

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 07 (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 states was first to hold elections based on the Universal Adult Franchise?
 - a. Manipur
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Gujarat
2. Which among the following leader lead the National Front Government of 1989?
 - a. Jyoti Basu
 - b. P.K. Mahanta
 - c. L.K. Advani
 - d. V.P. Singh

3. Which one of the following is not a cause of the Cold War?
 - a. The establishment of NAM
 - b. The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - c. The emergence of the USA and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other
 - d. The Ideological conflict between the USA and USSR
4. Which among the following free flows does not come under Globalization?
 - a. Capital
 - b. Ideas
 - c. Climate Change
 - d. People
5. Which of the following pairs of South Asian countries have operated a democratic system successfully since its independence?
 - a. Pakistan and Maldives
 - b. India and Bhutan
 - c. Sri Lanka and India
 - d. Nepal and Bangladesh
6. Under Bipolarity, the world was divided into two groups namely _____.
 - a. The north and south pole
 - b. The USA and the USSR
 - c. The USA and the NAM
 - d. The USSR and the NAM
7. Name the nation which became member of the SAARC recently?
 - a. Afghanistan
 - b. Bhutan
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. Myanmar
8. The head quarter of the ASEAN is _____.
 - a. Kahira
 - b. New Delhi
 - c. Dhaka
 - d. Jakarta
9. Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of _____.
 - a. Security of the third world country

- b. Human Rights
 - c. Biodiversity
 - d. Fairer World Trade
10. The Berlin Wall was toppled in the year _____.
- a. 1993
 - b. 1989
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1998
11. Which one of the following statements is a **criticism** on India's policy of NAM?
- a. India was Inconsistent and took contradictory postures with its NAM principles
 - b. India's NAM policy has triggered off an arms race
 - c. India has never followed the policy of 'Isolationism' on global issues
 - d. India disable newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies
12. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by _____ lost its majority in less than 18 months.
- a. Morarji Desai
 - b. Karpoori Thakur
 - c. J.P. Narayan
 - d. Rammanohar Lohia
13. Under whose leadership the inception of the People's Republic China took place in 1949?
- a. Deng Xiaoping
 - b. Zhou Enlai
 - c. Mao
 - d. Hu Jintao
14. Which of the following Hindi writer returned his/her Padma Shri to protest emergency?
- a. Fanishwarnath Renu
 - b. Amrita Pritam
 - c. Shivarama Karanth
 - d. Gayatri Devi
15. Which of the statements is true about the impact of globalization?
- a. The impact of globalization has been confined to the political sphere
 - b. Globalization has been even in its impact on states and societies
 - c. Globalization inevitably results in cultural homogeneity

- d. Globalization has had a uniform impact on all states and societies

OR

Which among the following statements is true about India and Globalisation?

- a. India has always favored the neo-liberal globalization
 - b. India opened its economy in 1991 in response to a financial crisis
 - c. India is the first South Asian country to liberalize its economy
 - d. India had a fairly rapid rate of economic growth
16. Which among the following country is the highest contributor to the UN budget?
- a. The USA
 - b. China
 - c. The EU
 - d. Japan

Section B

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

The Cold War threatened to divide the world into two alliances. Under these circumstances, many of the newly independent countries, after gaining their independence from the colonial powers such as Britain and France, were worried that they would lose their freedom as soon as they gained formal independence. Cracks and splits within the western and eastern alliances were quick to appear headed by the USA and the USSR respectively. Communist China quarreled with the USSR towards the late 1950s, and, in 1969, they fought a brief war over a territorial dispute.

- i. Which country had a brief war with the USSR for territory?
 - a. USA
 - b. Japan
 - c. China
 - d. North Korea
- ii. Which former superpower headed the eastern alliances?
 - a. UK
 - b. Greece
 - c. USA
 - d. USSR
- iii. Which event of the world has threatened to divide the world into two alliances?

- a. Arenas
- b. Iraq Invasion
- c. Cold War
- d. Cuban Missile Crisis

iv. Name two countries that had ruled over the third world countries.

- a. Australia and Russia
- b. Britain and France
- c. Russia and the USA
- d. Poland and Belgium

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

A few days before Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy. Thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on a universal adult franchise. In the Legislative Assembly of Manipur, there were sharp differences over the question of the merger of Manipur with India. While the state Congress wanted the merger, other political parties were opposed to this. The Government of India succeeded in pressurizing the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt.

