

EXERCISE

A. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** Why did political parties become so omnipresent in democracies all over the world ?
- Q.2** Can we have a partyless democracy ?
- Q.3** Give the main features of political parties.
- Q.4** Why do parties involve partisanship ?
- Q.5** What are the main components of a political party ?
- Q.6** Do political parties educate people ?
- Q.7** In what way political parties play the role of opposition ?
- Q.8** How do political parties shape public opinion ?
- Q.9** List out the elements of a political party.
- Q.10** What do you mean by an opposition party ?
- Q.11** Briefly explain one or mono-party system with example.
- Q.12** What is an ideological one party system ?
- Q.13** What do you mean by a two party or bi-party system ? Explain with example.
- Q.14** What are the various types of political parties ?
- Q.15** What do you understand by a multi-party system ?
- Q.16** List out one merit and one demerit of bi - party system.
- Q.17** What are the advantages of multi-party system ?
- Q.18** List out two disadvantages of a multi-party system.
- Q.19** Explain the term coalition government.
- Q.20** How many parties are registered with the election commission ?
- Q.21** How does a party system evolve in any country ?
- Q.22** What do you understand by a national political party ?
- Q.23** What is a recognised party ?
- Q.24** Give the meaning of state or regional party.
- Q.25** list out the regional party of India.
- Q.26** In what ways state or regional party strength federalism and democracy ?
- Q.27** What is politics ?
- Q.28** List out important national parties with their aims.
- Q.29** What do you mean by state finding of election expenses of political parties in India ?
- Q.30** Define Defection.
- Q.31** What type of political party system we have in our country ?
- Q.32** How does the new system of affidavit reduce the money and muscle power in politics ?

B. Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** Why are political parties necessary for democracy ?
- Q.2** Examine the rise and growth of political parties ?
- Q.3** Discuss the merits and demerits of mono party system.
- Q.4** Examine the advantages and disadvantages of Bi-party system.
- Q.5** How are regional parties different from national parties ?
- Q.6** What are the conditions fulfilled by any party to become a National party ?
- Q.7** Examine the inception and policies of Indian National Congress.
- Q.8** Write a short note on Bhartiya Janta Party under following headings :
(A) Inception
(B) Aims
(C) Policies and Programmes
(D) Present position
- Q.9** Who was the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party ? What are its main aims ? Which states act as the base of this party ?

- Q.10** Which National Party of India opposes imperialism and Communalism ? Discuss its main objectives.
- Q.11** Write a note on CPI.
- Q.12** Which is recently formed National Party ? Examine its objectives.
- Q.13** Examine the concept of money and muscle power in a political party.
- Q.14** What are the ways in which political parties can be reformed ?
- Q.15** Write a short note on the growth of regional political parties in India.

C. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** What are the advantages and disadvantages of political parties ?
- Q.2** Examine the role of political parties ?
- Q.3** "Opposition is important for democracy". comment.
- Q.4** What is the difference between National and Regional Party. Write about some Regional Parties.
- Q.5** How will the absence of political parties affect the functioning.
- Q.6** Describe the four essential elements of the political party.
- Q.7** What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era ? Explain ?
- Q.8** Explain some measures to strengthen the working of political parties.
- Q.9** Explain some measures to strengthen the electoral system of India.
- Q.10** Distinguish between a political party & a pressure group.

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1** Who was the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party ?
- (A) Kanshi Ram (B) Shau Maharaj
(C) B.R. Ambedkar (D) Jotiba Phule

- Q.2** Partisan means -
- (A) Party which runs the government
(B) Affair of the state or the science of government
(C) A person who is strongly committed to a party
(D) A group of people who come together to promote common beliefs.

- Q.3** Multi-Party system advocates -

- (A) The political parties which govern the country.
(B) The government is formed by various parties coming together.
(C) Does not permit free competition for power.
(D) This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- (A) A, B and C (B) A, C and D
(C) D and C (D) B and D

- Q.4** Recognised political parties stand for -

- (A) Parties recognised by the "Election Commission" with all the privileges and facilities
(B) Parties that are present in only one of the federal units
(C) Parties that are present in several and all units of the federation
(D) Communal parties based on regional diversities

- Q.5** Indian National Congress was founded in

- (A) 1883 (B) 1884 (C) 1885 (D) 1886

- Q.6** Bahujan Samaj Party was formed in

- (A) 1983 (B) 1984 (C) 1985 (D) 1986

Q.7 party was founded in 1980 by
reviving the erst while Bhartiya Jana Sangh.

- (A) Congress (B) B.J.P.
(C) AIDMK (D) C.P.I.

Q.8 A political party has which components -

- (A) The leader
(B) The active members
(C) The followers
(D) All the above

Q.9 A party secures at least of the total
votes in an election to the legislative
Assembly of a states and wins at least two
seats is recognised as state party -

- (A) 4 % (B) 6 % (C) 8 % (D) 10 %

Q.10 There were national
recognised parties in the country in 2006.

- (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 12

ANSWER KEY

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	C	D	A	C	B	B	D	B	A