

# Ravi Maths Tuition

## PS - Political Parties

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

76 x 1 = 76

- 1) Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List - I	List - II
1. Congress Party	A. National Democratic Alliance
2. Bharatiya Janata Party	B. State party
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C. United Progressive Alliance
4. Telugu Desam party	D. Left Front

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1234	1234	1234	1234
CABD	CDAB	CADB	DCAB

- 2) Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?
- (a) Kanshi Ram (b) Sahu Maharaj (c) B. R. Ambedker (d) Jotiba Phule
- 3) What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
- (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy (c) Integral humanism (d) Modernity
- 4) Consider the following statements on parties. (A) Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people. (B) Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders. (C) Parties are not necessary to run governments. Which of the statements above are correct?
- (a) A, B and C (b) A and B (c) B and C (d) A and C
- 5) Which country has a two-party system?
- (a) India (b) Sri Lanka (c) United Kingdom (d) Nepal
- 6) Which of the following is a National Political Party?
- (a) Janata Dal (Secular) (b) Telugu Desam Party (c) Trinamool Congress (d) BJP
- 7) Which one of the following is a Regional Party?
- (a) BJP (b) CPI-M (c) INC (d) JDU
- 8) Bahujan Samaj Party does not represent which section of the society?
- (a) Dalits (b) Adivasis (c) OBCs (d) Trade Unions
- 9) Which political party has been in power for the last 30 years continuously in West Bengal?
- (a) CPI (b) CPI-M (c) Indian National Congress (d) Trinamool Congress
- 10) What is meant by two-party system?
- (a) Two parties run the government (b) Two members run a party (c) Two parties contest elections (d) None of these
- 11) What are National parties?
- (a) Parties which have units in various states. (b) Parties which have no units (c) Parties which have units in two states (d) Parties which have units in all states.

- 12) Which system of government does India have?  
(a) One-party system (b) Two-party system (c) Multi-party system (d) None of these
- 13) What is an alliance?  
(a) One party contest elections (b) Several parties join hands for contesting elections.  
(c) Two-parties contest elections (d) None of these
- 14) On what ideologies does the Indian National Congress rest?  
(a) Communication (b) Socialism (c) Federalism (d) Secularism
- 15) The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) come to power in 1998 as the leader of  
(a) UPA (b) LF (c) NDA (d) None of these
- 16) Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?  
(a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Kanshi Ram (c) BR Ambedkar (d) Sahu Maharaj
- 17) The main base of BSP is in  
(a) Punjab (b) Delhi (c) Haryana (d) UP
- 18) Which party enjoys a strong hold in Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala?  
(a) CPI(M) (b) CPI (c) BSP (d) BJP
- 19) Which out of the following is a state party?  
(a) INC (b) AGP (c) BJP (d) CPI(M)
- 20) Which of the following countries has a single party system?  
(a) Pakistan (b) Nepal (c) People's Republic of China (d) Bangladesh
- 21) When was the Indian National Congress was formed?  
(a) 1885 (b) 1977 (c) 1980 (d) 1989
- 22) When was CPI formed?  
(a) 1984 (b) 1964 (c) 1980 (d) 1925
- 23) Which one of the following is a State Party?  
(a) Congress Party (b) BJP (c) Communist party of India - Marxist (d) TGP
- 24) What is defection?  
(a) Loyalty towards a party (b) Changing party allegiance (c) Political reforms (d) None of these
- 25) Which out of the following is a feature of partisanship?  
(a) Inability to take a balance view (b) Similarity of views (c) Represents the individuals (d) None of these
- 26) Who is Partisan?  
(a) Disloyal party number (b) Staunch party number (c) Estranged party number (d) None of these
- 27) What is meant by a one party system?  
(a) One single party runs the government (b) One single person runs the party  
(c) When the king rules the country (d) When one party is allowed to contest elections.
- 28) Which one of the following is not a political party?  
(a) INC (b) JDU (c) BAMCEF (d) AGP
- 29) Which one of the following is not a national political party?  
(a) BJP (b) CPIM (c) RJD (d) BJD

