Questions
1. Mention the ideology of Socialists.
2. Name some leaders of the Socialist Party.
3. Why did it become difficult for socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress?
Answer:
1. Socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism to be distinguished from Congress as well as from Communists.
2. Ram Manohar Lohia, Ashok Mehta and Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan etc.
3. Because in 1955, Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society.

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]
1. Describe the various steps taken to hold the first general elections in India. How far these elections were successful?
Answer:
The first general elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952:
1. These elections were referred to as 1952 elections because most parts of country voted in January 1952.
2. It took six months for campaigning, polling and counting to be completed.
3. Elections were competitive because there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat.
4. The level of participation was en-couraging to vote out in the election.
5. The results were declared and accepted as fair even by losers to prove critics wrong.
These elections were successful:
1. The losing of the parties was also accepted as fair.
2. These elections became a landmark in the history of democracy.
3. It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education. Instead, it can be practised anywhere in the world.

2. Why was Congress considered as a social and ideological coalition in independence days? Explain.
Answer: The Congress Party became a social and ideological coalition for it merged different social groups alongwith their identity holding different beliefs:
1. It accommodated the revolutionary, conservative, pacifist, radical, extremist and moderates and the right and the left with all other shades of the centre.
2. Congress became a platform for numerous groups, interacts and even political parties to take part in the national movement.
Ideological currents present within the Congress:
(a) In pre-independence days, many organisations and parties with their own constitutions and organisational structures were allowed to exist within the Congress.
(b) Some of these like 'Congress Socialist Party", later separated from the Congress and became an opposition party.

3. How was the one party dominance in India different from the one party system in Mexico? In your opinion which of the two political systems is better and why?

Answer: There was a difference between one party domination in India and Mexico. In Mexico, this was a one party system only not dominance because:

1. In India, the Congress Party dominated on behalf of popular consensus but Institutional Revolu-tionary Party (PRI) (in Spanish) ruled on behalf of perfect dictatorship.

2. In India, free and fair elections took place, where the losing of election was also fair but in Mexico, elections were based on malpractices, dominated by PRI.

In our opinion one party dominance¬like India is better because this sort of dominance:

1. Accommodates social diversities.

2. Encourage large number of parti-cipation.

3. Ensures democratic spirit as well as maintains the same.

4. Bear respect even for opposition.

4. How did opposition parties emerge in India? What was their importance?

Answer: Some of the diverse opposition parties had come into existence before the

first general elections in 1952 as non-Congress parties which succeeded to gain only a taken of representation in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. These parties maintained a democratic character of the system:

1. These offered a criticism based on principles to keep ruling party under check.

2. These parties groomed the leaders also to play a crucial role in shaping the country.

3. In the early years, these was a lot of respect between leaders of Congress and opposition parties i.e. interim government included even opposition leaders like Dr. Ambedkar, Jayaprakash Narayan, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee into the cabinet.

Picture/Map Based Questions [5 Marks]

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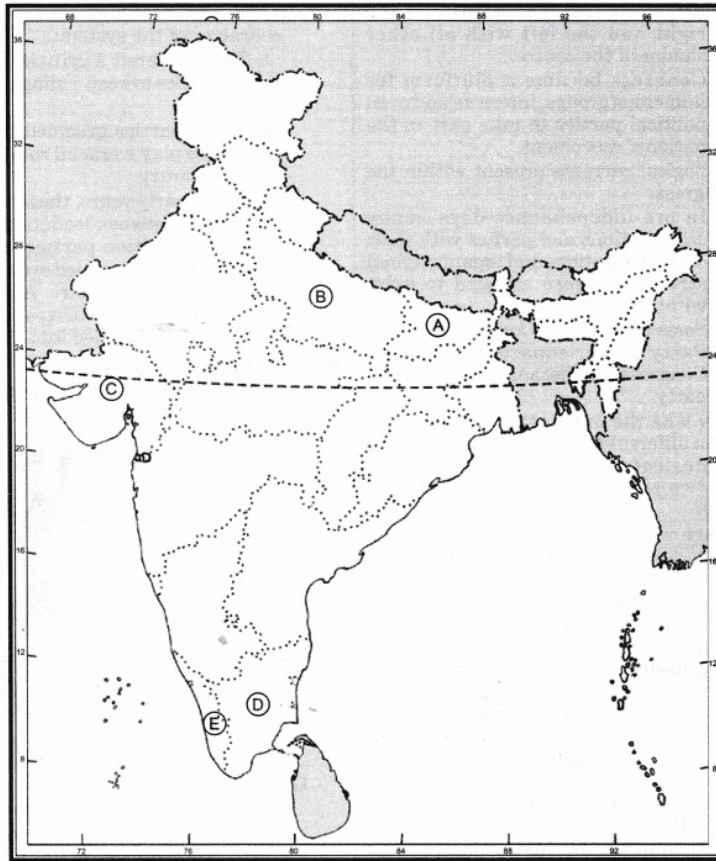

TUG OF WAR RESUMED

Questions

1. What does the cartoon represent?

2. What does the term 'Tug of war' refer to?

3. Who has been shown on the branches of tree?

Answer:

1. Cartoon represents dominance of Congress which is being tug by opposition parties to throw Congress out of power.

2. 'Tug of war' refer to pulling out the Congress by criticism and mentioning its weaknesses in an honest and justified manner.

3. Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru alongwith his colleagues in the cabinet.

BI. In the outline political map of India given below, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.
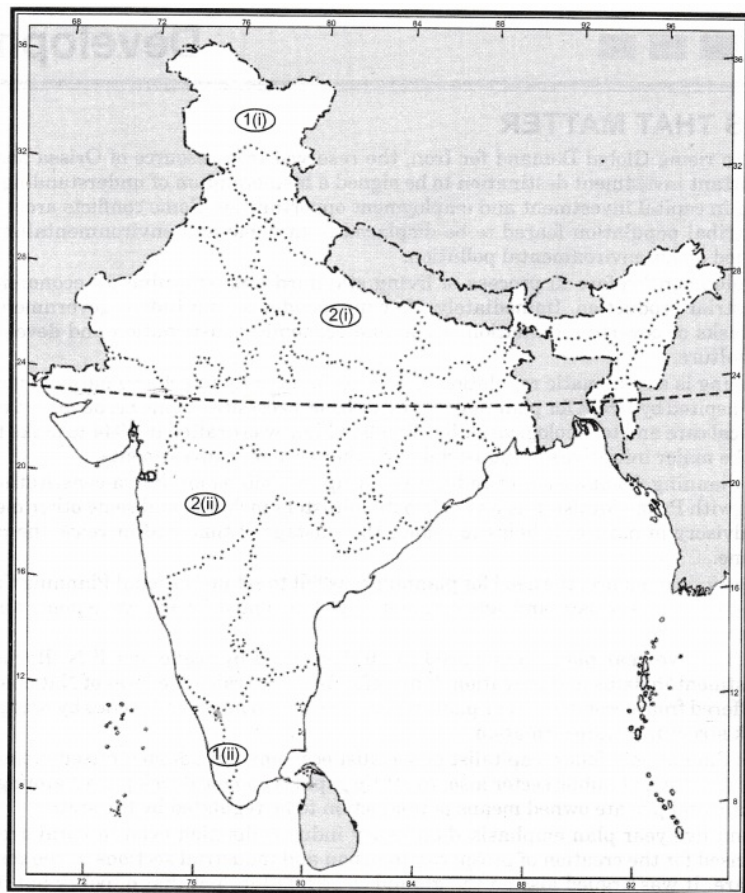

Questions
(i) The State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged.
(ii) The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
(iii) The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.
(iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-1967.
(v) The State which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.
Answer:
A — (iv) Bihar
B — (iii) Uttar Pradesh
C — (v) Gujarat
D — (i) Tamil Nadu
E — (ii) Kerala

2. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:

Questions

1. Two states where Congress was not in power at some point during 1952-67.

2. Two states where the Congress remained in power through this period.

Answer:

1. (i) Jammu & Kashmir (ii) Kerala

2. (i) Uttar Pradesh (ii) Maharashtra

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