

Biyani 's Think Tank

Concept based notes

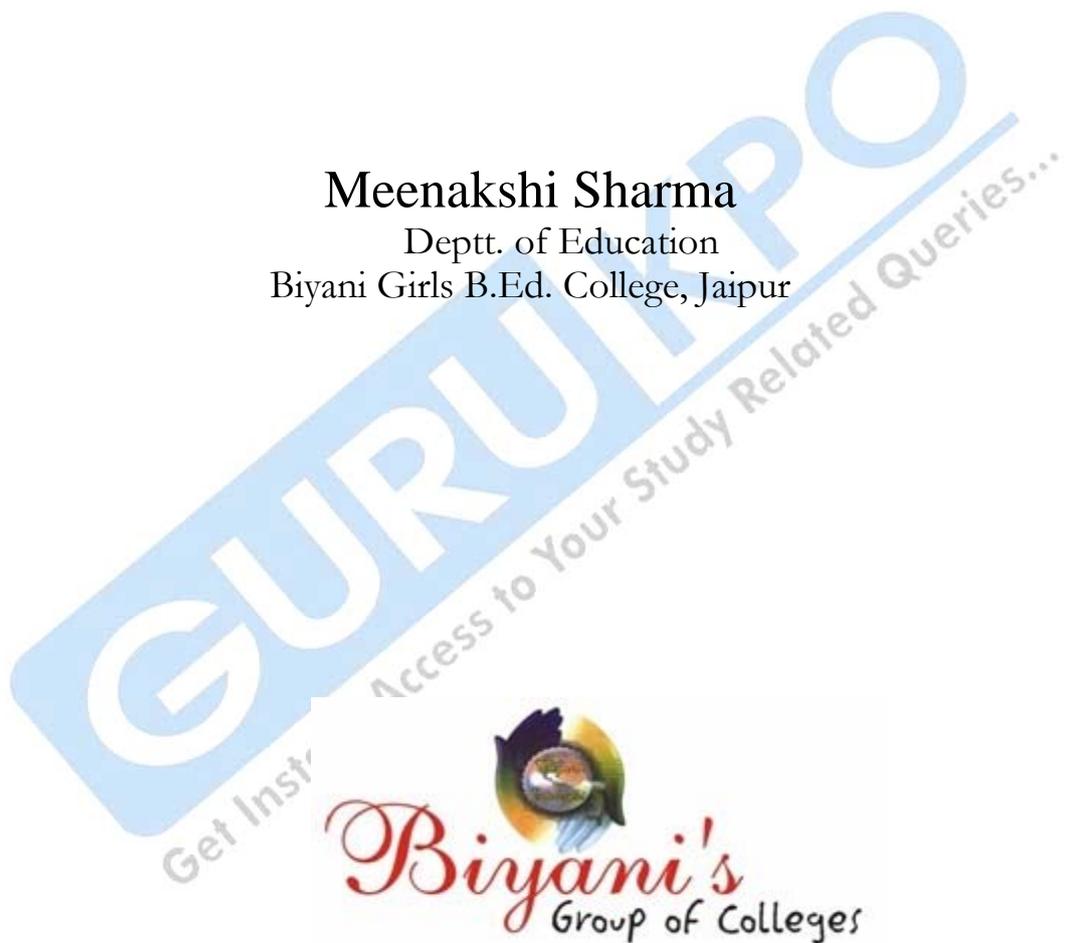
Political Science

B.Ed.

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Preface

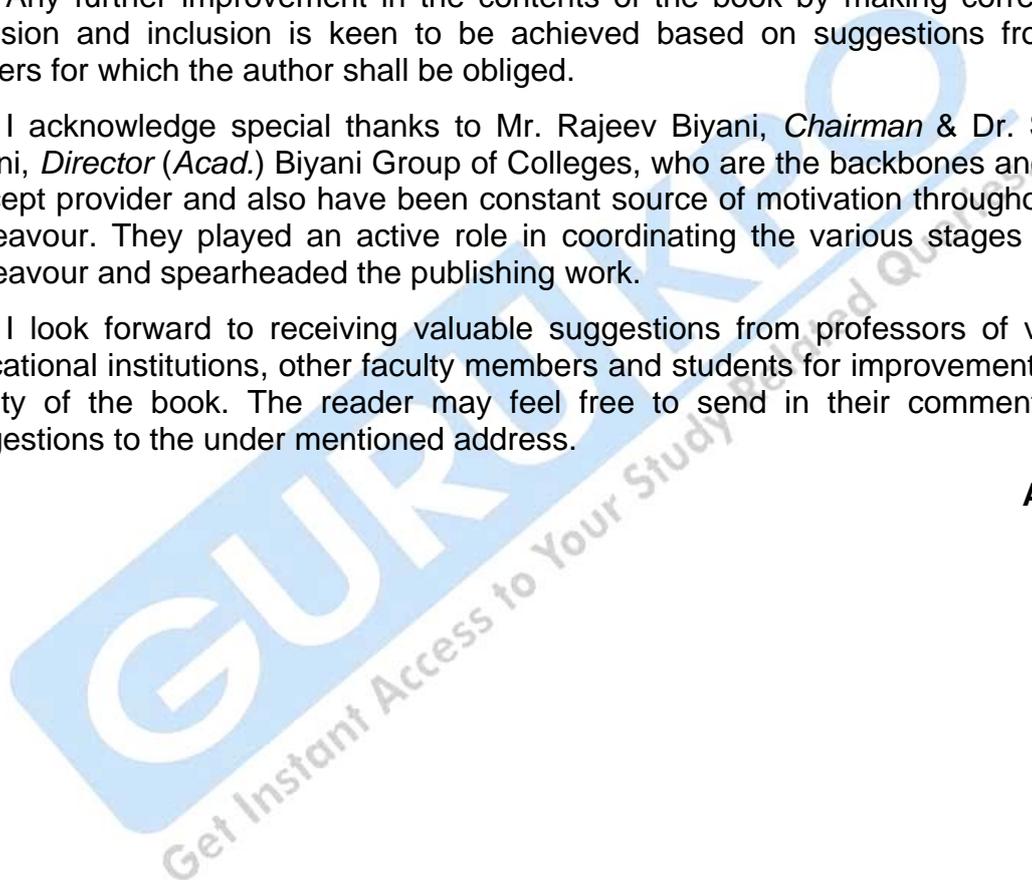
I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students. The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concepts of the topics. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

Any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion is keen to be achieved based on suggestions from the readers for which the author shall be obliged.

I acknowledge special thanks to Mr. Rajeev Biyani, *Chairman* & Dr. Sanjay Biyani, *Director (Acad.)* Biyani Group of Colleges, who are the backbones and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this Endeavour. They played an active role in coordinating the various stages of this Endeavour and spearheaded the publishing work.

I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from professors of various educational institutions, other faculty members and students for improvement of the quality of the book. The reader may feel free to send in their comments and suggestions to the under mentioned address.

Author



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Chapter-1

Challenges of Nations Building

Objective type question

- Q.1 Pt. Nehru wanted to change the –
a) Attitude of the masses b) Ways of thinking of the masses
c) Both of the above d) None of the above
- Ans. c) Both of the above
- Q.2 Which one of the following state does not possess a bicameral legislature?
a) Punjab b) Maharashtra c) Bihar d) Uttar Pradesh
- Ans. a) Punjab
- Q.3 Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir agreed to sign the instrument of Accession to India on-
a) October 26, 1947 b) January 26, 1947 c) August 15, 1947 d) January 1, 1948
- Ans. a) October 26, 1947
- Q.4 Who described the Government of India Act 1935 as a New Charter of bondage?
a) Jawahar Lal Nehru b) M.A. Jinnah c) Mahatma Gandhi d) K.T.Shah
- Ans. a) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Fill in the blanks

- Q.1 Nehru could not create any _____ around which the masses of India could rally.
- Ans. Symbols
- Q.2 During the struggle for freedom _____ was spreading the message of his value beliefs among the masses of India.
- Ans. Nehru

Very short type questions

- Q.1 What did Nehru take effort during the struggle for freedom?
Ans. After Independence Nehru got an opportunity to translate his Social Political Ideas into practice with help of State Power. It is worth while to examine how far Nehru succeeded in achieving his goals and objectives.
- Q.2 Who describe the Government of India Act-1935 as a new charter of bondage?
Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru described the Government of India Act-1935 as a new charter of bondage.
- Q.3 Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir agreed to sign the instrument of Accession to India on
Ans. Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir agreed to sign the instrument of Accession to India on October 26, 1947.
- Q.4 When did India get Freedom?
Ans. India get Freedom at the midnight of 14-15th August, 1947.
- Q.5 What is the name of first Speech by Jawaharlal Nehru?
Ans. The name of the first Speech by Jawaharlal Nehru was nominated as Tryst with Destiny.
- Q.6 What were the cherished goals of Nehru?
Ans. Socialism, Equality, Freedom for the Individual and democracy were the Cherished goals of Nehru.
- Q.7 The Indian Political System is previously handicapped. Why?
Ans. Indian Political System is thus seriously handicapped because of its excessive reliance on Political leaders and governmental institutions.
- Q.8 Why did Kashmir becomes a bone of Contention?

Ans. Kashmir became a bone of contention because of the cold war politics of power Blocs and membership of Pakistan in all regional military alliances for the U.S.

Q.9 On which bases the two leaders of Subcontinent can take place?

Ans. The two leaders of sub-continent can take place only on the basis of frank exchange of views on the existing global situation which is nothing to be happy about because US President Reagan firmly believes in military solutions for world problems.

Q.10 Name the institutional arrangement which was created by Nehru?

Ans. The institutional arrangement was created by Nehru to achieve these values was a Constitution, an elected parliament, a planning commission and an expanding public sector.

Q.11 Bring out two major differences between the challenges of Nation building for eastern and western region of the Country at the time of independence?

Ans. Two Major differences between the challenges of nation building for eastern and western regions of the Country at the time of independence are as follows:-

1. Colonial System of Provincial administration.
2. Cultural development of diverse Communities of India.

Short answer type questions

Q.1 Focus the light on the philosophy of Socialism.