- 30) Which one of the following emerged as a political party from a movement?  
(a) DMK (b) AGP (c) Akali Dal (d) All of these
- 31) A group of people who come close to each other to attain their common aim of power is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Political Party (b) Interest Group (c) Political leadership (d) Factional group
- 32) India has\_\_\_\_\_major National Parties?  
(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 10
- 33) Which of these is a National Party?  
(a) INC (b) BSP (c) BJP (d) All of these
- 34) Which of these is not a National Party?  
(a) INC (b) SAD (c) BJP (d) CPI (M)
- 35) Which of these is not a State Party  
(a) TDP (b) DMK (c) SAD (d) CPI
- 36) Which of these is the main component of political party?  
(a) Leaders (b) The followers (c) Active members (d) All of these
- 37) Which of these is the function of political party?  
(a) To contest election (b) To form and run government (c) To form public opinion (d) All of these
- 38) Political party that runs the government is  
(a) Ruling party (b) Interest group (c) Opposition party (d) Factional group
- 39) The rise of political parties is directly linked to....  
(a) Emergence of representative democracies (b) Large scale societies  
(c) Mechanism of restrain and support the government (d) All of these
- 40) System with one party is known as\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Uni-party system (b) Multi-party system (c) Bi-party system (d) None of these
- 41) System of two parties is known as\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Uni-party system (b) Multi-party system (c) Bi-party system (d) None of these
- 42) System of many parties is known as  
(a) Bi-party system (b) Multi-party system (c) Uni-party system (d) None of these
- 43) Which of these countries have Uni-party system?  
(a) China (b) North Korea (c) Cuba (d) All of these
- 44) Which of these countries have Bi-party system?  
(a) India (b) England (c) France (d) Pakistan
- 45) Any party with 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as  
(a) National Party (b) Regional Party (c) State Party (d) Factional Party
- 46) What is meant by one-party system?  
(a) One single party runs the government (b) One single person runs the parties  
(c) When the King rules the country (d) When one party is allowed to contest elections
- 47) The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of  
(a) United Progressive Alliance (b) Left front (c) National Democratic Alliance (d) None of these

- 48) Which party has been in power for 30 years now?  
(a) BJP (b) CPI (c) CPI (M) (d) NCP
- 49) Which party has advocated the coming together of all Left parties?  
(a) CPI (b) CPI (M) (c) NCP (d) INC
- 50) Which political party from the six main parties was formed as late as in 1999?  
(a) BJP (b) CPI (M) (c) NCP (d) BSP
- 51) Which out of the following is a 'state party'?  
(a) BSP (b) Rashtriya Janta Dal (c) BJP (d) NCP
- 52) Which political leader owns a football club called AC Milan and a bank?  
(a) George Bush (b) Barack Obama (c) Berlusconi (d) Nicolas Sarkozy
- 53) Which of these is the challenge faced by political party?  
(a) Lack of internal democracy (b) Dynastic succession (c) Growing role of money and muscle power  
(d) All of these
- 54) Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected is known as  
(a) Changing party (b) Defection (c) Mobility (d) None of these
- 55) The party that loses the elections and does not form the government is called  
(a) Ruling party (b) Interest group (c) Opposition party (d) Factional group
- 56) How many political parties are registered with the Election Commission in India?  
(a) About 750 (b) About 150 (c) About 900 (d) About 250
- 57) Whom do political parties have to register themselves?  
(a) State government (b) Central government (c) Election Commission (d) None of these
- 58) What are the components of political parties?  
(a) The leaders (b) The active members (c) The followers (d) All the above
- 59) When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called  
(a) Alliance (b) Uni-party system (c) Group (d) None of these
- 60) When was the communist party of India-Marxist founded?  
(a) 1764 (b) 1864 (c) 1964 (d) 2004
- 61) Which is the essential element of a political party?  
(a) Organisation (b) National interest (c) Fundamental principles (d) All of these
- 62) Which is not a function of political party?  
(a) To contest election (b) Faith in violent methods (c) Political education to the people  
(d) Form public opinion
- 63) Under which system, only one-party is allowed to function?  
(a) Single-party system (b) Bi-party system (c) Multi-party system (d) None of these
- 64) Which of the following is a regional party  
(a) Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) (b) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)  
(d) Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI (M)

