

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) Political parties got the constitutional recognition for the first time in 1985.
2. (b) The Kamraj Plan proposed inducting senior leaders to party work. He came up with a plan which was called the "Kamaraj Plan". On 2 October 1963, he resigned from the post of Tamil Nadu Chief Minister. He proposed that all senior Congress leaders should resign from their posts and devote all their energy to the re-vitalization of the party.
3. (a) In India partyless democracy was first advocated by Jai Prakash Narayan. Jayaprakash Narayan (11 October 1902 – 8 October 1979), widely known as JP Narayan, Jayaprakash, or Lok Nayak (Hindi for The People's Hero).
4. (c) Janata Dal provided two prime Ministers in two years.
H.D. Deve Gowda - 1996 to 1997 (11th Prime Minister)
I. K. Gujral - 1997 to 1998 (12th Prime minister)
5. (b) BSP was founded in 1983 by Kanshi Ram. Due to his deteriorating health in the 1990s, former school teacher Mayawati became the party's leader.
6. (a) Communist party of India (CPI) has advocated to coming together all left parties.
7. (d) The 108th amendment bill or the women's reservation bill, introduced in 2008, is a lapsed bill. The bill proposed to amend the Indian Constitution to reserve 33 percent of seats for women in the lower house of the Indian Parliament, in the Lok Sabha and in the state legislative assemblies.
8. (b) Pressure groups do not seek active political power, political parties do. Political parties exist to gain power over governmental policy by winning elections for political office. Interest groups do not necessarily have their members run for office and they vote in a nonpartisan way, supporting candidates who promote their point of view.
9. (a) "Political parties give political education to the people" is not the function of political parties in a democracy.

10. (a) The grounds for disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law are as follows:

If he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party or anyone authorised to do so, without obtaining prior permission. As a pre-condition for his disqualification, his abstention from voting should not be condoned by his party or the authorised person within 15 days of such incident. As per the 1985 Act, a 'defection' by one-third of the elected members of a political party was considered a 'merger'. Finally, the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, changed this. So now at least two-thirds of the members of a party have to be in favour of a "merger" for it to have validity in the eyes of the law.

11. (c)

12. (b) A political party is entitled to be recognised as a state party only if it secures at least 6% of the valid votes polled in the State at a general election either to the Lok Sabha or to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned and in addition wins at least 2 seats in the State Legislative Assembly of concerned state.

13. (b) The communist party of India (Marxist) was born in the struggle against revisionism and sectarianism in the communist movement at the international and national level, in order to defend the scientific and revolutionary tenets of Marxism – Leninism and its appropriate application in the concrete Indian conditions. It was emerged as a Separate Political party in 1964.

14. (c) The All India Trinamool Congress is an Indian political party based in West Bengal. It was founded on 1st January 1998 and has been recognised as National Party in 2016.