

CHAPTER 1

The Era of One-Party Dominance

Practice Questions

Fill in the blanks

- Q1. In the second and the third general elections, held in 1957 and 1962 respectively, the Congress maintained the same position in the Lok Sabha by winning _____ of the seats.
- a. Three-fourth b. Two – third c. Four by fifth d. Three-fifth
- Q2. There were _____ types of challenges that India faced just after independence.
- a. Two b. Four c. Three d. Five
- Q3. The _____ spoke of the two-nation theory.
- a. Hindu Mahasabha c. Bharatiya Jana Sangh
b. Muslim League d. Indian National Congress
- Q4. Which was the first state formed on the basis of language independent India?
- a. Karnataka b. Uttar Pradesh c. Andhra Pradesh d. Madras
- Q5. Sardar Patel had to face major challenges of integration from how many states.
- a. Two b. Four c. Three d. Five
- Q6. The merger of the princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and proved to be a bit difficult as compared to the rest of the princely states.
- a. Nagaland b. Manipur c. Mizoram d. Assam
- Q7. . At the time of independence, Indian leaders were committed to the objectives of liberty, equality, fraternity and _____.
- a. Democracy b. Socialism c. Secularism d. Capitalism
- Q8. In which year did the emergence of separate Andhra Pradesh state take place?
- a. 1952 b. 1956 c. 1957 d. 1959
- Q9. The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for _____ while negotiations with the Indian Government were going on.
- a. One Year b. Three Years c. Six Months d. Two Years
- Q10. In India states were recognized on the linguistic basis in the year?
- a. 1955 b. 1938 c. 1958 d. 1956
- Q11. In which year was Bardoli Satyagraha taken place?
- a. 1918 b. 1930 c. 1928 d. 1932

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- Q12. What was the basis for the division of the states?
- a. Regional culture
 - b. Regional imbalance
 - c. Language
 - d. All of these
- Q13. In which year the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed.
- a. 1947
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1965
 - d. 1960
- Q14. When was the Kheda Satyagraha taken place?
- a. 1938
 - b. 1928
 - c. 1946
 - d. 1918
- Q15. One of the guiding principles of the ideology of the Swatantra Party was_____
- a. Working class interests
 - b. Protection of Princely States
 - c. Economy free from State control
 - d. Autonomy of States within the Union
- Q16. When was Gujarat state created?
- a. 1959
 - b. 1960
 - c. 1957
 - d. 1958
- Q17. _____ emerged as a prominent leader of the independence movement after the Kheda Satyagraha and the Bardoli Satyagraha.
- a. JawaharLal Nehru
 - b. Sardar Patel
 - c. Morarji Desai
 - d. Krishna Menan
- Q18. In which year did a separate Telangana state emerge?
- a. 2012
 - b. 2000
 - c. 2007
 - d. 2014
- Q19. SardarVallabh Bhai Patel faced key challenges of integration in which of the following states:
- a. Hyderabad, Moradabad, Junagarh
 - b. Hyderabad, Sikandrabad, Jammu
 - c. Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir
 - d. Jammu, Junagarh, Kashmir
- Q20. In 1951, ___percent of the total population of India were Muslims.
- a. 5
 - b. 12
 - c. 10
 - d.15
- Q21. Which year was the year of unprecedented violence and tragedy of displacement?
- a. 1947
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1948
 - d. 1950
- Q22. The total number of princely states in India at the time of partition was:
- a. 560
 - b. 565
 - c. 562
 - d. 665
- Q23. In December ____ a separate state named Andhra Pradesh was announced.
- a. 1947
 - b. 1945
 - c. 1956
 - d. 1952
- Q24. The re-organization of the states on the basis of language had a negative effect:
- a. The concept of power sharing was realized.
 - b. The principle of variation was accepted.
 - c. A uniform basis was found for the demarcation of the states.
 - d. Movements started in many areas of the country demanding the formation of small
- Q25. In the _____ session of the Congress in 1920, it was decided to reorganize the states on the basis of language.
- a. Mumbai
 - b. Nagpur
 - c. Kolkata
 - d. Delhi

