

CBSE Test Paper 02

Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-5 Challenges to the Congress System)

1. Who led the government of the United Front in 1996?
 - a. H. D. Deve Gowda
 - b. Indra Kumar Gujral
 - c. V.P. Singh
 - d. Narendra Modi
2. The results of which elections were called 'Political earthquake'?
3. How did the process of succession between Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi for Prime Ministership differ?
4. What was the Slogan of Indira Gandhi during the elections of 1971?
5. Name in the Assembly Election of 1967 any four states wherein Congress got majority.
6. What was the object of Garibi Hatao slogan of Indira Gandhi?
7. What was the status of SVD in the new era of coalition?
8. What factors were responsible for the revival of the Congress Party in India in 1971?
9. Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.
10. Describe the organisation of the Congress Party as a social and ideological coalition.
11. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. To which incident the above cartoon pertains?
- ii. Who has been as the winner in the cartoon?
- iii. Who lost in the race?
- iv. Who are the leaders that are standing around the winner?

12. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro-poor and the pro-rich.

Questions:

- i. What formalised the split of Congress?
 - ii. Mention two groups created after the split.
 - iii. How did Indira Gandhi project the split?
13. Assess the efforts put into formalize the accession of Hyderabad and Manipur to India.

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Answer

1. a. H. D. Deve Gowda

Explanation: He was the 11th prime minister of India in 1996 led United front.

2. The results of 1967, elections jolted the Congress at both the national and state level. Many contemporary political observers described the election results as 'Political Earthquake'. The Congress did manage to get the majority in the Lok Sabha but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952.
3. The process of succession between Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi for Prime Ministership differ in the following ways:
- i. Lal Bahadur Shastri was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress parliamentary party.
 - ii. Indira Gandhi was backed by the senior leaders in the party, however, the decision was not unanimous. The context between Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai was resolved through a secret ballot among Congress MPs. In this contest, Indira Gandhi defeated Desai by securing the support of more than 2/3rds of the party's MPs.
4. "Garibi Hatao" was the slogan of Indira Gandhi during the election of 1971.
5. The Assembly Election of 1967 wherein Congress got majority were:
- i. Jammu and Kashmir.
 - ii. Himachal Pradesh.
 - iii. Gujarat.
 - iv. Madhya Pradesh.
6. The object of Garibi Hatao slogan of Indira Gandhi was to generate a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the landless labourers, Dalits and Adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth. The slogan of Garibi Hatao and the programmes that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base. Indira Gandhi focused on

the growth of the public sector, the imposition of ceiling on rural land-holdings, removal of disparities in income and opportunity.

7. The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions. Since no single party had got the majority, various non-congress parties came together to form joint legislator parties called 'Samyukt Vidhayak Dal' that supported non-Congress governments:
 - i. The SVD government in Bihar, for instance, included two socialist parties— SSP and PSP along with the CPI on left and Jana Sangh on the right.
 - ii. In Punjab it was called the 'Popular United Front' and comprised the two rival Akali Parties at that time - Sant group and the master group - with both the communist parties - the CPI and the CPI(M), the SSP, the Republican Party and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
8. The main outcomes of the General Elections of 1971 which were responsible for restoration or revival of Congress were the following:
 - i. The Congress (R)-CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won in the first four general elections. Indira Gandhi's Congress(R) won 352 seats with about 44% of the popular votes on its own.
 - ii. Soon after the 1971 Lok Sabha elections, a major political and military crisis broke out in East Pakistan(now Bangladesh). The 1971 elections were followed by the crisis in East Pakistan and Indo-Pak war leading to the establishment of Bangladesh.
 - iii. Under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, her party swept through all the State Assembly elections held in 1972.
 - iv. With two successive election victories, one at the centre and other at the state level, the dominance of the Congress was restored.
9. Outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967 were:
 - i. Jolted the Congress at the national and state level.
 - ii. Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies.
 - iii. Congress lost assembly elections in seven states.
 - iv. Political earthquakes.

10. Social and ideological coalition of the Congress Party was the following:

- i. It was based on liberal socialism.
- ii. It believes to bring changes in society by peaceful means and within constitutional provisions.
- iii. It believes in social co-existence and communal harmony.
- iv. It gives priority to the welfare of minorities.
- v. It accommodated the revolutionary, conservative, pacifist, radical, extremist and moderates and the rights and the left with all other shades of the centre.

11. i. This incident depicts the race for succession after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. There was a competition between Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai. The contest was resolved through a secret ballot among Congress MPs. The senior leaders supported Indira Gandhi.

- ii. Indira Gandhi has been the winner in the cartoon.
- iii. Morarji Desai lost in the race.
- iv. The leaders that are standing around the winner are K. Kamaraj, SK Patil, Atulya Ghosh, Gulzari Lai Nanda.

12.

- i. The defeat of official candidate during presidential elections in 1969 led the formalised the split of Congress.
- ii. The two groups created after the split were:
- iii. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between pro-rich and pro-poor.

- The Congress group led by 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation). Also known as Old Congress,
- The group led by Indira Gandhi Congress came to be known as the Congress (Requisitionists). Also known as New Congress.

13. **Hyderabad:**

Hyderabad Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into

what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian Government were going on.

In the meantime, a movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force. The peasantry in the Telangana region, in particular, was the victim of Nizam's oppressive rule and rose against him. Women who had seen the worst of this oppression joined the movement in large numbers. Hyderabad town was the nerve centre of this movement. The communists and the Hyderabad Congress were at the forefronts of the movement.

Manipur:

A few days before Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaj held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy. Thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on universal adult franchise. In the Legislative Assembly of Manipur, there were sharp differences over the question of the merger of Manipur with India. The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur.