaliation for Operation Blue Star. The operation, aimed at removing Sikh militants from the Golden Temple, had deeply hurt Sikh sentiments. Her assassination led to nationwide riots, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Sikhs and significant political turmoil.

💡 Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi's assassination in 1984 was a tragic event that led to widespread violence and political upheaval in India.

26. What was Operation Blue Star, and what were its consequences?

Solution:

Operation Blue Star was a military operation in June 1984 ordered by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to remove Sikh militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar. The operation caused significant damage to the temple and led to widespread anger among Sikhs. It ultimately resulted in Indira Gandhi's assassination by her Sikh bodyguards and triggered anti-Sikh riots across India, leaving a lasting impact on the country's political and social fabric.

💡 Quick Tip

Operation Blue Star was a military operation in 1984 to remove Sikh militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

(Short-Answer Type-2 Questions)

27. What do you understand by the Soviet system? Mention its main characteristics.

Solution:

The Soviet system refers to the political, economic, and social structure of the USSR (1922–1991), based on Marxism-Leninism, aiming for a classless society and abolishing private property. The state controlled almost every sphere of life, including economy, media, and education.

Main characteristics:

- **Single-party rule:** The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) dominated politics.
- **Centralized economy:** Five-year plans directed production and allocation of resources.
- **State ownership:** No private property; industries, farms, and services belonged to the state.
- **Suppression of dissent:** Opposition was repressed; freedom of expression was curtailed.
- **Social welfare:** Free healthcare, education, and social security were provided.

💡 Quick Tip

The Soviet system was a socialist model marked by state control, central planning, and single-party dominance.

28. What are the key features of the Green Revolution? What were its impacts on Indian agriculture?

Solution:

The **Green Revolution** refers to reforms in Indian agriculture (1960s) that boosted food production through technology, seeds, and irrigation.

Key features:

- **HYV seeds:** Introduction of high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice.
- **Chemical inputs:** Extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- **Mechanization:** Use of tractors, harvesters, and modern machinery.
- **Irrigation:** Expansion of canals and tube wells.

Impacts:

- **Increased productivity:** Yields rose significantly, especially in wheat and rice.
- **Food self-sufficiency:** Reduced dependence on imports.
- **Regional disparities:** Benefits concentrated in Punjab, Haryana, and western UP.
- **Environmental issues:** Overuse of chemicals led to soil degradation and pollution.

💡 Quick Tip

The Green Revolution transformed Indian agriculture through HYV seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation, but also created regional imbalances.

29. Who was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel? What was his role in the merger of the princely states into India?

Solution:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, was known as the "**Iron Man of India**".

Role in merger of princely states:

- At independence, India had more than 500 princely states.
- Patel persuaded rulers through diplomacy and, when needed, firmness to accede to India.
- Except Jammu Kashmir, almost all states integrated peacefully under his leadership.
- His efforts consolidated India politically, ensuring territorial unity.

💡 Quick Tip

Patel was the chief architect of India's integration, uniting over 500 princely states into the Indian Union.

30. What do you understand by 'Privy Purse'? How was it abolished?

Solution:

The **Privy Purse** was a financial allowance granted to rulers of princely states after their merger with India, to compensate for loss of power and privileges.

Abolition:

- In 1971, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi abolished the Privy Purse.
- The **26th Constitutional Amendment** withdrew official recognition of royal titles and privileges.
- The step was aimed at removing feudal remnants in independent India.

💡 Quick Tip

Privy Purse = allowances to princes; it was abolished in 1971 through the 26th Amendment under Indira Gandhi.

(Long-Answer Type Questions)

31. Explain any four factors that make the European Union a strong organization.

Solution:

The European Union (EU) is a powerful and influential organization due to several key factors:

- **Economic strength:** The EU is one of the largest economic blocs, with a combined GDP comparable to the USA and China.
- **Political cohesion:** Institutions like the European Commission, Parliament, and Council ensure coordinated decision-making.
- **Commitment to human rights:** The EU promotes democracy and human rights both internally and globally.
- **Unified international role:** Acting collectively, the EU wields influence in climate talks, trade, and conflict resolution.

In conclusion, the EU's economic power, political cooperation, commitment to democratic values, and global voice make it strong.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on EU's economic strength, political institutions, human rights commitment, and global influence.

OR

31. What were the objectives of the foundation of ASEAN? To what extent was it successful?

Solution:

ASEAN (founded 1967) had the following key objectives:

- Promote regional peace and stability.
- Accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural cooperation.
- Provide a platform for peaceful dispute resolution.
- Foster collaboration on issues of common interest.

Successes: Maintained peace in the region, boosted trade (ASEAN Free Trade Area), and promoted socio-cultural initiatives.

Challenges: Principle of non-interference limits addressing human rights, and economic disparities persist.

In conclusion, ASEAN has achieved stability and growth but still faces internal challenges.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember ASEAN's goals: peace, stability, growth. Achievements: AFTA, regional peace. Challenges: disparities, non-interference.

32. Discuss India's relations with Pakistan.

Solution:

India-Pakistan relations have remained tense since 1947, mainly due to the Kashmir issue, wars, and terrorism.

- **Conflicts:** Multiple wars (1947, 1965, 1971, 1999) and cross-border terrorism.

- **Diplomacy:** Shimla Agreement (1972), Lahore Declaration (1999) attempted peace.
- **Economy people:** Limited trade, cultural exchanges hindered by strict visa rules.
- **External influence:** USA, China, and other global powers impact bilateral ties.

In conclusion, despite peace initiatives, relations remain adversarial with limited cooperation.

💡 Quick Tip

Link relations to partition (1947), Kashmir conflict, peace attempts (Shimla, Lahore), and terrorism.

OR

32. What is meant by non-alignment? Is it still relevant in India's foreign policy?

Solution:

Definition: Non-alignment means not formally joining any power bloc during global rivalries. India, led by Nehru, co-founded the NAM in 1961.

Relevance today:

- Cold War ended, but India still values strategic autonomy.
- India partners with multiple powers (US, Russia, EU) without exclusive alignment.
- NAM's principles—peace, independence, multilateralism—remain embedded in India's diplomacy.
- Modern challenges (security, climate, economy) require pragmatic policies (e.g., India in Quad).

In conclusion, though non-alignment has evolved, strategic autonomy and multilateral engagement keep it relevant.

💡 Quick Tip

Non-alignment = strategic autonomy. India adapts it today via flexible partnerships (e.g., Quad).