



MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

1. Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections?

Answer: Although the Congress's position was very weak in the electoral contest of 1971, it had something that its big opponents lacked—it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan: Garibi Hatao in contrast to opposition's Indira Hatao. This proved to be a major factor responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi.

2. Who represented Congress (O) and Congress (R) after the split of Congress Party?

Answer: Congress (O) was represented by K. Kamraj, former Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and the then President of Congress Party whereas Congress (R) was led by Indira Gandhi.

3. What is meant by term 'Congress Syndicate'?

Answer: 'Congress Syndicate', implied a group of powerful and influential leaders within Congress to be known as Old Congress.

4. In 1966, who contested against Indira Gandhi for the post of Prime Minister from among Congress MPs?

Answer: Morarji Desai, earlier Chief Minister of Bombay State.

5. What was the Slogan of Indira Gandhi during the elections of 1971?

Answer: 'Garibi Hatao'.

6. After the death of Lai Bahadur Shastri which two leaders of Congress Party contested against each other to become leader of Congress parliamentary party?

Answer: Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.

7. Name the leaders who gave the following slogans.

1. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

2. Garibi Hatao

Answer:

1. Lai Bahadur Shastri

2. Indira Gandhi

8. Which theoretical argument did Ram j Manohar Lohia give in defence on non- Congressism?

Answer: "Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interest of ordinary poor people, therefore, the coming together of the non-Congress parties was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people".

9. The results of which, elections were called j "Political Earthquake"?

Answer: February 1967, Fourth General Elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

10. When and where was the first non- j Congress state government formed after India's independence?

Answer: Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in 1967.

II. Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called Political

Earthquake?

Answer: Because it jolted the Congress at both the central and state levels as Congress did not get majority in Congress ruled states.

12. What challenges were faced by India between 1964 to 1966 during Prime-ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Answer:

1. Economic crisis due to Indo-China War 1962 and Indo-Pak War 1965.
2. Failed Monsoons, drought, serious food crisis presented a grave challenge.

13. What do you mean by SVD?

Answer: SVD stands for Samyukt Vidhayak Dal i. e. Joint Legislative Parties formed by various non-Congress parties called as coalitions after fourth general elections.

14. Why were 1960s, called as the dangerous decade?

Answer: Due to some unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions led a failure of democratic projects or disintegration of country.

Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks]

1. What does 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' stand for in Indian politics?

Answer:

1. The phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' implied frequent floor crossing by legislators in the party which was developed by Haryana MLA Gaya Lal in 1967.
2. He changed his party thrice in fortnight from Congress to United Front back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again.
3. This incident later became a political joke and develop the culture of defection in Indian politics to create instability among the political parties.
4. Now, the Constitution has been amended to prevent this practice under 'Anti Defection Law'.

2. Why did senior Congress leader support Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Answer:

Because:

1. Indira Gandhi was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru and she had been Congress president in the past and had also been Union Minister for Information in Shastri Cabinet.
2. The senior leaders presumed that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to dependent on them for support and guidance.

3. What is meant by Grand Alliance?

Answer: Grand Alliance was an electoral alliance of all the major Non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties. The SSP, PSP, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal came together under this Umbrella.

4. Why did Indira Gandhi government devalue the Indian Rupee in 1967?

Answer: Indira Gandhi government devalued Indian rupee to check economic crisis of 1967. Consequently, one US dollar could be purchased for less than ₹ 5 after devaluation, it cost more than ₹ 7.

1. The economic situation triggered a price rise.
2. People started protest against increase in prices of essential commodities and unemployment etc.
3. The Communist and Socialist parties launched struggle to avail greater equality.

5. How did Congress face challenge of political succession second time?

Answer: The Congress party faced the challenge of succession for second time in 1966 after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri:

1. This challenge started with an intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi to be resolved through a secret ballot.
2. Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji Desai by securing support of more than two-third of the party's MPs.
3. Thus, a peaceful transition of power despite intense competition for leadership was seen as a sign of maturity of India's democracy.

6. What was the status of SVD in the new era of coalition?

Answer: The elections of 1967 brought the coalitions when no single party got the majority and joint legislator parties called 'Samyukt Vidhayak Dal' came together to form government to support non-Congress government:

1. The SVD government in Bihar included two socialist parties—SSP and PSP along-with CPS on left and Jana Sangh on right.
2. In Punjab, it was called the popular United Front and comprised the two rival Akali Parties at that time.

7. '1960s were labelled as the dangerous decade'. Explain.

Answer: Due to some unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions and there was speculations that all these could lead to a failure of the democratic project or even disintegration of country.

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