

POLITICAL PARTIES

	<div style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;"> NATIONAL PARTIES AND REGIONAL PARTIES </div>
	<p>SYNOPSIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In India we have national and regional parties. ➤ A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. ➤ Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in society. ➤ Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. ➤ The number of effective parties in a country can vary. There are three major systems of political parties. ➤ In One party system only a single party is allowed to rule which is not a good option since it is not a democratic system.

- In Two party system there may be many parties in the country, only the two largest ones have a realistic chance of forming the government.
- In Multi-party system several parties compete for power and each has a chance of coming into power on its own, or in alliance with others.
- Countries that follow a federal system have two kinds of parties. Parties that are present in only one unit of federation, and those that are present in all or several units of the federation.
- The state parties include the parties with national level political organisation, but which have succeeded in only a few states.
- Even though political parties are an important part of any democratic structure, there is a deep dissatisfaction among people regarding these practices.
- Change can happen in a democratic system only through the elected representatives of the people. But if the elected representatives from the parties are not willing to change, reform is not possible.

IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Partisan	Partisanship	Elections
Opposition Party	Multi-party System	Ruling party
One-party System	Communism	Affidavit
Two-party System	Communist:	Defection

	CASE BASED QUESTIONS
	Read the passage below and answer the questions that follows:
1	<p>The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large scale societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some way to bring various representatives together.</p> <p>so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why are parties a necessary condition for democracy? 2. Large scale societies need representative----- 3. What happens when societies become large and complex?
2	<p>Other than these seven parties, most of the major parties of the country are classified by the Election Commission as 'State parties.'</p> <p>These are commonly referred to as regional parties. Yet these parties need not be regional in their ideology or outlook. Some of these parties are all India parties that happen to have succeeded only in some states. Parties like the Samajwadi Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal have national level political organisation with units in several states. Some of these parties like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front and Telangana Rashtra Samithi are conscious about their State identity.</p> <p>Over the last three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party? 2. State political parties are also known as 3. How do you identify a National party?
3	<p>In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In Class IX, we noted that in China, only the Communist Party is allowed to rule. Although, legally speaking, people are free to form political parties, it does not permit free competition for power. 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 legislature. 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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which parties have chance of winning the elections? Give examples. 2. What is an alliance or a front? Give an example. 3. Why is one party system not a good democratic option?
4	<p>The list of functions in a sense answers the question asked above: we need political parties because they perform all these functions. But we still need to ask why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country runs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is it possible to form a government without any political party? 2. To whom are the elected representative accountable for what they do in the locality?
	ASSERTION & REASONING

	<p>DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.</p>
1	<p>Assertion: Dictatorship is better form of Government as compared to Democracy</p> <p>Reason: Dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
2	<p>Assertion: Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.</p> <p>Reason: It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.</p>
3	<p>Assertion: In a democracy, political parties are a must.</p> <p>Reason: There will be no election Without political parties.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
4	<p>Assertion: India is a secular state.</p> <p>Reason: Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion without prejudices or any discrimination.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>

5	<p>Assertion: In a democracy, everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.</p> <p>Reason: India has a federal system.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
6	<p>Assertion: Men and women should be given equal rights.</p> <p>Reason: Men are superior to women physically and emotionally.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
7	<p>Assertion: India has evolved a multiparty system.</p> <p>Reason: It is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
8	<p>Assertion: Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.</p> <p>Reason: It helps in making the political order more stable.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
9	<p>Assertion: Belgium and Spain has ‘holding together’ federation.</p> <p>Reason: A big country divides power between constituent states and the national government.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
10	<p>Assertion: Communalism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.</p>

	<p>Reason: Caste should be kept away from politics.</p> <p>(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</p>
11	<p>Assertion: Power Sharing is good for Democracy. Reason: It leads to ethical tension.</p> <p>(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</p>
12	<p>Assertion: It is mandatory for every candidate who contests election to file an AFFIDAVIT. Reason: The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.</p> <p>(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</p>
13	<p>Assertion: Third tier of government is local government. Reason: It made democracy weak.</p> <p>(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</p>
14	<p>Assertion: Democracies are based on political equality. Reason: All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.</p> <p>(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</p>

