

# THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER

## STUDY NOTES

### Background of Emergency

- 1970's was a period of political turmoil in India. This period witnessed tensions in relationship between the government and the judiciary.
- Ideological differences erupted within the Congress and it sharpened the division between Indira Gandhi and her opponents.

### Economic Context

- Congress gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao in 1971 elections. Due to various national and international factors, the social and economic condition in the country did not improve much after 1971-72.
- In such a context non-Congress opposition parties were able to organise popular protests effectively.

### Gujarat and Bihar Movements

- Gujarat and Bihar were Congress ruled states. Despite this fact students from both the states started agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places.
- Jai Prakash Narayan from Bihar gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres. In 1975, Jai Prakash led one of the largest march to the Parliament.

### The Naxalite Movement

- In 1967, a peasant uprising took place in Naxalbari area of Darjeeling (West Bengal) under the leadership of CPI (M), headed by Charu Majumdar.
- After sometime one branch broke off from them and was known as Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML). It was founded by Charu Majumdar.
- Government have taken stern measures in dealing with the Naxalite movement.

### Railway Strike of 1974

- A nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways was led by George Fernandes.
- Its main demand was related to bonus and service conditions.
- The government declared the strike illegal and it had to be called off after 20 days without settlement.

### Conflict with Judiciary

- 1970s witnessed a bitter relationship between legislature and judiciary.
- Constitutional Amendment and its interpretation was a pivotal point of bitter relations.
- In 1973, issue of appointment of Chief Justice of India worsened the condition.
- Highest point in controversy came when Allahabad High Court declare Indira Gandhi's election invalid.

### Declaration of Emergency

- On 12th June, 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid. This decision created a political crisis.

## **Crisis and Response**

- In response to rapid changing political situation and JP Movement, the Government of India on 25th June, 1975 recommended the imposition of emergency to President Fakrudin Ali Ahmed. The President issued the proclamation immediately.
- The emergency was proclaimed under Article 352 of the Constitution which declare a state of emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances.
- The cabinet was informed about it at a special meeting at 6 am on 26th June, 1975 after all this had taken place.

## **Consequences**

- Freedom of Press and some of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. All the ongoing protests ended, strikes were banned, opposition leaders were put in Jail.
- The Parliament also brought in many new changes to the Constitution.
- Prior approval of government was needed to publish any article or matter it is called press censorship.

## **Controversies Regarding Emergency**

- After emergency, an investigation was done by Shah Commission. It found that in some areas excess restrictions were implied during emergency.
- The government argued that in a democracy, the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies.
- The critics say that Indira Gandhi misused constitutional provision meant for saving the country to save her personal power.
- The Shah Commission estimated that nearly one lakh people were arrested under preventive detention laws.
- Apart from the arrests of political workers and the restrictions on the press, the emergency directly affected lives of common people in many cases.

## **Lessons from Emergency**

- It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- 'Internal' emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion'. Advice to the President to proclaim it must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.
- The emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.

## **Politics after Emergency**

- The experience of emergency was quite visible in 1977 Lok Sabha Elections. The people's verdict was decisively against the emergency.

## **Lok Sabha Elections, 1977**

- The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the emergency.
- For the first time since Independence, the Congress Party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections.
- The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha elections. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata Party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority.

## **Janata Government**

- After the election of 1977 there was stiff competition among three leaders for the post of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram. Finally, Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister.
- The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.
- Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat and Congress Party once again came back in power.

