

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2
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. Kofi A. Annan established the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council.
 - ii. The UN was established immediately after the Second World War.
 - iii. Dag Hammarskjöld awarded Nobel Peace Prize posthumously for his efforts to settle the Congo crisis
 - iv. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, launches UN @ 70 to celebrate the 70th Anniversary in New Delhi

a) ii, iii, i, iv	b) iv, iii, ii, i
c) i, iv, iii, ii	d) iv, ii, i, iii
2. When the second Five year plan was launched? [1]

a) 1955	b) 1956
c) 1952	d) 1951

3. Which of the following state got non- Congress ruling in 1st legislative elections? [1]
- a) Uttar Pradesh b) Kerela
- c) Madhya Pradesh d) Bihar

4. From which country, the Capitalist model of development is related? **[1]**
- a) Both USSR and Czechoslovakia b) USSR
- c) Czechoslovakia d) USA

5. Match List I with List II regarding resistance to globalization in India by different quarters. [1]

List-1	List-2
(a) Left wing	(i) cultural influences
(b) Trade unions	(ii) Patents on Indian herbs
(c) Right Wing	(iii) economic liberalization
(d) Industry	(iv) entry of multinationals

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

6. **Assertion (A):** The ruler of Travancore decided to remain independent and Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day. **[1]**
Reason (R): With the end of British rule in India, the paramountcy of the British crown over princely rulers also came to an end.

- 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.

7. The Panchsheel agreement was signed between India and:
- a) Bangladesh b) USA
- c) Pakistan d) China
- [1]

8. Who among the following leaders is known for the strategy of **Non-Congressism**? [1]
- a) Ram Manohar Lohia b) Morarji Desai

c) Jayaprakash Narayan

d) L.K. Advani

9. In which of the place Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan signed treaty ending the 1965 war? [1]

a) Dhaka, Bangladesh

b) Tashkent, Uzbekistan

c) Shimla, India

d) Colombo, Sri Lanka

10. **Assertion (A):** Many western European countries joined NATO. [1]
Reason (R): It was a military alliance formed by the USA.

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. Name the leader who demanded a separate nation for Sikh on the name of religion before cabinet mission 1946? [1]

a) Guru Charan Singh Tohra

b) Master Tara Singh

c) Darbara sSingh

d) Baldev Singh

12. Which of the following South Asian country was first to liberalize its economy? [1]

a) India

b) Sri Lanka

c) Bhutan

d) Maldives

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security? Which category would the creation and sustenance of alliances belong to? [2]

14. Why did the first coalition government at the Centre in India not prove to be stable? Analyse the major reason. [2]

15. Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment. [2]

16. Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered **Historical**? Highlight any two reasons. [2]

17. Why did Dalai Lama seek refuge in India? [2]

18. In spite of token representation in the Indian legislatures during the fifties, what role did the opposition parties play? [2]

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. Write a note on Health epidemics as a new source of threat to security. [4]
20. As decided by the member states in 2005, highlight the steps to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context? [4]
21. Why have issues related to global environmental protection become the priority concern of states since the 1990s? [4]

OR

Describe any four issues relating to environmental degradation.

22. What is meant by globalisation? Explain any three cultural consequences of globalisation. [4]

OR

Explain the positive and negative effects of globalisation.

23. What are the causes of the delicate and complex nature of politics and demands in different states of the North-East region? Which issues have been raised by the people? [4]

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

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

Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinnah's divisive Two-Nation theory, Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to the political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not Succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country. However, Sardar will always remain as an astounding leader who combined himself the features of a true Nationalist, Catalyst and Realist - popularly characterized as NCR in Indian political history.

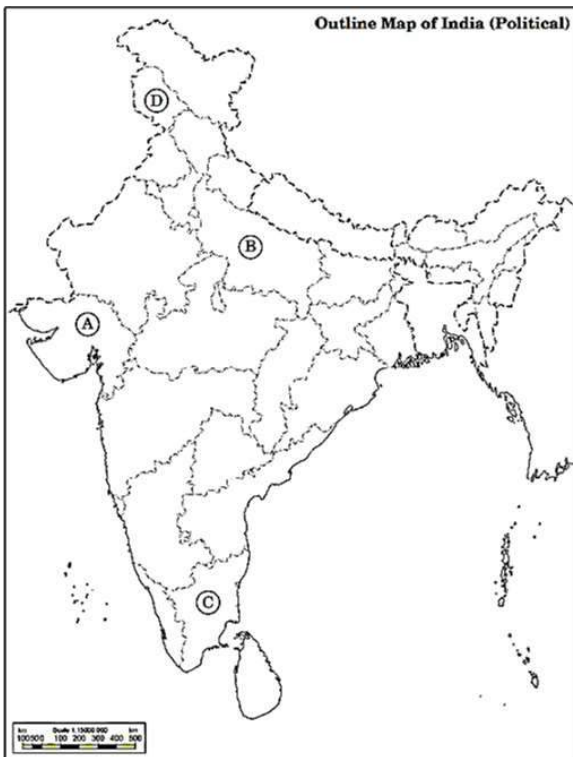
- (i) In which form Sardar Patel is known as?

