

CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-6 Crisis of the Democratic Order)

1. Who was Mir Baqi?
 - a. He was the minister of the emperor Babur
 - b. He was Mughal Emperor.
 - c. He ruled over Uttar Pradesh
 - d. He built Babri-mosque .
2. What was Naxalite movement?
3. Who became the symbol of restoration of democracy?
4. Mention the main reason for the defeat of Congress party in the elections 1977.
5. How did Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan become popular during 1975-1977?
6. Who organised the first nation wide Satyagraha and Why?
7. Why did the students in Gujarat start an agitation in January 1974? What were its results?
8. What were the reasons for Congress's success in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and southern States?
9. Examine the legacy of emergency of 1975 in India.
10. Evaluate the consequences of declaration of emergency in 1975.
11. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

“Indian democracy was never so close to a two-party system as it was during the 1977 elections. However, the next few years saw a complete change. Soon after its defeat, the Indian National Congress split into two groupsThe Janata Party also went through major convulsions.....David Butler, Ashok Lahiri and Prannoy Roy.—Partha Chatterjee

- a. What made the party system in India look like a two-party system in 1977?

- b. Many more than two parties existed in 1977. Why then are the authors describing this period as close to a two-party system?
- c. What caused splits in Congress and the Janata Party?

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



Questions

- i. When did cartoon appear in the newspaper and why?
 - ii. Identify the person behind Indira Gandhi.
 - iii. Identify what does the Political Crisis' stand for. Explain.
13. Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose Emergency. Explain the statement.

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Answer

1. d. He built Babri-mosque .

Explanation: He was Senapati of the Mughal Emperor Babur. He built Babri-mosque by the order of the emperor Babur.

2. Marxist-Leninist group of people, believed in violent means to achieve their goals. They snatched land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. This movement was known as Naxalite movement.
3. Jayaprakash Narayan, leader of Janata Party became the symbol of restoration of democracy.
4. The main reason for the defeat of Congress party in the elections 1977 was due to the opposition party adopted the slogan 'Save democracy' against the imposition of emergency.
5. Jaiprakash Narayan (JP) became popular during 1975-77 as he became the symbol of opposition to Emergency and was the moving force behind the formation of Janta Party.
6. The Jayaprakash Narayan announced a nationwide Satyagraha for Indira Gandhi's resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey 'illegal and immoral orders' by a massive demonstration on 25 June 1975. All these changed the political mood of the country against Congress.
7. a. In January 1974 students in Gujarat started an agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities and against corruption in high places too. The students' protest was joined by major opposition parties.
b. The result of agitation became widespread leading to the imposition of President's rule in the state and opposition parties demanded fresh elections. elections were held in Gujarat in June 1975. The Congress was defeated in this election.
8. The reasons for Congress success in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and virtually swept through the Southern States were as given below:
i. The impact of Emergency was not felt equally in all the States.
ii. The forced, relocation and displacements, the forced sterilisations were mostly concentrated in the northern States.
iii. But more importantly, north India had experienced some long terms changes in

the nature of political competition. 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. In this, sense, the elections of 1977 were not merely about the Emergency.

9. The legacy of emergency was felt in every sphere of people's life and politics:

Between the elections of 1977 and 1980, the party system had changed dramatically. The Congress party identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party. The concept of non-Congression was created among oppositions parties. In an indirect manner, the issues of welfare of the backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977. The results of 1977 elections were at least partly due to a shift among the backward castes of north India. The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis because it had its origins in the constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the parliament and the judiciary. This period created a political crisis also as the party in power enjoyed an absolute majority, still decided to suspend the democratic process. There was clear tension between institution-based democracy and democracy based on spontaneous popular participation for which party system was to be blamed.

10. The consequences of declaration of emergency in 1975 were:

- i. Under the provisions of Emergency, the various Fundamental Rights of citizens stood suspended including the right of citizens to move the Court for restoring their fundamental rights.
- ii. The power of Judiciary were limited.
- iii. The government suspended the freedom of the Press.
- iv. Newspaper were asked to get approval for all material to be published, this is known as press censorship.
- v. All the power were concentrated in the hands of Union Government.
- vi. Protest and strikes and public agitations were also disallowed
- vii. Civil liberties of the citizens were taken away.

Important lessons learnt from emergency were:

- i. Several changes to Constitution came into existence e.g. election of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President could not be challenged in the Supreme Court.
- ii. Provision of emergency was rectified too internal emerge could only be proclaimed on the basis of armed rebellion after President's formal

announcement on the advice of Council of Ministers.

11.
 - a. The imposition of emergency in 1975 and political crisis made the party system in India look like a two-party system.
 - b. Two parties existed in 1977 were Congress and non-Congress parties to be described as close to the two-party system because it ended the one-party dominance and emerged Janata Party, an umbrella of non- Congress parties.
 - c. Split in Congress: Congress splitted on the issues of presidential elections in 1969. Split in Janata Party: Due to rising tensions among three leaders Moraiji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram for leadership in 1979.
12.
 - i. This cartoon appeared in the newspaper, few days before the declaration of Emergency and captures the sense of impending political crisis.
 - ii. The person behind Indira Gandhi is D.K. Barooah, the Congress President.
 - iii. The Political crisis in 1977 made the party system in India look like a two party system i.e. Congress and non Congress to end one party dominance and emergence of non-Congress party. The Janata Party as an umbrella for others. Even during the emergency, when the government would use extraordinary powers, its use would be within the norms of the rule of law. This led to the wide and open ended powers given to the government in times of emergency.
13. **An emergency was the only option:** Supporters of Indira Government and certain scholars in Political Science argue that the proclamation of Emergency had become necessary in 1975 because opposition parties and revolutionists had made the situation very tough to run the government smoothly. They condemn non-parliamentary politics, making a tool to attack straightly on the ruling government. They oppose frequent strikes, demonstration, and mass movement saying that likewise, activities create hurdles in carrying on parliamentary affairs. It generates instability in administration thereby poses deadlock in the progress of developmental works. It had been written by Indira Gandhi in her replication to inquiry sought by Shah Commission that intriguing powers were posing undue deadlocks in common course of Government proceeding and intended to overthrow her down from ruling as Prime Minister of a country that too by the use of unconstitutional means. C.P.I., the party which had continued support to Congress (I) saw it as an international conspiracy against unity and integration of India. It was, therefore, as per CPI; a right step at the right time.