



# WARRIOR ONE SHOT SERIES

*Class 10<sup>th</sup> Board*

Political Science

Political Parties

By- Kunal Sir (KMC)



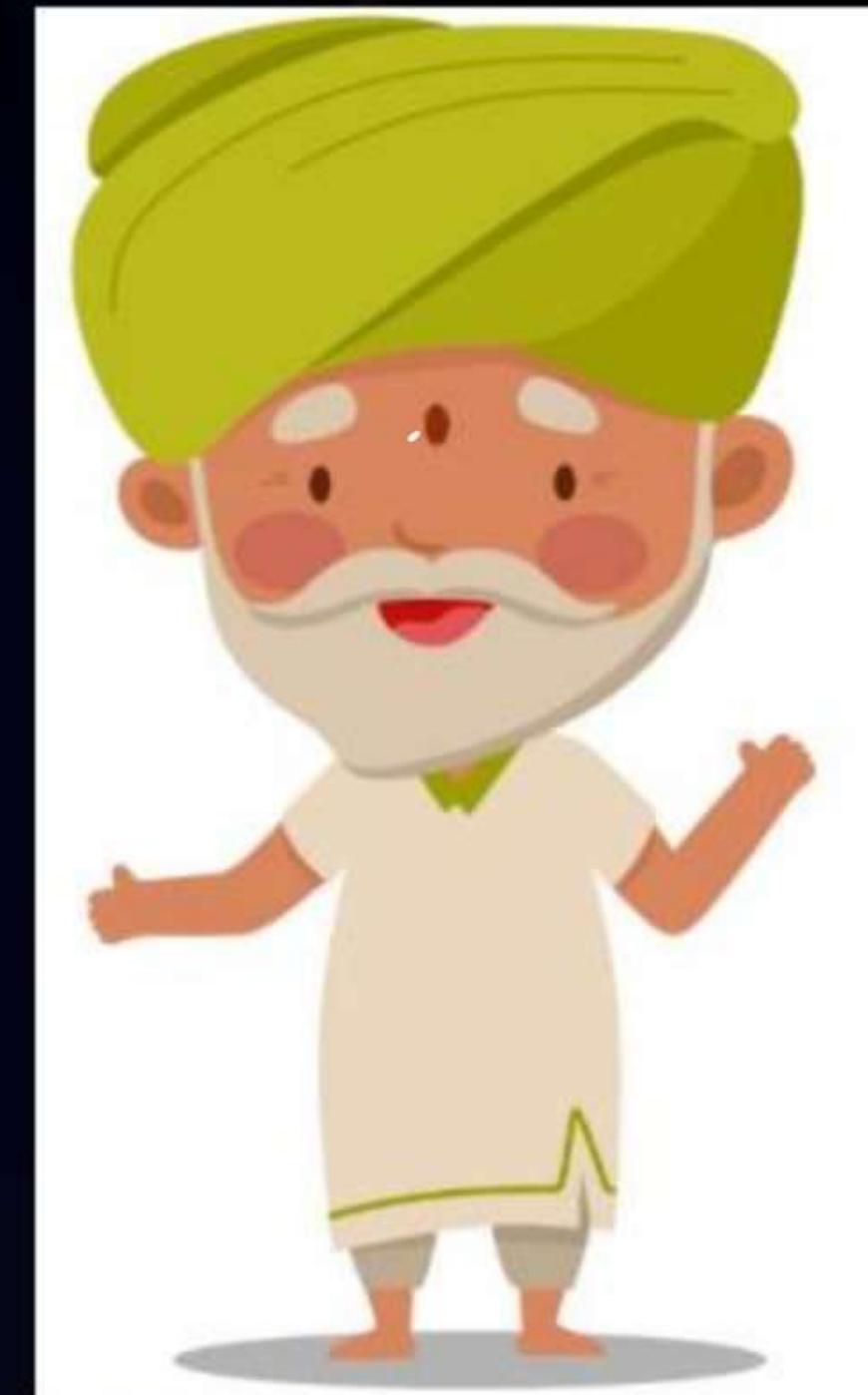
Physics Wallah

# TOPICS

*to be covered*



- 1 Meaning and Functions of Pol. Party
- 2 Need For Political party
- 3 Types of Parties
- 4 Challenges and Reforms / Ques .



## Question



Which among the following correctly describes BJP?

- A** Bhartiya Janpad Party
- B** Bhartiya Janta Sangh
- C** Bhartiya Jana Sangha
- D** Bhartiya Janta Party

Dorthy (4) T Singaravelou, The Hindu



(1)



(2)

*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. Here are some examples from Tamil Nadu.*

**Q. The \_\_\_\_\_ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.**

- a) Parliament
- b) President
- c) Election Commission
- d) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

Rural areas



People may not  
know about Constitution  
but they know about  
political parties

(a)



(b)

People support  
different political  
parties and leaders

(c) Sometimes people  
blame political parties  
and leaders for  
anything that  
happens bad  
in the country





# What Is A Political Party?



→ A group of members  
who come together  
to contest elections  
and hold political  
power

**Q) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.**

- a) Pressure group
- b) Political party
- c) Interest group
- d) Business lobby



(a) Different people have different views in a Society



(b) Political parties try to create some policies and programmes for the common good of the Society



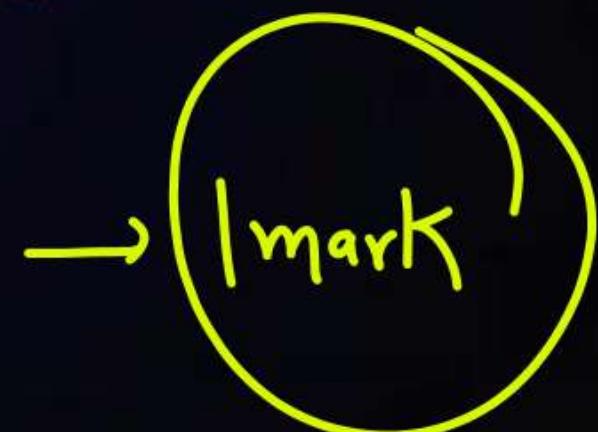
(c) Different political parties always try to tell people why their policies are better than others.

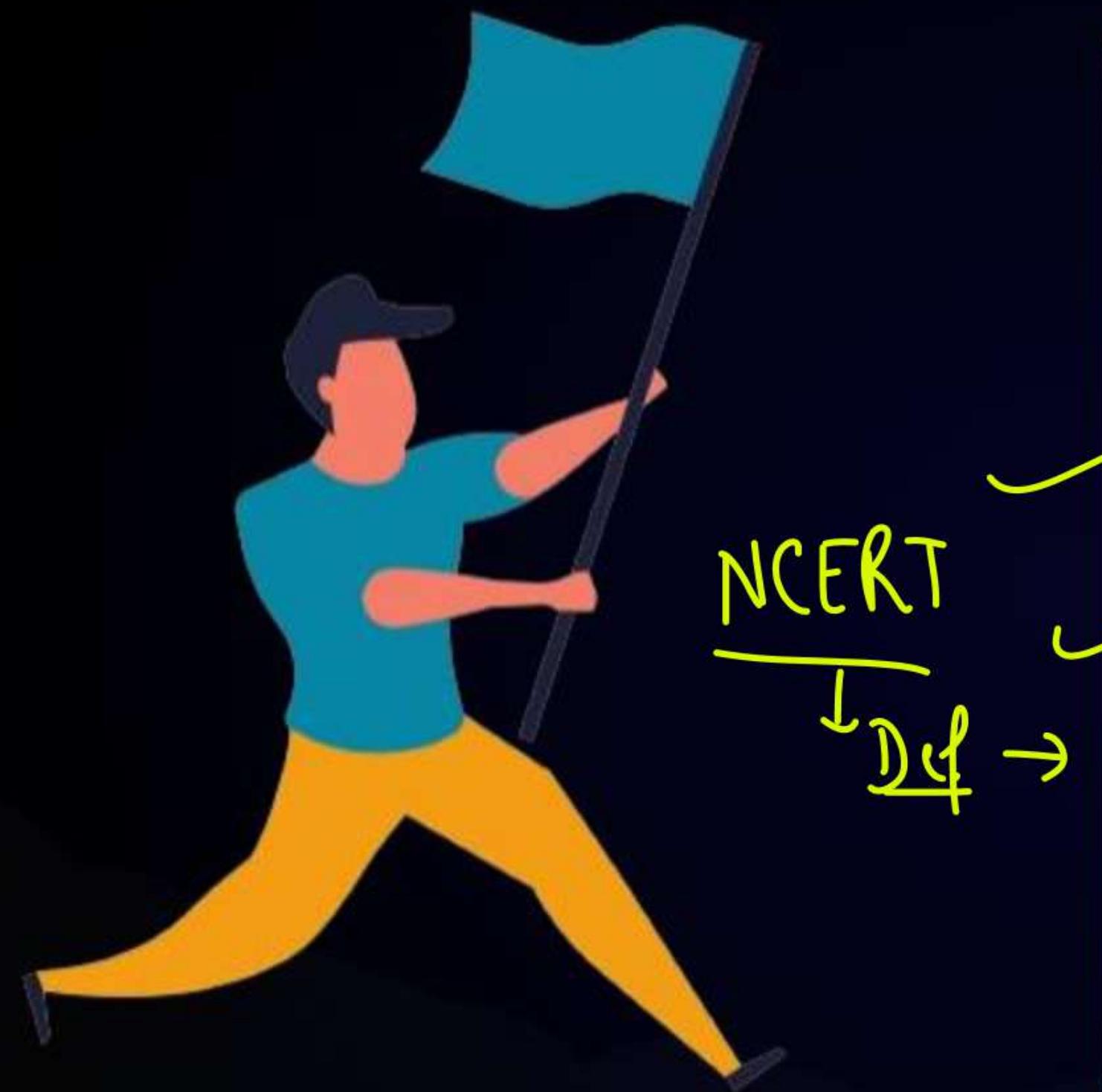


Parties involve  
Partisanship

A system / ideology where a person is strongly attached to a political party.

Such a person is called  
"Partisan"





***Partisan:*** A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction.

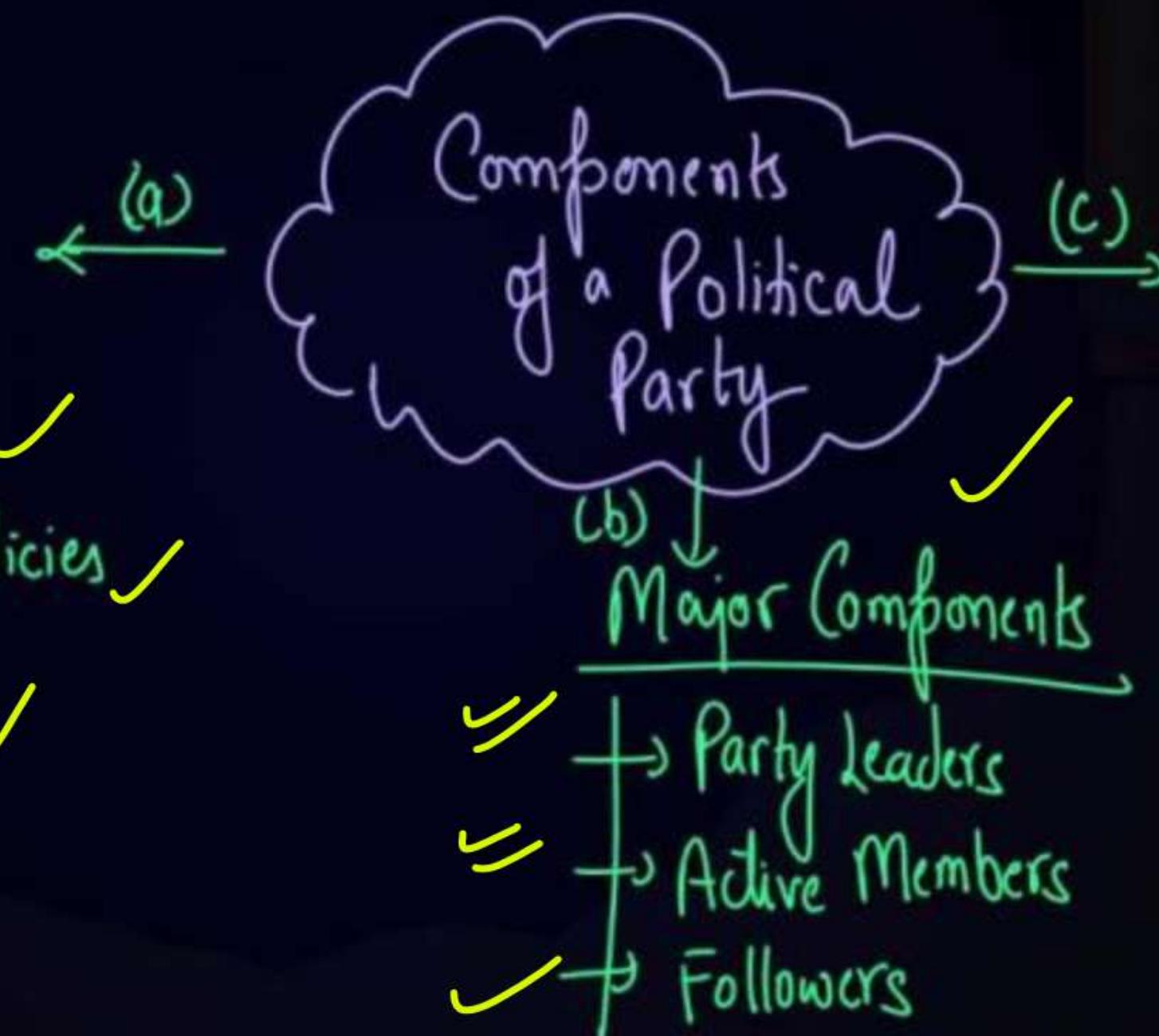
Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.

Q) Political parties reflect fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ in a society.  
Parties are about a part of society and thus involve  
**PARTISANSHIP.**

- a) Social divisions
- b) Economic divisions
- c) Religious divisions
- d) Political divisions

//  
A political party is  
Known by:

- For what it stands ✓
- Its programs and policies ✓
- What it promotes ✓



Political parties  
fill political  
offices and hold  
power

✓



# Functions of A Political Party



## Functions Of A Political Party

### ❖ Parties Contest Elections //

In democracies, elections are fought among different pol. parties. Candidates from different parties contest.

For ex: In USA, members and supporters of the party choose the candidates for election.

- (a) [Red box]
- (b) Parties select their candidates in diff ways
- (c) In India -> Top party leaders choose candidates for elections.

**Q. In countries like India, ----- choose candidates for contesting elections.**

- a) Top party leaders
- b) Members of the party
- c) Supporters of the party
- d) None of the above



# Functions Of A Political Party



## ❖ Parties put forward different policies and programmes

(a) Political parties make different policies and programmes

↓  
People can choose from them.

(b) In any society there are a large no. of views =

(c) No party Can handle all the views (कानून)

(d) In large democracies like India

↓  
Parties try to group together diff. opinions =

(e) In a country, it is done by the ruling party =



## Functions Of A Political Party

### ❖ Parties play important role in making laws

- (a) Most laws are made after debate and discussion in the parliament
- (b) Any law to be made had to be passed by the legislature
- (c) People in the legislature belong to one or other political party
- (d) These people mostly follow party leadership than personal opinions.

Ques. In a village of 1000 people, people had mixed opinions over construction activities in the village. Suppose a political group is formed. What will be its function in this case?

- (a) Contest Elections
- (b) Group opinions and frame policies
- (c) Protest
- (d) Both a & c



# Functions Of A Political Party

## ❖ Parties form and run governments

(a) Any big decision  
in a country / state  
is taken by a political  
executive (h-p)

(b) Parties recruit,  
train their leaders  
and make them  
ministers to run  
the govt.

(c) Party that wins  
elections and  
forms the govt. is  
called the  
ruling party

Q) A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Opposition parties
- b) Ruling party
- c) President
- d) Parliament



# Functions Of A Political Party

## ❖ Role of Opposition

(a) Parties that lose elections forms the opposition

(b) Opposition parties try to put forward diff. views

(c) They also criticise the wrong policies of the govt.

Dues  
Pick the incorrect statement -

- (a) Parties form and run govt.
- (b) Parties shape public opinion
- (c) Opposition parties have no importance in a democracy
- (d) All of the above



# Functions Of A Political Party

## ❖ Parties shape public opinion

(a) They raise and highlight different issues

(b) Parties have members and activists (कार्यालयी) all over the country

(c) Sometimes pressure groups are seen as extension of political parties

Pressure Group: These are the groups that create pressure on govt. from outside against any wrong policies or laws or issues that are important for the society. ✓

- \* They do not contest elections //
- \* They do not have the power to make any policies or laws. ✓
- \* They can only try to influence the decisions of the govt. —

**Q) Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of \_\_\_\_\_ among different sections of society.**

- a) Legislature
- b) Government
- c) Political parties
- d) Bureaucracy

Political parties  
launch movements to  
solve the problems  
of the people.



Many times people form their  
opinion in the society  
the way political parties  
guide them.





# Functions Of A Political Party

- ❖ Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes

(a) It is easier for the common people to approach a local leader than an officer

(b) This is the reason people feel more close to a political party

(c) Parties also respond to the needs and wishes of people else they might elect them.

## Question



Which among the following is not the function of a political party ?

