

CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM

STUDY NOTES

Challenge of Political Succession

- Nehru's death in 1964 generated a lot of speculation about the question of succession. The 1960s were labelled as the 'dangerous decade' due to many challenges and unsolved problems.
- After the death of Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress parliamentary party, and became India's next Prime Minister.
- During Shastri tenure from 1964 to 1966 the country faced two major challenges serious food crisis and a war with Pakistan in 1965. Shastri's famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' symbolised the country's resolve to face both these challenges.
- After sudden death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1966 there was an intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi for succession. Indira Gandhi was backed by senior party leaders.

Fourth General Elections, 1967

- The year 1967 is considered as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.
- In prevailing political environment the economic situation triggered off price rise. People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity, etc.
- The communist and socialist parties launched struggles for great equality.
- 1960s also witnessed some of the worst Hindu-Muslim riots since Independence.

Non-Congressism

- Opposition parties were in the forefront of organising public protests and pressurising the government.
- These opposition parties felt that the inexperience of Indira Gandhi and the internal fractionalism within the Congress provided them an opportunity to topple the Congress.
- The socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia gave this strategy the name of 'Non-congressism'.

Electoral Verdict

- The fourth general elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies were held in February 1967.
- The results jolted the Congress at both the national and state levels, and it was termed as 'political earthquake'.

Coalitions

- The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions.
- Since no single party had got majority, various non-congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties (called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal in Hindi) that supported non-congress governments.

Defection

- Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she elected and joins another party. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'.

Split In The Congress

- After 1967 elections Congress saw split due to various differences.

Indira VS the 'Syndicate'

- Syndicate was a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- Indira Gandhi faced two challenges from syndicate to build her independence from the syndicate and to work towards regaining the ground that the Congress had lost in the 1967 elections.

Presidential Election, 1969

- The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi was clearly visible when the post of President of India was vacated in 1969 after the death of Zakir Hussain.
- Syndicate supported official candidate of the Congress N.Sanjeeva Reddy while Indira Gandhi supported VV Giri as the candidate for the President of India.
- Indira Gandhi announced the nationalisation of fourteen leading private banks and the abolition of the 'privy purse' which removed differences between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.
- The defeat of official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party.

The 1971 Election And Restoration of Congress

- The Indira Gandhi's Government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970 and the fifth general elections to the Lok Sabha were held in February 1971.

The Contest

- In 1971 election, all the major non-communist, non-congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance.
- Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one programme Indira Hatao, in contrast she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan Garibi Hatao.
- This Slogan and the programmes that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base.

The Outcome and after Effect

- The results of the 1971 Lok Sabha elections were dramatic as the Congress (R) – CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won in the first four general elections.
- They combine won 375 seats in Lok Sabha and secured 48.4 per cent votes. Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) won 352 seats with about 44 per cent of the popular votes on its own.
- The Grand Alliance of the opposition proved a grand failure. Their combined tally of seats was less than 40.

Restoration

- Indira Gandhi in many ways had re-invented the party. Now, it was a new Congress that had emerged.
- While the Congress consolidated its position and Indira Gandhi assumed a position of unprecedented political authority, the spaces for democratic expression of people's aspirations actually shrank.
- The popular unrest and mobilisation around issues of development and economic deprivation continued to grow.
- Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in May 1964. The 1960s were labelled as 'dangerous decade' due to some unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions to be speculated to lead to a failure of democratic project or even the disintegration of the country.
- India mainly faced two challenges from 1964 to 1966 during Lal Bahadur Shastri's reign like 'Economic Crisis' due to Indo-China War of 1962 and Indo-Pak War of 1965 and failed Monsoons, droughts and food crisis which was symbolised as a famous slogan to resolve the issues like 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

- The Congress Party faced the challenge of political succession for the second time after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri with an intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi to resolve through a secret ballot among Congress MPs. Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji Desai and a peaceful transition of power was seen as a 'Sign of Maturity of India's Democracy'.
- The government of Indira Gandhi decided to devalue the Indian rupee in order to check economic crisis of 1967. Consequently, one US dollar could be purchased for less than Rs 5 after devaluation which cost more than Rs 7 to trigger a price rise and people protested against essential commodities price rise and unemployment. It was struggled even by socialist and communist parties for greater equality.
- The Congress Party's decision of devaluation gave birth to the concept of Non-Congressism with different programmes and ideologies to form anti-Congress fronts. It was claimed to be necessary for democratic purposes.
- The fourth general election was held in 1967, not be in favour of Congress. The political leaders like Kamraj in Tamil Nadu, S.K. Patil in Maharashtra, Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal and K.B. Sahay in Bihar were defeated along with majority lost in other states also for the very first time any non-Congress party has secured majority including coalition government consisting of different non-Congress parties which were termed as 'Political earthquake'.
- The election of 1967 brought the phenomenon of coalitions which was formed together by joint legislature parties to be called SVD i.e. Samyukt Vidhayak Dal. The SVD in Bihar included the two socialist parties-SSP and PSP along with CPI on the left and Jana Sangh on the right. In Punjab, it was called popular United Front and comprised the two rival Akali Parties at that time.
- Immediately, after 1967, Indira Gandhi faced two challenges to build her independence from 'Syndicate' and to regain ground which were lost in 1967 elections by Congress. And Indira Gandhi adopted a very bold strategy as she converted it into ideological struggle, launched a series of initiatives and got the Congress Working Committee to adopt 'Ten Point Programme' in 1967 including social control of Banks, Nationalisation of General Insurance, Ceiling on Urban Property and Income, Public Distribution of Food Grains, Land Reforms, etc.
- Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leader like K. Kamraj, S.K. Patil, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Atulya Ghosh who were in control of Party as organisation i.e. within Congress. Syndicate had a greater say in Indira Gandhi's first Council of Ministers and in Policy formulations and implementations. After split, Congress (O) and Indira led Congress (R) were formed which won the popularity after 1971.
- The formal split in Congress (Syndicate and Indira Gandhi) came into open in 1969 on nomination of candidate for president's post. Diplomatically, Indira Gandhi's candidate won over syndicate's candidate (V.V. Giri over N. Sanjeeva Reddy), which formalised the split in Congress into two separate parties i.e. Congress (O) i.e. organisation led by syndicate known as a 'Old Congress' and Congress (R) i.e. requisitionists led by Indira Gandhi known as 'New Congress'.
- Everyone believed that real organisational strength was under command of Congress (O), on the other hand, all major parties like SSP, PSP, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and Bharatiya Kranti Dal also formed 'Grand Alliance' against Indira Gandhi with a common programme of 'Indira Hatao'.
- In contrast to 'Indira Hatao', Indira Gandhi put forward a positive programme 'Garibi Hatao' to generate a support base among landless labourers, dalits, adivasis, minorities, women and unemployed youth as well as focused on growth of public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and Urban property and removal of disparity etc and succeeded to build an independent nationwide political support base during election contest of 1971.
- Indira Gandhi did not revive old Congress Party but she re-invented the party by forming an entirely different popular party to accommodate some social groups, the poor, the women, the dalits, adivasis and the minorities. Thus, Indira Gandhi restored the Congress system by changing the nature of Congress system itself.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- The Grand Alliance _____.**
 - was formed by non-Communist non-Congress parties.
 - had a clean political and ideological programme.
 - was formed by all non-Congress parties
 - all the above
- Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in:**
 - January 1964
 - May 1965
 - March 1964
 - May 1964
- Who was the Congress President at the time of Nehru's demise?**
 - K. Kamraj
 - Lai Bahadur Shastri
 - S.K. Patil
 - Morarji Desai
- Who was the founder of the Congress Socialist Party?**
 - C. Natarajan Amadurai
 - K. Kamraj
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - S. Nijalingappa
- Who had given the slogan- Aya Ram and Gaya Ram?**
 - K. Kamraj
 - Gaya Lal
 - Indira Gandhi
 - Morarji Desai
- Jai Prakash Narayan gave the slogan**
 - Garibi hatao
 - Save water
 - Total revolution
 - none of these
- Indira Gandhi was assassinated on**
 - 31 October 1984
 - 11 May 1984
 - 31 October 1985
 - 11 May 1985
- What does 'Syndicate' mean?**
 - An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket he has been elected
 - A catchy phrase that attracts public attention
 - Parties with different ideological positions coming together to oppose Congress and its policies
 - A group of powerful and influential leaders within the congress
- The socialist leader who gave the strategy 'non- Congressism' was**
 - Giani Zail Singh
 - V.V. Giri
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - V.P. Singh
- The Indian leader who gave the slogan "Garibi hatao" was**
 - Lal Bahadur Shastri.
 - Indira Gandhi.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - B.R. Ambedkar
- The chairman of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly was**
 - Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - Indira Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- The era of coalition government began in India in**
 - 1971
 - 2004
 - 1989
 - 1967
- The policy initiatives of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government did not include**
 - abolition of privy purse
 - nationalisation of banks
 - nuclear tests
 - ban on nuclear tests
- Lal Bahadur Shastri's famous slogan was**
 - Garibi Hatao
 - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
 - Aya Ram, Gaya Ram
 - Indira Hatao
- After the death of Shastri, there was an intense competition between Indira Gandhi and**
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - K. Kamraj
 - Morarji Desai
 - Karpoori Thakur
- The slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' was used before the**
 - 1952 elections
 - 1967 elections
 - 1971 elections
 - 1977 elections

