**August 2020**

**Std-X**

**Democratic Politics**

**L. No - 6 : Political Parties**

**General Instructions:**

1. Read L.no-6: Political Parties of Democratic Politics thoroughly from page.no-78 to 81 .
2. Write the answers of Worksheet- 2 in the notebook.
3. Check the answers of worksheet-1 with the answer key provided and make necessary corrections.

**Note: This file includes questions of worksheet-2 and answer key of worksheet-1.**

**Symbiosis School , Nashik**

**Std-X Term I (2020-2021)**

**Democratic Politics-L.no-6: Political Parties Worksheet-2 MM-25**

**Concepts-**National parties and their ideologies- INC, CPI, CPI-M, BJP,BSP, AITC,NCP

State Parties

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|  | **Answer the following:** |  |
| **1.** | How many parties are recognized as national parties in the country in 2017? | **(1)** |
| **2.** | Name any two state parties of India who are conscious about their state identity. | **(1)** |
| **3.** | Which classes are represented by BSP? | **(1)** |
| **4.** | What is the symbol of All India Trinamool Congress? | **(1)** |
| **5.** | ‘Coalition government has strengthened federalism and democracy in our county.’ Elucidate | **(3)** |
| **6.** | Why are some parties called as ‘ recognized political parties ’ ? | **(3)** |
| **7.** | What is the criteria laid down by the Election Commission for a party to be recognized as the national party and state party? | **(5)** |
| **8.** | Explain the ideology of : | **(5)** |
|  | i) BJP |  |
|  | ii) CPI-M |  |
| **9.** | Describe about the identity and organization of Indian National Congress? | **(5)** |

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**Democratic Politics-L.no-6: Political Parties MM-25**

**Answer key – Worksheet-1**

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| **Ans1.** | A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. |
| **Ans2.** | The components of a political party are**- i)** the leaders **ii)** the active members and **iii)** the followers |
| **Ans3.** | **The characteristics of a political party are as follows:** |
|  | **i)** They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. |
|  | **ii)** Parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others. |
|  | **iii)** They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections. |
|  | **iv)** Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. They are part of the society and thus involve partisanship. |
| **Ans4.** | The functions performed by the political parties are as follows: |
|  | **A) Contest elections:** |
|  | **i**) Parties contest elections. In most democracies ,elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. |
|  | **ii**) In some countries like USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. In India top party leaders choose candidates for elections. |
|  | **B) Policies and Programmes :** |
|  | **i)** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. |
|  | **ii)** Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society. |
|  | **iii**) In a democracy , a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments .This is what is done by parties. |
|  | **iv)** A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the Ruling party. |
|  | **C) Making Laws :** |
|  | **i)** Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. |
|  | **ii**) Laws are debated and passed in the legislatures as most of the members belong to a party and they go by the direction of the party leadership. |
|  | **D) Form and run governments:** |
|  | **i**) The big policy decisions are taken by the political executive that comes from the political parties. |
|  | **ii)** Parties recruit leaders, train them and make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. |
|  | **E) Role of Opposition:** |
|  | **i)** Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies. |
|  | **F) Shape public opinion :** |
|  | **i)** Parties shape public opinion . They raise and highlight issues . |
|  | **ii)** Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. |
|  | **iii)** Parties sometimes also launch government for the resolution of problems faced by the people. |
|  | **G) Access to government machinery and welfare schemes:** |
|  | **i)** Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government. |
|  | **ii)** For the ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. |
|  | **iii)** Parties have to be responsive to people’s needs and demands, otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections. |
| **Ans5.** | **i)** The rise of the political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. |
|  | **ii)** Large societies need representative democracy. As societies become large and complex ,they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. |
|  | **iii)** They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. |
|  | **iv**) They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government make policies , justify or oppose them. |
|  | **v)** Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. |
| **Ans6.** | **One party system:** |
|  | i) When only one party is allowed to control and run the government ,it is called as one party system. Eg- Chinese Communist Party- China |
|  | **Two party system :** |
|  | ii) When power usually changes between two parties and only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government it is called as two party system. Eg- Labour party and Conservative party –United Kingdom , Republican party and Democratic party - USA |
|  | **Multiparty system :** |
|  | 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, it is called as multiparty system. Eg- India |
| **Ans.7** | **i**) Party system is not something any country can choose. |
|  | **ii**) It evolves over a long time ,depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. |
|  | **iii)** These cannot be changed very quickly. |
|  | **iv**) Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. |
|  | **v**) The social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties, so India adopted multiparty system. |

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