

CBSE Test Paper 05

Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-6 Crisis of the Democratic Order)

1. When was the door of Disputed Ram temple opened by the order of faizabad district judge?
 - a. 1986
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1992
2. Name the political party which came to power at centre in 1977.
3. Who was Charu Majumdar?
4. Which decision was given by the Supreme Court in the famous Kesavananda Bharati case?
5. Why did mid-term elections take place in 1980?
6. Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.
7. What was Shah Commission of inquiry? How did government react to it?
8. Analyse the circumstances that you think were responsible for the declaration of Emergency in 1975.
9. How did the Emergency of 1975 benefit the Indian democratic set up?
10. Assess happenings which were responsible for the downfall of Congress Party in the 1977 elections.
11. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

Once an emergency is proclaimed, the federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the union government. Secondly, the government also gets the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. From the wording of the

provisions of the Constitution, it is clear that an Emergency is seen as an extraordinary condition in which normal democratic politics cannot function. Therefore, special powers are granted to the government.

Questions

- i. When was emergency imposed?
- ii. Who recommended emergency to be imposed and to whom?
- iii. Mention the implications of emergency.

12. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

- i. What was the slogan of Janata Party to campaign in elections?
- ii. Identify the person who is sitting on ground holding the slogan.
- iii. Against which practices Jayaprakash Narayana agitated?

13. Describe any three major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977.

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Answer

1. a. 1986

Explanation: Disputed Ram Babri-mosque was locked since 1949 by the order of court and it was opened in 1986.

2. Janata Party was the political party which came to power at centre in 1977.
3. Charu Majumdar was a communist revolutionary and the leader of Naxalbari uprising. He participated in the Tebhaga movement before independence. He left the CPI and founded the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist). He believed in the Maoist path of peasant rebellion and defended revolutionary violence.
4. The Court gave the decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament Cannot amend these features.
5. Mid-term elections took place in 1980 due to a split within Janata Party. The government led by Mr. Morarji Desai lost its majority in the Lok Sabha and resigned.
6. The two lessons learned by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975 were as:
- i. Denial of fundamental rights and curtailment of freedom is not acceptable to the people of India.
 - ii. People value freedom of the press.
7. In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by J.C. Shah, retired chief justice of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire "into the several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and actions taken in the name of the Emergency proclaimed on 25 June 1975". These included Indira Gandhi who appeared before commission against various evidences but she refused to answer any questions.
8. The circumstances that you think were responsible for the declaration of Emergency in 1975 were as:

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- i. Public unrest and agitation in Bihar and Gujarat due to rise in prices, unemployment, and corruption in high places.
 - ii. The judgment of the Allahabad High Court against Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
 - iii. Fear of losing the Prime Ministership in the wake up of Allahabad, High court judgment.
 - iv. Anti Government call by Jayaprakash Narayan at Ramlila Maidan.
 - v. On-democratic advice to Indira Gandhi.
 9. The Emergency of 1975 benefited the Indian democratic set up in the following manner:
 - i. It checked the issues of regionalism and separatism.
 - ii. As a reaction to the Emergency, various parties united and fought against the Congress in the elections of 1977 which consolidated the democracy.
 - iii. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram.
 - iv. It challenged the dominance of one party.
 - v. The issues of welfare of backward class began to dominate politics i.e. Northern states elected non-Congress leaders of backward class since 1977.
 10. The 1977 elections were evolved as a shock to everyone as Congress Party was defeated for the very first time and opposition party came into power:
 - i. The opposition fought the election on the slogan of 'save democracy' against the imposition of emergency earlier.
 - ii. The Janata Party campaign focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period.
 - iii. The opposition party highlighted the preventive detention and press censorship to favour public opinion.
 - iv. The formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-congress votes would not be divided.
 - v. The middle castes from North India were beginning to move away from the Congress and the Janata Party became a platform for many of these sections to come together.
 - vi. In this sense, the elections of 1977 were not merely about the Emergency.
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11.
 - i. The Emergency was imposed on 25 June 1975.
 - ii. On the night of 25 June 1975, the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recommended the imposition of Emergency to the President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad.
 - iii. The implication of Emergency were as:
 - a. The federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended. All the powers are concentrated in the hands of Union government.
 - b. The government also gets power to restrict all or any of Fundamental Rights during emergency.
 12.
 - i. The slogan of Janata Party to campaign in elections was 'Save Democracy'.
 - ii. The person sitting on ground holding the slogan is "Jayaprakash Narayan".
 - iii. Jayaprakash Narayan agitated against the corruption, lawlessness, violence, and most important against the imposition of emergency.
 13. There major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977 were as follows:
 - i. **Janata Party:** It accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who opposed the Emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram. This party named as Congress for Democracy which later merged with the Janata Party. Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focussed on the non-democratic character of the rule and torture, atrocities, suppression, etc that took place during Emergency.
 - ii. **Result of 1977 Elections:** The final result of 1977 election was surprising because the Congress was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections for the first time since independence. In North India, it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. It could hardly won any seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Indira Gandhi was defeated from Raebareli and her son Sanjay Gandhi from Amethi.

The impact of Emergency was not felt equally in all the states. The forced relocations and displacements, the forced sterilisation, were mostly concentrated in the Northern states. The middle castes from North India were moving away from the Congress and Janata party became a platform for many of these sections
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to come together.

- iii. **Split between Janata Government and Janata Party:** Janata Party Government that came to power after 1977 elections were far from unity. There was stiff competition among Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram for the post of Prime Minister. Finally, Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister but the internal power struggle within the party continued.

The Janata Party Government did not bring any fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another Government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. Fresh elections to Lok Sabha were held in January 1980 in which Janata Party lost badly, particularly in North India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi repeated its great victory. It won 353 seats and form the government.