

# Important Questions for CBSE Class 10 Political Science

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## CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 1 – Power Sharing

### 1 Mark Questions

**1 How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?**

- a) 60 percent French 40 percent Dutch
- b) 50% Dutch 50% French
- c) 80% French 20% Dutch
- d) 80% Dutch 20% French

**Ans.** c) 80% French 20% Dutch

**Q.2 How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?**

- A) Two times
  - B) Three times
  - C) Four times
  - D) Since time
- Ans.** C) Four times

**Q.3 Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?**

- A) It leads to conflict between different groups.
  - B) It ensures the stability of the country.
  - C) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
- a) Only A is true
  - b) Only B is true
  - c) Both A and B are true
  - d) Both B and C are true
- Ans.** d) Both B and C are true

**Q.4 Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?**

- (a) Tamil
  - (b) Malayalam
  - (c) Sinhala
  - (d) none of the mention above
- Ans.** c) Sinhala

**Q.5 Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?**

- (a) German
  - (b) French
  - (c) Dutch
  - (d) none of the mention above
- Ans.** (b) French

### 6. What is Majoritarianism?

**Ans.** A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whatever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minorities.

**7. Mention one step which was taken by Sri Lankan Government to create Majoritarianism.**

**Ans.** In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the official language.

**8. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context.**

**Ans.** India is a multinational society and India is a democratic country.

**9. Name the country which has lost peace due to Majoritarianism.**

**Ans.** Sri Lanka.

**10. What is the difference between prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?**

**Ans.** Prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcome or results; where as moral reasons emphasize the very act of power sharing as valuable.

**11. Name two subgroups of Tamils in Sri Lanka.**

**Ans.** Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Origin Tamils.

**12. What is the system of checks and balances of power sharing?**

**Ans.** Under this system, one organ of the government keeps the check over other. None of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

**13. State two main bases of the social divisions in Sri Lanka.**

**Ans.** Religion and Language

**14. Who formed majority in terms of population in Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** Sinhalese Buddhist formed majority.

**15. Who formed majority in terms of population in Belgium?**

**Ans.** The Dutch formed majority

**16. In which year, Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?**

**Ans.** 4 february, 1948

**17. What is the linguistic composition of Belgium?**

**Ans.** 59% people speak Dutch, 40% people speak French and 1% people speak German.

**18. How is power shared in modern democracies?**

**Ans.** In modern democracies power is shared among different organs of government, among government at different levels and among various political parties, pressure groups etc.

**19. What do you mean by federal division of power?**

**Ans.** Power shared at different levels of government

**20. Name the community that is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.**

**Ans.** French minority community

**21. What does the word ethnic refer to?**

**Ans.** It refers to a social division based on shared culture.

**22. Which type of power sharing is called checks and balances?**

**Ans.** Horizontal distribution of power

**23. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?**

**Ans.** French and Dutch

**24. Give one example of horizontal sharing of power.**

**Ans.** Power sharing among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

**25. Who elects the community government in Belgium?**

**Ans.** People belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German

**26. What was a community government?**

**Ans.** It was elected by the people belonging to language community – Dutch French and German speaking no matter where they live. It deals with cultural, educational and language related issues.

**27. What was the political problems faced by Belgium?**

**Ans.** Problems of ethnic composition-

- a). 50% Dutch speaking, 40% French speaking, 1% German speaking
- b). But in its capital- 80% French speaking, 20% Dutch speaking
- c). French community was rich and powerful

**28. Explain the ethnic problem of Srilanka.**

**Ans.** a). In Srilanka there are two communities' sinhala and Tamil

b). Among Tamils the Tamil natives who are called, Srilankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils whose forefathers come from India as plantation workers during the colonial period.

c). Most of the Sinhala are Buddhist and Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.

So in Srilanka the problem was who is going to hold power and enjoy the economic benefits.

## **CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 1 – Power Sharing**

### **3 Mark Questions**

**1. How Belgian government solved its ethnic Problem ?**

**Ans.** The Path of accommodation adopted in Belgium.

- a). Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central govt.
- b). Many Powers of the central government have been given to state govt. The state govt are not subordinate to the central govt.
- c). Brussels has a separate govt in which both the communities have equal representation.
- d). There is a third kind of govt called community govt elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French and German no matter where they live.

**2. What is majoritarianism? How it has led to alienation of majority community in Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** The dominance of majority community to rule the country in whichever way it wants totally disregarding the wishes and needs of minority community is known as majoritarianism.

- a). In srilanka mainly there are two communities- Sinhala and Tamils the leaders of the sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the govt by virtue of their majority. Sinhala has been recognized as the official language of the country by disregarding
- b). Government followed a preferential policy favouring sinhala in university portions and govt jobs.
- c). The govt encouraged and protected BuddhismThe distrust has turned into a civil war that has caused a set back to social cultural and economic life of Srilanka.

**3. Describe three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence?**

**Ans.** a). Recognition of Tamil as an official language.

b). Regional autonomy

c). Equal opportunity in securing jobs and education.

They formed several political organizations, but when the government tried to suppress their activities by force, this led to civil war

**4. How is power shared among different organs of the government, i.e., legislature, executives and judiciary?**

**Ans.** a). This type of power sharing is known as horizontal power sharing as well as all the organs are placed at the same level and each organ can check the other.

b). For example even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the parliament.

**5. How is federal government better than a unitary government? Explain with examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka.**

**Ans.** Federalism is a system of government under which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.

a). In federal government power is shared among the different levels of government but in unitary government all powers are in the hands of a single unit.

b). The Belgium leaders tried to solve the ethnic problem by respecting the feeling and interest of different communities and regions by establishing a federal government, whereas the Sri Lankan Government tried to solve the problem through Majoritarianism.

**6. Write down the features of Horizontal division of power sharing.**

**Ans.** Horizontal Division of power, in which power is shared among different organs of the government like legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

a). Different organs of the government exercise the power.

b). It specifies the concept of check and balance.

c). It ensures the concept of the expansion of the democracy.

d). Examples: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are the organs of Government of India

**7. Write Down the features of Vertical division of power sharing.**

**Ans.** In vertical division of Power Sharing power is shared among the different levels of the government like Union Government, state government and Lower levels.

a). Different levels of the government exercise the power of the government.

b). No specification of the system of checks and balance.

c). It ensures the concept of deepening of democracy.

d). Central Government, State Government and Panchayat Raj are the example of the Vertical division of Power Sharing.

**8. Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India in the sphere of area.**

**Ans.** a). Area wise Belgium is a small country in Europe. It is smaller in area than that of Haryana in India.

b). It has borders with Netherlands, France and Germany.

c). Regarding population it has a population over one crore, about half of the population of Haryana.

d). It has a very complex ethnic composition comprising various language speaking communities than India which is a secular and integrated country.

**9. What is the reason for tension in Belgium?**

**Ans.** a). The Dutch form 59%, the French form 40% and the German about 1% comprises the population of Belgium.

b). The French community is in majority in the capital of Belgium, Brussels.

c). They are rich and powerful and this is not liked by the Dutch.

d). The Dutch speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later showed the resentment.

e). This led to conflict between French and Dutch speaking people.

**10. What was the background of Sri Lankan Tamils?**

**Ans.** a). Their forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period.

b). Tamils who are brought as indentured laborers from India by British colonists to work in estate plantation are called Indian Origin Tamils re 5%.

c). Sri Lankan Tamils live in the north eastern part of the country.

**11. What do you mean by good democratic front? Explain.**

**Ans.** People rule through the representatives elected by them self.

a). Due respect is given to different groups and views that exist in the country.

b). Everyone has right to vote and value of each vote is equal.

c). Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies and as many people as possible should share power.

**12. Describe the diverse composition of Sri Lanka.**

**Ans.** The Sinhala community forms the majority of population 74% with Tamils who are mostly 18% concentrated in the north and east of the country.

a). Tamil natives of the country are called Sri Lankan Tamil are 13%.

b). Tamils who are brought as indentured laborers from India by British colonists to work in estate plantation are called Indian Origin Tamils re 5%.

c). There are about 7% percent Christians, who are both Tamils and Sinhala.

**13. Briefly explain the ways in Which power sharing between different organs of the government results in the maintenance of balance of power.**

**Ans.** Power is shared among different organs of government like the legislature, executive and judiciary.

a). Each organ is equally important in a democracy and they exercise different powers.

b). Separation of powers ensures that all organs exercise their power within limits.

c). Each organ checks the others. This results in the maintenance of balance of power among various institutions.

**14. Mention any three provisions of the Act which passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala Supremacy.**

**Ans.** a). In 1956, an act was passed under which English was replaced as the country's official language not by Sinhala and Tamil but Sinhala only.

b). The state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

c). Denial of citizenship to estate Tamils.

**15. Give reason for which power sharing is desirable?**

**Ans.** a). Power sharing is desirable because it reduce the possibility of conflict.

b). It ensures the stability of political order.

c). It strengthens the unity of the country.

**16. What is power sharing?**

**Ans.** a). Power sharing is a strategy wherein all the major segments of the society are provided with a permanent share of power in governance of the country.

b). It is a means for sharing practices and established rule and roles to facilitate broad based decision-making, controlling and leading.

c). It is potential tool for solving disputes on the society.

**17. Is it necessary for a country to be big in size to follow power sharing solutions? What are the other factors involved in it?**

**Ans.** a). No. it is not necessary for a country to be big in size to follow power sharing solutions.

- b). Other factors like multi-ethnicity, racial, cultural, linguistic, regional differences play an equally important role in devising power sharing solutions.
- c). Power sharing is sought for deeply divided societies where there are varied social interests of various groups and it is required to share power among them to avoid civic strife and social unrest.
- d). Some form of power sharing is always needed to give voice and representation to all the members of the country and involve them in the working of the system.

#### **18. What is Majoritarianism?**

- Ans.** a). Majoritarianism is a political philosophy which asserts that a majority of the population has the right to take the decisions affecting the society.
- b). It means submission of the majority group for all the decisions affecting their lives.
  - c). It often results in preferential policies being followed, favoring the majority group in university positions and government jobs and other opportunities and interests, thus denying the minority equal rights and opportunities.

#### **19. What's wrong with a Majoritarianism?**

- Ans.** a). In Majoritarianism the voice of the minority group will not be given due preference.
- b). The majority group makes preferential policies favoring their majority.
  - c). Majority denies the minority group in equal representation in the governance and equal political rights.
  - d). This results in the tyranny of the majority which breeds the feeling of alienation among the minority group.
  - e). For Example in Sri Lanka Due Dignity is not given by the Majority Sinhala Group to the minority Tamils.

#### **20. Does a country get more power by actually dispersing the power?**

- Ans.** a). Power Sharing unites a country as every group gets the representation in the government.
- b). It ensures that every group's interests would be taken care of and everybody, irrespective of his community would be provided with equal political rights and opportunities.
  - c). It discards discrimination based on caste or creed. It also infuses a spirit of belongingness and trust among the citizens who feel that they have a stake in the system.
  - d). It therefore reduces political tensions and helps in the smooth functioning and stability of the system.

#### **21. The mayor of Marchtem, a town near Brussels in Belgium, has defended a ban on speaking French in the town's school. He said the ban would help all non-Dutch speakers integrate in this Flemish Town. Do you think that this measure is in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangements? Give reasons in about 50 words.**

**Ans.** No, the measure taken by The Mayor of Marchtem is not in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangements. As 59% of the population in the Flemish region speaks Dutch, the ban on speaking French in the town's schools would prevent French and Dutch speakers to mingle with each other and also create feelings of distrust and suspicion. The ban ignores the regional differences and cultural diversities. It is against the spirit of accommodating every linguistic group and creating a right environment for everyone to live. The ban, rather, makes the ground for civic strife and a possible division of the community on linguistic lines.

#### **22. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give example of each.**

- Ans.** a). Power is shared among different organs of the government as legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: The constitution of India divides powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary.
- b). Power is shared among government at different levels. Example: Indian constitution establishes a dual policy in which the powers are divided between state and union government.
  - c). Power is shared among various social groups. Example: Community government style as followed in Belgium.
  - d). Power is shared among various political parties, pressure groups and movements. Example: The multi-party system as followed in India.

#### **23. State the prudential reason of power sharing.**

- Ans.** a). These reasons are based on the careful calculations of gains and losses occurring due to the adoption of a particular style of governance. Power sharing reduces the possibility of conflict between the social groups and the violent upheavals that may happen otherwise.
- b). It is seen as a compromise that is sought among the various groups to ensure the stability of the political leaders.
- c). Power sharing is a strategy for resolving disputes over who should have the most powerful position in the social hierarchy.

**24. State the moral reason of power sharing.**

- Ans.** a). Power sharing is the basic spirit of democracy. A Democratic rule involves giving voice and representation to all the people who would be affected by the policies and the rule made.
- b). A Democratic government is legitimate government which is chosen by the people so they have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- c). A legitimate government is one where people, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
- d). The moral reason emphasizes the intrinsic worth of power sharing.

**25. Describe any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.**

- Ans.** a). Their language that the Tamil should be given equal status with that of Sinhala language.
- b). There should be no discrimination between them and the Sinhala residents of Sri Lanka in government jobs and university admissions.
- c). Their religion whether Hinduism and Christianity should be given equal respect with that of Buddhism.
- d). They should be given equal political rights.

**26. What is community government?**

- Ans.** a). A community government is one in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities.
- b). They are expected to work jointly for the benefit of the common masses without undermining any one community.
- c). To solve the dispute, in Belgium community government is elected by people belong to one language community- Dutch, French and German speaking.

**27. What is coalition government?**

- Ans.** a). The making of coalition government is possible only in those countries where multi-party system is prevailing.
- b). A coalition government is a cabinet of parliament government in which several parties cooperate.
- It generally happens when no party gets majority in the parliament and several parties join together to form a government.

**28. What is civil war? Name the country and two social groups between which civil war broke out due to Majoritarianism.**

- Ans.** a). Civil war is a violent conflict between the opposing groups within the country that becomes so intense that it appears like a war.
- b). Sri Lanka.
- c). Sinhalese and Tamils

**29. Why is it very difficult to make changes to the power sharing arrangement between the union Government and state governments? Explain with examples.**

- Ans.** It is very difficult to make changes to the power sharing arrangements between the union government and state governments due to the following reasons:
- a). There is clear distinction of power between state and centre through three list system.
- b). In this arrangement constitution clearly lays down the division of powers between Union and State. So for any changes, it has to go through the amendment procedures which is difficult.

c). The centre has a general authority, but the regional or state governments are given autonomy. Therefore interference in each other's jurisdiction for any change is difficult.

**30. Write Down the features of Vertical division of power sharing.**

- Ans.** a). In vertical division of Power Sharing power is shared among the different levels of the government like Union Government, state government and Lower levels.  
b). Different levels of the government exercise the power of the government.  
c). No specification of the system of checks and balance.  
d). It ensures the concept of deepening of democracy.  
e). Central Government, State Government and Panchayat Raj are the example of the Vertical division of Power Sharing

**31. What do you mean by good democratic front? Explain.**

- Ans.** a). People rule through the representatives elected by them self.  
b). Due respect is given to different groups and views that exist in the country.  
c). Everyone has right to vote and value of each vote is equal.  
d). Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies and as many people as possible should share power.

**32. Give reason for which power sharing is desirable?**

- Ans.** a). Power sharing is desirable because it reduce the possibility of conflict.  
b). It ensures the stability of political order.  
c). It strengthens the unity of the country

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 1 – Power Sharing**

**5 Mark Questions**

**1. How are the ethnic problem solved in Belgium? Mention any four steps which were taken by the governments to solve the problem?**

- Ans.** a). Equal no of Ministers for both the groups: The Belgium constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.  
b). More powers to the state government: Under the proper power sharing arrangement many powers of the central government were given to state government for the two regions of the country. The state governments were not subordinate to the central government.  
c). Equal representation at state and the central level: A separate government has been set up at Brussels in which both the communities have equal representation.  
d). Formation of community government: A third kind of government was made that is community government. This community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community. Dutch, French and German speaking people have their own community government.

**2. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.**

- Ans.** a). In a democracy power is also shared among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.  
b). Democracy provides the citizens a choice to choose their rulers. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.  
c). In the long run power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.  
d). Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties from an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.  
e). In a democracy, various pressure groups and movements also remain active. They will also have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision making process.



### **3. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different organs of the government.**

- Ans.** a). In a democracy power is shared among the different organs of the government such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This is also called as the horizontal distribution of power sharing.  
b). Legislature is lawmaking body, Executive is law implementing body and Judiciary is dispute solving body of the Government.  
c). Because it also allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different power.  
d). Under this kind of power sharing arrangements, no organ of the government can exercise unlimited powers.  
e). Each organ has its own power and checks the powers of other.  
f). This results in the in a balance of power among various institutions.
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### **4. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different social groups.**

- Ans.** a). In a democracy, especially in multiethnic society, power is also shared among social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups.  
b). Community government in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.  
c). In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.  
d). In India to provide share in power to backward and other classes, a system of reserved constituencies in assemblies and the parliament is followed.  
e). This type arrangement is meant to give proper share in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the Government.
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### **5. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different levels of the government.**

- Ans.** a) Under this people choose separate government at separate levels for example a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial, sub-national or regional level.  
b). Such a general government for the entire country is usually called a federal government.  
c). In India we refer to it as the union government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries.  
d). In India these are known as state governments. This system is not followed in all the countries of the world.  
e). The division of power is more important under such type of Governments. A government at different levels enjoys different powers which are given to them by the constitution.  
f). The divisions of power involving higher and lower levels of government are called vertical division of power.
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### **6. What are advantages enjoyed by the Sinhala Community in Sri Lanka? Describe the consequences.**

- Ans.** (a) The leaders of the Sinhala community tried to ensure the dominance of their community over the other communities of Sri Lanka after independence.  
(b) The adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.  
(c) In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language.  
(d) Sinhala people were given special preference in government jobs and university admissions.  
(e) Buddhism was declared the national religion.  
(f) Consequences: All these government measures increased the feeling of alienation among the other Communities. They felt that their language and culture were not given due importance. They also felt that the constitution and the policies of the government denied them to give equal political powers. As a result their relations with the Sinhala community worsened.
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### **7. Describe the population composition of Sri Lanka and the reasons for the formation of Majoritarian government in 1948.**

- Ans.** (a) It is an Island nation south of India. Tamil natives are called Sri Lankan tamils and formed 13% population.  
(b) The Indian Tamils whose forefathers had come from India as plantation workers formed 5% population.  
(c) The Sinhala Buddhist, who was 74% of the population, formed the majority government after independence in 1948.  
(d) Tamils are either Hindus or Muslims, 7% of the people are Christian who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

(e) Sinhalese enjoy majority and can impose their will on the entire country.

**8. What measures were adopted by the Belgium government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities?**

- Ans.** (a) In 1970-1993, the constitution of Belgium was amended for times to accommodate linguistic, cultural and regional differences.  
(b) The Dutch and French speaking ministers were equal number in the central government.  
(c) Special laws required the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.  
(d) Many powers of the central government had been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.  
(e) Brussels had a separate government where both communities were given equal representation.  
(f) Community government of each section was also introduced.

**9. What are the outcomes and the lessons we learnt from the style of governance in Sri Lanka and Belgium?**

- Ans.** (a) We realize that the two countries, Sri Lanka and Belgium, are similar in respect of linguistic and ethnic diversity, yet both of them followed opposite policies to resolve the differences.  
(b) The Majoritarianism measures as followed in Sri Lanka created feeling of alienation among the Tamils leading to tensions in the region. It led to civil war waged by the Tamils who fight to create an independent state named Tamil Elam in the North and east of the Island. It is estimated that the war has claimed the lives of more than 68000 people since 1983 and it has caused significant harms to the population and the economy of the country.  
(c) The accommodation policies followed in Belgium have worked well so far. They are complicated but nevertheless, have been able to prevent any outbreak of civil war. The policies helped the leaders of the country in creating an enabling environment for everyone to live together with unity without disturbing the social fabric of the country. The policies of the government gave equal representation to the different sections of the society.  
(d) Therefore it is clear that to be able to hold the country together, it is indispensable to recognize and regard the culture and other identifying differences of various groups and create mutually acceptable policies for sharing power.

**10. Differentiate between Horizontal division of power sharing and Vertical division of power sharing?**

**Ans.**

Horizontal Division of Power Sharing	Vertical Division of Power Sharing
A. Horizontal Division of power, in which power is shared among different organs of the government like legislature, Executive and Judiciary.	A. In vertical division of Power Sharing power is shared among the different levels of the government like Union Government, state government and Lower levels.
B. Different organs of the government exercise the power.	B. Different levels of the government exercise the power of the government.
C. It specifies the concept of check and balance.	C. No specification of the system of checks and balance.
D. It ensures the concept of the expansion of the democracy.	D. It ensures the concept of deepening of democracy.
E. Examples: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are the organs Government of India.	E. Central Government, State Government and Panchayat Raj are the example of the Vertical division of Power Sharing.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 2 – Federalism**

**1 Mark Questions**

**1. How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?**

- a) Besides Hindus, there are 18 scheduled, languages.  
b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.

c) Besides Hindi there are 22 scheduled languages.

d) Besides Hindi there are 19 scheduled languages

Ans. b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.

**2. What is the government at Block level called?**

a) Gram Sabha

b) Gram Panchyat

c) Panchayat Samiti

d) Nayay Panchyat

Ans. c) Panchayat Samiti

**3. Which local govt works at district level?**

a) Panchayat samiti

b) Village panchayat

c) Zila Parishad

d) None of the mention above

Ans. c) Zila Parishad

**4. By what name local govt at urban area called?**

A) Municipality

B) Municipal corporation

C) Panchayat samiti

a) Only A is true

b) Only B is true

c) Both B and C are true

d) Both A and B are true

Ans. d) Both A and B are true

**5. Who is the chairperson of Municipal Corporation?**

a) Block development officer

b) Mayor

c) Sarpanch

d) Member of Lok Sabha

Ans. b) Mayor

**6. Name the Indian state that has its own constitution.**

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir

**7. What is federalism?**

Ans. Federalism is a system of government, under which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.

**8. What is Unitary Government?**

Ans. In unitary government there is only one level of government and if sub units are there, that are subordinate to the central government.

**9. Define Gram Panchayat?**

Ans. It is council consisting of several ward members at village level, often called the Panch and the head is Sarpanch.

**10. What is Panchayat Samiti?**

**Ans.** A few Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form a Panchayat Samiti or Block or a Mandal.

**11. Define Zila Parishad?**

**Ans.** All the panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zila Parishad.

**12. What is Mayor?**

**Ans.** Mayor is the head of a Municipal Corporation.

**13. The Subjects like-Defense, Banking and Communication are come under which list?**

**Ans.** Union List

**14. Point out one feature in the practice of federation in India that is similar from that of Belgium.**

**Ans.** In both countries there are two or more levels of Government.

**15. Point out one feature in the practice of federation in India that is different from to that of Belgium.**

**Ans.** In Belgium Community Government is there, but in India such type of provision is not there.

**16. How many lists of subject have been provided in the Indian Constitution?**

**Ans.** Four comprehensive lists of subjects. Union List, State List, Concurrent List and Residuary List

**17. How many languages have been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?**

**Ans.** Besides Hindi there are 21 other languages included in the eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

**18. Name a few countries which are coming together federations.**

**Ans.** Australia, USA and Switzerland

**19. Name any two languages that are grouped together under Hindi.**

**Ans.** Bhojpuri and Magadhi

**20. When was State Reorganization Commission was implemented?**

**Ans.** November 1, 1956.

**21. Name the country where the city called Porto Alegre Situated.**

**Ans.** Brazil

**22. What is approximate number of elected representatives in the Panchayat and Municipalities?**

**Ans.** About 36 Lakh

**23. In which year the use of English as an official language was stopped in India?**

**Ans.** 1956

**24. Why is Pokhran famous in India?**

**Ans.** Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan.

**25. How many countries are federal political systems, according to the source given by Montreal and Kingston, Handbook of Federal Countries, 2002?**

**Ans.** 25 countries.

**26. What is the real reason for the successes of federalism in India?**

**Ans.** 1). The constitutional provisions are laid out very clearly.

2) The nature of democratic politics has ensure its success.

3) There is respect for diversity.

**27. What are the objectives of the federal system?**

**Ans.** Federal system has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity. It is based on mutual trust and agreement to live together.

**28. What happened to the centre state relations when different parties ruled at the centre and state levels till 1990?**

**Ans.** When different parties ruled at the centre and state levels the parties at the centre tried to undermine the power of states. The central government misused the constitution often to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by other parties. This is against the spirit of federalism.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 2 – Federalism**

**3 Mark Questions**

**1. Why is the central government of India not compelling states to adopt Hindi as their official language?**

**Ans.** a) India is multilingual country. According to the census of 1991 recorded more than 1500 distinct languages, people mentioned their mother tongues.

b) Hindi is mother tongue of only 40% of the people of India.

c) There are 21 languages recognized by the constitution.

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**2. Contrast a federal system of government with a unitary set-up with examples.**

**Ans.** a) Federalism has at least two levels of government.

b) The central government is responsible for subjects of national importance.

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**3. Highlight the two types of routs through which the federations are formed. Give example.**

**Ans.** a) When independent states come together and form a federation is coming together route. Example: USA, Switzerland and Australia.

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**4. Explain the role of union list, state list and concurrent list with context to India.**

**Ans.** a) Union list includes those subjects which are of national interest and on which a uniform policy is needed in the whole country. The Union Government makes laws on these subjects. Example, defense, foreign affairs and banking.

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**Ans.** a) It is the third level of Indian Federal System.

b) This level gives a chance to the people to become the representatives of people.

c) There are 36 lakhs elected representatives in the local bodies.

d) There is reservation for women, SCs and STs.

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**6. Explain the organization of the local government bodies of urban areas.**

- Ans.** a) Local Government bodies exist in urban areas also. In Towns there are municipalities and in big cities there are municipal corporations.  
b) Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.  
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- Ans.** a) In the unitary system power is centered with the central authority and in federal system, power is allotted to the state and local level government.  
b) In Federal system power is allocated separately to the central and state level governments. In Unitary system there is no separate unit of the government.  
c) In Federal system the focus is on national and state issues and in unitary system, the focus is completely on gaining power.  
d) In country like France, Italy, Japan and UK use unitary system. The countries like US, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Austria, India, and Switzerland use federal system of government.

**8. How federalism leads to reservation of seats for different caste groups?**

- Ans.** a) Federalism means sharing power among the central and non central authorities. It seeks to give equal representation to all the constituent units.  
b) Even in the constituent units or in states, there is diversity in the population with respect to language, religion, caste and culture.  
c) To give equal opportunity and voice to various social groups, there is reservation for some categories like SCs, STs, OBCs and women in some areas.  
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- Ans.** a) In 1992, 73rd Amendment Act gave constituent status to the Panchayati raj institution.  
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c) The Objective of this Amendment was to make democracy more powerful and effective by giving power to the grassroots units of self government.