Ans. The Philosophy of socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of the society the world over, and almost the only point in dispute is the pace and methods of advance to it. Full realization. India will have to go that way too of she seeks to end her poverty and inequality through she may evolve her own methods and may adopt the ideal to the genius of her race.

Q.2 Mention any two oppositional functions of the democracy?

Ans. The two oppositional functions of the democracy are as Follows-

- I. Opposition has come from a section of the elite who believe that Nehru imposed western ideas and institutions on a society whose soil is quite unsuitable for the functioning of such institutions.
- II. Opposition has come from the Capitalists who say that democracy has created great conflicts in the country and that sectional demands have assumed greater importance than desire to add to the size of the national care by providing more health.

Q.3 “The Indian political system is socially handicapped.” Why?

Ans. The Indian political system is thus seriously handicapped because of its excessive reliance on political leaders and governmental institutions. Political support organized by parties for the system is not available. the Tyranny of land lord over the landless convert be eliminated by government Functionaries unless political parties actively organize and mobilize the oppressed to stand up to the oppressors. Governmental institutions and political parties cannot doubt play a complementary role in that endeavour but this can not happen in India, because of disintegration of the party system.

Q.4 What is the role of US in Kashmir problem during the period of Nehru?

Ans. The US strengthening its position in the Indian Ocean and India as a littoral state fees threatened by military build up in the Indian Ocean. American involvement in Pakistan reminds Indians to the Dulles’ era and cold war of the 50s and 60s. The United State used Pakistan to pressure India and it became very clear during Sino-Indian dispute of 1962.

John Galbraith the then US Ambassador to Indian has vividly described role of the United States in October-November of 1962. In his book the ‘Ambassador’s Journal; Galbraith reveals pressure brought by the US on India to resolve the Kashmir problem with Pakistan. The Americans did not succeed in their pressure tactics against India is a different story. How can India forget that the US refused to supply spare Part during the India-Pakistan war of 1965?

Q.5 What were the view of Mahatma Gandhi at the time of Independency?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi said in his speech on 14th August 1947, "Tomorrow we will be free from the British Empire but, at midnight India will be divide into two parts. Therefore on the one hand our independence day would be day of joyful and the day of sorrowful on the other.

Q.6 What is the concept of Partition?

Ans. On 14th-15th August, two nations (India & Pakistan) come into existence. British India was divided in the form of India and Pakistan Muslims league had given the task of two nation theory. According to the two nation theory advanced by the Muslims League, Hindustan is consisted of not one but two 'People 'Hindus and Muslims. That is why Muslim league demanded Pakistan than a separate country for the Muslims. But the congress opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan. But numerous political developments in 1940's the political Completion between the Congress and the Muslim League and the British role led the decision for the creation of Pakistan.

Long answer type questions

Q.1 Discuss the history of Indian democracy on the issue of Kashmir problems.

Ans. The Congress Party has evolved its politics on Kashmir on the bases of Major global and domestic developments of the last fifty years of Kashmir problem.

First Point Jawaharlal Nehru repeated his commitment to " Find the will of the people of Kashmir in the constituent assembly of India, Parliament of India and at every international Forum.

Second, he decisively rejected the ideas that India is committed to consult the people of Kashmir Pt.Nehru, rejected this idea unambiguously when Pakistan joined military alliances during the cold war to two Power Blocs. The Anglo-American approach towards India and Kashmir was determined by their alliance. With Pakistan and not on the basis of any principles of democracy.

Third, India was satisfied that the most important political leader and party of Kashmir had accepted accession to India. Shiekh Abdullah and the National Conference represented the democratic will of the people of Kashmir and they were ambiguously for accession to India.

Fourth, the congress party of India assured internal autonomy of people of J&K on the basis of Article 370 of the Constitution of India. It has been mentioned that many developments have diluted the spirit of Article 370 and the relationship of Kashmir to India has been altered in favour of the Central Government. It has been suggested that internal autonomy of Kashmir as provide by Article 370 of the Constitution has been eroded by political and constitutional developments of the last four decades. The congress party has responded to the Critics of the erosion of the autonomy of Kashmir's .

First,the congress party has reiterated its full commitment to Article 370.

Second,the party has offered to review the whole constitutional situation with the elected representatives of the state of the Kashmir, But the politics of bullet in Kashmir must stop before any re-negotiations can take place about the content of internal autonomy of the state government. Many political parties support Article 370 and internal autonomy for the State Government. The BJP rejected every premise and every policy of the Congress Party on Kashmir. Not only it is for a very tough approach towards the Pakistani engineered and inspired terrorism in Kashmir It stands for the complete integration of Kashmir with India by abrogating Article 370 of the constitution. The BJP does not accept that Kashmir should have any special status in the Indian Federal System. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee the founder of Jan Sangh had taken the same position I early 1950's and the Jan Sangh /BJP had consistently pursued it opposition policy on Article 370. The Congress Party has federalist approach towards Kashmir while the BJP has an integrationist approach towards the state. The Congress Party is ready to negotiate with the elected

representatives of Kashmir on the new content of internal autonomy for the state, the BJP is for a very hard line on Kashmir. Another dimension of domestic politics which has been the issue of Sub-regionalism in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu, Ladakh, and Kashmir Valley are involved in inter regional disputes and competition. Political forces in Jammu and Ladakh have maintained that the leaders of Kashmir Valley have discriminated against them and Jammu and Ladakh can develop if they are either separated from the valley or given more powers for their self governance. The movement in Ladakh has succeeded because the Central Government has negotiated successfully with the local leaders and a few powers have been delegated to the Ladakh leaders. If Jammu and Kashmir valley are separated from each other. It is likely to take the form of Hindu majority area and Muslim majority area of the valley in part of the two nation theory India cannot concede. The valley to Pakistan on the basis of the principles of Muslims majority.

Q.2 What was defective strategy of Pt. Nehru building? Give the reason.

Ans. Nehru's Strategy of nation building was defective. In the absence of a cadre of committed party workers and a network of media of communication, the message of ideology cannot spread. Those leaders who live from hand to mouth who simply concern themselves with the problems of today, and who have no vision of tomorrow can afford to ignore the importance of Party workers. But Nehru was different with all his faults he had a clear vision of the future of India. He laid the Foundation of modernization and industrialization. Perhaps it would be difficult to reverse this process but there is a chance element in it. Democracy may be subverted if the entrenched classes fear. The challenge of the emerging class socialism and economic planning have already been devalued in the country. Nehru made no attempt to create soldiers of socialism and defenders of democracy. Here lies the greatest failure of Nehru. On the ideological plane also Nehru's attempt to follow a middle path between western liberalism and Muslim socialism. Socialism created a situation where his ideology is not a part of the inheritance of any party or movement. His attempt to adapt socialism to the Indian genius ended in a confused kind of pragmatism.

This ideological confusion in Nehru becomes clear when in his "The Basic Approach" a stand is taken that the distinction between Capitalism and socialism is wearing thinner and thinner. He writes 'Socialism is basically a different approach from that of Capitalism, though I think it is true that the wide gap between them tends to lessen because many of the ideas of socialism are gradually incorporated even in the capitalists structure. It is not surprising that even in the Left Movement in the country Nehru's impact is insignificant though his contribution to the making of modern India is generally admired and appreciated by the left.

Q.3 It is said that the nation is to a large extent "an imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, Political aspirations and imaginations. Identify the features that make India a Nation.

Ans. The features making India a nation are following:

A. Change in the Administrative Objectives:

In the chapter of Preamble of Constitutions, Fundamental Rights and Directive principles, the objectives of Constitutions are clearly observed. Now our country has become a welfare state.

B. Socialists and Secular States:

In the 42nd amendment of the constitution the state has been declared as "Socialists and Secular States"

C. Participations of public representatives in the administration:

There is much increase in the participation as compared to earlier times.

D. Parliamentary Government System:

The Executive is made responsible towards the parliament under the parliamentary government system.

E. Federal State:

Federal Government or system has been established in place of unitary government after the independence.

F. Planning :

Planning has become an integral part of our Political and economic system after Independence Day.



Short type questions

Q.1 What is significant feature of forty years of electoral politics?

Ans. A significant feature of forty years of electoral politics in India is its growing comparativeness, which is reflected in inter-caste and intra-caste competitiveness, as also in inter community and intra-community competitiveness Elections in India have shaken the social structure.

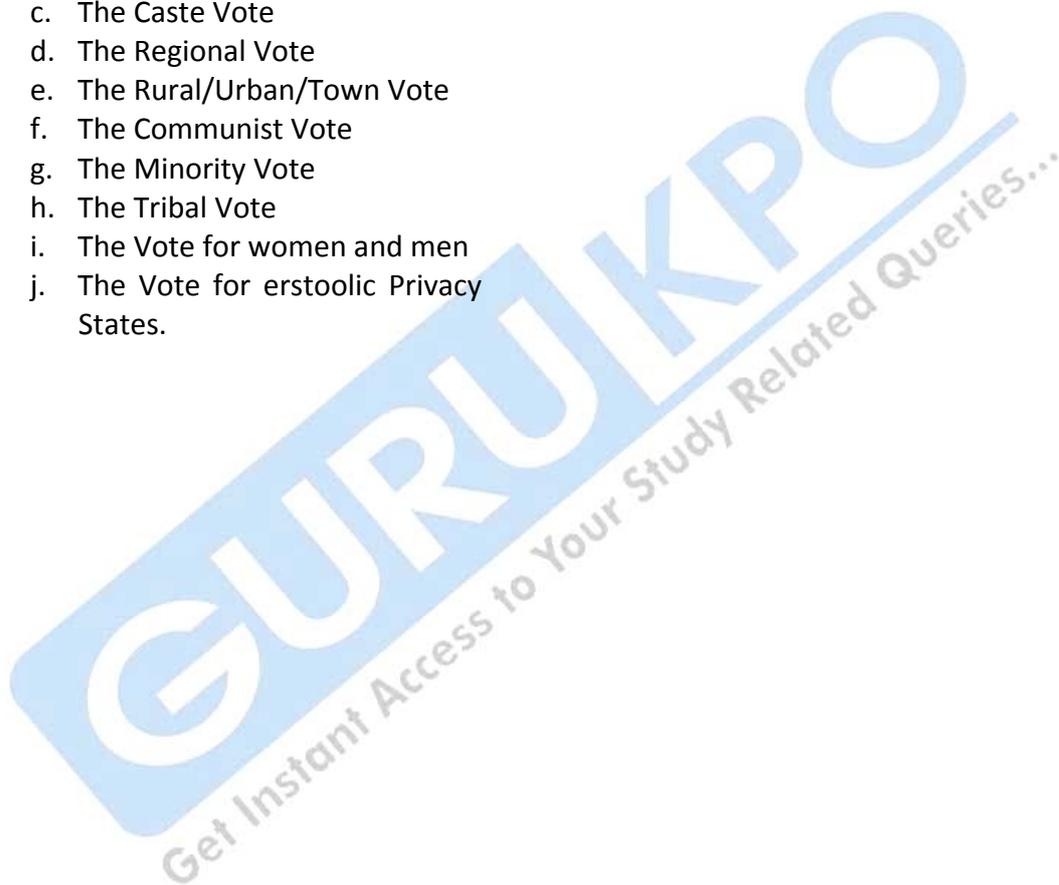
Q.2 Point out" Election have played a revolutionary role in India.

