

Chapter: Ps -3

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (PS)

3

- 1** Justice Party-a non-Brahmin movement was transformed into Political Party.
a. Assam Gan Parishad b. Shivsena
c. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam d. Jammu and Kashmir National Conference

Ans Justice Party-a non-Brahmin movement was transformed into **dravida munnetra kazhagam** Political Party.

- 2** National Conference is a party in State.
a. Orissa b. Assam c. Bihar d. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans National Conference is a party in **Jammu and Kashmir** State.

- 3** When people come together and participate in electoral process, to acquire political power, such organisations are called
a. Government b. Society
c. Political parties d. Social organisations

Ans When people come together and participate in electoral process, to acquire political power, such organisations are called **political parties**.

Q.2 State True or false with reasons. (PS)

8

- 1** Political parties are social organisations.

Ans True

1. Some organisations take initiative in resolving social problems.
2. Political Parties have different goal and style of working.
3. A group of people come and share common opinion and policy forming organisation.

- 2** Political parties act as a link between government and people.

Ans True

The citizens are linked to the government machinery through political parties.
Parties play a decisive role to convey people's demands to the government.
At the same time, the government decision as policies are conveyed to the people.

- 3** Shiromani Akali Dal is a national party.

Ans False

Shiromani Akali Dal is a regional party and objective of cultivating religious and regional identity. It has power in punjab for many years.

- 4** Coalition politics leads to instability.

Ans False

1. Both Bharatiya Janata Party and Congress made an experiment of establishing coalition government.
2. The belief that coalition government brings instability was proved wrong by political party system in our country.
3. In fact coalition government system is stabilized in India.

Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.(PS)

4

- 1** Regionalism

Ans i. We see different regions have their own language.

- ii. The feeling of affinity developed about our language and region gradually turns into the identity consciousness and finally gives rise to regionalism.
- iii. People start thinking primarily about the interest and development of their own region.
- iv. They start feeling proud about their language, literature, traditions, history of social reforms, educational and cultural movements and this gives rise to the development of linguistic identity.

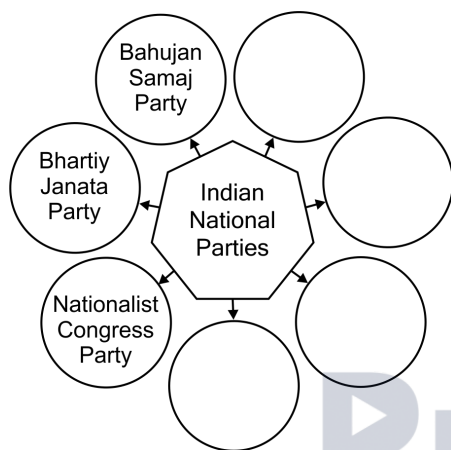
2 National Parties.

Ans There are 7 National parties in India

1. Indian National Congress
2. Communist party of India
3. Bhartiya Janata Party
4. Communist Party of India (Marxist)
5. Bahujan Samaj Party
6. Nationalist Congress Party
7. Trumul congress

Q.4 Complete the given concept map (PS)

1



- Ans**
- i. Communist Party of India (Marxist)
 - ii. All India Trinamool Congress Party
 - iii. Indian National Congress
 - iv. Communist Party of India

Q.5 Answer the following in detail (PS)

1 What changes have taken place in the nature of regional parties in India ?

Ans Regional parties came into existence in India in the post independent period. However, over the years their nature and role has changed significantly.

- i. Initially regional identities gave rise to the separatist movements. The demands for independent Khalistan, Dravidistan were made with the objective of parting from the Indian federation and exist as an independent State. Regional parties from Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir have made such demands.
- ii. The demands of regional parties gradually changed. Instead of an independent state, they started demanding more autonomy. This was the second stage in the development of regional parties. This stage began after 1990.
- iii. The regional parties demanded that for the development of the region, people from region should get power at State and national level. For example, Shiv Sena, Telugu Desam, etc.
- iv. The development of regional parties in North East shows a different trend. They gave up their demand of separatism and have started demanding autonomy. The regional parties from North East are now entering in mainstream of national politics.

2 What are the major characteristics of political parties?

Ans Following are some important characteristics of political parties :

- i. To achieve power - To achieve power through election is the main objective of political parties.
- ii. Basis of ideology - Every political party has some policies and thoughts. Parties have a particular stand about social issues. This makes party ideology.
- iii. Party agenda - Political parties prepare party's agenda on the basis of party ideology. Political parties try to

- get support of people on the basis of agenda even if they do not get political power.
- iv. To establish government - Political parties establish government and govern the nation. The political party which gets majority in election forms the government. The parties which do not get majority act as opposition parties.
 - v. Link between the Government and the people - Political parties work as a link between the government and the people. Political parties communicate the demand and complaints of the people to the government.