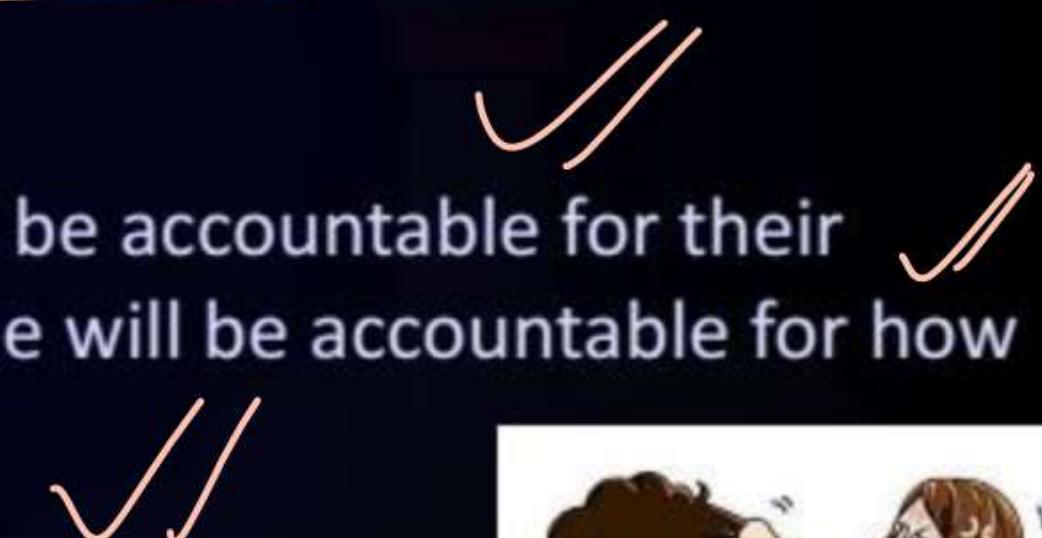
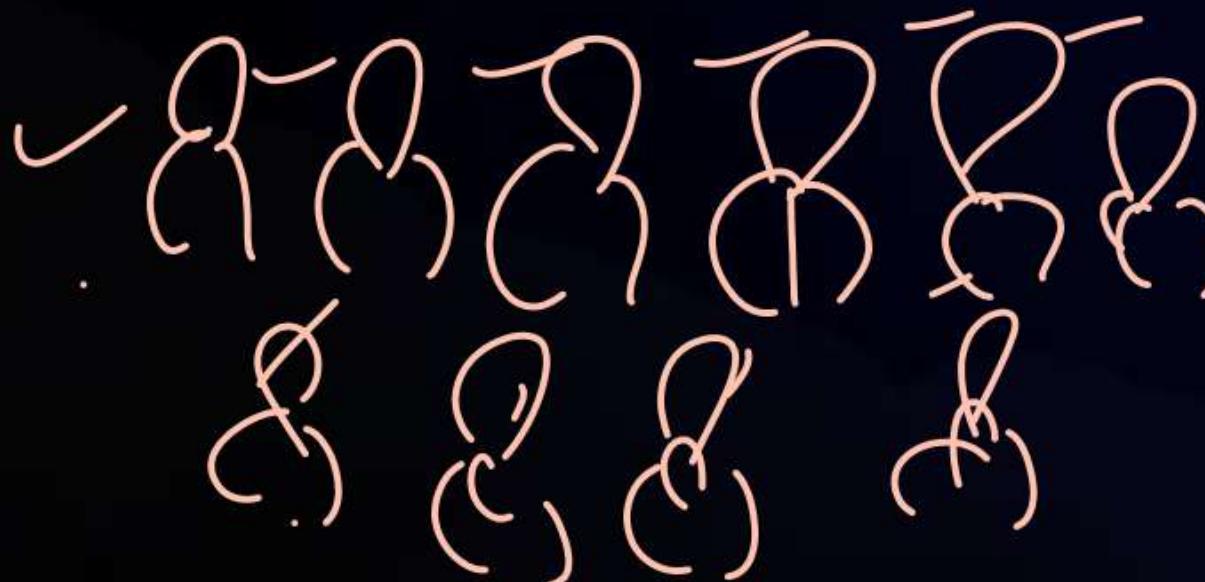
- A** Parties form and run governments
- B** Parties play the role of opposition
- C** ~~Parties conduct elections~~
- D** Parties contest elections



## Need For Political Parties



- In case of the absence of political parties, there will be independent candidates with different opinions.
- There will be no majority in the house to form the government.
- Elected candidates will be accountable for their constituency but no one will be accountable for how to run the country.





# Need For Political Parties



- In a panchayat where there is no interference from political parties the support of people divide into more than one faction. ✓
- **Reason :** There is no one to shape public opinion. ✓
- Political parties present a well-researched analysis of any issue which helps people in taking a side. ✓



# Need For Political Parties



- ❖ As societies are complex and so are opinions.
- ❖ We need agencies such as political parties to collect various issues on different matters and present them to the government in an effective manner.



# Need For Political Parties



- The rise of political parties is directly linked to the rise of representative democracy.
  - As a large-scale society, we need representative democracy
- Reason?**
- Because ordinary citizens can't participate in the daily activities of the government.

**Q) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Monitory democracies
- b) Direct democracies
- c) Representative democracies
- d) Constitutional democracies.



**Sabne Milke Thana  
Hai ,  
Vimdhayak Ji Ko  
Jitana Hai ...**

**Q) Many political parties protested against POSCO, the Korean steel company, for being permitted by the State Government to export iron ore from ----- to feed steel plants in China and Korea.**

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) West Bengal
- d) Odisha



# How Many Parties Should We Have ?

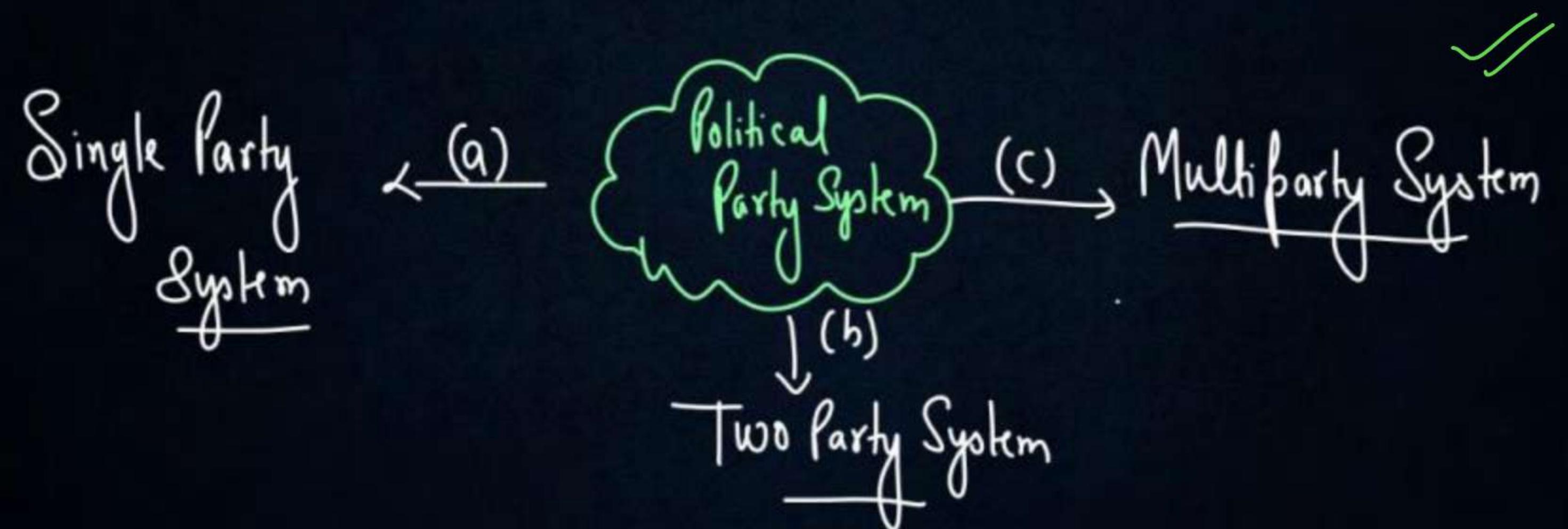
(a) More than 750 political parties are registered with the Election Commission

(b) Anyone can form political party

(c) But out of these only few contest elections.

