

**CBSE – Class XII
All India
Political Science
Board Paper – 2016**

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Questions number **1-5** are of **one mark** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
 3. Questions number **6-10** are of **two marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
 4. Questions number **11-16** are of **four marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 5. Questions number **17-21** are of **five marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
 6. Question number **21** is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
 7. Questions number **22-27** are of **six marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
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1. Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the markers of the soviet system? [1]
 - (a) Abolition of private property
 - (b) Society based on the principle of equality
 - (c) No opposition party to be allowed
 - (d) No state control over economy
2. What does the logo on the ASEAN flag symbolize? [1]
3. Why is it said that history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggles? [1]
4. During Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the U.S.? [1]
5. How did the farmers associated with Bharatiya Kisan Union differ from the most other farmers in India? [1]
6. What constrained the Super Powers to go for a full-fledged war inspite of having nuclear weapons? [2]
7. Assess the role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad towards maintaining communal harmony in India. [2]

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8. Match the following in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful way: [2]

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Head of the Commission of Enquiry	a) Chowdhary Charan Singh
(ii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969	b) Jagjiwan Ram
(iii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977 - 79	c) J.C. Shah
(iv) Union Minister of India from 1952 - 1977	d) Morarji Desai

9. What was 'Operation Blue Star'? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community? [2]
10. Why and how did the Mizo Movement for succession gain popular support? [2]
11. Describe India - China relations from 1947 to 1962. [4]
12. What is Human Rights Watch? Describe its main contribution to the field of human right. [4]
13. What was the 'Earth Summit'? How far did the summit prove to be useful? Explain. [4]
14. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India. [4]
15. Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy. [4]
16. Examine the conditions responsible for the growth of Naxalite Movement in India. Suggest ways and means to crush it. [4]

17. The value of the ruble declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and the government started to import food. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. [5]

- i) What is meant by subsidy?
- ii) How did the disintegration of collective farm system lead to the loss of food security?
- iii) This passage is associated to which country? Why did the government start importing food?

18. Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. States continue to be important.

Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. [5]

Read the passage given above carefully and answer the following questions:

- i) What are the two most essential functions of the state?
- ii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?
- iii) Justify with the help of an example that globalisation gives a boost to the state capacity.

19. Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries. Initially, the government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-Chinese activities to take place from within India. [5]

Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:

- i) What is meant by 'historical buffer'?
- ii) Why didn't Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?
- iii) How far was it justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?

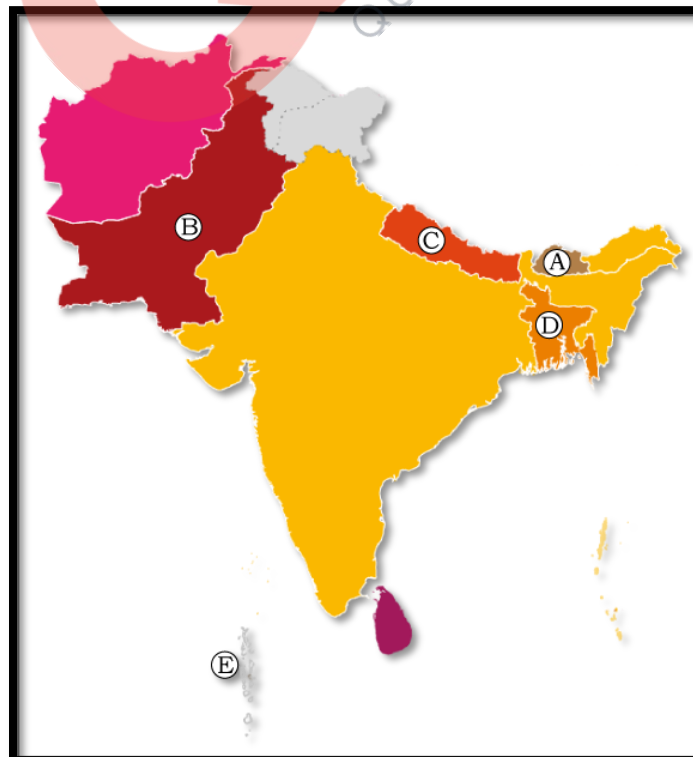
20.



Study the above cartoon carefully and answer the following questions: [5]

- 1) Who was head of the Government formed by the National Front in 1989?
- 2) Why was the government formed by him called a puppet government?
- 3) Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to?

