



Important snaps  
by Team PIS  
Class- XII

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER:

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# Highlights from chapter 1

**Here is a list of countries. Write against each of these blocs they belonged to during the Cold War.**

- ▶ Poland—Eastern Alliance (Warsaw Pact) (b) France—Western Alliance (NATO) (c) Japan—Western Alliance (NATO) (d) Nigeria—NAM (e) North Korea—Eastern Alliance (Warsaw Pact) (f) Sri Lanka—NA

**Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Give three reasons.**

- ▶ Superpowers had military alliances with smaller states who were helpful for them in gaining access to:
  1. Vital resources as oil and minerals.
  2. Territory from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.
  3. Locations from where they could spy on each other.
  4. Economic support to pay their military expenses.

# Highlights from chapter 1

## **Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation also called Western Alliance?**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was an association of twelve states. All these states belonged to western Europe. Therefore, this association was also called Western Alliance.

## **▶ Name the two superpowers responsible for Cold War. When did the world become unipolar?**

The US and USSR were responsible for Cold War. The world became unipolar in 1991 after disintegration of USSR.

## **▶ How did superpowers maintain arms- control?**

Superpowers maintained arms control by signing significant agreements within a decade as Limited Test Ban Treaty, Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty and hold several rounds of arms limitation talks.

## Highlights from chapter 2

**Mention any three features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US.**

The three features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US, can be summed up as follows:

1. Soviet economy experienced a complex communication network, vast energy resources and an efficient transport sector to connect its remotest areas.
2. Soviet Union industries produced every domestic product from pin to cars, whose quality might not match with that of the west technology.
3. Soviet Union ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens. Consequently Government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, children and other welfare schemes.
4. There was an absence of unemployment in Soviet Union.
5. Land and productive assets were owned by the state only.

# Highlights from chapter 2

## **What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR?**

Mikhail Gorbachev was the General Secretary of Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985. He was forced to initiate the reforms in the USSR due to following reasons:

1. To keep the USSR abreast of information and technological revolutions at par the West.
2. To normalise the relations with that of the West. To democratise the Soviet System.
4. To loosen the administrative system which exempted ordinary people from the privileges.

## **What was Shock Therapy?**

Shock Therapy was the transitional form from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe under the influence of the World Bank and IMF.

## **What was the largest garage sale in history?**

Largest garage sale in history was resulted due to shock therapy to undervalue the valuable industries of the USSR to sell them at throwaway prices.

# Highlights from chapter 2

## **What were the major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union for countries like India?**

- ▶ The major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union for countries like India can be analysed as follows: 1. Disintegration of Soviet Union gave an end to Cold War confrontations and to ideological disputes between two superpowers. 2. Military alliances had been abolished and demand arose for world peace and security. 3. Multipolar system was surpassed to exist where no single power could dominate and a group of countries could play a crucial role in world politics like NAM Countries.

## **What was the immediate cause of disintegration of USSR?**

- ▶ The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republic (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia and others proved to be the most immediate cause for disintegration of the USSR.

## **What was Socialist Bloc?**

- ▶ The Second World countries or the group of east European countries who were liberated from fascist forces, followed the model of the USSR, known as Socialist Bloc.

# Highlights from chapter 3

**Mention three ways in which US dominance since the Cold War is different from its position as a superpower during the Cold War.**

During Cold War, the US found it difficult to win over the Soviet Union as hard power due to retaliating capacity of the Soviet Union and to protect world from large scale destruction. But in the areas of structural and soft power, the US dominated. 2. During Cold War years, the Soviet Union provided an alternate model of socialist economy to maximise welfare of states. Still the world economy throughout the Cold War years adapted capitalist economy under the US. 3. In the area of soft power, the US became triumphant. As the example of blue jeans shows that the US could engineer a generational gap even in Soviet Society on culture basis.

**What is meant by 'Hegemony'?**

The term 'Hegemony' stands for an international system which is dominated by a sole superpower or hyperpower. The collapse of the Soviet Union left the world with only one single power, the United States of America.