15	<p>Assertion: Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>Reason: Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the governments run and to their own self-interest</p> <p>(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</p>
16	<p>Assertion: Coalition government is formed during the dearth of coal in the country.</p> <p>Reason: It helps in overcoming the coal crisis.</p> <p>(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</p>
17	<p>Assertion: It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.</p> <p>Reason: Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.</p> <p>(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</p>
18	<p>Assertion: Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences.</p> <p>Reason: They accommodate various social divisions.</p> <p>(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</p>
19	<p>Assertion: India has a parliamentary system of government.</p> <p>Reason: Indian parliament is bicameral.</p>

	<p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
20	<p>Assertion: Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways.</p> <p>Reason: India is a patriarchal society.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
21	<p>Assertion: India is a federation.</p> <p>Reason: Power resides with the central authority.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
1	<p>How many parties are registered with the Election Commission in India?</p> <p>A. More than 750 parties</p> <p>B. Less than 750 parties</p> <p>C. More than 800 parties</p> <p>D. Less than 750 parties</p>
2	<p>From which political party, this sign belongs to?</p> <p>A. Bhartiya Janata Party</p> <p>B. Bahujan Samaj Party</p> <p>C. Communist Party of India</p> <p>D. Indian National Congress</p>
3	<p>The rise of political parties is directly linked to:</p> <p>A. Emergence of representative democracies</p> <p>B. Large scale societies</p> <p>C. Mechanism of restrain and support the government.</p>

	D. All of the above
4	Which one of the following is a feature of 'Partisanship'? A. Inability to take a balanced view. B. Similarity of views C. Represents the individual. D. None of the above
5	Arrange the following in the correct sequence: (i) Lack of internal democracy. (ii) Meaningful choice to the voters. (iii) Money and muscle power in politics. (iv) Dynastic succession. Options- A. (iv)-(iii)-(ii)-(i) B. (i)-(iv)-(iii)-(ii) C. (ii)-(i)-(iii)-(iv) D. (i)-(iv)-(ii)-(iii)
6	In which country of North America do the members and supporters of a party choose its election candidates? A. Mexico B. The USA C. Canada D. Greenland
7	Who among the following chooses the candidates for contesting elections in India? A. Members and supporters of the party B. Top party leaders C. The existing government D. None of these
8	What is meant by 'Defection'? A. Being loyal towards a party. B. Changing party allegiance. C. Introducing political reforms. D. None of these
9	Who helps in the formation of a representative institution in a democratic set up?

	<p>A. The Parliament</p> <p>B. The Government</p> <p>C. The Political Parties</p> <p>D. The Judiciary</p>
10	<p>Identify the incorrect statement about CPI (M):</p> <p>A. Supports socialism, secularism, and democracy.</p> <p>B. Opposes imperialism and communalism.</p> <p>C. Wants to secure socio-economic justice in India.</p> <p>D. Is critical of the new economic policies that allow free flow of foreign capital</p>
11	<p>What is the challenge faced by political parties?</p> <p>A. Lack of internal democracy.</p> <p>B. Dynastic succession.</p> <p>C. Growing role of money and muscle power.</p> <p>D. All of these.</p>
12	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows:</p> <div data-bbox="284 1018 747 1402" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>To which party the above image belongs?</p> <p>A. All India Trinamool Congress</p> <p>B. Bahujan Samaj Party</p> <p>C. Communist Party of India</p> <p>D. Bharatiya Janata Party</p>
13	<p>Which of these is the function of political party?</p> <p>A. Contesting election</p>

	<p>B. Forming and running government</p> <p>C. Forming public opinion</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
14	<p>The Communist Party of India (Marxist) had been ruling in which state for 30 years, from 1977 to 2011?</p> <p>A. Odisha</p> <p>B. Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>C. West Bengal</p> <p>D. Sikkim</p>
15	<p>Which of the following is a 'National Political Party'?</p> <p>A. Samajwadi Party</p> <p>B. Rashtriya Janata Dal</p> <p>C. Rashtriya Lok Dal</p> <p>D. Bahujan Samaj Party</p>
16	<p>Which of these is a National Party?</p> <p>A. INC</p> <p>B. BJP</p> <p>C. BSP</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
17	<p>What is a government formed by several parties known as?</p> <p>A. Alliance</p> <p>B. Uni-party system</p> <p>C. Group</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
18	<p>Which of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party?</p> <p>A. Party name</p> <p>B. Election funds</p> <p>C. Election symbol</p> <p>D. Manifesto</p>
19	<p>Give an example of a country having the multi party system from the following options :</p> <p>A. China</p> <p>B. USA</p> <p>C. India</p>

