

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Political Parties (POL)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. Which one of the following countries adopted multi - party system?
a) India b) USA c) China d) United Kingdom
2. _____ is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.
a) Indemnity Bond b) Cheque c) Affidavit d) Power of Attorney
3. Which leader was responsible for the spread of Marxist parties in India?
a) Singarevelu Chettiyar b) Shaukat Usmani
c) M.N. Roy d) Nalini Gupta
4. Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party?
a) Rajasthan b) Madhya Pradesh c) Odisha d) Haryana
5. Which one of the following countries have One Party System?
a) America b) India c) Pakistan d) China
6. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the _____.
a) Majority party b) Ruling party c) Opposition party d) Coalition party
7. Which institution banned wall writing by parties during election times?
a) Election Commission b) Parliament c) Press d) Judiciary
8. Who is a Partisan?
a) Estranged party member b) antagonize party member
c) Staunch party member d) Disloyal party member

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following

choices.

- 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.

9. Assertion (A): One - party system is not considered a good option in a democratic system.

Reason (R): Voters are offered a choice at the time of voting.

10. Assertion (A): India has evolved a multiparty system.

Reason (R): Social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

- 11. Explain the three components of political party.
- 12. Explain any three efforts done to reform political parties in India.
- 13. Name any six “regional political parties” of the four southern states of India.
- 14. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party.
- 15. Why has India adopted a multi - party system? Explain.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

- 16. Differentiate between Single and Multi - party system.
- 17. Name the national parties of India in a chronological order.
- 18. "Serious efforts were made by the legal organizations to reform political parties in India." Support the statement.
- 19. Analyse the three components of a political party.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

- 20. Describe the necessity of political parties in democracy.
- 21. Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: The Need for Political Parties 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.

a) Explain the meaning of 'representative democracy'. (1)

b) How do political parties shape public opinion? (1)

Why are political parties considered a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain. (2)

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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 promoting the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections. Thus, parties reflect fundamental political divisions in society. Parties are about a part of society and thus involve partisanship. Thus a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds. A political party has three components.

a) Name the three components of the Political Party. (1)

b) Parties are a part of society and thus involve partisanship. Who is a partisan? (1)

How do political parties attempt to persuade people to support their policies, and what is the ultimate goal of this persuasion? (2)

Political Parties (POL) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =