

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5
SUBJECT- POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS XII (2023-24)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1. Arrange the following in chronological order- **[1]**
 - i. The UN was founded
 - ii. Signing of the UN Charter by 50 nations
 - iii. India joins the UN
 - iv. Yalta Conference of the 'Big Three'

a) ii, i, iv, iii	b) iii, iv, i, ii
c) iv, ii, i, iii	d) iii, ii, iv, i
2. By which Five Year Plans the novelty of the planning system had declined? **[1]**

a) The 11 th Five Year Plan	b) The 2 nd Five Year Plan
c) The 3 rd Five Year Plan	d) The 4 th Five Year Plan
3. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India? **[1]**

c) 2014

d) 2012

9. Which of the following was not among the areas occupied by Pakistan in the Kargil War? [1]

a) Dras

b) Doda

c) Kaksar

d) Mashkoh

10. **Assertion (A):** Vladimir Lenin died in 1924. [1]
Reason (R): Stalin came to power in 1924.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

11. Who was the leader of the Naga National Council? [1]

a) Angame Zapu Phizo

b) V.P. Singh

c) Karunanidhi

d) Lai Denga

12. Expand LTTE [1]

a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

b) Liberation Team of Tamil Eelam

c) Liberation Tactics of Tamil Eelam

d) Liberation Tier of Tamil Eelam

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. What is confidence building? How does it function as a means of avoiding violence? [2]

14. State any two major political happenings of 1984 in India. [2]

15. Describe the efforts made by the Government of India to reduce greenhouse gas emission to have better environment. [2]

16. Mention any two problems which were faced by the Government of Indira Gandhi during 1969 - 1971. [2]

17. Which factors influence the foreign policy of a nation? [2]

18. What is the full form of EVM? When was it introduced in India? Mention one advantage each of EVM and Voter Identity Card? [2]

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security. [4]
20. Discuss the resolution adopted by General Assembly in 1992 over the reform of the UN Security Council and the role General Assembly to establish peace in world. [4]
21. "The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes related to environmental issues". Give any four examples to support the statement. [4]

OR

Explain the role of environmental movements to meet the challenge of environmental degradation.

22. Explain any four consequences of globalisation. [4]

OR

Identify and explain any two factors responsible for the emergence of globalisation.

23. What lessons can we draw from the feeling of alienation in some parts of India? [4]

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

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) Manipur | b) Gujarat |
| c) Rajasthan | d) Punjab |

(iii) Which of the following wanted Manipur to merge with India?

a) Maharaja

b) State Party

c) State Congress

d) State Youth

(iv) When did the Government of India succeed in Pressurising the maharaja of Manipur?

a) 1946

b) 1956

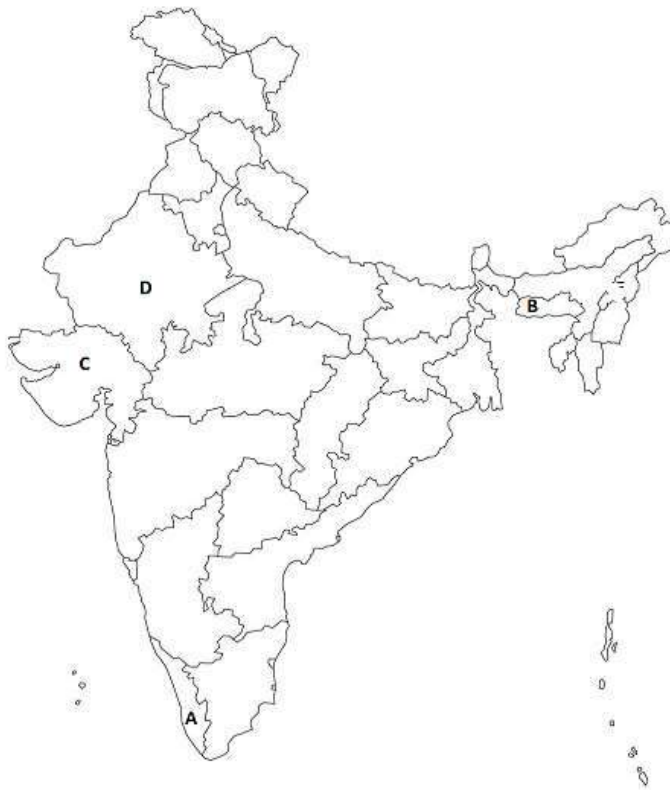
c) 1948

d) 1949

25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). 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:-

[4]

- i. The State was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- ii. The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.
- iii. The states where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labors.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.



