

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 08 (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. Which among the following statements about the Partition is incorrect?
 - a. Partition of India was the outcome of the “two-nation theory”
 - b. The scheme of Partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border
 - c. Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion
 - d. East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous
2. Which of the following court has ordered that the Babri Masjid premises be unlocked in 1986?
 - a. Allahabad High Court
 - b. District court of Lucknow
 - c. Faizabad district court

- d. District court of Gorakhpur
- 3. Which one of the following statements explains the meaning of **Neutrality**?
 - a. To a policy of staying out of war
 - b. Remaining aloof from world affairs
 - c. Mediating between the two rival alliances
 - d. Possibility of war might occur in spite of restraint
- 4. What does GATT stand for?
 - a. General agreement on trade and tour
 - b. General agreement on training and travel
 - c. General agreement on trade and tariff
 - d. General agreement on tour and travel
- 5. Which of the following South Asian country was a Hindu kingdom in the past?
 - a. Sri Lanka
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. Nepal
 - d. Bangladesh
- 6. Russian Revolution took place in the year _____.
 - a. 1949
 - b. 1916
 - c. 1917
 - d. 1918
- 7. Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis during whose military rule?
 - a. General Zia-ul-Haq
 - b. General Ayub Khan
 - c. General Yahya Khan
 - d. General Pervez Musharraf
- 8. What do the stars in the European Union's flag stand for?
 - a. For a common constitution
 - b. For solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe
 - c. For the new members of the European Union
 - d. For it's the political and diplomatic influence
- 9. The UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology is:
 - a. International Atomic Energy Agency

- b. UN International Safeguard Committee
 - c. The UN Committee on Disarmament
 - d. None of these
10. Operation Desert Storm was started against _____.
- a. USA
 - b. Russia
 - c. Kuwait
 - d. Iraq
11. The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of _____.
- a. the Cold War
 - b. the establishment of NAM
 - c. the Unipolar World
 - d. the China-US Friendship
12. Who was the petitioner against Indira Gandhi's election in Allahabad High Court in 1971?
- a. A.N. Ray
 - b. Jayaprakash Narayan
 - c. Jagmohan Lal Sinha
 - d. Raj Narain
13. The famous brands such as LG and Hyundai belongs to _____.
- a. South Korea
 - b. Japan
 - c. China
 - d. The EU
14. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment was made during the Emergency?
- a. 67th amendment
 - b. 42nd amendment
 - c. 44th amendment
 - d. 74th amendment
15. Name the organisation which came into being in replacing GATT.
- a. None of these
 - b. IMF
 - c. World bank

d. WTO

OR

Which of the following are concerns in the impact of economic globalization?

- a. Re-colonisation of the weaker countries
- b. Erosion of a state sovereignty
- c. The need for a social safety net
- d. Forced economic globalization

16. Why do we need International Organizations like the UNO?

- a. UN can oversee those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level
- b. UN can help to produce information and ideas about how to cooperate among countries
- c. UN seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy
- d. To balance the American hegemony in World politics

Section B

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

The two superpowers were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. In a world sharply divided between the two alliance systems, a state was supposed to remain tied to its protective superpower to limit the influence of the other superpower and its allies. The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons, and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

- i. Which organisation came into existence in April 1949?
 - a. SEATO
 - b. CENTO
 - c. NATO
 - d. Warsaw pact
- ii. Name the military alliances that were formed by the eastern alliance?

- a. NATO
 - b. Warsaw pact
 - c. NPT
 - d. SALT-I
- iii. Which of the following is not a reason for smaller states to joined superpowers?
- a. Promise of protection
 - b. Weapons
 - c. Economic aid
 - d. Natural resources
- iv. Which country headed the western alliance of 1949?
- a. France
 - b. Britain
 - c. Russia
 - d. The USA

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

The acceptance of the principle of linguistic states did not mean, however, that all states immediately became linguistic states. There was an experiment of 'bilingual' Bombay state, consisting of Gujarati- and Marathi-speaking people. After a popular agitation, the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were created in 1960. In Punjab also, there were two linguistic groups: Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking. The Punjabi-speaking people demanded a separate state. But it was not granted with other states in 1956. 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. Another major reorganisation of states took place in the north-east in 1972. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972. Manipur and Tripura too emerged as separate states in the same year. The states of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh came into being in 1987. Nagaland had become a state much earlier in 1963.

- i. Name the original state from which Gujarat was carved out?
 - a. Saurashtra
 - b. Junagarh
 - c. Bombay
 - d. Rajputana
- ii. Which year the states of Meghalaya have been carved out from Assam?

- a. 1972
 - b. 1982
 - c. 1987
 - d. 1990
- iii. When the Haryana and Punjab have been separated from Punjab?
- a. 1960
 - b. 1966
 - c. 1956
 - d. 1978
- iv. Which year the state of Nagaland had come into being?
- a. 1953
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1963
 - d. 1987

Section C

- 19. Highlight any three jurisdictions of the United Nations.
- 20. What is meant by the ASEAN way? Mention any two of its objectives.
- 21. Why do only the five permanent members of the security council have right to veto?
- 22. What do you understand by 'instrument of accession'?

OR

Name the original states from which the following states were carved out.

- i. Meghalaya
- ii. Gujarat

Section D

- 23. Explain any two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan during 1971.
- 24. Explain the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees.
- 25. Describe any two aspects each of cordiality and tension in the relationship between India and China.

OR

“China has emerged as third alternative to world power”. Examine.

26. How has technology contributed to globalisation? Explain.

OR

Explain the economic consequences of globalisation.

27. “Indian policy makers made a mistake by emphasising the role of state in the economy. India could have developed much better if private sector was allowed a free play right from the beginning”. Give arguments for or against this proposition.

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 formate:-

- i. The states where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- ii. The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
- iii. The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. The State formed in 1966.



29. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What does this cartoon depict?
- ii. What type of support was given by Left and the BJP?
- iii. Was this a puppet govt.?

Section F

30. What sort of conflicts had occurred in Soviet Republics? Explain.

OR

Examine any six characteristics of the Soviet system during 1971-1991.

31. Argue for or against one of the following propositions - The Emergency showed that the foundations of constitutional democracy are very weak in our country.

OR

Assess any three happenings which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.

32. Compare the electoral verdict of Fourth General Election to the previous verdicts of three general elections and analyse the reasons for the change.

OR

Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.

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Solution

Section A

1. (b) The scheme of Partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border

Explanation: During partition areas where the Muslims were in majority was made as Pakistan. The rest was to stay as India. Earlier the plan of transfer was not included in the partition plan but afterwards, the minorities in both the states were treated ruthlessly and were killed, so unwillingly they had to leave their homes and fled away to their respective religion majority states.

2. (c) Faizabad district court

Explanation: The Faizabad district court ordered that the Babri Masjid premises be unlocked so that Hindus could offer prayers at the site which they considered as a temple. A dispute had been going on for many decades over the mosque known as Babri Masjid at Ayodhya.

3. (a) To a policy of staying out of war

Explanation: Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. States practising Neutrality are not required to help end a war. They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of war.

4. (c) General agreement on trade and tariff

Explanation: GATT was brought to regulate the trade guided by USA.

5. (c) Nepal

Explanation: Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. Throughout this period, political parties and common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government. But the king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.

6. (c) 1917

Explanation: Russian revolution took place in 1917. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most significant events in the 20th century. It completely changed the

government and outlook on life in the very large country of Russia.

7. (c) General Yahya Khan

Explanation: Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis during Yahya Khan's military rule and after a war with India in 1971, East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh.

8. (b) For solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe

Explanation: The European flag has twelve stars, as the number twelve is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness, and unity. The circle with golden stars on the European Union flag stands for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe.

9. (a) International Atomic Energy Agency

Explanation: International Atomic Energy Agency

10. (d) Iraq

Explanation: On August 7, 1990, President George Herbert Walker Bush orders the organization of Operation Desert Shield in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2.

11. (a) the Cold War

Explanation: The end of the Second World War (1939-1945) was also the beginning of the Cold War. The Cold War was the result of the emergence of the two superpowers that were rivals to each other i.e. the United States and the Soviet Union.

12. (d) Raj Narain

Explanation: The first nationwide Satyagraha was organised by Jayaprakash Narayan for Indira Gandhi's resignation. He made people aware not to obey illegal and 'immoral orders' by a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila ground on June 25, 1975, as well as Indira Gandhi's elections, were also declared invalid on grounds to use government servants inter-election campaign on an election petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader.

13. (a) South Korea

Explanation: LG and Hyundai are the South Korean multinational electronics. LG and Hyundai have become renowned in India. Numerous agreements between India and South Korea signify their growing commercial and cultural ties.

14. (b) 42nd amendment

Explanation: The 42nd amendment, officially known as The Constitution Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency by the Indian National Congress government headed by

Indira Gandhi.

15. (d) WTO

Explanation: World Trade organisation came into being in 1995 replacing GATT. Total 124 nations signed on the proposal.

OR

(b) Erosion of a state sovereignty

Explanation: Globalization reduces the state's capacity and ability of government to do what they do. The erosion of state capacity or sovereignty is a concern for political globalization rather than economic globalization.

16. (b) UN can help to produce information and ideas about how to cooperate among countries

Explanation: An international organisation can help produce information and ideas about how to cooperate. It can provide mechanisms, rules and bureaucracy, to help members have more confidence that costs will be shared properly, that the benefits will be fairly divided, and that once a member joins an agreement it will honour the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Section B

17. i. (c) NATO

ii. (b) Warsaw pact

iii. (d) Natural resources

iv. (d) The USA

18. i. (c) Bombay

ii. (a) 1972

iii. (b) 1966

iv. (c) 1963

Section C

19. The three jurisdictions of the United Nations are:

i. Creation of a peace-building commission.

ii. Agreement to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

iii. Development and establishment of Human Rights goals.

20. 'ASEAN Way', a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and

cooperative. The respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.

The two objectives of ASEAN are:

- i. To speed up economic growth and through social progress and cultural development.
- ii. To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of United Nations Charter.

21. Permanent members are given the privilege of bringing stability in the world after the Second World War. It was given to them as a security for their interest after joining the world organization.

Privileges enjoyed by them are:

- i. Veto power
- ii. Permanency

These are not enjoyed by the non-permanent members.

22. The 'Instrument of accession' was a legal document created in 1947. It was executed by Government of India to princely states which was signed by most of the rulers. Many rulers of the Princely States were dreaming of establishing independent of their own. However, as a result of the movement of the people the states and the able stewardship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, they acceded to India by signing an Instrument of Accession.

OR

- i. Meghalaya was carved out from Assam in 1972. The northeastern state of Meghalaya was formed as an autonomous state within Assam in 1970. It became a separate state in 1972 with Shillong as its capital.
- ii. Gujarat was carved out from Bombay state in 1960. Part of Bombay Presidency in British India, Gujarat was separated and formed as an independent state in 1960.

Section D

23. The two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan during 1971 are the following:

- i. After Independence of both India and Pakistan, Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan and was called East Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan imposed the Urdu language forcefully on East Pakistan's people. It has been one of the biggest reason for discontentment among Bangladeshi citizens.
- ii. West Pakistan imposed its own culture and it led to unfair treatment on Bengali culture and language. The people of East Pakistan also wanted fair representation in the administration and political power. There has been a very little attempt for

development of East Pakistan in comparison to West Pakistan.

24. The circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China were:

- i. China took control of Tibet in 1950 and started suppressing the Tibetans.
- ii. The large section of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover. So, in 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese.

Under these circumstances, a large number of Tibetans sought refuge in India and many other countries of the world.

- iii. Many political leaders and parties in India including the Socialist Party and the Jana Sangh supported the cause of Tibet's independence.
- iv. Many places like the national capital, Delhi and Dharamshala in India has become the largest refugee settlements for Tibetan.