a) NRC

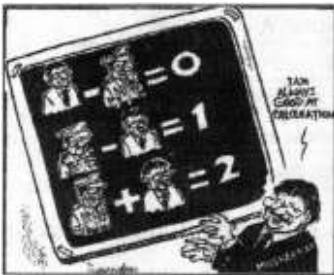
b) NCR

c) MCR

d) VCR



26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. [4]



- Identify the country related to this cartoon.
- Evaluate the system of governance being practised in this country.
- How is the system of governance in India different from that of the country related to the cartoon?

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism? [6]

OR

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

28. Explain any four steps taken by China to develop its economy. [6]

OR

Evaluate any three major factors responsible for making the European Union a political force from economic forces.

29. Write a note on Bahujan Samaj Party with special reference to its emergence as a major political player in UP. [6]

OR

In your opinion, how far a two party system is required for successful democracy? Based on India's experience of coalition governments, what are the advantages of the present party system in India.

30. What were the factors that led to popular protests before the 1975 Emergency? Which parties did organise the protests? [6]

OR

Highlight any three lessons learnt from the Emergency imposed in 1975.

Solutions

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1. (a) ii, iii, i, iv

Explanation: ii. The UN was established in **1945** immediately after Second World War
iii. Dag Hammarskjöld was awarded Nobel Peace Prize posthumously in **1961** for his efforts to settle the Congo crisis

i. Kofi A. Annan established the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council in **2005**.

iv. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, launches UN @ 70 to celebrate the 70th Anniversary in New Delhi in **2015**

2.

(b) 1956

Explanation: 1956

3.

(b) Kerela

Explanation: As early as in 1957, the Congress party had the bitter taste of defeat in Kerala. In the assembly elections held in March 1957, the Communist Party won the largest number of seats in the Kerala legislature.

4.

(d) USA

Explanation: USA

5.

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

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

6. (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.

7.

(d) China

Explanation: China

8. (a) Ram Manohar Lohia

Explanation: Ram Manohar Lohia

9.

(b) Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Explanation: The hostilities came to an end with the UN intervention. Later, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's General Ayub Khan signed the Tashkent Agreement, brokered by the Soviet Union, in January 1966. Though India could inflict considerable military loss on Pakistan, the 1965 war added to India's already difficult economic situation.

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.

(b) Master Tara Singh

Explanation: Master Tara Singh was a Sikh and religious leader who demanded Sikhistan for Sikhs likewise Pakistan for Muslims.

12.

(b) Sri Lanka

Explanation: Sri Lanka was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy, and it has had the highest per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war.

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. a. Under traditional security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats.

The source of this danger is another country that takes military action and endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens. On the other hand, non-traditional security includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. Non-traditional views of security have been called 'human security' or 'global security'. Non-traditional security consists of dangers such as terrorism, human rights, global poverty and health epidemics.

b. The creation and sustenance of alliances belong to the category of traditional security.

14. The first coalition government at the Centre in India did not prove to be stable because of the following reasons:

- Differences in their ideologies.
- Regional parties had their own interests.
- The implementation of the recommendation of the Mandal Commission led to large-scale opposition and violence.

15. The two steps taken by the government to check pollution and save environment are:

- i. India's National Auto-fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.
- ii. The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.

16. The 1969 presidential election is considered as the most controversial election. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969. Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of President of India fell vacant that year. 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 ensuing Presidential elections. Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice-President, V.V. Giri, to file his nomination as an independent candidate.

17. When China annexed Tibet and tried to suppress its culture, the Tibetans rebelled. In return, Chinese forces crushed this rebellion, which worsened the situation. At the outset of the 1959 Tibetan uprising, fearing for his life, the Dalai Lama fled from Tibet with the help of the CIA's Special Activities Division, crossing into India on 30 March 1959, reaching Tezpur in Assam on 18 April.
18. The opposition parties play the following roles:
- Played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.
 - Opposition parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party.
 - This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress.

