



# **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)**

**CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION  
OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM ( THIS  
CHAPTER HAS BEEN OMITTED FROM  
THE LATEST SYALLBUS )**

**Ncret Textbook Questions With Answers**

1. Which of these statements about the 1967 elections is/are correct ?

(a) Congress won the Lok sabha elections but lost the Assembly elections in many states.

(b) Congress lost both Lok Sabha and Assembly elections.

(c ) Congress lost majority in the Lok Sabha but formed a oalition government with the support of some other parties.

(d) Congress retained power at the Centre with an increased majority.



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2. Match the following :



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3. Whom would you identify with the following slogans/phrases ?

(a) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

(b) Indira Hatao.

(c ) Garibi Hatao.



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4. 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.



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**5. State which of these were reasons for the defeat of the Congress in 1967. Give reasons for your answer.**

(a) The absence of a charismatic leader in the Congress party.

(b) Split within the Congress party.

(c ) Increased mobilisation of regional, ethnic and communal groups.

(d) Increasing unity among non - Congress parties.

(e ) Internal differences within the Congress party.



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



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7. What does the term 'syndicate' mean in the context of the Congress party of the sixties ?  
What role did the Syndicate play in the Congress party ?



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8. Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress party in 1969.



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9. Read the passage and answer the questions below :

".....Indira Gandhi changed the Congress into highly centralised and undemocratic party organisation, from the earlier federal, democratic and ideological formation that Nehru had led. .... But this .... could not have happened had not Indira Gandhi changed the entire nature of politics. This new, populist politics turned political ideology ... into a mere electoral discourse, use of various slogans not meant to be translated into government



policies. .... During its great electoral victories in early 1970s, amidst the celebration, the Congress party as a political organisation died .... " .

(a) What according to the author is the difference between the strategies of Nehru and Indira Gandhi ?

(b) Why does the author say that the Congress party 'died' in the seventies ?

(c ) In what way, did the change in the Congress party affect other political parties also ?



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## Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. .... Means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party.



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2. After the 1967 general election, the breakaway congress legislators played an important role in installing non- congress governments in three states - Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and .....



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3. .... Was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of the party's organisation.





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4. Identify the fourth president of India.



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5. Identify the freedom fighter and Congress president who was the Chief Minister of Madras also.



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6. Identify the state in which Chomu Constituency falls.



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7. Select the correct option.

Congress led by the Syndicate also known as :

(a) New Congress

(b) Old Congress

(c ) Moderates

(d) Extremists



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**8.** Select the correct option.

The programme adopted by Indira Gandhi in 1967 to regain ground for congress called

- (a) Six - Point Programme
- (b) Seven - Point Programme
- (c ) Eight - Point Programme
- (d) Ten - Point Programme



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9. Select the correct option.

The eletoral verdict of the fourth general election in 1967 also called :

(a) Political earthquake

(b) Political Tsunami

(c ) Political volcanism

(d) Political trauma



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**10.** Correct and rewrite the statement.

In the years leading up to the fourth general elections, the country witnessed major changes. Three Prime Ministers had died in quick succession, and the new Prime Minister, who was being seen as a political novice, had been in office for less than two years.



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**11. Correct and rewrite the statement.**

One of the first decisions of the Indira Gandhi government was to devalue the Indian rupee, under what was seen to be pressure from the US. Earlier one US dollar could be purchased for less than ₹ 5, after devaluation it cost more than ₹ 10.



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## 12. Correct and rewrite the statement

The DMK won power after having led a massive anti - Hindi agitation by teachers against the Centre on the issue of imposition of English as the official language.



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13. Identify the party joined by various non - Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties.





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**14.** Identify the practice for which the expression ' aya ram, gaya ram ' became popular in the political vocabulary in India.



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**15.** Identify the chief Minister of Bihar between December 1970 and June 1971.



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**16.** The results of which elections were called Political Earthquake ?