## Facts Related to Emergency

- By 1970s the Congress Party identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party.
- In an indirect manner the issue of welfare of the backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977.
- The issue of reservations for 'other backward classes' became very controversial in Bihar and following this, the Mandal Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government at the center.
- The non-Congress parties opposed the Congress due to personalisation of politics. The 'Marxist-Leninist' groups were strong in West-Bengal, which used arms and insurgent techniques to overthrow capitalist order to establish political system. But the state government took stringent measures to suppress them.
- The first nationwide Satyagraha was organised by Jayaprakash Narayan for Indira Gandhi's resignation. He made people aware not to obey illegal and 'immoral orders' by a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila ground on June 25, 1975, as well as Indira Gandhi's elections were also declared invalid on grounds to use government servants inter-election campaign on an election petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader.
- Railway strike of 1974 was called by 'National Coordination Committee' led by George Fernandes for pressing their demands related to bonus and service conditions.
- The government declared the strike illegal and deployed the territorial army to protect railway trades. Thus, strike was called off after twenty days without any settlement.
- Before, the declaration of emergency, many differences arose between the government and the ruling party leading to a strain between judiciary, legislature and executive on issues of intervention in constitutional provisions by government or parliament.
- It was proved in the case of Keshavanand Bharti, where the judiciary declared that parliament cannot amend in constitutional basic features in a controversial manner. It mixed up constitutional interpretations and political ideologies rapidly.
- In response to Raj Narain's petition, on 25 June 1975, the government declared emergency on recommendation of Prime Minister on a ground of threat of international disturbances, which invoked Article 352 of Constitution to bring law and order, restore efficiency and above all, implement the pro-poor welfare programme.
- The proclamation of Emergency in 1975 had far reaching consequences and affected every spheres of life such as:
  - (a) It affected civil liberties by making large-scale arrests as well as citizen's right to life and liberty were also taken away.
  - (b) It affected relationship between the executive and judiciary to bring new changes in the constitution by 42nd amendment like duration of legislatures, elections can be postponed by one year during an emergency.
  - (c) It affected Mass Media also i.e. 'Press censorship'.
- After emergency was imposed, question and debates arose either emergency was necessary or not. The government argued that opposition party must allow elected ruling party to govern according to its policies whereas critics argued that people had the right to publicly protest against the government.
- The State Commission headed by J.C. Shah, was appointed in May 1977 by Janata Party government to enquire into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of emergency.
- Shah Commission found out to be many excesses committed, maximum arrests under preventive detention law, illegal restrictions on press and verbal orders to cut electricity at 2 a.m. of all newspaper presses.
- Emergency taught many lessons firstly, to be difficult to do away with democracy, secondly, necessary the advice to proclaim emergency in writing (by president) by council of ministers, thirdly, it made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.
- As soon as the emergency was over and the Lok Sabha elections were announced in 1977 to be turned into a referendum. Hence politics after emergency was characterised by two major developments:

- (a) 1977 elections defeated Congress on people's verdict against emergency and opposition fought on the slogan 'save democracy'.
- (b) Mid-term elections 1980 were held due to Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme as well as could not bring any fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress.
- The legacy of emergency of 1975 was felt in every spheres of life and the politics which can be described as a period of constitutional and political crisis to have its origin in constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the parliament and the judiciary.

## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Find from the following which is not odd one put in the context of the proclamation of emergency.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) The call for Total Revolution | (b) The Railway strike of 1974       |
| (c) The Naxalite Movement         | (d) The Allahabad High Court Verdict |

2. In which year was internal emergency declared by Indira Gandhi?

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) 1965 | (b) 1971 | (c) 1975 | (d) 1980 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

3. In which state was Nav Nirman Movement started?

- |             |            |           |             |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Gujarat | (b) Punjab | (c) Bihar | (d) Haryana |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

4. Raj Narain was a

- |                      |                     |                      |                   |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) socialist leader | (b) congress leader | (c) communist leader | (d) none of these |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|

5. Match the following-

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| (A) J.P. Narayan     | (i) First Prime Minister belonged to non-congress  |
| (B) Morarji Desai    | (ii) Call for 'Total Revolution'                   |
| (C) Ch. Charan Singh | (iii) Remained Prime Minister for four months only |
| (D) Jagjiwan Ram     | (iv) Leader of 'Congress for Democracy'            |

Option :

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv) | (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i) |
| (c) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv) | (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i) |

6. Shah Commission was appointed to inquire

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| (a) abuse of authority during emergency | (b) domestic violence   |
| (c) child labour                        | (d) condition of dalits |

7. The "State of Emergency" was declared on

- |                    |                    |                     |                      |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 13th May, 1971 | (b) 23rd May, 1972 | (c) 25th June, 1975 | (d) 11th March, 1975 |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|

8. The Prime Minister of India during 1977-79 was

- |                   |                  |                     |                   |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Indira Gandhi | (b) Charan Singh | (c) Chandra Shekhar | (d) Morarji Desai |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|

9. The Janata Party made which election into a referendum for the Emergency?

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) 1977 | (b) 1980 | (c) 1971 | (d) 1984 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

10. Mandal Commission was set up for the issue of

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| (a) reservation of other backward classes | (b) temple conflict |
| (c) welfare of women                      | (d) child labour    |

11. The Bihar movement was led by

- |                    |                   |                   |                  |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Charu Majumdar | (b) J. P. Narayan | (c) Morarji Desai | (d) C. Natarajan |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|

12. Who left Congress party and founded Bhartiya Kranti Dal in 1967?  
 (a) Sanjay Gandhi (b) Jagjivan Ram  
 (c) Chaudhary Charan Singh (d) Morarji Desai
13. After 1977 general elections, which government came into power?  
 (a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh (b) Congress (c) Janata Party (d) Socialist Party
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ Movement in 1974 was led by  
 (a) Bihar (b) Hyderabad (c) Delhi (d) Allahabad
15. Congress was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections of  
 (a) January 1975 (b) February 1976 (c) March 1977 (d) April 1977
16. When did JP lead a peoples' march to the Parliament?  
 (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1977 (d) 1978
17. Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of Emergency.  
 (a) The call for 'Total Revolution' (b) The Railway Strike of 1974  
 (c) The Naxalite Movement (d) The Allahabad High Court Verdict
18. Through which Article of the Constitution, government declared emergency in 1975?  
 (a) Article 350 (b) Article 351 (c) Article 352 (d) Article 354
19. Railway strike of 1974 was called by \_\_\_\_\_ led by George Fernandes.  
 (a) National Coordination Committee (b) National Coordination Corporation  
 (c) National Coordination Call (d) National Coordination Association
20. Assertion: According to few of the political parties in India, the emergency was necessary to control the deteriorating condition of the country politics.  
 Reason: The Communist Party of India supported emergency due to international interference by using students as weapons for destroying democracy of the country, such bans on protest to some extent were necessary.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
21. What was the philosophy presented by Deendayal Upadhyaya called?  
 (a) Integral Humanism (b) Liberal Humanism (c) One World One Nation (d) None of these
22. The impact of the Emergency was felt most strongly in the ..... part of the country.  
 (a) northern (b) southern (c) eastern (d) western
23. What was one of the possible reasons of India's deteriorating economy during 1970s?  
 (a) People stopped paying tax  
 (b) After Indo- Pak war 1971, US stopped the economic aid to India  
 (c) Corruption  
 (d) All the above
24. The Shah Commission was headed by-  
 (a) Justice K. C Shah (b) Justice J. C Shah (c) Justice M. C Shah (d) Justice D. C Shah
25. Match the following:  
 (A) Total Revolution (i) Indira Gandhi  
 (B) Garibi Hatao (ii) Jayaprakash Narayan  
 (C) Students Protest (iii) Bihar Movement  
 (D) Railway Strike (iv) George Fernandes

**Option :**

- (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)                      (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)  
(c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)                      (d) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)

**26. When did the Students' Movements start in Gujarat?**

- (a) 1974                      (b) 1977                      (c) 1980                      (d) 1988

**27. Who succeeded Morarji Desai as a Prime Minister?**

- (a) Ram Manohar Lohia                      (b) Indira Gandhi  
(c) Chaudhary Charan Singh                      (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

**28. Assertion (A): National Emergency can be declared under the Article 352, whereby the security of India is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.**

**Reason (R): Denial of Fundamental rights and curtailment of freedom is not acceptable to the people of India.**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**29. In the elections held immediately after Emergency, the Congress could win only \_\_\_\_\_ seats in the Lok Sabha.**

- (a) 154                      (b) 156                      (c) 158                      (d) 160

**30. Who organised a nationwide Satyagraha forcing Indira Gandhi to resign?**

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee    (b) Jay Prakash Narayan    (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri    (d) None of these

**31. During emergency, the relations of government and judiciary were:**

- (a) tensed                      (b) cordial  
(c) completely hostile                      (d) there was no problem at all

**32. In 1973 the government set aside the seniority of three judges and appointed \_\_\_\_\_ as the Chief Justice of India.**

- (a) PN Bhagwati                      (b) RS Pathak                      (c) SN Ray                      (d) AN Ray

**33. Who became the Prime Minister after emergency?**

- (a) Morarji Desai                      (b) Jay Prakash Narayan                      (c) Lal Krishna Advani                      (d) None of these

**34. Identify the leader associated with Naxalite Movement.**

- (a) E.M.S. Nambodripad    (b) Charu Majumdar                      (c) A.K. Gopalan                      (d) E.K. Nayanar

**35. Who introduced the concept of 'Committed Bureaucracy and Judiciary' in India?**

- (a) Indira Gandhi                      (b) Jawaharlal Nehru                      (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri                      (d) Morarji Desai

**36. Assertion (A): In the elections of 1971, Congress had given the slogan of "Garibi Hatao" (remove poverty).**

**Reason (R): The social and economic condition in the country did not improve much after 1971-72.**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**37. In April 1974 there was a strike of railway employees which affected \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) The Indian Democracy                      (b) The Indian Economy  
(c) The Indian System                      (d) The Indian Structure

**38. India and Pakistan had war in year \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Dec 1971                      (b) Jan 1972                      (c) Nov 1971                      (d) Feb 1972

39. Why was the public opinion against the government?

- (a) Due to arrest of thousands of persons (b) The censorship of process  
(c) Referendum on the emergency (d) All the above

40. Bonus and improved conditions of services was the main demand of the \_\_\_\_\_ during the strike.

- (a) Railway men (b) Railway women (c) Railway workers (d) all of these

41. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main reason for the defeat of the Congress in the 1977's election.

- (a) Internal censorship (b) Press censorship (c) Internal emergency (d) External emergency

42. Match the following-

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| (A) A politically controversial appointment | (i) Charu Majumdar       |
| (B) Led the Railway strike in 1974          | (ii) Jayaprakash Narayan |
| (C) Declined to join Nehru's Cabinet        | (iii) George Fernandes   |
| (D) Died in police custody                  | (iv) Justice A.N. Ray    |

Option :

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii) (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)  
(c) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv) (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)

43. Assertion (A): Deen dayal Upadhyaya identified nationalism, democracy and socialism as three principal 'isms' that affected the west.

Reason (R): Among these three 'isms' nationalism was the oldest and the strongest.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

44. During emergency, all the power was concentrated with the \_\_\_\_\_ government.

- (a) State (b) Center (c) Union (d) International

45. Who led the railway strike of 1974?

- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) George Fernandes (c) Morarji Desai (d) None of these

46. Which among the following two parties known as 'Grand Alliance'?

- (a) Bhartiya Jan Sangh (b) Congress(O) (c) Swatantra Party (d) Both (a) and (c)

47. Why did mid term elections take place in 1980?

- (a) Failure of INC (b) Failure of Janta Party (c) Failure of CPI (d) None of these

48. Which among the following magazines did not accept the censorship on print media?

- (a) Seminar (b) Darpan (c) Mainstream (d) Both (a) and (c)

49. Declaration of emergency, suspended fundamental rights mentioned in-

- (a) Article 15 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 32

50. Assertion (A): Fundamental rights of the citizens were suspended till the continuance of National Emergency.

Reason (R): Due to different viewpoints of people about the imposition of Emergency, it is the most debatable and controversial topic of Indian politics.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

51. The Naxalite movement has been the most important \_\_\_\_\_ movement.  
 (a) People (b) Public (c) Peasants (d) Person
52. Naxalbari movement takes place in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) East Bengal (b) West Bengal (c) Assam (d) Delhi
53. Naxalites believe in violence and \_\_\_\_\_ war in order to achieve their aims.  
 (a) Kargil (b) Guerrilla (c) Indo-Pak (d) Both (a) and (b)
54. In 1972, Charu Majumdar died in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Police Station (b) Public Place (c) Police Custody (d) none of these
55. \_\_\_\_\_ High court marked the judgement of invalid elections.  
 (a) Delhi (b) Mumbai (c) Allahabad (d) Hyderabad
56. Who granted a stay that allowed Indira Gandhi to work as Prime Minister?  
 (a) Justice KC Shah (b) Justice Krishna Iyer  
 (c) Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha (d) Justice SB Sanyal
57. Assertion (A): The government suspended the Freedom of the Press and implemented press censorship during emergency.  
 Reason (R): Press used its freedom to provoke people to carry out unnecessary protests and demonstrations. Press was against the ruling government.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
58. On \_\_\_\_\_ the Supreme Court's vocational judge granted stay to India Gandhi.  
 (a) 24 June (b) 24 July (c) 29 August (d) 20 September
59. Who marked the judgement of invalid elections?  
 (a) Justice K.C. Shah (b) Justice M.C. Shah  
 (c) Justice Krishna Iyer (d) Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha
60. Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the resignation of the Congress in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Gujarat (b) Allahabad (c) Bihar (d) Delhi
61. Which of the following is not the part of an internal emergency in 1975?  
 (a) Fundamental rights were not suspended  
 (b) Censorship imposed on Press  
 (c) Preventive detention laws were enacted  
 (d) Strikes were banned
62. Assertion (A): Morarji Desai did not complete full term of Prime Ministership and was succeeded by Chaudhary Charan Singh.  
 Reason (R): Due to lack of a common program and a constant direction, inability to change Congress policies and splits within the party; led to mid-term elections in 1980.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.



63. The \_\_\_\_\_ party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies those pursued by Congress.

- (a) Congress itself                      (b) CPI                                      (c) BJS                                      (d) Janata Party

64. Who was first non-congress Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Choudhary Charan Singh                                      (b) Jagiwan Ram  
(c) J.C. Shah    (d) Morarji Desai

65. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



I. Choose the correct option of the following to save democracy.

- (a) At times military rule should be imposed to curb the violent crisis  
(b) By focusing more on people's fundamental rights, with the strong opposition in the parliament as well as in legislative assembly against the undemocratic practices  
(c) By giving complete power to the President of the country  
(d) All of the above

II. Military rule and democracy can't work together:

- (a) because both give unnecessary freedom to people.  
(b) because military and politicians keep on creating disputes for the nation.  
(c) because, military rule imposes such restrictions wherein people's fundamental rights are curbed.  
(d) none of the above

III. What does this picture depict?

- (a) Military rule as the only solution to the problems of the country  
(b) Democracy cannot go parallel with military rule  
(c) Politicians supporting military rule  
(d) None of the above

IV. What are the problems faced by the Democratic Government?

- (a) Corruption and inefficiency, role of antisocial elements, growing economic and social inequalities, casteism and communalism  
(b) Pressure from the non-democratic powerful nations to restrict the democratic rights of the citizens  
(c) Pressure from the communist parties within the nation to impose socialism to eradicate the differences of economic distribution  
(d) People despite of the differences, united and protesting against governments against the laws passed by them

V. India is the world's largest \_\_\_\_\_ country.

- (a) democratic (b) socialistic (c) capitalistic (d) theocratic

66. Assertion (A): Lohia's dynamic and uninhibited approach to various problems distinguished him from other political leaders.

Reason (R): Lohia's ideology was largely copied by the communist party of China. He had nothing original of himself.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

67. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



I. What does the cartoon show?

- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Sitting on dharna  
 (c) To save democracy (d) All of these

II. Which election was fought on the slogan of 'save democracy'?

- (a) 1961 (b) 1966 (c) 1971 (d) 1977

III. Which political party fought elections on the slogan of 'save democracy'?

- (a) Janata party (b) Congress (c) CPI (d) All of these

IV. What do corruption, lawlessness and violence imply in the cartoon?

- (a) High level corruption (b) Moderate level corruption  
 (c) Low level corruption (d) None of these

V. What is the base of this cartoon?

- (a) Corruption (b) Democracy (c) Violence (d) Inflation

68. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



**I. When did cartoon appear in the newspaper?**

- (a) On the day of emergency (b) After few days of emergency  
(c) Before the few days of emergency (d) After the First World War

**II. Why did cartoon appear in the newspaper?**

- (a) To capture political dominance (b) To capture political crisis  
(c) To capture political leaders (d) All of these

**III. Identify the person behind Indira Gandhi.**

- (a) Belong to Congress (b) President of party  
(c) D.K. Barooah (d) All of these

**IV. Political crisis in 1977 made the party system in India look like a \_\_\_\_\_ party system.**

- (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) multiple

**V. Emergence of non-Congress party Janata Party as an \_\_\_\_\_ for others.**

- (a) Table (b) Chair (c) Umbrella (d) none of these

69. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



**I. What situation does the picture refer to?**

- (a) Appearance of Indira Gandhi before Commission  
(b) Refused to answer any question  
(c) Both (a) & (b)  
(d) None of these

**II. Which Commission is represented into the cartoon?**

- (a) Shah Commission (b) Drafting Commission  
(c) Planning Commission (d) All of these

**III. Even general manager of \_\_\_\_\_ Power Supply Corporation received verbal orders from the officers of Lt. Governor to cut electricity to all newspaper.**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Delhi (c) Bihar (d) Gujarat

**IV. Lt. Governor of Delhi cut down the electricity to all newspaper presses at \_\_\_\_\_ A.M.**

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

**V. On \_\_\_\_\_ Lt. Governor of Delhi cut down the electricity to all newspaper presses**

- (a) 26 June 1975 (b) 28 February 1976 (c) 2 July 1977 (d) 1 July 1975

## Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (70 to 74):

Students protests in Gujarat and Bihar, both of which were Congress ruled States, had far reaching impact on the politics of the two States and national politics. In January 1974 students in Gujarat started an agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places. The students' protest was joined by major opposition parties and became widespread leading to the imposition of President's rule in the state. The opposition parties demanded fresh elections to the state legislature. Morarji Desai, a prominent leader of Congress (O), who was the main rival of Indira Gandhi when he was in the Congress, announced that he would go on an indefinite fast if fresh elections were not held in the State. Under intense pressure from students, supported by the opposition political parties, assembly elections were held in Gujarat in June 1975. The Congress was defeated in this election.

70. What was the implication of the Gujarat protest?

- (a) Imposition of President's rule (b) Re-elections in Gujarat  
(c) Students were arrested (d) Lawyers were arrested

71. When did the assembly elections in Gujarat took place after the pressure of the protests?

- (a) July 1975 (b) June 1975 (c) March 1973 (d) April 1974

72. When did the students start the protest in Gujarat?

- (a) November 1974 (b) December 1974 (c) January 1974 (d) None of these

73. Which party did Morarji Desai belong to?

- (a) Congress (b) Janata Dal (c) Bharatiya Janata Party (d) Congress (O)

74. Gujarat started an \_\_\_\_\_ against rising price of food grains, cooking oil etc.

- (a) agitation (b) protest (c) dharna (d) both (a) and (b)

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (75 to 79):

In 1967 a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hills district in West Bengal under the leadership of the local cadres of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Beginning from the Naxalbari police station, the peasant movement spread to several states of India and came to be referred broadly as the Naxalite Movement. In 1969, they broke off from the CPI (M) and a new party, Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML), was formed under the leadership of Charu Majumdar. It argued that democracy in India was a sham and decided to adopt a strategy of protracted guerrilla warfare in order to lead to a revolution. Currently, about 75 districts in nine States are affected by Naxalite violence. Most of these are very backward areas inhabited by Adivasis.

75. What was this peasant movement called later?

- (a) Maoist Movement (b) Communist Movement  
(c) Naxalite Movement (d) Green Revolution

76. How many states are currently affected by the Naxalite Movement?

- (a) Seven states (b) Nine states (c) Eleven states (d) Ten states

77. In which area peasant uprising took place in 1967?

- (a) Naxalbari police station (b) Gujarat  
(c) Haryana (d) Punjab

78. Which party was formed under the leadership of Charu Majumdar?

- (a) CPI - ML (b) Communist Regime  
(c) Socialist Party (d) Janata Dal

79. In 1967 a Peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of \_\_\_\_\_ hills.

- (a) Darjeeling (b) Shimla (c) Aravali (d) only (b)

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (80 to 84):

Normally, it should have been held more than a year earlier. But in the summer of 1975, Indira Gandhi had imposed the Emergency, Suspending Indian democracy and making fundamental rights inoperative. During the 19-months nightmare, she had postponed elections not once, but twice. And then, as abruptly and unexpectedly as she had issued the Emergency proclamation, on January 18, 1977, she announced that the Lok Sabha elections would take place in March. For this purpose, she relaxed the rules of the Emergency, lifted press censorship, permitted public meetings and released from jail tens of thousands of members of the political opposition. Some of her inveterate critics believe to this day that she opted for the elections because she believed, or was persuaded by her intelligence agencies to believe, that she would win. Even if this were so-which is doubtful because, for all her faults, she was not so naive-two major and unexpected events immediately after the announcement of the poll must have shattered any illusion.

80. When was the Lok Sabha elections date announced?

- (a) 19th January                      (b) 20th January                      (c) 18th January                      (d) None of these

81. Who persuaded Indira Gandhi to believe that she will win 1977 elections?

- (a) Her party    (b) Exit polls  
(c) Her intelligence agencies                      (d) Her self-instincts

82. When was the Emergency imposed in India?

- (a) 1974    (b) 1975    (c) 1980    (d) 1979

83. For what purpose the rules of emergency were relaxed?

- (a) In response of the public and political pressure                      (b) For the elections of 1977  
(c) To revoke emergency                      (d) All of these

84. Indira Gandhi announced that the Lok Sabha elections would take place in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) April    (b) January    (c) March    (d) May

### ANSWERS

#### Multiple Choice Questions

- |   |         |         |         |   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d)                                    | 2. (c)  | 3. (a)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (a)                                    | 6. (a)  | 7. (c)  | 8. (d)  | 9. (a)  | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b)                                   | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (c)                                   | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a)                                   | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) | 25. (b)                                   | 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a)                                   | 32. (d) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (a)                                   | 36. (b) | 37. (b) | 38. (a) | 39. (d) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (c)                                   | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (b)                                   | 46. (d) | 47. (b) | 48. (d) | 49. (b) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (c)                                   | 52. (b) | 53. (b) | 54. (c) | 55. (c)                                   | 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (a) | 59. (d) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (a)                                   | 62. (c) | 63. (d) | 64. (d) | 65. I-(b), II-(c), III-(a), IV-(a), V-(a) |         |         |         | 66. (c) |         |
| 67. I-(d), II-(d), III-(a), IV-(a), V-(b) |         |         |         | 68. I-(c), II-(b), III-(d), IV-(b), V-(c) |         |         |         |         |         |
| 69. I-(c), II-(a), III-(b), IV-(a), V-(a) |         |         |         |   |         |         |         |         |         |

#### Input Text Based MCQ's

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 70. (a) | 71. (b) | 72. (c) | 73. (d) | 74. (a) | 75. (b) | 76. (b) | 77. (a) | 78. (a) | 79. (a) |
| 80. (c) | 81. (c) | 82. (b) | 83. (b) | 84. (c) |         |         |         |         |         |