

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1
SUBJECT- POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS XII (2023-24)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1. Arrange the following in chronological order- **[1]**
 - i. 189 member countries in IMF
 - ii. Meeting in Washington, D.C. between 26 Allied nations fighting the Axis Powers
 - iii. Tehran Conference Declaration of the Three Powers (US, Britain and Soviet Union)
 - iv. US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter

a) iv, iii, ii, i	b) iii, ii, i, iv
c) i, iv, iii, ii	d) iv, ii, iii, i
2. Tribal population of Orissa fears displacement because of the setting up of industries and extraction of **[1]**

a) Uranium	b) Magnesium
c) Iron ore	d) Copper
3. The First General Elections in India were held in the year: **[1]**



a) 1951

b) 1952

c) 1954

d) 1953

4. A section of big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called _____. [1]

a) Bombay plan

b) Constituent assembly

c) Drafting committee

d) Planning commission

5. Match List I with List II regarding globalization in ancient times and the modern era. [1]

List-1	List-2
(a) Writing books and visiting countries physically	(i) MNCs investing in various industrial and infrastructure projects
(b) Humans and animals transport commodities	(ii) Pandemic
(c) Foreign invaders stayed and built monuments	(iii) Connecting through telecommunication and Social Media
(d) Epidemic	(iv) Cargo, ships and trains

a) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

b) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

c) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

d) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

6. **Assertion (A):** The partition of India was the outcome of the two-nation theory. **Reason (R):** Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion. [1]

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. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in: [1]

a) 1956

b) 1965

c) 1954

d) 1955

8. When was the Socialist Party formed in India? [1]

a) 1948

b) 1960

- c) 1955 d) 1952
9. Shimla agreement was signed between _____. [1]
- a) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Zhou Enlai b) None of these
- c) V.P. Mandal and Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman d) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
10. **Assertion (A):** Joseph Stalin period saw the rapid industrialisation of USSR. [1]
Reason (R): His period was known as the Great Terror of 1930's.
- 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.
11. Which of the following states has faced a movement against outsiders? [1]
- a) Assam b) Tripura
- c) Sikkim d) Mizoram
12. Which of the following factors has not contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy? [1]
- a) Pakistan's clergy and landowning aristocracy b) Lack of genuine international support
- c) The social dominance of the military d) The interference of China in the internal politics of Pakistan

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. Rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments. [2]
14. Why is National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III called a **Surplus Majority Coalition**? Explain. [2]
15. What is meant by environment? Suggest any two steps for the environmental improvement. [2]
16. Analyse any two reasons for the split of the Congress Party in 1969. [2]



17. Why did Nehru regard the conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence? State any two reasons. With examples to support your reading. [2]
18. Describe the factors which were responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967. [2]

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy? What are its advantages? [4]
20. As decided by the member states in 2005 highlights any four steps to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. [4]
21. Explain the importance and role of concept common but differentiated pertaining to environment. [4]

OR

Explain India's stand on environmental issues.

22. What is Globalisation? Explain reasons due to which globalisation is resisted. [4]

OR

Analyse any two demerits of globalization.

23. Why did the movement for secession in the Mizo hills area gain popular support? How was the problem resolved? [4]

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Protests began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province, which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Vishalandhra movement (as the movement for a separate Andhra was called) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra province. The movement gathered momentum as a result of the Central government's vacillation. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.