26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions : [4]



- i. Write the full form of SAARC.
- ii. What message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan?
- iii. Assess the success of SAARC in improving the relations among its member states.

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of USSR. [6]

OR

Why are India's relations with Russia considered an important aspect of India's foreign policy? Explain.

28. What is meant by ASEAN? How has it broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres? [6]

OR

How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations?

29. What is alliance politics? How has it influenced Indian politics? [6]

OR

Explain any five elements of consensus which have emerged among most political parties after the Lok Sabha elections by 2004.

30. Describe any three major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977. [6]

OR

Evaluate the role of the Naxalite Movement in India.

Solutions

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1.

(c) iv, ii, i, iii

Explanation: iv. **1945 February:** Yalta Conference of the 'Big Three' (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) decides to organise a United Nations conference on the proposed world organisation

ii. **1945 June 26:** Signing of the UN Charter by 50 nations

i. **1945 October 24:** The UN was founded

iii. **1945 October 30:** India joins the UN

2.

(d) The 4th Five Year Plan

Explanation: The Fourth Plan was due to start in 1966. By this time, the novelty of planning had declined considerably, and moreover, India was facing an acute economic crisis. The government decided to take a 'plan holiday'. Though many criticisms emerged both about the process and the priorities of these plans, the foundation of India's economic development was firmly in place by then.

3. (a) Sukumar Sen

Explanation: The Election Commission of India was set up in January 1950. **Sukumar Sen** became the first Chief Election Commissioner. The country's first general elections were expected sometime in 1950 itself.

4.

(c) 1956

Explanation: 1956

5. (a) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

Explanation: (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

6.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

7.

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou Enlai

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou Enlai

8.

(d) 2012

Explanation: Aam Aadmi Party was formed on 26th November 2012 under the leadership of Mr Arvind Kejriwal.

9.

(b) Doda

Explanation: Doda

10. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

11. (a) Angame Zapu Phizo

Explanation: Led by **Angami Zaphu Phizo**, a section of the Nagas declared independence from India way back in 1951. Phizo turned down many offers of any negotiated settlement. The **Naga National Council** launched an armed struggle for the sovereignty of Nagas. After a period of violent insurgency a section of the Nagas signed an agreement with the Government of India but this was not acceptable to other rebels. The problem in Nagaland still awaits a final resolution.

12. (a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

Explanation: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. a. Traditional security accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence. Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.
- b. It works as a means of avoiding violence because the countries tell each other about their military intentions and their military plans. They also tell each other about their forces. They tell about the places where their forces are deployed. All this is to ensure that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misperception.
14. Two major political happenings of 1984 in India are:
- The assassination of Indira Gandhi: Rajiv Gandhi led the Congress to a massive victory in the Lok Sabha elections held immediately thereafter in 1984.
 - Lok Sabha elections were held: The party won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 was reduced to only 197 in this election.
15. The efforts made by the Government of India to reduce greenhouse gas emission to have better environment were as:
- India's National Auto-Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.
 - The Energy Conservation Act 2001, is to improve energy efficiency.
 - The Electricity Act 2003, encourages the use of renewable energy.
 - The government is keen to launch a National Mission on Bio-diesel.
16. Two problems faced by Indira Gandhi government during 1969-1971 were as:
- The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969 when after the death of President Zakir Hussain's, the post of President of India fell vacant that year. The Presidential candidate was to be elected.
 - Various non-congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties.
17. a. The foreign policy of a nation is formulated and implemented by its policy-makers. In doing so they take into account the national interest of the nation, the internal and external environment, the national values, the foreign policy goals and decisions of other nations and the nature of international power structure.

- b. The domestic and international environment influence the foreign policy of a nation. The developing countries maintain good relations with powerful and rich countries so that they may get aid or credits.
 - c. The security dependence too influences the foreign policy as had happened during the Cold War when various military alliances such as NATO, SEATO came into existence. Hence, security dependence, international treaties, pacts, trading blocs and alliances also constitute a factor of foreign policy.
18. i. The full form of EVM: Electronic Voter Machine to record voters' preferences.
- ii. Towards the end of the 1990s, the Election Commission started using the EVM. By 2004 the entire country had shifted to the EVM.
- iii. Advantage of EVM are as follows:
- a. Record voters preferences.
 - b. EVM machines can be moved easily from one place to another as compared to the ballot boxes, that is why people living in the hilly and other inaccessible can cast their votes in the elections. So, EVMs provided the right to vote to many peoples of the country.