TRUE or FALSE

- Q1.** Shyama Prasad Mukherjee a leader of Hindu Mahasabha and founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh; also a Minister in Nehru's first cabinet after Independence but resigned in 1950 due to differences over relations with Pakistan.
- Q2.** The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.
- Q3.** The partition of India was the result of 'two-state theory'.
- Q4.** The Swatantra party was led by old Congressmen like C. Rajagopalachari, K.M.Munshi, N.G.Ranga and MinooMasani. The party stood out from the others in terms of its position on economic issues.
- Q5.** Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.
- Q6.** The wealthy businessmen and zamindars from both the castes were cruising all over the district in their motorcars, campaigning. The extracts of story from FanishwarnathRenu's novel "MailaAnchal". The novel is set in Purlia district in North East West Bengal in the early years after Independence.
- Q7.** An Indian editor called it "the biggest gamble in history". Organiser, a magazine, wrote that Jawaharlal Nehru "would live to confess the failure of universal adult franchise in India".
- Q8.** Therefore the Election Commission had to think of some special method of voting. The Election Commission trained over 5 lakh officers and polling staff to conduct the elections.
- Q9.** It was the size of the country and the electorate that made this election usual. The first general election was also the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country.
- Q10.** It took various forms: nominal democracy but effective control by one leader, one party rule or direct army rule. Non-democratic regimes always started with a promise of restoring democracy very soon. But once they established themselves, it was very difficult to dislodge them.
- Q11.** On the basis of religion, two provinces -Punjab and Bengal were divided.
- Q12.** The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and the year of displacement.
- Q13.** There was no consistency between East Pakistan and West Pakistan.
- Q14.** The industrialists and business class who were in favour of nationalisation and the licensing policies also supported the Swatantra party.
- Q15.** After Independence, India faced four types of challenges.
- Q16.**The Election Commission discovered that it was not going to be easy to hold a free and fair election in a country of India's size.
- Q17.** At that time there were 17 crore eligible voters, who had to elect about 3,200 MLAs and 489 Members of LokSabha. Only 15 per cent of these eligible voters were literate.
- Q18.** The Congress supported the 'two-nation theory'.

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Q19. Our leaders were conscious of the critical role of politics in any democracy. They did not see politics as a problem; they saw it as a way of solving the problems.

Q20. The leaders of the newly independent India decided to take the more difficult path. Any other path would have been surprising, for our freedom struggle was deeply committed to the idea of democracy.

Q21.

- a. Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
- b. The party won 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha and finished way ahead of any other challenger. The Communist Party of India that came next in terms of seats won only 16 seats.
- c. In August 1959 after the Nagpur resolution of the Congress which called for land ceilings, take-over of food grain trade by the state and adoption of cooperative farming.
- d. The system of factions functioned as balancing mechanism within the ruling party. Political competition therefore took place within the Congress.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b, c and d are true	D. All of these are true

Q22.

- a. The Election Commission of India was set up in January 1950. Sukumar Sen became the first Chief Election Commissioner.
- b. The key role of the Congress in the freedom struggle thus gave it a head start over others. As the ability of the Congress to accommodate all interests and all aspirants for political power steadily declined, other political parties started gaining greater significance.
- c. The Jana Sangh party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons especially after China carried out its atomic tests in 1964.
- d. The Congress party, as it was popularly known, had inherited the legacy of the national movement.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q23.

- a. First of all, the ruler of Junagarh announced that the state had decided on independence.
- b. One-party dominance occurs because of weak public opinion.
- c. All these opposition parties succeeded in gaining only a token representation in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies during this period.
- d. The Communists tried to generate popular support for their position and were crushed by the armed forces. This forced them to retry for their position.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a and c are True
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q24.

- a. The Swatantra party was supportive of the policy of non-alignment and maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union and advocated closer ties with the United States.
- b. One-party dominance is rooted in the absence of strong alternative political parties.
- c. Yet their presence played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system. These parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party.
- d. The JantaParty's electoral performance caused much disappointment to its supporters. Although the Party had presence in most of the states of India, it could achieve electoral success only in a few pockets.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q25.

- a. The plan of partition also included that there would be exchange of population between the two.
- b. The state elections were held with the Lok Sabha elections. The Congress scored big victory in those elections as well.
- c. In the Indian system of election, that has been adopted in our country, the party that gets more votes than others tends to get much more than its proportional share.
- d. The socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism which distinguished them both from the Congress as well as from the Communists.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q26.

