

**CBSE Class 12 Political Science**  
**Sample Papers 06 (2020-21)**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**General Instructions:**

- i. All Questions are Compulsory.
- ii. Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B has 2 passage –based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- v. Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
- vii. Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

**Section A**

1. Pre-independent India was divided into two parts and shown with two different colours in the map. Yellow India referred to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Princely states
  - b. British India
  - c. Independent India
  - d. Powerful princely state
2. Which Indian states in 2002 witnessed Anti-Muslim Riots?
  - a. M.P.
  - b. Gujarat
  - c. U.P.
  - d. Bihar

3. Which among the following statements does not reflect the objectives of NAM.
  - a. Following a policy of 'neutrality' on global issues
  - b. Enabling newly decolonised countries to pursue independent policies
  - c. Focus on the elimination of global economic inequalities
  - d. No to joining any military alliances
4. The positive aspects of globalization are its capacity to increase our \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Cultural heritage
  - b. Choices
  - c. Homogenisation
  - d. Heterogenization
5. Which of the following is not a reason for the India Pakistan conflict?
  - a. Over acquisition of arms
  - b. Over the control of Siachen Glacier
  - c. Over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch
  - d. Over the Chittagong Hill Tracts
6. When did the parliament of Lithuania declare its complete independence?
  - a. March 1989
  - b. March 1991
  - c. March 1990
  - d. March 1992
7. Which of the following South Asian country was first to liberalize its economy?
  - a. India
  - b. Sri Lanka
  - c. Bhutan
  - d. Maldives
8. Which among the ASEAN member has not signed Free Trade Area (FTA) with India?
  - a. Thailand
  - b. Myanmar
  - c. Denmark
  - d. Singapore
9. Which among the following is the UNO's most visible public figure, and the representative head?
  - a. 15<sup>th</sup> judges of the International Court of Justice

- b. President of the UNSC
  - c. The Secretary-General
  - d. The head of UN Security Council
10. Who was the first elected President of Russia?
- a. Mikhail Gorbachev
  - b. Boris Yeltsin
  - c. Nikita Khrushchev
  - d. Joseph Stalin
11. Which conference was held in 1972 by the United Nations?
- a. United Nations conference on trade and development
  - b. United Nations conference on investment
  - c. United Nations conference on education
  - d. United Nations conference on trade and defence
12. In which year the mid-term elections held after the collapse of the Janata Government?
- a. 1980
  - b. 1983
  - c. 1979
  - d. 1978
13. Which of the following is not a problem in the Chinese economy?
- a. Environmental degradation and economic Inequalities
  - b. Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe
  - c. Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs
  - d. The privatization of agriculture and industry
14. Which one of the following state the Congress could win only one seat?
- a. Haryana
  - b. Bihar
  - c. Punjab
  - d. Rajasthan
15. The World Social Forum brings together a wide coalition of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Multi-national Cooperations
  - b. Military Blocks
  - c. Regional organizations



d. Human Rights activists and Environmentalists

OR

Where did the seventh meeting of world social forum take place?

- a. Porto Alegre
- b. Nairobi
- c. London
- d. New york

16. Which of the following organ of the UNITED Nations lost its existence?

- a. The Trusteeship council
- b. The Secretariat
- c. The Economic and Social Council
- d. The Security council

#### **Section B**

17. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961 that was attended by 25 member states. Over the years, the membership of NAM has expanded. The latest meeting, the 18th summit, was held in Azerbaijan in 2019. It included 120 member states and 17 observer countries. Non-alignment is not isolationism since isolationism means remaining aloof from world affairs. Isolationism sums up the foreign policy of the US from the American War of Independence in 1787 up to the beginning of the First World War. At the first summit in Belgrade, economic issues had not been very important. By the mid-1970s, they had become the most important issues. As a result, NAM became an economic pressure group.

- i. When did the first Nam summit take place?
  - a. 1952
  - b. 1956
  - c. 1961
  - d. 1954
- ii. Where did the latest NAM summit was held?
  - a. Azerbaijan
  - b. Belgrade
  - c. Kuala Lumpur

- d. Bangkok
- iii. Which of the following country followed the policy of Isolationism in its early period of independence?
  - a. India
  - b. Ghana
  - c. Thailand
  - d. The USA
- iv. Which of the following is not a founding father of the NAM?
  - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b. Sukarno
  - c. Fidel Castro
  - d. Josip Broz Tito

18. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Just before Independence, it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, the paramountcy of the British crown over the Princely States would also lapse. This meant that all these states, as many as 565 in all, would become legally independent. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India. The problems started very soon. First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on Independence. The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day. Rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly.

- i. How many princely states were there in India at the time of independence?
  - a. 336
  - b. 436
  - c. 565
  - d. 665
- ii. What was the ruler of Hyderabad was popularly referred to as?
  - a. Nizam
  - b. Maharaja
  - c. Tipu
  - d. Iron Man

- iii. What were not the choices given to the princely states by the British?
- Free to join Pakistan
  - Free to join India
  - Free to remain independent
  - All of the above
- iv. Which of the following were the largest princely states of India?
- Manipur
  - Kashmir
  - Hyderabad
  - Junagarh

### **Section C**

- List any three functions of the General Assembly of the UN.
- State any two features of the European Union that make it an influential organisation.
- What is the full form of WTO? When was it set up? How does it function?
- Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union.

OR

Explain in brief any two challenges that India faced just after independence.

### **Section D**

- What is SAFTA? Mention its any two advantages and any two limitations.
- What were the main features of the international situation at the time of India's independence in 1947?
- What were the objectives behind the formation of the ASEAN in 1967?

OR

Describe India-China relations from 1947 to 1962.

- Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation?

OR

What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components?

- Analyse the criticism against the Indian model of mixed economy.

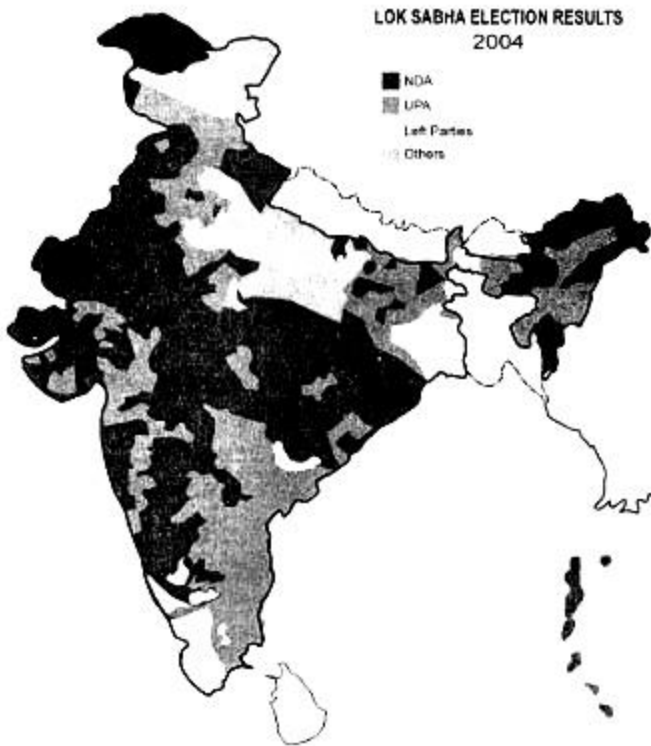
### **Section E**



28. In the given outline political map of India five states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) (D) and (E). 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 formate:-
- The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
  - The states where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.
  - A state that was carved out of Assam in 1972.
  - A state where chipko movement was carried out.
  - The state which saw a farmer's agitation in 1988 protesting against the government increased electricity rates.



29. Look at the map given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. In 2004 elections how many seats were won by BJP and Congress?
- ii. Which government came to power in 2004 and how?
- iii. What was the difference of elections results with the earlier election results for the Congress?

#### **Section F**

30. Why are India's relations with Russia considered an important aspect of India's foreign policy? Explain.

OR

Explain five features of the Soviet System.

31. Assess the controversies relating to the declaration of Emergency in 1975 in India.

OR

The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together only for a while. Evaluate.

32. Discuss the role of Constituent Assembly in solving Language Problem.

OR

How did the outcome of 1971 elections help in restoration of Congress?



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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (a) Princely states

**Explanation:** In pre independence India's Map princely states was shown with yellow colour where as British ruling part with red colour.

2. (b) Gujarat

**Explanation:** In February-March, 2002, large-scale violence against Muslims took place in Gujarat. The violence began from Godhra. This incident alerts us to the dangers involved in using religious sentiments for political purposes.

3. (a) Following a policy of 'neutrality' on global issues

**Explanation:** Following a policy of 'neutrality' on global issues.

4. (b) Choices

**Explanation:** It would be a mistake to always assume that the cultural consequences of globalization are only negative. Cultural globalisation emerges and enlarges our choices and modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms i.e. burger can not be a substitute for masala dosa. Hence, it broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.

5. (d) Over the Chittagong Hill Tracts

**Explanation:** Bangladeshi governments have felt that the Indian government behaves like a regional bully over the sharing of river waters, encouraging rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, trying to extract its natural gas and being unfair in trade. The two countries have not succeeded in resolving their boundary dispute.

6. (c) March 1990

**Explanation:** Lithuanian communist party withdrew itself from Soviet communist party in December 1989 and declared independence on March 1990.

7. (b) Sri Lanka

**Explanation:** Sri Lanka was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy, and it has had the highest per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for many years right

through the civil war.

8. (b) Myanmar

**Explanation:** India signed Free Trade Areas (FTAs) with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand. During the Cold War years, Indian foreign policy did not pay adequate attention to ASEAN. But in recent years, India has tried to make amends.

9. (c) The Secretary-General

**Explanation:** The UN's most visible public figure, and the representative head, is the Secretary-General. The present Secretary-General is Antonio Guterres. He is the ninth Secretary-General, his term began 1 January 2017.

10. (b) Boris Yeltsin

**Explanation:** The first democratically-elected president of the Russian Federation was a man named Boris Yeltsin.

11. (a) United Nations conference on trade and development

**Explanation:** UNCTAD was held in 1972 which was related to Trade and development of United Nations.

12. (a) 1980

**Explanation:** Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat and Congress Party came back in power.

13. (d) The privatization of agriculture and industry

**Explanation:** China followed its own path in introducing a market economy. The Chinese did not go for 'shock therapy' but opened their economy step by step. The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998.

14. (d) Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab and could win only one seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

15. (d) Human Rights activists and Environmentalists

**Explanation:** WSF is the World Social Forum, a global platform to bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.

OR

(b) Nairobi

**Explanation:** It's first meeting was held in Port Alegre but seventh meeting in Kenya.

16. (a) The Trusteeship council



**Explanation:** Now the Trusteeship council has been ended. It has been inactive since 1994.

### **Section B**

17.
  - i. (c) 1961
  - ii. (a) Azerbaijan
  - iii. (d) The USA
  - iv. (c) Fidel Castro
18.
  - i. (c) 565
  - ii. (a) Tipu
  - iii. (d) All of the above
  - iv. (c) Junagarh

### **Section C**

19. Three functions of the General Assembly of the UN are:
  - i. To discuss and make a recommendation on any issue under the ambit of the United Nations charter.
  - ii. To maintain International peace and security.
  - iii. To discuss and make a recommendation on international issues to avoid future-problems.
20. Two features of the European Union that make it an influential organization are :
  - i. EU's share of world trade is three times larger than that of US.
  - ii. EU has evolved over time from an economic union to political union. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date, and currency.
21. The full form of WTO is World Trade Organisation (WTO). It was set up in 1995 as a successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tarriffs. It sets the rules for global trade and it has 157 members as on 1st September 2012. All decisions are taken unanimously but major economic powers such as the US, European Union and Japan have managed to use the WTO to frame rules of trade to advance their own interests. The developing countries complain of its non-transparent procedures and being pushed around by powers.
22.
  - Sardar Patel was India's deputy PM and the home minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.



- Sardar Patel negotiated with the rulers of princely states and diplomatically merged most of them into the Indian Union i.e. there were 26 small states in today's Orissa and 14 big states and 119 small states in today's Gujarat.

OR

India had to face many challenges immediately after independence, which can be summed up as follows:

- i. **Challenge to Shape a Nation:** India was divided among various states at the time of independence. Hence a great challenge arose to unify and integrate the country into one bond. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wishfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.
- ii. **To Establish Democratic Set up:** India constituted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government and it was a great challenge to develop these democratic practices in the nation.

#### Section D

23. SAFTA stands for the South Asian Free Trade Area and entered into force on December 7, 1995. It is an agreement signed by SAARC members that promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. SAFTA was also formed in order to increase the level of trade and economic cooperation among the SAARC nations.
- i. Advantages of SAFTA:
    - a. Peace and cooperation among all countries in South Asia through free trade can be established.
    - b. It has reduced tariffs by 20 percent in 2007.
  - ii. Limitations of SAFTA:
    - a. Countries in South Asia consider India would influence their culture, politics, and societies through free trade. They, therefore, shrink their hands to enhance trade with India.
    - b. Almost all countries in South Asia are under the influence of the USA and China.
24. The main features were as given below:
- i. India's attainment of independence coincided with the beginning of the Cold War era. It was a period of political, economic and military confrontation at the global level between the two blocs led by the superpowers - the US and the USSR.
  - ii. The UNO was established in 1945.