17. Use of English language was strongly opposed by
 (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda. (b) J. L. Nehru. (c) Charan Singh. (d) Karpoori Thakur
18. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the country's Prime Minister from
 (a) 1962 to 1965 (b) 1964 to 1966 (c) 1962 to 1967 (d) 1964 to 1969
19. Indira Gandhi got the Congress Working Committee to adopt a Ten Point programme in _____.
 (a) April 1967 (b) May 1967 (c) June 1967 (d) July 1967
20. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open _____.
 (a) Presidential Election, 1969 (b) Parliamentary Election, 1969
 (c) State Election, 1969 (d) Presidential Election 1974
21. The fifth general election to the Lok Sabha were held in _____.
 (a) October 1970 (b) November 1970 (c) January 1971 (d) February 1971
22. The term "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" is associated with:
 (a) Corruption (b) Green Revolution (c) Politics of Defection (d) Decentralisation
23. In 1971 General Election the opposition parties formed an alliance against congress. Identify the alliance.
 (a) National Democratic Alliance (b) Great Alliance
 (c) Grand Alliance (d) United Progressive Alliance
24. Who among the following Prime Ministers proposed the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'?
 (a) Indira Gandhi. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Morarji Desai
25. The policy initiatives of Indira Gandhi's government did not include
 (a) abolition of the privy purse (b) nationalisation of banks
 (c) nuclear tests (d) ban on nuclear tests
26. Which among the following statements about Lal Bahadur Shastri is not correct?
 (a) He was the country's Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966.
 (b) He participated in freedom movements since 1930.
 (c) He gave the famous slogan- Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan. (d) He signed Shimla agreement on 10 January 1966
27. Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri suddenly expired on
 (a) 8 January 1966 (b) 10 January 1966 (c) 12 January 1967 (d) 14 March 1967
28. The results of the 4th general elections of 1967 jolted _____ at both the national and state levels.
 (a) CPI (b) BJS (c) Congress (d) BSP
29. Congress lost the majority in _____ states.
 (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 15
30. _____ prevented congress from forming the government in two other states.
 (a) Defection (b) Rejection (c) Perfection (d) all of these
31. The congress secured a majority of seats in the _____ in 4th general elections.
 (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha (c) State Assembly (d) Parliament
32. What do you mean by the term Defection?
 (a) Leaving one's party or leader (b) Due to split in the party
 (c) Quest for individual power (d) Both (a) and (c)
33. Which among the following is not correct role played by 'defections' on Indian politics?
 (a) Political system becomes unable (b) Corruption increases
 (c) Only (a) (d) Both (a) and (b)
34. Who among the following leaders belong to congress (O).
 (a) K. Kamraj (b) Morarji Desai (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) None of these
35. What do you meant by the term 'Congress Syndicate'?

