



WEEK: 1st - 4th December 2020

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS: X

REVISION WORKSHEET

TOPIC:

- POLITICAL PARTIES
- OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

INSTRUCTIONAL AID: Revision Worksheet

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Each child will be able to:

- recapitulate the key concepts from the unit

SOME FACTS THAT MATTER

Political Parties are the most visible institutions of a democracy. For most people, democracy is equivalent to political parties. Meaning – It is a group of people who come together to contest elections and form / hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good. A political party has three components – the leader, the active members, the followers.

NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES

A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

In India, 6 recognised national parties include: Indian National Congress –

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS – INC

- Congress Party, the oldest party founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume.
- Ruling party till 1977 and from 1980 – 1989.
- A centrist party i.e., neither left nor right
- Advocates secularism, welfare of the weaker sections and minorities
- Supports New Economic Reforms and policy of non-alignment
- Led the ruling UPA coalition government in 2004 -2014

It now plays the role of the Opposition Party.

BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY –BJP

- Founded in 1980 by reviving the Jana Sangh
- Came to power in 1996 as the leader of the NDA

- Draws inspiration from ancient Indian culture and values
- Believes in Hindutva (cultural nationalism)
- Advocates integration of Jammu and Kashmir
- Uniform civil code for everyone
- Supports ban on religious conversions

Presently ruling party in India

BAHUKAN SAMAJ PARTY – BSP

- Founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram
- Represents the interests of and secure power for – dalits adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
- It has its main base in the state of UP

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST) CPI-M

- Founded in 1964, believes in Marxism Leninism
- Supports socialism, secularism, democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism
- Critical of the new economic policy that allows free flow of foreign capital and goods in the country

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA – CPI

- Formed in 1925
 - Believes in Marxism, Leninism, secularism and democracy
- Opposes forces of secessionism and communalism
- Seeks to promote interests of the working class, farmers and poor through parliamentary democracy

CONGRESS PARTY -- NCP

- Formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress
- Advocates democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity and social justice
- Wants high offices to be confined to natural born Indian citizens

2) STATE PARTIES:

Definition:

A party that secures 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least 2 seats.

- Has influence in the state where it exists or in a few states
- Promotes mainly regional interests
- They stand for greater autonomy for the states
- A symbol of a regional party is reserved for it only in the state in which it is recognized.

However some of these parties are all India parties and have national level political organization with units in several states e.g., Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal; while some are very conscious of their state identity e.g., Biju Janta Dal and Mizo National Front.

ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Select the statement related to the advantages of multiparty system.

- Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.
- There is a chance of conflict.
- Provides choice to the voters.
- In Multi-party system, regional parties get the representation.

Q2 Political parties are allotted symbols by.

- The government of India
- The constitution of India
- The party leaders
- The Election Commission

Q3 Name the oldest political party of India.

- Bahujan Samaj Party
- Indian National Congress (Congress Party)
- The Communist Party
- Bharatiya Janata Party

Q4 Political parties are most visible institutions in a democracy because

- even less educated citizens know about political parties
- for ordinary citizens democracy is equal to political parties
- parties have become identified with social and political divisions
- most people in a democracy are not critical of political parties

Which of the above statements is false?

Q5 How many parties are needed in any democratic system to compete in elections and provide a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power?

- Less than two
- At least two parties
- More than two parties
- At least three parties

Q6. Trinamool congress is a regional party of Odisha. (True/False)

Q7. In what way do political parties play the role of an opposition?

Q8. Enlist and explain the functions of Political Parties.

Q9. If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsible government
- (c) A transparent government
- (d) A stable government

Q10. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?

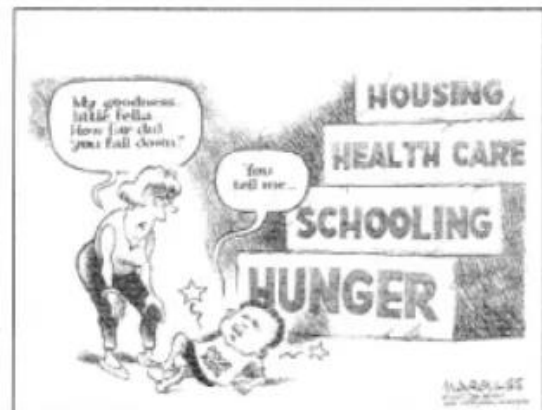
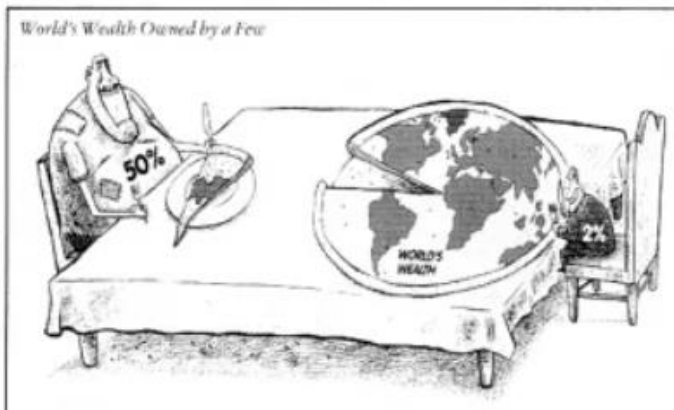
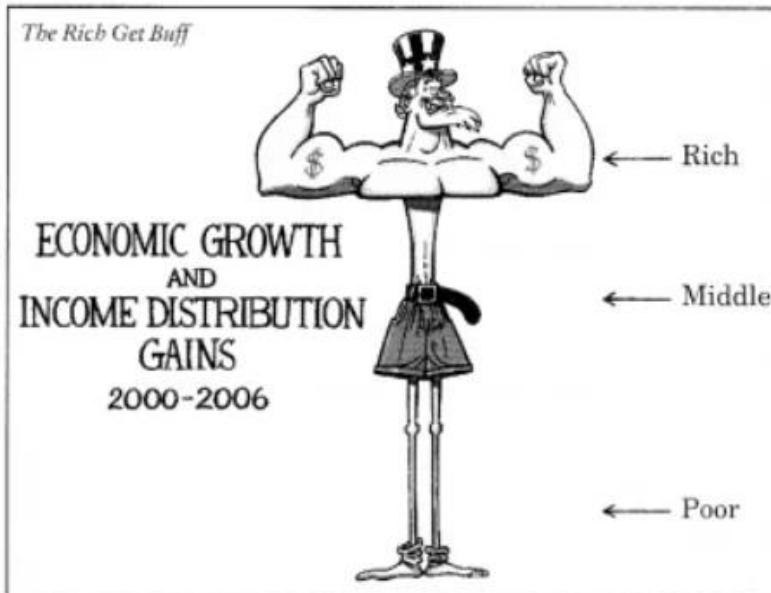
Q11. List two valid points which promote dignity of women in a democratic government.

Q12. In what aspects does democracy stand much superior to any other form of government?

Q13. Which one of the following is not the way to resolve a conflict in a democracy?

- (a) Mass mobilisation
- (b) Using Parliament
- (c) Doing justice
- (d) Armed revolution

Look at the given cartoons taken from NCERT Textbook pages 93-96 and 99.



Look at the cartoons and answer the Questions that follow.

The above cartoons tell us about the disparities between the rich and the poor.

Q14. Should the gains of economic growth be evenly distributed? How can the poor get a voice for a better share in a nation? What can the poor countries do to receive a greater share in the world's wealth?

Q15. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) A democratic government is a	(i) idea of political inequality
(b) A democracy is attentive to the needs of	(ii) improves the quality of decision making
(c) Democracies have successfully eliminated	(iii) legitimate government
(d) Democracy is considered a better form of government as it	(iv) all citizens

BBPS, PITAMPUR