- (i) Name the first Indian states to be created on the basis of language?

a) Nagaland

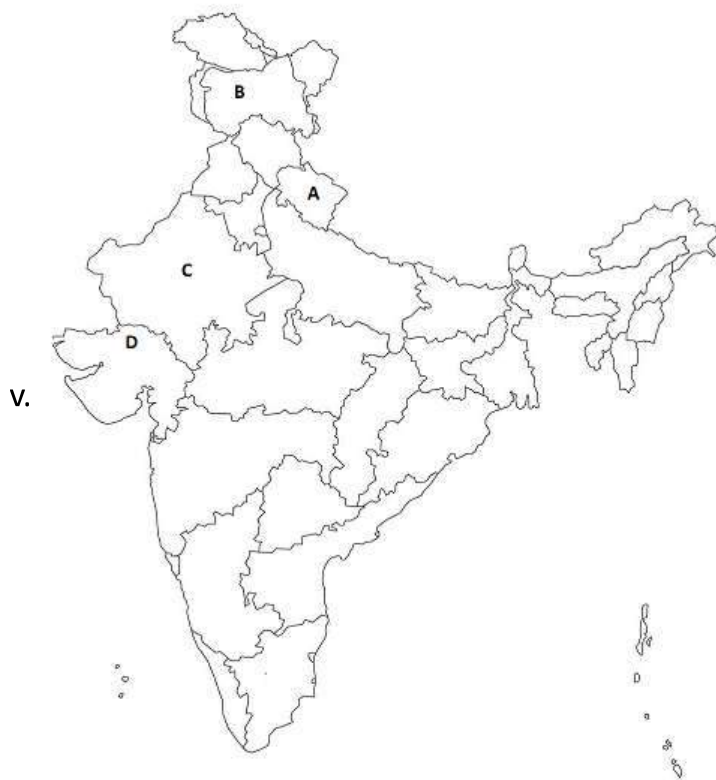
b) Gujarat



- c) Andhra Pradesh d) Punjab
- (ii) How many days Potti Sriramalu went on the fast?
- a) 56 b) 70
- c) 66 d) 68
- (iii) When the central government appoints the state reorganization commission?
- a) 1950 b) 1947
- c) 1953 d) 1952
- (iv) Which of the following was not a part of the old Madras province?
- a) Andhra Pradesh b) Goa
- c) Kerala d) Karnataka

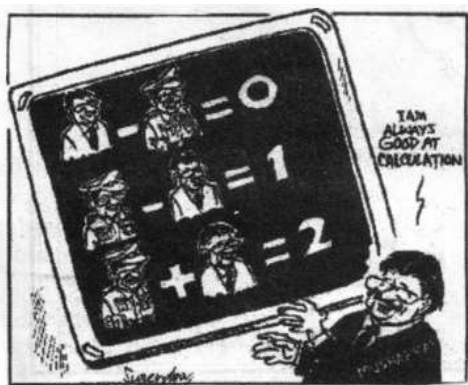
25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned 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.





26. Study the picture n below and answer the questions that follow:

[4]



Questions

- What does the cartoon represent?
- What does the equations speak about?
- "I m always good at calculations". What does this represent?
- Write a note on the role of the military in Pakistan's politics.

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

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

[6]

OR

What was Soviet system? Assess any four features of Soviet system.

28. What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centre of power? [6]

OR

Describe steps taken by China to grow its economy.

29. State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989. What different configurations of political parties these differences lead to? [6]

OR

Highlight any three issues of consensus to show that in the midst of severe competitions and conflicts, a consensus has appeared among most political parties.

30. How did the Party System in India change dramatically between the elections of 1977 and 1980? Explain. [6]

OR

What is Naxalite movement? Evaluate its role in Indian politics.



Solutions

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1.

(d) iv, ii, iii, i

Explanation: iv. US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter: **1941** August.

ii. Meeting in Washington, D.C. between 26 Allied nations fighting the Axis Powers: **1942** January.

iii. Tehran Conference Declaration of the Three Powers (US, Britain and Soviet Union): **1943** December.

i. 189 member countries in IMF: 12 April **2016**

2.

(c) Iron ore

Explanation: Iron ore

3.

(b) 1952

Explanation: The first general elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952. This election is referred to as the **1952 election** since most parts of the country voted in January 1952.

4. **(a)** Bombay plan

Explanation: Bombay plan

5.

(d) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

Explanation: (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

6.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

7.

(d) 1955

Explanation: 1955

8. **(a)** 1948

Explanation: 1948

9.