25. Two aspects of cordiality in the relationship between India and China are:

- Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from 338 million dollar (1992) to more than 18 billion dollar (2006).
- Lately, both countries have agreed upon to cooperate with each other in areas that could otherwise create conflict between the two, such as bidding for the energy deals abroad.

Two aspects of tension in the relationship between India and China are as:

- Soon after the independence, both states were involved in differences arising from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino-Indian border. As a result relation between India and China became bitter.
- Controversy over MacMohan line, the border line between India and China were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing for territorial claims in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.

OR

China emerged as the third alternative to world power since its economic reforms of 1978 as China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there-

- i. China is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.
- ii. Its strength of economy are population, landmass, resources, regional location, political influence, added to its power.
- iii. Its economic integration into the region makes it drive of East Asian growth.

26. Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished. Globalisation has been caused not by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. Technology has contributed to globalisation in the following ways:
- i. The technological invention such as the telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionized communication between various global factors and hence the invention of printing laid the basis for the emergence of nationalism. Thus, technology influences the way we think of our personal and collective lives. Development in information and communications technology has been the most beneficial since information can be now sent in seconds across the world.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. There have been many improvements in the transport section which helps in export and import of goods. This increases trade relations between countries. The transfer of capital goods and services is likely to be wider and quicker than the transfer of people across the various parts of the world.
 - iv. Technological advances have reduced the physical distances and increased inter connectedness world widely.

OR

The economic consequences can be understood through following points:

- i. Globalisation has increased trade in commodities across the globe. The restrictions imposed by different countries on the imports of other countries have been reduced.
- ii. It focuses on the development of some elite groups of the society.
- iii. The restrictions on the movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. Thus, investors in rich counties can invest their money in other countries particularly developing countries, where they get better returns.
- iv. Economic globalisation enhances the disparities among the different classes of the society.
- v. Globalisation has led to spread of ideas such as internet and computer related services.

- vi. Globalisation also increases the role of WTO, World Bank and IMF.
 - vii. Economic globalisation leads to consumerism which enhances the market's role in society.
 - viii. Globalisation has led to increase in the movement of people. For example, about 300,000 Indians are working in Silicon Valley in USA.
27. The view that India could have developed much better if the private sector was allowed a free play right from the beginning is not perfectly true because state's intervention was mandatory to regulate country's economy after independence immediately. The role of the state in the economy was necessary to protect domestic industries. So it imposed substantial tariffs on imports. Such protected environment helped both public and private sector. A bulk of industries like electricity, railways, steel, machinery and communication could be developed in the public sector.

State control emphasized:

- a. The state intervention helped to attain technological capability within the country.
- b. The state intervention was also necessary so that resources and wealth would not get concentrated in a few hands.
- c. Instead of helping the poor, the state's intervention ended up creating a new class that enjoyed the privileges of higher salaries without much accountability.
- d. State helped the private sector to make profits by intervening only in those areas where the private sector was not prepared to go.

Section E

28.

i	Andhra Pradesh	E
ii	Manipur	A
iii	Meghalaya	C
iv	Gujrat	D
v	Haryana	B

- 29.
- i. This cartoon depicts the National Front government led by V.P. Singh was supported by the Left represented by Jyoti Basu as well as the BJP represented by L.K. Advani.
 - ii. The Left and the BJP supported the National Front government from outside. These parties did not join the government.
 - iii. It was a puppet government. It could remain in office only for a year and once the

support was withdrawn it fell down.

Section F

30. i. **In Russia:**

- a. Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements.
- b. Moscow's method to deal with Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings led to many human rights violations but deterred aspirations for independence.

ii. **In Central Asia:**

- a. Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for years till 2001.
- b. In Azerbaijan's provinces of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
- c. In Georgia, the demand for independence came from two provinces resulting in a civil war.
- d. There are still movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.
- e. Even countries and provinces are fighting over river water.

iii. **In Eastern Europe:**

- a. Czechoslovakia, split peacefully into two with the Czechs and Slovaks, forming independent countries.
- b. The severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia.
- c. After 1991, Yugoslavia broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence.
- d. Ethnic Serbs opposed this and a massacre of non-Serbs Bosnians followed.
- e. The NATO intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed inter-ethnic civil war.

OR

The United States of Soviet Russia contained 15 constituent republics, it was formed on 30th December 1924 with the adoption of a federal Constitution. It was the largest country in terms of area. It was based on the principles of Communism. Following are its six characteristics in the time period of 20 years

- i. The USSR was federation only on a paper. In reality, it did not embrace the features of a federal system. The fifteen republics were denied autonomy and there was

centralization of power around Russia. There was no such kind of power division that is seen in the Federation system.

- ii. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) controlled the government and dominated the political decision-making. It strengthened the principle of democratic centralism which meant lack of dissent on the decisions of the upper party bodies. Thus, the single-party system was the norm. And all the major decisions were made by this party. No objection was accepted at any term.
 - iii. The most coloured feature of the Soviet system was the propagation of socialism to oppose the effects of capitalism, though later on it was abandoned (Shock Therapy). The United States of Soviet Russia tried to propagate its ideology to the world but finally, it failed to make a remarkable impact about getting its ideology spread in the world.
 - iv. The Soviet economy was state-owned and state planned where the state was the owner of the means of production thus, there was an absence of private property.
 - v. The Soviet system was characterized by a complex communications network with vast energy resources like oil, iron, and steel. The state has a vast network of transportation to manufacture or transport goods to remotest areas.
 - vi. The Soviet system was based on state welfarism where the state was engaged in mass production to meet the needs of the people. Its main aim was the welfare of the public.
31. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared Internal emergency on 25th June 1975. After the declaration of emergency, the fundamental rights mentioned in Article 19 were suspended throughout the country and thousands of leaders and workers of opposition parties were put in jails. Restrictions were imposed on freedom of press. That is why it is said that “the emergency showed that the foundations of constitutional democracy are very weak”. But this statement is not correct.
- The foundations of constitutional democracy in India are very strong and solid :
- i. Firstly, according to 44th Amendment the President shall not issue a proclamation of emergency unless the decision of the cabinet that such a proclamation may be issued has been communicated to him in writing.
 - ii. The proclamation of emergency has to be laid before each House of the Parliament. If the proclamation has not been approved within one month by both the Houses of Parliament by two thirds of the majority of the members present and voting, it will

become ineffective.

- iii. Emergency proclamations are justiciable as these can be challenged in the court of law.
- iv. The emergency powers of the President are not unlimited.
- v. Under 44th Amendment Act, the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider any advice tendered by them and that President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

OR

Three happenings which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 election were:

- i. The major opposition parties had already been coming closer in the pre-Emergency period. They came together on the eve of the elections and formed a new party known as the Janata Party. The new party accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan.
 - ii. Some leaders of the Congress who were opposed to the emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram. The party named as Congress for Democracy later merged with the Janata Party.
 - iii. The Janata Party's campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during the emergency. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of the restoration of democracy. The formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-congress votes would not be a divide. It was evident that the going was tough for the Congress.
 - iv. The opposition to an 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 Government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.
32. The year 1967 is considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history in the years leading up to the fourth general elections, the country witnessed major changes. Non-Congressism is a term that is used to describe the anti-congress waves started by non-congress parties with rightist and leftist leanings that arose citing an uninterrupted Congress rule to be the root cause of various problems faced by our

country such as food problems, economic crisis, corruption and dependence on foreign countries.

Reasons for the change:

- 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. Failure of monsoons widespread drought decline in agricultural production, serious food shortage, depletion of foreign exchange reserves.
- iii. Drop in industrial production and exports combined with a sharp rise in military expenditure and diversion of resources from planning and economic development.

OR

Outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967 were:

- i. Jolted the Congress at the national and state level.
- ii. Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies.
- iii. Congress lost assembly elections in seven states.
- iv. Political earthquakes.