- a. One-party dominance is linked to the nation's colonial past.
- b. The most significant of these cases was in Karnataka in 1957 when a coalition led by the CPI formed the government. Apart from exceptions like this, the Congress controlled the national and all the state governments.
- c. They were far removed from the actual exercise of authority. They were not alternatives to the ruling party; instead they constantly pressurised and criticised, censured and influenced the Congress.
- d. The Communists worked mainly from within the fold of the Indian National Congress.

A. Only b is false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q27.

- a. Mohammad Ali Jinnah: was the leader of North West Frontier Province and his fame was as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
- b. They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants.
- c. The Congress was already a very well-organised party and by the time the other parties could even think of a strategy, the Congress had already started its campaign.
- d. The socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism which distinguished them both from the Congress as well as from the Communists.

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A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a is false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q28. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following arguments is not correct?

- He was a visionary and a good speaker.
- He had a long political experience.
- Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- He was the Home Minister as well as the Minister of Concession Department.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only c is true	D. All of these are true

Q29.

- One-party dominance reflects the absence of democratic ideals in a country.
- Soon after Independence, the party thought that the transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence and encouraged violent uprisings in Telangana.
- 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.
- The factions took socialist ideological positions making the Congress appear as a grand centrist party.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Q30.

- This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress. By keeping democratic political alternative alive, these parties prevented the resentment with the system from turning anti-democratic.
- The extent of the victory of the Congress was artificially boosted by our electoral system.
- The Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.
- In that sense, in the first decade of electoral competition the Congress acted both as the ruling party as well as the opposition. That is why this period of Indian politics has been described as the 'Congress system'.

A. Only a and b are false	B. Only a, b and c are false
C. Only b and c are true	D. All of these are true

Assertion Reasoning based Questions

For questions related to assertion and reasoning mark A (Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A), mark B (Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A), mark C (A is true, R is false), mark D (A is false, R is true)

Q1.

Assertion (A): Elections were competitive – there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat.

Reason(R): The level of participation was encouraging — more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q2.

Assertion (A): Every society needs to decide how it will govern and regulate itself. There are always different policy alternatives to choose from.

Reason(R): There are different groups with different and conflicting aspirations.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q3.

Assertion (A): The Swatantra Party was against land ceilings in agriculture, and opposed cooperative farming and state trading.

Reason(R): It was also opposed to the progressive tax regime and demanded dismantling of the licensing regime.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q4.

Assertion (A): It was not just the size of the country and the electorate that made this election unusual.

Reason(R): The first general election was also the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q5.

Assertion (A): The conditions in India were not very different. But the leaders of the newly independent India decided to take the more difficult path.

Reason(R): Any other path would have been surprising, for our freedom struggle was deeply committed to the idea of democracy.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q6.

Assertion (A): The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and signed on 24 January 1950 and it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

Reason(R): At that time the country was being ruled by an interim government.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q7.

Assertion (A): Faced with such serious challenges, leaders in many other countries of the world decided that their country could not afford to have democracy. They said that national unity was their first priority and that democracy will introduce differences and conflicts.

Reason(R): Many of the countries that gained freedom from colonialism experienced non-democratic rule.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q8.

Assertion (A): The Swatantra Party gained strength in a few parts of the Country by way of merger with numerous regional parties and interests.

Reason(R): It attracted the landlords and princes who wanted to protect their land and status that was being threatened by the land reforms legislation.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q9.

Assertion (A): Till then democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate.

Reason(R): By that time many countries in Europe had given voting rights to all women.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q10.

Assertion (A): The elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952.

Reason(R): But this election is referred to as the 1952 election since most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q11.

Assertion (A): The industrialists and business class who were favouring nationalisation and the licensing policies also supported the Swatantra party.

Reason(R): Its narrow social base and the lack of a dedicated cadre of party members did not allow it to build a strong organisational network.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q12.

Assertion (A): The Congress won three out of every four seats but it did not get even half of the votes.

Reason(R): In 1952, for example, the Congress obtained 45 per cent of the total votes. But it managed to win 74 per cent of the seats.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q13.

