

**अभ्यास** | CLASS 10<sup>TH</sup>

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CIVICS | POLITICAL PARTIES**

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# SOCIAL SCIENCE

**CIVICS | POLITICAL PARTIES**

*Crafted with love* 

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*Political Parties*

**Basics**

- **Meaning**
- **Function**
- **Necessity**

**How many parties should we have?**

- **One party system**
- **Two party system**
- **Multiparty system**

**National Parties**

**State Parties**

**Challenges to political parties**

**How can parties be reformed?**

**Political Parties**

A Political Parties is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government Three main components  
[The **Leaders**, the **Active Members** and the **Followers**]

(Most visible institution)

**Functions**

- Contest elections.
- Form and run governments.
- Form Policies and programmes.
- Make laws.
- Plays role of opposition.
- Shape public opinion.
- Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

**Necessity**

- All the candidates will remain Independent in the absence of political parties.
- There will be no laws for national policy.
- Forms the essence of representative democracies.
- Large scale societies need a group of people to represent opinions.

Assertion (A) : Modern democracy cannot function without political parties

Reason (R) : Elected representatives will be accountable only to their constituencies, not towards the country.

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

a. (A) is true, but (R) is false.

b. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

c. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

d. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

How many parties should we have?



This depends upon nature of society, its social and regional divisions, history of politics and its system of election.

**One Party :** When a single party exists in the country and control the government.  
Non democratic. E.g. China

**Two party :** When power oscillates between two parties. E.g. USA and UK

**Multi party :** When several equally strong political parties exist in a country. E.g. India.  
Coalitions and alliances are part of it.

National Parties



Parties that secure 6% of total votes in the Lok Sabha or assembly election of four state and wins 4 seats in the Lok Sabha. Also, called **recognised parties**.

State Parties



Parties that secure 4% votes in state elections and wins at least 2 seats in state legislative elections. Also known as **regional parties**. Strengthen **federalism**. 🤔



**Ninja Technique to remember National Party:**



**Remember the basis i.e :** Founding year, Ideology, Symbol leader if given, Area/Region.

Which one of the following countries adopted multi-party system?

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

a. USA

b. India

c. China

d. United Kingdom

Basics	BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party)	INC (Indian National Congress)	BSP (Bahujan Samaj Party)	Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	CPI-M (Communist Party of India - Marxist)	National People's Party (NPP)
Founding Year	1980	1885	1984	26 Nov 2012	1964	July 2013
Ideology	Ancient cultural values, Integral humanism and Antyodaya, Hindutva( cultural nationalism ) as an important element of nationhood and politics.	Secularism, Welfare of weaker section and minorities, Centrist Party	Aims to represents and secure power for the Bahujan Samaj, Follows ideas of Shahu Maharaj, Phule, Naicker and Ambedkar	Founded on the idea of accountability, clean administration, transparency and good governance.	Marxism-Leninism, Opposes new economic policies and new trade.	It believes in diversity of the country,different regions have different developmental challenges. core philosophy : Education and employment to all.
Symbol	Lotus	Hand Palm with five fingers	Elephant	Broomstick	Sickle and Hammer	Book
Leader	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Jawaharlal Nehru	Kanshi Ram	Arvind Kejriwal	—	P.A Sangma
Area/Region/ Present position	Formed NDA, presently ruling government.	Formed UPA in 2004, Ruled for a major period.	Main base in U.P. and formal presence in M.P., Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Punjab.	Presently, AAP formed governments in Punjab and Delhi.	W.B., Kerala, Tripura	It formed government in Meghalaya and has presence in many of North Eastern States.



### Challenges to Political Parties

- **Lack of internal democracy within parties.** (ordinary member do not get sufficient information, Personal loyalty to leaders)
- **Challenge of dynastic succession.** (Top positions are controlled by family members, Incapable people come to power)
- **The growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during election.**
- **Often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.** (no significant difference in policies and ideologies)

### How can parties be reformed?

#### Steps taken:

- Ban on **defection** of MPs and MLA's
- Supreme court order mandating candidates to file affidavit **declaring assets** and **criminal cases**.
- EC order mandating parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

#### Suggestions:

- Mandating laws to regulate internal affairs.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  of party tickets to be given to women.
- State funding of elections.

We must be careful to the legal solution, over regulation can be counterproductive. 🤔



#### People's participation



- Petitions, publicity and agitations
- Those who want reform should join political parties.

Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties?

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

- a. Amended the Constitution to prevent defection.
- b. Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.
- c. Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.
- d. It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

**Partisanship** : A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction. Partisanship is marked by tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.

**Two Party System** : A system where the power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist. Contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislature. But mainly two parties dominate in political arena.

**Ruling Party**: Parties contest election and that political party which gets the majority support and forms the government is known as ruling party.

**Multi Party 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, we call it a multi party system.

**One Party System** : A system where only one party dominates the political and it is allowed to control and run the government.

**National Parties/Recognised Political Parties** : Political parties which have a nationwide presence and qualifies the Six percent of total votes of Lok Sabha or assembly elections and win at least four seats in Lok Sabha are known as national parties. BJP, Congress, BSP, etc.

**State Parties/Regional Parties:** Political parties which have presence over a specific region or a state and qualifies secure at least six percent of total votes in legislature election and win at least two seats.

**Defection:** It means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party.

**Affidavit :** It is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.

**Alliance/Front :** When several parties in a multi party system come together in a coalition to contest & win election, they form an alliance.

What do you understand by political parties? Explain three components of a political party.



- A political party is a political organization of people who come together to contest election and control political power.

*The three components of political party are -*

1. The leaders
2. The active members
3. The followers

What is the meaning of a political party? Describe the role of political parties in the Indian democracy.



A political party is an organized group of people or bodies who seek to capture political power through an election in order to run the affairs of a country. It often puts forward candidates for public office.

- **Contest Elections:** Political parties nominate candidates for contesting elections. In some countries, like the USA, party members choose the candidates, while in others, like India, top leaders select them.
- **Formulate Policies and Programmes:** Political parties propose different ideas and plans for the country. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.
- **Make Laws:** Political parties influence the lawmaking process. Most legislators belong to parties, and they often follow party leadership when voting on laws, regardless of their personal beliefs.
- **Form and Run Governments:** Political parties form the government and make major policy decisions. They recruit and train leaders who become ministers to implement their vision for the country.
- **Role of Opposition:** Parties that lose elections serve as the opposition, offering different views, criticizing the government for its mistakes, and mobilizing public dissent.

**Others:** Shape Public Opinion and Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes

Differentiate between two party system and multi party system.



Two Party System	Multi Party System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A system where the power usually changes between two main parties.</li><li>• Several other parties may exist, but mainly two parties dominate in political arena.</li><li>• USA and UK</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When more than two parties have a reasonable change of coming to power, we call it a multi party system.</li><li>• Diversity can be accommodated.</li><li>• India</li></ul>

**Differentiate between National and State Parties.**



National Parties	State Parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Influence is all over the country.</li> <li>● Recognised Party.</li> <li>● Six percent of total votes of Lok Sabha or assembly elections and win at least four seats in Lok Sabha.</li> <li>● BJP, Congress, BSP, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Influence is limited to a state.</li> <li>● Regional Party.</li> <li>● Secure at least six percent of total votes in legislature election and win at least two seats.</li> <li>● Rashtriya Janata Dal, Shiv Sena</li> </ul>



What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era? Explain.



Political parties face several challenges that affect their effectiveness in a democracy:

- **Lack of Internal Democracy:** Power is often concentrated in a few leaders, with little opportunity for ordinary members to participate in decision-making, leading to personal loyalty to leaders rather than party principles.
- **Dynastic Succession:** Many parties are dominated by family members or close associates of the leaders, making it difficult for ordinary party workers to rise to leadership positions, which undermines fairness and democracy.
- **Influence of Money and Muscle Power:** The need for funding during elections can lead parties to rely on wealthy candidates or donors, which may compromise their integrity and result in the nomination of candidates with questionable backgrounds.
- **Limited Choices for Voters:** There is often a lack of significant ideological differences among parties, reducing meaningful options for voters who want different policies and leadership.

