

## Political Parties

---

Question 1.

The number of parties registered with the Election Commission of India is:

- (a) 550
- (b) 650
- (c) 750
- (d) 850

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 750

---

Question 2.

One-party system refers to:

- (a) When only two parties are allowed to control and run the government
- (b) When three parties are allowed to control and run the government
- (c) When one party is allowed to control and run the government
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) When one party is allowed to control and run the government

When only one party is allowed to control and run the government it refers to one-party system.

---

Question 3.

In China, the only one party that is allowed to rule is the:

- (a) Congress Party
- (b) BJP
- (c) Socialist Party
- (d) Communist Party

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Communist Party

In China, it is the Communist Party.

---

Question 4.

Any democratic system must allow at least:

- (a) One party to compete in elections
- (b) Two parties to compete in elections
- (c) Three parties to compete in elections
- (d) Several parties to compete in election

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Two parties to compete in elections

Any democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections.

---

Question 5.

Two party system exists in:

- (a) USA and China
- (b) UK and India
- (c) USA and UK
- (d) India and China

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) USA and UK

Two party system exists in USA and UK.

---

Question 6.

In India, there is a:

- (a) One-party system
- (b) Two-party system
- (c) Multi-party system
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Multi-party system

In India, there is a multi-party system.

---

Question 7.

In India, in 2004 there was an alliance in Parliamentary elections between the:

- (a) National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left-Front
- (b) National Democratic Alliance, the BJP and Akali Dal
- (c) National Democratic Alliance, BJP and Samajwadi Party
- (d) United Progressive Alliance, the Left Front and the BJP

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left-Front

In 2004, there was an alliance between National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive and the Left Front.

---

Question 8.

National parties are those parties which have their units :

- (a) In some states
- (b) In various states
- (c) In the capital city
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) In various states

National parties have units in various states.

---

Question 9.

Every party in the country has to register with the:

- (a) Government
- (b) Local government
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) MCD

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Election Commission

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.

---

Question 10.

A party is recognised as a national party if it secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok

Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and:

- (a) Wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha
- (b) Wins at least three seats in the Lok Sabha
- (c) Wins at least two seats in the Lok Sabha
- (d) Wins at least one seat in the Lok Sabha

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (a) Wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha

If it wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.

---

Question 11.

In 2006, the number of recognised parties in the country were:

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Six

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (d) Six

In 2006, the number of recognised parties in the country were six.

---

Question 12.

The challenges to political parties are:

- (a) Internal democracy
- (b) Money and muscle power
- (c) Meaningful choice
- (d) All of the above

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (d) All of the above

All the above are challenges to political parties.

---

Question 13.

In a democracy, the final decision is made by:

- (a) The government
- (b) The President
- (c) Leaders who represent political parties
- (d) Leaders who do not represent political parties

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (c) Leaders who

represent political parties

In a democracy, the final decision is made by leaders who represent political parties.

---

Question 14.

MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the:

- (a) Party leaders decide
- (b) Party decides
- (c) Government decides
- (d) Election Commission decides

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (a) Party leaders decide  
MPs and MLAs have to accept-whatever the party leaders decide.

---

Question 15.

The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and:

- (a) Pay their house tax
- (b) Pay their house rent
- (c) Pay their expenditure
- (d) File their income tax returns

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) File their income tax returns  
To file their income tax returns.

---

Question 16.

Political parties are one of the most:

- (a) Invisible institutions in a democracy
- (b) Important part of a democracy
- (c) Visible institutions in a democracy
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Visible institutions in a democracy  
Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.

---

Question 17.

Political parties have been identified with:

- (a) Social and economic divisions
- (b) Social and regional divisions
- (c) Social and political divisions
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Social and political divisions  
Political parties have been identified with social and political divisions.

---

Question 18.

A political party is a group of people:

- (a) Who come together to contest elections and do not hold power in the government
- (b) Who hold power in the government
- (c) Who come together to contest elections
- (d) Who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government  
A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

---

Question 19.

Parties reflect:

- (a) Fundamental rights of the citizens

- (b) Fundamental duties of the citizens
- (c) Fundamental political divisions in a society
- (d) None of the above

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (c) Fundamental political divisions in a society  
Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society.

---

**Question 20.**

The components of a political party are:

- (a) The leaders
- (b) The active members
- (c) The followers
- (d) All of the above

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (d) All of the above  
All the above factors are components of a political party.

---

**Question 21.**

In most democracies, elections are fought mainly:

- (a) Among the candidates put up by the government
- (b) Among the candidates put up by the Election Commission
- (c) Among the candidates put up by the political parties
- (d) None of the above

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (c) Among the candidates put up by the political parties  
In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put by the political parties.

---

**Question 22.**

In USA:

- (a) Members and supporters of a party choose its candidates
- (b) Top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections
- (c) Supporters of a party choose its candidates
- (d) All of the above

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (a) Members and supporters of a party choose its candidates  
In USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates.

---

**Question 23.**

In India:

- (a) Members and supporters of a party choose its candidates
- (b) Top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections
- (c) Candidates are chosen by the Election Commission
- (d) None of the above

▼ **Answer**

Answer: (b) Top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections  
In India, top leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

---

Question 24.

A party reduces:

- (a) The risk of the government
- (b) A vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which its supports
- (c) A vast multitude of ideas into a few basic positions which it supports
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) A vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which its supports

A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.

---

Question 25.

Parties play a decisive role:

- (a) In running the government
- (b) In removing caste discrimination
- (c) In making the rules for a country
- (d) In making the laws for a country

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) In making the laws for a country

Parties play a decisive role in making the laws for a country.

---

Question 26.

Those parties that lose in the elections:

- (a) Sit at home and enjoy themselves
- (b) Play a vital role in running the government
- (c) Play the role of opposition to the parties in power
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Play the role of opposition to the parties in power

Those parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition to the parties in power.

---

Question 27.

Parties:

- (a) Shape public opinion
- (b) Provide people access to government machinery
- (c) Provide welfare schemes implemented by governments
- (d) All of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All of the above

All the above factors are related to parties.

---

Question 28.

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the:

- (a) Emergence of opposition
- (b) Emergence of political parties
- (c) Emergence of representative democracies
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Emergence of representative democracies

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

---

Question 29.

Political parties are a necessary:

- (a) For the government
- (b) For the running of a government
- (c) Condition for a democracy
- (d) All of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Condition for a democracy

Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

---

Question 30.

In a democracy any group of citizens is:

- (a) Free to follow any religion
- (b) Free to do what they want
- (c) Free to form a political party
- (d) All of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Free to form a political party

In a democracy any group of citizens is free to form a political party.

---

**Write true (T) or false (F)**

1. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

2. Most of the people are not critical of political parties.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

3. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

4. Political parties do not agree on policies and programmes for the society.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

5. Parties do not reflect fundamental political divisions in a society.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

6. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve partisanship.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

7. In most democracies, elections are not fought-among the candidates put up by political parties.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

8. In USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

9. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

10. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

11. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions do not have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

12. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

13. Parties do not play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

14. Parties form governments.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

15. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power.

▼ Answer

Answer True

---

16. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

17. Often opinions in the society do not crystallise on the lines parties take.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

18. For an ordinary citizen it is not more easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

19. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

20. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

21. The rise of political parties is indirectly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

22. Political parties do not fulfill the needs that every representative government has.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

23. In a democracy any group of citizens is free to form a political party.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

24. More than 650 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

25. In some countries only two parties are allowed to control and run the government.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

26. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

27. The USA and UK are examples of two-party system.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

28. In India, there is two-party system.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

---

29. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

30. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

---

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. INC is one of the oldest party	(a) of	(A) EC
2. BSP was formed under the leadership	(b) register with	(B) opinion
3. Every party is the country has to	(c) run	(C) Kanshi Ram
4. Parties shape	(d) public	(D) governments
5. Parties form and	(e) of the	(E) world

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. INC is one of the oldest party	(e) of the	(E) world
2. BSP was formed under the leadership	(a) of	(C) Kanshi Ram
3. Every party is the country has to	(b) register with	(A) EC
4. Parties shape	(d) public	(B) opinion
5. Parties form and	(c) run	(D) governments

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Indian National Congress founded in	(a) 1980
2. Bharatiya Janta Party founded in	(b) 1925
3. Bahujan Samaj Party formed in	(c) 1999
4. Communist Party of India founded in	(d) 1984
5. Nationalist Congress Party formed in	(e) 1885

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Indian National Congress founded in	(e) 1885
2. Bharatiya Janta Party founded in	(a) 1980
3. Bahujan Samaj Party formed in	(d) 1984
4. Communist Party of India founded in	(b) 1925
5. Nationalist Congress Party formed in	(c) 1999

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Partisan	(a) Political party that runs government
2. Political Party	(b) Changing party allegiance
3. Ruling Party	(c) A signed document, in which a person makes a sworn statement regarding his/her personal information
4. Defection	(d) a group of people who contest elections and hold power in the government
5. Affidavit	(e) A person who is committed to a party or a group

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Partisan	(e) A person who is committed to a party or a group

2. Political Party	(d) a group of people who contest elections and hold power in the government
3. Ruling Party	(a) Political party that runs government
4. Defection	(b) Changing party allegiance
5. Affidavit	(c) A signed document, in which a person makes a sworn statement regarding his/her personal information

### Fill in the blanks

1. Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a .....

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: democracy

2. Most people tend to be very ..... of political parties.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: critical

3. Parties have been identified with ..... and political divisions.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: social

4. Parties reflect ..... political divisions in a society.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: fundamental

5. In most democracies elections are fought mainly among the .....

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: candidates

6. A party reduces a vast ..... of opinion into a few basic positions which it supports.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: multitude

7. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of ..... to the parties in power.

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: opposition

8. Parties raise and highlight .....

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: issues

---

9. Parties have to be to ..... people's needs and demands.

▼ Answer

Answer: responsive

---

10. The role of political party is ..... linked to the emergence of representation democracies.

▼ Answer

Answer: directly

---

11. More than ..... parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

▼ Answer

Answer: 750

---

12. In some countries, only ..... party is allowed to control and run the government.

▼ Answer

Answer: one

---

13. In some countries ..... usually changes between two main parties.

▼ Answer

Answer: power

---

14. No ..... is ideal for all countries and all situations.

▼ Answer

Answer: system

---

15. There are some country-wide parties, which are called ..... parties.

▼ Answer

Answer: National

---