- 65) Political parties can be reformed by  
 (a) reducing the role of muscle power (b) reducing the role of money (c) state funding of election  
 (d) All of the above
- 66) Name the party that emerged out of mass movement  
 (a) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (b) Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) (c) Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)  
 (d) Janta Dal
- 67) Lack of Internal democracy is the challenge faced by  
 (a) national party (b) regional party (c) political party (d) None of these

68)

List I	List II
A. All India Trinamool	1. Meghalaya
B. Bahujan Samaj Party	2. West Bengal
C. National People's Party	3. Uttar Pradesh

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
231	321	213	123

69)

LIST I	LIST II
A. Indian National Congress	1. 1925
B. Communist Party of India	2. 1980
C. Bharatiya Janata Party	3. 1885

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
132	231	312	321

70)

List I	List II
A. Rashtriya Lok Samta Party	1. Karnataka
B. Janata Dal (Secular)	2. Biha
C. Bodoland Front	3. Assam

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
231	123	213	312

- 71) Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?  
 (a) Bharatiya Janata Party - National Democratic Alliance (b) Congress Party - Left Front  
 (c) Communist Party of India - Regional Party (d) Mizo National Front - United Progressive Alliance
- 72) Which of the following is the primary factor, which contributed to the emergence of multiple political parties at the same level in India?  
 (a) A federal political system (b) Varied economic conditions (c) Linguistic and regional diversity  
 (d) Low levels of literacy and political awareness
- 73) Political Parties without a doubt, are the essence of democracy. A significant number of critics have leveled harsh remarks about political parties, owing to various flaws in human nature. The importance of political parties created on ideological grounds cannot be overstated by proponents of party less democracy or advocates of classless and stateless society.  
 What do you understand by a recognised political party? Choose the correct option.  
 (a) A party that is based on regional and communal diversities.  
 (b) A party that is present in several and all units of federation.  
 (c) A party that is present in only one of the federal units.  
 (d) A party recognised by the Election Commission with all the privileges and facilities.

- 74) In a representative democracy, which of the following best describes the role of elected representatives?
- They have absolute power and authority to make decisions without consulting the public.
  - They are accountable to the public and make decisions on behalf of their constituents.
  - They act as mere figureheads with no real power or influence in the government.
  - They serve lifetime appointments and cannot be removed from the office.
- 75) How do political parties ensure accountability to the public? Choose the most suitable option from the following.
- Through Press Conferences
  - Through Social Media Campaigns
  - Through encouraging Partisanship
  - Through Elections and Voter Support
- 76) Identify the reason through which a political party's decision-making process be made more gender sensitive. Choose from the appropriate statements among the following options.
- Veto power for women over certain decision-making processes.
  - Women should be given right to make decisions related to women.
  - Reserved seats for women in decision-making bodies.
  - Giving candidature to only women in all constituencies of the country.
- Statements I and II are appropriate
  - Statements I, II and IV are appropriate.
  - Only statement III is appropriate.
  - All the statements are appropriate.

Fill up / 1 Marks

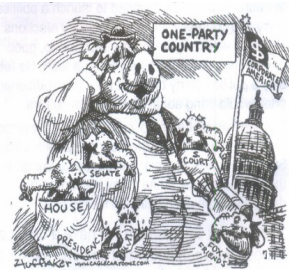
5 x 1 = 5

- 77) A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 78) \_\_\_\_\_ is an organised group of person who come together to contest election and try to hold power in government.
- 79) Elephant is the election symbol of .....
- 80) Bhartiya Jana Sangh is the mother party of.....
- 81) Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded in 1925, believes in.....

Picture Based Questions

1 x 1 = 1

- 82) This cartoon drawn during the presidency of George Bush in USA suggest that



- Two party system is ignored.
- Republican Party is the only party.
- Corporate American dictates all majors institutions of the country.
- Republican Party faces many problems.