Describe the efforts to reform political parties in india ?



- **Anti-Defection Law:** MPs and MLAs lose their seat if they change parties, reducing party-switching.
- **Supreme Court Rule:** Candidates must disclose their property and criminal cases, but there's no way to verify if it's true.
- **Election Commission Rule:** Parties must hold internal elections and file tax returns, but it's often done as a formality.
- **Regulating Party Rules:** A law is suggested to make parties keep records, follow rules, and hold fair elections for top positions.
- **Women's Representation:** Parties should give at least one-third of election tickets to women and have more women in decision-making roles.
- **State Funding:** The government should give money or resources to parties based on their election votes.

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

What is a political party? Explain any four characteristics of a political party. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

Highlight any five functions of political parties to strengthen democracy.

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

Why do we need political parties? Highlight any five reasons. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Explain the necessity of Political Parties in a democracy 5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy.

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India? Explain with examples.

3



CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Correct the following statement and rewrite it :

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed under the leadership of Mayawati.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Describe any five functions of political party.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Define the term 'Political Party'. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India

5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Describe the necessity of political parties in democracy.

5

**CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]**

**Define 'Political Party'. Describe any four main challenges faced by the Indian political parties. 5**

**CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]**

**Describe the efforts to reform political parties in India. 5**

**CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]**

**Suggest any one way to make political parties more responsive to the people's need and demand. 1**

**CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]**

**Suggest any one way to promote the public participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy. 1**

**CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/1/1]**

**Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties.**

**2****CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/4/1]**

**How is one-party system different from two-party system? Explain with examples.**

**2****CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/1/1]**

**Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.**

**2****CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/2/1]**

**Explain, how the rise of political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.**

**3****CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/1/1]**

**Explain the role of Election Commission in the 'registration and recognition' of political parties in India.**

**3**

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/4/1]

Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/3/1]

"There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well." Explain the statement with examples.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/4/1]

"Political parties play an important role in democratic countries." Justify the statement.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2022 - Set [32/3/1]

"Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world." Explain the statement with examples.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1

Assertion (A): Political Parties are important in the functioning of democracy.

Reason (R): The media plays an important role in the making of Political Parties.

Options:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.



CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option as your answer:

1

Assertion (A): India has a multiparty system.

Reason (R): It is because of the social and geographical diversities in India.

Options:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

### CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

Which one of the following countries have One Party System?

1

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) Pakistan
- (b) America

### CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

Which one of the following countries has two party system?

1

- (a) China
- (b) Russia
- (c) America
- (d) India

### CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party? 1

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Rajasthan

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political Parties in India.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Explain any three functions of Political Party.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

Explain any five major functions of the political parties.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India.

5

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| I. Explain the meaning of a 'political party'.   | 1 |
| II. "The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Support this statement. | 1 |
| III. Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy ? Explain   | 2 |

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

How do Political Parties ensure accountability to the public?

Choose the most suitable option from the following. 1

- (A) Through Press Conferences
- (B) Through Social Media Campaigns
- (C) Through encouraging Partisanship
- (D) Through Elections and Voter Support

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

Assertion (A): Multi-party system has been adopted in India.

Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

### CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

Which one of the following countries has 'one-party system' ?

- (A) United States of America
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) India
- (D) China

### CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]

Which one of the following countries has two-party system?

- (a) China
- (b) United kingdom
- (c) India
- (d) Pakistan

### CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

Which one of the following countries has a two-party system ?

1

- (A) China
- (B) United States of America
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) France

**CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]**

**Describe any functions of the political parties.**

**3****CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]**

**Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning.**

**3****CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]**

**Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy.**

**3****CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]**

**Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy.**

**3****CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]**

**Analyse the role of political parties in shaping public opinion.**

**3**

# STAY CONNECTED

KEEP LEARNING

TOGETHER  
WE CAN