Ans. Election have played a revolutionary role in India. An apathetic and relatively apoliticised society has become highly politically conscious and assertive. The voter's participation in the Lok Sabha election has been increasing and elections have become highly competitive.

Q.3 What were the characteristics of the Indian Vote?

Ans. The Indian Vote may be analysed on the basis of following Characteristics:-

- a. The Secular Vote
- b. The Communal Vote
- c. The Caste Vote
- d. The Regional Vote
- e. The Rural/Urban/Town Vote
- f. The Communist Vote
- g. The Minority Vote
- h. The Tribal Vote
- i. The Vote for women and men
- j. The Vote for erstoolic Privacy States.



Q.4 Did the prevalence of a one party dominant system? Affect adversely the democracy nature of Indian Politics.

Ans. Yes one party dominant system adversely affects the Indian Politics. The explanation for such a change is provided by the essential feature of the party i.e. its broad social character and its basic coalitional strategy. If some group or individual leaders leave the party many others walk into it. The Congress closes its doors and also keeps it open life story of a Party cannot be fully understand by concentrating on its internal dynamics and election winning compulsions.

Q.5 Write the some significant facts about the princely order and electoral process.

Ans. Three significant Facts about the princely order and electoral process have been observed during the nine Lok Sabha elections.

1. The Princes have participated in the democratic process and many of them have joined democratic political parties.
2. The appeal of traditions has been significant in the case of princely rulers and voters have responded enthusiastically to their traditional masters.
3. Some princes have lost the elections and suffered defeat in their vote Bank Constituencies.

Thus the process of continuity and change is at work during elections in India.

Q.6 What were the methods of election system in past period in India and focus the light on the changing method of voting in present period.

Ans. In the first general election, it was decided to place inside each polling booth a box for each candidate with the election symbol of that candidate. Each Voter was given a blank ballot paper which they had to drop in to the box of the candidate they wanted to vote for. About 20 Lakhs steel boxes were used for this purpose. In the present period we use an EVM (Electronic Voting, Machine) to record Voter Preferences.

After the first two election this method was changed. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of all the candidate and the voter was required to put a stamp on the name of the candidate they wanted to vote for. This method worked for nearly forty years. Towards the end of 1990s. The Election Commission started using the EVM. By 2004 the entire country has shifted to the EVM.

Q.7 Bring out three differences Between Socialists Parties and the Communist Party.

Ans. Difference between socialist party and the communist party:-

Sino.	Socialist Party	Communist Party
1	The leaders of socialist part wanted a more radical and egalitarian Congress.	Communist worked mainly within the fold of the Indian National Congress.
2	The socialist believed in the ideology of democratic Socialism.	Communist worked mainly within the fold of the Indian National Congress.
3	The Socialists criticized the Congress for favouring Capitalists and Land Lord and for ignoring the workers and the peasants	But the communist party abandoned the path of Violent resolution and decided to participate in the approaching general election.

Long answer type questions

Q.1 Explain the critical phase for the Congress began with the Lok Sabha election of 1967 and the slogan of “Garibi Hatao”.

Ans. The Critical phase for the Congress began with the Lok Sabha election of 1967. The Sino-Indian Border dispute of 1962 the India –Pakistan war of 1965 the serious drought of 1965-66 and 1966-67, and the extremely bad food and economic situation roused People’s discontent and anger against the Congress Party during the Lok Sabha Election of 1967. Many top leaders of the congress party were punished by the voters. The Congress party won a majority in the Lok Sabha election of 1967. But it emerged Shaken and Shattered. The Voters could not be taken for granted by a non-performing government. The election of 1967 form watershed I India because the voters for the first time showed concern for government performance. They have never since looked back on this attitude. Many Significant things preceded the fifth Lok Sabha election of 1971, first the Congress was split. And Second Indira Gandhi brought economics Policy to the centre stage of Politics.

The Indian Voters come back to the Congress because the slogan of “Garibi Hatao” eradicate poverty clicked with them. The twenty Point program of Indira Gandhi a later extension of her “Garibi Hatao” Slogan was an attempt to reach the rural poor. It had however obvious limitations. The Lok Sabha Elections of 1971 were therefore fought by Indira Gandhi on the basis of Caste and Community Factors. As well as on the projection of her leadership qualities programmatic politics was the rhetoric of mobilization and cooption of the local influential’s Loyalties and linked it up with new hopes raised by Mrs. Gandhi’s new Leadership.

Q.2 Explain the theory of Vote Banks in India gets support from socio-economic structure of Feudal, semi feudal and land lord system.

Ans. The essence of the argument is that collectively based on ascriptive . Loyalties is more significant than individual citizen action in India. The Theory of Vote-banks in India gets support from socio Economic structure of Feudal semi feudal and land lord system which are based on extra economic controls in society. Millions of landless agricultural workers depend on the land lords .for survival. Landlords also exercise their economic power and extra. Economic sanctions over the land less during the election leading to ‘patron –client ‘relationship during election in India. According to Louis Dumont, the of India is caste central social system and transformation can come by caste action to abolish Castes.”

It has been maintained that the traditional Caste Society of India has been Structurally arranged on the basis of Unintended and patronage. Votes have simply followed this social arrangement in politics and electoral behaviour is as extension of social and cultural arrangement of India.

During the nine Lok Sabha elections patron client relationship and Vote banks have experienced Serious Challangeous and new assertions have emerged among the Indian Voter.

The Indian Voters has revealed many tendencies during the ninth Lok Sabha elections, but one central feature of all elections has been voters preference for centrist politics at the national level.

Chapter-3

Politics of Planned Development

Objective type question

- Q.1 An underdeveloped Country is one which has good Potential prospects for using-
- a) More Capital
 - b) More Labour
 - c) More available natural resources
 - d) More Capital, Labour and available Natural Resources

Ans. d) More Capital, Labour and available Natural Resources

- Q.2 Generally the periphery countries are dependent on the Centre for:-

- a) Raw materials
- b) minerals
- c) manufactured goods
- d) all of three

Ans. c) manufactured goods

- Q.3 Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?

- a) Planning
- b) Liberalisation
- c) Cooperative farming
- d) Self sufficiency

Ans. b) Liberalisation

- Q.4 The idea of Planning in India was drawn from -

- a) The Bombay Plan
- b) Experience of the soviet bloc countries
- c) Gandhian vision of society
- d) Demand by Peasant organisation

Ans. a) Experiences of the soviet bloc countries

Fill in the blanks

- Q.1 During the period of IInd war (1939-45) several non-official plans of _____ were formulated by the industrialists and various political parties in the country.

Ans. Development

- Q.2 The Eighth Five year plan was launched in _____.

Ans. June 1992

Very short type questions

- Q.1 Who had political thinker emphasis the Planning in India and when?

Ans. It was as early as 1934 that the necessity of Planning in India was emphasized by M. Visvesrayya in his pioneering work planned economy for India and a ten year programme of planned development was drawn up.

- Q.2 When was setup the national planning Committee and who was the chairmen of this committee?

Ans. In 1938, a National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress was set up with Jawaharlal Nehru as its chairman. The committee did valuable work in laying the foundation of Planning in India.

- Q.3 Who had prepared the ten year plan and why?

Ans. It was a ten year plan prepared by Shri M.N.Roy. It mainly emphasized on the development of agriculture and consumer's good industries.

Q.4 What do you know about the First and Second Plan?

Ans. The period of first and second five year plans can be called the first decade of planning in India. It began with the beginning of first five years plan in 1951 and completing of the second plan in 1961. During this decade there has been a rapid expansion of Indian Economy.

Q.5 How much national income increased during the first plan?

Ans. National Income over the five years increased by about 18 percent, food grains production went up by 20 percent. Industrial production increased steadily with an average annual rate of about 7 percent.

Q.6 Give any two objectives of the second five year plan.

Ans. The two objectives of the Second five year plan were

A. A sizeable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country.

B. Rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development on basic and heavy industries.

Q.7 What was the Planning Commission set up?

Ans. The Planning Commission was setup on March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India.

Q.8 Who was the second person to criticize the second plan?

Ans. K.C. Neogy was the second person to criticize the second plan and he was a member of the Planning Commission.

Q.9 Mention any criticism of the second plan?

Ans. The plan was over ambitious and had little relevance to the availability of resources. The existing financial resources were inadequate to allow the targeted investment.

Q.9 Mention any criticism of the second plan?

Ans. The plan was over ambitious and had little relevance to the availability of resources. The existing financial resources were inadequate to allow the targeted investment.

Q.10 Give any one achievement of the First Annual Plan.

Ans. The achievement of the first Annual plan (1966-67) was far from satisfactory. Agriculture received a severe set back and there was decline in agriculture production. There was shortage of raw materials and as a consequence industrial production suffered.

Short answer type questions

Q.1 What are the two basic objectives of Fifth five year plan?

Ans. The main elements of the strategy evolved in the fifth plan for the achievement of its two basic objectives of

- a. Removal of Poverty
- b. Allayment of economic self-reliance are as follows
 - a. A 5.5 percent overall rate of growth of gross domestic product.
 - b. An expansion of productive employment opportunities.

Q.2 What was the role of Central objective of planning in India?