# Highlights from chapter 3

## **What was first Gulf War?**

➤ A massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it in what came to be known as the First Gulf War.

## **What was 'Operation Iraqi' Freedom?**

➤ On 19 March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the codename 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'. More than 40 other countries joined in the US coalition of the willing after the UN refused to give its mandate to the invasion.

## **What is World Politics?**

➤ World Politics refers to distribution of power among the countries of the world. These countries are engaged to gain and retain power by their capabilities.



# Highlights from chapter 3

**what are the constraints on American hegemony today? Which one of these do you expect to get more important in the future?**

► “We can identify three constraints on American Power” which were actually not in operation in the years following 9/11. Hence the US could establish its hegemony. Recently all these constraints are slowly beginning to operate in the following ways:

1. The US bears institutional architecture in the American State itself. It refers division of powers between the three branches of government where American military's executive branch can place significant brakes upon the unrestrained and immoderate exercise.
2. The second constraint on American hegemony emerges from open nature of American society. American society and suffering from a deep skepticism towards purposes and methods of government in America despite an imposition of particular perspectives on domestic opinion in the US. This is a huge constraint on US military action overseas.
3. The third constraint on US hegemony is the possession of NATO to moderate the exercise of the US hegemony today. The US has an enormous interest in keeping the alliance of democracies to follow the market economies alive and it may be possible to its allies in NATO to moderate the exercise of the US hegemony through their own liberal policies to fulfill their own ends.

# Highlights from chapter 4

## What are the objectives of establishing regional organisations?

- ▶ The regional organisations are established with the following objectives: 1. To make regional development at par with the fast growing global economy. 2. To accelerate economic growth through the social progress and cultural development. 3. To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of United Nations Charter.

## How does the geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations?

- ▶ The geographical proximity influences the formation of regional organisations because: 1. It is influenced by almost some historical enmities and weaknesses. 2. Sometimes the similar interests come together. 3. Even fruitful areas for regional economy are also the result of geographical proximity.

## What is meant by 'ASEAN WAY'?

- ▶ 'ASEAN WAY' is an interaction that is informal, non-confrontational and cooperative to promote supranational structures in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

# Highlights from chapter 4

## **In what ways does the present Chinese economy differ from its command economy?**

- ▶ The present Chinese economy has adopted the 'open door policy' to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology. It differed from its command economy in the following manner:
  1. It broke stagnancy of command economy.
  2. Command economy lagged behind the industrial production but Chinese economy recovered it by privatisation of agriculture and industry.
  3. The present Chinese economy established new trading laws and created Special Economic Zones leading higher rise in foreign trade. During Command economy the international trade was minimal and per capita income was very low

## **What does the circle with golden stars on the European Union flag stand for?**

- ▶ The circle with golden stars on the European Union flag stands for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe.

## **Which four common symbols make the European Union look like a nation state?**

- ▶ The European Union has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.

# Highlights from chapter 5

## **What are some of the commonalities and differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences?**

Bangladesh has been the part of Pakistan itself. Both of these countries bear some similarities and differences as follows: Commonalities – 1. Both Bangladesh and Pakistan were under a military rule. 2. At both the places, the struggle for democracy took place in their own way. 3. Pakistan's administration began under the command of General Ayub Khan and gave up due to dissatisfaction among people giving way to Yahya's military rule and continued with the army rule though elections were held by military rulers to give a democratic shape to their own rule. 4. In the same way, Bangladesh drafted its own constitution to begin with democracy. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman formed presidential setup by abolishing all the parties except Awami League. But after his assassination the new military ruler Zia-ur-Rahman formed his own party and won elections in 1979. Later on he was also assassinated and another military leader Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad took over. Differences 1. In Pakistan, military, clergy and land-owning aristocrats dominated socially to overthrow elected government whereas in Bangladesh the leaders and their party members dominated for the same. 2. Pro-military groups have become more powerful due to conflict with India in Pakistan whereas in Bangladesh, pro-military groups are powerful due to friendship and encouragement of India.

