

CBSE Test Paper - 01
Chapter - 21 Political Parties

1. Which one of the following political parties was founded by reviving the Bharatiya Jana Sangha? **(1)**
 - a. Rashtriya Janata Dal
 - b. Bharatiya Janata Party
 - c. Bahujan Samaj Party
 - d. Samajwadi Party
2. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)? **(1)**
 - a. Kanshi Ram
 - b. Jyotiba Phule
 - c. Sahu Maharaj
 - d. B.R. Ambedkar
3. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected ____ from changing parties. **(1)**
 - a. MLAs and MPs
 - b. Election Commissioner
 - c. MPs and Election Commissioner
 - d. Cabinet minister and Election Commissioner
4. _____ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. **(1)**
 - a. Sectional Interest group
 - b. Public Interest Group
 - c. Pressure group
 - d. Political parties
5. Name the function that political parties does not perform in the democracy. **(1)**
 - a. Parties form and run government

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- b. To contest Election
 - c. Not making laws
 - d. Forming policies and programmes

6. Which country has one-party system? **(1)**
7. The Bahujan Samaj Party stands for what? Cause. **(1)**
8. The BJP formed the government in 1998 as the leader of an alliance. Name the alliance. **(1)**
9. What is an important function of a political party in India? **(1)**
10. Which national party draws inspiration from the teachings of Mahatma Phule and Periyar? Write any three points related to this party. **(3)**
11. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well. **(3)**
12. What is a political party? State any two points of the ideology of Bharatiya Janta Party? **(3)**
13. Compare the party system of India with that of USA. **(3)**
14. Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political and their leaders. **(5)**
15. How would you explain the situation without political parties in country? **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. Samajwadi Party
Explanation: Samajwadi Party is the political party founded by reviving the Bharatiya Jana Sangha.
2. a. Kanshi Ram
Explanation: Bahujan Samaj Party was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. Seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
3. a. MLAs and MPs
Explanation: The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.
4. d. Political parties
Explanation: Group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a Political parties.
5. c. Not making laws
Explanation: Making laws: When parties come into power, they make laws for the country. Formally laws are debated and passed in the Legislature. Members of the ruling party follow the directions of the party leaders, irrespective of their personal opinions.
6. China has a one-party system.
7. Bahujan Samaj Party Secures the interest of the oppressed people.
8. The BJP formed the government in 1988 as the leader of National Democratic Alliance.
9. An Important function of a political party is to contest elections.
10. The party that draws inspiration from the ideas of Mahatma Phule is BSP. (Bahujan Samaj Party).
Policies of BSP are :

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- i. It seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities,
 - ii. It stands for the cause of securing interests and welfare of the oppressed people.
 - iii. The Party shall regard its ideology as a movement for ending exploitation of the weaker sections and suppression of the deprived through social and economic change in keeping with the above stated chief aim, and its political activity and participation in governance as an instrument of furthering such a movement and bringing in such a change.
 - iv. All citizens of India being equal before law are entitled to be treated as equal in true sense and in all matters and all walks of life, and where equality does not exist it has to be fostered and where equality is denied it has to be upheld and fought for.
 11.
 - i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
 - ii. It should be mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets about 1/3rd to the women candidates.
 - iii. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties the money to support the election expenses.
 - iv. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitation. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups, movements and media can play a vital role.
 12. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

Ideology of BJP:

- i. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
 - ii. A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion.
 - iii. Cultural Nationalism.
 - iv. Strong and Modern India.
 - v. Full Integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
 - vi. Ban on Religious Conversion.
 - vii. Facilitating the construction of Shri Ram Temple at Ayodhya etc.
13.
 - i. In India, there is a multi-party system whereas in the USA there is a bi-party system. This system is also called a two-party system.

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- ii. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections whereas, in the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidate.
 - iii. In India sometimes many parties come together and form a coalition government, however, in USA only one party forms government.
- 14.
- i. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected ML As and MP's from changing parties.
 - ii. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. 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.
 - iii. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.
 - iv. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is a mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.
- 15.
- i. We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties.
 - ii. The every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes.
 - iii. The government will be formed but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
 - iv. Elected representatives will be responsible only to their constituency and not for the entire country.
 - v. But no one will be responsible for how the country run.
 - vi. Elections without political parties will also be responsible for the disintegration of the country.
 - vii. India also has non-party based elections to the panchayats in many states. Although parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village splits into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates. This is exactly what the party does. That is why we have political parties in almost all the countries of the world.
 - viii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies, large-scale societies need representative democracy. Large societies needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.