Ans. The central objective of planning in India was to initiate a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. It was specifically laid down that economic planning must be viewed as an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense but at the building up of an institutional frame work adequate to needs and aspiration of the people.

Q.3 What is planning commission in what terms commission was defined? India?

Ans. The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the government of India. The Planning Commission has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the union cabinet approved these. The resolution which set up the commission defined the scope of its work in the terms given below:-

The Indian Constitution has guaranteed certain fundamental Rights to the Citizens of India and associated certain Directive principal of state policy in particular that the state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order in which justice social economic and political shall direct its policy towards securing among other things.

- a) That the citizens men and women equally have of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common good.
- b) That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common good.
- c) That the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentrate of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Q.4 What were the targets of plem in India?

Ans. The five year plan envisaged a 25 percent increase in the national income of the country over a period of five years. The per capital income was to increase from Rs. 282 in 1955-56 to Rs. 331 in 1960-61. The rate of investment was to increase from about 7 percent in 1955-56 to about 11 percent in 1960-61. The output of food grains was to increase by 15 percent that of cotton by 31 percent of sugarcane by 22 percent and of Jute by 25 percent. Industrial output as a whole was to increase by 64 percent and that of Capital goods industries by 150 percent

the plan proposed to bring 21 million acres of land under irrigation. The plan was to provide 10 million new jobs so that employment situation may not deteriorate.

Q.5 What was the Major thrust of the five year plan? In which ways did the second plan differs from the first one?

Ans. The first five year plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K.N.Raj a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should hasten slowly for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might end the democracy. The first five year plan addressed mainly the agriculture sector including investment in dams and irrigation.

Agriculture sector was hit hardest by partition and needed urgent attention .Huge allocations were made for large scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam . the plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principle obstacle in the way of agriculture growth . It focused on land reforms as the dey to the country's development. The first plan had preached patience the second wanted to bring about quick structural Transformation by this plan was finalized. The second five year plan has to carry forward the process initiated in the first five year plan.

Long answer type questions

Q.1 Why do you say Indian Economy is mixed economy?

Or

What is Mixed Economy?

Ans. India did not accept the two known paths of development. It did not accept the capitalist model of development in which development was left entirely to the private sector, nor did it follow the socialist model in which private property was abolished and all the production was controlled by the state. Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why it was described as "Mixed Economy" much of the Agriculture, trade and industry were left in private hands. The state controlled day (heavy) industry provided industrial infrastructure regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.

A mixed model like this was open to criticism from the both sides the left and the right. Some critics sector with enough space and the stimulus to grow. The enlarged public sector provided powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital, especially by way of installing system of licenses and permits for investment.

Then there were critics who thought that the state did not do enough. They pointed out that the state did not spend any significant amount for public education and healthcare. The state intervened only in those areas where the private sector to make profit. Poverty did not decline substantially during this period even when the proportion of the poor reduced their numbers kept going up. Some writers argued that the planners refused to provide the private sector with enough space and the stimulus to grow. The enlarged public sector produced powerful visited interest that created enough hurdles for private Capital especially by way of installing systems of licenses and permits for investment. The policy of state restricts import of goods and could be produced in the domestic market with

little or no completion left the private sector with no incentive to improve their products and make them Cheaper.

There were critics who pointed out that the state did not spend any significant amount for public education and health care. The state intervened only to those regions where the Private Sector was not prepared to go. Hence the state helped the private sector to make profit.

Q.2 Write an essay on new Agriculture Strategy (Green Revolution).

Ans. The Indian agriculture which has been stagnant and asleep for centuries is now awake and is on the march to the amazement of all concerned. Indian agriculture has witnessed a veritable revolution. Known as the Green Revolution. Broadly this is the result of the technological breakthrough in evolving seeds of high yielding varieties. The new seeds have given yields which nobody would have believed some years ago.

Ingredient of the New strategy:-

The new strategy was introduced in 1960-61 as a pilot project in some districts where assured irrigation facilities. The strategy was designated as Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP). Later this strategy was extended to other areas and was re-named as Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP). There were several factors responsible for ushering the Green Revolution in the Country. The credit however goes to agricultural research. Conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the farm universities like the Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana and Pant Nagar (Uttarakhand). It is the development of high yielding varieties of crops especially the cereals and millets which have brought about this revolution but there were other contributory factors like inputs and incentives which also responsible for the Green Revolution.

We may briefly enumerate the Factors which were responsible for the agricultural revolution in India.

1. Wonder Seeds-Agricultural revolution is primarily due to the miracle of new wonder seeds which have raised agricultural yields per acre to incredible heights. In 1966-67 High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of seeds were introduced. During 1999-2000, 9.1 million quintals of certified quality seeds were distributed.
2. Fertilizers- In the chemical fertilizers the three most important elements are Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (NPK). These should ideally present in a 4:2:1 ratio for Optimum Soil Fertilizers. The increased use of chemical fertilizers has played a key role in the breakthrough in Indian agriculture.
3. Multiple –Cropping:-Thanks to new seeds maturing early, it has become possible to obtain three and even four crops instead of two from the same plot in a year. This had made a radical change in farm technology in India.

4. Modern Equipment and Machinery: - Modern machinery implements like tractors, harvesters, pumping sets; tube wells etc. are being used and are replacing the bullocks wherever possible. Being time saving use of modern machinery in agriculture is conducive to multiple cropping.
5. Price- Incentives: - The Government has taken care to offer support Price to growers so that a minimum reasonable return for their labour and investment is assured to them. The market arrivals in the crop years 1978-79, 1981-82, 1983-84 and 1985-86 were heavy that unless the Government offered to lift the crop at procurement prices announced well in advance, the prices would have crashed and spelt ruin to the grower. This would have put a stop to all agricultural progress.
6. Improved Credit Facilities: - Farm Finance is now being given more attention so that the farmer is not handicapped in efficiently carrying on his operations. The share of Institutional Credit in meeting the credit requirements of the agricultural sector has not been rising rapidly. The establishment in 1963 and later the remarkable spurt in the lending operations of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (merged in NABARD since in July 1982) and the nationalization of 14 major commercial banks in 1969 and six more in April 1980 and the establishment of regional rural banks in recent years have given further stimulus to the extension of credit facility to the Farm Sector.

Ans. The philosophical background of the Indian foreign policy was explained to the members of the limited Nations organization on Oct. 13, 1949 by Nehru for preservation of world piece and enlargement of human freedom.

Q.6 What was the condition of Indo-Nepal relation during Nehru period?

Ans. During the Nehru period on July 30, 1950 Indo Nepalese peace and friendship. Treaty had been concluded. According to it neither government shall tolerate any threat to the security of the other by a foreign aggressor. It required both parties to consult each other and devise effective counter measures in the wake of any such threat.

Q.7 How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of examples from India's foreign policy.

Ans. Political leadership of a nation deeply affects its foreign policy. The Political leadership for 17 years after independence remained in the hands of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Its refulgence can be seen in the foreign policy of India since even today.

Q.8 Name the countries who witnessed the dispute between India and china.

Ans. The proposal of the six Afro-Asian states Burmas, Indonesia, Cambodia, UAE , Ghanna and cyclone known as the Colombo proposal to solve the dispute between India and china and bring the two sides to the conference table failed and the situation remains deadlocked to this day.

Q.9 The conduce of the foreign affairs as an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsion and prevailing international Climate .Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer.

Ans. It is true that the conduct of foreign affairs as an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsion and prevailing Climate. In the beginning decade of 1960 the policy was adopted by India with china is the best example in this reference.

Q.10 Identify any two aspects of India's foreign policy that you would like to retain and two that you would like to change. If you were to become a decision maker, give reasons to support your position?

Ans. We would like to retain the two aspects of India's foreign policy as follows:-

1. To keep away from the power politics of group aligned against one another while in the past led to conflict and war.
2. To make a fair assessment of his efforts in the direction of maintenance of world peace.

Short answer type questions

Q.1 Focus the light on the resolution on foreign policy adopted by AIIC. Give any two points.

Ans The resolution on foreign policy adopted by the All India Congress Committee (AICC) in Delhi in 1921 was a land mark in the history of India's foreign relations. The resolution informed the neighboring and other non- Indian states that:

1. The present (the British) Government of India is no way represent Indian opinion and that their foreign policy has been traditionally guided by considerations more of holding in subjection than of protecting her borders.

2. The India as self-governing country can have nothing to fear from the neighboring states or any states as per people have no designs upon any of them and hence no intention of establishing any trade relations hostile to or not desired by the people of such states.

Q.2 Write in brief the policy of non-alignment.

Ans the policy of non-alignment enunciated by Nehru embodies the heritage of the long struggle of India for freedom and was not something contrived in haste on the morrow of independence because of India military weakness of its being new in the field of diplomacy.

Non-Alignment has a negative meaning but its positive connotation objects to national living up for war purpose military bloc's military alliances and the like. In effect it means that in a crisis involving the possibility of war, we are unaligned and feel that more than ever it is up to us to do whatever we can to preventive such a calamity coming down upon us. Nehru saw in non-alignment a guarantee of India's independence in the field of foreign policy.

Q.3 Explain the Commonwealth membership?

Ans India's decision to continue as a member of the commonwealth after the attainment of complete independence and adopting of republican constitution was in consonance with Mahatma Gandhi's insistence that the quarrel of India was with English rule but not with Englishmen or European must be wholly forgotten. The commonwealth is not a super state in any sense of the term. Nehru's historic decision to continue in the commonwealth increased the image of India fighting for the cause of equality and co-operations at the international level on return from the meeting of commonwealth. Prime Ministers at London in 1949. Jawaharlal Nehru in a broadcast stated that the strength of commonwealth lay in free association of commonwealth nations and the flexibility and its complete freedom.

Q.4 Describe the relation between Indo-Srilanka.

Ans The Indo-Srilankan relations by 1947 had become quite close India's geographical proximity to Sri Lanka and the close affinity in the social customs of the two countries gave an edge to India over Sri Lanka but the most important issue in the Indo-Srilankan relations that of Indian settlers in the Island on which other issues impinged remain unresolved. In 1963 there were 11, 40,000 persons had been given Srilankan Citizenship. About 29000 held Indian passports. The status of the remaining 9, 71,000 remained a matter of dispute Sri Lanka contended that they were Indian nationals India rejected the view. In 1948 also solutions to the problems eluded both the countries. The legislations enacted in 1948 and 1949. Reached the extreme limits from Sri Lanka's point of view. In 1953, India very rightly took up the question of the balance. Of Indian residents that would be left after their registration as Sri Lankan Citizen. In June 1953, Nehru and Dudley semnayake discussed the question in London.