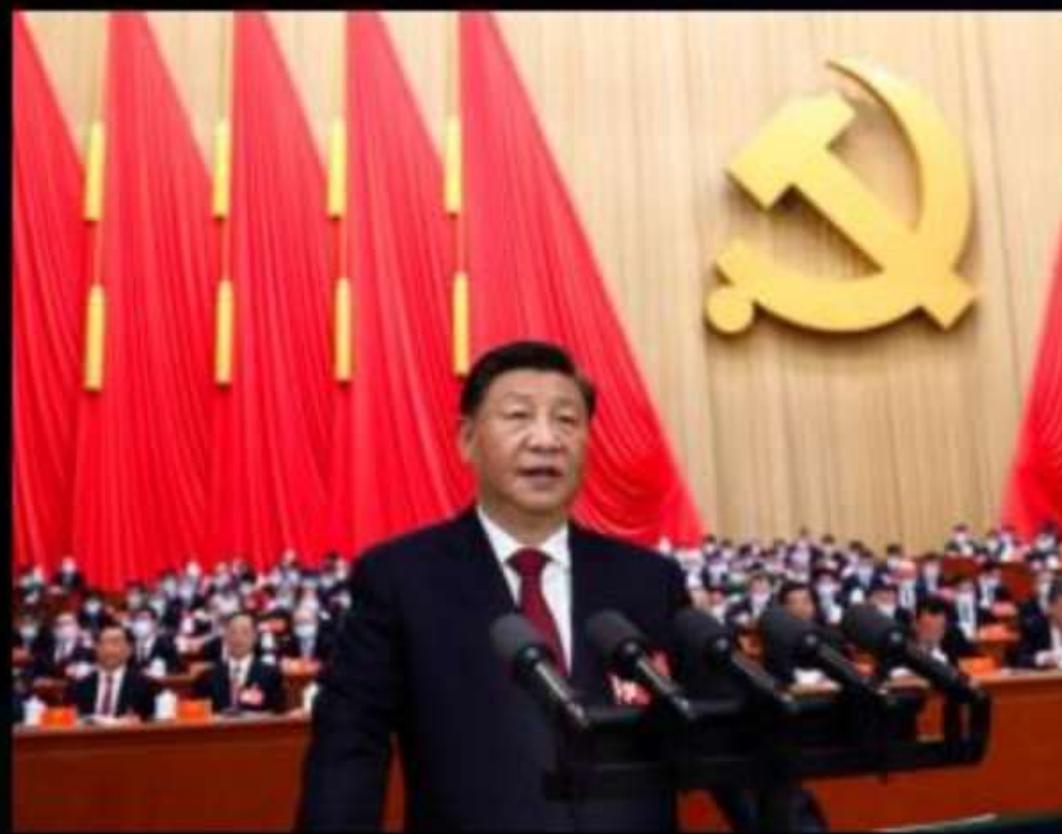
**Q) In India, \_\_\_\_\_ parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.**

- a) Less than 750
- b) Less than 75
- c) Less than 100
- d) More than 750



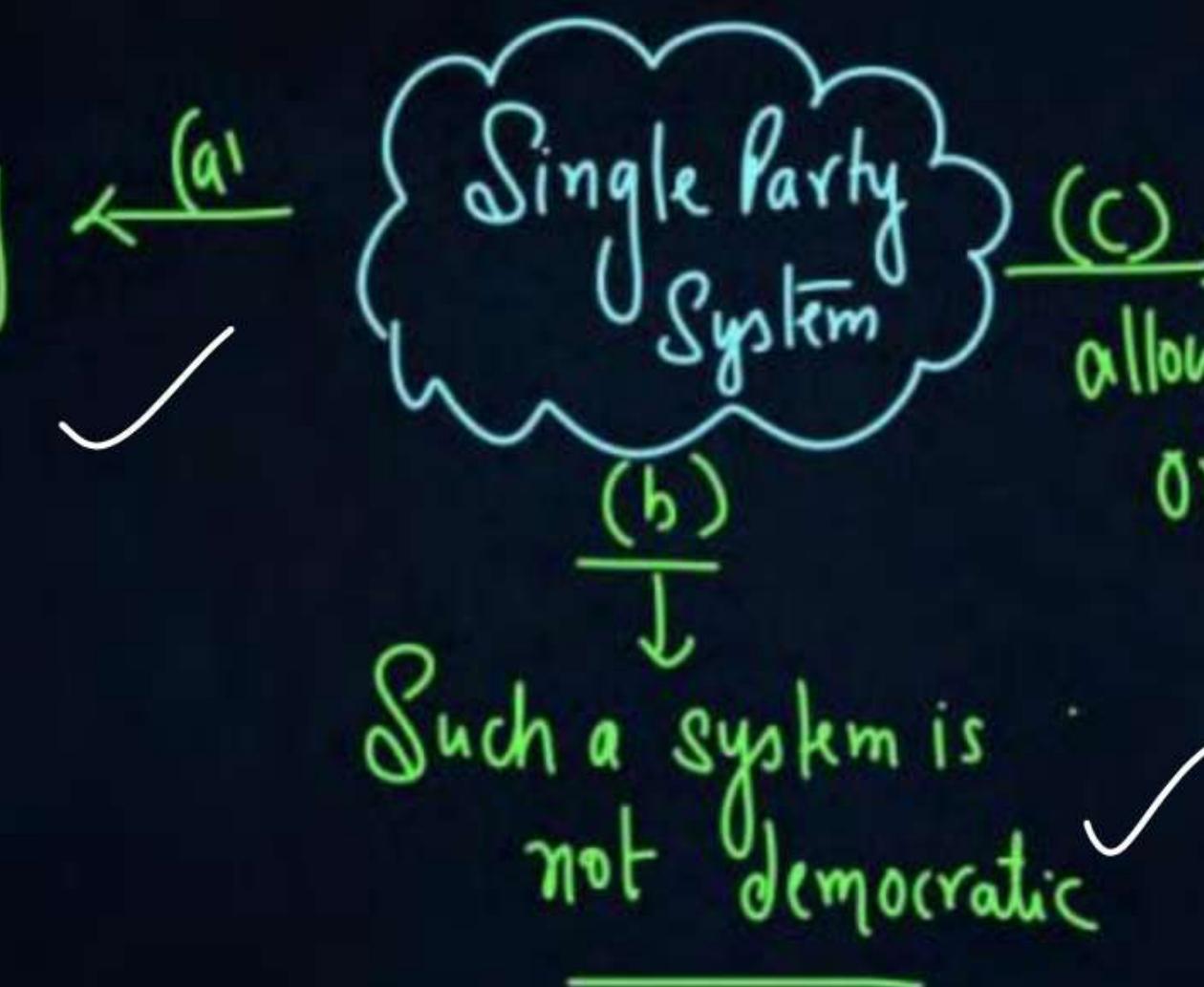


# Single Party System



- (a) In some countries of the world
  - Only one political party is allowed to form and run the govt.
- (b) Legally speaking
  - Other parties may exist
  - But there are no free and fair elections

Ex: Communist party  
in China



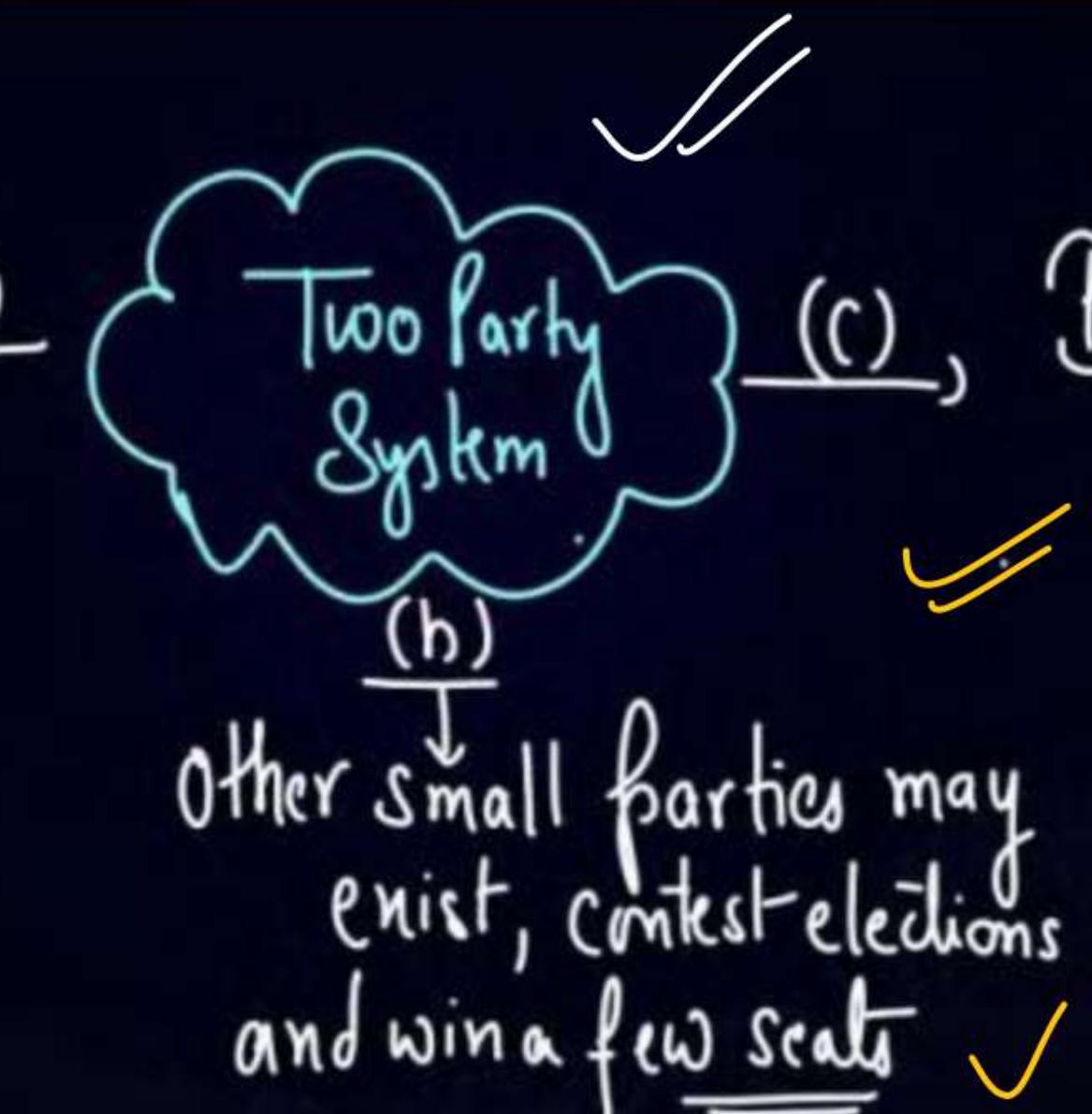
Such a system is  
not democratic

✓ This is because democracy  
allows existence of at least two  
or more than two political  
parties for electoral  
competition.



# Two Party System

A type of system  
where power  
keeps on changing  
between two major  
political parties



But the majority of the  
seats is won by the  
two major political  
parties

Example

US, UK

US → Power Change

Democratic  
Party

Republican  
party

**Q) The \_\_\_\_\_ and the United Kingdom are examples of a two-party system.**

- a) United States of America
- b) Russia
- c) China
- d) Canada



# Multi Party System

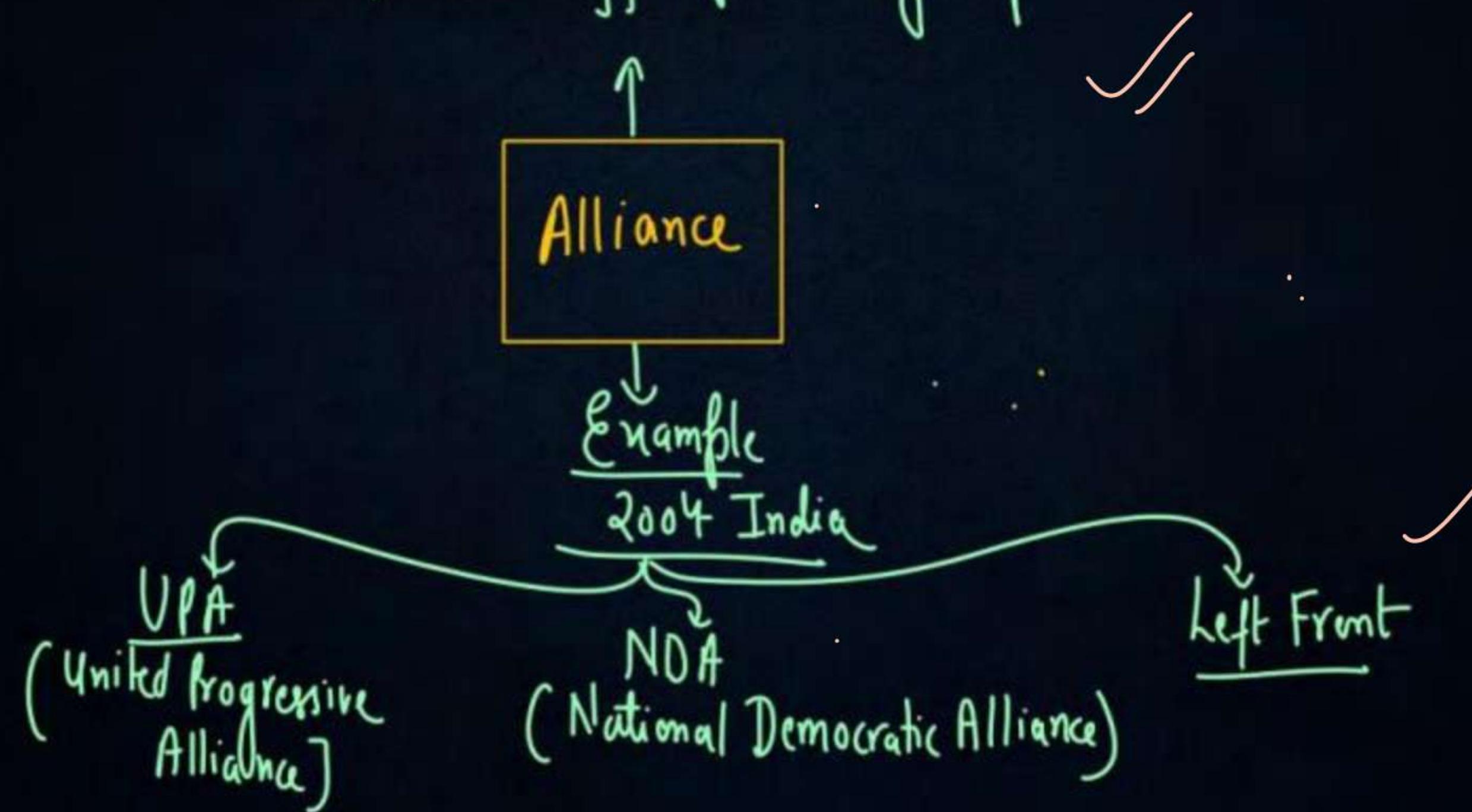
A type of system  
where many political  
parties contest elections  
for securing political power



(a) In Such a System  
Two or more than two  
political parties have a  
chance of forming  
govt

Ex: India

When two or more political parties come together  
to form a bigger political group



Ques.

Vikram Studied election results of a certain year and concluded that no single party had a majority. Identify the type of govt. that could form?

- (a) Coalition
- (b) Front
- (c) Conclusive
- (d) None



# Which Party System Is Good ?

(a) Party system  
is something  
that a country  
cannot choose

(b) Party System depends  
on

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graph TD; A[Party System depends on] --> B[History and Politics]; A --> C[Culture and Diversity]; A --> D[Nature]
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1

(c) Example

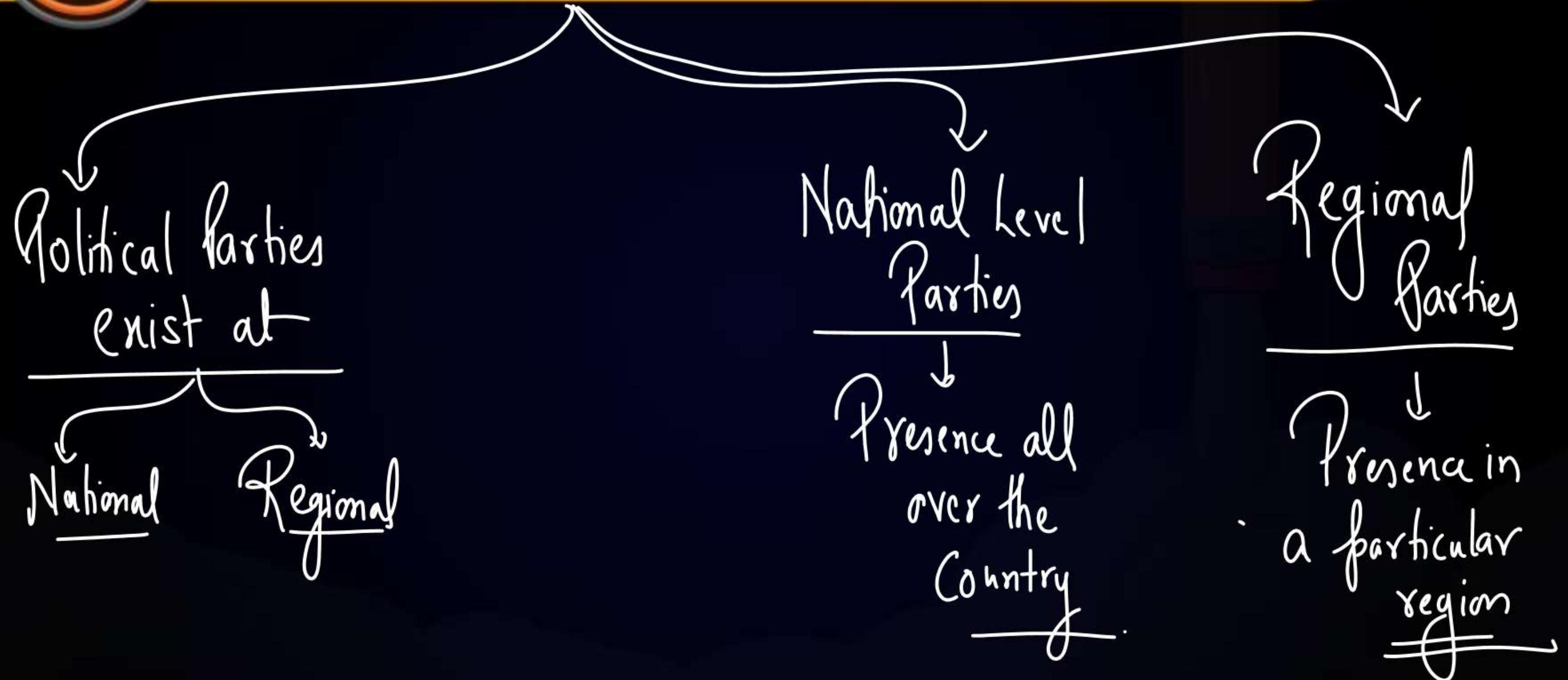
India → Multi-Party System

Reason?