	D. United Kingdom
20	<p>A recognised political party is _____.</p> <p>A. A party that is present in one of the federal units.</p> <p>B. A party that is present in several and all units of the federation.</p> <p>C. A party that is based on regional and communal diversities.</p> <p>D. A party recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities</p>
21	<p>Which of the following countries has One Party system?</p> <p>A. China</p> <p>B. Indo-China</p> <p>C. Japan</p> <p>D. Germany</p>
22	<p>Which of these is the main component of political party?</p> <p>A. Leaders</p> <p>B. The followers</p> <p>C. Active members</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
23	<p>A group of people who come together to contest elections for getting power to run government is known as:</p> <p>A. Political Party</p> <p>B. Interest Group</p> <p>C. Political leadership</p> <p>D. Factional group</p>
24	<p>The political party that runs government is known as?</p> <p>A. Ruling party</p> <p>B. Pressure Group</p> <p>C. Opposition party</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
25	<p>Which of these is the function of a political party?</p> <p>A. Contesting election</p> <p>B. Forming and running government</p> <p>C. Forming public opinion</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>

26	The government formed by several political parties is known as A. Alliance B. Uni-party system C. Group D. Coalition
27	What is meant by 'Defection'? A. Being loyal towards a party. B. Changing party allegiance for personal interest. C. Introducing political reforms. D. None of these.
28	Who is a 'Partisan' ? A. Disloyal party member B. Ex-party member C. Estranged party member D. A committed member of a political party or army
29	Who, among the following, organised the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? A. Kanshi Ram B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C. Gandhiji D. Alluri Sitaram Raju
30	Who among the following recognises 'Political Parties' in India? A. Election Commission B. President of India C. Speaker of Lok Sabha D. Supreme Court
31	Which one of the following facilities is offered by the 'Election Commission' to a recognised political party? A. Party name B. Election funds C. Election symbol D. Manifesto
32	Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'? A. Samajwadi Party B. Rashtriya Janata Dal

	C. Rashtriya Lok Dal D. Bahujan Samaj Party
33	Name one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political. A. Rashtriya Janata Dal B. Samajwadi Party C. Samta Party D. None of the above
	2 MARKERS
1	Name any two regional parties of West Bengal.
2	Why do political parties involve partisanship?
3	What is the requirement laid down by the Election Commission for a political party to be recognized as a state party?
4	What is a political party?
5	What is the guiding philosophy of Bhartiya Janata Party?
	3 MARKERS
1	What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party
2	‘Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be part of one or the other national-level coalition.’ Support the statement with arguments.
3	What is meant by a regional party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party.
4	Analyse the three components of a political party.
5	What is a political party? State any two points of ideology of Bhartiya Janata Party.
6	No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations.’ Justify the statement with arguments.
7	What is a multiparty system? Why has India adopted a multiparty system? Explain
8	‘Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world.’ Analyse the statement,
9	‘Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties.’ Analyse the statement.

10	How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain.
11	“Serious efforts were made by the legal organisations to reform political parties in India.” Support the statement.
12	Describe any three main features of a two-party system
13	State the conditions laid down by the Election Commission to recognise a state party and a national party.
14	Name any three national political parties along with their symbols.
15	Name any six regional political parties of the four southern states of India.
16	Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India’s ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.
17	Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Mention any four features of that party.
18	How do political parties shape public opinion? Explain with three examples.
	5 MARKERS
1	All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.’ Analyse the statement with arguments.
2	‘Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.’ Analyse the statement with examples.
3	Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.
4	Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders.
5	Describe any five major functions of political parties
6	‘About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties.’ Examine the statement.
7	How is dynastic succession a major challenge for political parties in India? Explain.

8	Give the meaning of challenge. Describe four challenges faced by political parties in India.
9	How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples.