

**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 09 (2020-21)**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**General Instructions:**

- i. All Questions are Compulsory.
- ii. Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B has 2 passage –based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- v. Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
- vii. Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

**Section A**

1. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1947, Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence day celebrations. He was in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Kolkata
  - b. Delhi
  - c. Sabarmati
  - d. Naokhali
2. Which elections marked the beginning of the era of the coalition in India?
  - a. Elections of 1967
  - b. Elections of 1991
  - c. Elections of 1999

- d. Elections of 1989
- 3. Which one of the following statements is not correct about "India and the Cold War"?
  - a. India took particular care in staying away from the two alliances
  - b. India's policy was neither negative nor passive
  - c. Indian diplomats and leaders have mediated the Cold War rivals
  - d. India was not in favour of actively intervening in world affairs
- 4. The latest meeting of the World Social Forum of 2018 was held in:
  - a. Australia
  - b. Brazil
  - c. India
  - d. Kenya
- 5. Which agreement was done by America, Canada, and Mexico to promote mutual trade among themselves?
  - a. North American free Trade agreement
  - b. Northwest American free Trade
  - c. North Atlantic free Trade agreement
  - d. Northeast America free Trade agreement
- 6. What was called the largest garage sale in history?
  - a. all agricultural land was sold at throwaway prices
  - b. the devaluation of the ruble in front of the dollar
  - c. all garbages were sold at very good prices
  - d. valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices
- 7. Which of the following leaders has led the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan?
  - a. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
  - b. Lt. Gen H.M. Ershad
  - c. Ziaur Rahman
  - d. Indira Gandhi
- 8. Which among the following has repeatedly exploited the ASEAN countries?
  - a. China and Japan
  - b. The US and Japan
  - c. European and Japanese
  - d. American and Chinese

9. Name the two powers which took part in the second world war?
- The USA and The USSR
  - Axis powers and Allied powers
  - NATO and WARSAW
  - Japan and Germany
10. Which of the following is the ideology of the USA?
- Communism
  - Capitalism
  - Democracy
  - Capitalism and Democracy
11. How did the NAM policy of India has served its interest?
- NAM was a noble international cause and has not served India's interest in any way
  - India was felt ignored or unduly pressurized hence it has tilted towards USSR
  - It has allowed India to eliminate its own citizen's economic inequalities
  - Non-Alignment allowed India to take international decisions that served its interest
12. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than \_\_\_\_\_ months.
- 6 months
  - 8 months
  - 24 months
  - 18 month
13. What is the outcome of the treaty of Maastricht?
- The ASEAN Way
  - Establishment of the European Union
  - The Open Door Policy
  - Adoption of the Euro as a common currency
14. Twenty Point Programme was announced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- J.C. Shah
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Indira Gandhi
  - Morarji Desai
15. In which city the first World Social Forum meeting was organized in 2001?
- Porto Alegre



- b. Mumbai
- c. Kaula Lumpur
- d. Nairobi

OR

Which of the statements are TRUE about the causes of globalisation?

- a. Globalisation originated in the US
  - b. Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation
  - c. Technology is an important cause of globalisation
  - d. Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people
16. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisations?
- a. UN Development Programme
  - b. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
  - c. General Arrangement on Trade
  - d. World Health Organisation

#### Section B

17. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics. In 1945, the Allied Forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain, and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy, and Japan, ending the Second World War (1939-1945). The war had involved almost all the major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside Europe including Southeast Asia, China, Burma (now Myanmar), and parts of India's northeast. The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian property. The First World War had earlier shaken the world between 1914 and 1918.

- i. Which of the following events has started after the Second World War?
  - a. The cold war
  - b. The Cuban missile crisis
  - c. The Non-alignment Movement
  - d. Global War on Terrorism
- ii. Which of the following was not a part of axis powers?
  - a. The US
  - b. Soviet Union

- c. Britain
- d. Italy
- iii. In which part of India the Second World War has spread?
  - a. Bihar
  - b. Bengal
  - c. Coastal states
  - d. Northeast
- iv. Which event has a longer duration in terms of years?
  - a. The First World War
  - b. The Second World War
  - c. Both are same
  - d. Cannot be determined

**18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Protests began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province, which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Vishalandhra movement (as the movement for a separate Andhra was called) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra province. The movement gathered momentum as a result of the Central government's vacillation. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.

- i. Name the first Indian states to be created on the basis of language?
  - a. Punjab
  - b. Andhra Pradesh
  - c. Nagaland
  - d. Gujarat
- ii. How many days Potti Sriramalu went on the fast?
  - a. 56
  - b. 66
  - c. 68

- d. 70
- iii. When the central government appoints the state reorganization commission?
  - a. 1947
  - b. 1950
  - c. 1952
  - d. 1953
- iv. Which of the following was not a part of the old Madras province?
  - a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Karnataka
  - c. Kerala
  - d. Goa

### **Section C**

- 19. Mention the basic concerns about the reforms related to the processes and restructuring of the UNO.
- 20. How did relations improve after the conflict of 1962 between India and China?
- 21. What is Human Rights Watch? State any two objectives of the Human Rights Watch.
- 22. While the rest of the country was reorganised on linguistic lines in 1950s, why had Punjab to wait till 1966?

OR

What was the promise made regarding the formation of states by the Indian leaders?  
When was this principle recognised and why?

### **Section D**

- 23. Explain any two factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.
- 24. What were the main features of the international situation at the time of India's independence in 1947?
- 25. "Chinese economy has been recognised at the global level". Justify.

OR

Why did India and China both, view 'themselves as rising powers in global politics inspite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship.

- 26. Explain any four consequences of globalisation.



OR

Define globalisation. It is a multi dimensional concept? Justify.

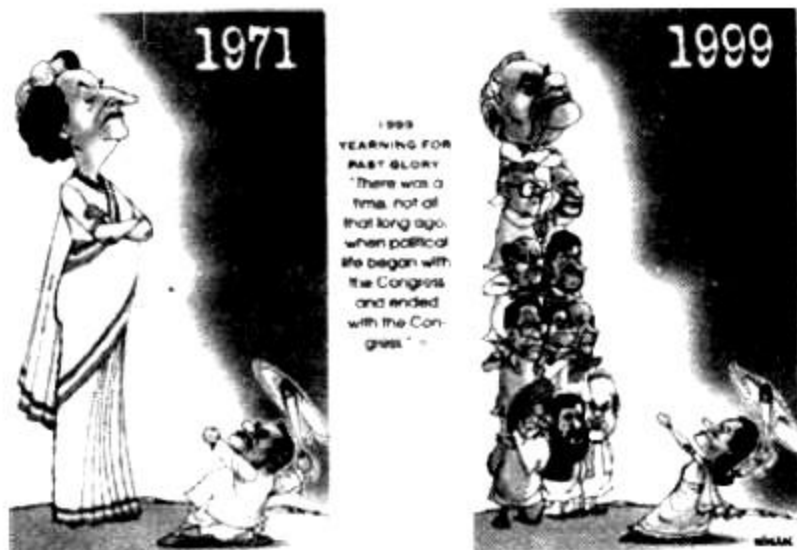
27. Why is Verghese Kurien nicknamed as milkman of India? How did his Amul pattern of cooperative movement become a uniquely appropriate model in itself?

**Section E**

28. In the given outline political map of India five states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following
- Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.
  - Which state was earlier known as Madras?
  - The states where Chipko agitation had started.
  - The state which was the princely state before 1947.
  - The states where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labors.



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



### Questions

1. What does the picture indicate?
2. Which party is being referred to as one party dominance?
3. Identify female character in the cartoon.

### Section F

30. In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect world politics? Explain.

OR

The transition from communism to capitalism was not a smooth one. Comment.

31. What important lessons can be drawn for Indian democracy from the declaration of Emergency of June 25, 1975?

OR

Explain any six factors responsible for the defeat of the Congress Party in 1977 elections.

32. Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.

OR

What do the following relate to?

- i. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
- ii. Garibi Hatao
- iii. Indira Hatao
- iv. Grand Alliance



**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 09 (2020-21)**

**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (a) Kolkata

**Explanation:** On the 15th August 1947, Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the independence day celebrations. He was in Kolkata in the areas which were torn by gruesome riots between Hindus and Muslims. He was saddened by the communal violence and disheartened that the principles of ahimsa and satyagraha had failed to bind the people in troubled times.

2. (d) Elections of 1989

**Explanation:** Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party. After elections of 1989 political development in India initiated an era of coalition governments at the centre in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

3. (d) India was not in favour of actively intervening in world affairs

**Explanation:** As a leader of NAM, India's response to the ongoing Cold War was two-fold: at one level, it took particular care in staying away from alliances. second, it raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances. India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.

4. (b) Brazil

**Explanation:** The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The fourth WSF meeting was held in Mumbai in 2004. The latest WSF meeting was held in Brazil in March 2018.

5. (a) North American free Trade agreement

**Explanation:** America Canada and Mexico agreed to promote mutual trade and signed NAFTA like SAFTA

6. (d) valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices

**Explanation:** In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90 percent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies. Since the restructuring was carried out through market forces and not by

government-directed industrial policies, it led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries. This was called 'the largest garage sale in history', as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices.

7. (a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

**Explanation:** A popular struggle against West Pakistani dominance was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In the 1970 election, the Awami league under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won all seats but the government dominated by the West Pakistani leadership refused to convene the assembly.

8. (c) European and Japanese

**Explanation:** Before and during the Second World War, this region of Asia suffered the economic and political consequences of repeated colonialisms, both European and Japanese. At the end of the war, it confronted problems of nation-building, the ravages of poverty and economic backwardness and the pressure to align with one great power or another during the Cold War.

9. (b) Axis powers and Allied powers

**Explanation:** Participants nations divided into two groups who took part in second World war.

10. (d) Capitalism and Democracy

**Explanation:** The ideology adopted by the USA was the policy of capitalism and communism.

11. (d) Non-Alignment allowed India to take international decisions that served it's interest

**Explanation: A Non-Aligned posture also served interests of India very directly, in at least two ways:**

- i. India was often able to balance one superpower against the other.
- ii. Non-Alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.

12. (d) 18 month

**Explanation:** The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Its critics felt that the Janata Party lacked direction, leadership, and a common programme. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.

13. (b) Establishment of the European Union

**Explanation:** The Maastricht Treaty was drafted by the European Council and it came



into effect from 1 November 1993 onwards, when the European Union was formally established. This treaty led to the Euro currency and it also created the pillar structure of the European Union (EU).

14. (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.

15. (a) Porto Alegre

**Explanation:** The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation. The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The fourth WSF meeting was held in Mumbai in 2004. The latest WSF meeting was held in Brazil in March 2018.

OR

(c) Technology is an important cause of globalisation

**Explanation:** While globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely by technological advances.

16. (b) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

**Explanation:** General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

**Section B**

17. i. (a) The cold war

ii. (d) Italy

iii. (d) Northeast

iv. (b) The Second World War

18. i. (b) Andhra Pradesh

ii. (a) 56

iii. (d) 1953

iv. (d) Goa

**Section C**

19. The basic concerns about the reforms related to the processes and restructuring of the



UNO are:

- i. US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.
  - ii. To increase the number of permanent and non-permanent members of the security council.
  - iii. Creation of a Peace building Commission.
  - iv. Establishment of a Human Rights Council.
20. Indo-China war of 1962 had complicated Indo-China relations. After 1976 the relations began to improve slowly because:
- i. China's policy became more pragmatic and less ideological due to change in China's political leadership in the late 1970s when China got ready to settle the contentious issues.
  - ii. A series of talks to resolve the border issues were also initiated to develop harmonious relations.
  - iii. The emphasis is more on improving relations and trade with China. Bilateral agreements have been signed on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology.
21. Human Rights Watch is an international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights. It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses. It is the largest international human rights organisation in the US. Two objectives of Human Right Watch are:
- i. It aids in building international coalitions like the campaigns to ban landmines, to stop the use of child soldiers and to establish the International Criminal Court.
  - ii. It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.
22. Except for Punjab rest of the country was reorganised on linguistic lines in 1950s. Statehood for Punjab came ten years later, in 1966, when the territories of today's Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were separated from the larger Punjab state due to the following reasons:
- i. In Punjab, there were two linguistic groups, Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking.
  - ii. The Punjabi speaking people demanded a separate state. But it was not granted with other states in 1956.
- Finally, in 1966, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were separated from Punjab.

OR

- i. During colonial rule, the state boundaries were drawn either on administrative convenience or simply coincided with the territories annexed by the British government or the territories ruled by the princely powers.
- ii. The Indian leaders had rejected these divisions as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states.
- iii. In fact, after the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the principle was recognised as the basis of the reorganisation of the Indian National Congress party itself.
- iv. Many Provincial Congress Committees were created by linguistic zones, which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India

#### **Section D**

23. The factors that are responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy are:
  - i. The social dominance of military, landowning aristocrats has led to frequent overthrowing of elected governments and the development of military governments. The military has more powers in Pakistan. Hence, its dominance in Pakistan politics is considered a big barrier in a stable democracy in Pakistan.
  - ii. Pro-military groups in Pakistan say that democratic government can harm the security of Pakistan. And thus, the army's stay is more powerful.
24. The main features were as given below:
  - i. India's attainment of independence coincided with the beginning of the Cold War era. It was a period of political, economic and military confrontation at the global level between the two blocs led by the superpowers - the US and the USSR.
  - ii. The UNO was established in 1945.
  - iii. Nuclear weapons had been created by some countries.
  - iv. It was a period of rising in Communist China.
  - v. It was a period of the beginning of decolonisation.
  - vi. It was under the above prevailing international context that India had to pursue its national interests.
25. China has introduced an open market economy which is moving China towards global economy due to the following facts:
  - i. The open door policy has stabilised the ASEAN economy.
  - ii. The integration of Chinese-economy and inter dependencies has enabled China to have considerable influence with its trade partners.
  - iii. China's outward looking for investment and aid policies in Latin America and Africa



are protecting China as a global player.

OR

Both India and China view themselves as rising powers in global politics, as their relations now have a strategic as well as economic dimension. Both countries would like to play a major role in Asian economy and politics.

Four events of friendship between them are:

- i. 'Mutual understanding of concessions' policy to solve border problems.
- ii. No issues created problems between both the countries be it Pakistan's nuclear programme being assisted by China.
- iii. India's nuclear tests sometimes justified on grounds of threat from China and did not stop their interaction.
- iv. Increasing transportation and communication link, common economic interests and global concerns establish sound relations.

**26. Economic Consequences:**

- i. It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- ii. There restrictions imposed by other countries on allowing imports of other countries have been reduced.

**Cultural Consequences:**

- i. The cultural effects of globalisation lead to the fear that it poses a threat to cultures in the world. Hence, it leads to the rise of uniform culture called cultural homogenisation.
- ii. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a Global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.

**Political Consequences:**

- i. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- ii. The entry and increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

**Other Consequences:**

- i. The left-wing protests against economic liberalisation.



ii. Indian social forum also raised voices against globalisation.

OR

Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows i.e., flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept.

Yes, Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept as:

- It has political, economic and cultural manifestations.
- Politically it results in an erosion of state capacity because in place of the welfare state, it is market that determines the economic and social priorities.
- Economically globalisation has resulted in four kinds of flows i.e., of ideas, commodities, capital, and people.
- Culturally too, globalisation leads to cultural homogenisation or heterogenisation.

