

CBSE Test Paper 05

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

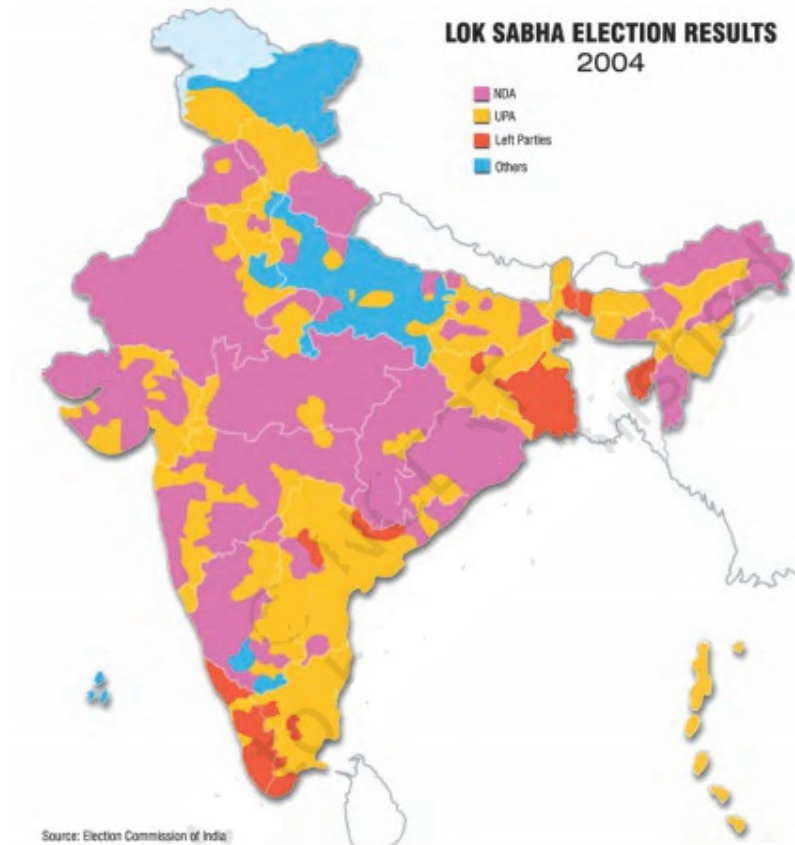
1. Which of the following Article is related with imposing emergency in the nation?
 - a. Art 356
 - b. Art 350
 - c. Art 354
 - d. Art 352
2. Highlight any two effects of the Election 1989 on the politics of India.
3. What led to the serious debate over secularism?
4. Which political party/alliance won the 1999 Lok Sabha elections and who became the Prime Minister?
5. From which year did the era of coalition governments at the centre begin in India?
6. What were the results of Congress defeat in 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha?
7. State any two major political happenings of 1984 in India.
8. “Coalition government helps in consensus building”. Do you agree with the statement? Give arguments in support of your answer.
9. Write any six functions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission.
10. What does a coalition government mean? Mention any one example of such a government.
11. Study carefully the passage and answer the questions given below :

This new challenge came to the force in the 1980s, as the Janata experiment came to an end and there was some political stability at the centre. This decade will be remembered for some major conflicts and accords in the various regions of the country, especially in Assam, the Punjab, Mizoram and the developments in Jammu and Kashmir.

Questions :

- i. Explain the meaning of the phrase 'Janata experiment came to an end'.
- ii. There was some stability at the center. What does it imply?
- iii. Highlight any two developments in Punjab in 1980s.

12. Study carefully the below given map of India showing Lok Sabha Election results of 2004. Answer all the questions given below it :



- i. Write the full form of NDA and write the names of states/regions in which it got better results of political positions in 2004.
 - ii. Write the full form of UPA and write the names of states/regions in which it got better results or political position in 2004.
 - iii. Explain the meaning of the term left parties and write the names of states/regions in India.
13. In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of the coalition has ended? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

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1. d. Art 352

Explanation: Article 352 of the constitution of India states the govt can declare an emergency in the nation in case of internal and external insecurity.

2. Two effects of Election of 1989 on Indian Politics are:

- i. The end of 'the Congress system' i.e. loss of the kind of centrality it enjoyed in the party system earlier.
- ii. The beginning of coalition politics in the Indian political system.

3. The demolition of disputed mosque at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992, by Kar Seva, led to a serious debate over secularism. Most political parties condemned the demolition and declared it to be against secularism. A debate took place about using religious sentiments for electoral purposes.

4. i. National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won the 1999 Lok Sabha elections.
ii. Shri. A.B. Vajpayee became the Prime Minister.

5. The era of Coalition governments at the centre began in India in 1989, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

6. The results of Congress defeat in 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha were as:

- i. It marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system.
- ii. This led to an era of a multi-party system in practice because after 1989 with the emergence of several parties, one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats.

- iii. Regional parties began to play a crucial role in forming the ruling alliances.

7. Two major political happenings of 1984 in India are:

- i. The assassination of Indira Gandhi: Rajiv Gandhi led the Congress to a massive victory in the Lok Sabha elections held immediately thereafter in 1984.
- ii. Lok Sabha elections were held: The party won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 was reduced to only 197 in this election.

8. In the midst of severe competition and conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties consisting of the following four elements:

- i. Most political parties were in support of new economic policies to lead the country to prosperity and the status of economic power in the world.

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- ii. All political parties supported the reservation of seats for backward classes in education and employment and even to ensure the OBCs to get adequate share of power.
 - iii. The role of state-level parties was accepted in the governance of the country.
 - iv. Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power-sharing arrangements. Hence most of the NDA did not agree with the Hindutva ideology of BJP still, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.
9. The main functions of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are as follows:
- i. To investigate and monitor all the matters relating to safeguarding provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Constitution.
 - ii. To study the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955.
 - iii. To ascertain the socio-economic and other relevant circumstances accounting for the Commission of offences against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.
 - iv. To participate and advise on the planning process of development on socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and has to undergo the progress of evaluation of their development under the Union and any State.
 - v. To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - vi. To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specifications.
10. When two or more parties join hands together to form a government is known as a coalition government, i.e., It is a cabinet of a parliamentary government in which many or multiple majorities of political parties cooperate together, thus reducing the dominance of any one particular party within that particular coalition. A coalition government in a parliamentary system is a government in which multiple political parties cooperate, reducing the dominance of any one party within that "coalition". The First Coalition Government was formed in 1977. E.g-UPA or United Progressive Alliance, etc

11. Answers :

- i. The Janata experiment came to an end means the era of the coalition of several political parties headed by the Janata Party that came into power in 1977 came to an end.
- ii. The Janata Party experiment came to an end and there was some political stability at the centre because this time (1980s), the system of politics may incur a change.
- iii. Two developments in Punjab in 1980s are as follows:-
 - The rising demand of a separate Sikh Nation.
 - In June 1984, the Government planned a mission called the 'Operation Blue Star'.

12. i. NDA stands for National Democratic Alliance. It got a good or better position in

- a. Rajasthan
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Madhya Pradesh
 - d. Goa
 - e. Orissa
 - f. Bihar and
 - g. In some parts of Punjab, Karnataka
 - h. In some states or regions of north-east India.
- ii. UPA means the United Progressive Alliance. It got a good position in
- a. Jammu and Kashmir
 - b. Himachal Pradesh
 - c. Haryana,
 - d. Some areas of Gujarat
 - e. Maharashtra
 - f. Goa-a good position
 - g. Andhra Pradesh
 - h. Tamil Nadu
 - i. Some areas of U.P. and M.P.
 - j. Some states/regions of North East states of India
 - k. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- iii. In our country CPI (M), CPI, Forward Bloc and RPI are known as left parties. In 2004 these parties got better election results in

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- a. West Bengal
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Tripura
 - d. In some regions of North-East states and Andhra Pradesh also.
- iv. The other political parties such as Bahujan Samaj Party, S.P., National Conference, PDP, Janta Dal-Secular, got better election results or political position in 2004 in U.P, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Islands of Lakshadweep and Andhra.
13. After Independence, the Congress party came in power. It ruled over the country as a democratic government till 1977. One after the other the government was represented by the Congress Prime Ministers like Nehru, Shastri and then Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was due to some political upheaval; a state Emergency was declared in 1975. During Emergency, all the opposition leaders were jailed and their constitutional powers were seized. It made all the opposition leaders unite and form the first united party in the name of Janata Party which came in power in 1977. The general election held soon after the Emergency. Though it couldn't last long, it started a new concept of the rule in India. One after the other, India saw many governments ruled by alliance group, except a few single-party-led governments. But with the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then there have been nine governments at the centre all of which have either been coalition government or minority government supported by other parties which did not join the government. The National Front government in 1989, the United Front government in 1996 and 1997, the NDA government in 1997, 1998 and 1999 and then UPA government in 2004 and 2009 and again BJP-led NDA government in 2014 have been the coalition governments in India. In none of these governments, any one single party had the number enough to form the government at its own. But in 2014, there was a change in the pattern. BJP could gain 284 seats in the Lok Sabha election which was sufficient to form the government at its own which required only 272. But as the election was fought with a pre-poll alliance by NDA led by BJP. So the present government was formed with Narendra Modi, the leader of BJP. This election shows that people are again turning to the single-party government at the centre which may be stable. People have experienced the lack of stability, lack of policy decision and lack of proper development in the government ruled by the coalition group.