- iii. Nuclear weapons had been created by some countries.
  - iv. It was a period of rising in Communist China.
  - v. It was a period of the beginning of decolonisation.
  - vi. It was under the above prevailing international context that India had to pursue its national interests.
25. Association of South East Asian (ASEAN) Nations was created in 1967. The foremost functioning of ASEAN is to respect for national sovereignty. The objectives of ASEAN were following:
- i. **Primarily Objective:** It was to accelerate economic growth, which will result in social progress and cultural development of the ASEAN. Thus, this objective was related to economic, cultural and social perspectives.
  - ii. **Secondary Objective:** The secondary objective of ASEAN nations was to promote stability and regional peace based upon rule of law and the principles of UN charter.

OR

The India-China relations from 1947- 1962 are examined as be:

- i. After the Chinese Revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognize the communist government of China.
  - ii. In 1954, joint enunciation of Panchsheel was made by Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai.
  - iii. When China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries.
  - iv. In 1959, India gave political asylum (protection granted by a state) to Dalai Lama. This annoyed China. China alleged that India was allowing anti-China activities in India.
  - v. Boundary disputes arose between the two countries over Aksai-China area in the Ladakh region and NEFA in the Eastern region.
  - vi. The boundary disputes led to a massive Chinese invasion in October 1962. Finally, China declared a unilateral ceasefire but relations between the two countries remained strained.
26. 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. It is different from internationalisation on the basis of following points :



- i. Globalization is the worldwide effort and interaction of the public and private sector toward economic, financial, communication, cultural etc. integration through allowing and easing the cross-border movement and transfer of people, capital, data, goods and services. On the other hand, Internationalisation can be interpreted as the efforts of companies to do business in one or more foreign countries. This can include activities such as the sourcing, producing and selling materials, components, goods and services.
- ii. Internationalisation believes in the integrity of community whereas globalisation believes in one umbrella concepts and sharing of ideas between other states.
- iii. Internationalisation believes in the use of resources of all the world equally for the benefit of mankind, but globalisation emphasise on the development of resources for the welfare and support of community.
- iv. Internationalisation also believes in the universal brotherhood and international peace whereas globalisation believes in the concept of flows of ideas, people and commodities throughout the globe, it also encourages the richer countries to support the poorer countries' economy.

OR

The worldwide interconnectedness means that the different countries are interconnected with each other as a result of flow among countries.

These flows could be of various kinds:

- i. Flows of ideas moving from one part of the world to another
  - ii. Flow capital shunted between two or more places
  - iii. Flow of commodities being traded across borders
  - iv. People moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The worldwide interconnectedness is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flow.
27. i. In a mixed economy like India, the development is not left entirely to the private sector, nor all the production is controlled by the state. It is a combination of a free-market economy and a centrally planned economy. Thus, elements from both the models-capitalist model and the socialist model are taken and mixed together.
- ii. It has been criticised on the following grounds:
    - a. The planners refused to provide the private sector with enough space and the



stimulus to grow.

- b. The enlarged public sector produced powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital, especially by way of installing systems of licenses and permits for investment.
- c. The state's policy to restrict the import of goods that could be produced in the domestic market with little or no competition left the private sector with no incentive to prove their products and make them cheaper.
- d. The state-controlled more things that were necessary and this led to inefficiency and corruption.
- e. The state did not spend sufficient amount on public education and healthcare.

#### Section E

28.

i	Manipur	C
ii	Tamil Nadu	B
iii	Meghalaya	E
iv	Uttarakhand	D
v	Uttar Pradesh	A

29. i. BJP - 138 seats

Congress - 145 seats

- ii. A coalition government by the Congress, known as the United Progressive Alliance came to power. This government received support from the Left Front parties.
- iii. It was a partial revival of Congress party because it could increase its seats for the first time since 1991.

#### Section F

30. India has maintained good relations with all the Post-Communist countries but it has the strongest relation with Russia which continues to date. Following are some arguments to support the statement :

- i. Indo-Russian relation is an important segment of India's foreign policy. The relations between these two countries are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Famous Bollywood personalities are common names in Russia. India has very positive relationships with the United States of Russia right from independence.

- ii. Both the countries share a vision of multipolar world order. A multipolar world is the co-existence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries and decision-making through bodies like the United Nations. The foreign policy had been impacted by The united states of Soviet Russia.
  - iii. From this relationship, India gets benefits on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China. On the other hand, Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. In this way, both the countries had been helpful to each other in many aspects.
  - iv. Russia is vital for India as it has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crisis. India is trying to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. In many incidents, The United States of Soviet Russia had provided economic help to India.
  - v. Apart from this, Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plants and assisted India's space industry. Russia had provided help for in India, in each case India required weapons. For example, Russia has provided the cryogenic rocket when India needed it. Recently India had a defense deal with Russia to extend their mutual relationships.
- Dut to the above reasons, Russia is considered an important aspect of India's foreign policy and a true friend for India over the years.