# Highlights from chapter 5

**Name the principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. How do you assess the prospects of the resolution of this conflict?**

➤ The principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka were Sinhala and Sri Lankan Tamils. After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka was dominated by the interests of Sinhala community who was hostile to Tamils, who migrated from India to be settled there. Sinhalese presumed Sri Lanka to be belonged to them only, hence no concession should be given to Tamils. This created militant Tamil nationalism. e. 'Ethnic conflict'. Despite the revenges of internal conflict Sri Lanka has maintained democratic political system and registered considerable economic growth and high level of human development.

**Whose mediation resolved the Indus River water dispute between India and Pakistan?** - The World Bank.

**Mention present status of Sri Lanka.** - Sri Lanka has maintained a democratic political system alongwith a considerable economic growth i.e. Sri Lanka is one of the first developing countries to control population growth rate, liberalised economy and bears highest per capita Gross Domestic Product despite ongoing conflicts.

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# Highlights from chapter 5

**India's neighbours often think that the Indian government tries to dominate and interfere in the domestic affairs of the smaller countries of the region. Is this a correct impression?**

No, the impression is not correct because India makes efforts to manage its neighbours beyond its size and powers which can be justified on following grounds-1. India often feels exploited by its neighbours. 2. On the other hand, India's neighbours fear that India wants to dominate them regionally but India is centrally located who shares borders with other countries geographically, which should be accepted on mutual understanding. 3. India avoids political instability in its neighbouring states so that outsiders should not take advantage of influence in the region.

**The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed by the members of in the year** Ans: SAARC, 2004.

**How long did East and West Pakistan remain together?** - : From 1947 to 1971.

**Mention changes that occurred in Maldives.-** : 1. Transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government in 1968. 2. In June 2005, parliament voted unanimously to introduce multi-party system. 3. Democracy strengthened after 2005 elections.

# Highlights from chapter 6

## **What are the functions of Security Council?**

Its main function is to maintain peace and security in the world and the other functions are as follows:

1. The Security Council recommends methods to adjust disputes among nations.
2. Security Council can take military action if required.
3. Security Council elects the judges of International Court of Justice and appoints the Secretary General by recommending to the General Assembly.
4. Security Council can apply economic sanction also to stop any aggression.
5. The Security Council can investigate the disputes in case a friction arises.

## **As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of Security Council? Justify your proposal.**

As a citizen of India, we may support India's candidature for the permanent membership of Security Council in the following manner:

1. India is the most populous country in the world with one-fifth of world population.
2. India is world's largest democracy.
3. India's economic emergence on the World Stage.
4. India is a regular financial contributor to the UN.
5. India signifies a growing importance in world affairs in conduct of its foreign policy.
6. India participated in all the initiatives of the UN.



# Highlights from chapter 6

**Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.**

The following are the question marks in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN:  
1. How big an economic and military power may qualify to become UNSC membership?  
2. What level of budget contribution should be enabled?  
3. No guarantee to be effective as Council Member in respect for democracy and human rights.  
4. Why should the issue of equitable representation decided by geography? Why not by levels of economic development?  
5. Why not to give more seats to members of developing world?  
All the above mentioned criteria which were adopted but not universally accepted. Hence, the difficulties were involved.

**Name any two member states of the European Union who are permanent members of the UN Security Council** - Britain and France

**Mention any two agencies of the United Nations.** - 1. International Monetary Fund. 2. World Health Organisation. Amnesty International is an NGO, which was established to campaign for protection of human rights all over the world. Its objective is to promote respect for all the human beings and human rights in the universal declaration of Human Rights.

# Highlights from chapter 9

**Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation?**

The impact of changing role of state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation can be summed up as follows: 1. Globalisation reduces the state capacity i.e. the ability of governments to do what they do. 2. Market becomes the prime concern to set down economic and social priorities. 3. Multinational companies effect on the decisions taken by government because their own interest fulfillment also depends on government policies. 4. The old welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as maintenance of law and order and the security. 5. State also withdraws from many of its welfare functions taken place at the level of economic and social well-being. 6. To some extent developing countries have received a boost as a result of globalisation and became more strong and powerful due to emergence of new technology.