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**17.** When and where was the First non - Congress state government formed after India 's independence ?



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**18.** Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called Political Earthquake ?



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**19.** What do you mean by SVD ?



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**20.** Why were 1960s, called as the dangerous decade ?



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## Additional Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What challenges were faced by India between 1964 to 1966 during Prime ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri ?



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2. Why did senior Congress leader support Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri ?



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3. What do you mean by Grand Alliance ?



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4. Why did Indira Gandhi government devalue the Indian rupee in 1967 ? (HOTS)



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5. How did Congress face challenge of political succession second time ? (HOTS)



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6. What was the status of SVD in the new era of coalition ?



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## Additional Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. Being a popular leader of the congress what policies would you make to regain the position of the party in the country ?



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2. Why was the year 1967 considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history ? Explain.



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3. How can we see re - emergence of Indira Gandhi to power in 1971 ? (HOTS)



**View Text Solution**

4. What is meant by ' Privy Purses' ?Why did Indira Gandhi insist on abolishing them in 1970 ? (HOTS)



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5. How did the outcome of 1971 elections help in restoration of Congress ?



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6. What do you know about Karpoor Thakur and S. Nijalingappa, the former Chief Ministers of Bihar and Mysore ( Karnataka ) respectively.



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7. Write a short note on non - Congressism.



**View Text Solution**

**8. Write a short note on :**

(i) Garibi Hatao

(ii) Indira Hatao

(iii) Grand Alliance



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## **Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions**

**1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer and questions :**

"Yet the new congress had something that its big opponents lacked - it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent Political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme : Indira Hatao ( Remove Indira ). In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan : Garibi Hatao ( Remove Poverty ). She focused on the growth of the public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and

opportunity, and abolition of princely privileges. Through Garibi Hatao Indira Gandhi tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the landless labourers, Dalits and Adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth. The slogan of Garibi Hatao and the programmes that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base".

(i) Who gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao and why ?

(ii) Mention any three measures that should

be taken to remove poverty from the country.

(iii) How did Indira Gandhi project the split ?



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**2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions :**

The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party, she claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress



group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress ( Organisation ) 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 conservatives, between the pro - poor and the pro - rich.

- (i) What formalised the split of Congress ?
- (ii) Mention two groups created after the split.
- (iii) How did Indira Gandhi project the split ?



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**3. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions :**

But does it mean that the Congress system was restored ? What Indira Gandhi had done was not a revival of the old Congress party. In many ways she had re - invented the party. The party occupied a similar position in terms of its popularity as in the past. But it was a different kind of a party. It relied entirely on the popularity of the supreme leader. It had a somewhat weak organisational structure. This

Congress party now did not have many factions, thus it could not accommodate all kinds of opinions and interests. While it won elections, it depended more on some social groups : the poor, the women, Dalits, Adivasis and the minorities. This was a new Congress that had emerged. Thus Indira Gandhi restored the Congress system by changing the nature of the Congress system itself.

(i) Had Indira Gandhi revived Congress ?

(ii) How did Indira Gandhi restore the Congress system ?

(iii) Why did Congress not have all kinds of opinions and interests ?



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## Additional Questions With Answers V Map Picture Based Questions

1. Study the map of Assembly Election Results of India, 1967 and answer the following questions.



(i) Write the names of all the states where Congress got majority in 1967 assembly polls.

(ii) Name a state where Congress did not get a majority in 1967 assembly polls, but formed government with help of others.

(iii) Name a state where Congress did not form government due to problem of ' Aya Ram Gaya Ram '.



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2. Study the cartoon given below and answer the Question that follow :



(i) What is meant by ' Keep Right, No Left Turn " ?

(ii) In the cartoon what does the following stand for :

(a) LD (b) BKS (c ) SSP (d) BKD

(iii) What is a hung assembly ?



