

CBSE Test Paper 03

Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-9 Recent Developments in Indian Politics)

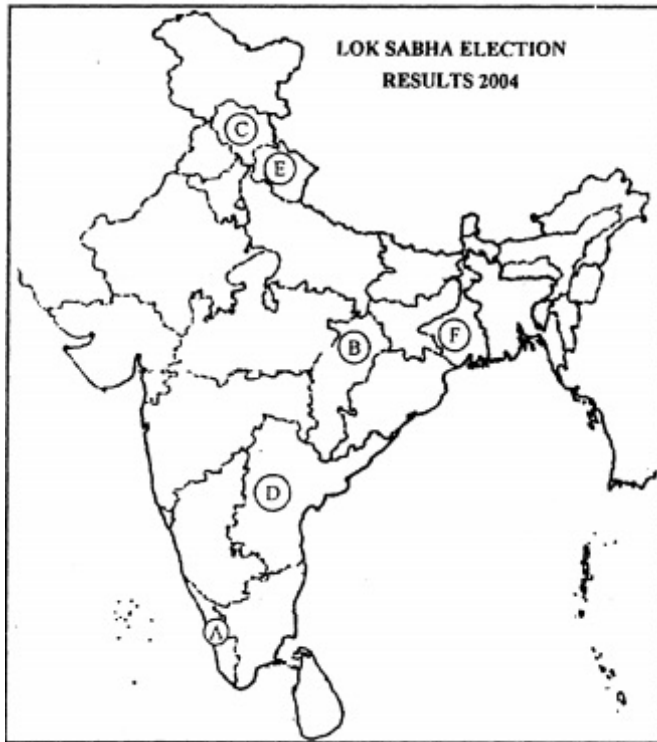
1. Which of the following amendment of the Indian constitution reinstalled the power of judiciary which was removed by 42nd amendment?
 - a. 44th amendment
 - b. 43rd amendment
 - c. 40th amendment
 - d. 41st amendment
2. How does a coalition government strengthen democracy?
3. Which party organised a massive march in support of Ayodhya dispute?
4. What happened in December 1992 in Ayodhya?
5. Who built the Babri Masjid?
6. Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990.
7. What happened to the state government after the demolition of Babri Masjid?
8. Assess the benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.
9. When was the Mandal Commission set-up? Describe any three recommendations of this commission.
10. What were the effects of Ayodhya's events and subsequent demolition of Babri Masjid in December 1992?
11. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

Party politics in India has confronted numerous challenges. Not only has the Congress system destroyed itself but the fragmentation of the Congress coalition has triggered a new emphasis on self-representation which raises questions about the party system and its capacity to accommodate diverse interests,... An important test facing the polity is to evolve a party system or political parties that can effectively articulate and aggregate a variety of interests.

 - a. Write a short note on what the author calls challenges of the party system in the light of what you have read in this chapter.
 - b. Give an example from this chapter of the lack of accommodation and aggregation mentioned in this passage.

c. Why is it necessary for parties to accommodate and aggregate a variety of interests?

12. In the given political outline map of India, six states have been labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F. Keeping in mind, the Lok Sabha Election results of 2004 and with the help of the information provided below, identify these states. Write their correct names in your answer book in the following tabular form :



Name of Coalition	Alphabet (A To F)	Name of the State

- Two states where the Left parties won the majority of Lok Sabha seats.
 - Two states where the NDA won the majority of Lok Sabha seats.
 - Two states where the UPA won the majority of seats in Lok Sabha.
13. 'In spite of serious differences between major national political parties, emergence of new consensus is being viewed with interest'. In the light of this statement describe any three consensus.

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Answer

1. b. 43rd amendment

Explanation: 43rd amendment was brought by the Prime minister Morarji Desai in 1978.

2. A coalition government strengthens democracy as it represents all shades of public opinion. Different communities get proper representation in the government and it protects the rights and liberties of the minorities.
3. The BJP along with other organisation like RSS and the Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP), generate public support, took out a massive march called the Rathayatra from Somnath in Gujarat to Ayodhya in UP.
4. Thousands of people gathered from all over the country at Ayodhya on 6 December 1992 and demolished the mosque (Babri Masjid).
5. The Babri Masjid was a 16th-century mosque in Ayodhya and was built by Mir Baqi- Mughal emperor Babur's general.
6. The two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990 were as:
- i. Opportunities for OBCs in education and employment. Recommended 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.
 - ii. Power-sharing by OBCs.
7. The effect on state government after the demolition of Babri Masjid was as:
- i. **Dismissal of Government:** The BJP state government was dismissed along with the demolition of Babri Masjid.
 - ii. **Communal Violence:** The destruction of Babri Masjid had sparked Muslim outrage across the country, provoking several kinds of Inter-Communal Riots between Hindus and Muslims where the two religions killed each other, plundered and looted homes, destroyed villages, etc.

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- iii. **Presidential Rule:** Along with that, other states where the BJP was in power, were also put under President's rule.
 - iv. **Legal case:** A case against Chief Minister of U.P was registered in the Supreme Court.