**10. How is the Federal government better than a Unitary Government? Explain with the example of Belgium and Sri Lanka.**

- Ans.** a) If we study the main difference between the federal and the unitary governments, in the present times the federal governments certainly score over the unitary governments, especially when people of different religions, castes and cultures resides in one and same country.  
b) In chapter Power Sharing we have seen how a unitary form of government has proved a failure in Sri Lanka while a federal type of government has proved a great success in Belgium.  
c) In Sri Lanka Unitary government fails to solve the dispute of different sections of the society but in Belgium the federal government gives equal respect to the demands of different sections of the society.  
d) In Belgium all types of people have been accommodated while in Majoritarianism has been thrust upon the people especially over the minority community in Sri Lanka.

**11. Discuss why the special status has been given to a few states in India? Explain with the example of Jammu and Kashmir.**

- Ans.** a) A few states in India have been given a special status in the constitution due to diverse population and regions within the state itself.  
b) Special status to Jammu and Kashmir is due to the history of conflict over the state with Pakistan.

- c) The state was given to the Indian Union under very special terms, which provided the state with a unique position in the Indian Union.
- d) This state has its own constitution.

**12. How far is it correct to say that federalism works only in big country?**

**Ans.** a) Federalism means sharing power among the central and non-central authorities.

b) It works in big countries where the area of country is very large and it makes it difficult to be effectively managed through only one level of government.

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**16. Explain the role of executive.**

**Ans.** a) At different organs of government we find functionaries who take day-to-day decisions, but do not exercise the supreme power on behalf of the people. All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive.

b) Executive is law implementing body.

c) It is a body of persons having major policies, make decisions, and implementing them on the basis of the constitution and laws of the country.

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**Ans.** a) Under the three tier system of decentralization, Zila Parishad is the apex body at the district level.

b) It is followed by panchayat samities at the block level and gram panchayat at village level.

c) Each village has gram panchayat whose members are elected by the entire adult population of that village.

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**21. What makes India a federal country?**

- Ans.** a) The levels of governments are divided into different parts- Central, State and Panchayat Raj.  
 b) The constitution of India demarcates the powers of the center and state governments in to different lists of subjects.  
 c) Written and rigid constitution.  
 d) India is judiciary is free from all powers.

**22. Which policies have strengthened federalism in India?**

- Ans.** a) Linguistic States: After independence in the year 1950 the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. The formation of linguistic states made the country more united and stringer. It has also made administration easier.  
 b) Language Policy: Indian Constitution did not give the status of national language to any of the language.  
 c) Centre- State Relations: This is a critical matter in relation to any federation since the centre state relations decides the extent to which the ruling parties and leaders follow the power sharing arrangements.

**23. If agriculture and commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture and commerce in the Union Cabinet?**

- Ans.** a) Although agriculture and commerce are the state subjects we have ministers of agriculture and commerce at the union cabinet because the wider prospect of these subjects regarding inter-state trade.  
 b) A uniform policy has to be legislated for all the states.  
 c) The agriculture and economic experts are part of the planning commission. So we require agriculture and commerce ministers in the Union for policy making.

**24. Discuss the dual objective of federalism?**

- Ans.** As federalism has two or more levels of governments it has dual objectives:  
 a) To safeguard and promote unity of the country.  
 b) And to accommodate regional diversity.  
 c) The above two aspects are crucial for the institution and practice of federalism. The government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing.  
 d) They should also trust that each would abide by its part of agreement.

**25. Examine the holding together nature of Indian Federalism.**

- Ans.** a) States have been not been given identical powers with union government.  
 b) Few states have been given special status-like Jammu and Kashmir and North eastern states in order to protect and preserve their custom, tradition, culture and linguistic diversity.  
 c) Apart from these some territories of the Indian union like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi are administered by union government hence known as Union Territories.

**26. Write down the features of Coming together federations.**

- Ans.** a) Coming Together Federation involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.



- b) In coming together units try to increase their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.
- c) In this category of federations, all the constituent units usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government.
- d) USA, Switzerland and Australia are Coming Together Federations.

**27. Write down the features of holding together federations.**

- Ans.** a) The Second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government.
- b) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of Holding Together federations.
- c) In this category the central government tends to be more power full vis-à-vis the states.
- d) Very often different constituent units of the different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

**28. Is it right to say that India is federal country but the word federalism is not used anywhere in the constitution? Explain.**

- Ans.** a) India had emerged as an independent nation after a painful and bloody partition.
- b) Soon after independence several princely states become a part of the country.
- c) The constitution declared India as a Union of States.
- d) Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.
- e) India is fulfilling all the requirements which are required for a federal country.

**29. "Local people know the local problems and its solutions better". Explain**

- Ans.** a) Decentralization has a number of advantages.
- b) Decentralization aims at dealing with the local problems at local level.
- c) Local people know their problems much better than outsiders.
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**30. Highlight the support given by local governments in lessening the workload of centre and state governments.**

- Ans.** a) The local governments take up some of the responsibilities of the Central and State governments.
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**31. Give the key features of federalism**

- Ans.** 1. There is two or more level of govt
2. Each tier has its own jurisdiction
3. Any change in the fundamental provisions of the constitution requires consent of both levels of the govt
4. Sources of revenue for each level are specified

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## 5 Mark Questions

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4) State govt to share power and revenue with local bodies.

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**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 3 – Democracy and Diversity**

**1 Mark Questions**

**1. Which of the following is associated with the Civil Rights movement in the U.S.A. (1954-1968) ?**

- (a) Abolishing legal racial discrimination against African Americans.
- (b) Abolishing unequal income distribution.
- (c) Health
- (d) Education

Ans. (a) Abolishing legal racial discrimination against African Americans.

**2. Which type of social diversity or division do we find in Belgium ?**

- (a) Religious
- (b) Linguistic
- (c) Regional
- (d) Gender

Ans. b) Linguistic

**3. Which one of the following refers to The Black Power Movement (1966-75)' in USA ?**

- (a) A non violent reform movement.
- (b) The American freedom movement.
- (c) A more militant anti-racist movement.
- (d) A religious movement.

Ans (c) A more militant anti-racist movement

**4. What is not the basis of social divisions in India ?**

- (a) Language
- (b) Health
- (c) Region
- (d) Caste

Ans (b) Health

**5. Which one of the following is the most important origin of social differences ?**

- (a) Accident of birth
- (b) Physical abilities
- (c) Kinds of Complexion
- (d) Tall or Short

Ans (a) Accident of birth

**6. Which one of the following is the representative political parties of the Catholics in Northern Ireland?**

- (a) Nationalist Parties
- (b) Unionist
- (c) Democratic Party
- (d) Labour Party

Ans (a) Nationalist Parties

**7. Which University recently installed the statues of Smith, Carlos and Norman in its campus?**

- (a) The Howard University
- (b) The Chicago State University
- (c) The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
- (d) The San Jose State University

Ans (d) The San Jose State University

**8. Which one of the following is the actual political expression of social divisions in a democracy ?**

- (a) It results in social inequality and injustice.
- (b) It is a normal practice and can prove healthy.
- (c) It leads to definite violence.
- (d) It is a rare practice and always proves unhealthy.

**Ans** (b) It is a normal practice and can prove healthy.

**9. What is language problem?**

**Ans.** The language problem means giving more preference to one's own language. South Indian people are not ready to accept Hindi.

**10. Where were the Olympics held in 1968?**

**Ans.** Mexico

**11. What is meant by economic disparities?**

**Ans.** The gulf between the haves and have not has led to an increase in tension among the classes.

**12. What is homogeneous society?**

**Ans.** A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic difference.

**13. What is meant by secular state?**

**Ans.** A secular state has no official religion. It is neither religious and nor anti religious. It allows equal freedom of faith and worship to all.

**14. What is meant by national integration?**

**Ans.** National integration implies harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India despite differences of religion, race, caste, language or place of birth.

**15. What is communalism?**

**Ans.** Communalism means encouraging and defending religious fundamentalism in order to divide society along the religious lines.

**16. What is caste prejudice?**

**Ans.** To make matters worse, very stick toward own caste and feels better than others.

**17. Name any two Asian countries in which there was conflict between two linguistic and ethnic groups.**

**Ans.** Sri Lanka and Israel

**18. Who was the Australian athlete who showed sympathy and support to the two black American athletes?**

**Ans.** Peter Norman

**19. Name two US athletes who showed their resentment against the racial discrimination policy of the United States?**

**Ans.** Tommie Smith and John Carlos

**20. Give the reason that led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia.**

**Ans.** Political division on religion and ethnic lines.

**21. Who are referred to as atheists?**

**Ans.** Those who do not believe in God or any religion.

**22. Who started the Civil Rights Movement in USA?**



**Ans.** Martin Luther King Junior.

**23. Why did Tommie Smith wear black socks and shoes?**

**Ans.** Tommie Smith did so to represent black poverty and to protest against the racial discrimination done to African American.

**24. What term is used for a society where there are no significant ethnic differences?**

**Ans.** Homogeneous Society.

**25. What are the two basis of the origin of social differences?**

**Ans.** Birth and on our choices.

**26. Name the sect of Christianity that was represented by the unionist who wanted to remain with the UK.**

**Ans.** Protestants

**27. Name the sect of Christianity represented by nationalist parties who demanded that Northern Ireland be united with the Republic of Ireland.**

**Ans.** Catholics

**28. Give one word- A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.**

**Ans.** Casteist

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 3 – Democracy and Diversity**

**3 Mark Questions**

**1. Give example to prove that social divisions of one kind or another exist in most of countries.**

**Ans.** 1) India is famous for its diversity.

2) Even the Muslim countries are divided into shias and Sunies.

3) Countries like Germany and Sweden which are considered homogeneous societies are undergoing rapid change because of migration from other parts of world. Thus social division exists in all parts of the world.

**2. Give examples of people belonging to different social groups sharing differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of countries.**

**Ans.** 1) Johan Carlos and Tommie Smith of US were Black Americans.

2) They were similar and but different from Peter Norman who was white from Australia.

3) But they were all athlete who stood up against racial discrimination.

**3. Explain the main problem of Northern Ireland.**

**Ans.** 1) The main problem was between Catholics and Protestants of Ireland.

2) In North Ireland Protestants were 53 and Catholics were 44%.

3) This ethnic divided became a political divided when Catholic were represented by Nationalist parties.

4) Protestants were represented by Unionists.

5) Violent clashes were started between them.

**4. What did the African American athlete do in order to draw international attention to Black poverty in the Mexico Olympics?**

**Ans.** 1) The two athletes were Tommy Smith and Johan Carlos of US.

2) They received their gold and bronze medal at the Mexico City wearing black socks and no shoes to represent black poverty.

3) They stood with clenched fists and black gloves symbolizing black poverty and head bowed when the American national anthem was being played.

**5. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement? Describe the importance of this movement.**

**Ans.** 1) Martin Luther King Junior was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement.

2) He started a reform movement to abolish legal and racial discrimination against African Americans.

3) He used non violent method to protest.

**6. Explain with examples different forms of social diversity.**

**Ans.** 1) The social differences can be overlapping and cross-cutting in nature.

2) The differences between Blacks and whites become a social division when blacks are found to be poor, racially discriminated and homeless.

3) If social difference cross cut one another it is difficult for groups to get pitted against one another. Example, In Netherlands, class and region cross cut each other. Catholics and Protestants are equally rich or poor in that country.

**7. Describe the idea of overlapping differences with examples.**

**Ans.** 1) Overlapping differences includes when some social differences overlaps with other differences.

2) Situation of this kind produce social divisions, when one kind of social differences becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities.

In our country Dalits tend to be poor and landless and often face injustice and discrimination

**8. Describe the idea of cross cutting differences with examples.**

**Ans.** 1) If social differences cross-cut one another, it is difficult to pit group of people against the other.

2) It means those groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue.

3) Cross cutting difference are easier to accommodate.

**9. Explain the negative impact of social division on politics?**

**Ans.** 1) Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society.

2) If they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions, it can make social divisions into political divisions and led to conflict violence or even disintegration of a country.

3) For example-Northern Ireland of the United Kingdom have been for many years the sites of a violent and bitter ethno political conflict.

**10. Explain the positive impact of social division on politics?**

**Ans.** 1) Every expression of social division in politics does not lead to disasters.

2) Social divisions of some or the other kind do exist in every society of the world and are reflected in politics.

3) In democracy it is only natural that political parties would talk about these divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and policies to redress the grievance of disadvantaged communities.

**11. Do all social differences lead to social divisions?**

**Ans.** No, all social differences do not lead to divisions. Social divisions of some or the other kind do exist in every society of the world and are reflected in politics. In Democracy it is only natural that political parties talk of these divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and make policies to redress the grievances of disadvantaged communities.

**12. How have social divisions resulted in a violent and bitter ethno political conflict in Northern Ireland?**

**Ans.** 1) Northern Ireland of the United Kingdom has been for many years the site of a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict.

- 2) Its population is divided into major sects of Christianity. 53% population is of Protestants and 44% population is of Catholics.
- 3) This ethnic divided became a political divided when Catholic were represented by Nationalist parties who demanded that Northern Ireland be unified with the republic of Ireland, a predominant Catholic country.
- 4) Protestants were represented by Unionists who wanted to remain with UK, which is predominant Protestants.

**13. Do you agree that most of the social differences are based on birth?**

**Ans.** Yes, it is true that most of the social difference originates by nature and we can say that most of the social differences are based on birth; we cannot choose the community in which we will have to take birth. We belong to that community in which we are born. People don't have any choice in setting their physical features like height, colour, gender etc. These are not their choice but these differences are given by nature. But all the differences are not given by nature. Person can choose many things himself which become a base if differences.

**14. Have you ever heard about the homogeneous society? What is it?**

- Ans.** 1) The homogeneous society is that society whose people are of same kind and where there is no value of ethnic differences.
- 2) It means that society, whose members are similar from the point of view of caste, religion, language, culture etc.
- 3) In Such type of societies there are no ethnic or social differences.

**15. Who is African –Americans?**

- Ans.** 1) African Americana are persons in the United States of America whose ancestors were from Africa.
- 2) A majority of them were transported to America as slaves during the trans-Atlantic slave trade between 1565 and 1807.
- 3) Some sources estimate that as many as sixty million Africans were brought as slaves to America at that time.

**16. Who was the leader of the civil Rights Movement in USA? Explain the importance of this movement?**

- Ans.** 1) Martin Luther King Junior was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement.
- 2) The movement refers to a set of events and reforms. It aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African Americans.
- 3) The movement practiced non violent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory law and practice.

**17. Explain the causes of social division?**

- Ans.** 1) Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries of the world.
- 2) Social differences are mostly based on accident of birth. Normally we don't choose to belong to our community. We belong to it simply because we were born into it.
- 3) Some of the differences are based on our choice. Most of us choose what to study, which occupation to take up.
- 4) Every social difference does not lead to social division. Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.

**18. "The outcome of politics of social divisions depends on how people perceive their identities". Explain the statement.**

- Ans.** 1) The combination of politics and social division is very dangerous and explosive. In democracy many political parties exist. They may tend to divide the society. The social divisions developing into political divisions may lead to conflicts, violence and even disintegration of the country.
- 2) At the same time all social divisions in politics do not lead to conflict. In a democratic society it is natural that political parties would talk about these divisions and make different promises to different communities. Social division affects voting in different communities.

**19. How far do you agree with the statement that all social differences are not always an accident? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) All social differences are not because of accident of birth. There are many differences that are result of our choice.

2) For example, to follow a particular religion different from that of one's family, choosing an occupation different from that of the family traditionally prefers. All these may cause social differences.

3) Now the whole world has turned into a global village. The countries which were once highly homogeneous are undergoing rapid change with influx of people from other parts of the world.

**20. How political parties raise the chances of social division in the democratic countries? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) Political parties often refer to these social divisions and make political promises based on the size of the division.

2) Political parties represent various social groups.

3) Political parties address the grievances of the socially disadvantaged groups.

4) People's preference for political parties and voting pattern are influenced by the issue of social divisions.

**21. Why do social differences emerge in a society? Does every social difference lead to social division? Explain with the help of an example.**

**Ans.** 1) Differences in the society occur in a society due to accident of birth.

2) Differences may occur due to our own choices.

3) Every social difference does not lead to social division. Some differences can unite very different people. For example Carlos and Smith, both were African American and different from Norman, who was white. But, they were also similar in some other ways-they all were athletes who stood against racial discrimination.

**22. How is political expression of social division in democracy beneficial?**

**Ans.** 1) This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.

2) Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often resulted in their cancelling on another out and thus reducing their intensity. This leads to strengthening of a democracy.

3) People who feel marginalized deprived and discriminated fight against the injustice. Such a fight often takes the democratic path, voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner and seeking a fair position through elections.

**23. "Assertion of social diversities need not be seen as a source of danger". Support the statement with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** In a democracy political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these. Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often resulted in their cancelling on another out and thus reducing their intensity. This leads to strengthening of a democracy. The struggle against differences, sometimes takes the path of violence and defiance of state power. However history shows that democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and also to accommodate diversity. Thus assertion of social diversities in a country need not be seen as a source of danger.

**24. "Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries." In the light of the above statement, mention a few bases of social division in India.**

**Ans.** 1) Social division on the basis of caste.

2) Social division on the basis of religion.

3) Social division on the basis of language.

4) Social division on the basis of region.

5) Social division on the basis of community.

6) Social division on the basis of Economic status.

**25. Do you choose your friends on the basis of caste? Explain the reasons.**

- Ans.** 1) Keeping such type of thoughts in mind represents the narrow thinking.  
2) I am not learning such type of thoughts in my school and even not at my house also.  
3) All men are the creatures of God and they all are similar.

**26. Explain the out of politics of social division under the heading of “Raising of demand by political leader”.**

- Ans.** a) The outcome of social division also depends on how political leaders raise the demands on how political leaders raise the demands of any community.  
b) It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and not at the cost of another community.  
c) The Sinhala leaders of Sri Lanka wanted to fulfill their demands at the cost of other communities and this led to a civil war.

**27. Explain the out of politics of social division under the heading of ‘people’s perception’.**

- Ans.** 1) This is the most important factor which decides the outcome of politics of social divisions. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it will lead to social division and violence.  
2) As long as the people in Northern Ireland saw themselves as only Catholic or Protestants, their differences prevailed.  
3) It is much easier if the people are complementary with national identities.