India's Social and Cultural diversity



# Recognised Political Parties



Political parties are registered with the Election Commission

✓  
Though Election Commission treats all parties equally

This party symbol can be used by official party candidate

(d)

(e)

Such parties are called recognised political parties

(a)



But some parties are offered special benefits based on their performance in last elections.

✓

↳ Likes → Exclusive party symbol

# CASE STUDY

# Popular participation in political parties

It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis because they are very unpopular and the citizens are indifferent to political parties.

The available evidence shows that this belief is only partly true for India. The evidence, based on a series of large sample surveys conducted over several decades, shows that:

- Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia. The proportion of those who say their trust in political parties is 'not much' or 'not at all' is more than those who have 'some' or 'great' trust.
- The same is true of most other democracies as well. Political parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.

- Yet the level of participation in the activities of political parties was fairly high. The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was higher in India than many advanced countries like Canada, Japan, Spain and South Korea.

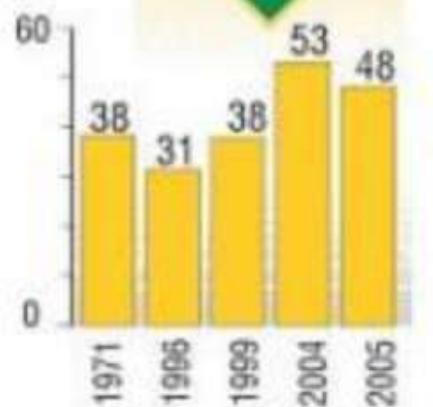
- Over the last three decades the proportion of those who report to be members of political parties in India has gone up steadily.

- The proportion of those who say they feel 'close to a political party' has also gone up in India in this period.



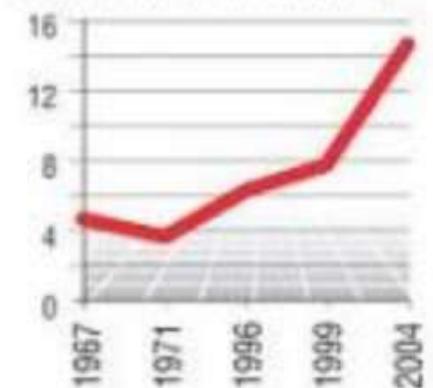
Despite fluctuations, party identification has gone up in India

Those who feel close to any political party



Party membership has risen in India

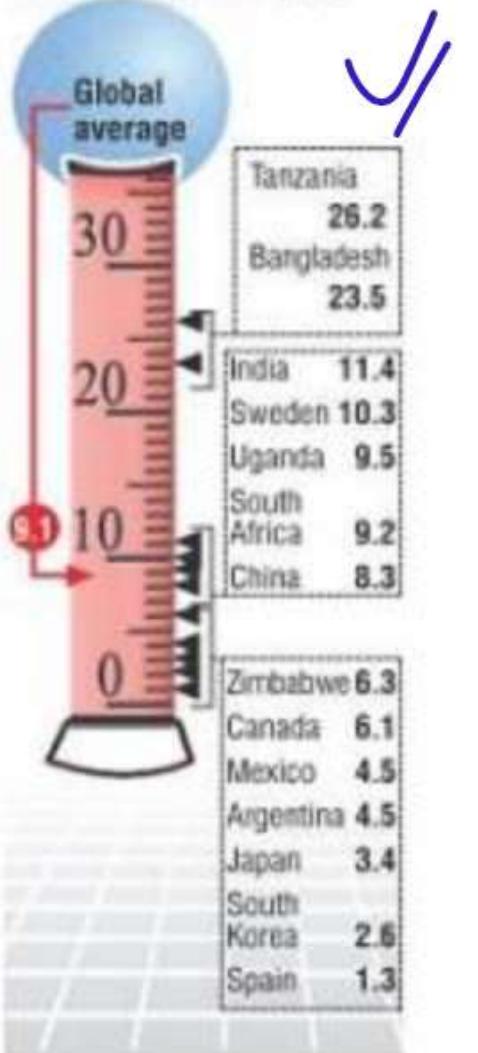
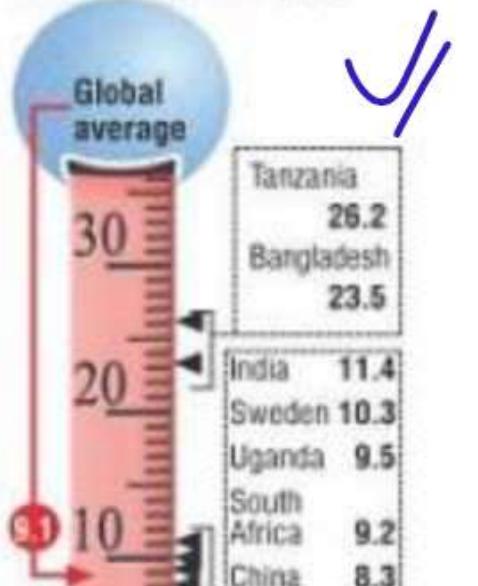
Those who say they are member of a political party



✓ ✓

Party membership is higher in South Asia than the rest of the Globe

Those who say they are member of a political party



**Q) Which of the following statements are true about political parties?**

- a) The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was lower in India than in many advanced countries like Canada and Japan.
- b) Over the last three decades, the proportion of those who report to be members of political parties in India has gone down steadily.
- c) The proportion of those who say they feel 'close to a political party' has also gone down in India.
- d) None of the above.



## National Party

P  
W

2marks



6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or  
Assembly elections in four states



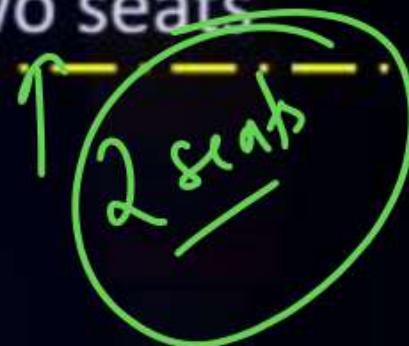
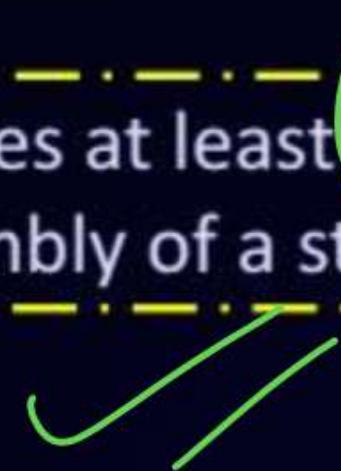
Wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha



## State Party



Secures at least 6% total votes in Election to Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats



राष्ट्रीय  
लोकादल



**Q. National parties have their units in various states, but by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) National level
- b) State level
- c) District level
- d) Village level

**Q. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least \_\_\_\_\_ is recognised as a state party.**

- a) Two seats
- b) Three seats
- c) One seat
- d) Four seats



National  
Parties



# Recognised National Parties

Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	<p>Trinamool Congress Leader: Mamta Bannerjee</p>	1 Jan 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recognised as a national party in 2016</li><li>• Committed to secularism and federalism.</li><li>• Has been in power in West Bengal since 2011</li><li>• Has a presence in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.</li><li>• In the General Elections held in 2019, it got 4.07% of votes and won 22 seats, making it the fourth-largest party in the Lok Sabha.</li></ul>



# Recognised National Party



Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	<p>Bahujan Samaj Party</p> <p>Leader: Formed under leadership of Kanshi Ram.</p>	1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Represent and secure power for the <u>Bahujan samaj</u>, which includes the <u>Dalits</u>, <u>Adivasis</u>, <u>OBCs</u> and religious minorities.</li><li>Supports the interests and welfare of the Dalits and oppressed people.</li><li>Main base : <u>UP</u> and a good presence in <u>MP</u>, <u>Chhattisgarh</u>, <u>Uttarakhand</u>, <u>Delhi</u> and <u>Punjab</u>.</li><li>Formed govt.in UP many times</li></ul>



# Recognised National Party

Party	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Bhartiya Janta Party <u>(BJP)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Founded in</u> 1980, by reviving Bhartiya Jana Sangh formed by Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wants to build a strong and modern India by taking inspiration from India's ancient culture and values and <u>Deendayal Upadhyaya's</u> ideas of integral humanism and <u>Antyodaya</u>.</li><li>• Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.</li></ul>



# Recognised National Party



Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Bhartiya Janta Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Founded in 1980, by reviving Bhartiya Jana Sangh formed by Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wants full integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India</li><li>• Uniform civil code for all</li><li>• Ban on religious conversions</li><li>• Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded its support in the south, east, northeast and to rural areas.</li></ul>

Q.

Which of the following is the political symbol of Trinamool

Congress?