- i. Which of the following is the ruler of the Manipur?
 - a. Hari Singh
 - b. Bodhachandra Singh
 - c. Hari Chandra Meitei
 - d. Chong Meitei
- ii. Which Indian states were first to held elections on universal adult suffrage?
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Manipur
 - d. Punjab
- iii. Which of the following wanted Manipur to merge with India?

- a. State Congress
 - b. State Party
 - c. State Youth
 - d. Maharaja
- iv. When did the Government of India succeed in Pressurising the maharaja of Manipur?
- a. 1946
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1956

Section C

- 19. Mention any two advantages of having an international organisation in the world?
- 20. When was the ASEAN regional forum established? What were its main objectives?
- 21. Mention any three functions of World Bank.
- 22. What is meant by 'Two Nation Theory'?

OR

Which events led to the formation of a separate Andhra?

Section D

- 23. In spite of ongoing conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development. Explain.
- 24. Describe any two factors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence.
- 25. Explain the economic and military influence of the European Union.

OR

Describe significant characteristics of ASEAN.

- 26. 'A militant group issued a statement threatening college girls who wear western clothes'. Analyse.

OR

Explain arguments given by the advocates of economic globalization.

- 27. Describe consequences of the Green Revolution?

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 latest state of Indian Union.
- ii. A state where an organization of Dalit Panthers was formed.
- iii. State where the operation blue star was launched.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. State to which the Nizam belonged to.



29. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions



- i. Why is the girl shown in the cartoon not worried about whether it is a single party or

a coalition government?

- ii. Does a coalition government involve more compromises and why?
- iii. Do you think we can have bold and imaginative policies in a coalition government and why?

Section F

30. Describe the role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet system and the effects of these reforms on the USSR.

OR

What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism?

31. The 1977 elections for the first time saw the Opposition coming into power at the Centre. What would you consider as the reasons for this development?

OR

Analyse any three lessons that were learnt from the Emergency, declared in India on 25th June, 1975.

32. Assess any three challenges that the Congress Party had to face during the period from 1964 to 1971.

OR

Describe advantages and disadvantages of 'coalition' Government in India.

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Solution

Section A

1. (a) Manipur

Explanation: Bodhachandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, made it a constitutional monarchy and became the first state to hold elections under Universal Adult Franchises. But on sharp differences over a merger of Manipur, the government of India pressurised Maharaja into signing an agreement in September 1949.

2. (d) V.P. Singh

Explanation: National Front was a coalition of political parties, led by the Janata Dal, which formed India's government between 1989 and 1990 under the leadership of N. T. Rama Rao as President of national front.

3. (a) The establishment of NAM

Explanation: The Cuban Missile Crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War. The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances, and of the Balance of Power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well. The Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and USSR as two superpowers rival to each other. To reduce the tension due to the Cold War, NAM had played an important role.

4. (c) Climate Change

Explanation: Globalisation refers to the integration of an economy with the other country based on interdependence. It fundamentally deals with the free flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people across the international border.

5. (c) Sri Lanka and India

Explanation: The various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems. India and Sri Lanka have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.

6. (b) The USA and the USSR

Explanation: "Bipolarity" in international politics describes the distribution of power between two states which exercise a majority of economic, military and cultural

influence internationally. There was bipolarity during the Cold War as the world had only two big superpowers- former Russia and the USA.

7. (a) Afghanistan

Explanation: Afghanistan joined the SAARC in 2007 and got its membership.

8. (d) Jakarta

Explanation: It is in the capital of Indonesia.

9. (b) Human Rights

Explanation: Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights all over the world. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights to research and advocate human rights. It also promotes respect for all human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

10. (b) 1989

Explanation: The Berlin Wall, which had been built at the height of the Cold War and was its greatest symbol, was toppled by the people in 1989.

11. (a) India was Inconsistent and took contradictory postures with its NAM principles

Explanation: India's policy of non-alignment was criticised on a number of counts.

- i. India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'.
- ii. It is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures.

12. (a) Morarji Desai

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 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.

13. (c) Mao

Explanation: On October 1, 1949, Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong declared the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

14. (a) Fanishwarnath Renu

Explanation: Kannada writer Shivarama Karanth, awarded with Padma Bhushan, and Hindi writer Fanishwarnath Renu, awarded with Padma Shri, returned their awards in protest against the suspension of democracy. By and large, though, such open acts of defiance and resistance were rare.

15. (c) Globalization inevitably results in cultural homogeneity

Explanation: Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture known as cultural homogenisation i.e. the influence of western culture.

OR

(b) India opened its economy in 1991 in response to a financial crisis

Explanation: In India, Globalisation has led to setting up of foreign companies as India realised the need for relating the Indian economy with the world by responding to 1991 financial crisis. In 1991, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that have sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

16. (a) The USA

Explanation: The United States is the largest provider of financial contributions to the United Nations, providing 22 percent of the entire UN budget in 2020 (in comparison the next biggest contributors are China with 12 percent, and Japan with 8.5 percent).

Section B

17. i. (c) China
ii. (d) USSR
iii. (c) The Cold War
iv. (b) Britain and France
18. i. (b) Hari Chandra Meitei
ii. (c) Manipur
iii. (a) State Congress
iv. (c) 1949

Section C

19. Two advantages of having an international organization in the world are as follow:
- To help countries in matters of conflicts and differences.
 - To make the countries cooperate and create better living conditions for humanity.
20. The ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994. The main objectives of ASEAN were mainly :
- Primarily was 'Social progress and Cultural development'.
 - Secondary objective was to promote regional peace and stability according to the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.
21. **Three important functions of World bank are:**

- i. It works for human development (education, health).
 - ii. It provides loans and grants to member states.
 - iii. The bank gives technical advice to the borrowers and for this purpose engages experts.
22. The 'Two Nation Theory' means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities living in India; Hindus and Muslim. India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. According to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan, and India should be of the Hindus only. Thus this theory gave rise the demand of two separate countries/nations one for Muslims (Pakistan) and one for Hindus (India).

OR

Vishala Andhra movement events led to the formation of a separate Andhra. Demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into separate Andhra province. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian went on an indefinite fast and ultimately died after 56 days. This led to wide unrest. As a result of these events formation of a separate Andhra state was announced in December 1952.

Section D

23. In spite of the ongoing conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development as it is clear from the following facts:
- i. Sri Lanka was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of the population.
 - ii. Sri Lanka was the first country to liberalize the economy.
 - iii. Sri Lanka has the highest per capita gross domestic product for many years right through the civil war.
 - iv. It has maintained a democratic political system.
24. **Two factors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence are:**
- i. **Afro Asian unity:** Nehru era marked the establishment of contracts between India and other newly independent states in Asian and Africa. Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947. India supported the process of decolonisation and opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The first summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September of the

NAM.

- ii. **Conflict with Pakistan and China:** Unlike its relationship with Pakistan, free India began its relationship with China on a very friendly note. The joint enunciation of Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, by the Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29th April 1954 was a step in the direction of a stronger relationship between the two countries. Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's country and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.

25. **Economic influence:** The EU with more than \$12 trillion (2005) is the biggest economy in the world surpassing even that of US. Its currency, the Euro, can cause a danger to the dominance of the US dollar. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of US and this makes EU more powerful in trade disputes with US and China. Its economy is very impressive and thus, it becomes influential to its neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organisation(WTO).

Military influence: The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world and its total spending on defence is second after the US. Its two member states, France and Britain have over 550 nuclear warheads and arsenals. It is also the world's second-largest source of space and communications technology. As a supranational association, the EU has been able to intercede in economic, political and social areas. But in many cases, its member states have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other.

For example, in Iraqi invasion, and many of the EU's newer members made up the US led coalition of willing, whereas France and Germany opposed the same.

OR

The significant characteristics of ASEAN are as:

- To create single market and production based activities within ASEAN States.
- To aid social and economic development.
- To resolve economic disputes, the existing dispute settlement mechanism has been improved.
- Free Trade Areas for investment, labour and services have also been created.
- Fully integrated into the global economy.

26. The cultural effects of globalisation lead to the fear that this process poses a threat to

cultures in the world. 'A militant group issued a statement threatening college girls who wear western clothes' this statement refers to the cultural implications of globalisation in the form of fear of a defence group about the imposition of western culture to lead a shrinkage of rich cultural heritage. Such kind of globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or cultural homogenisation. Thus, the culture of the politically and economically, dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

OR

Advocates of economic globalisation argue:

- i. It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.
- ii. Led to flow or exchange can take various forms: commodities, capital, people, and ideas.
- iii. It has involved greater economic growth and well-being.
- iv. Greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- v. They also say that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to reset the march of history.
- vi. It has led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries.

27. The two merits of Green Revolution were:

- i. After launching this revolution, India adopted a new strategy for agriculture in order to ensure food-sufficiency. Poor farmers also get benefit from this revolution.
- ii. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous, while others remained backwards. Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states rose.

Demerit/Negative Outcomes:

- i. This revolution created the stark between the poor peasantry and the landlords. Discrimination and exploitation of poor farmers by the landlords became a wide set practice. Some political parties started politics on it and managed seats in Assemblies and Lok Sabha elections.
- ii. This revolution also resulted in the rise of the middle peasant sections. These were farmers with medium size holdings who benefited from the changes and soon emerged political influential in many parts of the world. It increased the power of

middleman who worked as mediators between poor farmers and affluent landlords.

Section E

28.

i	Telangana	A
ii	Maharashtra	C
iii	Punjab	D
iv	Gujrat	E
v	Hydrabad	B

- 29.
- She is not worried about whether it is a single party or a coalition government rather she is worried about the work the parties do for the progress of the country.
 - Yes, coalition government involves more compromises because different ideologies come together in a coalition.
 - Yes, to make a coalition stronger we can have bold and imaginative policies in a coalition government.

Section F

30. **Mikhail Gorbachev** was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. He initiated reforms in the Soviet system and tried to normalize relations with the West. He also tried to democratize and reform the Soviet Union. The reforms initiated by him had a vast impact on the history of the world.

Some of the reforms initiated by Gorbachev are :

- He introduced economic and political reform policies of 'Perestroika' (restructuring) and 'glasnost' (openness) in order to bring transparency and to promote the freedom of expression.

Perestroika: Perestroika refers to the reconstruction of the political and economic system established by the Communist Party. According to this policy, contested elections were introduced to reflect the democratic practices of Western society and allow citizens to have a say in government. Perestroika also called for de-monopolization and some semi-private businesses to function, ending the price controls established by the government.

Glasnost: The term was particularly associated with reforms of the judicial system, ensuring that the press and the public could attend court hearings and that the sentence was read out in public.

- ii. He stopped the arms race with the US by signing a pact to control over nuclear weapons. It was INF treaty to reduce nuclear arms.
- iii. He withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Eastern Europe.
- iv. He helped in the unification of Germany.

The reforms initiated by Gorbachev had following effects on the USSR:

- i. Common people became impatient to bring openness and restructuring of a system faster than these were scheduled in the policy of Perestroika and Glasnost.
- ii. Bureaucrats and communist hardliners did not want to adopt these policies, they felt their powers and luxuries would reduce.
- iii. As a result, Gorbachev had to suffer and subsequently, he resigned and a coup took place in 1991 in which Communist Party hardliners were on one side and the staunch supporter of restructuring on the other.
- iv. Gorbachev's reform policy geared up nationalistic feelings and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and Baltic Republics.
- v. People preferred the capitalist economy over the centralized economy under which they were suffering.

OR

The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as shock therapy. This was a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The 'Shock therapy' varied in intensity and speed amongst the former second world countries, but its direction and features were quite similar.

This was not the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism due to the following consequences:

- i. 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. This was called 'the largest garage sale in history', as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices.
- ii. The value of 'ruble', the Russian currency, declined dramatically due to the high rate of inflation and real GDP of Russia also declined between 1989 to 1999.
- iii. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle

classes were pushed to the periphery of society, and the academic and intellectual manpower disintegrated or migrated.

iv. A mafia emerged in most of these countries and started controlling many economic activities. Privatisation led to new disparities.

