**22/8/2020**

**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-83 to 87.
2. Write the answers of Worksheet- 3 in the notebook.
3. Check the answers of worksheet-2 with the answer key provided and make necessary corrections.

**Note: This file includes questions of worksheet-3 and answer key of worksheet-2 .**

**Symbiosis School, Nashik**

**Std-X Term I (2020-2021) Democratic Politics-L.no-6: Political Parties Worksheet-3 MM-20**

**Concepts- Challenges to political parties, Political reforms**

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| **Q.1** | **Answer the following:** |  |
| **1.** | What is defection? | **(1)** |
| **2.** | Name any one political party of India which has emerged out of mass movement? | **(1)** |
| **3.** | “ Lack of internal democracy within parties is a major challenge to political parties all over the world.” Analyse the statement. | **(3)** |
| **4.** | Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well ? | **(3)** |
|  | OR |  |
|  | “ Serious efforts were made by the legal organizations to reform political parties in India.” Support the statement. |  |
| **5.** | ‘ The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.” Justify the statement. | **(3)** |
| **6.** | What are the suggestions made to reform political parties ? | **(3)** |
| **7.** | Discuss the growing role of money and muscle power in political parties. | **(3)** |
| **8.** | Explain the challenge of dynastic succession faced by the political parties in India.  **Symbiosis School , Nashik**  **Std- X Term I (2020-2021)**  **Democratic Politics: L.no-6 –Political Parties MM-25**  **Answer Key- Worksheet-2**   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **Answer the following:** | | **Ans.1** | There are seven parties recognized as national parties of India. | | **Ans.2** | Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front and Telangana Rashtra Samithi are conscious about their state identity. | | **Ans.3** | Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities are represented by BSP. | | **Ans.4** | The symbol of the All India Trinamool Congress is flowers and grass. | | **Ans.5** | a) Over the last three decades ,the number and strength of the state parties has expanded.This made the parliament more and more diverse. | |  | b) No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. | |  | c) As a result , the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. | |  | d) 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. | | **Ans.6** | a) Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. | |  | b) While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. | |  | c) These parties are given a unique symbol-only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. | |  | d) Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are ‘recognised’ by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called ‘recognised’  parties. | | **Ans.7** | **To be recognized as a National party:** | |  | a)A party should secure at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha to be recognized as a National party. | |  | **To be recognized as a State party:** | |  | a) A party should secure at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative Assembly of a State and win at least two seats to be recognized as a State party. | | **Ans.8** | **Ideology of BJP:** | |  | **a) Founded:** | |  | It was founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bhartiya Jana Sangh formed by Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951. | |  | **b) Ideology:** | |  | i) Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India’s ancient culture and values. | |  | ii) Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu & Kashmir with India. | |  | iii) A uniform civil code for all the people living in the country irrespective of religion. | |  | iv) Ban on religious conversions | |  | **c) States/ Regions:** | |  | Present in south ,east , north-east and rural areas and has emerged as the largest party with 282 members in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. | |  | **Ideology of CPI-M:** | |  | **a) Founded:** | |  | It was founded in 1964 after the split up in CPI. | |  | **b) Ideology:** | |  | i) Believes in Marxism-Leninism. Supports socialism ,secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism. | |  | ii)Accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India. | |  | iii) Is critical of the new economic policies that allow free flow of foreign capital and goods into the country. | |  | **c) States / Regions:** | |  | Significant presence in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura. | | **Ans.9** | **Indian National Congress Party:** | |  | **a) Founded:** | |  | It was founded in 1885 and is popularly known as Congress party. Is one of the oldest parties of the world, the oldest party of India and has experienced many splits. | |  | **b) Ideology:** | |  | i)Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India. | |  | ii) The party espouses(promotes) secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. | |  | iii) Supports new economic reforms but with a human face. | |  | **c) States/ Regions:** | |  | Is present throughout the country, cutting across social divisions. Is leader of United Progressive Alliance. | | **(3)** |
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