

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, LUDHIANA

ASSIGNMENT – MCQs

CH - ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

Q1. Assertion (A): India's experiment with universal adult franchise was very bold & risky.

Reason (R): By that time, many countries in Europe had not given voting rights to all women.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q2. Assertion (A): Holding a free & fair election in India was an easy task with so many experienced leaders.

Reason (R): At that time there were 17 crore eligible voters who had to elect about 3,200 MLAs & 489 members of Lok Sabha.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q3. Assertion (A) : Holding an election required delimitation or drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies.

Reason (R) : When the first draft of the rolls was published, it was discovered that the names of 40 lakh women were not recorded in the list.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): The leaders in India decided to take the more difficult path of democracy.

Reason (R): Our freedom struggle was deeply committed to the idea of democracy.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q5. Assertion (A) : The first general elections were held from October 1951 to Feb 1952 but the elections are referred to as the 1952 elections.

Reason (R): Most parts of the country voted in January 1952.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q6. Assertion (A): India's general election of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.

Reason (R): The Indian people conducted themselves admirably in the largest experiment in democratic elections.

Q7. Assertion (A): The result of the first General elections did not come as a surprise to everyone.

Reason (R): The Congress was not expected to win the elections.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q8. Assertion (A): The Congress won the first 3 general elections from 1952-1967.

Reason (R): The state elections were held with the Lok Sabha elections in 1952.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q9. Assertion (A): In the 1952 General Elections, the Congress won three out of every four seats but it did not get even half of the votes.

Reason (R): The extent of the victory of the Congress was artificially boosted by our electoral system.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q10. Assertion (A): The Congress began with the upper caste & upper class but soon included peasants, middle & lower castes also.

Reason (R): With every civil disobedience it launched, its social base widened.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q11. Assertion (A): The Congress was a mass political party that dominated the political system.

Reason (R): It did not allow other organizations & parties to function independently.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q12. Assertion (A): By the time of Independence, the Congress was transformed into a rainbow like social coalition.

Reason (R): It accommodated the revolutionary & pacifist, conservative & radical, extremist, moderate & the right, left & all shades of the center.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q13. Assertion (A): The coalition like character gave the Congress unusual strength.

Reason (R): Anything that the opposing wanted to say, would also find a place in the programme & ideology of the Congress.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q14. Assertion (A): The coalition nature of the Congress tolerated & encouraged various factions.

Reason (R): This internal factionalism became a weakness of the Congress.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q15. Assertion (A): The period b/w 1952-1967 has been described as the “Congress system”

Reason (R): In the first decade of electoral competition the Congress acted both as a ruling party as well as the opposition.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q16. Assertion—The coalition character of the Congress gave it unusual strength.

Reason—A coalition accommodates all those who join it.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q17. The First General Elections in 1952 involved simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha & ---

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a. The President of India

b. State Assemblies

c. Rajya Sabha

d. The Vice President

Q18. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was _____ .

a. Working class interest

b. Protection of Princely states

c. Economy free from state control

d. Autonomy of States within the Union

Q19. The party that won the 2nd largest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first elections was the _____ .

a. Praja Socialist Party

b. Bharatiya Jana Sangha

c. Communist Party of India

d. Bharatiya Janta Party

Q20. One-party dominance is rooted in the absence of strong, alternative parties. T/F

Q21. One-party dominance occurs because of weak public opinion. T/F

Q22. One-party dominance is linked to the nation's colonial past. T/F

Q23. One-party dominance reflects the absence of democratic ideals in a country. T/F

Q24. The roots almost all the non-Congress parties of today can be traced to one or the other of the opposition parties of the 1950s. T/F

Q25. Jawahar Lal Nehru often referred to his fondness for the Socialist party & invited socialist leaders like Jay Prakash Narayan to join his government. T/F

Q26. Which is the incorrect statement:

- a. Faced with serious challenges, leaders in many countries of the world decided that their country could not afford to have democracy.**
- b. They said that national unity was their first priority.**
- c. Many countries that gained freedom from colonialism experienced democratic regimes.**
- d. Non-democratic regimes always started with a promise of restoring democracy very soon.**

Q27. Which is the incorrect statement:

- a. When the first draft of the rolls was published, it was found that the names of nearly 40 lakh women were not recorded.**
- b. Preparing for the first general elections was a mammoth exercise.**
- c. During the first general elections in 1952, only 15% of 17 crore eligible voters were literate.**
- d. Till then democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly North & South America.**

Q28. Which is the correct statement:

- a. When India became independent, all countries in Europe had given voting rights to everyone above the age of 18.**
- b. An Indian editor called the first general elections in India as the 'biggest gamble in history'.**
- c. The first general elections in India had to be postponed thrice.**
- d. The level of participation in the 1952 elections was very discouraging.**

Q29. Which is the correct statement:

- a. The Congress party won 370 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha elections.**
- b. The State elections were held separately from the Lok Sabha elections.**
- c. The Congress won a majority of seats in all the states also.**
- d. None of opposition parties could win even 1/10 of the number of seats won by the Congress.**

Q30. Which is the incorrect statement:

- a. The extent of the victory of the Congress was artificially boosted by our electoral system.**
- b. The Congress more than 50% of the votes.**
- c. The Socialist Party, the 2nd largest party, secured more than 10% of the votes all over the country.**
- d. The non-Congress votes were divided b/w different rival parties & candidates.**

Q31. Which is the incorrect statement:

- a. The opposition parties had no role to play in the democratic character of the system.**
- b. They offered a sustained & principled criticism of the policies of the Congress party.**
- c. They kept the ruling party under check.**

d.They groomed the leaders who were to play a crucial role in the shaping of the country.

Q32. Congress did not score well in _____ State Assembly elections held after Lok Sabha election in 1952.

Q33. The Communist party in Kerala was dismissed in 1959 under Article _____

Q34. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism in the year _____

Q35. Two opposition leaders included in the Cabinet under the Prime Ministership of Pt. J.L.Nehru were _____ and _____ .

Q36. Which sentence is absolutely wrong about C. Rajagopalachari:

- a) A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi
- b) The Chief Minister of Gujarat
- c) Founder of the Swatantra Party
- d) First recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award

Q37 During the first three General Elections Congress won more seats than any other party.Which party stood at the number two position during this election?

- a) Communist Party of India
- b) Socialist Party of India
- c) Bharatiya Janta Party
- d) Swatantra Party

Q35. The victory of the Congress was artificially boosted by our electoral system. Which statement is not right in the above context?

In 1952 Congress obtained 45% of the total votes but it managed to win 74% of the state.

- b) This happened due to the first past the post method adopted by the country.
- c) This happened due to Proportional Representation method adopted by the country.

Q36. Choose the wrong sentence in reference to the dominance of the Congress Party in India from one party system in other countries:

- a) There is multi-party system in India where as in China there is single party rule.
- b) In Mexico the PRI dominated the country for six decades.
- e) PRI in Mexico have military domination.
- c) PRI in Mexico has had military domination like India.
- d) Egypt is one party state due to military rule

Q37. Choose the incorrect statement--The reason for the Congress popularity was:

- a. It was a well organised party.**
- b. Many parties were formed only around Independence or after that.**
- c. The nature of the Congress was all inclusive.**
- d. All the leaders had good relations with the population.**

Q38. _____, a magazine, wrote that Jawaharlal Nehru "would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India."

- a. Political Register**
- b. Organiser**
- c. The Edinburgh Review**
- d. The Director**

Q39. Match the principles with the instances:

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|---|--|
| a. Mapping of boundaries on religious grounds | i. Pakistan & Bangladesh |
| b. Mapping on grounds of different languages | ii. India & Pakistan |
| c. Demarcating boundaries within the country by geographical zones | iii. Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh |
| d. Demarcating boundaries within country on administrative & political grounds | iv. H.P & Uttrakhand |

Q40.

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| (i) Objective of India's foreign policy | a. Protection |
| (ii) Bandung Conference foreign policy | b. Led to the establishment of NAM |
| | c. Use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes |
| | d. Led to unity of South Asian Region |