31. The 1977 elections were evolved as a shock to everyone as Congress party was defeated for the very first time and opposition party came into power. The following were the reasons for this development:

- i. The opposition fought the election on the slogan 'Save democracy' against the imposition of emergency earlier.
- ii. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non- democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during an emergency.
- iii. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy.
- iv. The formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided.
- v. The middle castes from north India were beginning to move away from Congress and the Janata Party became a platform for many of these sections to come together.

Hence, elections of 1977 were not merely about emergency only.

OR

- i. **1st Lesson:** India cannot survive in a system other than democracy. Censorship was imposed on the rights of the press and a number of people and their leaders were detained and arrested. Shah Commission had reported exploitation, repression, and suppression of people by the Government considerably. The opposition had argued that people had rights to criticise the government policies which were found coercive, torturous, repressive and uncalled-for in democracy. The Commission had emphasised that there was no need for proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution as it was Government exclusively found coercive. In brief, we can state that India cannot survive as a democracy if the Emergency is proclaimed frequently and without any sound reason.
- ii. **2nd Lesson:** It had disclosed weaknesses and powers of one-party government.

People of India could first time realise conditions that make democracy so powerful as to inflict atrocity and take away with fundamental rights of citizens duly guaranteed in the Constitution of India. The conflict between executive and judiciary made it clear that the judiciary can exercise its power when the executive goes astray. People could understand how their blind support to the one-party government might result in severe suffering for them. Formation of the Janta Party's government after Emergency was people's reaction upon Emergency. It is plausible to mention here that Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay were defeated in the election of 1977 from Rae Bareilly and Amethi respectively. The public could understand the importance of opposition party for the social health of democracy,

- iii. **Illrd Lesson:** Ruling-party could understand the supreme power of people in the democratic setup of India. The Emergency had not only imparted true education of democracy but the ruling party also could learn that these were people, powerful enough for creation, nourishment and destruction of the Government at their will provided that they should be literate, enlightened and bold enough to react against the system if it has contaminated. Railway employees also had observed a nationwide strike (Hartal) against the ruling government. Actually, it was the voice of people of India as a whole that had overthrown the coercive government in general elections of 1977.

32. The three challenges that the Congress Party had to face during the period from 1964 to 1971 were:

- i. **Political succession:** After Nehru, who would be the leader. Some outsiders had doubts that Indian democracy will not survive meanwhile party President K Kamaraj, suggested Lal Bahadur Shastri's name as the Prime Minister, thus he became the second Prime Minister of India. After an abrupt end of Shastri led to challenge of political succession. This time there was intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi. Finally, Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister. She set out to gain control over the party and to demonstrate her leadership skills.
- ii. **Emergence of Non-Congressism:** Opposition parties were in the forefront of organising public protests and pressurising the government. Parties opposed to the Congress realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. Thus parties that were entirely different and disparate in their programmes and ideology got together to form anti-Congress fronts in some states and entered into electoral

adjustments of sharing seats in others. This strategy was named as non-Congressism by Ram Manohar Lohia. The result of 1967 elections jolted the Congress at both the national and state levels. Many elite leaders of Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties (Samyukt Vidhayak Dal). In most of the State Congress lost and a coalition government was formed.

- iii. **Split in the Congress:** Indira Gandhi had to face an internal challenge that was a syndicate, a group of influential Congress leaders who were in control of the party's organisation. Gradually she attempted to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her trusted group of advisers from outside the party. Slowly and carefully she sidelined the 'Syndicate'. Meanwhile, President of India Dr Zakir Hussain was dead, the post of president fell vacant. 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 ensuring Presidential elections. But Indira Gandhi supported the then Vice President, V.V Giri, to file his nomination as an independent candidate. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V.V Giri and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called as the Congress (Requisitionists).

OR

Advantages of coalition are as follows:

- i. Coalition government provides an alternative to form government whenever there is a case of hung Parliament.
- ii. It gives opportunities to small and regional parties to have representation in governments.
- iii. Enhances the credibility and influence of an advocacy campaign, as well as that of individual coalition members.

Disadvantages of the coalition are as follows:

- i. It leads to instability in government as different partners pull the government differently

- ii. It reduces the credibility of office of PM/CM as their tenure depends at the pleasure of coalition partners. It produces a weak government.
- iii. Forming and managing a coalition can be very time consuming and bureaucratic process that can take away time from working directly on campaign issues and organisational tasks.