

DEMOCRATIC RESURGENCE | WORKSHEET

Class 12 - Political Science

1. The Janata Party made which election into a referendum on the Emergency? [1]
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1977
 - c) 1984
 - d) 1971
2. Mandal Commission was set up for the issue of [1]
 - a) child labour
 - b) welfare of women
 - c) temple conflict
 - d) reservation of other backward classes
3. Which of the following Prime Minister of India never addressed the Lok Sabha as a Prime Minister? [1]
 - a) H D devgauda
 - b) Choudhary Charan Singh
 - c) I. K. Gujral
 - d) Morarji Desai
4. Who of the following was the leader of the Naxalbari uprising? [1]
 - a) Abhijit Banerjee
 - b) Charu Majumdar
 - c) D.K. Barooah
 - d) Ram Manohar Lohia
5. Which of the following High court declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha in 1971 invalid? [1]
 - a) Supreme court
 - b) Patna High court
 - c) Delhi High court
 - d) Allahabad High court
6. Which one of the following state the Congress could win only one seat? [1]
 - a) Haryana
 - b) Bihar
 - c) Punjab
 - d) Rajasthan
7. Twenty Point Programme was announced by _____. [1]
 - a) J.C. Shah
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Indira Gandhi
 - d) Morarji Desai
8. Which of the following did not happen during the emergency? [1]
 - a) Press censorship
 - b) Ten-Point programme
 - c) Agitations came to an end
 - d) Twenty-Point programme
9. The **state of emergency** was declared on [1]
 - a) 11th March, 1975
 - b) 23rd May, 1972
 - c) 25th June, 1975
 - d) 13th May, 1971

- (iii) Many Opposition leaders were arrested during the emergency.
 - (iv) CPI supported the proclamation of the Emergency.
 - (v) It led to the suspension of all fundamental rights.
14. Why did mid-term elections take place in 1980? [1]
 15. What was Naxalite movement? [1]
 16. Which characteristics made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India? [1]
 17. Mention the Historic decision given by the court in famous Kesavananda Bharati Case. [1]
 18. Students of which two states started agitation against the rising food prices in 1974? [1]
 19. Describe outcomes of the Naxalite movement. [2]
 20. Which party supported Congress during the Emergency and why? What did the party feel after the Emergency was over? [2]
 21. Mention reasons due to which Janata Party won the election of 1977? [2]
 22. Mention the issues on which the campaign of Janata Party was focused in the general elections of 1977. [2]
 23. Discuss the effects of Emergency on the aspects of our polity: **Impact on the relationship between the Executive and Judiciary.** [2]
 24. Explain the reasons for students movement of 1974 in Bihar and the role played by Jayaprakash Narayan in this movement. [4]
 25. Discuss the role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar movement and national politics. [4]
 26. What reasons, do you think, were responsible for the declaration of emergency in 1975? Examine reasons. [4]
 27. How did the Emergency of 1975 benefit the Indian democratic set up? [4]
 28. Write a brief note on the background leading to the declaration of Emergency of June 1975 in India. [6]
 29. Describe the issues of conflict between the Government and the Ruling Party and the Judiciary from 1971-75. [6]
 30. What were the factors that led to popular protests before the 1975 Emergency? Which parties did organise the protests? [6]
 31. As a student of political science, which three lessons do you learn from the Emergency imposed in 1975? [6]

Solution

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1. **(b)** 1977
Explanation: 1977
2. **(d)** reservation of other backward classes
Explanation: reservation of other backward classes
3. **(b)** Choudhary Charan Singh
Explanation: In 1979, the government headed by **Charan Singh** was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. But the Congress party later decided to withdraw its support with the result that the Charan Singh government could remain in power for just about four months. He had to resign before facing the trust vote in Lok Sabha. Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980.
4. **(b)** Charu Majumdar
Explanation: In 1967, a peasant uprising took place in Naxalbari area of Darjeeling (West Bengal) under the leadership of CPI (M), headed by Charu Majumdar.
5. **(d)** Allahabad High court
Explanation: On 12 June 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the **Allahabad High Court** passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha **invalid**. This order came on an election petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader and a candidate who had contested against her in 1971. The petition challenged the election of Indira Gandhi on the ground that she had used the services of government servants in her election campaign.
6. **(d)** Rajasthan
Explanation: The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab and could win only one seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
7. **(c)** Indira Gandhi
Explanation: Twenty Point Programme was announced by Indira Gandhi to bring law and order and restore efficiency including land reforms, land redistribution, eradication of bonded labour etc.
8. **(b)** Ten-Point programme
Explanation: At the AICC meet, Indiraji unveiled her Ten-Point program seeking social control of banking institutions; nationalization of general insurance, etc. in June 1967.
9. **(c)** 25th June, 1975
Explanation: 25th June, 1975
10. **(b)** March 1977
Explanation: March 1977
11. 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.
12. i. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.
ii. In Haryana, UP, Bihar, Delhi, Punjab, the Congress could not win even a single seat. In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh it could win only one seat each.
iii. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka i.e., the southern States Congress and its allies swept the polls.
iv. In Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa it retained many seats.
13. State True or False:
(i) **(b)** False
Explanation: False

- (ii) **(a)** True
Explanation: True
- (iii) **(a)** True
Explanation: True
- (iv) **(a)** True
Explanation: True
- (v) **(a)** True
Explanation: True

14. Mid-term elections took place in 1980 due to a split within Janata Party. The government led by Mr. Morarji Desai lost its majority in the Lok Sabha and resigned.
15. 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.
16. The characteristics which made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India was the inclusive and accommodative nature of Congress. It brought together successfully diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory.
17. In this case, the court gave a decision that there are some basic features of constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features. It further added to the tension between the judiciary and the executive.
18. Gujarat and Bihar were the states where the students started agitation against the rising food prices in 1974.
19. The outcomes of the Naxalite movement are:
- i. Naxalite movements used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless.
 - ii. The movement gave security of tenure or their share in produce, payment of fair wages etc.
 - iii. It challenged government system.
20. The Communist Party of India continued to support the Congress during Emergency because some other parties like, the CPI that continued to back the Congress during the Emergency, believed that there was an international conspiracy against the unity of India. It believed that in such circumstances some restrictions on agitations were justified. The CPI felt that the agitations led by JP were mainly the middle classes who were opposed to the radical policies of the Congress party. After the Emergency, the CPI felt that its assessment was mistaken and that it was an error to have supported the Emergency.
21. The reasons due to which Janata Party won the election of 1977 were:
- i. The Janata Party focused on the non-democratic character of the rule during emergency.
 - ii. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press, the public opinion was against the Congress.
22. The issues on which the campaign of Janata Party was focused in the general elections of 1977 were:
- i. A non-democratic character of the rule of the Congress.
 - ii. Excesses during the Emergency i.e., censorship of the Press, arrests, custodial deaths.
23. A conflict between parliament and judiciary had been going over different constitutional issues. The constitutional interpretation and the political ideologies were getting mixed up. People close to the Prime Minister wanted a judiciary and bureaucracy 'committed' to the vision of the executive and the legislature. This is what happened during the emergency. The government made extensive use of preventive detention. Using it the government made large scale arrests during the Emergency. Arrested political workers could not challenge their arrest through habeas corpus petitions. Many cases were filed in the High Courts which gave judgments allowing the courts to entertain a writ of habeas corpus but the Supreme Court over-ruled and accepted the government's plea. This judgment closed the doors of the judiciary for the citizens and is regarded as one of the most controversial judgments of the Supreme Court.
24. **The reasons for the Student's Movement of 1974 in Bihar:**
- 1. Students came together in Bihar to protest against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities.
- The role played by Jayaprakash Narayan:**
- He 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. The political mood of the country had turned against the Congress.
25. The role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar movement and national politics were as follows:
- i. Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan from Janata Party was a Marxist of youth, who became a Gandhian and was involved himself in the Bhoodan movement.
 - ii. He led Bihar movement.

- iii. Bihar students invited him and he accepted on the condition of movement to be non-violent and not to limit only to Bihar territory. Hence, Bihar movement assumed a political character and national appeal.
 - iv. This movement demanded dismissal of Congress government in Bihar and called for total revolution in social, economic and political aspects to establish a total democracy.
 - v. A series of bandhs, gehraos, and strikes were organised in protest in the Bihar. The employees of the railways gave a call for a nationwide strike. This threatened to paralyse the country.
 - vi. In 1975, JP led a people's march to the parliament. This was one of the largest political rallies ever held in the capital.
 - vii. He was supported by non- Congress parties like the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Congress (O), the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the socialist party and others, which projected JP as an alternative to Indira Gandhi.
 - viii. He became the symbol of opposition to Emergency.
26. The circumstances which led to the proclamation of emergency were:
- i. Bihar and Gujarat's movement created an unrest in the country. Students were protesting against the price rise, food scarcity, unemployment, corruption and against the established government in these states. Congress as ruling party failed to handle these protests. Leadership by influential leaders further gave them a momentum against government.
 - ii. Increases in Naxalite activities against government and violent nature troubled the government. Naxalite had an anti government view. Even harsh measures by government could not stop them. The Naxalite movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless.
 - iii. The National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's struggle led by George Fernandes gave a call for nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways for pressing their demands related to bonus and service conditions. Their demands were suppressed by the government. Shut down of such a big institution created havoc in the country.
 - iv. Declaration of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election invalid was a last straw. Jayaprakash Narayan organised a massive demonstration demanding her resignation. The situation was tense and emergency was declared on 25th June, 1975.
 - v. Call of complete revolution by Jayaprakash Narayan and unexpected people movement in Delhi.
 - vi. 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". This too threatened to bring the activities of the government to standstill. The political mood of the country had turned against the Congress.
27. The Emergency of 1975 benefited the Indian democratic set up in the following manner:
- i. It checked the issues of regionalism and separatism.
 - ii. As a reaction to the Emergency, various parties united and fought against the Congress in the elections of 1977 which consolidated the democracy.
 - iii. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram.
 - iv. It challenged the dominance of one party.
 - v. The issues of welfare of backward class began to dominate politics i.e. Northern states elected non-Congress leaders of backward class since 1977.
28. **The factors leading to the declaration of internal emergency in India on June 25 1975, were:**
- i. **Economic factors:** In the elections of 1971, Congress had given the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' (remove poverty) but the promise had not been implemented. The economic condition of the people did not improve much after 1971-72. As a result of poor economic conditions, non-Congress opposition parties had started protests in different parts of the country.
 - ii. **Gujarat and Bihar movements:** In 1974 the students in Gujarat and Bihar which were Congress-ruled states started agitation against rising prices and corruption in high places. The opposition parties too joined these protests. As a result of these agitations, elections were held in Gujarat, where Congress was defeated. In Bihar, the movement was guided by Jayaprakash Narayan who tried to spread it to other parts of the country.
 - iii. **Conflict with Judiciary:** In the meantime the relations between the executive and the judiciary strained due to appointment of Justice A.N.Ray as Chief Justice of India, ignoring three other senior judges. On 12 June 1975, Allahabad High Court declared the election of Indira Gandhi invalid. The above events set a stage for a big political confrontation which came on 25 June 1975, when at Ramlila ground, New Delhi, Jayaprakash Narayan announced a nationwide satyagraha against Indira Gandhi. The same night she declared internal Emergency.
29. The conflict between Ruling Party - Its Government and Judiciary of the country: Before the declaration of Emergency in 1975 the Indira Congress Government and the ruling party (known as New Congress or Indira Congress) had several differences with the judiciary of the country.
- i. Three constitutional issues had emerged:
 - a. First of all, can the Parliament abridge the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens? The Supreme Court said it cannot.

b. Secondly, can the Parliament curtail the right to property by making an amendment?

Again the court said that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed.

c. Thirdly, the Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principles.

But the Supreme Court rejected this provision also.

This led to a crisis as far as the relations between the government and the judiciary were concerned.

ii. Conflict with judiciary due to several issues culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bharti Case. In this case, the Court gave a decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features.

Two developments further added to the tension between the judiciary and the executive. Immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in 1973 in the Kesavananda Bharti case, a vacancy arose for the post of the Chief Justice of India.

It had been a practice to appoint the senior most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice. But in 1973, the government set aside the seniority of three judges and appointment became politically controversial because all the three judges who were superseded had given ruling against the stand of the government.

30. i. The factors that led to popular protests before the 1975 Emergency were as mentioned below:

a. The Bangladesh crisis had put a heavy strain on India's economy. About eight million people crossed over the East Pakistan border into India. This was followed by a war with Pakistan. All this led to huge expenditure.

b. After the Indo-Pak war of 1965, the US government stopped all aid to India.

c. In the international market, the increase in oil prices led to an all-round increase in prices of commodities. Prices increased by 23 percent in 1973 and 30 percent in 1974. This was creating hardships for the people.

d. Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high.

e. In order to reduce expenditure, the government froze the salaries of its employees. This causes dissatisfaction among the employees.

f. Foodgrain output declined by 8 percent.

ii. Non-Congress opposition parties organised popular protests. The activities of Marxist groups increased. These groups did not believe in parliamentary politics. They took to arms and insurgent techniques for the overthrow of the capitalist order. Maoist groups or Naxalites were strong in West Bengal.

31. Lessons of the Emergency:

i. The Emergency at once brought out both the weaknesses and the strengths of India's democracy. Though there are many observers who think that India ceased to be democratic during the Emergency, it is noteworthy that normal democratic functioning resumed within a short span of time. Thus, one lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.

ii. Secondly, it brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution that have been rectified since. Now, 'internal' Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.

iii. Thirdly, the Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The Courts too, have taken an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is a response to the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency. Many civil liberties organisations came up after this experience