**CLASS XII**

**QUESTION BANK**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**BOOK- POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE**

**CHAPTER 1: CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING**

**Ans1**. Jawaharlal Nehru

Tryst with destiny

**Ans2.**

1. To shape a nation with lots of diversity.

2. To establish democracy in accordance with the constitution.

3.To ensure the development & well being of society and not of some sections.

**Ans3**.

1. Absence of a single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.

2. Not all Muslim majority wanted to be in Pakistan, e.g., NWFP& Frontier Gandhi.

3.Punjab & Bengal with large non-Muslims areas had to be partitioned.

4. Problems related to minorities on both sides of the border.

**Ans4.** **Communal Zones**

In 1947, cities like Amritsar, Lahore, & Kolkata became divided into communal zones. Muslims avoided going into areas where Hindus lived and same was the case with Hindus who avoided Muslim majority areas. Lots of killings and riots were taking place in name of religion.

**Refugee Camps**

Minorities on both sides of borders had to abandon their homes and belongings & take refuge in temporary shelters / refugee camps.

**Ans5**.

1. He was in Kolkata in the areas which were torn by gruesome riots between Hindus & Muslims.

2. He was saddened by communal violence & disheartened by failure of his principles of Ahimsa & Satyagraha.

**Ans7**. 1 (B)

2 (c)

3 (A)

4 (D)

**Ans8.** 1. It was a document signed between ex-princely states & Indian Government.

2.Princely states agreed to become part of Indian union.

**Ans9**. To look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states.

14 states and 6 union territories.

**CHAPTER 2 - ERA OF ONE-PARTY DOMINANCE**

**Ans1.** Indian constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949

It came into effect on 26 January 1950.

**Ans2.** 1950

SuKumar Sen

**Ans3.**  First General Elections

( ------------------------- )

After first two elections above, mentioned method changed

( )

By end of 1990s, Election Commission started using new method

( )

By 2004, the entire country was using this method.

**Ans4**. (a) The first general elections with Universal Adult Franchise in India

(b) The problems like, very large illiterate population, & no experience of voting

System made some groups of people criticize Indian experiment.

**Ans5.** The Communist Party of India

16 seats

**Ans6.** The socialist party believed in the ideology of –

* Democratic socialism which distinguished them from both Congress & CPI
* They criticized congress for favoring capitalists and landlords and ignoring theworkers and the peasants.

Leaders’ names –

* Ram Manohar Lohia
* Asoka Mehta

**Ans7.** (a) – (iv)

(b) – (i)

(c) – (ii)

(d) – (iii)

**CHAPTER 3 – POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT**

**Ans.1** 1. The Liberal Capitalist Model (Europe & US)

2. The Socialist Model (USSR)

**Ans2.** A Section of big in industrialists got together in 1944 & drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country.

The plan wanted the states to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments.

**Ans3.** 1. After becoming independent Indian Government established Planning Commission (1950)

2. The PM became its chairperson with making 5-year plans for focusing on overall development of the country.

**Ans4.** The key issues were –

* Agrarian Sector
* Investment in dams & irrigation (eg – Bhakra Nangal Dam)
* Land Reforms

**Ans5.** 1. Tariffs on Imports to protect domestic industries.

2. Growth of Public & Private Sectors

3. Growth of Industries like electricity, railways, steel, machineries and communications.

**Ans6.** 1. It was decentralized planning model with focus not only on big industries and large projects.

2. It focused on education, health, land reforms, effective food distribution & poverty alleviation.

All these resulted in Kerala becoming a complete literate state with skill development and human resource amongst other achievements.

**Ans7.** 1. India opted for taking elements from both capitalist model and socialist model of development.

2. Much of agriculture, trade & industry were given to private sector

3. The state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade & made some crucial interventions in agriculture.

**Ans8**. 1. The government offered high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides &better irrigation at highly subsidized prices to the farmers.

2. The government also gave a guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at a given price.

**Ans9.** 1. The rich peasants and the large landlords were the main beneficiaries of green revolution.

2. The green evolution delivered only a moderate agricultural growth, mainly a rise in wheat production.

3. Raised availability of food in the country but increased polarization between classes and regions.

**Chapter - 4 India's External Relations**

**Ans1.**

* Welfare and
* Democracy

**Ans2.**

* --British had left legacy of many international disputes
* --partition Had created its own pressure
* --task of poverty alleviation.)

**Ans3.**

* To respect sovereignty of all other nation
* -to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.

**Ans4.** Rift between China and the USSR led to irreconcilable differences within Communist Party of India, in 1964 CPI split

* The pro USSR faction remained close to Congress and CPI( M) was against any ties with Congress because they were closer to China, many leaders arrested for being Pro China.

**Ans5**.

* Economic relations should be consolidated .
* cultural give and take relationship should be appreciated
* Any other relevant point.

**Ans6**.

* India gave political Asylum to the Tibetan leader Dalai Lama
* China's help to Pakistan against India

**Ans7.**

* Protect territorial integrity
* promote Rapid economic development
* preserve the hard and sovereignty ( any two)

**Ans8.**

* Heavy strain on India's economy due to illegal migration from Bangladesh
* in the international market oil prices increased and prices of essential commodities also increased unexpectedly.

**Ans9.**

* . An agreement signed between India and Pakistan to stop the war between two countries in 1972
* its main signatories were Mrs Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

**Ans10.**

* In 1999 Pakistan army occupied Indian posts in Kargil
* Several points on Indian side of LoC were occupied in Mashkoh, Dras, Kaksar and Batalik areas were occupied by forces claiming to be Mujahideens.

**Ans11.**

* When China annexed Tibet and tried to suppress its culture the Tibetan rebelled
* In return the Chinese forces crushed the rebellion which worsened the situation and the lie Lama had to flee to India and sought refuge.

**Ans12.**

* Though India tried to persuade China to recognise Tibet’s claim for independence, however according to Panchsheel agreement India considered China's claim over Tibet and China assured India that it will provide greater autonomy to Tibet than others and
* 1958 armed uprising against china was suppressed and Dalai Lama crossed over to Indian borders with many refugees

these issues of the Tibet lead to war between India and China which became an issue of tension between India and China

**Ans13.**

* The conference held in abandons in 1955 marked the zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and African Nations
* the conference later led to the establishment of Non- Aligned Movement.

**Ans14.**

* IN 1964
* Rift between China and Soviet Union led to differences within the CPI, pro USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved closer to the congress and the other closer to China, ultimately the latter formed CPI(M).

**Ans15.**

1c, 2a, 3d, 4b

**Ans16.**

* It wanted to generate nuclear energy for peaceful purposes-l self defence( First test in 1974)
* In May 1998 it demonstrated its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.

**CHAPTER-5 Challenges to and Restoration of The Congress System**

**Ans1.**

* Differences between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate-- the factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi became open in the Presidential elections in which Congress official candidate was n sanjiva Reddy and Indira Gandhi proposed V.V Giri to file nomination as an independent candidate

**Ans2.**

* Princes in Princely states after their dissolution were allowed to retain their private property and were given a grant inherited heredity or government allowances ,this grant was called privy purse
* The government tried to bring constitutional amendment in 1970 which was struck down by the Supreme court later after winning elections in 1971 ,the constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for the abolition of privy purse.(26th Constitutional Amendment Act-1971)

**Ans3.**

* It was a group of non communist non Congress opposition parties formed in 1970 elections against Indira Gandhi
* SSP, PSP, Bhartiya jan sangh, Swatantra party ,Bhartiya Kranti Dal

**Ans4.**

* Failed monsoons, drought and serious food crisis
* a war with Pakistan in 1965

**Ans5.**

* The factional rivalry between Syndicate and Indira Gandhi arose over the presidential candidate’s elections after the death of President Zakir Hussain
* various non Congress party came together to form joint legislative parties

**Ans6.**

* A socialist leader and thinker ,freedom fighter was one of the founder of Congress socialist party and later leader of Socialist party
* Attacked Nehru strategy of non congressism advocacy of reservation for backward castes and opposition to English

**Ans7.**

* In 1963 K Kamaraj Congress President and Chief Minister of Madras proposed a plan
* it said all senior congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers and this proposal became famous as Kamraj plan

**Ans8.**

* Defection means an elected representatives leaves the party on whose symbol he or she was elected and joins another party
* it played an important role in installing non Congress governments in three states Haryana ,Madhya Pradesh and UP.

**Ans9.**

* Presidential Election
* Decision against the Privy purse

**Ans10.**

* Political and military crisis broke out in East Pakistan and Indo- Pak war leading to establishment of Bangladesh
* Her party swept through Assembly poles, she was seen as the Protector of poor and underprivileged and also a strong Nationalist leader

**Ans11.**

* It was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of parties organisation it was led by K Kamaraj
* it played an important role in the installation of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister and also in the policy formulation and implementation

**Ans12**.

* Indira Gandhi
* Garibi Hatao she tried to generate a support base among the disadvantage especially among the landless labourers the let's adivasis minorities women and the unemployed youth

**Ans13.**

1c, 2d, 3a, 4b

**Ans14**.

* Dangerous decade
* Because there we-re many unresolved problems like poverty inequality, communal and regional divisions which could have led to the failure of Democratic project or even disintegration of the country.

**Ans15.**

* Sanyukt Vidhayak Dal
* In Punjab it was called the ‘Popular United Front and it included two Akali parties, Sant group and the Master group, both communist parties CPI and CPI (M) and the SSP, the Republican Party and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

**Ans16.**

* 10 point programme was adopted in May 1967 included social control of banks
* nationalisation of General Insurance
* ceiling on urban property and income
* Public Distribution of food grains
* Land Reforms and
* provision of house sites to the rural poor (ANY TWO)

**Ans17**.

* It was the expression to describe the practice of frequent floor crossing by legislations.
* It originated from the floor crossing done by Gaya Lal an MLA in Haryana in 1967, who changed his party thrice in a fortnight , from Congress to United Front ,back to Congress within 9 hours to United Front again.

**Chapter --6 The Crisis of Democratic Order**

**Ans1.**

* Inclusive and accommodative nature during freedom movement
* Brought diverse groups together

**Ans2.**

* to inquire about abuses, excesses and malpractices.
* Indira Gandhi appeared to but refused to answer the questions.

**Ans3**.

* Naxalite movements used to force to snatch land from rich landowners and give it to the poor and landless
* it challenged the government system

**Ans4.**

* the non democratic government character of Congress during emergency
* the public opinion was against congress which enabled Janata Party to win in 1977

**Ans5.**

* Rising prices
* Food scarcity
* Unemployment
* Corruption

**Ans6.**

* it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India
* brought out ambiguities regarding emergency provisions in the constitution
* during emergency Judiciary could not protect civil liberties of people so now courts have to take active part in protection of civil liberties .
* there should be a balance between functioning of democratic government and political protest by parties
* prove that police and bureaucracy are vulnerable to political pressures (any two)

**Ans7.**

* ban on strikes,p public agitations
* Press Censorship: Freedom of press suspended, newspapers required prior approval
* Opposition leaders were put in jail
* Ban on RSS,Jamait-e-Islam
* Fundamental rights were suspended
* Extensive use of preventive detention (Any two)

**Ans8.**

* the Janata Party government was not cohesive
* there was a power struggle within the party
* it lacked direction , leadership and common program
* Janata Party could not bring about a fundamental change in the policies (any two)

**Ans9.**

* justice A.N., Ray
* the appointment was controversial as the government set aside seniority of three judges who had given ruling against the stand of government on different occasions.

**Ans10.**

* judgement of Allahabad High Court
* massive demonstration organised by Jayaprakash Narayan in Delhi Ramlila Ground on 25th June 1975

**Ans11**.

* under the provision of this article the government could declare a state of emergency on Grounds of external threat or threat of internal disturbances

**Ans12.**

1b, 2a, 3d, 4c

**Ans13.**

* CPI supported.
* Because, it believed that there was an international conspiracy against the unity of India and some restrictions on the agitations why justified.

**Ans14.**

* Impact of emergency was not equally felt in all states
* Forced relocation and displacements the forced sterilization were mostly concentrated in the Northern States.
* the middle class from north India were beginning to move away from the Congress and moved towards Janata Party. (any two)

**Ans15**

The demands were related to

* bonus and service conditions
* issues like rights of workers and whether employees of essential service should adopt measures like strikes

**Ans16**.

* need for the declaration of emergency
* Abuse of the powers given by the constitution
* Excesses committed (any two points)

**Chapter 7: Rise of Popular Movements**

**Ans1.**

**i)** Villages were refused permission to ash trees by the forest department of state.

ii) The land was allotted for commercial use to a sports manufacturer.

**Ans2.**

i) To end caste system and build organisation of all oppressed reactions.

ii) To provide a platform to the Dalit educated youth to use their inspirations as protest activity.

**Ans3**

i) Collective actions disturb the functioning of democratic government.

ii) There has been a drift in popular movements and movements by political parties due to the vote bank politics.

**Ans4** Yes, this strengthen democracy-

i) Some movements help to resolve some problems democratically like chipko Movement.

ii) These movements had different social groups representations like kisan Union, Dalit Panthers.

**Ans5.**

i) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised.

ii) Forest related contracts should be given to local communities for effective control on natural resources.

**Ans6**

i) Women of Andhra Pradesh protested against alcoholism.

ii) Women wanted ban on sale of Arrack and protection from domestic violence.

**Ans7.**

i) It demanded cost-benefit analysis of major development projects completed in the country so far.

ii)Social costs of project must be calculated.

**Ans8**

i) The success was the outcome of political bargaining powers that its members possessed.

ii) The movement was active in prosperous state.

**Ans9**

i) Free electricity for agriculture.

ii) MSP should be enhanced.

iii) Insurance for farmers.

iv)No ban on movement of agricultural products.( Any two)

**Ans10**

i) Party based are supported by political parties and non party based are not having involvement of political parties. ii) Trade unions are party based, women movements are non party based.

**Chapter 8 Regional Aspirations**

**Ans1**) Practice of regions rather than Central system of administration or economic, cultural or political affiliation. ii)Regionalism implies expression of regional aspirations and identity like North Eastern states.

**Ans2**

i) Similarity-Regional aspirations were given importance and crisis were solved through democratic negotiations.

ii) Difference-In Punjab, Akali Dal, started the movement for the formation of 'Punjab Sabha' but in Assam, the crisis was against outsiders.

**Ans3.**

i) A separate commission was appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana and Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.

ii) A tribunal was to be set up to settle the conflict of sharing Ravi-Beas river waters among Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

**Ans4.**

i) Isolation of region from rest of India. ii)Complex social character.

iii) Backwardness in comparison to other parts.

iv)Weak communication.

**Ans5.**

i) Demand for Plebiscite.

ii) Article 370 was eroded in practice so 'Greater State Autonomy' was demanded. iii)The democracy had not been similarly Constitutionalised in Jammu and Kashmir. (any two)

**Ans6.**

i) Leadership pass from moderate Akalis to the extremist elements.

ii) Militants made headquarters inside Golden Temple.

**Ans7**

i) This region of 'Seven sisters' has only 4% country's population but about twice as much share of its area.

ii)The entire region had undergone political reorganization.

**Ans8**

i) In 1986, a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga , which granted full statehood with special powers.

ii) Laldenga took over as C.M. and the state started working towards literacy and development.

**Ans9**

i) In 1967 during Goa liberation.

ii)Public opinion Poll was held in January 1967 to decide their separate status or merger with Maharashtra.

iii) Majority wanted separate status so Goa became a Union territory. It was granted statehood in 1987. (Any two)

**Ans10**.

i)The resolution was a plea for strengthening Federalism but it could also be interpreted as a plea for separate Sikh Nation.

ii)The resolution had a limited appeal among the masses.

**Chapter 9- Recent Developments in Indian Politics**

**Ans1**

a- iv. ,b- i. , c- ii. d- iii

**Ans2**

i)To increase power and form a majority government.

ii) Coalition allows for diversity in ideology in the government.

**Ans3**

**i**)The United front was similar to National front of 1989 which included Janata Dal and regional parties. This time BJP did not support government but Congress supported it.

ii)The shows how unstable political equations were.

**Ans4**

i) National front-1989

ii) United front-1996 and 1997

iii) NDA-1997, 1998 and 1999

iv) UPA-2004 and 2009

**Ans5**

i)To promote and sustain holistic and integrated Human development.

ii) To see how government enables, simplifies and authorises its people to think.

**Ans6**

i) To investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society.

ii) To give recommendations on the ways in which this backwardness could be ended.

**Ans7**

i)Anti-muslim riots took place in Godhra in 2002 when a train coach was burnt which was carrying workers from Ayodhya, 57 people were killed.

ii) People suspected Muslims behind this and soon resulted in riots.

**Ans8**

i)Consensus or majority bases decisions are taken considering the views of every party.

ii) Regional aspirations are fulfilled.

ii) Favours nationalism.

**Ans9**

i)It literally means 'Hinduness' and was defined by V D Savarkar as basis of Indian nationhood.

ii)It meant that people should accept India as holyland.

**Ans10**

i) End of Congress system.

ii) Mandal issue

iii) New economic policy

iv) Babri masjid issue

v) Rise of coalition government