Q.5 Does India's foreign Policy reflect her desire to be an important regional Power? Argue your case with Bangladesh war of 1971 as an example.

Ans No, although activating the independence policy by India. Non-alignment is adopted by itself as well as most countries of Asia invited to join the non-

alignment. India had welcomed the internal and external sovereignty of all the countries. The internal and external sovereignty of all the countries. India did not make effort to compel for granting its existence. The Bangladesh war of 1971 was started by Pakistan not by India. India has cooperated to Bang (East Pakistan to make its own existence.

Q.6 What was the second test for Nehru's foreign policy towards India-China border problem?

Ans The second test for Nehru's Foreign Policy towards neighbours was India-China nations border problem which created a lot of damage to Nehru's peaceful coexistence stance and to India's middling approach to the world affairs. India and China had the same experience with foreign a rule for more than two hundred years. Their approach towards the external relations were divided on their past experience both adopted anti-cabnialist and independent Foreign Policy. China's sympathy towards India and India's support to the cause of china have been there. In October 1949 Mao-Tse-Tung expressed the hopes the India would certainly not remain long under the yoke of imperialism and its collaborators like free China, free India would one day march into the socialist and peoples democratic family. That day could be an end of the imperialist reactionary era in the history of Mankind. But as soon as China entered Tibet in 1950, Nehru extended a unilateral security guarantee to Nepal. This Indo-Tibetan boundary as the left to India in 1947.

Q.7 Why did Nehru regard conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence? State any two reasons with examples to support your reading.

Ans Nehru regarded the conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence since:-

- I. He accepted the policy of non-alignment. The main cause to accept the policy of non-alignment was regional diversity of India and defense of sovereignty and economic development.
- II. India did not want to make the friendship with one group and to make the adversary of the other group.

The events hold in Hungry and Vietnam have the more significance in this context.

Q.8 Mention the India's Policy towards Afro-Asian countries after the Second World War.

Ans Some of the Speeches of Nehru at the international gathering of the Asian and African countries highlighted the thoughts and aspirants of millions of people in the colurued world. The speeches provides a strong base to Nehru not only to champion the cause of the countries in question but to attain a unique position in the international sphere , and emerge as their spokesman, India was a viction of modern imperialism her freedom after long struggle had marked the beginning of the process of decdonisation after the second world war.

Q.9 India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperations, but India fought three wars within a period of ten years between 1962 and 1972.

Would you say that this was a Failure of the Foreign Policy? Or would you say that this was a result of international situations? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans India's Foreign Policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperation. Although India fought three wars within a period of ten years between 1962 and 1972, yet India's Foreign Policy is not responsible in this context. The international circumstances and the role of pressure must be significant in this noble cause.

Q.10 Describe the relation between Indo-Pak and what does it reveal?

Ans Indo-Pakistan relations during the Nehru period reveals a constant endeavour on the part of India to establish friendly relations with Pakistan and create an atmosphere in which all disputes could be amicably discussed and settled. Prime Minister Nehru once described the people of Pakistan as "no different from the people of India." On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of India's Independence Nehru observed that although often "our brothers in Pakistan become angry or unhappy with India. India did not want to solve any problem through war and wanted to establish good relations of love and friendship with our brothers in Pakistan. Nehru endeavoured to establish good relations with Pakistan but their attitude was different and he was that India's foreign policy was linked up with Pakistan. Nehru observed that our prosperity is connected with their prosperity. We want to settle all our problems in a friendly way and I am sure we can settle them if our approach is a friend's approach.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.1 What do you understand by nuclear energy for peaceful purpose?

Ans Jawahar Lal Nehru advocated cultivation of the temper of peace as well as disarmament as the eventual foundations of World peace. In a broadcast from London in January, 1951 he said that "I am not a pacifist unhappy the world of today finds that it cannot do without force. We have to protect ourselves and prepare ourselves for every Contingency. We have to meet aggression and evil of other kinds. To surrender to evil is always bad. But in resisting evil we must not allow ourselves to be swept away by our own passions and fears and act in manner which itself is evil. Even in resisting evil and aggression we would always maintain the temper of peace and hold out the hand of friendship to those who through fear or for other reasons may be opposed to us. That is the lesson that one great leader Mahatma Gandhi taught us and imperfect as are we draw inspiration from that great teaching. Nehru has consistently as well as nuclear weapons for safeguarding peace as well as for enabling the diversion of resources in money and skills. From unproductive outlay arms to the building of a better life for the world through self help and development assistance.

Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Indian Parliament in May'1954 that the use of atomic energy for peaceful purpose is for more important for a country like India whose power resources are limited than for a country like France an industrially advanced country. We are prepared to do that provided we are assured that it is for the common good of the world and not exercised in a partial way and not dominated over by certain countries however good their intentions might be

Nehru's India was among the first to subscribe in 1936 to the nuclear Test Ban treaty . India went for peaceful nuclear energy programme and test was conducted on 18 May 1974, and India joined as the sixth country in nuclear energy power with a special commitment to atoma for peace programmes. It is significant that Bertrand Russell said in 1959 that "It would be Nehru who would lead us out of the dark night of fear into a happier day."

Chapter-5

Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress

Objective type question

Q.1 the era of Coalition governments begin in:-

- a) 1971 b) 2004 c) 1967 d) 1989

Ans. c) 1967

Q.2 The prominent leader of Syndicate Was-

- a) K.Kamrarj b) Nijalingappa c) Indira Gandhi d) Morarji

Desai

Ans. a) K.Kamrarj

Q.3 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related with the issue of -

- a) Temple politics b) Coalition
c) Defection d) None of the above

Ans. c) Defection

Q.4 The 1960s were labeled as the dangerous decade because of -

- a) Nehru Death
b) Political rivalry among congress and non-congress
c) Poverty inequalities and communal and regional divisions
d) All of above

Ans. c) Poverty inequalities and communal and regional divisions

Very short Answer type questions

Q.1 Name the features through which the explanation for Congress rural Continuity and change is provided.

Ans. The explanation for such a continuity and change is provided by the essential feature of the Party, its broad social character and its basic coalitional strategy.

Q.2 During the last 35 years what had congress party tried to show?

Ans. During the last 35 years the Congress Party had shown a led of continuity and change in its basic public policies which it has followed as a ruling party of the country.

Q.3 What is the responsibilities of a political leader in a democratic policy?

Ans. It is the responsibility of political leader in a democratic policy to diffuse the various pressures and mediate in social issues with reasonable impartiality and neutrality.

Q.4 In which period did Mrs. Indira Gandhi become the leader of new Congress?

Ans. When the Congress split of 1969 took place, and Mrs. Gandhi become the leader of the New Congress, the wide spread impression in India and elsewhere was that she was releasing the party from the pressures of the party bosses.

Q.5 Clarify “Garibi Hatao” Programme?

Ans. This political reality namely that the State Congress Parties were pocket boroughs of the rich rural gentry meant that if the “Garibi Hatao” programme had to be implemented there should be structural changes in the rural sector.

Q.6 The Union Home Ministry pointed out in 1969 that “the situation in the rural areas was quite explosive.” Clarify this statement.

Ans. The Union Home Ministry pointed out in 1969 that “the situation in the rural areas was quite explosive.” It found that it was agitation for distribution of land to the landless which had elicited the maximum response and have also had a wide geographical spread.

Q.7 Give a useful recommendation on the prevention of corruption among the politicians.

Ans. There should be a total ban on all donations by incorporated bodies to political parties and for political purposes.

Q.8 What were the factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi’s Government in the early 1970’s?

Ans. There were some factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi’s government in the early 1970s:-

- I. Challenges to Indira Gandhi’s Government as party boss.
- II. Slogan of Garibi Hatao.
- III. India Pakistan war of 1971.

Short Answer Type Questions:-

Q.1 Point out the formative phase of Nehru era.

Ans. The formative phase of Nehru era: - In the formative phase of the Nehru era, the capitalist class was important but not strong enough to build capitalism without the support of the state. The Indian state under Nehru’s leadership laid down the regulatory framework for the development of the state capitalist sector and the private corporate sector. The Indian private corporate sector could not develop without the Indian state which was the main instrument of development of infrastructure in the field of transport, communication, power and heavy industries which required a lot of capital investment, the private corporate sector did not possess the resources in the 50s and the 60s for the building of huge steel plants or machine tool factories. The Indian state intervened to create an infrastructure for capitalist development and assisted and regulated the private corporate sector to develop in fields reserved for them.

Q.2 Which programme had to be implemented to bring about structural change in rural sector under Smt. Indira Gandhi?

Ans. Mrs. Gandhi has also confronted another factor in the states. In spite of the fact that the Congress Party got a large chunk of rural votes. The state legislatures were cornered by the rich peasants. And power in the Indian states is used by the rich peasants to get concessions and financial subsidies. For the Government this political reality namely that the state congress parties were pocket boroughs of

the rich rural gentry meant that if the 'Garibi Hatao' programme had to be implemented there should be structural changes in the rural sector.

Q.3 Point out the Social Structure.

Ans. If Mrs. Gandhi wanted to give a new direction for development in India. The political role of money and the rich peasants had to be attacked. Unfortunately she did nothing in this direction.

She allowed the dual Social structure to persist. Land reforms were essential to liberate the state governments from the pressures of the rich peasants and harness the energy of the huge masses of rural people in nation building activities. The Union Home Ministry pointed out in 1969 that the situation in the rural areas was quite explosive. It found that it is agitations for distribution of land to the landless which have elicited the maximum response and have also had a wide geographical spread. Since land is unevenly distributed and since more than eight million households (In 1960-61 of the NSS data) are landless agricultural labourers this results in serious social and political tensions.

Q.4 Point out the emergence of coalition government in 1967 to 1977.