(d) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Explanation: Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

10.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.



11. (a) Assam

Explanation: The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of movements against 'outsiders'. In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU), a students' group not affiliated to any party, led an anti-foreigner movement. The movement demanded outsiders who had entered the state after 1951 should be sent back.

12.

(d) The interference of China in the internal politics of Pakistan

Explanation: There were several factors that led to the failure of Pakistan in building a stable democracy including the social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy along with the lack of genuine international support. However, China-Pakistan friendship is a very recent turn of events. Hence it cannot be the factor.

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu and so on. It is correct to say that rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. For example, due to global warming, a sea-level rise of 1.5 - 2.0 meters would flood 20% of Bangladesh, inundate most of the Maldives and threaten nearly half of the population of Thailand. Since these problems are global in nature, international cooperation is vital, even though it is difficult to achieve.

14. The NDA-III coalition is a coalition of BJP with other regional parties in which the BJP has an absolute majority on its own. The support of other parties is additional. Hence it is called a 'surplus majority coalition'.

15. Environment refers to the surroundings of a region which can be improved by taking the following steps:

1. Eco-friendly industries should be set up as well as industries adherent should be disposed of with scientific methods and by treating wastewater through primary, secondary and tertiary treatment. Industries should be established at far away places from populous/residential areas.
2. By planting green belts in and around industries for promoting ecological balance and holding afforestation drives. More focus should be on afforestation i.e. planting more trees to maintain ecological balance, prevent soil erosion and enhance water cycle also.

16. i. Differences between Indira and the Syndicate

ii. Nomination of N. Sanjeev Reddy as official candidate for the post of President of India in 1969, which was against the wishes of Indira Gandhi.

iii. Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not welcomed by the old Congress leaders.

17. Nehru regarded the conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence because it sets a country free to pursue its national interest.

The reasons for this statement are as mentioned below:



- i. After World War II, there were two blocs led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact have come into existence. Countries that had joined these alliances were unable to go against either the United States or the Soviet Union or other alliance members. The alliances' clauses were binding on them.
- ii. India did not join any group or alliance. So India could follow an independent policy. For example, when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue in 1956, India led the world protest against this neocolonial invasion.

18. The factors responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India are-

- i. It had inherited the legacy of a national movement.
- ii. Congress was the only party to have an organisation spread all over the country.
- iii. The party had Jawaharlal Nehru the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics. He led the Congress campaign and toured through the country.
- iv. Congress was all inclusive- a social and ideological coalition and had transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition, which accommodated the revolutionary as well as the pacifist.

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. Alliance building is the fourth element of traditional security policy. An association or an alliance is a partnership of states which coordinate with each other to deter and defend against military attack. Advantages of alliance building as a component or traditional security policy are:

- i. Most alliances are made in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification who makes the threat.
- ii. Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.
- iii. Alliances are formed based on national interest and can change when national interests change.

20. The following steps were proposed to make the UN more relevant in the changing scenario:

- i. Creation of a Peacebuilding Commission.
- ii. UN as an international community will accept its responsibility in case of failure of National Government to save their citizens from atrocities.
- iii. Establishment of a Human Rights Council. (operation since 19th June, 2006)
- iv. Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
- v. Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
- vi. Agreement regarding dissolving the trusteeship council.
- vii. Democracy fund will be created.

21. Compromise and Accommodation are the two essential policies to Save Planet Earth by the states but the states from the North and the South have different notions towards environmental issues:



- i. The Northern States are concerned with Ozone depletion and global warming, whereas Southern States want to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.
- ii. The developed countries of the North want to discuss the environmental issues as it stands now and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.
- iii. The developing countries of the South feel that much of the ecological degradation is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries. If they have caused more degradation, they are supposed to take more responsibility for undoing the damage now.
- iv. Moreover, the developing countries are in the process of industrialization and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions, which apply to the developed countries through various conventions like Kyoto Protocol etc.
- v. The special needs 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 in the Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is called the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities".

OR

The following points highlight India's stand on environmental issues :

- i. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.
 - ii. At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world. India believes in the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and therefore is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rest with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.
 - iii. A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997.
 - iv. India's international negotiation position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in UNFCCC.
 - v. India wants that SAARC countries should adopt a common position of major global environmental issues, so that region voice carries greater weight.
 - vi. Some of the steps taken by the Indian Government for emission control are National Auto-fuel Policy, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and Electricity Act of 2003 which encourages the use of renewable energy.
 - vii. The initiatives of importing natural gas and the adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts.
 - viii. Indian Government is keen to launch the National Mission on Biodiesel using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-2012.
22. Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.



The reasons due to which globalisation is resisted are :

- i. Leftist parties argue that contemporary globalisation represents global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. There have been left-wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.
- ii. The weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- iii. Rightist parties expressed anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects.
- iv. The cultural globalisation would harm age old values of people while harming their traditional culture.
- v. Trade Unions of the industrial workforce, as well as those representing farmer interests, have organised protests against the entry of multi-nationals.
- vi. Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. This has taken the form of Objecting to various cultural influences – ranging from the availability of foreign TV channels provided by cable networks, the celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.

OR

Demerits of globalisation:

- i. **Political consequences:** It has affected the traditional conceptions of state sovereignty. The old Welfare State is now giving way to a minimalist state. The increased role of MNCs leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take their decisions on their own.
 - ii. **Economic consequences:** It benefits only a small section of society. It has led to forced globalisation leading to economic ruin for the weaker countries. Many call it re-colonisation of the world.
23. i. In 1959 a great famine struck in Mizo hills. Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and, therefore, did not belong to the Indian Union. The movement for succession gained popular support only after the Assam Government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills. The Mizo's anger led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga.
- ii. After a long struggle, a peace agreement, signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga. As per this accord, Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood with special powers and MNF agreed to give up the secessionist struggle. This accord proved a turning point in the history of Mizoram. Today, Mizoram is one of the most peaceful places in the region and has taken big strides in literacy and development.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Protests began in the



Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province, which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Vishalandhra movement (as the movement for a separate Andhra was called) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra province. The movement gathered momentum as a result of the Central government's vacillation. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.

(i) **(c)** Andhra Pradesh

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh

(ii) **(a)** 56

Explanation: 56

(iii) **(c)** 1953

Explanation: 1953

(iv) **(b)** Goa

Explanation: Goa

25.	i	Gujarat	D
	ii	Uttarakhand	A
	iii	Jammu And Kashmir	B
	iv	Rajasthan	C

26. i. Dual role of Pakistan's ruler Pervez Musharraf as the president and as army General.
 ii. These equations speak about dominance of one person militarily more rather than only president.
 iii. It shows the nation that Musharraf wants to command the country militarily and administratively both to strengthen his power because president's survival is not easy without military support.
 iv. The military holds a significant place in the history of Pakistan, as the Pakistani Armed Forces have played, and continue to play, a significant role in the Pakistani establishment and shaping of the country. Although Pakistan was founded as a democracy after its independence from the British Raj, the military has remained one of the country's most powerful institutions and has on occasion overthrown democratically elected civilian governments on the basis of self-assessed mismanagement and corruption. Almost none of the four military coups had a justified motive. Successive governments have made sure that the military was consulted before they took key decisions, especially when those decisions related to the Kashmir conflict and foreign policy.

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)



27. 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.
 - vi. USSR's domestic consumer industry produced everything from Pins to Cars.
 - vii. Ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.
 - viii. Government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, children and other welfare schemes.
 - ix. No unemployment.
 - x. State ownership over land and productive assets.

OR

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was introduced after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. It was based on the ideals of socialism, as opposed to capitalism, and the need for an egalitarian society. The economy was planned and controlled by the state. Its four features can be summed up in the following ways:

- i. The Soviet system ensured a minimum standard of living for its citizens, and the government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.
 - ii. There was no unemployment in the Soviet system.
 - iii. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership
 - iv. Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.
28. Following are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union:
- i. European Union is a very strong regional organisation of European countries whereas SAARC is a South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation.
 - ii. European Union was established on 7th February 1992 under the Treaty of Maastricht whereas SAARC was formally inaugurated in December 1998.
 - iii. European Union consists of 27 members whereas SAARC consists of 8 members.
 - iv. European Union is a very powerful economic and political regional organisation. But SAARC's main objective is to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development.
 - v. European Union has become a supranational organisation. European Union has its own parliament, own flag, anthem and own currency. But SAARC has no parliament, flag, anthem and currency.
 - vi. The European Union has great military influence. The European Union combined armed forces are the second largest in the world but SAARC has no military influence.

OR



The steps were taken by China to grow its economy were as:

- i. The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
 - ii. Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisations'(agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.
 - iii. By 1978, the then-leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China.
 - iv. The policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.
 - v. Privatisation of agriculture led to a remarkable rise in agricultural production and rural incomes.
 - vi. High personal savings in the rural economy lead to an exponential growth in rural industry.
 - vii. The new trading laws and the creation of Special Economic Zones led to a phenomenal rise in foreign trade.
29. a. In the decade of eighties, the country witnessed main developments which had a long-lasting impact on politics:
- i. Rise of Other Backward Classes as a political force.
 - ii. Decision of the National Front government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and subsequent stir.
 - iii. Rise of politics based on religious identity and debate about secularism and democracy.
 - iv. Babri Masjid's demolition.
 - v. Anti-Muslim riots in Gujarat.
 - vi. Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
 - vii. End of Congress dominance and beginning of an era of coalition politics.
- b. These issues led to different configurations of political parties as mentioned below :
- i. The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward castes. Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertions as well. All political parties began to support reservation of seats for the backward classes in education and employment.
 - ii. This gave rise to an era of coalition politics. Coalition governments were formed i.e., National Front in 1989, the United Front in 1996 and 1997, the NDA in 1997, BJP led coalition in 1998, NDA in 1999 and the UPA in 2004 and 2009.

OR

The period after 1989 is seen as a period of decline of Congress and the rise of BJP. Despite severe competition and many conflicts, a broad consensus on many crucial issues appears to have emerged among most parties. These were:

- i. **Agreement on new economic policies:** Most parties were in support of the new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to



prosperity and status of economic power in the world.

- ii. **Acceptance of Political and Social Claims of the Backward Castes:** Political parties had recognized that the social and political claims of the Backward Castes need to be accepted and support reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment. Because of that, all political parties now support the reservation of seats for the 'backward classes' in education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.
- iii. **Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country:** State-level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics. The distinction between regional parties and national parties is becoming less important. Regional parties are sharing power at the national level and have been playing a central role in the politics of the country for the last 20 years.

30. Lok Sabha Elections, 1977:

- i. In January 1977, after eighteen months of Emergency, the government decided to hold elections. Accordingly, all the leaders and activists were released from jails. Elections were held in March 1977. This left the opposition with very little time, but political developments took place very rapidly. The major opposition parties had already been coming closer in the pre-Emergency period. Now they came together on the eve of the elections and formed a new party, known as the Janata Party. The new party accepted the leadership of Jayprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who were opposed to the Emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram.
- ii. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of the restoration of democracy. The formation of Janata Party also ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided. It was evident that the going was tough for the Congress.

OR

In 1967, a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hill district in West Bengal under the leadership of the local cadres of the Communist party of India. The Naxalites were the Marxist-Leninist agricultural workers of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and adjoining areas which organised massive agitations against economic injustice and inequality and demanded redistribution of land to cultivators. Role in Indian Politics:

- 1. Naxalite did not participate in the elections formally but these were actively associated with parties.



2. Naxalites ensured a better representation of the demands of deprived social sections in party politics.
3. These movements are trained associations or relations along with the political parties either as an individual or as an organisation.