

Very-Very Short Answer

Q.1. Fill in the blank. The National Front Government lead by _____ was supported by the left as well as the BJP in 1989.

Ans. V.P. Singh

Q.2. State True or False A large scale violence against muslims took place in Gujarat, provocation was an incident of Godhra Station. (2002)

Ans. True.

Q.3. Correct the following statement and rewrite. As a result of the consensus, few political parties and voluntary organisations now support reservation of seats for the 'backward classes' in education and employment.

Ans. As a result of the consensus, all political parties now support reservation of seats for the 'backward classes' in education and employment.

Q.4. Match the following correctly:

'A'	'B'
i. Personal Law and Gender Justice ii. Politics of consensus iii. United Front iv. UPA	a. Agreement on Economic policies b. I.K. Gujral c. Manmohan Singh d. Shah Bano case

Ans. (i) (d),

(ii) (a),

(iii) (b),

(iv) (c).

Q.5. What is the meaning of coalition?

Ans. Coalition means a temporary alliance of political parties for either contesting elections or forming a government.

Q.6. In which year did Congress Party win the Lok Sabha elections with 415 seats? Who was the Prime Minister at that time?

[CBSE Delhi 2012]

Ans. Congress won the elections in the year 1984. Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister at that time.

Q.7. What was the result of 1989 elections?

Ans. The National Front formed the government after the 1989 election. Congress was the largest party in the Lok Sabha but sat in the opposition.

Q.8. Name the two alliances or fronts that formed the government at the centre in 1989 and 1996 respectively.

[CBSE (AI) 2014]

Ans. The National front formed the government in 1989 while the United Front formed the government in 1996.

Q.9. In 1989, the National Front government were supported by which two mutually opposed parties?

[CBSE (AI) 2012]

OR

Name the parties involved in the National front.

Ans. The government was supported by the Left Front and the BJP.

Q.10. In comparison to 1984, how many seats did Congress won in the 1989 elections?

Ans. In 1984, the Congress won 415 seats whereas in 1989 elections it won 197 seats.

Q.11. When did the phase of coalition politics start in India?

[CBSE Delhi 2013]

Ans. With the elections of 1989, coalition politics began in India. The successive coalition government formed were National front in 1989, United Front in 1996 and 1997 and UPA in 2004.

Q.12. When and how was Rajiv Gandhi assassinated?

Ans. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by the LTTE terrorists on 21st May, 1991.

Q.13. The roots of Janta Party could be traced to which party?

Ans. The roots of Janta Party could be traced to Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

Q.14. Which party came up as the biggest party in the 1996 elections?

Ans. Janta Party came up as in the biggest party in the 1996 elections.

Q.15. The BJP came to power under which coalition?

Ans. The BJP led the National democratic alliance.

Q.16. Which party or coalition government won the elections of 1999 and who became the Prime Minister?

[CBSE (Comptt.) 2012]

Ans. The BJP won the 1999 elections and Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the Prime Minister.

Q.17. Which political party did Atal Bihari Vajpayee belong to and the coalition he led?

Ans. Atal Bihari Vajpayee belonged to the Bhartiya Janta Party and led the National Democratic Alliance.

Q.18. Who formed the government in the elections of 2004?

Ans. United Progressive Alliance formed the government in 2004.

Q.19. Who was the Prime Minister after the 2004 elections?

Ans. Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister after the 2004 elections.

Q.20. Who led the United Progressive Alliance?

Ans. Congress led the United Progressive Alliance.

Q.21. How many seats were won by the Congress Alliance in the Lok Sabha elections of 2004?

Ans. Congress led alliance won 145 seats.

Q.22. When was the vote percentage of Congress and BJP at similar levels?

Ans. The vote percentage was at similar level during 1998.

Q.23. On the basis of how many seats did the National Democratic Alliance win the elections of 1999?

Ans. The BJP won 182 seats in 1999 election.

Q.24. Which party has had an alliance with both BJP and Congress?

Ans. The Left Front has had an alliance with both BJP and Congress.

Q.25. What was the tenure of Atal Bihari Vajpayee?

Ans. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's tenure was from March, 1998 to October, 1999 and from October, 1999, May 1996, 1998-2004.

Q.26. Currently who is the Prime Minister of India and to which party he belongs to.

Ans. Current Prime Minister of India is Narendra Damodar Das Modi and he belongs to BJP.

Q.27. Who are known as the 'backward classes'?

Ans. Backward classes are referred to the administrative category of 'Other Backward Classes'. These are communities other than SC and ST, who suffer from educational and social backwardness.

Q.28. On whose name did the 'Mandal Commission' have its name?

Ans. It got the name on the basis of its chairman Mr. Badrinath Prasad Mandal.

Q.29. When was the Mandal commission recommended?

Ans. It was recommended by the new government of National Front in 1990.

Q.30. How much percentage of government jobs were reserved for the backward classes in the Mandal Commission?

Ans. The Mandal Commission recommended a reservation of 27% of government jobs for other backward classes.

Q.31. Who founded the Backward and Minority Alliance Federation? Which political party originated from it?

[CBSE (Comptt.) 2012]

Ans. Kanshi Ram founded the Backward and Minority Alliance Federation and belonged 'Bahujan Samaj Party'.

Q.32. What are the arguments given in support of Hindutva?

Ans. A strong nation can be built only on the basis of a strong and United national culture. And in India, Hindu culture alone can provide this base.

Q.33. Who built the Babri Mosque?

Ans. It was built by Mir Baqi, who was a Mughal commander.

Q.34. What was the result of destroying the structure of the Babri Mosque?

Ans. The destruction of the Mosque led to an increase in religious tensions in India, there was a loss of life and India's reputation on an international platform was jeopardised.

Q.35. When was the Babri mosque destroyed in Ayodhya?

Ans. The Babri Masjid was destroyed on 6th December, 1992.

Q.36. Mention any two incidents of violence against minority community which are a threat to democracy.

Ans. The anti-Sikh riots of 1984 and anti-Muslim riots of 2002 are two incidents of violence against minority communities.

Q.37. Approximately how many people were killed in Gujarat riots?

Ans. Approx. 1100 people were killed in the Gujarat riots.

Q. 38. What was the New Economic Policy?

Ans. Manmohan Singh, the then Finance Minister, with Prime Minister Narsimha Rao, led the initial phase of the 'New Economic Policy' with structural adjustment programs.

Q.39. What was the Indira Sawhney Case?

Ans. The Indira Sawhney case was related to the reservations for OBCs in jobs in the central government.

Q.40. What was the judgement in the Indira Sawhney case?

Ans. The Supreme Court gave a ruling, upholding the decision of the government and allowed the reservations for OBCs in jobs in the central government.

Q.41. Define Hindutva.

Ans. According to V.D. Savarkar, Hindutva is a feeling of 'Hinduness' whereby members of the Indian nation, accept India as their fatherland and as their holy land.

Q.42. Who led the National Front government?

Ans. The National front government was led by V.P. Singh and then by Chandrasekhar

Q.43. Who led the United Front Government?

Ans. The United Front government was led by H.D. Deva Gowda and then by I.K. Gujral.

Q.44. What is a minority government?

Ans. A minority government has support of less than 50% of Members of the Parliament in Lok Sabha and is therefore supported by a minority within the Lok Sabha.

Q.45. Who led a minority government in India?

Ans. Atal Bihari Vajpayee led a minority government from May 1996 to June 1996.

Q.46. What is the full form of NITI in NITI Aayog?

Ans. National Institution for Transforming India.

Q.47. Give a succession list of Prime Ministers from 1990-till Date in India.

Ans. The succession list of Prime Minister in India:

- i. V.P. Singh
- ii. Chandrasekhar
- iii. Narsimha Rao
- iv. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- v. H.D. Deva Gowda
- vi. I.K. Gujral
- vii. A.B. Vajpayee
- viii. Manmohan Singh
- ix. Narendra Modi

Q.48. Why was Mandal Commission formed?

Ans. Mandal Commission was set up in 1978 and its Chair person was Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal. It was formed to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of society and recommend ways to identify these classes.