27. Verghese Kurien was an Indian social entrepreneur who is known as the Father of White Revolution in India for his Operation Flood, the world's largest agricultural development programme. Verghese Kurien, nicknamed the 'Milkman of India', played a crucial role in the story of Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd. that launched Amul. Amul pattern of the cooperative movement become a uniquely appropriate model in itself as:

- i. It appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution.
- ii. In 1970, the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organised cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. It saw dairying as a path to development, for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies also increasing significantly.

#### Section E

28.

i	Gujarat	D
ii	Tamil Nadu	E

iii	Uttarakhand	A
iv	Jammu And Kashmir	B
v	Rajsthan	C

29. i. It depicts change from one party dominance to a multi-party alliance system.  
 ii. Congress.  
 iii. Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

#### **Section F**

30. The collapse of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in eastern Europe had profound consequences for world politics:
- First of all, it meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue anymore. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons, and had led to the existence of military blocs, the end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and possible new peace.
  - Second, power relations in world politics changed and, therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed.
  - Third, the end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some of them, especially the Baltic and East European states, wanted to join the European Union and become part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

OR

After the Russian Revolution of 1917, a new type of political-economic system was established in Russia. In Russia, means of production and distribution were placed under the state control. The dictatorship of the Communist Party existed in U.S.S.R. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union there was a collapse of communism. After the collapse of Communism, the process of change in these countries started from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. But the transition from Communism to Capitalism was not a smooth one due to the following reasons:

- It brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region.
- About 90% of the State-controlled industries were sold to individuals and companies.



But in Russia, there was a big shortage of persons who could efficiently handle private companies.

- iii. There were huge inflation and prices rose very high. Moreover, the value of Russian currency Rouble declined and foreign loan on Russia had risen to 160 billion dollars.
  - iv. Majority of the people became a very poor and old system of social security, as well as health services, were completely paralysed.
  - v. A priority of the political system changed and democratic institutions were not soundly built.
  - vi. The new economic system divided Russia between 'The haves' and 'The have nots'.
31. The following lessons can be drawn for Indian democracy from the declaration of Emergency:
- i. As the normal democratic functioning resumed within a short span of time, one important 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. These have been rectified since. For example, now 'internal' emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground 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. During Emergency the judiciary could not protect the civil liberties of the people. So everyone now has come to know about the value of civil liberties. The courts too have now taken the active part in the protection of civil liberties after the Emergency.
  - iv. The Emergency has also shown that there should be a balance between' functioning of a democratic government and political protests by parties and groups.
  - v. It also proved that the police and bureaucracy are vulnerable to political pressures which should be avoided.

OR

In January 1977, after 18 months of emergency, the government decided to hold the elections. Accordingly, all the leaders and activists were released from jails. The decision was quick, parties did not have enough time for preparation. The Janata Party which had formed during the pre-emergence period by a coalition of various anti-Congress and anti-emergency parties decided to fight against Congress. The result of 1977 came out with a



big surprise to the country. For the first time since, independence, the Congress party was defeated in the Lok Sabha. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. Its share of popular votes fell to less than 35%. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of the 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority. The main reason behind the Congress defeat in 1977 was:

- i. Its anti-democratic decisions.
  - ii. Imposition of emergency had a negative impact on the image of Congress.
  - iii. During the emergency, Congress had used harsh measures like demolition, the forced sterilisation, forced relocation and displacements etc. That is why people decided not to elect Congress representative to the next Lok Sabha election and the Janata Party, who gave public a bright look of democracy and was sympathetic towards public, was elected.
  - iv. The middle castes from North India were beginning to move away from the Congress and the Janata Party became a platform for many different groups of people to come together.
  - v. It can be said that voters punished anti-democratic government.
32. **The factors responsible for Mrs Indira Gandhi's dramatic win in 1971 were:**
- i. The grand alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Congress had something which its opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan.
  - ii. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme i.e. **Indira Hatao (Remove Indira)**, in contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan: **Garibi Hatao**.
  - iii. Through Garibi Hatao, she tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged especially among landless labourers, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth. This was part of her political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base.

OR

- 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.