(a) Lotus

(b) Palm

(c) Elephant

✓(d) Flower and Grass



# Recognised National Party



Party S, Logo	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Communist Party of India	Formed in 1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Believes in <u>Marxism-Leninism</u>, <u>secularism</u> and <u>democracy</u>. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li><li>Opposed to the forces of <u>secessionism</u> and <u>communalism</u>. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li><li>Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the <u>working class</u>, <u>farmers</u> and the poor. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li></ul>



# Recognised National Party

Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Communist Party of India	Formed in 1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Significant presence in the states of <u>Kerala</u>, <u>West Bengal</u>, <u>Punjab</u>, <u>Andhra Pradesh</u> and <u>Tamil Nadu</u>.</li><li>• Secured <u>1% votes</u> and <u>2 seats</u> in 2019 Lok Sabha election</li></ul>



# Recognised National Party

Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Communist Party of India-Marxist	1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Believes in <u>Marxism-Leninism</u>. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.</li><li>Accepts <u>democratic elections as a useful and helpful means</u> for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.</li></ul>



# Recognised National Party

Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Communist Party of India-Marxist <b>CPI-M</b>	1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enjoys strong support in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.</li><li>The party was in power in West Bengal without a break for 34 years.</li><li>In 2019 Lok Sabha Elections- won 1.75% votes and 3 seats</li></ul>



# Recognised National Party

Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Communist Party of India-Marxist	1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Believes in Marxism-Leninism.</li><li>Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.</li><li>Accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.</li></ul>

Ques

It is a party that was in power for a long time before it was displaced by a party with a symbol of flower and gram.

- (a) BSP
- (b) BJP
- (c) CPI-M
- (d) INC





# Recognised National Party

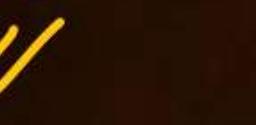
Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	Details
	Indian National Congress	<u>1885</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.</li><li>Ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then from 1980 to 1989. After 1989, its support declined.</li></ul>

2019 Elections → 19.51% votes

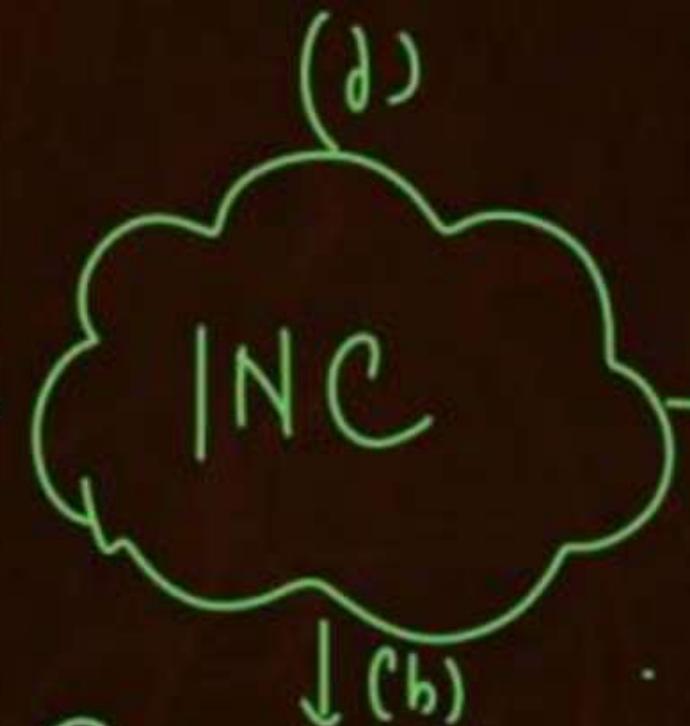
and 52 seats in  
Lok Sabha.



It is a centrist-party  
(Supports neither  
left nor  
right ideology)



↙  
(a)



↙  
(c)

, It also supports  
few economic  
reforms



↓  
(b)  
Promotes Secularism,  
welfare of minorities  
and weaker  
sections



**Q) Indian National Congress (INC) is one of the oldest parties in the world, founded in -----.**

- a) 1885
- b) 1880
- c) 1888
- d) 1889

**Q) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national party formed in \_\_\_\_\_ under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.**

a) 1964

b) 1974

c) 1994

d) 1984

Q.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 given above is correct?

- (i)A, B, and C
- ✓(ii)A and B
- (iii)B and C
- (iv )A and C



# Recognised National Party

Party Symbol	Party Name	Formed In	- Details
	Nationalist Congress Party	1999 ↓ 2019 Elections ± 1.4-/- Votes + 5 Seats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formed in <u>1999</u> following a split in the <u>Congress party</u>.</li><li>• Supports democracy, <u>Gandhian</u> secularism, equity, social justice and federalism. ✓ ✓</li><li>• Wants that high offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country. ✓ ✓</li><li>• A major party in Maharashtra and has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam</li></ul>