Assertion (A): The governor invited E. M. S. Namboodiripad, the leader of the Communist legislature party, to form the ministry.

Reason(R): For the first time in the world, a Communist party government had come to power through democratic elections.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q14.

Assertion (A): The Socialist Party, the second largest party in terms of votes, secured more than 10 per cent of the votes all over the country.

Reason(R): But it could not even win two per cent of the seats.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Q15.

Assertion (A): It was now necessary to install the first democratically elected government of the country.

Reason(R): The Constitution had laid down the rules, now the machine had to be put in place. Initially it was thought that this was only a matter of a few months.

Options	a.	b.	c.	d.
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Multiple Choice Question's

Q1. "Expected meeting with destiny" or "Tryst with Destiny" named address is related with whom?

- a. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- b. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d. Sachidanand Singh

Q2. After partition following problems emerged:

- a. Muslim regions had disagreements.
- b. Problem of refugees
- c. Muslim majority regions were not clear.
- d. All of the above

Q3. Who is referred to as called iron man' of India?

- a. JawaharLal Nehru
- b. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- c. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- d. Vallabh Bhai Patel

Q4. By whom was the speech of "Tryst with Destiny" delivered?

- a. JawaharLal Nehru
- b. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Vallabhbhai Patel

Q5. When did the Constitution of India become ready?

- a. 26th November 1949
- b. 26th November 1950
- c. 26th January 1950
- d. 15th August 1947

Q6. Which leaders played their main role in nation building?

- a. Vallabh Bhai Patel
- b. JawaharLal Nehru
- c. Lord Mountbatten
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Q7. Who has been given special protection under the constitution?

- i). Socially disadvantaged classes
- ii) Religious-cultural minority communities
- a. (i)
- b. (ii)
- c. (i), (ii)
- d. None

Q8. Nizam sent whom to suppress the movement in Hyderabad.

- a. Soldiers
- b. Police
- c. Razakars
- d. Farmers

Q9. In which year the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed.

- a. 1947
- b. 1956
- c. 1965
- d. 1960

Q10. On the midnight of 14-15 August who had addressed a special Session of Constituent Assembly?

- a. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
- b. C. Rajgopalachari
- c. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d. None of these

Q11. The re-organization of the states on the basis of language had a negative effect:

- a. The concept of power sharing was realized.
- b. The principle of variation was accepted.
- c. A uniform basis was found for the demarcation of the states.
- d. Movements started in many areas of the country demanding the formation of small

Q12. Which Challenges were faced by India after Independence?

- (i) Adjustment and Unity (ii) Setting up democracy (iii) Development and Public welfare
a. (i) and (ii) b. (i) and (iii) c. (ii) and (iii) d. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Q13. Who among the following was freed from Portugal by police work?

- a. Pondicherry b. Goa c. Kargil d. Kashmir

Q14. Sardar Patel's opinion was different from other leaders on which state?

- a. Kashmir b. Hyderabad c. Junagadh d. Manipur

Q15. Which was the biggest challenge before the newly independent India?

- a. National Integration b. Population c. Industrialization d. Unemployment

Q16. When was the State Reorganization Act enacted?

- a. 15th August 1947 b. 20 January 1948 c. 1st November 1956 d. 10th June 1956

Q17. The boundary of which country was determined on the basis of religion?

- a. India-China b. Bangladesh-Pakistan c. India-Nepal d. India Pakistan

Q18. What was agreed upon at the time of independence?

- (i) After independence the country will be governed in democratic manner.
(ii) Government will work for the good of all.
(iii) Government will divide the states according to religion.

- a. (i) and (ii) b. (i), (ii) and (iii) c. (ii) and (iii) d. (i)

Q19. When was the Indian Constitution implemented?

- a. 15 August 1947 b. 26 January 1949 c. 15 August 1950 d. 26 January 1950

Q20. Who opposed the Nizam of Hyderabad?

- a. Women b. Farmers of Telangana region
c. Communist of Hyderabad congress d. All of these

Q21. Which ideals were to be established in India by Pt. Nehru?

- a. Socialism b. Secularism c. Both a and b d. None

Q22. What was the outcome of the two-nation theory?

