

28. Match the following: [1]

(a) United Progressive Alliance	(i) It is a center-right coalition of political parties led by Bharatiya Janta Party
(b) National Democratic Alliance	(ii) It is a party that played a dominant role in Indian politics at the national and state level for several decades after India's Independence
(c) Indian National Congress	(iii) It is a coalition of centrist and left political parties led by the Indian National Congress
(d) Bahujan Samaj Party	(iv) It is formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram

29. Match the following: [1]

(a) One of the challenges to political parties.	(i) Access to Government machinery and welfare schemes.
(b) One of the functions of political parties.	(ii) Meaning full choices to the Voters.
(c) One of the efforts to reform the political parties.	(iii) The different parties should get money from the State government for election purpose.
(d) One of the suggestion to reform the political parties.	(iv) Filing of Income Tax Returns.

30. Match the following: [1]

(a) Congress Party	(i) National Democratic Alliance
(b) Bharatiya Janata Party	(ii) State party
(c) Communist Party of India	(iii) United Progressive (Marxist) Alliance
(d) Telugu Desam Party	(iv) Left Front

31. **Assertion (A):** Modern democracy cannot function without political parties. [1]

Reason (R): Elected representatives will be accountable only to their constituencies, not towards the country.

- 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.

32. **Assertion (A):** Elections are the spirit of democracy. [1]

Reason (R): Elections expand Political participation.

- 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.

33. **Assertion (A):** A multiparty system cannot be considered a good option. [1]

Reason (R): It often appears messy and leads to political instability.

- 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.

34. Read the statements with respect to “Berlusconi” shown in the above cartoon and tick the correct option. [1]



A. Berlusconi was the Prime Minister of Italy.

B. Berlusconi is also one of the top businessmen in Italy.

C. Berlusconi is the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993.

a) A is not true

b) All are True

c) B is not True

d) Only A and B are true

35. Which of the following is correctly signifying the above cartoon? [1]



a) The cartoon seems to suggest that the Corporate America controls all major institutions of US

b) The cartoon seems to suggest that the discrimination done to Blacks and Whites

c) The cartoon seems to suggest that the puppet regimes and Dictatorship

d) The cartoon seems to suggest that the Monarchical controls in USA

36. Match the following: [1]

(a) This is the first challenge to political parties	(i) Often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters
(b) This is the second challenge to political parties	(ii) The growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections
(c) This is the third challenge to political parties	(iii) Dynastic succession
(d) This is the fourth challenge to political parties	(iv) Lack of internal democracy within parties

a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

b) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

37. Match the following: [1]

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

a) 1 - C, 2 - D, 3 - A, 4 - B

b) 1 - C, 2 - A, 3 - D, 4 - B

c) 1 - D, 2 - C, 3 - A, 4 - B

d) 1 - C, 2 - A, 3 - B, 4 - D

38. Match the following:

[1]

(a) Telugu Desam Party	(i) Mumbai
(b) Shiv Sena	(ii) Punjab
(c) Akali Dal	(iii) West Bengal
(d) Revolutionary Socialist Party	(iv) Andhra Pradesh

a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

39. Match the following:

[1]

(a) Analogue clock	(i) NCP
(b) Elephant	(ii) CPI(M)
(c) The sickle and the star	(iii) CPI
(d) The sickle and the leaf of the paddy	(iv) BSP

a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

d) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

40. Match the following:

[1]

(a) A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.	(i) State Party
(b) A party that gets the privilege and some other special facilities by the Election Commission.	(ii) National Party
(c) 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.	(iii) Multi-Party
(d) A party that secures at least six percent of total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats.	(iv) Recognized Party

a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)

b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

41. Match the following:

[1]

(a) In most of the political parties, the top posts are always controlled by the members of one family, which is very unfair to other members.	(i) Absence of a meaningful choice
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(b) Parties do not hold organizational meetings and they do not conduct regular internal elections.	(ii) Money and muscle power
(c) Elections are focussed mainly on winning at any cost, so parties try to use short-cuts.	(iii) Lack of internal democracy
(d) In the present political scenario, there is no ideological difference among the political parties.	(iv) Dynastic succession

- a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i) b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i) d) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

42. Match the following with respect to the different political parties. [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Communist Party of India - Marxist	(i) Gandhian secularism
(b) Nationalist Congress Party	(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Indian National Congress	(iii) Marxism-Leninism

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

43. Match the following: [1]

(a) Congress Party	(i) National Democratic Alliance
(b) Bharatiya Janata Party	(ii) State party
(c) Communist Party of India (Marxist)	(iii) United Progressive Alliance
(d) Telugu Desam Party	(iv) Left Front

- a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i) b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii) d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

44. Match the following with respect to Challenges to political parties. [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) First Challenge	(i) Dynastic succession
(b) Second Challenge	(ii) Money and muscle power
(c) Third Challenge	(iii) Meaningful choice
(d) Fourth Challenge	(iv) Lack of internal democracy

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

45. Match the following: [1]

(a) United Progressive Alliance	(i) It is a center-right coalition of political parties led by Bharatiya Janta Party
(b) National	(ii) It is a party that played a dominant role in Indian politics at the national and state

- c) i, ii and iii
d) ii and iii
58. Which of the following is True? [1]
- a) Democracy is equal to political parties
b) Democracy is equal to Ruling parties
c) Democracy is not equal to political parties
d) Opposing parties is equal to political parties
59. Which of the following is false with respect to the Political party? [1]
- a) Elected Political party choose its own prime minister in the government
b) Political party hold power in the government
c) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections
d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good
60. Which of the following is false? [1]
- a) Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission
b) Election Commission offers some special facilities to large and established parties
c) Selected parties are given a unique symbol by Election Commission
d) Election Commission treats all parties unequally
61. Identify the party with the given clues: [1]
- Launched on 1 January 1998. Recognised as a national party in 2016. The party's symbol is flowers and grass. Committed to secularism and federalism.
- a) Communist Party of India - Marxist
b) All India Trinamool Congress
c) All India Trinamool Communist
d) Bahujan Samaj Party
62. 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 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. Which challenge to a political party is mentioned above? [1]
- a) Dynastic succession
b) Lack of internal democracy
c) Meaningful choice
d) Money and muscle power
63. **Fill in the blanks:** [1]
- (a) A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a _____. [1]
64. **Correct the following statement and rewrite:** [4]
- (a) A party that secures at least 8 percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least four seats is recognised as a State party. [1]
- (b) Bahujan Samayawad Party (BSP) seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities. [1]
- (c) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati. [1]
- (d) Correct the following statement and rewrite it: [1]
- Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati.
65. **State whether the given statement is True or False:** [4]
- (a) National Conference is active in Tamil Nadu. [1]

- (b) Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy to promote collective good for society. [1]
- (c) Partisanship is a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue. [1]
- (d) Over the last three decades, the proportion of members and close to a political party in India has gone down steadily. [1]

66. **Fill in the blanks:** [4]

- (a) A signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information is known as _____. [1]
- (b) Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party is known as _____. [1]
- (c) The _____ passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. [1]
- (d) The political parties of a country have a fundamental political _____ in a society. [1]

USP

Solution

POLITICAL PARTIES

Class 10 - Social Science

1. (a) Election Commission

Explanation:

Election Commission has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times. Most political parties argue that was the cheapest way for their campaign. These election times used to create amazing graffiti on the walls.

- 2.

- (c) Integral humanism

Explanation:

- Bharatiya Janata Party, established in 1980, is one of the largest political parties in India. Its guiding philosophy is **integral humanism**. It was first presented by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya in the form of four lectures delivered in Bombay on April 22-25, 1965.
- The BJP aims to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.
- Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

- 3.

- (d) Nationalist Congress Party

Explanation:

Nationalist Congress Party was formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress Party. It follows the ideology of Gandhian philosophy of secularism, equality, social justice and federalism.

- 4.

- (d) Parties shape private opinion

Explanation:

Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.

- 5.

- (d) National congress party

Explanation:

Formed in 1999, the National congress party is the coalition partner in the state of Maharashtra in alliance with the Congress.

- 6.

- (b) One single party runs the government

Explanation:

In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems.

- 7.

- (c) Kanshi Ram

Explanation:

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984. It seeks to represent Bahujan Samaj, which includes Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), OBCs and religious minorities.

8. (a) 2004

Explanation:

In India, there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections— the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance, and the Left Front.

- 9.

- (c) Bharatiya Janata Party

Explanation:

BJP: Founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

10. **(d)** Election Commission of India
Explanation:
In a democracy, any group of citizens is free to form a political party. In this formal sense, there are a large number of political parties in each country. More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.
11. **(b)** Bharatiya Janata Party
Explanation:
Bharatiya Janata Party party wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
12. **(b)** Bharatiya Janata Party
Explanation:
Bharatiya Janata Party wants a ban on religious conversions.
13. **(a)** Cultural nationalism
Explanation:
BJP wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.
14. **(c)** Affidavit
Explanation:
An affidavit is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
15. **(a)** Communist Party of India (CPI)
Explanation:
Communist Party of India (CPI): Formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism, and democracy. Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism.
16. **(d)** Parties keep membership registers
Explanation:
The first challenge is the 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.
17. **(b)** Samajwadi Party, Samata Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal
Explanation:
Parties like the Samajwadi Party, Samata Party, and Rashtriya Janata Dal have national-level political organisation with units in several states.
18. **(a)** Multi-party system
Explanation:
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.

19. **(a) Defection**
Explanation:
 Many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Defection means Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party.
20. **(a) India**
Explanation:
 in India, we have a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. India has evolved a multiparty system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.
21.
(c) America
Explanation:
 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 two 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.
22.
(c) Democracy
Explanation:
 Democracy
23.
(c) Full of Transparency
Explanation:
 There is no full transparency in the political party. In fact, there is an Absence of Transparency. Since most of the parties do not practice transparent procedures for their function, it becomes very difficult for ordinary members to rise to the top of the party.
24.
(c) Active members
Explanation:
 A political party has three components:
 i. the leaders,
 ii. the active members and
 iii. the followers
25.
(c) Odisha
Explanation:
 Odisha is ruled by the Biju Janata Dal (BJD), a regional political party, which has held power in the state. Regional parties like BJD focus on state-specific issues and governance.
26. (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
 27. (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
 28. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
 29. (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
 30. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii).
31. **(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
Explanation:
 Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

32. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
33. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
A multiparty system cannot be considered a good option because it often appears very messy and leads to political instability. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition which may further raise issues and conflicts.
34. **(b)** All are True
Explanation:
A. Berlusconi was the Prime Minister of Italy.
B. Berlusconi is also one of the top businessmen in Italy.
C. Berlusconi is the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993.
35. **(a)**
The cartoon seems to suggest that the Corporate America controls all major institutions of US
Explanation:
This cartoon was drawn during the Presidency of George Bush of the Republican Party in the USA. The party's symbol is elephant. The cartoon seems to suggest that the Corporate America controls all major institutions of the country.
36. **(c)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
Explanation:
(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
37. **(b)** 1 - C, 2 - A, 3 - D, 4 - B
Explanation:
1 - C, 2 - A, 3 - D, 4 - B
38. **(a)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
Explanation:
(a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
39. **(d)** (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
Explanation:
(a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
40. **(c)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
Explanation:
(a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
41. **(a)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
Explanation:
(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
42. **(c)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii).
Explanation:
a. Communist Party of India - Marxist (CPI-M): Believes in Marxism- Leninism.

- b. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP): Espouses Gandhian secularism.
- c. Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.

43.

(b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

Explanation:

(a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

44.

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

Explanation:

- a. The first challenge is the lack of internal democracy within parties.
- b. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one.
- c. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.
- d. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters

45.

(c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

Explanation:

(a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

46. **(a)** One third

Explanation:

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.

47.

(c) 3

Explanation:

A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members, and the followers.

48.

(c) Democratic

Explanation:

Any democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections and provide a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power.

49.

(d) Constitution

Explanation:

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.

50. **(a)** One party

Explanation:

In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. Eg: China.

51. **(a)**

ii, iii, i, iv

Explanation:

ii. The Congress Party, 1885

- iii. Bharatiya Janata Party, 1980
- i. Bahujan Samaj Party, 1984
- iv. Nationalist Congress Party, 1999

52.

(b) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

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 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.

53.

(c) Only statement iv is right.

Explanation:

No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

54.

(c) Statement iii is right.

Explanation:

Parties like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi **are conscious about their State identity.**

55.

(b) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

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 multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition when no party gets a clear majority.

56.

(c) A and B

Explanation:

It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis because they are very unpopular and the citizens are indifferent to political parties. Political parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world. A and B are true because most political leaders are corrupt. They are involved in scams which tend to make the people feel that politics does not have good leaders.

57.

(c) i, ii and iii

Explanation:

Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.

58. **(a)** Democracy is equal to political parties

Explanation:

For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.

59.

(d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good

Explanation:

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.

60.

(d) Election Commission treats all parties unequally

Explanation:

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.

61.

(b) All India Trinamool Congress

Explanation:

Launched on 1st January 1998 under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee. Recognised as a national party in 2016. The party's symbol is flowers and grass. Committed to secularism and federalism.

62. (a) Dynastic succession

Explanation:

The second challenge to political parties is dynastic succession. A rule in which the family's generation rules forever and there can be no change. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party.

63. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Political Party

64. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

(a) A party that secures at least **6 percent** 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.

(b) Formed in 1984, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.

(c) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed under leadership of Kanshi Ram in 1984.

(d) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Kanshiram.

65. State whether the given statement is True or False:

(a) (b) False

Explanation:

False

(b) (a) True

Explanation:

True

(c) (a) True

Explanation:

True

(d) (b) False

Explanation:

False

66. Fill in the blanks:

(a) 1. Affidavit

(b) 1. Defection

(c) 1. Supreme Court

(d) 1. division