**What is economic globalisation?** - Economic globalisation generates great or economic growth and well being for larger section of population when there is deregulation

# Highlights from chapter 9

**Welfare State is getting replaced by market.” Analyse the reason for this change.**

Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity. All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of MNCs all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own.

**How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world?** - . Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy.

**How does the moderate supporters of globalisation view it?** - Moderate supporters of globalisation view it as a challenge to be responded intelligently without accepting it uncritically.

# Highlights from chapter 9

## **Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation?**

Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds — ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders, and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

While globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip in more recent years has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today we should expect that technology will affect the way we think 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. The pace of these flow may vary.

# Highlights from chapter 1

**What are the reasons being used by Nehru for keeping India secular? Do you think these reasons were only ethical and sentimental? Or were there some prudential reasons as well?**

Reasons for keeping India secular: 1. All the Muslims did not leave India during partition, some Muslims stayed in India as a minority and Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with them in a very civilised and dignified manner. 2. He advocated security and democratic rights of Muslims as a citizen of India. No, these reasons were not only ethical and sentimental, but there were some prudential reasons also as: 1. India's secular nature cherished its long term goals and principles like socialism, equality, liberty and fraternity. 2. Secularism stops any single faith to become superior and inferior to those who practised another religion. Hence it considers all citizens equal irrespective of religious affiliation.

**Name the leader who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states to join the Indian Union.**- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**What is meant by Two Nation Theory?**- Two Nation Theory was propounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to create separate state for Muslims.

# Highlights from chapter 1

**Bring out two major differences between the challenge of nation building for eastern and western regions of the country at the time of Independence.** The two major differences between eastern (Bengal) and Western (Punjab) regions can be summed up as follows:

1. These regions were the muslim majority provinces to be joined. Hence, it was decided that new country Pakistan will comprise two territories i.e. West and East Pakistan.
2. Secondly, there was a problem of minorities on both sides of border (East and West). Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in areas of Pakistan and Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped with no option except to leave their homes.

**Name the movement which demanded the separate province for Andhra region.-** The Vishalandhra movement demanded that Telugu speaking areas should be separated from Madras Province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra Province.

**Why did Amritsar and Kolkata become communal zones?-** Amritsar and Kolkata became communal zones because Muslims did not wish to move into area of Hindus and Sikhs majority and on the other hand Hindus and Sikhs also wanted to stay away from the areas of Muslim predominance.

# Highlights from chapter 2

**What would you consider as the main differences between Mexico and India under one party domination?**

There was a difference between one party domination in India and Mexico. In Mexico, this was a one party system only not dominance because: 1. In India, the Congress party dominated on behalf of popular consensus but Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) (in Spanish) ruled on behalf of perfect dictatorship. 2. In India, free and fair elections took place, where the losing of election was also fair but in Mexico, elections were based on malpractices, dominated by PRI.

**Which political party laid emphasis on the idea of one party, one culture and one nation?-** Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

**Which political party of India had leaders like A.K. Gopalan, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, and S.A. Dange?-** Communist Party of India.

**Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?:** Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.

**In which year was the Election Commission of India set up and who was the first chief Election Commissioner of India? :** 25 January 1950, Sukumar Sen.

## Highlights from chapter 2

**Did the prevalence of a 'one-party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics?**

No, the prevalence of one party dominance system did not affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics because:

1. The key role of Congress in the freedom struggle gave it a head start over others.
2. The Congress accommodated diversified interests, religion, beliefs and aspirations to strengthen democracy.
3. Despite being taken place of free and fair elections, Congress won elections in the same manner again and again.
4. Congress party consisted of various factions inside itself, based on ideological considerations who never fought together or went out of Congress.
5. Hence, on the basis of above mentioned criterion, it can be concluded that Congress strengthened ideals of democracy and held unity and integrity of the country.