- (a) The INC senior leader group (b) The INC junior leader group
(c) The INC major leader group (d) All of these
36. Who among the following leaders belong to Congress (R).
(a) Indira Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Morarji Desai (d) None of these
37. The slogans of _____ and the programs that followed it become a prime political strategy.
(a) Garibi Hatao (b) Indira hatao (c) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan (d) All of these
38. A major factor which is responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections: -
(a) Slogans and programmes (b) A prime political strategy
(c) Building an independent nationwide support base (d) All of these
39. Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji Desai by securing the support of more than _____ of the congress MP's.
(a) 1/3 (b) 2/3 (c) 3/3 (d) 0
40. When did the congress lose its dominance for the first time at the center?
(a) 1956 (b) 1962 (c) 1971 (d) 1977
41. Name the main contenders who contested the election for the post of President of India?
(a) Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (b) Shri. V.V. Giri
(c) only (a) (d) both (a) and (b)
42. The official congress candidate for the post of the President of India in 1969 was: -
(a) V.V. Giri (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Morarji Desai (d) Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
43. Which among the following two political parties were the major partners in the ruling alliance after the 1971 general elections?
(a) Congress(R) and CPI (b) BJD and CPI (c) Congress(O) and CPI (d) BSP and SP
44. What does the term 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' define?
(a) The Greedy politicians (b) The Greed of money, change their parties
(c) The Greed of ranks change their parties (d) All of these
45. What were the two factors responsible for the defeat of Congress party in 1967?
(a) Groupism (b) Factionalism (c) Nationalism (d) Both (a) and (b)
46. The general elections of _____ also known as political earthquake for congress.
(a) 1961 (b) 1967 (c) 1971 (d) 1977
47. After the _____ general election, the importance of syndicate increased within the congress party.
(a) 2nd (b) 3rd (c) 4th (d) 5th
48. India was very poor before 1967's elections due to-
(a) Failure of Monsoons (b) Widespread Droughts (c) Food Crisis (d) All of these
49. The decline in _____ production causing a serious food shortage.
(a) agriculture (b) horticulture (c) industrial (d) none of these
50. _____ resulted in the depletion of Foreign exchange.
(a) Food crisis (b) Sharp rise in Military expenditure
(c) Drop in industrial production (d) All of these
51. Which among the following made Indira Gandhi very popular among her masses?
(a) Socialist policies (b) Capitalist policies (c) Nationalist policies (d) Welfare policies
52. Which among the following is not the part of nationalisation?
(a) Insurance (b) Coal mines (c) Oil industry (d) Education
53. Full term of CPB: -
(a) Control Protection Board (b) Communication Portfolio Board
(c) Congress Parliamentary Board (d) Common Protection Board

54. When India got Independence on 15 August 1947, How many princely states were there?
 (a) 500 (b) 525 (c) 550 (d) 565
55. When was Indira Gandhi not a very strong and popular Prime Minister of India?
 (a) Beginning (b) Mid 1961 (c) Mid 1971 (d) All of these
56. Later, Indira Gandhi become very popular due to her _____ personality.
 (a) Beautiful (b) Sarcastic (c) Charismatic (d) none of these
57. In 1969 Indira Gandhi, ordered the nationalisation of India's _____ largest banks.
 (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16
58. When did the Polarisation of votes take place?
 (a) 1961 (b) 1971 (c) 1965 (d) 1977
59. Match the following-

(A)	Indira Gandhi	(i)	A member of Parliament from 1952 till his death
(B)	Ram Manohar Lohia	(ii)	Symbol of opposition during the emergency of 1975
(C)	Jai Prakash Narayan	(iii)	Nationalisation of banks
(D)	Jagjivan Ram	(iv)	Best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru

Option :

- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i) (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
 (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i) (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
60. The fourth general election to Lok Sabha took place in
 (a) 1967 (b) 1968 (c) 1969 (d) 1970
61. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