21. In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as (A), (B), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format: [5]



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SR. No. of the Information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country

Information used

(i) to (v)

- (i) The country has experienced civilian as well as military rule both.
- (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- (iii) This country is still a monarchy.
- (iv) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multiparty system in June 2005.
- (v) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar'.

22. How did the Soviet Union suddenly disintegrate? Explain any six reasons. [6]

OR

Why was the end of the Second World War considered to be the beginning of Cold War? Explain.

23. 'Resistance is the only option available to overcome the hegemony'. Justify the statement by comparing it to other antihegemony strategies. [6]

OR

Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.

24. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies? [6]

OR

Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

25. Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947. [6]

OR

Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.

26. Examine the major changes that the country witnessed at the time of fourth general election in 1967. [6]

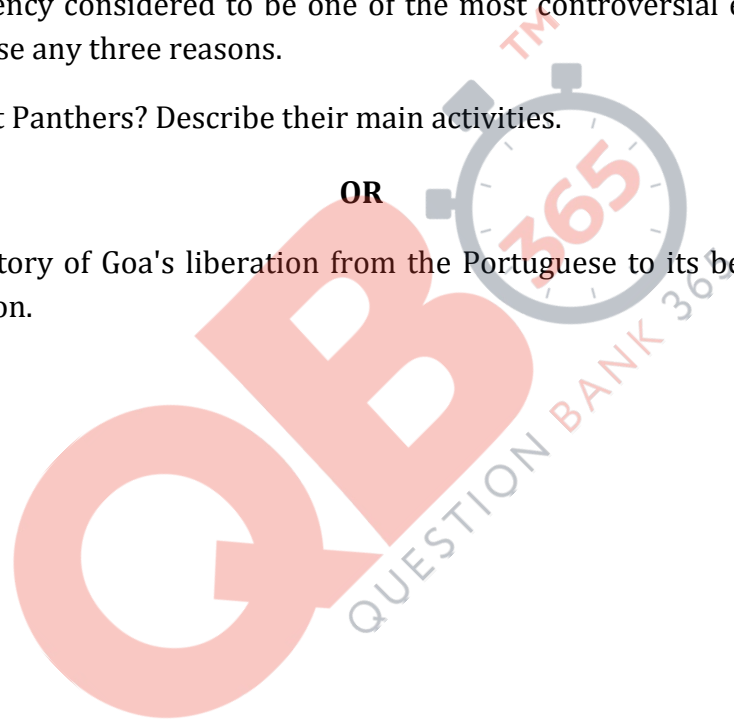
OR

Why is emergency considered to be one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics? Analyse any three reasons.

27. Who were Dalit Panthers? Describe their main activities. [6]

OR

Describe the story of Goa's liberation from the Portuguese to its becoming a state of the Indian Union.



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1. D – No state control over economy
2. The ASEAN logo consists of ten stalks of paddy (rice) which represent the ten southeast Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The circle around the stalks represents the unity of ASEAN. The colours in the logo—blue represents peace and stability, red depicts courage and dynamism, white stands for purity and yellow for prosperity.
3. The history of petroleum is also known as the history of war and struggles because of the importance of oil and wealth attached to it which led to various political struggles.
4. During the Nehru Era, some political parties and groups believed that India should be friendlier with the bloc led by the US because the bloc claimed to be pro-democracy. This included leaders such as Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar.
5. Farmers associated with the Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) were active in the prosperous states of the country. Unlike most Indian farmers who engage in agriculture for subsistence, members of BKU grew cash crops for the market.
6. Both superpowers were aware of their nuclear power; however, they believed in the logic of deterrence. This means that both sides have a capacity to retaliate against each other, and each side has the capacity to ruin the other to such an extent that no country can initiate a war. Thus, this deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers.
7. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad played a pivotal role towards maintaining communal harmony in India. He was the proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity and was opposed to partition of the country.

8.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Head of the Commission of Enquiry	(c) J. C. Shah
(ii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969	(d) Morarji Desai
(iii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979	(a) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(iv) Union Minister of India from 1952 to 1977	(b) Jagjiwan Ram

9. In June 1984, the Indian government under the leadership of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi carried out the operation with code name 'Operation Blue Star'. This operation was carried out to flush out the militants who had entered the holy Golden Temple. This operation resulted in the damaging of the historic temple. It also hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community because a large proportion of Sikhs in India and abroad saw the military operation as an attack on their faith giving further impetus to military and extremist groups.

10. After India attained independence, the Mizo Hills area was made an autonomous district within Assam. Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India, and therefore, they did not belong to the Indian Union. However, the movement for secession got popular support after the Assam government failed to respond properly to the great famine of 1959 in the Mizo Hills.

11. The neighbours India and China are the largest Asian countries and the most populous countries. Both countries extend influence and control on the periphery of their borders. However, their regions never overlapped. Thus, their influence on each other was minimal.

After India's independence from British rule, it was believed that both nations (India-China) would come together to develop Asia. This belief briefly made the slogan 'Hindi-Chini bhai bhai' popular. However, soon both states were involved in differences arising from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino-Indian border. Both nations were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai region of Ladakh.

This further increased the tension between the two countries and the peaceful negotiations failed. Diplomatic relations between India and China were downgraded until 1976.

After the Cold War came to an end, significant changes have taken place in the relation between the countries. Both governments aim to curb conflict and maintain peace and tranquillity on the border. They have also signed agreements on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology and opened border posts for trade.

- 12.** Human Rights Watch, an international non-governmental organisation, is involved in research and advocacy on human rights.

Its main contribution to the field of human rights:

- a. It attracts global media attention to human rights abuses.
- b. Every year, it publishes more than 100 reports and briefings on human rights conditions in some 90 countries, generating extensive coverage in local and international media.
- c. It assists in forming international coalitions like campaigns to ban landmines, to stop the use of child soldiers and to establish the international criminal court.

- 13.** The increasing focus on environmental issues within the periphery of global politics was firmly consolidated at the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. This was known as the Earth Summit.

Usefulness of the Earth Summit:

- a. It produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices known as 'Agenda 21'.
- b. There was unanimity on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. This approach to development is commonly known as 'sustainable development'.
- c. A set of principles—Forest Principles—was formed to underlie the sustainable development of forests worldwide.

- 14.** Four reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India:

- i) The Congress Party had inherited the legacy of the National Movement. Moreover, it was the only political party to have an organisation spread all over the country.
- ii) The Congress Party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Nehruji. The party got 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha elections and finished way ahead of any other challenger.
- iii) It was already a well-organised party and till other parties could reach up to their level, Congress had already begun with its campaigning. This gave the party 'first off the blocks' advantage.

- iv) By the time the country was independent, the party had spread its wings to the local level.
- v) In the second and third general elections held in 1957 and 1962, respectively, the Congress Party kept its position intact in the Lok Sabha. This was due to the First Past the Post system followed in our electoral process.

In this way, the Congress ruled all over the country at the national and state levels.

15. India did not accept the two known paths of development—capitalist model of development in which development was left entirely to the private sector and the socialist model in which private property was abolished and all the production was controlled by the state. Elements from both these models were taken and mixed in India resulting in its mixed economy. In this economy, much of the agriculture, trade and industry were left in private hands, while the state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.

Major Outcomes of the Indian Model of Mixed Economy

Foundations: The largest developmental projects in India's history were undertaken such as mega-dams (e.g. Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud) for irrigation and power generation. Some heavy industries were also started such as steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units and defence production. Such projects may not have been possible if not for the public sector.

Land Reforms: In this sector, the mixed economy helped in the abolishment of the colonial system of zamindari. This helped in releasing excess land from the clutches of landlords and reduced the capacity of the landlord to dominate politics. Bringing small pieces of land together in one place so that the farm size could become viable for agriculture was also fairly successful.

Green Revolution: The government adopted new strategy to ensure food sufficiency. It also offered high-yielding variety seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and better irrigation at highly subsidised prices. The government gave a guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at a given price. This was the beginning of what was called the 'Green Revolution'. It also helped in the rise of middle peasant sections.

16.

1. Conditions responsible for the growth of the Naxalite Movement in India:
 - a. A peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hills district in West Bengal in 1967. This movement spread very fast to several states under the leadership of the local cadres of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and was known as the Naxalite Movement. A new party known as the CPI-ML was formed under the leadership of Charu Majumdar. This party argued that Indian democracy was a deception and planned to follow a strategy of protracted guerrilla warfare to create a revolution. The Naxalite Movement has used force to

snatch land from the prosperous landowners and distributed the same among the landless and the poor. To achieve their goals, the Naxalites used violent means.

- b. At present, there are about 75 districts in nine states which are severely affected by Naxalite violence. Most of these areas are backward and inhabited by Adivasis. In these areas, the share croppers, under-tenants and small cultivators are denied their basic rights. They are hit by forced labour, expropriation of resources by outsiders and rampant exploitation by moneylenders.

2. Ways and means to crush the Naxalite Movement:

- a. The West Bengal government's strong methods and preventive detention technique to crush the movement remained unsuccessful.
- b. Various governments had taken stern measures to crush the Naxalite Movement. So far, thousands of people have lost their lives in the unabated violence by the Naxalites and the anti-Naxalite violence by the government.

17.

- i) Subsidy is the money paid by a government to reduce the cost of producing goods so that their prices can be kept low.
- ii) (a) Collective farm system was replaced by private farming. Capitalism in agriculture left people without food security.
(b) This sudden transition ruled out any alternative other than state-controlled socialism or capitalism.
- iii) (a) This passage is associated with Russia.
(b) The government started to import food to increase the storage of food.

18.

- i) (a) To defend and secure the boundaries of the state to maintain national security
(b) To provide justice and maintain law and order
- ii) (a) On the basis of enhanced technologies, the state can be ruled better.
(b) Enhanced technologies enable the state to collect important information about its citizens.
- iii) Despite globalisation, the primacy of the state remains unchallenged. The state continues to discharge its essential functions without diluting its sovereignty.

19.

- i) A buffer is a country or an area between two powerful states. It reduces the risk of war between them.
- ii) (a) In 1954, the 'Panchsheel Agreement' was signed between India and China.
(b) According to one of its (Panchsheel Agreement) clauses about respecting each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, India conceded China's claim over Tibet. China assured India that Tibet will be given greater autonomy than enjoyed by any other region in China.
- iii) (a) In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation.
(b) However, more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture by the Chinese forces. Consequently, the Dalai Lama sought and got political asylum in India in 1959, along with thousands of Tibetan refugees. Thus, it was justified on the part of India to grant political asylum on humanitarian grounds.

20.

- i) V. P. Singh was the head of the Government formed by the National Front in 1989.
- ii) (a) The government formed by him was called a puppet government because the strings of his government were in the hands of other leaders. Also, the other leaders were the ones actually controlling the government.
- iii) (a) The puppeteers pulling the strings were Jyoti Basu and L. K. Advani.
(b) Jyoti Basu belonged to CPM and L. K. Advani belonged to BJP.

21.

Sr. No. of the information used	Letter concerned	Name of the country
The country has experienced civilian and military rule both.	B	Pakistan
Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.	C	Nepal
This country is still a monarchy.	A	Bhutan
The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce a multiparty system in June 2005.	E	Maldives
This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy' via Myanmar	D	Bangladesh

22. Various reasons for the sudden disintegration of USSR:

- a. The Communist Party had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years but was not accountable to the people. Also, there were doubts of internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet people's expectations.
- b. Stagnation took over the economy as much of the country's resources were used for maintaining nuclear and military arsenal and for developing its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. This resulted in a huge economic burden.
- c. Ordinary people were alienated by the slow administration and uncontrolled corruption, the inability to correct mistakes made and the unwillingness of the government to be more open to its people.
- d. The party bureaucrats gained more privileges than the ordinary citizens.
- e. The rise of nationalism and the need for sovereignty among various republics such as Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Georgia added to the cause of disintegration.
- f. People did not identify with the system and with rulers, and thus, the government lost popular backing.

All these factors are responsible for the stagnant administrative and political structure.

OR

Because of the following reasons, the end of the Second World War was considered the beginning of the Cold War:

- i) The Second World War came to an end in 1945 when the US dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, forcing Japan to surrender.
- ii) However, the dropping of the two atom bombs on the Japanese cities became a controversial topic. The US supporters believed that it was necessary to do so to stop the war quickly, while the critics believed that the US did it on purpose to show Moscow their superiority.
- iii) The end of the Second World War changed the arenas of conflicts. The fire of the Second World War extinguished but left some cinders.
- iv) Now, the defeat of Germany and Japan paved way for the United States and the Soviet Union to become the greatest powers in the world.
- v) These two superpowers were rivals. Both sides had the capacity to start or retaliate against an attack and cause lots of destruction, but both could not afford to begin war. This was known as 'logic of deterrence'.
- vi) Thus, the rivalry between the two superpowers remained 'cold'. Both sides followed the logic of deterrence and began to make military blocs. Smaller states were forced to link to one superpower.

23.

1. No single power in the world is anywhere near balancing the US militarily. Differences between countries such as Russia, China and India (having the potential to challenge US hegemony) make it less likely to form a military coalition against the US.
2. Some people find it strategically more prudent to take advantage of the opportunities which hegemony creates. For instance, raising economic growth rates requires increased trade technology transfers and investment, which are best acquired by working for rather than against hegemony. Thus, it is recommended that instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system. This is called the 'bandwagon' strategy.
3. Another strategy is to hide. This means staying as far as possible from the dominant power. For instance, China, Russia, the European Union—all of them in different ways—are seeking to stay below the radar. While it may be an attractive, viable policy for small states, it is hard to imagine mega-states such as China, India and Russia or huge agglomerations such as the EU being able to hide for any substantial length of time.
4. Finally, some people believe that resistance to American hegemony may not come from other states but rather from non-state actors. These challenges to American hegemony will emerge in the economic and cultural realms, and will come from a combination of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), social movements and public opinion; it may arise from sections of the media and intellectuals, artists and writers. These various actors may well form

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links across national boundaries, including with Americans, to criticise and resist US policies.

OR

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is much smaller than United States, European Union and Japan. However, its economy sees an increased growth in these regions and beyond.

Objectives of ASEAN as an economic community:

- To create common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region
- To improve the existing ASEAN dispute settlement mechanism to resolve economic disputes
- To create a free-trade area (FTA) for investment, labour and service (The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.)

24. Evolution of the UN since its establishment in 1945:

- a. The United Nations was founded in 1945 just after the Second World War as a successor to the League of Nations. The UN was set up through the signing of the UN charter by the 51 states.
- b. Its prime objective is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states.
- c. It was created with an intention to bring together countries to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world.
- d. The UN has 192 member states according to the current record with a head called the Secretary-General.

Functioning of the UN'S structures and agencies:

- a. The UN comprises several different structures and agencies. War and peace and differences between member states are discussed in detail in the General Assembly and the Security Council.
- b. Social and economic issues are dealt with by various agencies such as the WHO, UNDP, UNHRC, UNICEF and UNESCO.

OR

The security challenges faced by the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War were different from Europe in two ways:

- i) These new countries faced the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries.
- ii) These countries also had to worry about their internal military conflicts. These countries faced threats not only from outside their boundaries but also from within.

- iii) They had disputes and differences over borders and territories or control of people and populations or all of these simultaneously.
- iv) Within their boundaries, the new states were anxious and troubled about threats from separatist movements which were determined to have independent countries. Sometimes, internal and external threats came together.
- v) There could be a neighbour which might assist or provoke an internal separatist movement leading to tensions between the two neighbouring countries.
- vi) This resulted in more than 95% of all armed conflicts fought anywhere in the world to be internal conflicts. There was a twelve-fold rise in the number of civil wars between 1946 and 1991.

25. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population which human history has known.

- a. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. Cities such as Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata (Calcutta) became divided into 'communal zones'. Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus or Sikhs lived and *vice versa*.
- b. Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in 'refugee camps'. They travelled to the other side of the new border by all sorts of means, often by foot. Even during this journey, they were often attacked, killed or raped. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. Often women were killed by their own family members to preserve the 'family honour'. Many children were separated from their parents.
- c. People who managed to cross the border did not have a place they could call home. For lakhs of these 'refugees', the country's freedom meant life in 'refugee camps' for months and sometimes for years.
- d. Partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets, or a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. Also divided were things such as tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips and books.
- e. Even after large-scale migration of Muslims to the newly created Pakistan, the Muslim population in India accounted for 12% of the total population in 1951.

The Partition had already created severe conflict between the two communities. Above all, it was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto lived together as neighbours for centuries.

OR

The First Five-Year Plan (1950–1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty. K. N. Raj, a young economist who was involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly' for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy. The First Five-Year Plan addressed mainly the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.

The agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention. Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakra Nangal Dam. The plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principle obstacle in the way of agricultural growth. It focused on land reforms, the key to the country's development.

The first plan had preached pertinence, the second wanted to bring about quick structural transformation. The Second Five-Year Plan had to carry forward the processes initiated in the First Five-Year Plan.

26. The fourth general elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies were held in February 1967 due to the heightened popular discontent and the polarisation of political forces.
- The results jolted the Congress at the national and state levels. Many contemporary political observers described the election results as a 'political earthquake'. The Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated. The political stalwarts who lost in their constituencies included Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu, S. K. Patil in Maharashtra, Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal and K. B. Sahay in Bihar.
 - The dramatic nature of the political change was more apparent at the state level. The Congress lost majority in as many as seven states. In two other states, defections prevented it from forming a government. These nine states where the Congress lost power were spread across the country—Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha (Orissa), Madras (Tamil Nadu) and Kerala.
 - The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions. Because no single party had got a majority, various non-Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties called Vinayak Dal in Hindi which supported non-Congress governments.
 - Another important feature of the politics after the 1967 election was the role played by defection in the making and unmaking of the government in the states.

OR

On 12 June 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court passed a judgement declaring the Lok Sabha election of Indira Gandhi as invalid. This order was passed based on an election petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader and candidate, who had contested against her in 1971. The petition challenged the election of Indira Gandhi of using the services of government servants in her election campaign. The High Court judgement meant that legally Indira Gandhi was not remaining an MP and therefore could not remain the Prime Minister unless she was once again elected as an MP within six months. On 24 June, the Supreme Court granted a partial stay on the High Court order, and she was allowed to remain an MP till the final verdict was out. However, though she could be the MP, she could not take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

The opposition political party's leader Jai Prakash Narayan pressed for the resignation of Indira Gandhi and organised a massive demonstration in Delhi on 25 June 1975. Jai Prakash declared a nationwide Satyagraha for her resignation and asked the army, the Pence and government employees not to obey 'illegal and immoral orders'. This too threatened to bring the activities to a standstill. The political mood of the country had turned against Congress more than ever before. On 25 June 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances, and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the Provision of Article 352, the government could declare a state of emergency on the grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. On the night of 25th June 1975, the Prime Minister recommended the imposition of Emergency of President Fakhruddin All Ahmed. He issued the proclamation immediately after midnight, and the electric supply to all the major newspaper offices was disconnected. In the early morning, a large number of leaders and workers of the opposition parties were arrested. The Cabinet was informed about a special meeting at 6 a.m.

27. Dalit Panthers was a militant organisation of the Dalit youth which was formed in Maharashtra in 1972. This organisation was formed after the first generation of Dalit graduates began to assert themselves from various platforms. They resorted to mass action for the assertion of Dalit rights. They took this step due to the following reasons:
- (a) The legal mechanism was inadequate in stopping the economic and social oppression of Dalits.
 - (b) The Republican Party of India supported by Dalits was not successful in electoral politics.
 - (c) The party faced a split as well. Therefore, the Dalit Panthers resorted to mass action and their activities were mostly centred around fighting the increasing atrocities on Dalits in various parts of the state.
 - (d) They published numerous autobiographies and other literary works mentioning the brutalities faced by their caste.

OR

After the disintegration of the British Empire in India in 1947, Portugal refused to withdraw from the territories of Goa, Diu and Daman, which were under their colonial rule since the sixteenth century. During their rule, the Portuguese suppressed the people of Goa, denied them civil rights and carried out forced religious conversions. After India's Independence, the Indian government tried patiently to persuade the Portuguese government to withdraw. There was also a strong popular movement within Goa for freedom. They were strengthened by socialist satyagrahis from Maharashtra. Finally, in December 1961, these territories were liberated by the army sent by the Government of India. Goa, Diu and Daman became union territories. Thereafter, another complication arose which was led by the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP). They desired that Goa as a Marathi-speaking area should merge with Maharashtra. However, many Goans were keen to retain their separate Goan identity and culture, particularly the Konkani language. They were led by the United Goan Party (UGP). In January 1967, the central government held a special 'opinion poll' in Goa asking people to decide if they wanted to be part of Maharashtra or remain separate. This was the only time in independent India that a referendum-like procedure was used to ascertain the people's wishes on a subject. The majority voted in favour of remaining outside of Maharashtra. Thus, Goa continued as a union territory. Finally, in 1987, Goa became a state of the Indian Union.