# State Parties



Apart from 7 national  
parties

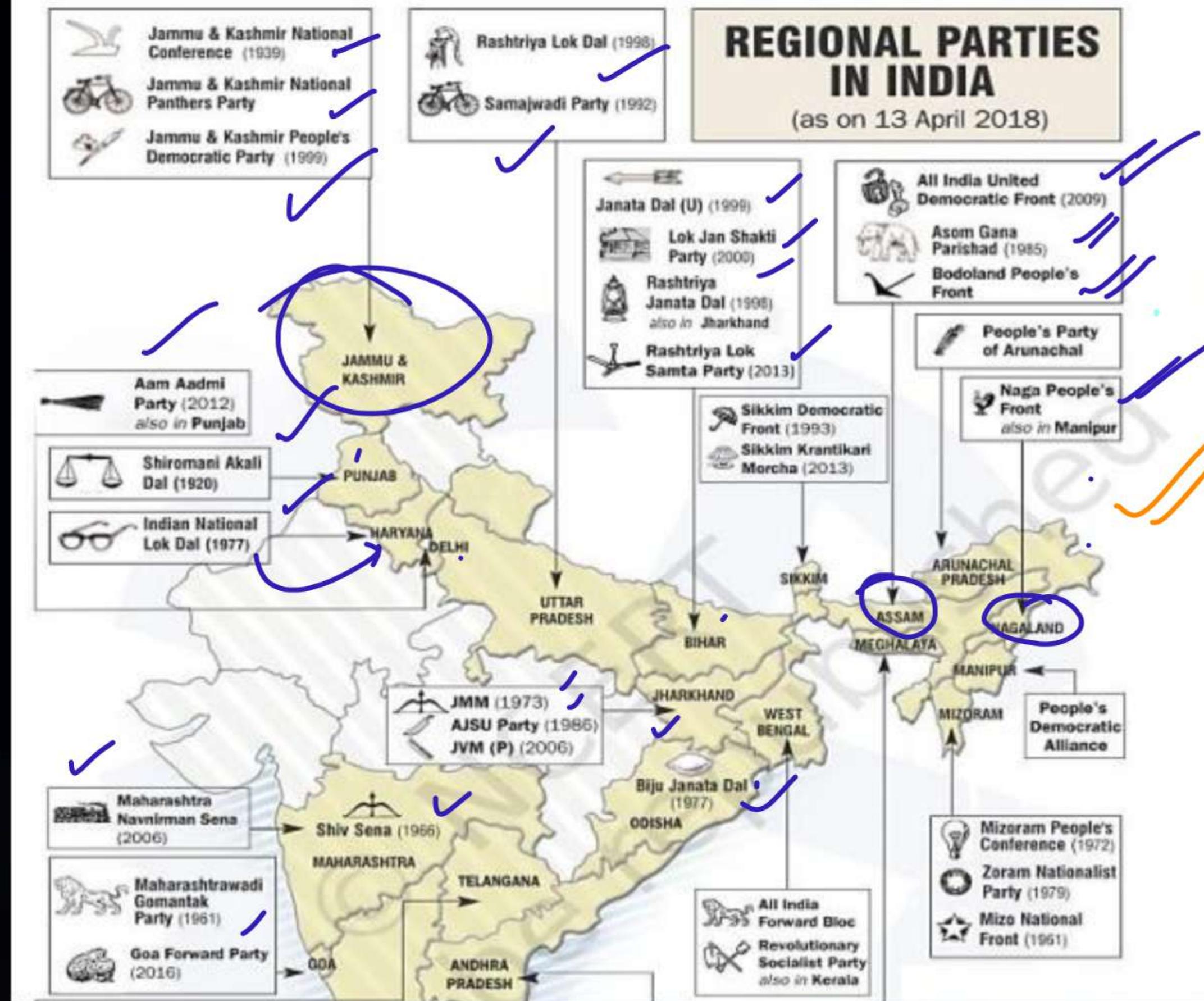


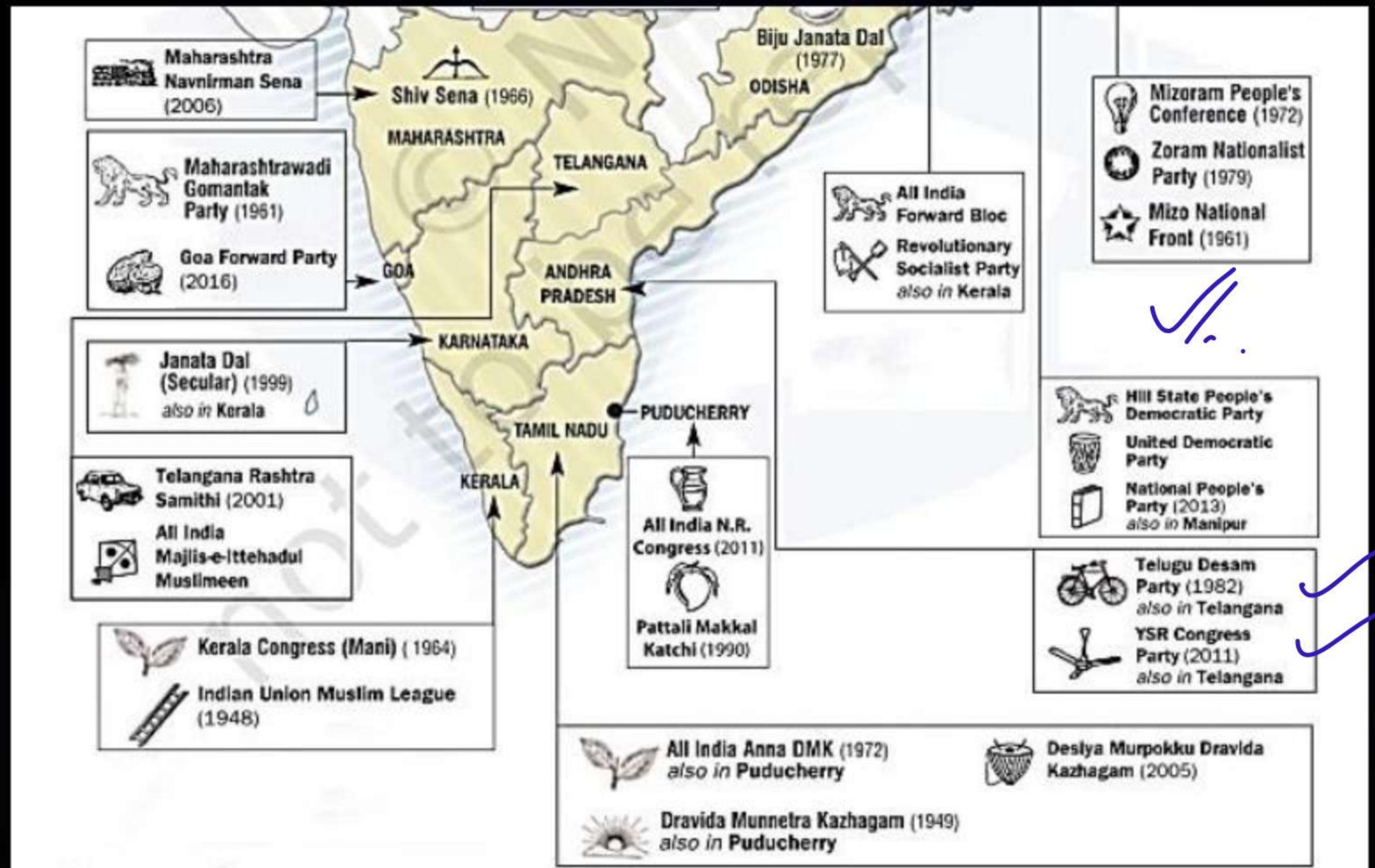
★ Election Commission

declares some parties → Regional / State  
parties

# REGIONAL PARTIES IN INDIA

(as on 13 April 2018)





Q. Which of the following is a regional party in Punjab?

- (a) BJP
- (b) INC
- (c) Shiromani Akali Dal
- (d) YSR



# Political Parties-Challenges



No meaningful choice to the  
voters

(d)

Lack of Internal Democracy

(a)

Challenger

(c) Role of Money and Muscle Power

(b)

Challenge of Dynastic Succession

- \* No membership registers
- \* No internal Elections
- \* No regular meetings

- \* Top party leaders give benefit to family members (top party positions)
- \* No transparency

Voters To Candidates



Cheating Karta Hai Tu

(a) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.



Anti-Defection  
Law

(b) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.



### How Can Parties Be Reformed ?

(3/5)

ITR

(c) 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.



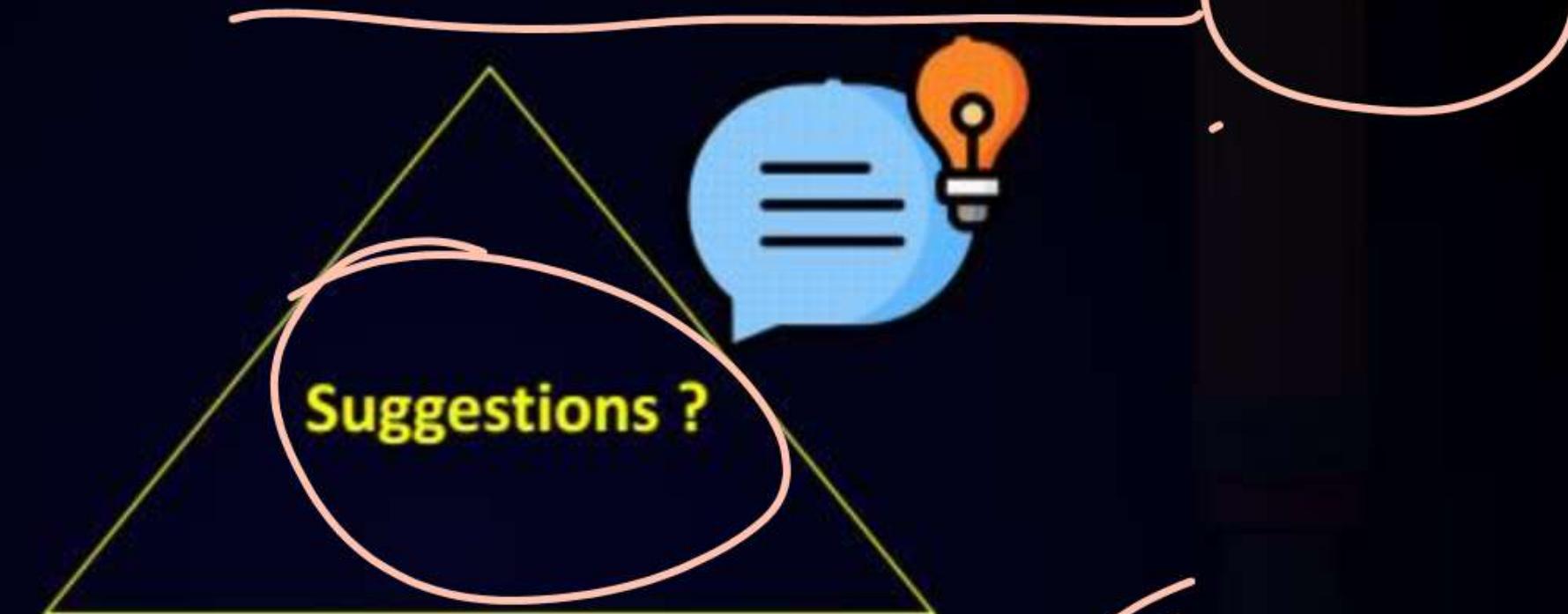
(d) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.



organisational elections



A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.



- ➡ Make it mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.
- ➡ 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.



## Other Ways

- There are two other ways in which political parties can be reformed.
- People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. ✓✓
- Political parties can improve if people who want change can join political parties. It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from the outside. ✓✓

Q. Which of the following would be helpful in reforming political parties?



- (a) General Elections
- (b) State Elections
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) Public participation



# MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FROM NCERT

**1. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.****Answer.**

The functions performed by the political parties are as follows:

1. They contest elections.
2. They introduce various policies and programmes for the people.
3. They play an important role in decision-making to legislate and execute.
4. These parties, when successful in elections, form and run the government.
5. These parties, if they lose, become the opposition parties and play the role of criticising the government.
6. The parties mould the public's opinion on various issues. They can help them form an opinion and can also influence them to alter their opinion.
7. These parties help the citizenry access the government's policies and acts.

## 2. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

(P.W.)

### Answer.

There are some challenges that political parties have to face, and they are:

1. **The lack of internal democracy** – If there is a concentration of power in the hands of one or only a few ministers in the party, it gives space to internal conflicts.



2. **The dynastic succession** – This has been in the political parties from time immemorial. The leader of the party sets a lineage, and one after another, a dynastic succession keeps taking place, which affects the chances of other ministers in the party to gauge an effective position in the party.



3. **Money and muscle power** – The participation of smaller regional parties is lesser due to the growing prominence of muscle and money power. These powers can mostly be seen during the election period, where parties' rich candidates can gain more votes using both of these.



### 3. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

**Answer.**

The various reforms that a political party can take are as follows:

- I. A provision within a political party to tackle internal conflicts.
- II. The 1/3rd representation in the party should be given to women candidates.
- III. The parties should not promote candidates having criminal records.
- IV. State funding during elections should be promoted so that candidates coming from poor backgrounds stand an equal chance to win.

(P.Y.Q)

## 5. What are the characteristics of a political party?

**Answer.**

- i. The political party has the following characteristics:
- ii. They have members who share the same interests in policies and programmes.
- iii. They seek to introduce policies which are for the welfare of the citizens.
- iv. There are three components – leader, active members and followers.

Thank  
You



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Keep Fighting Warriors...