Correct and rewrite

2 x 1 = 2

- 83) National Congress Party formed in 1990 following a split in the Congress Party.
- 84) The symbol of National People's Party is watch.

Assertion and reason

3 x 1 = 3

- 85) **Assertion (A)** Nationalist Congress Party was formed in 1999.  
**Reason (R)** It is a major party in Maharashtra and demands for Gandian secularism, democracy, social justice and federalism.  
**Codes**  
(a) Both A and R 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.
- 86) **Assertion (A)** Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia  
**Reason (R)** Political parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.  
**Codes**  
(a) Both A and R 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.
- 87) **Assertion (A)** It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis.  
**Reason (R)** They are very unpopular, and the citizens are indifferent to political parties.  
**Codes**  
(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

2 Marks

69 x 2 = 138

- 88) What is a political party?
- 89) Who is a partisan?
- 90) What is meant by an alliance or front in forming government?
- 91) What is meant by defection in politics?
- 92) Why did India follow a multiparty system?
- 93) Why did India adopt a multiparty system?
- 94) Name any four National parties in India.
- 95) Define the term 'Affidavit'.
- 96) What is meant by Election Commission?
- 97) What is Opposition Party?
- 98) What is Ruling Party?
- 99) Define Partisanship.
- 100) What are the three main components of a political party?
- 101) Which are the most visible institutions in a democracy?
- 102) How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?
- 103) Which criterion has to be satisfied by a political party to be recognized as a national party?
- 104) How many political parties were recognized as National parties in India in 2006?
- 105) How many Lok Sabha constituencies are there in India at present?
- 106) Which is the largest Lok Sabha constituency in India with respect to area?
- 107) Which party was led by Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1998?
- 108) Which party system does India follow?

- 109) What is Bye-election?
- 110) Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)
- 111) Give two examples of two party systems.
- 112) Name the national political party which draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Shahu Maharaj.
- 113) When was BSP formed?
- 114) In which state does the 'Rashtriya Lok Dal' exist as a regional party?
- 115) In which state does the 'Biju Janata Dal' exist as a regional party?
- 116) What is the source of inspiration of the 'Bharatiya Janata party'?
- 117) Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as a national political party.
- 118) What is meant by regional political party?
- 119) Define a political party.
- 120) Can we have a party-less democracy? Why / Why not?
- 121) List the elements of political parties.
- 122) In what way do political parties play the role of opposition?
- 123) Which institution allots symbols to political parties?
- 124) Which party is given a unique symbol by the Election Commission of India?
- 125) On what basis does a country choose its party system?
- 126) What do you mean by two-party or bi-party system?
- 127) Define multiparty system.
- 128) What does the term coalition government imply?
- 129) What is a national party?
- 130) Give the meaning of state or regional party.
- 131) How many recognised national parties are there in India?
- 132) Name the oldest political party of India.
- 133) Under whose leadership was the Bahujan Samaj Party formed?
- 134) Which political party seeks to represent and secure power for dalits, OBCs and adivasis?
- 135) Which political party believes in Marxism-Leninism?
- 136) Which two parties were formed after their split with parent party?
- 137) Which state has maximum number of recognised regional or state parties?
- 138) If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, then what challenge is being faced by that party?
- 139) Define defection.
- 140) How does the new system of affidavit reduce the money and muscle power in politics?
- 141) Which constitutional bodies suggest reforms in political parties?
- 142) Which is the most visible institutions in a democracy?
- 143) Define Partisanship.



- 144) What is a ruling party?
- 145) The political party that is part of Legislature but not a part of the government is called opposition.
- 146) What do you mean by one-party system?
- 147) Which country has one-party system?
- 148) What is two-party system?
- 149) What do you mean by multi-party system?
- 150) Name the political party which is a result of social reform movement.
- 151) If all the decisions of a political party are made by a single family and all other members are neglected, what challenge is being faced by that party?
- 152) Name the institution which has passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns
- 153) Examine the possible consequences on the basic rights of party members within political organisations' that lack internal democracy.
- 154) Political Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements.  
(i) Why do political parties sometimes launch movements?  
(ii) Why do people usually reject some political parties in the next elections?
- 155) Riya conducted a survey to find out about the views of people about the political parties in her college. As per that survey, people expressed their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. How do state or regional political parties contribute to strengthening federalism and democracy in India?
- 156) Differentiate between one-party and two-party system.

