

CLASS-XII (2022-23)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1
POLITICAL SCIENCE

TIME: 3 hrs.

MM: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) All questions are compulsory.
- II) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- III) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- IV) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- V) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- VI) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- VII) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section A

1. Which trade agreement promised a free trade zone for SAARC countries? [1]

a) South Asian Free Trade	b) Northwest American Free Trade
c) North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement	d) North America Free Trade Agreement
2. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by _____ lost its majority in less than 18 months. [1]

a) Morarji Desai	b) Karpoori Thakur
c) J.P. Narayan	d) Rammanohar Lohia
3. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than _____ months. [1]

a) 6 months	b) 8 months
c) 24 months	d) 18 month
4. **Assertion (A):** World Trade Organisation is an international Organisation. [1]
Reason (R): It sets the rules for global trade.

a) Both A and R are true and 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.
5. Which of the following statement support the fact that migration of people has led to the creation of international political frictions? [1]



- a) Migration is not globally permissible
- b) Migrants tend to add to the liability of the host country and are not supposed to be accepted
- c) They are always a source of economic setback
- d) Migrants do not create disparity on all fronts

6. **Assertion (A):** The Indo-Pak war of 1965 was the culmination of a series of disputes between India and Pakistan. Within the first year of independence both the countries witnessed tension over the issue of Kashmir and refugee exchange due to partition. [1]

Reason (R): In 1965 Soviet Union started developing close relations with Pakistan. Despite the efforts of Shastri, the Indian Prime Minister, the Soviet union was not convinced. Using this opportunity, on 5th August 1965 Pakistan stationed troops along the LOC.

- a) Both A and R are true and 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.

7. A landlocked country of South Asia with Maoist guerrillas: [1]

- a) Nepal
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Pakistan
- d) the Maldives

8. In which year the Akali Dal a political party in Punjab were formed? [1]

- a) 1920
- b) 1930
- c) 1978
- d) 1940

9. Which of the following places were most affected during the Anti-Sikh riots of 1984? [1]

- a) Chandigarh
- b) Kanpur
- c) Amritsar
- d) Ludhiana

10. When Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed? [1]

- a) 1973
- b) 1962
- c) 1965
- d) 1967

11. Arrange the following in chronological order- [1]

- i. 26 Allied nations fighting against the Axis Powers meet in Washington, D.C
- ii. Signing of the Atlantic Charter
- iii. 189 member countries in IMF
- iv. Lebanon crisis

- b) iv, iii, ii, i

- d) iii, iv, i, ii

a) Privatisation

b) Socialisation

d) Globalisation

13. Mention the methods of **Shock Therapy** amongst the former Second World countries. [2]

14. Describe the changes that had taken place in Indian politics between 1967 and 1975. [2]

15. Give any three arguments of some countries, which oppose the inclusion of India in UNSC as a permanent member. [2]

16. What factors led to crisis of democratic order in Indian Politics? [2]

17. Highlight the contribution made by Nehru to the foreign policy of India. [2]

18. In what ways the issue of outsiders continues to be a live issue in Assam? [2]

19. What is meant by traditional notion of external security? Describe any two components of this type of security. [4]

20. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India. [4]

21. Explain the importance and role of the concept ‘common but differentiated responsibility’ pertaining to the environment. [4]

22. Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy. [4]

23. “Globalisation has shifted power from nation states to global consumers.” Justify the statement. [4]

Section D

24. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following [4]
- Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.
 - The states where Chipko agitation had started.
 - The state which was the princely state before 1947.
 - The states where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labors.



25. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]
- Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinnah's divisive Two-Nation theory, Sardar Patel's



(i) In which form Sardar Patel is known as?

- [illegible]

a) Manipur b) Junagarh
c) Kashmir d) Hyderabad

a) Hyderabad, Manipur, Goa b) Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir

c) Goa, Puducherry and Junagarh d) Hyderabad, Junagarh, Goa

a) Changer b) Realistic
c) All of these d) Nationalist

[4]

a) Dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership

b) India's ethnic conflict

c) A display of balancing act

d) Indo-Pak negotiation

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a) Khalistani militants

b) Tamil Eelam

c) Sinhala hardliners

d) Tamil militants

(iii) Identify the external powers that helped to resolve the crisis represented in the given image.

a) Ireland and Iceland

b) Iceland and England

c) Norway and Iceland

d) India and China

(iv) What does the tiger in the given cartoon symbolise?

a) Khalistani militants

b) Tamil Eelam

c) Sinhala hardliners

d) Tamil militants

Section E

27. Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of USSR. [6]

OR

Explain any ten factors which helped the Soviet Union in becoming a superpower after the Second World War.

28. Evaluate any three major factors responsible for making the European Union a political force from economic forces. [6]

OR

Name the pillars and the objectives of the ASEAN Community.

29. Explain how a new Congress led by Indira Gandhi overcame the new challenges of the opposition unity and split in the party? [6]

OR

Highlight the main outcomes of the General Elections of 1971.

30. Coalition government is a bane or boon for democracy in India'. Explain any four arguments in support of your answer. [6]

OR

What have been the major trends in the electoral performance of the BJP since 1989?



SOLUTION

Section A

1. (a) South Asian Free Trade

Explanation: SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs.

2. (a) Morarji Desai

Explanation: The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Its critics felt that 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 Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.

3. (d) 18 month

Explanation: The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Its critics felt that the Janata Party lacked direction, leadership, and a common programme. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.

4. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

5. (b) Migrants tend to add to the liability of the host country and are not supposed to be accepted

Explanation: International law and norms make a distinction between migrants and refugees. States are generally supposed to accept refugees, but they do not have to accept migrants. States are not supposed to accept migrants as they move to countries assuring them a better life and better economic opportunities and may create challenges to the citizen of that country.

6. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

7. (a) Nepal

Explanation: Nepal is the landlocked country of South Asia with Maoist guerrillas. During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal. They believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. This led to a violent conflict between the **Maoist guerrillas** and the armed forces of the king.

8. (a) 1920

Explanation: Akali Dal was formed on 14 December 1920 as a task force of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, the Sikh religious body. The Akali Dal, which was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs, had led the movement for the formation of a 'Punjabi Suba'.



9. (b) Kanpur

Explanation: While the entire country was shocked by this development, in Delhi and in many parts of northern India violence broke out against the Sikh community. The violence against the Sikhs continued for almost a week. Hundreds of Sikhs were killed in many parts of the country. Places like Kanpur, Bokaro, Chas, and Delhi were most severely affected.

10. (a) 1973

Explanation: During the 1970s a section of Akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region. This was reflected in a resolution passed at their conference at Anandpur Sahib in 1973. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution asserted regional autonomy and wanted to redefine the center-state relationships in the country. The Resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism, but it could also be interpreted as a plea for a separate Sikh nation.

11. (c) ii, i, iv, iii

Explanation: ii. **1941** August: Signing of the Atlantic Charter

i. **1942** January: 26 Allied nations fighting against the Axis Powers meet in Washington, D.C:

iv. Lebanon crisis in **2006**

iii. 189 member countries in IMF as on 12 April **2016**

12. (d) Globalisation

Explanation: Globalisation

Section B

13. i. The newly evolved criterion required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy to root out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period.

ii. Shock therapy involved a drastic change in the external orientation.

iii. A sudden and complete switch to free trade was considered essential.

iv. It also involved openness to foreign investment, financial opening up and currency convertibility.

v. It involved the creation of a space for privatization of government-owned entities.

vi. It involved the conversion of a state-controlled economy into a market-oriented economy.

14. The following changes had taken place in Indian politics between 1967 and 1975:

i. Indira Gandhi emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity.

ii. The party competition became bitter and polarised.

iii. There was tension in the relationship between the government and the judiciary.

iv. The politics were becoming too personalised and the governmental authority was being converted into personal authority as happened during the emergency.

v. The split in the Congress sharpened the divisions between Indira Gandhi and her opponents.

15. Arguments of countries which oppose India's inclusion as a permanent member in UNSC are:

i. The conflict between India and Pakistan will make India ineffective as a permanent member.

ii. With India's inclusion in UNSC, prominent member countries like Brazil, Germany, Japan, South Africa will demand for their inclusion too.



- iii. India's involvement in wars with China and Pakistan has put up questions on India's unbiased role on international issues.
16. The factors led to crisis of democratic order in Indian politics are as:
- i. Emergence of Indira Gandhi with a lot of popularity.
 - ii. Party competitions had been created.
 - iii. Relation between the government and judiciary had become tense.
17. Jawaharlal Nehru is considered the architect of modern India. Apart from his careful handling of India's domestic situation in the years immediately after Independence, Nehru's major contribution lies in foreign policies. The contribution made by Nehru to the foreign policy of India are highlighted below:
- i. India's initiatives for non-alignment for maintenance of mutual understanding and security.
 - ii. India always maintained her dignity and image of the peace-loving country by taking initiatives to bring about equality and understanding among nations i.e. to end the Korean war in 1953, French rule in China etc.
18. The issue of outsiders continues to be a live issue in Assam and many other places in the North-East:
- i. In Tripura, the original inhabitants have been reduced to being a minority in their own land.
 - ii. The same feelings formed the hostility of the local population to Chakma refugees in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

Section C

19. Traditional notion of external security means the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The very origin of this kind of insecurity is another nation, which by threatening the military action perils the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens. The two components are :
- i. **Balance of power:** Not every country is equal in terms of power. When other countries are looked around, it can be judged easily that who is a threat for our nation in the coming future. Some nations are bigger and stronger in comparison to others. The governments have to be very careful regarding the balance of power between nations, as at some point of time in future any government can opt to be aggressive.
 - ii. **Deterrence:** It is concerned with the prevention of war. It is a strategy intended to dissuade an adversary from taking an action which is not yet started.
20. The role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India were as:
- i. He advocated and followed the policy of Non-alignment.
 - ii. His foreign policy was for preserving the hard-earned sovereignty of India and promote rapid economic development hence required help from both the blocs.
 - iii. He wants to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.
 - iv. He was against to join any alliance.
21. The developed countries of the North want to discuss environmental issues as it stands now and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South feel that ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by developed countries. So they



must take more responsibility for undoing the damage now. The developing countries are still in the process of industrialization and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions which apply to the developed countries. Thus the special need of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. This argument was accepted at Rio Summit in 1992 and is called the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’.

The most important part of the Rio Declaration says the 'States shall cooperate' in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities.

22. The major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy:
- i. Private sectors and public sectors flourished well.
 - ii. The State controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.
 - iii. The enlarged public sector provided powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital especially by way of installing systems of licenses and permits for investment.
 - iv. The state intervened into areas where the private sector made profits. The state's policy to restrict the import of goods that could be produced in the domestic market.
23. The impact of changing role of state in developing countries in the light of globalisation can be summed up as follows:
- 1. It results in an erosion of state capacity i.e, the ability of government to do what they do.
 - 2. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant down to economic and social priorities.
 - 3. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
 - 4. The old 'welfare state' is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

Section D

24.

i	Mizoram	C
ii	UP	D
iii	Haryana	B
iv	Gujrat	A

25. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinnah's divisive Two-Nation theory, Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to the political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not Succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country. However, Sardar will always remain as an astounding leader who combined himself the features of a true Nationalist, Catalyst and Realist - popularly characterized as NCR in Indian political history.

(i) **(b)** NCR

Explanation: NCR

(ii) **(c)** Kashmir

Explanation: Kashmir

(iii) **(b)** Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir

Explanation: Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir

(iv) **(c)** All of these

Explanation: All of these

26. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Study the cartoon given below carefully:



- (i) **(a)** Dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership

Explanation: Dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership

- (ii) **(c)** Sinhala hardliners

Explanation: Sinhala hardliners

- (iii) **(c)** Norway and Iceland

Explanation: Norway and Iceland

- (iv) **(d)** Tamil militants

Explanation: Tamil militants

Section E

27. Six factors which are responsible for the disintegration of USSR are as follows:

- i. The internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.
- ii. **Economic weakness:** Economic stagnation for many years led to severe the consumer items shortages and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system and to do so openly. Economic weakness occurred due to the huge military spending, maintenance of satellite states in Eastern Europe, and of maintenance of the Central Asian Republics within the USSR.
- iii. **Political Unaccountability:** The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. The Communist Party regime for around 70 years turned authoritarian which was not accountable to the people. Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralization of authority in a vast land.
- iv. The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. This led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with.

- v. **Gorbachev's reforms:** When Gorbachev became the President, he carried out reforms and loosened the system. He set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and become virtually impossible to control. There were sections of Soviet society which felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with his methods. Others, especially members of the Communist party and those who were served by the system, took exactly the opposite view. In tugs of war, Gorbachev lost support on all sides.
- vi. **Rise of nationalism:** The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics, Ukraine, Georgia etc is the most important and immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR. The national feeling was strong among the more prosperous areas in USSR and not in central Asian republics. Ordinary people didn't like to pay a big price to uplift the backward Central Asian republics.

OR

The six factors which helped the Soviet Union in becoming a superpower after the Second World War era are :

- i. East European countries came under the control of USSR.
- ii. Their political and economic systems were modeled after USSR.
- iii. USSR emerged as a leader of socialist bloc countries.
- iv. Soviet Union has a complex communication networking, vast energy resources-oil, iron and steel machinery.
- v. Production and improvement of transport sector.

28. The European Union has gradually evolved from an economic union into a political union. It has become more as a nation state. Though it does not have Constitution, it has a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other states. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and Currency.

The areas of cooperation have been expanded by the European Union by admitting new members from the former Soviet bloc. This shifting of the power of EU from economic to political force has not been easy as people were not very enthusiastic. There are also reservations about including some new countries within the European Union.

Major factor behind this is:

- i. Its aim was to make Europe politically, economically and culturally strong enough to face powers like USA, Russia.
- ii. Due to the presence of some non-permanent members of the UN Security Council, EU will be able to influence US policies.
- iii. In order to send grievances of European countries to UN, two countries i.e. Great Britain and France are members of Security Council of UNO.



OR

- a. The pillars of the ASEAN Community are the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
 - b. The objectives of the ASEAN Community were primarily to:
 - i. Accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.
 - ii. Promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nation's Charter.
 - iii. ASEAN countries have celebrated what has become known as the 'ASEAN Way', a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. The respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.
 - iv. Later on, its objectives were broadened and thus in 2003, three pillars i.e. the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community were established. The objective of ASEAN Security Community is to uphold peace so that outstanding territorial disputes are not escalated into armed confrontations.
29. The opposition unity and split in the party were challenges to the dominance of the Congress. The new Congress led by Indira Gandhi overcame these challenges in the following ways :
- i. The government made conscious efforts to project its socialist credentials
 - ii. Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform laws.
 - iii. Land ceiling legislation was taken by the government.
 - iv. In order to end her dependence on other political parties, strengthen her party's position in the Parliament, and seek a popular mandate for her programmes, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.

As a result of the above steps, the Congress (R)- CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won. Indira had overcome the challenges of the opposition unity and split in Congress. She proved that her Congress was real Congress. She restored to it the dominant position in Indian politics. The Grand Alliance of the opposition proved a grand failure.

OR

The fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in February 1971.

- i. The electoral contest appeared to be loaded against Congress (R). After all, the new Congress was just one faction of an already weak party. Everyone believed that the real organisational strength of the Congress party was under the command of Congress (O).
- ii. To make matter worse for Indira Gandhi, all the major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance. The SSP, PSP, Bhartiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal come together under this umbrella.



- iii. The ruling party had an alliance with the CPI. Yet the new Congress had something that its big opponents talked-it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance does 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 focussed on the growth of the public sector.
 - iv. 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 more seats and votes than the Congress had even won in the first four general elections. They combine won 375 seats in the Lok Sabha and had secured 48.4% votes.
30. A coalition government is often the best way cabinet of a parliamentary government. This is because it helps in reducing the dominance of a particular party within that coalition. The coalition government is a boon because:
- i. **Participation of regional parties at national level** State level parties has played a crucial role in the country's politics for the last twenty years. Therefore the differences between state-level parties and central parties are decreasing day-by-day.
 - ii. **The Spirit of adaptation** Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological distinctions to power-sharing agreements. We can see that in the government of NDA, most of the parties did not agree with the Hindutva ideology of BJP. However, they still allied with BJP to form a government for a full term completion in office.
 - iii. **Inclined towards one consensus** Various radical parties opposed the new economic policies, however, some parties came to support the new economic policies because they believed that these policies would lead the country towards economic prosperity and raise its status all over the world.
 - iv. **Peaceful change of government** Another crucial advantage of the coalition government is that it always allows the peaceful change of governance. The existence of many major and influential political parties indicates that the others wait for their turn to be voted and to come into governance and not to imply with other illegal and immoral means of gaining political power.
- The coalition government is a bane for democracy in India because of the following four reasons :
- i. **Unstable government:** The coalition government has had its own interest and they fight for their own self-interest. This leads to the breakup of not only of various fronts but of the government as well.
 - ii. **Political opportunism:** Government which is formed on the basis of coalition becomes selfish and opportunists who are power hungry and unscrupulous politicians who emphasize on their self-interest and their basic needs only.
 - iii. **Lack of polarisation:** The coalition governments are formed not on the basis of polarisation of political forces, but for the sake of capturing the power and vested interest. There has been no sincere urge of development among the parties of the same ideology for political polarisation.
 - iv. **Divide and Rule:** Coalition government has given rise to political and financial corruption in India. It can also lead to caste and gender- biased politics and



political decisions. It makes Indian politics weak and unstable. We see a party getting elected for two consecutive terms in office very rarely, which shows how much political instability is applicable and prevailing in India.

OR

Electoral Performance of B.J.P. since 1989:

- i. The United Front was similar to the National Front of 1989 for it included Janata Dal and several regional parties. This time the BJP did not support the government. The United Front government was supported by the Congress. This shows how unstable the political equations were. In 1989, both Left and BJP supported the National Front Government because they wanted to keep the Congress out of power.
- ii. In 1996, the Left continued to support the non-Congress government but this time Congress, supported it, as both the Congress and the Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power.
- iii. They did not succeed for long, as the BJP continued to consolidate its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996. It emerged as the largest party in the 1996 election and was invited to form the government. But most other parties were opposed to its policies and therefore, the BJP government could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- iv. It finally came to power by leading a coalition government from May 1998 to June 1999 and was re-elected in October 1999. Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister during both these NDA governments and his government formed in 1999 completed its full term.