Ans. The 1967 elections witnessed the condition of politics in another form now involving the non-congress opposition parties. Opposition parties were able to defect from Congress in the Assembly elections in six states by joining an electoral coalition. But the divergent ideologies led to the crisis in government leading to the failure of coalition government.

The formation of the first Janata Party Government at the Centre (1977) was the result of an accommodative attitude of its constituent political groups. Morarji Desai headed the four-party Janata Government for about two years (1977-79) following the 1977 general election.

Q.5 How should a political party resolve its internal differences? Here are some suggestions. Think of each and list out their advantages and shortcomings.

- a) Follow the footsteps of the party president.
- b) Listen to the majority group.
- c) Secret ballot voting on every issue.
- d) Consult the senior and experienced leaders of the Party.

Ans. Advantages:

1. If we follow the footsteps of the party president the party becomes sound.
2. If we accept or follow majority view, we won't get insulted.
3. Our vote or advice is secret. When secret ballot voting on every issue.
4. We should consult the senior and experienced leaders of our Party because it gives us a good path.

Shortcomings:

1. If we do not follow the footsteps of the party leader then he does not appreciate us.
2. If we do not listen to the majority group the majority do not share with us.
3. If we do not consult the senior and experienced leaders of the party, we do not safeguard our path of goodness.

Q.6 Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.

Ans. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the Party. She claimed that her group was the real Congress because after the support of Indira Gandhi requisitioned a special meeting of the ICC but this was refused. After openly calling for a 'conscience vote' which meant that the MPs and MLAs from the Congress should be free to vote to the candidate that they want. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V.V.Giri. The Independent candidate and the defeat of Sanjeev Reddy who was the official candidate of the Congress party by November 1969, the Congress group led by the syndicate came to be referred to as the Congress (Organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists) these two parties were also described as old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatism between the pro-poor and the pro-rich.

Long Answer Type Questions:-

Q.1 Discuss in brief the challenges to Indira Gandhi as a Party boss.

Or

What were the factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the 1970's?

Ans. Challenges to Indira Gandhi as a party Boss: - when the Congress split of 1969 took place and Mrs. Gandhi became the leader of the New Congress. The widespread impression in India and elsewhere was that she was releasing the party from the pressure of the party bosses. These bosses had been functioning as the fund raising instruments of the Congress Party, and by virtue of their ability to raise funds they had managed to acquire undue importance in the decision making institutions of the party and the government. The Congress split signified that Mrs. Gandhi would go to the root of the problem and initiate structural changes to restore legitimacy to the political institution that had been vitiated by the sole of money in elections.

Mrs. Gandhi has also confronted another factor in the states. In spite of the fact that the Congress party got a large chunk of rural votes, the state legislatures were cornered by the rich peasants. And power in the Indian states is used by the rich peasants to get concessions and financial subsidies from the government. This political reality namely that the state Congress parties were pocket boroughs of the rich rural gentry meant that if the 'Garibi Hatao' programme had to be implemented, there should be structural changes in the rural sector.

Powerless with Power:-

If Mrs. Gandhi wanted to give a new direction development in India, the political role of money and the rich peasant had to be attacked. Unfortunately she did nothing in this direction.

She allowed the 'dual social structure' to persist. Land reforms were essential to liberate the state government from the pursuers of the rich peasants and harmless. The energy of the huge masses of rural people in nation building activities. The Union Home Ministry pointed out in 1969 that the situation in the rural areas was

Very short Answer type questions

Q.1 Point out the Bihar Movement.

Ans. The Landmark movement for land livelihood or economic right by women was the fore full acquisition of the 'patta' by the peasant women who had collected from in and around Bodh Gaya (Bihar). The unexpected success becomes a terrific inspiration for all united efforts by women.

Q.2 What was the allegation of the Congress during Emergency?

Ans. the Congress Party alleged that the court was a conservation in situations and it was becoming an obstacle in the way of implementing pro-door welfare programmes.

Q.3 What was the slogan of Congress in 1971 election?

Ans. In the election of 1971, Congress had given the slogan of "Garibi Hatao" (Remove poverty).

Q.4 What did U.S. act after war?

Ans. The U.S. Government stopped all aid to India after the war of East Pakistan and India.

Q.5 Why and when did students protest in Bihar?

Ans. Student come together to protest against rising prices food scarcity, unemployment and corruption in March 1974.

Q.6 Who was Charu Majumdar?

Ans. Charu Majumdar was the leader of the Naralbari uprising.

Q.7 For what purpose had human right activists criticized the government?

Ans. Human Right activists have criticized the government for constitutional norms in dealing with nanalites.

Q.8 Write any two issues on Complication between the parliament and the Judiciary.

Ans. 1. The Parliament can curtail the right to property by making an amendment.
2. The Parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge fundamentals rights for giving effect to directive principles.

Q.9 Who and when had declared the invalidity of Indira Gandhi's election?

Ans. Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court passed a judgment declaring the election of Lok Sabha of Indira Gandhi was invalid on 12th June 1975.

Q.10 Give any two controversies regarding emergency?

Ans. 1. There are differing view points about the need to declare Emergency.
2. Using the powers given by the constitutions, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Write your views on the economic context after the war between East Pakistan and India.

Ans. After the war between India and East Pakistan. The U.S. Government stopped every kind of aid to India. In this duration the international market, oil prices increased manifold. This led to an all-round increase in prices of commodities. Prices increased by 23 percent in 1937 and 30 percent in 1974. Such a high level of inflation caused much hardship to the people of India.

The rate of industrial growth was very low and unemployment was very high in the rural areas. In order to reduce expenditure the government reduced the salaries of its employees. This caused further dissatisfaction among government employees. Monsoon failed in 1972-73. This resulted in a sharp decline in agricultural productivity. Food grain output declined by 8 percent. There was a general atmosphere of dissatisfaction with the prevailing economic condition in all over India.

Q.2 What did happen by imposition of the emergency?

Ans. Once an emergency is proclaimed the federal distribution of power remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the union government secondly the government also gets the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. From the wording of the provisions of the constitution, it is clear that an emergency is seen as an extraordinary condition. In which normal democratic politics cannot function. Therefore special powers are granted to the government.

Q.3 What were the reasons which led to the mid term elections in 1980?

Ans. The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. The Janata Party Government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was 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. But the Congress party later decided to withdraw its support with the result that the Charan Singh government could remain in power for just about four months. Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980. In which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat especially in North India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory in 1971. It won 353 seats and came back to power.

At the end we reach on this conclusion that Janata Party formulated its government first time but it did not take the complete term due to the internal succession of the party leaders and members.

Q.4 The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977, the Janata Party Government. Why was it appointed and what were its findings?

Ans. **Shah Commission of Inquiry:-**

In May 1977, the Janata Party Government appointed a commission of inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority excesses and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of the Emergency proclaimed on the 25th June 1975. The commission examined various kinds of evidence and called scores of witnesses to give testimonies. These included Indira Gandhi who appeared before the commission.

Specially the commission was appointed for the purpose of presence of Indira Gandhi to ask some questions but he refused to reply of any question.

The Government of India accepted the finding observations and recommendations contained in the two interim reports and third and final reports of the Shah Commission. The reports were also tabled in the two houses of Parliament.

Q.5 In what way did the imposition of Emergency affect the party system in India? Elaborate your answer with examples.

Ans. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its Campaign was focused on the non democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jaya Prakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy. The formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-congress votes would not be divided. It was evident that the going was tough for the Congress. The 1977 election turned into a referendum on the experience of the emergency, at least in North India where the impact of the Emergency was felt most strongly. The opposition parties fought the election on the slogan of 'Save Democracy'. The people's verdict was decisively against the Emergency. The lesson was clear and has been reiterated in many state level elections. These after governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely punished by the Voters. In this sense the experience of 1975-77 ended up strengthening the foundations of democracy in India.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.1 What reasons did the Government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975?

Ans. The Constitution simply mentioned internal disturbances as the reason for declaring Emergency before 1975. Emergency was never proclaimed on this ground. We have noted that agitations were going on in many parts of the country was this reason enough for declaring Emergency. The opposition leader Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for the resignation of Indira Gandhi and organized a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila Ground on 25th June 1975. Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan declared nationwide Satyagrah for her resignation and asked the army, the Police and government employees not to obey. Illegal and immoral orders.

The response of government was to declare a state of emergency on 25th June 1975. The Government argued that in a democracy the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies. It felt that frequent recourse to agitation, protests and collective action are not good for democracy. Supporters of Indira Gandhi also held that in a democracy you can not continuously have extra. Parliamentary politics targeting to government. This leads to instability and distracts the administration from its routine task of ensuring development. All energies are diverted to maintenance of law and order. Indira Gandhi wrote in a letter to the Shah Commission that subversive forces were trying to obstruct the progressive programmes of the government and were attempting to dislodge her from power through extra constitutional means.

Ans. Sardar Sarover project is a multipurpose mega scaledam on river Narmada .

Q.6 How did BKU grow?

Ans. In Meerut of UP state around 20 thousand farmers had gathered in the month of January 1988. They were protesting against the decision of Government to increase electricity rates. These farmers Comped for about three weeks outside the district collectors office until their requirements of demands were fulfilled.

Q.7 How many percent of reservation for backward class did Mandal Commission Report implement?

Ans. Reiterating the commitment of the Government to implement the Mandal Commission recommendation of 27 percent reservation for backward Classed. The P.M. said 52 percent of the population of this country could not be chained for ever.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Point out the Farmer's Movement. India.

Ans. The Farmer's movement began in India with the permanent settlement of Bengal (1783) which introduced a new system of land revenue collection. Different clusters of villages were designated as revenue units and revenue collection rights were auctioned out to the highest bidder. These collection agents were known as the Zamindar and this system was the Zimindari system. Now land revenue had to pay in cash. The new system did not recognize crop failure as a problem, the Zamindar waited a certain amount of money in cash at the time of his choice. The zamindars also introduced their own set of officials to collect land revenue. This bureaucracy imposed additional claims on peasantry to ensure its own benefit. This led to a highly exploitative land revenue collection regime on structure in the Country. Which led to the rise of reserved peasant agitations and movements.

Q.2 What is Women's Movement? Explain briefly.

Ans. Women's has been strongly influenced by revolutions including the American and French Revolutions of the Eighteenth Century. The first groups actively organized to promote women's rights date from the period immediately following the two revolutions. In the 1970 inspired by French Revolution several women's clubs were formed in Paris and major provincial cities. Marie Guoze a feminist drew up a statement entitled declaration of the Rights of women based on the rights of man and citizen, the main constitutional document of the revolution. she was executed charged with having forgotten the virtues belong to her sex.

In the 19th century feminism became more advanced in United States. American Feminists were closely involved with groups devoted to the abolition of slavery. In 1848, women leaders met to approve a Declaration of sentiments. Modeled on the Declaration of Independence however few real going were made.

Q.3 What issues did the Dalit Panthers address?

Ans. The larger ideological agenda of the Panthers was to destroy the caste system and to build an organization of all oppressed sections like the landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers along with Dalits. Activities of Dalit Panthers mostly centered around fighting increasing atrocities on Dalits in various parts of the state. As a result of sustained agitations on the part of Dalit Panthers along with other like minded organizations over the issue of atrocities against Dalits, the

government passed a comprehensive law in 1989 that provided for rigorous punishment for such acts.

1. The movement provided a platform for Dalit educated youth to use their creativity as protest activity.
2. Dalit writers protested against the brutalities of the caste system in their numerous autobiographic and other literary works published during this period. These works portraying the life experience of the most down trodden social sections of Indian society sent shock waves in broad based and representative of different social sections and initiated contestations in the cultural realm.
3. In the Post- Emergency period Dalit Panthers got involved in electoral compromises it also underwent many splits which led to its decline.

Q.4 Would you consider the anti-arrack movement as a women's movement?

Ans. Undoubtedly the anti-arrack movement is a movement of women. Because women in Nellore come together in spontaneous local initiatives to protest against arrack and forced closure of the wine shop. The news spread fast and women of about 5000 villages got inspired and met together in meetings, passed resolutions for imposing prohibition and sent them to the District Collector. The arrack auctions in Nellore district were postponed 17 times. This movement in Nellore District slowly spread all over the state.

Women's groups working on issue of domestic violence, the custom of dowry, sexual abuse at work, and public places were active mainly among who middle class women in different parts of the country. Their work led to a realization that issues of injustice to women and of gender inequalities were complicated in nature. During the decade of the eighties women's movement focused on issues of sexual violence against women within the family and outside. These groups ran a campaign against the system of dowry and demanded personal and property laws based on the norms of gender equality.

Focus of women's movement gradually shifted from legal reforms to open social confrontations like the one we discussed above. As a result the movement made demands of equal representation to women in politics during the nineties. We know that 73rd and 74th amendment have granted reservations to women in local level political offices.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Write a descriptive note on party based movements.

Ans. **Party Based Movements:** - Popular movements may be converted in to social movements or political movements and there is often an overlap between the two. The nationalist movement, for example was mainly a political movement. The deliberation on social and economic issues in the duration of the colonial period gave rise to independent social movements like anti-caste system the Kisan Sabha and trade union movement.

Formative of Labour Organisation: - some of these movements continued in the post independence period as well. Trade union movement had a strong presence among industrial workers in major cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, and Kanpur. All major political parties established their own trade unions for mobilizing these sections of workers. Peasants in the Talangana Region of Andhra

Pradesh organized massive agitations under the early years of independence and demanded redistribution of land to cultivators, Peasants and agricultural laborers in parts of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and adjoining areas continued their agitations under the leadership of the Naxalist –Leminist workers who were known as the Naxalist. The Peasants and the workers movements mainly focused on issue of economic injustice and inequality.

Participation in Elections: - These movements did not participate in election formally and yet they retained connections with political parties. As many participants in these movements an individuals and as organizations, were actively associated with parties. These links ensured a better representations of the demands of diverse social section in party politics.

Chapter-8

Regional Aspirations

Objective type question

Q.1 The Dravidian movement led to the formulation of D.K. (later on DMK) under the leadership of -

- a) E.V.Ramaswami
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) Annaduari
- d) None of the above

Ans. a) E.V.Ramaswami

Q.2 A section of MGP desired that Goa as a Marathi speaking area should merge with-

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Manipur
- d) Goa

Ans. a) Maharashtra

Q.3 The first democratic elections to Sikkim assembly in 1974 were swept by-

- a) Sikkim Congress
- b) Indira Congress
- c) Janata Party
- d) SDF

Ans. a) Sikkim Congress

Q.4 Laldegna was the leader of -

- a) SDF
- b) MNF
- c) Naga Council
- d) AASU

Ans. b) MNF

Fill in the blanks

Q.1 Master Tara Singh was a leader of _____.

Ans. SGPC

Q.2 Nagaland state was create in _____ .

Ans. 1960

Q.3 Government of India carried out operation blue star in _____.

Ans. June 1984

Very short Answer type questions

Q.1 What was the problem of Goa?

- Ans. There was colonial rule in Goa since 16th century. The Portuguese suppressed the people of Goa in the duration of their rule . They denied them civil rights and carried out forced religious Conversions.
- Q.2 What was the desire of one section about Goa's merger with Maharashtra?
- Ans. Under the supervision of Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP) one section demanded that Goa as a Marathi speaking area should with Maharashtra.
- Q.3 Write an elementary lesson of national integration.
- Ans. The most elementary lesson is that regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.
- Q.4 In which countries the regional aspiration does prevail?
- Ans. In smaller countries like the United Kingdom these are regional aspirations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Q.5 Who was the leader of the Naga National Council?
- Ans. Angama Bapu Phizo was the leader of the Naga National Council.
- Q.6 Write about the Assam Movement?
- Ans. The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movements against outsiders. The Assamese suspected trait. There were many illegal Bengali Muslim settlers form Bangladesh. They felt that unless these foreign nationals are detected and departed they would reduce indigenous Assamese in to a minority.
- Q.7 When did first Assembly Election held in Sikkim?
- Ans. The First Democratic Election of Sikkim assembly was held in 1974 the swept by Sikkim Congress which stood for greater integration with India.
- Q.8 What was AASU?
- Ans. The AASu stands for All Assam students Union . It was not affiliated to any political party and led an anti-foreigner movement in 1979.
- Q.9 What was MNF ?
- Ans. The MNF stands for Mizo National Front. In the duration of 1966 the MNF started an arised a Campaign for independence .The Mizo National Front under the leadership of lending reached a settlement and signed an agreement with the Prime Minister of India .
- Q.10 In which period Akali Government had been dismissed?
- Ans. Akali Government had been dismissed in 1980.

Short Answer Type Questions:-

- Q.1 Write some words on regional aspirations.
- Ans. In order to autonomy 1980s may be seen as period of rising regional aspirations often outside the framework of the Indian Union. These movements frequently invalid around assertions by the people ,their representation by the government, the a collapse of the political and electoral processes. It is also not surprising that most of these struggles mere long drawn and concluded in negotiated settlements of accords between the group and the central government leading the movement for autonomy. The accords were reached after a process of dialogue that aimed to settle contentions issues within the constitutional framework. Yet the journey to the accord was always timetuous and after violent.
- Q.2 What is the view of Kashmiri about autonomy of Jammu & Kashmir under Article 370?

Ans. Most of the Kashmiri's believe that the autonomy conferred by Article 370 is not enough. A Section of Kashmiris have expressed at least three major grievances. First the promise that Accession would be referred to the people of the state after the situation created by tribal invasion was normalized has not been fulfilled. This has generalized the demand for a plebiscite. Secondly there is a feeling that the special federal status guaranteed by Article 370 has been eroded in practice. This has led to the demand for restoration of autonomy or "Greater state Autonomy". Thirdly – It is felt that democracy which is practiced in the rest of India has not been similarly institutionalized in the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

Q.3 Write a note on Goa's Liberation?

Ans. Though the British rule had gone from Indian 1947, Portugal deried to withdraw the territories of Daman, Div and Goa which were under its coloniatrute since 16th Century. In their long empire the Portuguese. People suppressed the people of Goa. They refused those Civil rights and carried out forced religious conversions. After the freedom of India the government of India tried patiently to persuade the Portuguese Government to withdraw. There was a strong and popular movement with in Goa for freedom. They were strengthened by socialist Satyagrahis form Maharashtra. at the end the Indian Government sent an army which liberated these territories in Dec.1961. After barely two days of action Goa. Dice and Daman become Union Territory.

Q.4 What was the states of Jammu and Kashmir before independence?

Ans.

1. Before 1947, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) was a princely state. Its Hindu ruler, Hari Singh, did not want to merge with India and tried to negotiate with India and Pakistan to have an independent status for his state. The Pakistan leaders thought the Kashmir region is related to Pakistan, since majority population of the state was Muslim. But this is not how the people themselves saw it they thoughts of themselves as Kashmiris above all.
2. Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir on Oct.1947. This forced the Maharaja to ask for Indian military help. India extended the military support and drove back the infiltrators form Kashmir Valley, but only after the Maharaja had signed an Instrument of Accession with the Indian Government.
3. The popular movement in the state led by Shaikh Abdullah of the National Conference wanted to get ride of the Maharaja, but was against joining Pakistan.

Q.5 What are the tow kinds of movements going on North East India?

Ans. The two kinds of Movements are going on in the North –East.

First –the armed groups are secessionists and they wait to break up the unity of the country. Such secessionist groups are supported by the neighboring countries and it is the responsibilities of the Union Government to confront the armed insurgents and secessionist in North-East.

Second- Social discontent is quite widespread in North-East and if appropriate solutions are not found alienated groups always take to armed insurgency . it has been a failure of Politics in India where small and distant states have developed a feeling of neglect because of economic under development.

Long Answer Type Question:-

Q.1 Write an essay on accommodation and national integration.

Ans. Accommodation and National Integration-Introduction-After Six decades of Independence some of the issues of National integration are not fully resolved. Regional aspirations ranging from demands of statehood and economic development to autonomy and separation keep coming up. After the period of 1980s the Indian Politics remained in the circle of those tensions and tested the capacity of democratic politics to accommodate the demands of diverse sections of the Society, we can draw the lesson from these example:-

1. **Regional aspirants are a part of democratic politics:** - The most elementary lesson is that regional first and aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. Spain faces secessionist movement from the Basqu and son does Sri Lanka form the Tamils. A large and diverse democracy such in India must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis. Nation building is an ongoing process. Expression of regional issues is not an aberration or an abnormal Phenomenon. Even in smaller countries like the United Kingdom. There are regional aspirants in Scotland, wales, and Northern Ireland.
2. **Regional aspiration through democratic negotiations:** - lesson is that the best way to respond to regional. The second aspirants is through democratic negotiation rather than through suppression. Instead of treating these as simple law an order problems the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements. This produced areconciliation which reduced the tension existing in many regions.
3. **Sharing of Power:** - The Third lesson is about like significance of power sharing. It is not sufficient to have a formal democratic structure. Besides that groups and parties form the region need to be give share in power at the state level. in the same way it is in sufficient to state that the states the regions have autonomy in their matters. The regions together form the nation.
4. **Feeling or regional discrimination:** - The fourth lesson is that regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination. Regional imbalance is a fact of India's development experience. Naturally the backward states or backward regions in some states feel that their backwardness should be addressed on priority basis and that the policies of the Indian Government have caused this imbalance. If some states remain poor and others develop rapidly, it leads to regional imbalances and inter regional migrations.
5. **The Federal System:-** The federal system adopted by India is a flexible arrangement while most of the states have equal powers there are special provisions for some states like J&K and the states in the North –East. Finally these cases make us appropriate the farsightedness of the makers of our constitutions in dealing with question of diversity. The sixth schedule of the Constitution elbows different tribes complete autonomy of

Ans. The old guard (Known as the syndicate) associated themselves with the rights forces to defeat the non-official Congress Candidate.

Q.4 Who were Young Turks?

Ans. A group of relatively Junior Congress men (Called Young Turks) attracted the leftist organizations who formed a workable coalition to defeat the official Congress nominee.

Q.5 Mention any two implications of Coalition.

Ans. The system of Coalition has contained important implication firstly coalition is formed for the sake of some reward material or psychic. Secondly a coalition implies the existence of at least two partners.

Q.6 Mention an important dimension of the disturbed situation in North-East.

Ans. An important dimension of the disturbed situation in North-East is the existence of armed group in every state who have gives and sanctuary and protection in Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Q.7 Mention about the demolition of the Babri-Mosque.

Ans. The demolition of the Babri-Mosque Dec.6, 1992 has brought in to sharp focus. The powers and role of the Central and State Government is upholding the fundamental values of the constitution.

Q.8 What does reveal Central White Paper?

Ans. The Centre's White Paper reveals the total Failure of the Rao Government . The Centre showed a lack of awareness about international reperassion of the demolition of the Babri-Mosque.

Q.9 What did industrial Policy 1991 declare?

Ans. The Industrial policy 1991 declared that FERA Companies with more than 40 percent equity hence-forth be treated at par with fully Indian owned Companies.

Q.10 When and where did the trial of strength take place?

Ans. The trial of strength took place during the elections of November 1993 in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and the union Territory of Delhi.

Short Answer Type Question:-

Q.1 What was the electoral performance of Janata Dal during ninth Lok Sabha elections?

Ans. Electoral performance :- At the era of Ninth Lok Sabha election ,the Janata Dal and the National Front Sabha election the Janata Dal and the National Front were able to a great extent to project themselves as a nation alterations. The Janata Dal won 141 seats out of 241 seats it contested. It won 17.4 percent of the popular Vote. The JD won 54 of the 69 seats in UP getting 43.83 percent of the popular vote. In Bihar it won 31 of the 37 seats for 41.38 percent of the popular vote. In Orissa out of the total 21 seats the JD won 16 seats.

Q.2 What do you know about the CPI and CPI (M)?

Ans. The Communist Party of India (CPI) is the political party of the Indian working class vanguard it's highest from Class organisation. It is usually dated from december 26, 1926. It remained effectively an illegal organisation until 1942. When the British accepted its support for the allied war effort. After 1947, there were number of changes in the party tactics and the period was marked by the

splits. The first Maoist communist party was formed on April 22, 1969. Following the CPI's 20th Congress of 1956 the CPI adopted a new Constitution at Amritsar in 1956 more suited to peaceful transition and to working within a system of representative democracy.

The CPI (M) is considered as the left faction of the communism in India. The CPI (M) was linked with China and viewed as pro-Peking while the CPI was considered as pro-Soviets.

The CPI (M)'s main support base is concentrated in West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

Q.3 Write about Coalition Politics in India.

Ans. Since 1989, again the coalition Politics remerged when the congress parliamentary Board decided not to stake its claim to form a government at the centre. Thus as a result the country witnessed the first minority Coalition government almost all the non-Congress group big and small, Rightist and leftist joined hands to back the National front led by V.P.Singh. This was the third coalition, detailed as under:

Coalition Government	Period
First Coalition Government	March 1977 to March 28, 1979
Second Coalition Government	January 14, 1980
Third Coalition Government	Dec, 2 1989-November 10, 1990
Fourth Coalition Government	November 11, 1990-July 21, 1991
Fifth Coalition Government	June 1, 1996- April 20, 1997
Sixth Coalition Government	April 20, 1997- March 19, 1998
Seventh Coalition Government	March 19, 1998-October 10, 1999
Eight Coalition Government	October 10, 1999-2004
Ninth Coalition Government	May 2004 for the 14 th Lok Sabha Election

The Ninth Congress led Coalition was formed in May 2004 for the 14th Lok Sabha elections between Congress and left front. DMK and other non-NDA parties.

Q.4 Write about Scheduled Castes Vote bank.

Ans. The Scheduled Castes were a very important social group supporting the congress during the Nehru-Indira Gandhi Era. The scheduled caste leaders were active within the congress and the scheduled caste voter solidly supported the Party. It now seems to be drifting away from the Congress. The Bahujan Samaj Party of Kanshi Ram has spread its influence gradually during the 1980s. The BSP acted as a 'Spoiler' during the elections. Though it had won a few seats only in the state assemblies and the Lok Sabha, it has taken away large chunk of the scheduled caste votes from the congress. In Uttar Pradesh the BSP and the Samajvadi party of Mulayam Singh has formed an electoral alliance for winning over the support of the votes of the scheduled Castes.

Q.5 Write about the Ram Mandir and Rath Yatra.

Ans. In the mid 1990, the BJP and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad announced their decision to go ahead with the construction of the Ram Mandir. In the meantime

L.K.Advani imported on a Rath Yatra from Somnath (Gujrat) to Ayodhya(U.P.) but V.P.Singh does not buckle under the pressure and he got arrested L.K.Advani in Bihar. Soon a delegation of BJP led by A.B.Vajpayee met the president on October 23,1990 and presented a letter withdrawing support to the V.P.Singh Government.

Long Answer Type Question:-

Q.1 Explain the salient features of Coalition.

Ans. The Salient features of the Coalition governments formed after the fourth general elections are as follows:-

The salient features of the Coalition governments formed after the fourth general elections are as follows:

1. **Unstable Coalition:-**Coalition governments were unstable governments since they had no inherent Compatibility amongst Constituent parties. They had their own internal contradictions which led to the breakup not only of various fronts but of government as well.
2. **Anti-Congressism:-**The main object of the Coalition was to dislodge the congress party and to break its monopoly . The high priest of this strategy was the late Ram Manohar Lohia. D.C Pavate rightly observes . “The Prime reason for such a coalition of opposition group was not to provide an alternative government with a purposive programme different from that of the Congress but to oust the congress from power some how or other.
3. **Lack of Polarization:** - The Coalitions were marriages of convenience. They were not formed on principles or on the basis of polarization of political forces. There were widely heterogeneous elements like the CPI and Jan Sangh. It was just for the sake of Capturing power that issues of ideological significance were either side slapped or compromised and non congress Coalition of a most heterogeneous variety came in to being . Indeed there was no sincere urge for political polarization even among the parties of the same ideology.
4. **Political Opportunities:** - The most important factor in the formation of the coalition was political opportunism. Coalition governments become a game of selfish opportunist, Power hungry and unscrupulous politician. Who had to look after nothing but their personal interests?
5. **Based on political defections:** - these coalition state proved to be dependent upon a few ‘Aya Ram’ and ‘Gaya Ram’ present in almost every Legislative Assembly. Thus defectors really become responsible for the making and unmaking of Coalition and for their failure.

Coalition government continued to be unstable. Those which were based on a pre-elected agreement among ideologically similar parties fared some what better than those formed after the election. The Orissa Coalition which was formed between two compatible rightist parties lasted throughout the period and Kerala had only two governments, both formed with ideologically compatible parties on the left. There were at least three governments in the other states. The Coalitions which were least viable were those in Bihar and

Uttar Pradesh both included such heterogeneous members. As the Jana Sangh and communist party offend. Anti Congress did not have a very cohesive effect? The common programmes which were agreed to by partners at the time of the formation of these governments were hurriedly drafted and attempted to cover all differences which later proved difficult to resolve.

Q.2 Point out any three Characteristics of globalisation?

Ans Three Characteristics of globalisation are as follow:-

1. New Entrepreneurship –Some times individuals and smaller institutions in control of a front line technology can challenge the power of global organisation by forming alliances. There grows up a new entrepreneurship around such knowledge –based industry.
2. Economic Inequalities: - The prevailing pattern of globalization has widened economic inequalities and has worsened the lot of the impoverished. It has threatened the existence of local culture.
3. Globalisation also brings new opportunities:-It widens tremendously the range of choices available to people. It breaks down such geographical barriers as town and countrywide and to metropolis and periphery to access resources and information.

Q.3 Briefly explain any two points to understand the mass production and mass consumption.

Ans. Two points to understand the mass production and mass consumption are as under:-

1. Global Infrastructure: - they are formal and informal institutional arrangements in the economic political and cultural domains that facilitate networking and flows. Their reach transcends the bounds of nation state. They facilitate the functioning of a global market. They embody codes and regulations holding transnational interaction in place. They provide the machines of global governance.
2. Reformulation of social relations: - under globalization relations between social classes are brought sharply to focus on a global scale. In the earlier phase of capitalism class relations were primarily defined within the voter of the nation .state globalization brings about a dense interaction between dominant classes and regions outstripping national leavages. It throws up new social state and faction both at the national and global levels. It reformulates inequalities and existing unevenness in economic and power relations.

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