

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP -  
8056206308**

**Political Parties MCQ**

10th Standard

Social Science

70 x 1 = 70

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)
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
C A B D	C D A B	C A D B	D C A B

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) Which system of government does India have?

(a) One-party system (b) Two-party system (c) Multi-party system (d) None of these

12) 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

13) 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.

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) (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) Mut'ti-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. Bihar
C. Bodoland Front	3. Assam

(a)

A	B	C
2	3	1

(b)

A	B	C
1	2	3

(c)

A	B	C
2	1	3

(d)

A	B	C
3	1	2

2 x 1 = 2

71)

**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.

72)

**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.

3 x 4 = 12

73) 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

74) 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.