3 Marks

75 x 3 = 225

- 157) State the various functions that political parties perform in a democracy.
- 158) What are the various challenges faced by political parties?
- 159) Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well?
- 160) What are the characteristics of a political party?
- 161) How can political parties be reformed? Explain
- 162) Explain some reforms to strengthen the working of political parties.
- 163) 'No system is ideal for all countries and all situations'. Explain.
- 164) 'The rise of regional parties has led to strengthening of federation and democracy in our country'. Do you agree with the option? Why/ why not?
- 165) "There is lack of internal democracy within the political parties". Justify the statement with three arguments.
- 166) Why do we need political parties?
- 167) What is the necessity of a political party for a democracy?
- 168) Why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties?
- 169) Differentiate between a National and a Regional / State party.
- 170) What is the role of 'Opposition' in democracy?
- 171) What is the function of the Opposition party?
- 172) What is meant by 'Defection'?
- 173) How do the political parties put forward and implement different policies and programmes?

- 174) Write short notes on one-party system.
- 175) "Are political parties no longer popular"? Discuss with examples.
- 176) What is the first thing the Election Commission does after recognizing a party? Does it treat every party as equal?
- 177) What is the criterion laid down by the Election Commission for the proportion of votes in order to be a recognised party?
- 178) What are the criteria laid down by the Election Commission in order to be recognized as a national party and a state party?
- 179) Why is there a need to quickly solve the challenges faced by the political parties?
- 180) Name the four problem areas in the working of political parties. Why is dynastic succession bad for a democratic country?
- 181) Mention any two challenges faced by political parties in India.
- 182) Explain the terms DEFECTION and AFFIDAVIT.
- 183) What role has the Election Commission played in reforming political parties?
- 184) Do you think reforms can be forced on political parties by legal actions?
- 185) How has increase in the number of state or regional parties strengthened democracy in India?
- 186) Which two other ways can help in reforming political parties?
- 187) Write short notes on:  
(i) Ideology of the Indian National Congress (INC)  
(ii) States in which Bahujan Samaj Party has its main base.
- 188) In what ways is the Nationalist Congress Party different from the Indian National Congress?
- 189) Describe various challenges faced by political parties.
- 190) Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion.
- 191) State any two advantages of the multi-party system. In what way is an alliance different from a coalition Government?
- 192) "Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to the efficient functioning of Indian political parties". Support the statement with examples.
- 193) How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain.
- 194) Why is there lack internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with examples.
- 195) Explain any two reforms implemented in our country to improve the political parties.
- 196) Mention one step taken by the supreme court of Indian in order to reduce the influence of money and criminals in politics.
- 197) Explain the growing role of money and muscle power in political parties.
- 198) Explain how the relationship political parties and pressure groups can take different forms?
- 199) What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party.
- 200) "Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition." Support the statement with arguments.
- 201) List out the elements of a political party.
- 202) Describe the functions of a political party.
- 203) Name the six national political parties in India in chronological order.
- 204) Which national party of India opposes imperialism and communalism? Discuss of its main features.

- 205) Write a note of CPI.
- 206) Write about the emergence and objectives of CPI.
- 207) Which is the recently formed national party of India? Examine its objectives.
- 208) Name the regional political parties predominant in Sikkim, Nagaland and Manipur.
- 209) Name the regional political predominant in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha.
- 210) Name the regional political parties predominant in Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand.
- 211) "Increase in the number of states or regional parties strengthened democracy in India." Comment.
- 212) Why is it believed that political parties need to face and overcome the challenges of dynastic succession to remain effective instruments of democracy? Explain.
- 213) Explain the steps taken by different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India.
- 214) What is the role of the opposition party in a democracy
- 215) How does parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country?
- 216) Give any two merits and demerits of one-party system
- 217) Explain merits and demerits of multi-party system.
- 218) Write a short note on Bahujan Samaj party (BSP).
- 219) When was the Communist Party of India (Marxist) formed? Mention the ideologies of the party.
- 220) What do you know about Communist Party of India?
- 221) What is meant by Regional political party? State the condition required to be recognised as a regional political party.
- 222) Describe any three broad guidelines for devising ways and means for political reforms in India.
- 223) What is meant by 'defection' in democracy? Explain.
- 224) What is the difference between National and Regional party?
- 225) Read the following sources and answer the questions that follow.

**Source A Dissatisfaction with Political Parties**

Political parties need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties.

All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.

(i) Evaluate the reason for lack of internal democracy within political parties.

**Source B Dynastic Succession Money and Muscle Power**

The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.

(ii) To what extent dynastic succession control democracy?

**Source C Minimal Choice for Voters**

The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. For example, the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented.

(iii) To what extent political parties are different in our country?

- 226) Describe any five functions of political party.

- 227) Explain the meaning of political party
- 228) "There is a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parties of the world has been seen". What kind of challenge is being referred to with reference to a political party? Enumerate the features of this challenge.
- 229) Discuss the most likely functions performed by the ruling and opposition parties in India.  
Build the answer around these points  
Law making  
Criticise government policies
- 230) Describe any three functions of the political parties.
- 231) Describe any three challenges faced by the political parties.

## Case Study Questions

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

- 232) In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the National legislatures. But only the main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi party system. Thus, in India, we have a multi party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multi party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- 1. Countries having Bi- party system:**
- (a) USA                      (b) India  
(c) China                    (d) All of these
- 2. The multi-party system:**
- (a) appears very messy                      (b) leads to political instability  
(c) not free to form political party                      (d) Only 'A' and 'B'
- 3. The government is formed coming together in a/an\_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) alliance    (b) front  
(c) coalition    (d) opposition
- 4. Which party leads the ruling NDA government at the center**
- (a) Indian national congress                      (b) Bhartiya janta party  
(c) Janshakti Party                      (d) Communist Party of India

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, recognised political parties. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party. A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

**1. Who gives a unique symbol to every party?**

- (a) The Parliament gives a unique symbol to every party.
- (b) The Legislative Assembly gives a unique symbol to every party.
- (c) The Election Commission gives a unique symbol to every party.
- (d) The Legislative Council gives a unique symbol to every party.

**2. What per cent of votes does a party need to win in a Legislative Assembly of a state?**

- (a) At least 8 per cent of votes is needed by a party to win in a Legislative Assembly of a state?
- (b) At least 6 per cent of votes is needed by a party to win in a Legislative Assembly of a state?
- (c) At least 16 per cent of votes is needed by a party to win in a Legislative Assembly of a state?
- (d) At least 12 per cent of votes is needed by a party to win in a Legislative Assembly of a state?

**3. Which parties are recognised as political parties?**

- (a) Parties that are given the privilege of being assigned a unique symbol and some other special facilities are 'recognised by the Election Commission as political parties.
- (b) Parties that are given the privilege of being assigned a unique car and some other special facilities are 'recognised by the Election Commission as political parties.
- (c) Parties that are given the privilege of being assigned a unique animal and some other special facilities are 'recognised by the Election Commission as political parties.
- (d) Parties that are given the privilege of being assigned a unique house and some other special facilities are 'recognised by the Election Commission as political parties.

