

Chapter 9

Political Parties

Questions and Answers

I. Choose the correct answer:

Question 1.

What is meant by Bi-party system?

- a) Two parties run the government
- b) Two members run a party.
- c) Two major political parties contest election.
- d) None of these.

Answer:

- a) Two parties run the government.

Question 2.

Which system of government does India have?

- a) Single-party system
- b) Bi-party system
- c) Multi-party system
- d) None of these

Answer:

- c) Multi-party system

Question 3.

Recognition of a political party is accorded by

- a) The Election commission
- b) The president
- c) The supreme court
- d) A committee

Answer:

- a) The Election commission

Question 4.

Political parties are generally formed on the basis of.

- a) Religious principles
- b) Common interest

- c) Economic principles
- d) Caste

Answer:

- b) Common interest

Question 5.

Single-party system is found in

- a) India
- b) U.S.A
- c) France
- d) China

Answer:

- d) China

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. form the back bone of democracy.

Answer:

Political parties

2. Every party in our country has to register with.....

Answer:

Election Commission of India

3. Political parties serve as intermediaries between the and

Answer:

citizen, policy makers

4. A registered but political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.

Answer:

unrecognised

5. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of.....

Answer:

Cabinet minister

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Democracy	a) criticize the government policies
2. Election commission	b) forms the government
3. Majority party	c) rule of the people
4. Opposition party	d) free and fair election

Answer:

A	B
1. Democracy	c) rule of the people
2. Election commission	d) free and fair election
3. Majority party	b) forms the government
4. Opposition party	a) criticize the government policies

IV. Consider the following statements: Tick (✓) appropriate answer:

Question 1.

Which of the following statement is/are correct?

- a) Every party in the country has to register with the election commission.
- b) The commission treats all the parties equally.
- c) Election commission allots a separate symbol for recognized parties.
- d) All the above.

Answer:

- d) All the above.

Question 2.

Assertion (A) : Majority party plays a decisive role in making laws for the country.

Reason (R) : The number of candidates elected is more than the others in the election. ;;

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) R is wrong A is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

Answer:

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.

V. Answer in one or two sentences:

Question 1.

What are the basic components of a political party?

Answer:

The basic components of the party are the leader, the active members and the followers.

Question 2.

Name the three major types of party systems.

Answer:

There are three major types of the party system:

1. Single party system,
2. Bi – party System,
3. Multiparty system.

Question 3.

Name the countries which follow the Bi – party system.

Answer:

Bi- party system can be seen in UK and USA.

Question 4.

Write a note on Coalition Government.

Answer:

Without a majority, some parties join together to form the government, known as Coalition Government.

VI. Answer the following:

Question 1.

Write any four functions of a political party?

Answer:

- The political parties provide loyal opposition to accountability and stability.
- They put forward different policies and programmes for the welfare of the people.
- They connect the society and the state.
- They form and run the government and develop public policy.

Question 2.

When is a political party recognized as a National Party?

Answer:

Criteria for A political party to be recognised as a National Party

1. The party that secures should atleast 6% of the valid votes in the Lok Sabha election or assembly elections in four states.
2. They must win 4 seats in Lok sabha from any State/States
3. It has to win 2% of seats in Lok sabha from atleast 3 different states in the latest general election.

VII. HOTs:**Question 1.**

Are political parties are necessary for a democratic country?

Answer:

Yes political parties are necessary for a democratic country because

1. They are the backbone of democracy.
2. They are essential elements to form the government.
3. Citizens can elect their representatives.
4. Citizens also vote for the party of their choice and thus influence Government formation.

Question 2.

Give any three names of National party, Regional party, and Registered but unrecognized party.

Answer:

1. National Party: Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist party of India.
2. Regional Party: All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Desiya Murpokku Dravidar Kazhagam, Pattali Makkal Katchi
3. Registered but unrecognized party: Labour party of India, Bhartiya Panchayat party, Indian Indira Congress.

VIII. Activity**Question 1.**

Write an election manifesto (if you were a party leader).

Answer:

1. Take measures to give a corruption-free Government.
2. The agriculture sector would be given prior importance.
3. Students will be taught technical skills at school which would enhance their scope for employment.
4. Free and quality medical care would be made available to all needy people.

Questions and Answers

I. Choose the Correct answer:

Question 1.

Who was the supreme head of the legislative, Executive, and Judiciary in ancient India?

- a) King
- b) Queen
- c) Prince
- d) Cheif minister

Answer:

- a) King

Question 2.

India became a democratic country in

- a) 1946
- b) 1947
- c) 1950
- d) 1952

Answer:

- c) 1950

Question 3.

A recognised party should secure how much of total votes in the last general election?

- a) 4%
- b) 5%
- c) 6%
- d) 10%

Answer:

- c) 6%

Question 4.

Which party system is existence in India France, Sweden, and Norway?

- a) Single party
- b) Two-party
- c) Triple party
- d) Multiparty

Answer:

Multiparty

Question 5.

The headquarter of the election commission in India is located in

- a) New Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Kolkatta
- d) Chennai

Answer:

New Delhi

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. A Vibrant democracy needs a strongParty.

Answer:

Opposition

2. In Cubaparty system existed.

Answer:

Single

3.is an autonomous statutory body.

Answer:

Election commission

4. Recognised parties are given a uniqueby the election commission.

Answer:

Symbol

5. A free symbol is reserved forparty.

Answer:
unrecognized

6. Asymbol for a recognised political party.

Answer:
reserved

7. The party which gets the second largest number of seats is calledparty.

Answer:
opposition

8. The symbols are excepted by the election commission are the and the

Answer:
Lion, elephant

9.commission is responsible for free and fair elections in India.

Answer:
Election

10 commission is a body for the implementation of election procedures.

Answer:
Election

11.Minister is a member of parliament or legislative assembly cabinet.

Answer:
Cabinet

12. A political party must have at leastmembers.

Answer:
100

13.has the largest number of political parties in the world

Answer:

India

14. The election commission of India has somefor the recognition of political parties in India.

Answer:

Criteria

15. State parties need to win a minimum ofin the legislative assembly

Answer:

3%

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Election symbols	a) U.S. A
2. National party	b) Election commission
3. Single party	c) 6% votes
4. Bi – Party system	d) China

Answer:

A	B
1. Election symbols	b) Election commission
2. National party	c) 6% votes
3. Single party	d) China
4. Bi – Party system	a) the U.S. A

IV. Consider the following statements: Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

Question 1.

Assertion (A) : Some parties join together to form the coalition government.

Reason (R) : A single party may not secure the majority to form the government,

- a) A and R correct R explains A
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) R is wrong A is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

Answer:

a) A and R correct R explains A

V. True or false:

1. National parties are political parties which participate in different elections in only two states of India.

Answer:

False

2. In India, the election symbols order was. passed on 1968.

Answer:

True

VI. Answer in one or two sentences:

Question 1.

How the political party is to be recognised?

Answer:

A party is recognised if ‘

- It has been engaged in political activity for five years.
- Its candidates secure atleast six percent of total votes in the last general election.

Question 2.

What is the party 'Manifesto'?

Answer:

Before the election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their **party** will undertake if voted to power.

Question 3.

Define the majority Party?

Answer:

The Political party whose number of candidates elected is more than the other is called the majority party forms and runs the government.

Question 4.

How to form a political party?

Answer:

- Must be registered with the Election commission of India.
- Must have atleast 100 members.
- Each member needs to hold a voting card.

Question 5.

What are the criteria for a regional party?

Answer:

- A party that secures atleast 6% of the valid votes in the state legislative assembly election.
- They must win one Lok sabha seat for every 25 seats or atleast 2 seats in the Legislative assembly.
- Need to win a minimum of 3 % of the total number of seats in Legislative Assembly.

Question 6.

What is Free symbols 'Poll Panel'?

Answer:

- As per the Election symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free.
- A reserved symbol is for a recognised political party and
- A free symbol is for unrecognised party.

Question 7.

Write a short note on the party system in India.

Answer:

- India's party system originated in the late 19th century.
- In fact, India has the largest number of political parties in the world.
- They are national parties, Regional parties, and Registered but unrecognised parties (independent candidates).
- Every party in the country has to register with the Election commission.

VI. Answer the following:

Question 1.

What are political parties? Explain.

Answer:

- Political parties are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identities who agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for society.
- They seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through elections.

There are 3 types of political parties.

1. Single party – China, Cuba
2. Bi r Party – UK, USA
3. Multi-party – India, France, Sweden.

Question 2.

What is the role of the opposition party in Democracy?

Answer:

- The party which gets the second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the opposition party.
- They are as important as that of the ruling party.
- They critically examine the policies and bills introduced by the government.
- They raise their voice on the failures and wrong policies.
- They highlight important issues which are not acted upon by the Government.
- The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister.

Question 3.

What are the differences between the National Party and the Regional Party?

Answer:

National party Regional Party

- National parties are political parties which participate in different elections in India. State parties that participate in different elections within one State.
- It should be strong enough in atleast four states. It should be strong enough in at least one or two states.
- It has an exclusive symbol throughout the country. A symbol is reserved for it in the state in which it is recognized. But the same symbol can be allotted to different parties in different states.
- It resolves the state's National and International issues. It promotes regional and states interest.