



# SHIKSHA CLASSES

**Sub. : D. P.**  
**Std. : X (CBSE)**

**Answer Paper**  
**Political Parties**

**Total Marks : 20**

## SECTION "A"

**Q. 1 : Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)** 1

**Ans. :** (b) Kanshiram

**Q. 2 : Which party system does India follow?** 1

**Ans. :** (c) Multi party system

**OR**

**Which of these is the function of political party?**

**Ans. :** d) All of these

**Q. 3 : How many Lok Sabha constituencies are there in India at present?** 1

**Ans. :** (b) 543

**Q. 4 : A Political party has to satisfy the following criteria to be recognized as a national party—** 1

**Ans. :** (a) 6% votes of total votes in Lok Sabha or assembly elections of four status

**Q. 5 : Which of the following is the most visible institutions in a democracy?** 1

**Ans. :** (b) Political parties

**OR**

**What is Bye –election?**

**Ans. :** (a) Elections held to fill a vacancy caused by the death or any other house.

## SECTION "B"

**Q. 6 : Give an account of the functions (any four) of political parties** 3

**Ans. :** 1. They educate the masses, through their meetings and propaganda about various problems facing the country.

2. Helps in the formation of public opinion.

3. They contest elections and try to get the maximum number of their candidates elected.

4. They serve as a link between the government and the people.

5. The party which gets as absolute majority, forms the government others form opposition

**OR**

**Describe the merits of a multi party system in three points.**

- Ans. :**
1. More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others.
  2. This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
  3. In India we have multi party system and the coalition government for last 15 years which benefits all sections of the population.

**Q.7 : Why do we need political parties?**

3

- Ans. :**
1. Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.
  2. For most ordinary citizens, political parties are equal to democracy.
  3. Political parties helped in making public opinion and forming the government.

**OR**

**: The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies.”  
Comment on the statement.**

- Ans. :**
1. As a society become large and complex they also need some agencies together with different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
  2. They need some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government can be formed.
  3. They need a mechanism to support and restrain the government make policies, justify or oppose them.

**SECTION "C"**

**Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

4

A political party is a g-----  
----- A political party has three components:  
----- ♦ the followers

**1) What is political party?**

1

- Ans. :** A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

**2) What do the political party agree for the society to promote collective good?**

1

- Ans. :** They agree on some policis and programmes for the society with of view to promote the collective good.

**3) What are the main components of a political party?**

2

**Ans. :** There are three main components :

- i) The leaders ii) The active members iii) The followers.

**SECTION "D"**

**Q.9 Mention the features of Congress party in India?**

5

- Ans. :**
1. Congress party was founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits.
  2. It was ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then in 1880-89, 2000.
  3. This party supports secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.
  4. It supports new economic reforms but with a human face.
  5. It emerged as the largest party with 145 seats in the Lok Sabha elections in 2004.

**OR**

**: What are the main functions of a political party?**

- Ans. :**
1. A political party contests elections by putting up candidates.
  2. In countries like the USA, the candidates are selected by members and supporters of a party.
  3. On the other hand, in countries like India, the candidates are chosen by top party leaders.
  4. Every party has different policies and programmes. Voters make a choice in accordance with the policies and programmes liked by them.
  5. In a democratic country, a large group of people that has certain similar opinions group together and form a party. Then, give a direction to the policies adopted by the government.
  6. Those parties which lose elections form the opposition. They voice different views and criticise the government for their failures and mobilize opposition to the government.
  7. Political parties shape public opinion. With the help of the pressure groups, the parties launch movements for solving problems faced by the people.
  8. Parties even offer access to government machinery and welfare schemes. The local party leader serves as a link between the citizen and the government officer.

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