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3. Study the cartoon given below and answer the Question that follow :



- (i) Which year is being referred by cartoon ?
- (ii) Who is being commented by the phrase ' Aya Ram Gaya Ram ', and why ?
- (iii) What does the phrase stand for a political joke ?



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4. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) What does the cartoon represent ?
- (ii) Identify the lady in the cartoon and give reason for her pleasure.
- (iii) Identify the person wearing garland in winning position.
- (iv) Who is lying on the ground ?
- (v) Who is watching the person lying on the ground ?



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5. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions :



(i) What should be an appropriate slogan for the picture ?

(ii) Who gave this slogan and when ?

(iii) What did the slogan symbolise ?

(iv) What is the significance of the picture in today's scenario ?



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## Additional Questions With Answers Vi Long Answer Type Questions li

1. Which six factors contributed to the popularity of Indira Gandhi 's government in the decade of 1970s ?



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2. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to fourth general election of 1967. Assess the electoral verdict also.



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3. Describe the contribution of two active leaders of the South - (a) C. Natarajan Annadurai and (b) K. Kamaraj.



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answer I  
Very Short Answer Type Question**

1. Who represented Congress (o) and Congress (R ) after the split of Congress Party ?



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2. What is meant by term ' Congress Syndicate ?



**View Text Solution**

3. In 1966, who contested against Indira Gandhi for the post of the Prime Minister from among Congress MPs ?



**View Text Solution**

4. What was the Slogan of Indira Gandhi during the elections of 1971 ?



**View Text Solution**

5. After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri which two leaders of Congress Party contested against each other to become leader of the Congress parliamentary party ?



**View Text Solution**

6. Name the leaders who gave the following slogans.

(i) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

(ii) Garibi Hatao



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7. When no single party has won a majority of seats in the House - then different like - minded parties come together to form a majority in the House and to be able to form a government. Such a government formed by an alliance of parties is known as -

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**8.** Name the person with whom would you associate the following political parties.

(a) Congress Socialist Party .

(b) Justice Party .



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**9.** Correct and rewrite the statement.

The results of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971, were as dramatic as was the decision to hold these elections. The Congress (R ) -CPI alliance



won less seats and voted than the Congress had ever won in the first two general elections.



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## Previous Years Board Questions With Answer II Very Short Answer Type Question

1. Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections ?



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2. Which theoretical argument did Ram Manohar Lohia give in defence on non-Congressism ?



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3. Match the following meaningfully from the names in Column 'A' with the information in Column 'B' :



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## Previous Years Board Questions With Answer Iii

### Short Answer Type Question

1. Explain any two reasons for the popularity of Indira Gandhi during 1971 elections.



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2. Analyse any three factors which enhanced popularity of Indira Gandhi in the early 1970s.





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



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4. What distinguished the dominance of the Congress Party in India from the one - party dominance in other countries ? Explain.



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5. Examine the dramatic changes that took place in the party system in India during 1969 to 1977.



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6. Examine any four factors that, you think, led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi Government in the early 1970s.



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## Previous Years Board Questions With Answer Iv Long Answer Type Question

1. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions :

The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked - it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira

Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

(i) Which Congress is being referred to as 'the New Congress' ?

(ii) Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.

(iii) How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance' ?



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## Previous Years Board Questions With Answer V

### Long Answer Type Question li

1. Analyse the circumstances that favoured Indira Gandhi to become Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mention any four achievements of Indira Gandhi that made her popular as a Prime Minister.



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2. Examine the major changes that the country witnessed at the time of fourth general election in 1967.



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3. Analyse any three major factors which led the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.



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4. Examine the three main reasons responsible for the split in Congress during 1969.



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5. Describe the various aspects of the presidential elections of 1969.



**View Text Solution**

6. Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress system after the party's split in 1969.



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7. Analyse the issue 'Indira vs the Syndicate'.  
What type of challenges did the issue pose before Indira Gandhi ?



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8. Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to implement the 'Garibi Hatao' Programme.



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