

**PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA | WORKSHEET**

**Class 12 - Political Science**

1. The fifth general election to Lok Sabha was held in \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
  - a) November 1970
  - b) December 1970
  - c) February 1971
  - d) January 1971
2. Which one of the following is a state where Congress was not in power even after a huge victory in the first general elections? [1]
  - a) Madhya Pradesh
  - b) Maharashtra
  - c) Orissa
  - d) Bihar
3. The chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly was [1]
  - a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - d) Indira Gandhi
4. The slogan of **garibi hatao** was used before the: [1]
  - a) 1967 elections
  - b) 1971 elections
  - c) 1952 elections
  - d) 1977 elections
5. The constitution of India came into effect on the [1]
  - a) 26 January 1950
  - b) 12 March 1948
  - c) 26 January 1948
  - d) 26 November 1949
6. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
  - a) Parliamentary Election, 1969
  - b) Presidential Election, 1969
  - c) State Election, 1969
  - d) None of these
7. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was: [1]
  - a) Protection of princely states
  - b) Economy free from state control
  - c) Autonomy of states within the union
  - d) Interest of the working class
8. The policy initiatives of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government did not include [1]
  - a) nationalisation of banks
  - b) nuclear tests
  - c) abolition of the privy purse
  - d) ban on nuclear tests
9. Which of the following leader was the deputy prime minister of India in the Vajpayee's government? [1]
  - a) Lal Krishna Advani
  - b) Murali Manohar Joshi

c) Arun Jaitley

d) Sushma Swaraj

10. After the death of Shastri, there was an intense competition between Indira Gandhi and [1]

a) Morarji Desai

b) K. Kamaraj

c) Karpoori Thakur

d) Ram Manohar Lohia

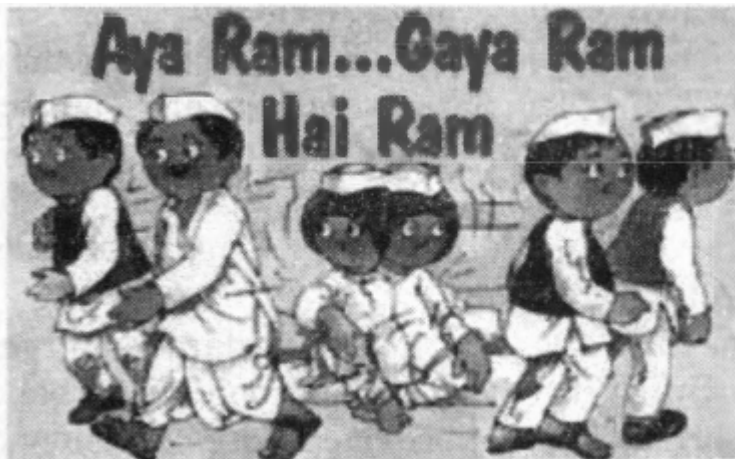
11. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [5]



**Questions**

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

12. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [5]



**Questions**

- i. Which year is being referred by cartoon?
- ii. Who is being commented by the phrase 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'?

13. The outline political map of India given above, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D, and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map. [5]

- i. The State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged.
- ii. The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- iii. The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.

iv. The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-1967.

v. The State which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.



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

[5]



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

15. How was the decade of 1960s labelled and why? [1]
16. How was SVD government called in Punjab and which political parties were included in it? [1]
17. What is meant by 'Privy Purse'? [1]
18. Which theoretical argument did Ram Manohar Lohia give in defence on non- Congressism? [1]
19. Which constitutional procedure was adopted in India to abolish the 'Privy Purse' in 1971? [1]
20. What does 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' stand for in Indian politics? [2]
21. '1960s were labelled as the dangerous decade'. Explain. [2]
22. Why did senior Congress leader support Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri? [2]
23. Assess the role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad towards maintaining communal harmony in India. [2]
24. Mention any two problems which were faced by the Government of Indira Gandhi during 1969 - 1971. [2]
25. The phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' signifies which concept? Explain its impact on the Indian political system. [4]

26. Describe briefly the programme put forward by Indira Gandhi at the time of 1971 elections. [4]
27. Examine the major changes that the country witnessed at the time of fourth general election in 1967. [4]
28. Describe the organisation of the Congress Party as a social and ideological coalition. [4]
29. What do the following relate to? [4]
- i. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
  - ii. Garibi Hatao
  - iii. Indira Hatao
  - iv. Grand Alliance
30. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to fourth general election of 1967. Assess the electoral verdict also. [6]
31. Examine the main factors responsible for the rise and fall of the Congress Party's dominance in India. [6]

## Solution

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1. (c) February 1971  
**Explanation:** In order to end her dependence on other political parties, strengthen her party's position in the Parliament, and seek a popular mandate for her programmes, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970. This was another surprising and bold move. The fifth general election to Lok Sabha was held in **February 1971**.
2. (c) Orissa  
**Explanation:** Orissa
3. (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
**Explanation:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. He was also a minister in Nehru's first cabinet after Independence but resigned in 1951 due to differences over the Hindu Code Bill.
4. (b) 1971 elections  
**Explanation:** Before the **1971 elections**, Indira Gandhi put forward a positive programme through the famous slogan of *garibi hatao* and tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the landless labourers.
5. (a) 26 January 1950  
**Explanation:** 26 January 1950
6. (b) Presidential Election, 1969  
**Explanation:** The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in the **Presidential Election of 1969**. Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of President of India fell vacant that year. Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations, the 'syndicate' managed to nominate her long-time opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the ensuing Presidential elections.
7. (b) Economy free from state control  
**Explanation:** Economy free from state control
8. (d) ban on nuclear tests  
**Explanation:** Indira Gandhi is known for the policy initiatives like the abolition of the Privy Purse, nationalisation of banks, the nuclear test, and environmental protection.
9. (a) Lal Krishna Advani  
**Explanation:** Lal Krishna Advani was the deputy prime minister of India during 2002-2004 under the prime ministership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
10. (a) Morarji Desai  
**Explanation:** Shastri's Prime Ministership came to an abrupt end on 10 January 1966, when he suddenly expired in Tashkent. Following which Congress faced the challenge of political succession as there was an intense competition between **Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi**.
11.
  1. The cartoon represents the Presidential elections of 1969.
  2. The lady in the cartoon is Indira Gandhi. Reason for her pleasure was on winning of her candidate V.V. Giri in presidential elections.
  3. The person wearing garland in winning position is V.V. Giri.
  4. N. Sanjeeva Reddy is lying on the ground.
12.
  - i. The 1967 year is being referred by the cartoon.
  - ii. The expression originated in an amazing feat of floor crossing achieved by 'Gaya Lal', an MLA in Haryana, in 1967. He changed the party thrice in a fortnight, from Congress to United Front, back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again. It is said that when Gaya Lal declared his intention to quit the United Front and join the Congress, the Congress leader, Rao Birendra Singh brought him to Chandigarh press and declared "Gaya Ram was now Aya Ram".
13.
  - i. Madras (d)
  - ii. Kerala (e)
  - iii. Uttar Pradesh (b)

- iv. Bihar (a)
- v. Gujarat (c)

14. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal were the four states where Congress did not get the majority in the 1967 elections.
15. The unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and religious divisions etc. led to a failure of the democratic project or the disintegration of the country that's why the 1960s were labelled as the 'dangerous decade'.
16. In Punjab it was called the 'Popular United Front' and it included two Akali Parties-Sant groups and the Master group, both the communist parties — the CPI and the CPI(M), the SSP, the Republican Party, and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
17. Privy Purse was the special privileges given to former princely rulers on the basis of the extent of their property.
18. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader, produced that "Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interest of ordinary poor people. Therefore, the coming together of the non-Congress parties was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people".
19. The 26<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 procedure was adopted in India to abolish the 'Privy Purse'.
20.
  1. The phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' implied amazing feat of floor crossing achieved by Gaya Lal, an MLA in Haryana, in 1967.
  2. He changed his party thrice in fortnight, from Congress to United Front, back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again.
  3. This incident became the subject of numerous jokes and cartoons. Later, the Constitution was amended to prevent defections.
  4. Now, the Constitution has been amended to prevent this practice under 'Anti Defection Law'.
21. The 1960s were labelled as the 'dangerous decade' due to some unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions etc. could lead to a failure of the democratic project or even disintegration of the country.
22. Senior Congress leaders supported Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri because:
  1. Indira Gandhi was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru and she had been Congress president in the past and had also been politically active for very long, she had served as Minister under Shastri Cabinet.
  2. The senior leaders may have supported Indira Gandhi in the belief that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to depend on them for support and guidance.
23. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad played a pivotal role in maintaining communal harmony in India:
  - i. He was a strong proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity.
  - ii. He was a great freedom fighter and was opposed to the partition of India.
24. Two problems faced by Indira Gandhi government during 1969-1971 were as:
  - i. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969 when after the death of President Zakir Hussain's, the post of President of India fell vacant that year. The Presidential candidate was to be elected.
  - ii. Various non-congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties.
25. The expression 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' became popular in the political vocabulary in India to describe the practice of frequent floor-crossing by legislators. Literally translated the terms meant, Ram came and Ram went. The phrase became the subject of numerous jokes and cartoons. Later, in 1985 the Constitution was amended the anti-defection act to prevent such defections. It was included in constitution by Rajiv Gandhi government as the tenth schedule of Indian constitution.

Impact on the Indian political system is as follows:

  - i. It leads to instability within a political party.
  - ii. It promotes political opportunism in political system.
  - iii. It erodes the faith and trust of common in political system.
26. Her programme was based on the famous slogan "Garibi Hatao". The main features of the programme put forward by Indira Gandhi were as mentioned below:
  - a. Growth of the public sector.
  - b. The imposition of a ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property.
  - c. Removal of disparities in income and opportunity.
  - d. Abolition of princely privileges.

By this programme, Indira Gandhi adopted a political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base.
27. The year 1967 is considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history. Major changes country witnessed at the time of Fourth General Elections:
  - i. Two Prime Ministers had died in quick succession, and the new Prime Minister, who was being seen as a political novice, had been in office for less than a year.

- ii. The period was fraught with a grave economic crisis resulting from the successive failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production, serious food shortage, depletion of foreign exchange reserves, drop in industrial production and exports, combined with a sharp rise in military expenditure and diversion of resources from planning and economic development.
  - iii. The economic situation triggered off-price rise. People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity, growing unemployment and the overall economic condition in the country. Bandhs and hartals were called frequently across the country.
  - iv. The government saw the protests as a law and order problem and not as expressions of people's problems. This further increased public bitterness and reinforced popular unrest.
  - v. The communist and socialist parties launched struggles for greater equality.
28. Social and ideological coalition of the Congress Party was the following:
- i. It was based on liberal socialism.
  - ii. It believes to bring changes in society by peaceful means and within constitutional provisions.
  - iii. It believes in social co-existence and communal harmony.
  - iv. It gives priority to the welfare of minorities.
  - v. It accommodated the revolutionary, conservative, pacifist, radical, extremist and moderates and the rights and the left with all other shades of the centre.
29. i. 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' was a slogan given by Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965 when the country was facing a food crisis and faced a war with Pakistan. It also symbolised the country's resolve to face both these challenges.
- ii. Indira Gandhi gave 'Garibi Hatao' slogan in 1971. With this slogan, Indira Gandhi made a political strategy to build an independent nationwide political support base.
- iii. 'Indira Hatao' was an anti-Indira slogan during 1971 election by the opposition alliance.
- iv. Grand Alliance was an alliance before 1971 elections. To make matters worse for Indira Gandhi, all the major non-communist, non-congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance.
30. Indira Gandhi government devalued Indian rupee to check economic crisis of 1967. Earlier, one US dollar could be purchased for less than ₹ 5; after devaluation, it cost more than ₹ 7. The economic situation triggered off price rise. People started a protest against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity, growing unemployment and overall economic condition in the country. The Communist and Socialist parties launched struggle to avail greater equality.
- The popular discontent and the polarisation of political forces that the fourth general elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies were held in February 1967. Congress was facing the electorate for the first time without Nehru:
- 1. The election verdict was not in favour of Congress and results jolted the Congress at both the national and state levels.
  - 2. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated including K. Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu, S.K. Patil in Maharashtra, Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal, K.B. Sahay in Bihar.
  - 3. Congress lost the majority in seven states but in two other states defections prevented it from forming a government. The nine State where the Congress lost power were spread across the country - Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras and Kerala.
  - 4. For the first time any non-Congress party had secured a majority of its own in any state and in other eight States, coalition government consisting of different non-Congress parties were formed.
  - 5. These election results were called as a 'Political Earthquake'
31. The main factors responsible for the rise of the Congress Party's dominance in India were:
- i. It was seen as the inheritor of the national movement. Many leaders who were at the forefront of that struggle were contesting elections as Congress candidates.
  - ii. The Congress was the only party to have an organisation spread all over the country.
  - iii. The congress was already a well-organised party while other parties could not even think of a strategy.
  - iv. The party had organisational network down to the local level.
  - v. Congress nature was all inclusive- a social and ideological coalition and had transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition, which accommodated the revolutionary as well as the pacifist.
  - vi. The party had Jawaharlal Nehru the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics. He led the Congress campaign and toured through the country.

The main factors responsible for the fall of Congress Party's dominance in India were:

- i. Since 1969, the Congress party had starting shedding its character as an umbrella party which accommodated leaders and workers of different ideological dispensations and viewpoints. The Congress party now identified itself with a particular

ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party. Thus with the early nineteen-seventies, the Congress's political success depended on attracting people on the basis of sharp social and ideological divisions and the appeal of one leader, Indira Gandhi.

- ii. With the change in the nature of the Congress party, other opposition parties relied more and more on what is known in Indian politics as 'non-Congressism'. Parties opposed to the Congress realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. This factor played a major role in the elections in 1977.
- iii. In an indirect manner, the issue 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.
- iv. The Lok Sabha elections, many states also held Assembly elections in 1977. Again, the Northern States elected non-Congress governments in which the leaders of the backward castes played an important role.
- v. 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. On the other hand, it was also a period of political crisis. It was one of the prominent cause for the fall of the Congress Party's dominance.