**State any two ideologies of the Swatantra Party.**

Swatantra Party was founded by Senior Congress leader C. Rajgopalachari in August 1959:

1. The party believed that prosperity could come only through individual freedom.
2. This party was against land ceilings in agriculture and opposed to cooperative farming.



## Highlights from chapter 3

### **State the main arguments in the debate that ensued between industrialisation and agricultural development at the time of the Second Five Year Plan**

At the time of Second Five Year Plan, some controversial issues rose in reference of relevancy of agriculture over industry.

1. Second Five Year Plan emphasised on industry in place of agriculture or rural India.
2. J.C. Kumarappa, a Gandhian Economist proposed an alternative blueprint to emphasise on rural industrialisation.
3. Bharatiya Lok Dal leader, Chaudhary Charan Singh also commented that the planning leading to creation of prosperity in Urban and industrial sections at the cost of rural welfare. Others debated that without an increase in industrial sector poverty could not be alleviated: (i) India planning did not have an agrarian strategy to boost the production of food grains. (ii) It also proposed programmes of community development and spent large sums on irrigation project and failure was not that of policy but of its non-implementation because of the politics of land owning classes. (iii) Besides, they also argued that even if the government had spent more money on agriculture it would not have solved the massive problem of rural poverty.

**What is meant by decentralisation?** - Decentralisation shares the powers even among the states and its subordinate units to run the administration in efficient manner i.e. at the Panchayats, blocs and district level.

# Highlights from chapter 3

**What was Green Revolution? Mention its any two positive and two negative consequences.**

Green Revolution was introduced to bring about revolutionary changes in agriculture especially in foodgrains like wheat and rice to increase food production through high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and scientific irrigation. Positive Consequences: 1. In many parts, the stark contrast between the poor peasantry and the landlords produced conditions favourable for left wing organisations to organise the poor peasants. It resulted in the rise of what is called the 'Middle Peasant Sections' who were farmers with medium size holdings who benefitted from the changes and soon emerged politically influential in many parts of country. Negative Consequences: (i) This created a stark contrast between the poor peasantry and the landlords. (ii) It delivered only a moderate agricultural growth i.e. a rise in rice and wheat production by raising availability of foodgrains in country. On the other hand it increased polarisation between the classes and regions like Northern States i. e. Punjab, Haryana, West-U.P. became agriculturally rich but others remained backward.

**Which methods were used by state of Kerala for decentralisation?** - Kerala which is known as 'Kerala Model' also. Campaigning for development especially in Science and environment. To involve people in making plans at Panchayat, blocs and district level.

# Highlights from chapter 5

## **Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.**

The formal split in Congress took place in 1969 on the issue of nomination of the candidate during presidential elections:

1. Despite, Indira Gandhi's reservations, the Syndicate nominated Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for ensuing Presidential elections.
2. Indira Gandhi retaliated the situation by encouraging Mr. V.V. Giri, the then Vice-President, to be nominated as an independent candidate.
3. During election, the then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a whip asking all Congress MPs. MLAs to vote for N. Sanjeeva Reddy.
4. On the other hand, after silently supporting V.V. Giri, the Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi openly called for a conscience vote to vote the way they want.
5. Elections went in favour of V.V. Giri due to this diplomatic effort and N. Sanjeeva Reddy was defeated.
6. The defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy, the formal Congress candidate, formalised the split of party into two:(a) Congress (O), i.e. organisation led by syndicate, known as Old Congress.(b) Congress (R) i.e. requisitionists led by Indira Gandhi, known as New Congress.

**What is meant by term 'Congress Syndicate?'**- Congress Syndicate', implied a group of powerful and influential leaders within Congress to be known as Old Congress.

# Highlights from chapter 5

## **What does 'defection' stand for in Indian politics? Highlight any two demerits of this practice?**

Defection refers to an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she is elected and joins another party. This culture developed in Indian Politics after 1967 elections. Its two demerits were as follows: 1. It played an important role in making and unmaking of government frequently. 2. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to the expression "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram".