- I. What does the above cartoon depict?
 (a) Race of succession (b) Race of depletion
 (c) Race of democracy (d) Race of recession
- II. Who is shown as winner in the picture?
 (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Lal Bahadur shastri (c) Morarji Desai (d) All of these
- III. Who lost in the race?
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Morarji Desai
 (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Dr. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- IV. The succession completed after whose demise?
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Patel (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- V. This picture related to-
 (a) selection (b) elections (c) examination (d) none of these

62. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



I. Full form of UFP

- (a) United front place (b) United fort palace (c) United front party (d) United full price

II. Keep right, no left turn refers to-

- (a) follow rightest way (b) non-communist ideology
(c) only (a) (d) both (a) & (b)

III. SSP stands for

- (a) Sanyukt Socialist Party (b) Sampoomn Socialist Party
(c) Samast Socialist Party (d) Sanyukt Spirit Party

IV. What do you mean by Hung Assembly?

- (a) Dominated by coalition government (b) No single party in majority
(c) Very uncertain (d) All of these

V. Full form of BKD

- (a) Bharatiya Kranti Dal (b) Bharatiya Karm Dal (c) Bharatiya Kriya Dal (d) None of these

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (63 to 67):

But does it mean that the Congress system was restored? What Indira Gandhi had done was not a revival of the old Congress party. In many ways she had re-invented the party. The party occupied a similar position in terms of its popularity as in the past. But it was a different kind of a party. It relied entirely on the popularity of the supreme leader. It had a somewhat weak organisational structure.

The Congress party now did not have many functions. Thus it could not accommodate all kind of options and interests. While it won elections, it depends more on some social groups: the poor, the women, Dalits, Adivasis and the minorities. It was a new congress system by changing the nature of the congress system itself.

63. The Congress occupied similar position due to its participation in _____.

- (a) Freedom movement (b) race discrimination (c) elections (d) Making Constitution

64. Congress's popularity relied on _____ leader.

- (a) famous (b) popular (c) supreme (d) weak

65. Which type of structure did congress have?

- (a) Weak (b) Strong (c) Excellent (d) None of these

66. _____ cannot accommodate all kinds of options & interest.

- (a) Congress (O) (b) Congress (R) (c) INC (d) BJP

67. A new Congress system emerged only by-

- (a) changing its behaviour (b) changing its nature
(c) changing structure (d) changing its system

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (68 to 72):

The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked—it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

68. The new Congress had

- (a) an issue (b) an agenda (c) a positive slogan (d) All of these

69. Which among the following don't have a coherent political programme?

- (a) Grand alliance (b) Normal alliance (c) Party alliance (d) State alliance

70. Who said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Morarji Desai (d) Lal Krishna Advani

71. What was the Opposition's Common Programme?

- (a) Indira hatao (b) Indira bachao (c) Indira bhagao (d) All of these

72. What was Indira's positive programme?

- (a) Garibi hatao (b) Garib ko bachao (c) Indira ko lao (d) None of these

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (73 to 77):

The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro-poor and the pro-rich.

73. Congress (O) stands for-

- (a) Organ (b) Organisation (c) Ornament (d) Both (a) & (b)

74. Congress (R) stands for-

- (a) reordered (b) remaked (c) requisition (d) reunited

75. The defeat of the official congress formalised the _____ in the party.

- (a) split (b) sprint (c) spirit (d) none of these

76. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an _____ divide.

- (a) ideological (b) structure (c) only (a) (d) both (a) & (b)

77. The Congress president expelled to which prime minister about split-

- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) K. Kamraj (c) Morarji Desai (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) | 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (d) | 45. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (d) | 49. (a) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (d) | 53. (c) | 54. (d) | 55. (a) | 56. (c) | 57. (c) | 58. (b) | 59. (a) | 60. (a) |
| 61. I-(a), II-(a), III-(b), IV-(a), V-(b) | | | | 62. I-(c), II-(d), III-(a), IV-(b), V-(a) | | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 63. (a) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) | 66. (d) | 67. (b) | 68. (d) | 69. (a) | 70. (b) | 71. (a) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (c) | 75. (a) | 76. (a) | 77. (a) | | | | | |