8. The benefits of coalition governments were:

- i. To provide an alternative in case no party won a clear majority.
- ii. Representation of diverse views.
- iii. Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government.
- iv. Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated.
- v. There was an emergence of a consensus on some issues eg: upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms.
- vi. This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics.
- vii. It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship/Cabinet dictatorship.

9. Mandal Commission was set-up by the new National front in 1990. This commission was officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission.

The three recommendations of the Mandal Commission are as follows:

- i. 27 percent of the posts in public services should be reserved for other backward classes or OBCS.
- ii. Welfare programs were specially meant for OBCs and should be financed by the Government of India.
- iii. To study Coalition and representation of socially or educationally backward castes and recommend steps for advancement.

10. The effects of the demolition of Babri Masjid were as mentioned below:

- i. **Communal Violence:-** There were clashes between the Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country including violence in Mumbai. The destruction of the Babri Masjid, sparked Muslim outrage and violence around the country, provoking several days of inter-communal rioting in India.
- ii. **Dismissal of Government:-** The BJP government in UP was dismissed.
- iii. **Contempt case:-** A case for Contempt of Court was registered against Chief Minister.

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- iv. **Inquiry Commission:-** The Central government appointed a commission of inquiry.

Some International Effects are given below:

- i. **In Pakistan:-** In Pakistan, the government closed offices and schools on 7 December to protest against the demolition of the Babri Masjid.
 - ii. **In Bangladesh:-** Muslim mobs in Bangladesh attacked and burned down Hindu temples, shops, and houses across the country after the demolition.
11. a. The challenges of the party system in India are mentioned as follows:
- i. **Congress Dominance:** The dominance of Congress till 1989.
 - ii. **Coalition Politics:** The era of coalitions or multi-party system.
 - iii. **The emergence of Lower Castes:** The emergence of powerful parties to represent the Dalits and Other Backward Classes or the OBCs.
 - iv. **Role of Regional Parties:** Role of regional parties in national politics.
 - v. **Power sharing rather than ideological base:** Coalitions on the basis of power sharing arrangement rather than on ideological base.
- b. The party system in India lacks the capacity to accommodate the diverse interests of citizens. There was a time when Congress used to represent diverse groups and basic ideologies. It represented India's diversity in terms of classes, castes, religions, languages, culture, climatology and various other interests. Now with the end of Congress dominance, many different parties had come upon a state level, and many others have been regionalized. These parties represent Dalits and the other backward classes and regional interests of common people. Various sections had left the Congress fold and formed separate parties of their own since the late 1960s. These parties represent their own and different interests on the basis of caste, religion, and region. Many regional parties like the BSP receive their majority of votes from OBCs, STs and SCs like Dalits and Adivasis, because of their non-discriminating sense of justified ruling.
- c. It is necessary for parties to accommodate and aggregate a variety of interests for the success of democracy because:
- **Selfish needs of Political Parties:** New parties will be formed by new groups of people and will create problems in the country.
 - **Caste and gender-based discrimination:** People will be divided on the

basis of caste, religion, and region. This will lead to more differences among the political parties.

- **Power sharing on the basis of opportunities:** The parties will become more opportunist and form governments on power sharing basis rather than on the basis of ideology as parties are doing now.

12. i. A - Kerala
 ii. E - Uttarakhand
 iii. C - Himachal Pradesh
 iv. F - West Bengal
 v. B - Chhattisgarh
 vi. D - Andhra Pradesh

Name of Coalition	Alphabet (A to F)	Name of the State
Left Front	A	Kerala
	F	West Bengal
NDA	E	Uttarakhand
	B	Chhattisgarh
UPA	C	Himachal Pradesh
	D	Andhra Pradesh

13. A cursory review on the formation of Government through coalition in centre as also in almost all states of India indicates that irrespective of split in public mandate i.e. support/opinion/vote, severe competition among parties for making their Government and a number of conflicts within and outside each party, a consensus still appears to have emerged among almost all political parties. We can discuss three points of consensus formed among them as under:

- i. **Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideological position and political alliances without ideological agreement:** We see that coalition partners lay emphasis on power sharing instead of a difference in opinion, principle, and assumption among them. Each partner or party wants to get his share in the power even if he has to do compromise with his principle and even resolution of his party. Party too understands that even if two of its member are

sharing power, it can encash its self-interests more easily than there being no member attached to or joined with the ruling government. In brief, we can say that it is mere perception based politics and it has nothing to do with the interest of the nation as a whole.

- ii. **A deep recognition of the location of vote-bank:** Political parties irrespective of their so-called concepts and principles are intelligent enough to understand where their vote-bank has existed and the magic of their harangues enables them to delude that bank and encash support from there again and again. This is a topmost reason that each party accepts the political and social claims of the backward castes. Weaknesses of this section get manifestation time-to-time from the events like that of Gujjar movement inclined to include their community in the Schedule Tribe once sanctioned in Constitution of India as an ad-hoc privilege till certain communities are connected with the mainstream.
- iii. **Consensus on the role of state-level parties in the governance of the country:** We have observed that the gap between regional/ state parties and national parties is reducing with a faster pace since the 1990s in India. Almost in all coalition governments formed so far in Centre and in States have made regional parties their partners. Thus, all parties in India have developed a common consensus irrespective of their inner-conflicts and dissensions.