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. The differences between traditional and non-traditional security are :

Traditional Security	Non-Traditional Security
Traditional security deals with use or threat of use of the military.	Non-traditional security goes beyond military threats and includes threats that endanger human existence.
Traditional threats to security endanger the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the state.	Non-traditional security is concerned with threats that endanger the human than the state.
Under the traditional concept, the major focus is on the use of military force.	Under non-traditional security, the military is used as a last resort.
Under traditional security, force is both principal threats to security and means to achieve security.	Under non-traditional concept, the threat is a general environment.
These include Aggression or War by other nations, Insurgency, civil wars, etc.	These involve all non-conventional issues, most of which emerged after the end of the Cold War. These include Environment-related problems- Global Warming, Pollution, Resource depletion, Poverty, Terrorism etc.

20. In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, which reflected three main complaints:

- i. The UN Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
- ii. Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
- iii. It lacks equitable representation. Considering the above mentioned demands for restructuring of the UN on 01 January 1997, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed.

Through regular meetings, the General Assembly provides a forum for the Member States to express their views to the entire membership and find consensus on difficult issues. It makes recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

21. Initiatives have been undertaken by the Indian Government in global efforts through a number of programmes to check environmental degradation. The main principles of India's stand on environmental issues are mentioned below :

- i. India's National Auto Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to reform energy efficiency.
- ii. The Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001 to outline initiatives to improve energy efficiency and Electricity Act, passed in 2003 to encourage the use of renewable energy by the Indian government as a conservation programme.
- iii. The Indian Government is also sincere to start a 'National Mission on Biodiesel'. Nearly, 11 million hectares of land is being used to produce biodiesel.
- iv. India has also one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

OR

The role of environmental movements to meet the change of environmental degradation is very important. It is justified from the points below :

- i. Some of the most significant responses to environmental challenges have come not from government but rather from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers around the world.
- ii. Three environmental movements are amongst the most vibrant, diverse and powerful social movements all over the world. These movements create new ideas and long-term visions. There are some examples to show that diversity is a significant feature of contemporary environmental movements.
- iii. There are forest movements in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia. Indonesia, Continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressure. Forest clearing in the Third World continues at an alarming rate despite three decades of environmental activism.
- iv. In the Philippines, a big network of groups and organisations campaigned against the Western Mining Corporation. Mineral industry's extraction of earth, its use of chemicals, its clearance of native vegetation and its displacement of communities continue to invite criticism and resistance in various parts of the globe. Much

opposition to the company in its own country, Australia, is based on anti-nuclear sentiments and advocacy for the basic rights of Australian indigenous peoples.

- v. Another group of movements is involved in struggles against mega-dams. In every country where mega dams are being built, we find the environmental movements opposing the projects. There are struggles and movements against the construction of mega-dams such as Narmada Bachao Andolan in India. Increasingly anti-dam movements are pro river movement for more sustainable and equitable management of river systems and valleys.

22. **Economic Consequences:**

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

Cultural Consequences:

- a. 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.
- b. 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:

- a. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- b. 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:

- a. The left-wing protests against economic liberalisation.
- b. Indian social forum also raised voices against globalisation.

OR

Major factors responsible for the emergence of globalisation are:

- **Fast Means of Communication:** The invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. People in different parts of the world now recognise interconnections with the rest of the world and are much more aware than before.
- **Rise of Digital Technology:** Technology affects the way we think not only of our personal but also our collective lives. 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.

23. Lessons learned from the feeling of alienation in some parts of India was as:

- i. First and the most elementary lesson is that regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. The expression of regional issues is not an abnormal

phenomenon.

- ii. The second lesson is that the best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression.
- iii. The third lesson is about the significance of power-sharing.
- iv. The fourth lesson is that regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination.
- v. Finally, these cases make us appreciate the farsightedness of the makers of our constitution.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

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) **(b)** Bodhachandra Singh

Explanation: Bodhachandra Singh

(ii) **(a)** Manipur

Explanation: Manipur

(iii) **(c)** State Congress

Explanation: State Congress

(iv) **(d)** 1949

Explanation: 1949

25.	i	Meghalaya	B
	ii	Kerala	A
	iii	Rajasthan	D
	iv	Gujarat	C

26. i. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

ii. Message of direct opposition message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan.

iii. SAARC provided a platform to member countries to improve their trade relations and Corporation through cultural and international participation. SAARC is a major state

to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. Six factors which are responsible for the disintegration of USSR are as follows:

- i. The internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.
- ii. **Economic weakness:** Economic stagnation for many years led to severe the consumer items shortages and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system and to do so openly. Economic weakness occurred due to the huge military spending, maintenance of satellite states in Eastern Europe, and of maintenance of the Central Asian Republics within the USSR.
- iii. **Political Unaccountability:** The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. The Communist Party regime for around 70 years turned authoritarian which was not accountable to the people. Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralization of authority in a vast land.
- iv. The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. This led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with.
- v. **Gorbachev's reforms:** When Gorbachev became the President, he carried out reforms and loosened the system. He set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and become virtually impossible to control. There were sections of Soviet society which felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with his methods. Others, especially members of the Communist party and those who were served by the system, took exactly the opposite view. In tugs of war, Gorbachev lost support on all sides.
- vi. **Rise of nationalism:** The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics, Ukraine, Georgia etc is the most important and immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR. The national feeling was strong among the more prosperous areas in USSR and not in central Asian republics. Ordinary people didn't like to pay a big price to uplift the backward Central Asian republics.

OR

India has maintained good relations with all the Post-Communist countries but it has the strongest relation with Russia which continues to date. Following are some arguments to support the statement :

- i. Indo-Russian relation is an important segment of India's foreign policy. The relations between these two countries are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Famous Bollywood personalities

are common names in Russia. India has very positive relationships with the United States of Russia right from independence.

- ii. Both the countries share a vision of multipolar world order. A multipolar world is the co-existence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries and decision-making through bodies like the United Nations. The foreign policy had been impacted by The united states of Soviet Russia.
- iii. From this relationship, India gets benefits on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China. On the other hand, Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. In this way, both the countries had been helpful to each other in many aspects.
- iv. Russia is vital for India as it has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crisis. India is trying to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. In many incidents, The United States of Soviet Russia had provided economic help to India.
- v. Apart from this, Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plants and assisted India's space industry. Russia had provided help for in India, in each case India required weapons. For example, Russia has provided the cryogenic rocket when India needed it. Recently India had a defense deal with Russia to extend their mutual relationships.

Dut to the above reasons, Russia is considered an important aspect of India's foreign policy and a true friend for India over the years.

28. I. **Meaning of ASEAN:**

Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established by five countries of this region: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by signing the Bangkok Declaration.

II. **Its objectives and expansion:**

- i. With some of the fastest growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres. In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of the EU by agreeing to establish an ASEAN community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN SocioCultural Community.
- ii. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out the coordination of security and foreign policy.
- iii. ASEAN is trying to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region.
- iv. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.

- v. ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation. Its Vision-2020 has defined as an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
- vi. The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China, makes this an attractive proposition.

OR

Geographical proximity influences the formation of regional organisations because the countries of a region face similar problems. For example, before and after the Second World War, the South East Asian countries suffered the economic and political consequences of repeated colonialisms, both European and Japanese. There were common problems of nation-building, the ravages of poverty, economic backwardness and the pressure to join one bloc or the other during the Cold War. There was no informal cooperation and interaction. Thus, ASEAN was established by South East Asian countries. Similarly, the effects of the Second World War brought the West European states closer to each other. Marshall Plan, OEEC, Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, European Parliament and ultimately the European Union were various steps in this direction. If the European Union has succeeded in the creation of the European Parliament or to have a common currency i.e., Euro, it is due to their geographical proximity.

29. I. **Meaning of coalition or alliance politics:** The term 'coalition' as it generally used in political science, is a direct descendant of the exigencies of a multi-party system in a democratic set-up.

According to the dictionary meaning, coalition means an act of coalescing or uniting into one body, a union of persons, states, or an alliance. The coalition government of 1989 led by Janta Dal under Priministership of V.P. Singh, gain popularity for the first time.

II. **Influence of alliance politics or coalition politics in India:**

- i. **India has adopted a multi-party system.** There are more chances of alliances nowadays in our country as in many states or even at centre, not a single political party is getting clearcut majority since the last four-five general elections. In India, at the centre level, two alliances have been formed popularly known as NDA led by Bhartiya Janata Party and United Progressive Alliance UPA, led by Congress. It is a phenomenon of a multi-party government where a number of minority parties join hands for the purpose of running the government, which is otherwise not possible in a democracy based on a one-party system. A coalition is formed when many splinter groups in a House agree to join hands on a common platform by sinking their broad differences and form majority in the House. It is an astonishing chorus of discords. Though outwardly a coalition appears to be one solid mass, inwardly it is ridden by party fables and frantic party fervours and it is for this reason that coalition proves to be transient.

ii. **The system of coalitions has certain important implications.** Firstly, coalitions are formed for the sake of some reward, material or psychic, secondly, a coalition implies the existence of at least two partners. Thirdly, the underlying principle of a coalition system stands on the simple fact of temporary conjunction of specific interest. Fourthly, coalition politics is not a static but a dynamic affair as coalition players and groups dissolve and form new ones. Fifthly, the keynote of coalition politics is compromise and rigid dogma has no place in it. Sixthly, a coalition government works on the basis of a minimum programme which may not be ideal for each partner of the coalition. After all, politics is the art of possible and coalition politics is its highest expression. Seventhly, pragmatism and not ideology is the hallmark of coalition politics. Lastly, the purpose of a coalition adjustment is to seize power; it may seek to stake its claim for the formation of a ministry or for pulling a ministry down.

OR

The following elements of consensus have emerged among most political parties of India after the Lok Sabha Elections of 2004.

- i. **Consensus upon the New Economic Policy:** While many groups are opposed to the new economic policies, most political parties are in support of the new economic policies. Barring a few parties, the majority among them unanimously agrees to the new economic policy of globalization. Most parties believe and imagine that these will bring prosperity to the nation and thus, India will soon become an economic power of the world.
- ii. **Consensus upon the socio-political claims of the backward castes:** Political parties have recognized that the social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted. Almost all political parties have felt the need to accept the social and political demands of the backward castes in India. It can be observed from every party's focus on a reservation of seats/posts of backward castes in legislative and government institutions.
- iii. **Consensus upon the role of regional parties in making the government:** The difference between regional and national parties is gradually shrinking. Regional parties are setting alliance and share power with national parties at the national level, since the last twenty years and thus, these have played an important role in the politics in India.
- iv. **Political alliance without consent of ideology:** We observe that since the last two decades, parties with the difference in ideologies join in the alliance because they focus on power sharing. Such alliances are NDA and UPA, Popular United Front consisting of Akali Dal, CPI, CPI (M), SSP, Republican Party and Bhartiya Jansangh in Punjab (Assembly election 1967), Grand Alliance of 1971's general election, Alliance of Congress (R) with CPI, etc.
- v. **Emphasis on Pragmatic Considerations:** Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences and power-sharing arrangements. Thus

most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutva' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

30. There major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977 were as follows:

- i. **Janata Party:** It accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who opposed 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. This party named as Congress for Democracy which later merged with the Janata Party. Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focussed on the non-democratic character of the rule and torture, atrocities, suppression, etc that took place during Emergency.
- ii. **Result of 1977 Elections:** The final result of 1977 election was surprising because the Congress was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections for the first time since independence. In North India, it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. It could hardly won any seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Indira Gandhi was defeated from Raebareli and her son Sanjay Gandhi from Amethi. The impact of Emergency was not felt equally in all the states. The forced relocations and displacements, the forced sterilisation, were mostly concentrated in the Northern states. The middle castes from North India were moving away from the Congress and Janata party became a platform for many of these sections to come together.
- iii. **Split between Janata Government and Janata Party:** Janata Party Government that came to power after 1977 elections were far from unity. There was stiff competition among Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram for the post of Prime Minister. Finally, Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister but the internal power struggle within the party continued.
The Janata Party Government did not bring any fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another Government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. Fresh elections to Lok Sabha were held in January 1980 in which Janata Party lost badly, particularly in North India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi repeated its great victory. It won 353 seats and form the government.

OR

The Naxalite Movement: It was a peasant uprising that took place in the area of Naxalbari police station in Darjeeling hills district of West Bengal. It was led by local cadres of the Communist Party (M) in 1967. Soon the peasant movement spread to several states of India and came to be referred broadly as the Naxalite movement.
Role or activities of the Naxalite Movement:

- i. In 1969, under the leadership of Charu Majumdar, peasants broke off from the CPI (M) and a new party, Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML), was formed. It argued that democracy in India was a facade and decided to adopt a strategy of protracted guerrilla warfare in order to lead a revolution.
- ii. The Naxalite movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor who were landless. Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals.
- iii. In spite of the use of preventive detention and other strong measures adopted by the Congress party government in West Bengal, the Naxalite movement did not come to an end. In later years, it spread to many other parts of the country.
- iv. The Naxalite movement has by now splintered into various parties and organisations. Some of these parties, like the CPI (M), participate in open, democratic politics.
- v. About 75 districts in nine states are affected by Naxalite violence. These give open support to farmers exploited by landlords who are denied their rightful share in produce, fair wages, and cheated by money lenders. These organisations are thus, more active in remote and backward areas including tribal regions.