

CBSE Test paper 03

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

1. Name the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh at the time of demolition of Babri -mosque.
 - a. Rajnath Singh
 - b. Kalyan Singh
 - c. None of the above
 - d. Murali Manohar Joshi
2. Who represented Congress (O) and Congress (R) after the split of Congress Party?
3. Lal Bahadur Shastri, as the Prime Minister of India, faced which two main challenges?
4. Why were 1960s, called as the dangerous decade?
5. Who was the official Congress candidate for the post of President of India in 1969?
6. What is meant by Grand Alliance?
7. What was the main reason behind the split in Congress in 1969?
8. Write a short note on:
 - a. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
 - b. Garibi Hatao
 - c. Indira Hatao
 - d. Grand Alliance
9. How did the outcome of 1971 elections help in restoration of Congress?
10. Why was the year 1967 considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history? Explain.
11. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

- What does the cartoon represent?
- Identify the lady in the cartoon and give reason for her pleasure.
- Identify the person wearing garland in winning position.
- Who is lying on the ground?

- Study the map given regarding Assembly Election Results, 1967 and answer the following question:



In which four states of the country, did the Congress not get a majority in the state legislatures?

- Discuss the role of Constituent Assembly in solving Language Problem.

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Answer

1. b. Kalyan Singh

Explanation: Kalyan Singh was the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh when Babri-mosque was demolished.

2. After the split of Congress Party, the Congress (O) was represented by K. Kamraj, freedom fighter and Congress President; former Chief Minister of Madras (Tamil Nadu) and the then President of Congress Party whereas Congress (R) was led by Indira Gandhi.
3. The two main challenges before Lal Bahadur Shastri, as the Prime Minister of India were:
- i. India was facing a grave economic crisis along with failed monsoons, drought, and serious food crisis.
 - ii. In 1965, the country faced a war with Pakistan.
4. The 1960s were labelled as the ' dangerous decade' when unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions etc. could lead to a failure of the democratic projects or even the disintegration of the country.
5. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy was the official Congress candidate for the post of president of India in 1969.
6. Grand Alliance was an electoral alliance of all the major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed to make matters worse for Indira Gandhi. The SSP, PSP, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal came together under this umbrella. The ruling party had an alliance with the CPI.
7. The main reasons behind the split in the Congress in 1969 were:
- i. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969.
 - ii. Abolition of Privy Purse(dissolution of princely rule).

8.

a. **Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan**

- i. A slogan given by Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965.
- ii. To symbolise to resolve country's challenge of food crisis and external threat.

b. **Garibi Hatao**

- i. A slogan was given by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1970 to symbolise removal of poverty.
- ii. Through this slogan, Indira Gandhi generated a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the Adivasis, women, unemployed youth, minorities, landless labourers, Dalits.

c. **Indira Hatao**

A slogan given by Grand Alliance, along with one common programme of 'Indira Hatao' i.e. remove Indira Gandhi from Political arena.

d. **Grand Alliance**

- i. To make matters worse for Indira Gandhi, all the major non-communist and non-Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance.
- ii. The SSP, PSP, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal came together under this umbrella.
- iii. It did not focus on multiple strategies of development rather included only 'Indira Hatao'.

9. Congress (R) under Indira Gandhi had an issue an agenda and a positive slogan which was lacked by its opponents. The 'Grand Alliance' had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao':

- i. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao' (Remove Poverty)

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- ii. She focused on the growth of the public sector, the imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity, and abolition of princely privileges.
 - iii. Though Garibi Hatao, she generated a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the minorities, landless labourers, Dalits, women, Adivasis and the unemployed youth.
 - iv. Thus, 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 during the electoral contest of 1971.
10. The year 1967 is considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history due to:
- i. The election verdict was not in favour of Congress and results jolted the Congress at both the national and state levels.
 - ii. The Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952.
 - iii. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated. The political stalwarts who lost in their constituencies included Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu, S.K. Patil in Maharashtra, Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal, K.B. Sahay in Bihar.
 - iv. Congress lost the majority in as many as seven states. In two other states defections prevented it from forming a government.
 - v. For the first time, any non-Congress party secured a majority of its own in any State. In the other eight states, different non-Congress parties formed the coalitions.
 - vi. These election results were called as a 'Political Earthquake'.
11.
 - i. The cartoon represents the Presidential elections of 1969.
 - ii. The lady in the cartoon is Indira Gandhi. Reason for her pleasure was on winning of her candidate V.V. Giri in presidential elections.
 - iii. The person wearing garland in winning position is V.V. Giri.
 - iv. N. Sanjeeva Reddy is lying on the ground.
12. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal were the four state where Congress did not get the majority in the 1967 elections.

13. Multi-lingual state of affairs in India posed a big problem before the members of Constituent Assembly. Ayyanger has stressed the following points:

Speaking on behalf of Anglo-Indian Community, Frank Anthony said, “I accept the promise that if India is to achieve real unity, a real sense of Nationality, then we must have a national language that should be Hindi”.

- i. Though the member of Constituent Assembly was divided on the language issue, yet they all agreed upon a common language which the Union Government can also use.
- ii. Hindi was decided upon as the common language.
- iii. The members derived a consensus to make Hindi a common language, but they decided not to discard English instantly.
- iv. Indian numerals would be used for all Governmental purposes.
- v. Hindi would be developed so as to replace English after some time.
- vi. The Supreme Court and High Courts in the states would use English till the Parliament pronounces Hindi as a fully developed language.