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. a. Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) spread across countries through migration, business, tourism, and military operations.
- b. By 2003, an estimated four crore people were infected with HIV-AIDS worldwide, two third of them in Africa and half of the rest in South Asia.
- c. In North America and other industrialised countries, new drug therapies have lowered the death rate from HIV-AIDS.
- d. The treatments are too expensive that it has proved to be a major factor in driving the poor regions into deeper poverty.
- e. Other new and poorly understood diseases such as Ebola virus, hantavirus and hepatitis c have emerged, while old diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, dengue fever and cholera have mutated into drug-resistant forms that are difficult to treat.
20. In September 2005, the UN celebrated its 60th anniversary and leaders decided to make the UN more relevant in the changing context by following steps:
- Creation of Peace-building Commission.
 - Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities.
 - Creation of a Democracy Fund.
 - Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
 - An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council.
 - Establishment of a Human Rights Council (operational since 19 June 2006).
 - Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
21. **The issues related to global environmental protection have become the priority concern of states since the 1990s for the following reasons:**
- The cultivable area is not expanding anymore and substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.
 - About 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe drinking water and 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation. This has resulted in the death of more than three million children every year.

- iii. Natural forest is being cut down and people are being displaced. There is a loss of biodiversity due to the destruction of habitat in areas that are rich in species.
- iv. The ozone poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health. Coastal pollution too is increasing globally.

OR

There are several issues relating to environmental degradation.

- i. **Soil degradation:** A substantial portion of the existing agricultural land is losing fertility. Grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries overharvested.
 - ii. **Shortage of drinking water:** Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion and pollution. The people of the third world are not getting safe water for drinking and other purposes.
 - iii. **Shrinking vegetal cover:** Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. The loss of biodiversity continues due to the destruction of habitat in areas which are rich in species.
 - iv. **Depletion of ozone in stratosphere:** A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere (commonly referred to as the ozone hole) pose a real danger to ecosystems and human health.
22. Globalisation is the integration of an economy with the other economies along with the free flow of trade and capital. Globalisation is all about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people. The cultural consequences of globalisation can be summed up as follows:
- i. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture as cultural homogenisation.
 - ii. In the name of a global culture, it is an imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.
 - iii. Sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional.

OR

Positive impacts of globalisation are mentioned below :

- i. Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
- ii. It attracts private foreign capital investment.
- iii. It guarantees increased employment opportunities. It is a great blessing for those countries having very large population. Eg. China and India.
- iv. It raises standard of living.
- v. It increases production, efficiency and healthy competition.
- vi. It attracts foreign direct investment also. Foreign investment flows into the domestic economy and domestic economy becomes strong and boisterous.
- vii. It increases cooperation and solidarity among business partners at the international level.

Negative impacts of globalisation are mentioned below :

- i. These foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.

- ii. It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
 - iii. Globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.
 - iv. Globalisation curtails social and economic right of common citizens. It adversely effects social policy and reduces the role of state activities for the benefits of welfare of the common people.
23. i. The causes of the delicate and complex nature of politics in different states of the North-East region were:
- a. Isolation of the region from rest of India.
 - b. Complex social character.
 - c. Backwardness in comparison to other parts of the country.
 - d. Vast international border.
 - e. Weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India.
- ii. The issues raised are demands for autonomy, movements for secession and opposition to outsiders.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinnah's divisive Two-Nation theory, Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to the political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not Succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country. However, Sardar will always remain as an astounding leader who combined himself the features of a true Nationalist, Catalyst and Realist - popularly characterized as NCR in Indian political history.

(i) **(b)** NCR

Explanation: NCR

(ii) **(c)** Kashmir

Explanation: Kashmir

(iii) **(b)** Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir

Explanation: Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir

(iv) **(c)** All of these

Explanation: All of these

25.	Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
	(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh

(ii)	C	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	D	Jammu and Kashmir
(iv)	A	Gujarat

26. i. The country related to this cartoon is Pakistan.
- ii. The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by the Constitution of Pakistan as a constituted governing authority of the four provinces of a proclaimed and established a parliamentary democratic republic, constitutionally called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- iii. India and Pakistan are neighbouring countries that share much in history and culture. The difference between two does not appear to be in law. Both have constitutions that enshrine parliamentary democracy as the law of the land. The difference between the two appears to be a culture of democracy that has evolved in India over the last 57 years, while in Pakistan democracy remains stillborn.

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. 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:
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - A mafia emerged in most of these countries and started controlling many economic activities. Privatisation led to new disparities.

OR

The collapse of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in eastern Europe had profound consequences for world politics:

- First of all, it meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue anymore. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered

a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons, and had led to the existence of military blocs, the end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and possible new peace.

- ii. Second, power relations in world politics changed and, therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed.
- iii. Third, the end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some of them, especially the Baltic and East European states, wanted to join the European Union and become part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

28. China followed its own path in introducing a market economy. The Chinese did not go for 'shock therapy' but opened their economy step by step.

- **Established relations with the US:** The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
- **Proposed four areas of modernization:** Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisations' (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.
- **Announced open door policy:** By 1978, the then leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China. The policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.
- **Followed policy of privatization:** China adopted the policy of privatisation by privatizing agriculture in 1982 followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.
- **Removed trade barriers from SEZ:** Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy.