## **How did the outcome of 1971 elections help in restoration of Congress?**

Congress (R) under Indira Gandhi had an issue an agenda and a positive slogan which was lacked by its opponents. The 'Grand Alliance' had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao': 1. In contrast to this, Indira Gandhi put forward a positive slogan 'Garibi Hatao'. 2. By this, she generated a support base among poors, minorities, landlords labourers, dalits, women and unemployed by youth. 3. Except it, she focused on the growth of public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparity etc. 4. Thus, the slogan of Garibi Hatao and programmes became the part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base during the electoral contest of 1971.

# Highlights from chapter 6

## **What were the reasons which led to the mid-term elections in 1980?**

1. Janata party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.
2. Janata party government could not bring a fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress.
3. There was a split in Janata Party and the government led by Morarji Desai which lost its majority in less than 18 months.
4. Charan Singh government was formed due to support of Congress party which later decided to withdraw its support resulting resignation of Charan Singh government within four months.
5. All the above mentioned reasons led midterm elections of 1980, which defeated Janata Party and again Congress led by Indira Gandhi came back to power by winning 353 seats.

**Mention the main reason for the defeat of Congress party in the elections 1977.** - The opposition party adopted the slogan 'Save democracy' against the imposition of emergency.

**In January 1974, Students of Gujarat started an agitation against which two major problems?** - 1. Rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities. 2. Corruption in high places.

**Name the president who proclaimed emergency in 1975 in India.** - President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad at midnight on 25 June 1975.

## Highlights from chapter 6

**Explain the reasons for students movement of 1974 in Bihar and the role played by Jayaprakash Narayan in this movement.**

Reasons for Student's Movement of 1974: Students organised movement against:  
1. Rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities.  
2. Corruption in high places.  
Assess Role played by Jai Prakash Narayan: Satyagraha was organised by Jayaprakash Narayan for Indira Gandhi's resignation, he appealed to people not to obey illegal and immoral orders by a massive demonstration on 25 June 1975. All these changed the political mood of the country against Congress.

**Explain any two lessons learnt from emergency imposed in 1975.**

The emergency brought out weaknesses and strengths both to India's democracy: 1. First lesson was felt that it was extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. 2. Secondly, it amended that internal emergency could be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion, on the advice to the president to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by council of ministers. 3. Thirdly, emergency made everyone more aware of civil liberties as well as courts also took an active role in protecting civil liberties of individuals.

# Highlights from chapter 9

## **Trace the emergence of BJP as a significant force in post-Emergency politics.**

The major trends in the electoral performance of BJP since 1989 can be traced as follows:

1. In the elections of 1989, the National front under V.P. Singh came to power supported by left front and BJP from outside because they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. Due to Mandal Commission Report and implementation of its recommendations forced BJP to reconsider its support and finally withdrew it. Thus, in November 1990, the rule of National Front came to an end.
2. In 1996 BJP minority government was formed for a short period. In June 1996 BJP failed to get majority support in the vote of confidence and thus collapsed.
3. From March 1998 to October 1999, BJP and others formed alliances NDA (National Democratic Alliance) under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The regional Parties demanded more share in the government to extend their support.
4. The political competition during nineties and divided between the coalition led by BJP and coalition led by Congress.

**Name two alliances/fronts that formed the government at the centre in 1989 and 1996 respectively.**-National front-1989,United front-1996.

# Highlights from chapter 9

## **When and why did a long phase of coalition politics begin in India?**

The era of coalitions could be seen after 1989 elections onwards. The Congress was the largest party but did not achieve a single majority, hence it decided to act as opposition party. This led to National Front (Alliance of Janata Dal and other regional parties). It received major support from BJP and left front. BJP and left front did not join the government but gave support from outside. The coalition era had many PMs and some of them held office for short duration.

## **“What led to the serious debate over secularism?”**

The demolition of disputed mosque at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992, by Karseva, led to a serious debate over secularism: 1. Most political parties condemned the demolition and declared it to be against secularism. 2. A debate took place about using religious sentiments for electoral purposes.

**Which organisation took up the cause of Bahujans?** - The Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation (BAMCEF) took various steps and strong position in favour of political power to Bahujans including SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities.