

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



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Class : 12th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 6

Chapter Name : The crisis of democratic order

Q1 State whether the following statements regarding the Emergency are correct or incorrect.

- (a) It was declared in 1975 by Indira Gandhi.
- (b) It led to the suspension of all fundamental rights.
- (c) It was proclaimed due to the deteriorating economic conditions.
- (d) Many Opposition leaders were arrested during the emergency.
- (e) CPI supported the proclamation of the Emergency

Answer.

- (a) Correct
- (b) Correct
- (c) Incorrect
- (d) Correct
- (e) Correct

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Q2 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
- (e) The findings of the Shah Commission Report

Answer. (C) The Naxalite movement

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Q3 Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Total Revolution | i. Indira Gandhi |
| (b) Garibi Hatao | ii. Jaya Prakash Narayan |
| (c) Student's Protest. | iii. Bihar Movement |
| (d) Railway Strike | iv. George Fernandes |

Answer.

a. Total Revolution	iii. Bihar Movement
b. Garibi Hatao	i. Indira Gandhi
c. Student's Protest	ii. Jaya Prakash Narayan
d. Railway Strike	iv. George Fernandes

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Q4 What were the reasons which led to the midterm elections in 1980?

Answer. The major reasons which led to the midterm elections in 1980 were :

- (a) The structural and functional faults present within the Janata party as the rise of factionalism led to the decline of party rule both under Morarji Desai and Charan Singh.
- (b) Due to the lack of consensus and the nullification of a common programme, Janata party was not able to survive.
- (c) As the ruling government party was not able to survive, due to the immediate support taken away by Congress .

These reasons led to the immediate elections in 1980, which Congress won with a sweeping majority.

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Q5 The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party Government. Why was it appointed and what were its findings?

Answer. Shah Commission was appointed by Janata party in 1977, to find out about the malpractices, excessive abuse and violations of law that happened during Emergency in the country of India. The respective Commission was chaired by 'Justice J.C. Shah' and the findings were:

- (a) Clearly against the imposition of Emergency and its consequential harms mainly on lines of being undemocratic.
- (b) The lack of accountability and transparency was also stated as the biggest constitutional failure in context of Indira's rule in India.
- (c) It stated that the male practices were performed at a colossal rate, during Emergency.
- (d) It demanded the presence of Indira Gandhi, but she never came for answering the questions.

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Q6 What reasons did the Government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975?

Answer. The government declared the emergency on these grounds:

- (a) The rising conflict between the executive, parliament and judiciary which majorly got fueled by the 'Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973'
- (b) The controversial appointment of 'Justice A.N Ray as the Chief Justice of India'.
- (c) The economic decline of the country by the rise of prices and the increasing poverty which led to the mass uproar against Congress government.
- (d) J.P. Movement or Nav Nirman movement in Bihar and Gujrat was also one of the main reasons that led to an emergency.
- (e) The influx of refugees from Bangladesh created an 'Economic crisis' in India which led to the internal disturbances and declaration of Emergency.

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Q7 The 1977 elections for the first time saw the Opposition coming into power at the Centre. What would you consider as the reasons for this development?

Answer. In 1977, opposition came to power as Janata party won the elections against Congress and other mainstream political parties. It mainly happened because :

- (a) The decline of the policies introduced by Congress on economic and political lines became redundant and allowed opposition to build the respective manifesto of the party around the anti-congress sentiment.
- (b) The imposition of Emergency allowed the non-congress parties to portray them against social movements and undemocratic in the basic nature.

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Q8 Discuss the effects of Emergency on the following aspects of our polity.

- I. Effects on civil liberties for citizens.
- II. Impact on the relationship between the Executive and Judiciary
- III. Functioning of Mass Media
- IV. Working of the Police and Bureaucracy.

Answer.

(a) Effects on civil liberties for citizens.

The emergency of 1975 affected the civil liberties of individuals in a way that they were curbed by the political institutions primarily central authority and the freedom of speech and expression was abolished by the union government.

(b) Impact on relationship between executive and judiciary.

The relationship between executive and judiciary became very controversial in terms of its unconstitutional and undemocratic nature as the hegemonization of political executive was clearly visible in the decisions and appointments of judiciary.

(c) Functioning of Mass Media.

The emergency led to the censorship and total crackdown on print and electronic media. The freedom of the press was curbed on the basis of assumption that they perpetuated communal and regional hatred.

(d) Working of the Police and Bureaucracy.

The police and the bureaucratic sector became completely centralised and resulted in a formation of steel frame system as it was complete opposite of committed bureaucracy and police.

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Q9 In what way did the imposition of Emergency affect the party system in India? Elaborate your answer with examples.

Answer. It affected the party system as:

- (a) The Emergency of 1975 changed the one party dominant system to a two party system where the Indian National Congress suffered a colossal amount of criticism by the opposition.
- (b) The rise of the Janata party , primarily because of the declining role of congress policies and its undemocratic nature helped the former party to develop their party structure as anti congress.
- (c) The party system changed as there was a rise of alternatives for individuals because of the brute impact of the Emergency.

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Q10 Read the passage and answer the questions below :

Indian democracy was never so close to a two-party system as it was during the elections. However, the next few years saw a complete change. Soon after its defeat, the Indian National Congress split into two groups The Janata Party also went through major convulsions..... David Butler, - PARTHA CHATTERJEE

- (a) What made the party system in India look like a two-party system in 1977?

- (b) Many more than two parties existed in 1977. Why then are the authors describing this period as close to a two - party system?
- (c) What caused splits in Congress and the Janata Parties?

Answer.

- (a) The emergency and its consequential harms led to the visibility of two-party system in India.
- (b) The author is defining this era as close to two-party system as the brute competition was visible amongst Congress and Janata party.
- (c) The split in both parties was majorly because of the rise of factionalism and internal conflicts.

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