- (i) India was partitioned into two nations-India and Pakistan.
(ii) India was declared a Hindu state.

- a. (i) b. (ii) c. (i), (ii) d. None

Q23. When did Hyderabad merge into India?

- a. September 1947 b. September 1949 c. September 1948 d. September 1950

Q24. The population of India before division was:

- a. About 36 crore b. About 50 crore c. About 40 crore d. About 56 crore

Q25. The leader known as 'Frontier Gandhi' is actually known as:

- a. Zakhir Husain b. ArunaAsfi Ali
c. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan d. Abdul Kalam Azad

Match The Options:

Question No. 1			
A.	Western colonialism.	i.	British capitalism
B.	Capitalism	ii.	Western capitalism
C.	Industrialisation	iii.	An economic system
D.	British colonialism	iv.	Urbanisation
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- iii, C- i, D – ii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

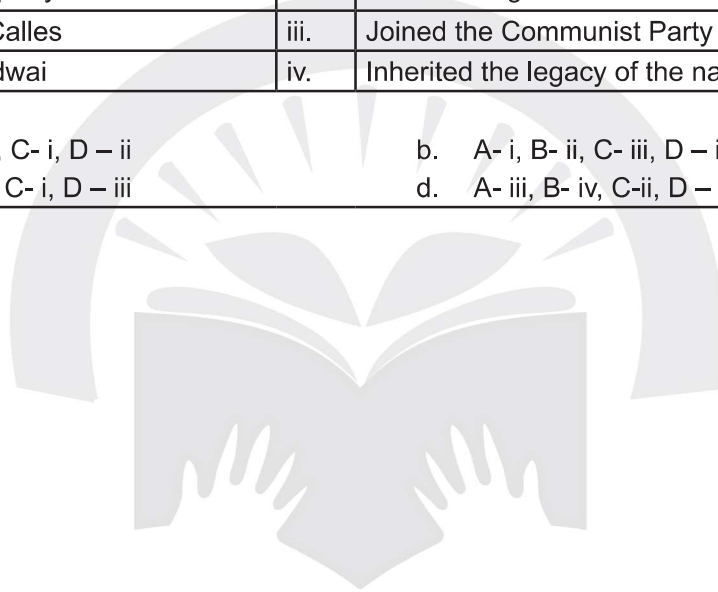
Question No. 2			
A.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	i.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh
B.	MinooMasani	ii.	Swatantra Party
C.	Asoka Mehta	iii.	Praja Socialist Party
D.	S. A. Dange	iv.	Communist Party of India
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Question No. 3			
A.	C. Rajagopalachari	i.	Proponent of Hindu Muslim unity and opposed to Partition.
B.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	ii.	Minister for Health in independent India's first ministry.
C.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	iii.	First Indian to be the Governor General of India.
D.	RajkumariAmrit Kaur	iv.	Initiated the concept of integral humanism.
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Question No. 4			
A.	African National Congress	i.	MaulanaAbulKalam Azad
B.	Acharya NarendraDev	ii.	A scholar of Buddhism.
C.	Original name — AbulKalamMohiyuddin Ahmed	iii.	Formed in August 1959.
D.	Swatantra Party	iv.	Enjoyed popularity in South Africa after the end of apartheid.
Answer			
a. A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii		b. A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv	
c. A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii		d. A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i	

Question No. 5			
A.	Electronic Voting Machine	i.	BJS
B.	Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh	ii.	CSP
C.	Congress Socialist Party	iii.	EVM
D.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	iv.	RSS
Answer			
a.	A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii	b.	A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv
c.	A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii	d.	A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i

Question No. 6			
A.	A.K. Gopalan	i.	The founder of PRI.
B.	The Congress party	ii.	Food and Agriculture Minister
C.	PlutarcoElías Calles	iii.	Joined the Communist Party in 1939.
D.	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	iv.	Inherited the legacy of the national movement.
Answer			
a.	A- iii, B- iv, C- i, D – ii	b.	A- i, B- ii, C- iii, D – iv
c.	A- iv, B- ii, C- i, D – iii	d.	A- iii, B- iv, C-ii, D – i



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Practice Paper – 1

- Instruction's**
1. All questions carry equal marks.
 2. Read the instructions and question very carefully.
 3. Five for Each Correct Answers (+5.00)
 4. -One for every Wrong answer. (Negative Marking) (-1.00)
 5. Attempt 20 Questions.

1. Which year was the year of unprecedented violence and tragedy of displacement?
a. 1947 b. 1949 c. 1948 d. 1950
2. In the _____ session of the Congress in 1920, it was decided to reorganize the states on the basis of language.
a. Mumbai b. Nagpur c. Kolkata d. Delhi
3. In which year the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed.
a. 1947 b. 1956 c. 1965 d. 1960
4. Problems emerging out of partition:
a. Problem of geographical distance c. Problem of refugees
b. Non-muslim minority problem d. All of the above
5. Why did Muslim League propound two-nation theory?
(i) Hindustan for Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims
(ii) Hindus for Hindustan (iii) Muslims for Hindustan
a. (i) b. (ii) c. (i), (ii) d. None
6. Who was the first Governor General of independent India?
a. Lord Mountbatten c. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
b. C. Rajagopalachari d. None of the above
7. What is the purpose of nation-building?
a. To develop national consciousness among the people
b. To develop religious spirit among the people
c. To develop economic spirit among the people
d. All of the above
8. The boundary of which country was determined on the basis of religion?
a. India-China b. Bangladesh-Pakistan
c. India-Nepal d. India Pakistan
9. In which year did a separate Telangana state emerge?
a. 2012 b. 2000 c. 2007 d. 2014
10. Which was the first state formed on the basis of language independent India?
a. Karnataka b. Uttar Pradesh c. Andhra Pradesh d. Madras
11. At the time of independence, Indian leaders were committed to the objectives of liberty, equality, fraternity and _____.
a. Democracy b. Socialism c. Secularism d. Capitalism

12. Who among the following was freed from Portugal by police work?
a. Pondicherry b. Goa c. Kargil d. Kashmir
13. In Indian political history, who is known to be combination of Nationalism, Catalyst and Realism?
a. Vallabh Bhai Patel c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
b. JawaharLal Nehru d. All of the above
14. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following arguments is not correct?
a. He was a visionary and a good speaker.
b. He had a long political experience.
c. Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to SardarVallabhbhai Patel.
d. he was the Home Minister as well as the Minister of Concession Department.
15. When was the Indian Constitution implemented?
a. 15 August 1947 b. 26 January 1949
c. 15 August 1950 d. 26 January 1950
16. What was the main challenge that India faced just after independence?
a. To build India which is bound in the thread of unity
b. Displacement of population on religious basis
c. Displacement of population on the basis of language
d. All of these
17. Why was it difficult to unite India?
(i) People speaking different languages live here.
(ii) People of different culture and different religions live here.
(iii) India is a country full of diversity.
a. (i) b. (ii) c. (i) and (ii) d. (i) (ii) (iii)
18. The merger of the princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and proved to be a bit difficult as compared to the rest of the princely states.
a. Nagaland b. Manipur c. Mizoram d. Assam
19. Nizam sent whom to suppress the movement in Hyderabad.
a. Soldiers b. Police c. Razakars d. Farmers
20. What was the basis for the division of the states?
a. Regional culture c. Language
b. Regional imbalance d. All of these
21. When was the State Reorganization Act enacted?
a. 15th August 1947 c. 1st November 1956
b. 20 January 1948 d. 10th June 1956

- 22. Assertion (A):** 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.

Reason(R): 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.

Options:

- 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, R is false
- d. A is false, R is true

- 23. Assertion (A):** While competition and power are the two most visible things about politics, the purpose of political activity is and should be deciding and pursuing public interest.

Reason(R): This is the route our leaders decided to take.

Options:

- 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, R is false
- d. A is false, R is true

- 24. Assertion (A):** In this context India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky.

Reason(R): A British member of the Indian Civil Service claimed that "a future and more enlightened age will view with astonishment the absurd farce of recording the votes of millions of illiterate people".

Options:

- 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, R is false
- d. A is false, R is true

- 25. Assertion (A):** It would require preparing the electoral rolls, and the list of all the citizens eligible to vote.

Reason(R): Holding an election required drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies.

Options:

- 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, R is false
- d. A is false, R is true

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