(Any four points)

OR

The European Union has gradually evolved from an economic union into a political union. It has become more as a nation state. Though it does not have Constitution, it has a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other states. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and Currency.

The areas of cooperation have been expanded by the European Union by admitting new members from the former Soviet bloc. This shifting of the power of EU from economic to political force has not been easy as people were not very enthusiastic. There are also reservations about including some new countries within the European Union.

Major factor behind this is:

- i. Its aim was to make Europe politically, economically and culturally strong enough to face powers like USA, Russia.

- ii. Due to the presence of some non-permanent members of the UN Security Council, EU will be able to influence US policies.
 - iii. In order to send grievances of European countries to UN, two countries i.e. Great Britain and France are members of Security Council of UNO.
29. i. It was out of BAMCEF that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party emerged under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- ii. According to Kanshi Ram, the time when he founded the party in 1984, the Bahujans were comprised of 85 percent of India's population but they were also divided into 6,000 different castes.
 - iii. The party got support from the Dalit voters in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
 - iv. In the 1989 and 1991 elections, it achieved political success mainly supported by the Dalit voters. The slogan of BSP is Jai Bhim Jai Bharat.
 - v. BSP was envisaged as an organization based on pragmatic politics.
 - vi. BSP does not discriminate the people from lower castes like Dalits and Adivasis. Its strongest support still comes from Dalit voters, but it has expanded its support now to various other social groups in many parts of India.
 - vii. Thus, BSP has emerged as a major political player in the UP state and has been in government on more than one occasion. In the last 2017 Uttar Pradesh elections, the BSP was the second-largest party within Uttar Pradesh to win over 22% of votes despite winning only 19 seats.

OR

Party system is essential for a democratic system of government. Many people think that a two-party system is required for a successful democracy. For example, in England and U.S.A. democracy is very successful due to the two-party system. The main advantage of the two-party system is that in it the formation of ministry is very easy. In a two-party system, the government is stable and responsible.

In India, the multi-party system exists. Upto 1967 Indian politics was dominated by Congress party. But after 1967 gradually coalition politics developed. After 1989 Coalition Government is the main feature of the Indian party system. In July 2010, the Election Commission recognised six national parties and 45 State or regional parties. The present party system is working very successful in India. The present Party system in India has the following advantages:

- i. **Representation to all shades of opinion:** An important advantage of a present party system is that in the legislature all shades of opinion get representation. In India there exist various political parties which represent a different section of people or different shades of opinion.
- ii. **More Choice to the Voters:** In India, due to multiple party system voters enjoy a greater degree of independence and choices because so many political parties contest the election.
- iii. **Cultural Pluralism:** The present party system is the best because in India there exist several distinct cultural ethnic-religious linguistic caste groups. Two party system

cannot satisfy the different cultural groups. The trinity inhabiting North-Eastern regions, for instance, do not identify themselves with the National Parties. Instead, they have real sympathy for the regional parties.

- iv. **Satisfy Regional Feelings and Aspirations:** Present party system satisfies regional feelings and aspirations of the people. In fact, regional parties contribute to the strengthening of the federalism while underscoring the need for fulfilling regional aspirations.

30. i. The factors that led to popular protests before the 1975 Emergency were as mentioned below:
- a. The Bangladesh crisis had put a heavy strain on India's economy. About eight million people crossed over the East Pakistan border into India. This was followed by a war with Pakistan. All this led to huge expenditure.
 - b. After the Indo-Pak war of 1965, the US government stopped all aid to India.
 - c. In the international market, the increase in oil prices led to an all-round increase in prices of commodities. Prices increased by 23 percent in 1973 and 30 percent in 1974. This was creating hardships for the people.
 - d. Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high.
 - e. In order to reduce expenditure, the government froze the salaries of its employees. This causes dissatisfaction among the employees.
 - f. Foodgrain output declined by 8 percent.
- ii. Non-Congress opposition parties organised popular protests. The activities of Marxist groups increased. These groups did not believe in parliamentary politics. They took to arms and insurgent techniques for the overthrow of the capitalist order. Maoist groups or Naxalites were strong in West Bengal.

OR

Lesson learnt from the Emergency imposed in 1975:

- **Democracy as an inevitable identity of the country:** Some observers think India ceased to be democratic during the Emergency, but it must be noticed that normal democratic functioning resumed shortly. Thus, one lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- **Ambiguities of Emergency:** The imposition of emergency brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution. These were rectified later to avoid further aberration. Now, an 'internal' Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim an Emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet.
- **Mass awareness of civil liberties:** The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The Courts too, have taken an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is a response to the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency. Many civil liberties organisations came up after this experience.