**4. Which party is recognised as a national party?**

- (a) A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in five States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.
- (b) A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in six States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.
- (c) A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in seven States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.
- (d) A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

- 234) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections. Thus, parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP. Thus a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds. A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the followers.
- How is a party known?
    - A party is known by which colour it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds.
    - A party is known by which animal it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds.
    - A party is known by which brand it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds.
    - A party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds.
  - What are the three components of a political party?
    - A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the followers.
    - A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the Vice President.
    - A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the Prime Minister.
    - A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the President.
  - A political party is a group of people who come together to contest- and hold power in the government.
    - World Cups
    - Marathons
    - Elections
    - Competitions
  - Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve
    - Relationship
    - Partisanship
    - Partnership
    - Ownership

5 Marks

48 x 5 = 240

- 235) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.
- Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several International honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank started, jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 2006.
- In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture.
- His party would be democratic from the grassroots level. The launching of the New party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision, some did not like it.
- "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."
- But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel, but politics is different-very challenging and often controversial," said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country," asked one political observer.
- Do you think Yunus made a right decision to float a new political party?
  - Do you agree with the statements and fears expressed by various people?
  - How do you want this new party organised to make it different from other parties?
  - If you were the one to begin this political party, how would you defend it?
- 236) Discuss the merits and demerits of two-party system and multi-party system.
- 237) Mention some of the suggestions made to reform political parties.
- 238) Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties.
- 239) Describe any four functions of political parties in India.

- 240) What is a political party? Highlight any three functions of parties in a democracy.
- 241) "Political parties are necessary in a democracy". In the light of this statement explain any four functions of political parties in India.
- 242) What are the major functions of the political parties? Explain.
- 243) Describe any five functions of the political parties.
- 244) What are the main functions of a political party?
- 245) What are the obstructions and challenges faced by political parties?
- 246) What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era? Explain.
- 247) Explain in four different manners that political parties are still in the grip of some serious challenges.
- 248) Highlight the main challenges faced by political parties.
- 249) Identify and explain any three challenges which political parties need to face and overcome in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.
- 250) "All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well". Analyse the statement with arguments.
- 251) Mention some characteristics of political parties that distinguish them from other groups (parties).
- 252) Mention the features of Congress party in India?
- 253) Give any three characteristics of a political party.
- 254) Mention different type of party system. Write one merit of each? Which party systems do we have in India?
- 255) No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations." Justify the statement with five arguments.
- 256) Examine the role of opposition parties in a Democracy.
- 257) What is the necessity of political parties in a democratic set-up? Explain any three points.
- 258) Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Analyse the statement with examples.
- 259) 'Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.' Examine the statement.
- 260) Why can modern democracies not exist without political parties? Explain.
- 261) Differentiate between national and regional parties.
- 262) Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.
- 263) Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker section and minorities. Mention any four features of that party.
- 264) Name the national party which draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj. Mention any four features of that party.
- 265) Examine the advantages and disadvantage of two-party system.
- 266) Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.
- 267) Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties.
- 268) Do you think political parties are ideal for democracy? Justify your answer.
- 269) Describe the role of political parties in Indian democracy.
- 270) What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party.
- 271) "The political parties are necessary for democracy." Justify the statement.
- 272) "Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to efficient functioning of Indian political parties." Justify the statement.

- 273) Identify and list the symbols of the following political parties with their states.
- (i) Shiromani Akali Dal
  - (ii) Samajwadi Party
  - (iii) AIADMK
  - (iv) All India Trinamool Congress
  - (v) Rashtriya Janata Dal
- 274) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow
- The recent efforts and suggestions in our country to reform political parties and its leaders:
- The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in Defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the Legislature.
- This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an Affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.
- (i) What is Defection?
  - (ii) Infer the importance of an Affidavit given by the candidate during contesting election.
  - (iii) How does the position of women changed due to the reforms made for political parties?
- 275) Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.
- 276) "Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise." Justify the statement with reference to democratic politics by four arguments.
- 277) Explain any five major functions of the political parties.
- 278) Describe the role of political parties in India.
- 279) Explain, how the rise of political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.
- 280) Can you imagine a modern democratic country without political parties? Justify your answer giving relevant points.
- 281) 'The Multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.' Justify the statements with relevant points referring to India and stating the reason for her evolution into this system.
- 282) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in society crystallise on the lines parties take.
- Suggest any five ways that helps to reform the political parties in India.**

\*\*\*\*\*