OR

**Features:**

- i. **Soviet System was based on the principle of 'Democratic Centralism'**. To quote Vyshinsky, "The Soviet Union State is built on the principle of democratic centralism sharply opposed to the bureaucratic centralism of the capitalist state." This principle meant that all bodies of administration were elected and organised on democratic principles. The principle also meant that the lower body was responsible to the higher body and the decision of the higher bodies was binding, on the lower bodies.
- ii. **The Citizens of U.S.S.R were given a number of fundamental rights along with duties:** Rights were given to the citizens with a view to strengthening the socialist



system. In other words, rights must be in conformity with the interests of the working people.

- iii. **Soviet System of government was based on federalism:** There were 15 Union Republics which constituted U.S.S.R. But the powers of the centre were all-pervasive: the units were only pigmies before the centre.
  - iv. **Supreme Soviet was the parliament of U.S.S.R:** The Council of Ministers was responsible to the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. But there was no opposition party in the Supreme Soviet.
  - v. **Soviet System of Economy was based on Planned Economy:** There was integrated planning for the whole of the country.
31. The following controversies arose relating to the declaration of Emergency in 1975 in India:
- i. **Was the Emergency necessary:** The supporters of Emergency say that it was necessary for the regular functioning of the government because Jayaprakash Narayan had asked the police, army and the government employees not to obey the government's illegal and immoral orders. Critics point out that there was nothing wrong in the agitation of the opposition parties. It was peaceful and non-violent.
  - ii. **What happened during Emergency:** The government stated that it used the Emergency for the welfare activities for the people such as twenty point-programme. The critics, however, point-out that the Emergency was used for programmes like compulsory and forced sterilisation and relocation of the poor. Press censorship, torture and custodial deaths were the order of the day.
  - iii. **Lessons of the Emergency:** Critics point out that India ceased to be democratic during the Emergency but the fact remains that democratic functioning resumed within a short span of time. The general elections were held in March 1977. Indira Gandhi and her party were defeated but they accepted the defeat in a democratic way.

OR

Rule of Janata Party Government for a while only:

- i. The Janata Party government that come to power after the 1977's elections but soon there was seen stiff competition among three leaders for the post of Prime Minister - Morarji Desai, who was the rival to Indira Gandhi ever since 1966-67, Charan Singh,



leader of the Bharatiya Lok Dal and a farmers' leader from UP and Jagjivan Ram, who had vast experience as a senior minister in the Congress governments. Eventually, Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister but that could not bring the power struggle within the party to an end.

- ii. Some critics feel that the Janata Party was lacked direction, leadership, and a common programme.
  - iii. The Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies pursued by the Congress.
  - iv. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Moraiji Desai lost its majority within less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on an assurance of the support of the Congress Party.
  - v. But the Congress Party later decided to withdraw its support with the result that the Charan Singh government could remain in power for just about four months.
  - vi. Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in north India. Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly won 353 seats and came back to power.
- The experience of 1977-79 taught another lesson that unstable and quarrelsome governments are severely punished by the voters.
32. Multi-lingual state of affairs in India posed a big problem before the members of Constituent Assembly. Ayyanger has stressed the following points:
- i. Though the member of Constituent Assembly was divided on the language issue, yet they all agreed upon a common language which the Union Government can also use.
  - ii. Hindi was decided upon as the common language.
  - iii. The members derived a consensus to make Hindi a common language, but they decided not to discard English instantly.
  - iv. Indian numerals would be used for all Governmental purposes.
  - v. Hindi would be developed so as to replace English after some time.
  - vi. The Supreme Court and High Courts in the states would use English till the Parliament pronounces Hindi as a fully developed language.

Speaking on behalf of Anglo-Indian Community, Frank Anthony said, "I accept the promise that if India is to achieve real unity, a real sense of Nationality, then we must have a national language that should be Hindi".

OR

Congress (R) under Indira Gandhi had an issue an agenda and a positive slogan which was lacked by its opponents. The 'Grand Alliance' had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao':

- i. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao' (Remove Poverty)
- ii. She focused on the growth of the public sector, the imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity, and abolition of princely privileges.
- iii. Though Garibi Hatao, she generated a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the minorities, landless labourers, Dalits, women, Adivasis and the unemployed youth.
- iv. Thus, the slogan of Garibi Hatao and the programmes that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base during the electoral contest of 1971.