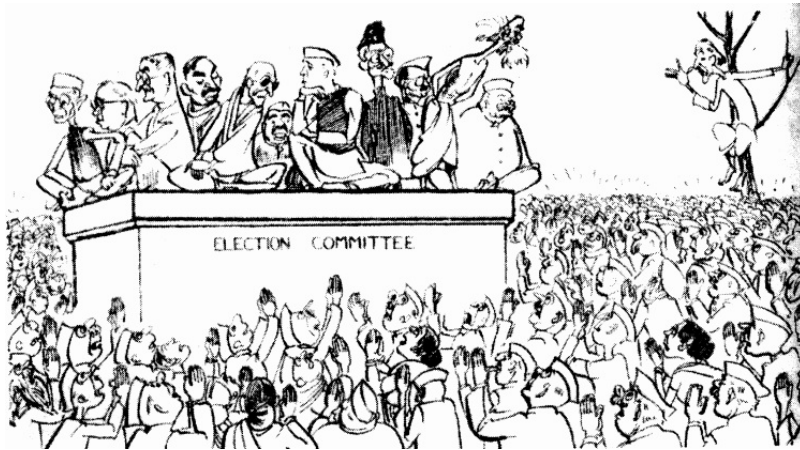


CBSE Test Paper 04

Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-2 Era of One-party Dominance)

1. Who said "Congress is not only a party. It has become a rule, state even a nation"
 - a. Stanley Kubrick
 - b. Stanley kochanek
 - c. Morris Jones
 - d. Karl Dyce
2. When was the Socialist Party formed within the Congress and what forced them to form a separate Socialist Party and when?
3. When and where was the first Non Congress State Government formed after India's independence?
4. When and why was the electronic voting machine used in India for the first time?
5. On losing power in Kerala in 1957 what did the Congress do in the state? What were its results?
6. Describe the factors which were responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967.
7. In spite of token representation in the Indian legislatures during the fifties, what role did the opposition parties play?
8. Who founded the Swatantra Party in 1959? Describe its main policies and programmes of this party.
9. Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.
10. During the early years of independence, despite the fact that the opposition parties had a token representation, they played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system. How?
11. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Name any four leaders that have been shown in the cartoon.
 - ii. What is the main function of the Election Committee?
 - iii. What does the cartoonist want to show?
12. In the early years, there was a lot of mutual respect between the leaders of the Congress and those of the opposition. The interim government that ruled the country after the declaration of Independence and the first general election included opposition leaders like Dr. Ambedkar and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in the cabinet. Jawaharlal Nehru often referred to his fondness for the Socialist Party and invited socialist leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan to join his government. This kind of personal relationship with and respect for political adversaries declined after the party competition grew more intense.
 - i. What kind of relationship was there between the Congress and the opposition party in the beginning?
 - ii. Write the names of those opposition leaders who were included to the Congress.
 - iii. What sort of relationship did Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had with the socialist leaders? What was its effect?
13. How was the one-party dominant system in India different from similar systems elsewhere? Did the dominance of one party mean that India was not really a democracy? Give reasons to support your answer.

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Answer

1. b. Stanley kochanek

Explanation: He gave his view on the Congress party of India. When Congress had an absolute majority in general assembly election of 1952,1957 and1962.

2. The Socialist Party was formed in 1934 within the Congress. In 1948 the amendment in Congress Constitution to prevent dual party membership forced the socialists to form a separate Socialist Party.
3. In 1957 the CPI defeated Congress in legislative assembly elections in the southern state of Kerala and, under Chief Minister E.M.S. Namboodiripad, formed the first non-Congress government in independent India. The Communist Party won the largest number of seats in the Kerala Legislature winning 60 out of 126 seats.
4. For the first time, Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) was used in India in 1990. EVM was used because of the following reasons:
- i. For more accuracy and fair dealing while counting.
 - ii. It also helps to check booth capturing and other malpractices.
5. On losing power in Kerala in 1957, the Congress party began a 'liberation struggle'. It led to the dismissal of the Communist government in Kerala under Article 356 of the Constitution. This was very controversial and the first example of the misuse of constitutional emergency powers in India.
6. The factors responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India are-
- i. It had inherited the legacy of a national movement.
 - ii. Congress was the only party to have an organisation spread all over the country.
 - iii. The party had Jawaharlal Nehru the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics. He led the Congress campaign and toured through the country.
 - iv. Congress was all inclusive- a social and ideological coalition and had transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition, which accommodated the revolutionary as well as the pacifist.

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7. The opposition parties play the following roles:
- i. Played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.
 - ii. Opposition parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party.
 - iii. This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress.
8. The Swatantra Party was an Indian liberal conservative political party that existed from 1959 to 1974. It was founded by C. Rajagopalachari in reaction to what he felt was the Jawaharlal Nehru-dominated Indian National Congress's increasingly socialist and statist outlook.

Main policies and programmes of party were:

- i. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was economy free from State control.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. It was critical of the development strategy of state intervention in the economy, centralised planning, nationalisation and the public sector. It instead favoured expansion of a free private sector.
 - iv. The Swatantra Party was against land ceilings in agriculture, and opposed cooperative farming and state trading.
9. The changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952 were as:
- i. In the early 1920s, the communist party emerged in different parts of India taking inspiration from the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and advocating socialism as the solution to problems affecting the country.
 - ii. During, second World war Communist party supported British whereas earlier they worked from within the fold of Indian National Congress.
 - iii. After Independence, initially, the Communist Party encouraged violent uprisings but later abandoned the path of violence.
 - iv. The single united communist party faced major split in 1964 due to an ideological rift between leaders following Soviet and Chinese ideology.

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10. During the early years of independence, despite the fact that the opposition parties had a token representation, they played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.

The four activities of the opposition during the Parliament of 1952 and 1957 are as follows:

- i. These opposition parties offered sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party. This phenomenon indicated the check and balance the power of Congress.
 - ii. In 1957, in Kerala, Congress was defeated by CPI and made government, but after that Congress dismissed the Kerala Government under Article 356. It was criticised by the opposition leaders and said that it was the first instance of the misuse of constitutional emergency powers.
 - iii. In 1950, BJS was able to secure 3 seats and in 1957 it secured 4 seats. The party played the role of opposition and started an agitation to replace English with Hindi as the official language and also advocated for the development of nuclear weapons.
 - iv. the opposition parties prevented the resentment with the system from turning anti-democratic. These parties also groomed the leaders (young citizens) who wanted to shape India as a developed and powerful state.
11. i. The four leaders are Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Rajagopalachari.
- ii. The main function of the Election Committee is to select candidates for the election as party candidates.
- iii. The cartoonist wants to depict that the aspirants for Congress tickets were much more than the seats in the legislatures. It was a difficult task before the Election Committee to seek the candidates for giving Congress tickets.
12. i. In the beginning, there was a lot of mutual respect between the leaders of the Congress and those of the opposition. This quality of them is quite emulating because in our time such feeling is lacking in the various political parties.
- ii. The following leaders of opposition parties were included to the Congress:
- a. Dr. Ambedkar.
 - b. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.
- iii. Jawaharlal Nehru maintained a deep relationship with the socialist leaders. He

had invited the socialist leader like Jaya Prakash Narayan to join the cabinet. Hence, this kind of personal relationship with and respect for political adversaries declined the offer the party competition grew more intense.

13. Differences:

- a. The dominance of one party in Mexico was formed by reducing democratic principles to superficial identity but for power to raise objections by public or people there; while in India, democratic principles remained sovereign and in spite of delusive game-plans, people here raised their voice against the system.
- b. The ruling party in Mexico namely, Institutional Revolution Party (PRI in Spanish) which was initially called National Revolutionary Party; was formed with an alliance of a number of interest groups, political parties, leaders of army and politicians, statesmen in 1929 and it ruled with tyranny up to 2000. However, when we recollect the career of Congress party since independence and even from long past dating 1885, it had established its independent identity up to 1969 when the split was caused and Congress (I) and Congress (O) were formed.
- c. In Mexico, the PRI intervened even with the rules and regulations for elections in order to ensure victory in each election or poll but barring some influence exerted by Syndicate members like Nijlingappa, Kamraja etc. and a few incidents of booth capturing and bribing, one party dominance in India could not interfere with the democratic institutions.

Influence of one party dominance on Democratic set-up like India:

We would like to state that one party dominance in India no doubt, ran unbarred till about 30 years a long period, it could not create disruption in the sacrosanct assumption of democracy. It is ascribed to stronger media and the press here. We can give some reasons for it as under:

- a. Election Commission was constituted since 1950 and conferred with inalienable powers.
- b. Judiciary had regulated arbitrariness of one party dominance.
- c. Stronger movements and Press in India than in Mexico.