

**CBSE Test Paper 03**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-2 Era of One-party Dominance)**

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1. Congress formed its govt. in \_\_\_\_\_ provinces after the result of the election of 1937.
  - a. 6
  - b. 7
  - c. 5
  - d. 8
2. In which state did the Indian National Congress face defeat in March 1957 Assembly elections?
3. In which year was the Election Commission of India set up and who was the first chief Election Commissioner of India?
4. When and by whom PRI was founded?
5. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner in India?
6. Mention the aims and goals of Socialist Party of India. Why the party could not prove itself as an effective alternative to the Congress?
7. List any two differences between the socialist and communist parties.
8. What was the method of voting adopted in the first two general elections in India?
9. Explain briefly the policies of Swatantra Party.
10. Explain any four problems before the Election Commission of India for holding the First General Election.
11. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What does the cartoonist want to show?
- ii. Describe the role of opposition parties.
- iii. what does the term 'tug of war' refers to?

12. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

The socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism which distinguished them both from the Congress as well as from the Communists. They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants. But the socialists faced a dilemma when in 1955 the Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society. Thus it became difficult for the socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress. Some of them, led by Rammanohar Lohia, increased their distance from and criticism of the Congress party. Some others like Asoka Mehta advocated limited cooperation with the Congress.

### Questions:

- i. Mention the ideology of Socialists.
- ii. Name some leaders of the Socialist Party.
- iii. Why did it become difficult for socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to Congress?

13. Distinguish between the economic ideologies of the Congress Party and the Swatantra Party formed in 1959.

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1. d. 8, Explanation: Congress formed the govt. in Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, UP, CP & barar, Assam and North-west provinces.
2. In Kerala state, the Indian National Congress had faced defeat in March 1957 Assembly elections.
3. On 25 January 1950, the Election Commission of India was set up and Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.
4. In 1929, Plutareo Elias Calles found the 'Institutional Revolutionary Party' (PRI) in Mexico which represented the legacy of Mexican Revolution.
5. Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner in India.
6. Aims and goals of the socialist party of India were:
  - The Socialist Party believed in the ideology of democratic socialism to be distinguished from Congress and Communists both.
  - It criticised Congress for ignoring the workers and peasants. It became difficult for socialist party to prove itself as an effective alternative to Congress because Congress Party declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society in 1955. But the socialists faced a dilemma when in 1955 the Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society. Thus it became difficult for the socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress.
7. The two differences between the socialist and Communist Party were:
  - i. Communist Party took inspiration from the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and advocate socialism as the solution to problems affecting the country, whereas the Socialist party believed in the ideology of democratic socialism.
  - ii. The Communist Party's ideology was tilted towards the Soviet Union and China whereas Socialists had no such ideological inclination.
8. The following changes introduced in the voting methods in India after 1952:
  - i. During the first general election, a box was placed in each polling booth with the election symbol of candidates. Each voter got a blank ballot paper and had to drop into the box of the candidate they wanted to vote for. Initially, about 20 lakh steel boxes were used for this purpose. Ballot papers collected from all these boxes helped to get the winner of the election.
  - ii. In 3rd to the 13th general election, ballot paper carried the names and symbols of

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all the candidates and votes had put a stamp on the candidates' name. This technique worked for 40 years. It made the work more easy for the election commission.

- iii. At the end of the 1990s, the Election Commission introduced Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) and in 2004 it was used extensively all over the country. These machines were used to get the result more quickly with security features.
- 9.
- i. The Swatantra Party believed in social justice and equality of opportunity for all people without the distinction of religion, caste, occupation or political affiliation.
  - ii. The Swatantra Party was against land ceilings in agriculture, and opposed cooperative farming and state trading. It was also opposed to the progressive tax regime and demanded dismantling of the licensing regime. The party assigned priority to the basic needs of people, i.e., food, housing and clothing.
  - iii. The Swatantra Party wanted the government to be less and less involved in controlling the economy. It believed that prosperity could come only through individual freedom.
  - iv. The party stands for every effort being made to foster and maintain spiritual values and preserve what is good in our culture and tradition.
  - v. The party was against nationalism and public sector. It favoured free private sector.
10. The Election Commission of India was set-up in January 1950 and the commission discovered that it was not going to be easy to hold a free and fair election in a country of India's size. There have been many challenges in front of "Election Commission" before the commencement of "First General Election". Following were the problems before the Election Commission of India for holding the First General Election:
- i. Holding an election required delimitation or drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies which were not too clear to hold elections.
  - ii. It also required preparing the electoral rolls or the list of all the citizens eligible to vote. It was a huge task to do to enroll all the citizens.
  - iii. Only 15 percent of eligible voters were literate and other were illiterate, it made this task more difficult.
  - iv. The vast size of the country was a big challenge.
- 11.
- i. The cartoonist wants to show that in the early period after independence, the opposition's strength was comparatively weak and they were not in a position to

topple the government of Nehru.

- ii. The opposition parties succeeded in gaining only token representation in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Yet, these parties played a significant role by offering a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party. They kept the ruling party under check.
  - iii. Tug of war refers to pulling out the Congress by criticism and mentioning its weaknesses in an honest and justified manner.
- 12.
- i. Socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism which distinguished them from the Congress as well as from Communists.
  - ii. Some leaders of the Socialists were: Ram Manohar Lohia, Ashok Mehta, Acharya Narendra Dev, S.M. Joshi, Achyut Patwardhan, and Jayaprakash Narayan.
  - iii. It became difficult for socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to Congress because, in 1955, Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society.
- 13.

<b>Congress Party</b>	<b>Swatantra Party</b>
There were revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right left and all shades of the centre.	The Swatantra Party believed in social justice and quality of opportunity for all people without the distinction of religion, caste occupation or political affiliation.
The Congress was " Platform" for numerous groups, interests and even political parties to take part in the national movement.	The party assigned priority to the basic needs of people i.e., food, housing and clothes.
In the pre-independence day, many organisation and organisational structure were allowed to exist within the Congress. Some of these like the Congress Socialist Party later separated from the Congress and became opposition parties.	The Swatantra Party wanted the government to be minimally involved in economic activities. It stands for the principle of maximum freedom for the individual and minimum interference by the state.