**28. Explain the out of politics of social division under the heading of “Reaction of government to the demands of people”.**

- Ans.** 1) The outcome of politics of social division also depends on how the government reacts to the demands of different groups.  
2) If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country.  
3) But if they try to suppress such a demand with force and in the name of national Unity, this can lead to civil war or division of country and that has happened in Sri Lanka.

**29. Can the politics and social divisions be allowed to mix? Explain the term in the positive point of view.**

- Ans.** a) It reveals that combination of politics and social division is very harmful for the peace and security of the country.  
b) Democracy involves political competition among political parties, and political parties usually take up the existing social issues as the political issues.  
c) It is very natural that social division affects the politics and politics would take up the matter through promises, take up the matter through promises, make policies to uplift the disadvantaged communities, and look into the representation of various communities.  
d) All these never lead to disintegration of the country.

**30. How have social divisions resulted in a violent and bitter ethno political conflict in Northern Ireland?**

- Ans.** 1) Northern Ireland of the United Kingdom has been for many years the site of a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict.  
2) Its population is divided into major sects of Christianity. 53% population is of Protestants and 44% population is of Catholics.  
3) This ethnic divided became a political divided when Catholic were represented by Nationalist parties who demanded that Northern Ireland be unified with the republic of Ireland, a predominant Catholic country.  
4) Protestants were represented by Unionists who wanted to remain with UK, which is predominant Protestants

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 3 – Democracy and Diversity**

**5 Mark Questions**

- 1. Do you think that social divisions are always dangerous? Explain.**

- Ans.** 1) Every social difference does not lead to social division. Also social divisions are not always dangerous.  
2) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people. People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups.  
3) People belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community because their caste or sect is very different. It is also possible for people from different religion to have the same caste and feel close to each other.  
4) Rich and poor persons from the same family do not keep close relation with each other for they feel they are very different.  
5) Thus we all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group.

**2. In a democracy every expression of social division in politics is not disastrous". Establish the truth of the statement.**

- Ans.** 1) At first sight it would appear that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive.  
2) But social division of one kind or another exist in most countries of the world. Wherever they exist, these divisions are reflected in politics.  
3) Democracy involves competition among various political parties tends to divide any society. But it is not always disastrous.  
4) In a democracy political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy. This allows various disadvantages and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.  
5) Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity. This leads to strengthening of a democracy.

**3. How far is it correct to say that social divisions exist only in big countries like India?**

- Ans.** 1) Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries. It does not matter whether the country is small or big.  
2) India is vast country with many communities. Belgium is a small country with many communities.  
3) Even those countries such as Germany and Sweden that were once highly homogeneous are going rapid change with influx of people from other parts of the world.  
4) Migrants bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community.  
5) In this sense most countries of the world are multi-cultural and having social division.

**4. Overlapping social differences and cross cutting of differences create social divisions? Explain.**

- Ans.** 1) Social division takes place when some social difference overlapped with other differences.  
2) Situation of this point produce social division, when one kind of social difference becomes more important when the other and people start feeling that they belong to different community.  
3) The difference between the blacks and whites becomes a social division in the US because the blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.  
4) If social differences crosscut one another it is difficult to pit one group of people against the other.  
5) It means the groups who share a common interest on one issue are likely to be indifferent sides on a different issue.  
6) Overlapping social differences create possibility of deep social division and tension while cross cutting differences are easier to accommodate.

**5. What are the features of civil rights movement in USA?**

- Ans.** 1) The civil Rights Movement was started in the USA in 1954. It lasted in 1968.  
2) This movement refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African-Americans.  
3) This movement was led by Martin Luther King Junior.  
4) It was a reform movement.  
5) This Movement practiced non violent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.

**6. What are the features of Black Power Movement in USA?**

- Ans.** 1) This movement was run during 1966-1975.  
2) It believed in violence.  
3) This movement had no leader.  
4) This movement resorted to violence to end racism.  
5) It was an unorganized, more militant and anti racist movement.

**7. Name the athletes who raised the civil rights issue? Who did they express their anger?**

- Ans.** 1) Tommy Smith and John Carlos, African Americans were the US Athletes.  
2) They had won the Gold and Bronze Medals respectively in the 200 meter race and raised the civil rights issue.  
3) They received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black poverty.  
4) With this gesture they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States.  
5) The black gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolize black power.

**8. How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?**

**Ans.** In a democracy political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy. In the cases of India, Sri Lanka, Belgium, Yugoslavia it has very much observed that social diversities can be accommodated in a very positive manner. But a positive attitude towards diversity and a willingness to accommodate it do not come about easily.

- 1) People who feel marginalized, deprived and discriminated have to fight against the injustice.
- 2) Such a fight often takes the democratic path voicing their demands in a peacefully and constitutional manner.
- 3) Seeking a fair position through elections.
- 4) Some time social differences can take the form of unacceptable level of social inequalities and injustice. The struggle against such inequalities sometimes takes the path of violence and defiance of state power.

**9. "We all have more and one identity and can belong to more than one social group". Support the statement with suitable example.**

- Ans.** 1) We have different identities in different context.  
2) We all have more than one identity or multiple identities. For example at home. At school, in the village or city, in the nation.  
3) At school we are students, class monitor, head boy or girl, sports captain and house captain.  
4) At home we are son or daughter, brother or sister.  
5) We can have an identity by birth and by choice also. For example a person may be male or female. He or she believes in God or not.

**10. Discuss the role of political parties in the determination of the outcomes of social division.**

- Ans.** 1) The outcome depends on how leaders of political parties raise the demand of any community.  
2) It is easier to accommodate demands of that are within the constitutional framework.  
3) They are not at the cost of another community.  
4) For example, the demand for only Sinhala was at the cost of the interest and identity of the Tamil community of Sri Lanka.  
5) In Yugoslavia the leaders of different ethnic communities presented their demands in such a way that these could not be accommodated within a single country.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 4 – Gender, Religion and caste**

**1 Mark Questions**

**1. Which one of the following social reformers fought against caste inequalities.**

- (a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker
- (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ans. (a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker

**2. Which one of the following was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion ?**

- (a) He was in favour of Hinduism.
- (b) He was an ardent supporter of Muslim Religion.
- (c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.
- (d) He said that India should adopt Christianity.

Ans. (c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.

**3. Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.**

- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.
- (b) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi.
- (c) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

**4. What is the average child sex ratio in India ?**

- a) 923
  - b) 926
  - c) 935
  - d) 933
- Ans. (d) 933

**5. Which one of the following refers to gender division ?**

- (a) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and woman by the society.
- (b) Biological difference between man and woman.
- (c) The ratio of male child and female child.
- (d) The division between male labourers and female labourers.

Ans. (a) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and woman by the society.

**6. Which one of the following is the basis of communal politics?**

- (a) People of different religions may have the same interests.
- (b) People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.
- (c) People of different religions live in mutual co-operation.
- (d) People who follow different religions belong to the same social community.

Ans. (b) People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.

**7. Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.**

- (a) Sri Lanka and Nepal
- (b) Pakistan and Bhutan
- (c) Sweden and Finland
- (d) South Africa and Maldives

Ans. (c) Sweden and Finland

**8. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?**

- (a) 54% and 76%
  - (b) 46% and 51%
  - (c) 76% and 85%
  - (d) 37% and 54%
- Ans. (a) 54% and 76%



**9. Which one of the following is a form of communalism?**

- (a) Communal Unity and integrity.
- (b) Communal fraternity.
- (c) Communal violence, riots and massacre.
- (d) Communal harmony.

**Ans.** (c) Communal violence, riots and massacre

**10. Which one of the following refers to a feminist?**

- (a) The female labourers
- (b) The employer who employs female workers
- (c) A woman who does not believe in equal rights for women.
- (d) A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man

**Ans.** (d) A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man

**11. State the definition of Feminist.**

**Ans.** A woman or a man who believe in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

**12. What is child sex ratio?**

**Ans.** The number of girl children per 1000 boys.

**13. What is sex ratio?**

**Ans.** It is the number of females per thousand males in a country.

**14. What is the percentage of women in Lok Sabha as recommended by women's Reservation Bill?**

**Ans.** 33 percent.

**15. What is caste Hierarchy?**

**Ans.** It is a ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest caste.

**16. What does the concept of majoritarian dominance refers to?**

**Ans.** It refers to the community belonging to a majority category takes the status of majoritarian dominance.

**17. What equal wages act signifies?**

**Ans.** The law provides that equal wages should be paid for equal job for both men and women.

**18. Name any two laws that enacted by the Indian parliament for the welfare of women.**

**Ans.** Special Marriage Act of 1955 and Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961.

**19. Name the leaders who worked for the elimination of caste system?**

**Ans.** Jotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B. R. Ambedkar.

**20. In which countries women are given high profile?**

**Ans.** Scandinavian Countries- Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

**21. What is the exact ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 2001?**

**Ans.** Scheduled castes constitutes 16.2% and scheduled tribes 8.2%

**22. What were Gandhi Ji's opinion regarding religion and politics?**

**Ans.** According to Gandhi Ji religion can never be separated from politics.

**23. Name the social evil that was opposed by Jotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, Periyar Ramaswamy and Dr B. R. Ambedkar.**

**Ans.** Caste System

**24. Name any three kinds of social differences.**

**Ans.** Gender, religion and caste are three kinds of social differences.

**25. When is International Women's day celebrated?**

**Ans.** It is celebrated on 8th march every year.

**26. According to the census of India 2001, what is the literacy rate in India?**

**Ans.** 65.38%

**27. According to the census of India 2001, what is the literacy rate for men in India?**

**Ans.** 75.85%

**28. According to the census of India 2001, what is the literacy rate for women in India?**

**Ans.** 54.16%

**29. What is major religion of Nepal?**

**Ans.** Hinduism

**30. What are family laws?**

**Ans.** Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance etc. In our Country different families law apply to followers of different religions.

**31. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate.**

**Ans.** (1) Indian society is basically a patriarchal society where boys are given preference over the girls.  
(2) The parents do not expense equally for both boys and girls. Boys are given more attention.  
(3) It is a prevailing stereotype for women that even after getting well education, they have to do household jobs.

**32. What do you mean by secular state ? Give any two provisions that make India a secular state ?**

**Ans.** A nation or state which keeps itself equidistant from different religious issues, and does not give protection to a particular religion.

(1) India is a country of diverse religions. It was the religions on the basis of which India was divided. Unlike Pakistan Buddhism in Sri Lanka. Christianity in England.  
(2) The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion.

**33. In which country was the "Civil Rights Movement" Started? Name any leaders related to this movement? Why did he start this movement?**

**Ans.** America, Martin Luther King.

The purpose of this movement was to give end to the racial discrimination being practiced against the Afro-Americans.

#### **CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 4 – Gender, Religion and caste**

#### **3 Mark Questions**

**1. What do you mean by gender division? How is it linked with division of Labour in most of the societies?**

**Ans.** Gender division simply refers to the division of work between the men and the women. Some work especially the households such as cooking, washing, cleaning, etc. are exclusively meant for the women while the men have some other defined areas of work.

(1) The gender division between the men and women does not mean that men cannot do household works. They simply think that it is for women to attend the household works.

(2) The gender division also doesn't mean that women do not work outside their home.

## **2. Give three ill-effects of communalism in the society.**

**Ans.** (1) A communal thought always tends to establish political dominance over particular religious community.

(2) The country weakens when political parties are formed and political activities are conducted on the communal lines.

(3) One of the most ugly face of communalism emerges out in the form of riots, violence and homicides.

## **3. Which factors are responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India? Explain.**

**Ans.** (1) Sexual division of Labour.

(2) Illiteracy

(3) Lack of Representation in politics.

(4) Discrimination in Job.

## **4. Write two positive and two negative impacts each of caste-politics relation in India.**

**Ans.** (1) Positive Impacts

(i) Caste Politics relationship has helped people from Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision making.

(ii) Now people are making voice for the end of discrimination against particular castes for more dignity and more access to land, other resources and opportunities.

(2) Negative Impacts

(i) It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. Sometimes a few underprivileged castes get more benefit while other underprivileged classes remain deprived.

(ii) Sometimes it also disrupts social harmony.

## **5. Explain the political considerations of democracy.**

**Ans.** 1. Elections should be held regularly and there should be more than one party in the elections.

2. Elections should be held on the basis of universal adult franchise, which means every adult member has the right to vote.

Citizens are participating in the political affairs of the government.

## **6. Explain the social considerations of democracy.**

**Ans.** 1) Social democracy means there should be equality and unity among the society.

2) Everyone should have equal access to the resources of the society.

3) There should not be any discrimination on the basis of caste, race, gender or religion.

4) No religion or community is given any preference over other religions and communities.

## **7. Explain the economic considerations of democracy.**

**Ans.** 1) Economic democracy means that every member enjoys, more or less, equal economic status.

2) This means that there should not be large gaps between the rich and the poor.

3) A society should not have a small very rich class and a large poor class.

4) It also means that the government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and achieve universal literacy rate.

## **8. How have the feminist movements helped in improving women's conditions?**

**Ans.** 1) Political expression of gender division and mobilization on this question helped to improve the women's role in public life.

- 2) Now women are working in different occupations such as scientists, doctors, engineering, lawyers, teachers which were not considered suitable for women.
- 3) In some parts of the world for example in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland the participation of women in public life is very high.

**9. What is casteism? How casteism in India different as compared to other society?**

- Ans.** 1) Organisation of people into social groups for the purpose of marriage, work and diet is known as caste system.  
2) The social structure of India is based upon the caste system.  
3) All societies have some kind of social inequalities and some form of division of labor but the Indian caste system is an extreme form of division of labour based on birth.

**10. What are the feminist Movements? What are their demands?**

- Ans.** 1) These are the movements which are organized by various women organizations to create equality for women in personal and family life.  
2) These feminist movements demand equal rights for women in all spheres of life.  
3) These are agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.  
The agitations demanded in enhancing the political and legal status of women

**11. What do you mean by sexual division of labour?**

- Ans.** 1) Sexual division of labour refers to the division of work between men and women. Some works especially the household works such as cooking, tailoring, washing, cleaning etc are exclusively meant for the women while the men have some other defined areas of work.  
2) The sexual division of labour does not mean that men cannot do household works. They simply think that it is for women to attend the household work. When these jobs are paid, men are ready to take up those jobs for example most tailors and cooks in the hotel are men.

**12. Explain the need for more representations for women as elected representation?**

- Ans.** 1) In India the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.  
2) For example the percentage of elected women members in the Lok Sabha has never reached even ten percent of its total strength.  
3) Their share in the state assemblies is less than five percent.  
4) Issues related to women's well-being or otherwise are not given adequate attention.

**13. How can we achieve the objective for more representation for women as elected representation?**

- Ans.** 1) Seats must be reserved for women in elected bodies like the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, the State Assemblies, etc.  
2) Emphasis should be given to enhance the literacy rate among women.  
3) Political parties need to be convinced to reserve tickets for women contestants.  
4) Only reserving seats for women in government jobs are not enough. It should be adequate and be implemented in strict sense.

**14. How is gender division understood in Indian society?**

- Ans.** 1) Seats must be reserved for women in elected bodies like the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, the State Assemblies, etc.  
2) Emphasis should be given to enhance the literacy rate among women.  
3) Political parties need to be convinced to reserve tickets for women contestants.  
4) Only reserving seats for women in government jobs are not enough. It should be adequate and be implemented in strict sense.

**15. How political mobilization on the question of gender equality helps to improve women's role in public life? Are they successful in achieving their objective?**

**Ans.** 1) In these days women work as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and teachers, which were earlier not considered suitable for them

2) The status of women is increased in the society. Many laws are enacted by the government to make them more empowered.

3) Despite some improvements, ours is still a male dominated patriarchal society. Women still face disadvantaged, discrimination and oppression in various ways.

**16. What are the demands of women's organization?**

**Ans.** 1) Reservation of at least one-third of seats in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

2) Reservation of seats in state legislative assemblies.

3) Equal wages should be given to women.

**17. In what ways does gender division of labour in most families reflect that housework and bringing up children are the main responsibility of women?**

**Ans.** 1) Women in most families, work inside the home.

2) They do work which include washing cooking, tailoring, caring for children etc.

3) These jobs are not paid work and there is hardly any recognition for such work.

4) Men are ready to do all such type of work outside the home if these are paid.

**18. Explain the role played by women in public affairs.**

**Ans.** 1) Women organizations have played an important role in improving the status of women.

2) Women now play a significant role in public affairs as MPs, MLAs, engineers, doctors, managers and teachers.

3) Women also play a very important role in handling the household works.

**19. What is the basis of caste based politics? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) When candidates are chosen for a constituency the caste composition of the area is kept in mind and then candidates are nominated who can win the election.

2) Political parties make appeals to the caste sentiments of the electorate.

3) Caste has become an important factor of political parties.

**20. Mention the negative aspects of caste in politics?**

**Ans.** 1) Politics based on caste identity alone is not a healthy feature in a democracy.

2) It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, illiteracy, corruption etc.

3) Caste politics lead to tension and violence.

4) Chances of conflict between different social groups are more.

**21. Is true that gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that women should be good at household work and men should do all the work outside home.

2) Most of the jobs done by women at home remain unpaid and unrecognized.

3) Many women do work outside to supplement domestic income.

4) In rural areas they work in field and earn money for the family.

**22. How religion can be used in politics in a positive manner?**

**Ans.** 1) The religion can be used in politics in not dangerous as it seems to us. Ethical values of each religion can play a major role in politics.

2) As a member of any religious community, people should express their political needs. The political leaders should regulate the practice of religion so that there should be no discrimination and oppression.

3) If all the religions are treated equally then these political acts are correct in any way. Therefore, religion can be used in politics in a positive manner.

**23. Do you agree that caste alone cannot determine election results in India?**

**Ans.** 1) It is not necessary that people of the same caste vote for the same political party. They have different demands and vote according to their choice. It means that no political party represents only one caste.

2) It does not happen that there are candidates from each caste. It might happen that all the candidates are from one caste and there are more than one candidate from one caste and no candidate from the other caste.

**24. How does the Constitution of India ensures that India remains a secular state?**

**Ans.** 1) There is no official religion for the Indian state.

2) Constitution of India does not give a special status to any religious.

3) The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

4) The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

**25. Describe the positive impact of casteism with regard to political expression.**

**Ans.** 1) Caste and politics relationship has helped people from Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision making.

2) Now people are making voice for the end of discrimination based on caste lines.

3) They are now asking for more dignity and more access to land and other resources and opportunities.

**26. Describe the negative impact of casteism with regard to political expression.**

**Ans.** 1) Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. Sometimes it promotes social differences.

2) It can also divert attention from other issues like poverty, development and corruption.

3) Sometimes it also disrupts social harmony.

**27. Is the association of political parties with social groups always bad? Give three arguments in support of your answer.**

**Ans.** 1) The association of political parties with social groups is not always bad.

2) The association of political parties with weaker sections of the society is healthy for democracy.

3) Through political parties weaker sections get together to voice their opinion and get a chance for their development.

4) Some political parties grow out of social groups like, AIADMK, BSP and DMK.

**28. Give three reasons which have contributed to changes in caste and caste system in India.**

**Ans.** 1) Many reformers like Mahatma Phule, Naikar, Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi fought to establish a society in which caste inequalities have no place.

2) Development of new cities, Industrialization, more job opportunities in new urban areas compelled people from all castes to live and work together. This has developed a liberal view relating to the notions of caste practices.

3) The constitution prohibited any caste based discrimination and laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of caste system. Untouchability has been made a penal offence.

**29. 'Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India'. Explain the statement with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** 1) Most people marry within their own caste or tribe.

2) Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.

3) Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.

4) A large mass of low caste people still do not have access to education.

**30. What are the feminist Movements? What are their demands?**

- Ans.** 1) These are the movements which are organized by various women organizations to create equality for women in personal and family life.  
2) These feminist movement demand equal rights for women in all shears of life.  
3) These are agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.  
4) The agitations demanded in enhancing the political and legal status of women.

**31. What were Gandhi ji's views regarding religion and politics?**

- Ans.** 1) Gandhi Ji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics.  
2) According to him religion was not any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that form the basis of our religion.  
3) He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

**32. Why is the idea of communal politics fundamentally flawed?**

- Ans.** 1) Most of these beliefs are fundamentally not true. People of one religion do not have the same interests and aspirations in most of the context.  
2) Every individual has his and her own choices, roles, positions and identities.  
3) There are many voices inside every community. All these voices have a right to be heard.  
4) Therefore, any attempt to bring all followers of one religion together in context other than religion is bound to suppress many voices within that community.

**33. In what ways does gender division of labour in most families reflect that housework and bringing up children are the main responsibility of women?**

- Ans.** 1) Women in most families, work inside the home.  
2) They do work which include washing cooking, tailoring, caring for children etc.  
3) These jobs are not paid work and there is hardly any recognition for such work.  
4) Men are ready to do all such type of work outside the home if these are paid.

**34. What is feminist movement? What are the results of political expressions of gender divisions?**

- Ans.** The feminist movement refers to the agitation demanding enhancing the political and legal status of movement.  
(1) The gender issues or equality of men and women, as a result of feminist movement was raised in politics.  
(2) The political expressions and political mobilization helped improve women's role in public life.  
(3) As a result of the expression of gender division in politics many legislations were passed by which women were empowered in the social, economic and political feels.

**35. Discuss any four facilities are given by the government to the backward classes.**

- Ans.** (1) The people from the backward classes have been given reservation in the government jobs as per the their proportion in the population.  
(2) To give them fair representation in the Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha.  
(3) To help them move forward in the field of higher education. The seats have been reserved for them.  
(4) The constitution also prohibits any type of caste discrimination.

**36. Discuss any four steps taken by the government towards women empowerment and gender inequality.**

- Ans.** (1) Women have less than 10% representation in the Indian legislature. In the State legislature their representation is even less than 5%.  
(2) The provision of equal wages for women without any discrimination has been made under the Equal Wages Act.  
(3) There is a tendency of female infanticide in many parts of the country.  
Domestic violence against women, their exploitation etc. always have been the part of daily news. In this regards, the government has brought Domestic Violence Act which proves and effective steps.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 4 – Gender, Religion and caste**

## 5 Mark Questions

### 1. What is communalism? What are the major beliefs of communal people?

- Ans.** 1) Communalism is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interests at the cost of other communities.
- 2) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- 3) The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests should be the same. Any difference that they may have, that is irrelevant.
- 4) Communalism also includes that people who follow different religions have some commonalities. These are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict.
- 5) Sometimes communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.

### 2. In actual life democracy do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities explain by giving examples.

- Ans.** 1) In most of the democracies a small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- 2) The share of rich class is increasing whereas those who are not at the bottom of the society have been left to depend upon.
- 3) Even in India, the poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected government does not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as is expected.
- 4) The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for the food supplies.

### 3. Examine the basic features of the caste system prevailing in India.

- Ans.** 1) The association of political parties with social groups is not always bad.
- 2) Associations of political parties with weaker sections of society are healthy for democracy.
- 3) Through political parties weaker sections get together to voice their opinion and get a chance for their betterment.
- 4) Some political parties grow out of social groups, example DMK, AIADMK.
- 5) It is hierarchical occupational division of the society.
- 6) It has four main divisions- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vashyas and Shudras.
- 7) It is hereditary.
- 8) The members of the same caste group formed a social community that followed similar occupations, married within the caste and did not mingle with the other caste.
- 9) The caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'out caste' groups that were subjected to inhuman practice of untouchability.

### 4. Assess the influences of politics on caste system.

- Ans.** 1) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within its sub castes.
- 2) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities.
- 3) New kinds of caste groups have entered politics like backward and forward castes.
- 4) Politics in caste has allowed many disadvantaged caste groups to demand their share of power.
- 5) Caste politics has helped the Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision making.

### 5. How Casteism is dangerous to a democratic country?

- Ans.** 1) Casteism is actually against the basic principle of democracy that i.e., liberty, equality and fraternity.
- 2) Casteism gives encouragement to vote bank politics and because of which economic based issues are pushed back by the leaders of different castes.
- 3) Casteism encourages interest of castes and is against national unity.
- 4) Casteism favours interests of one particular caste because of which interest of other castes are overlooked.



**6. Is caste system is coming to an end? Explain.**

**Ans.** Caste system has kept Indian society intact. But at present it is coming to an end because of following reasons:

- 1) Many social reform movements were started in 19th century like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj etc. They preached against the caste system.
- 2) With the advent of means of transport and communication people begin to move from place to place in search of work and in new society. There they work with people of other castes. It leads to decline of another feature of keeping relations with one's own caste.
- 3) In the past religious education was given and it was confined only to higher three castes. But with the changing time religious education came to an end.
- 4) Every one begins to get modern education which led to the decline of discrimination.
- 5) Giving occupation to the child is one of the main features of caste system. But due to industrialization and modernization new occupations came into being. People begin to adopt new occupations which have led to the end of this feature of caste system.

**7. Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.**

**Ans.** 1) In the central legislature there are less than 10% of its total strength are women.

2) In the state legislature there are less than 5% of its total strength are women.

3) In panchayat 1/3 seats are reserved for women.

4) India is among the bottom group of nations in the world, in this respect.

5) Women' organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least 1/3 of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed.

**8. How does communalism threaten the Indian Democracy? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) Communalism involves religious prejudice, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.

2) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.

3) Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. In electoral politics, this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of votes of one religion in preference to others.

4) Sometimes communalism in India takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

5) Communal prejudice and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life and religion based mobilization needs to be counted in the arena of politics.

**9. Explain the various forms that communalism takes in politics.**

**Ans.** 1) In politics communalism leads to a tendency of dominance of one community over the other. For those belonging to the majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

2) There is use of religious ideas and emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in political arena.

3) In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to another.

4) The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and beliefs in superiority of one's religion over the other religions.

5) Communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

**10. "The old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down in India"-Support the answer statement with suitable examples.**

**Ans.** 1) As per the old caste hierarchy Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras formed the ladder from top to bottom. Various socio-economic and political changes have almost broken down this hierarchy.

- 2) The main occupations of the Brammins were to perform various religious rites. Now, one can see Brahmins in various other occupations. They are running shops and hotels.
- 3) Kshatriyas and Vaishyas are also working in many fields.
- 4) Shudras, who were once untouchables, are now politicians, Doctors, professors and they now hold various respectable posts in government and private sectors.
- 5) Urbanization and Education have brought a change in mind set of modern youths from all castes and they are living and working together.

### **CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 5 – Popular Struggles and Movements**

#### **1 Mark Questions**

**1. What did Nepal become a constitutional monarchy?**

- (a) In 1960
- (b) In 1970
- (c) In 1980
- (d) In 1990

**Ans.** (d) In 1990

**2. What was the aim of the extraordinary movement Nepal witnessed in 2006?**

- (a) Restoring Democracy
- (b) Abolishing untouchability
- (c) Bringing down military rule
- (d) Division of Nepal

**Ans.** (a) Restoring Democracy

**3. Who become the new Prime Minister of Nepal in 2006?**

- (a) Beni Prasad
- (b) Girija Prasad Koirala
- (c) Gyanendra
- (d) Himmat Prasad Koirala

**Ans.** (b) Girija Prasad Koirala

**4. Which organization was setup by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal?**

- (a) The Dual Alliance
- (b) The Tripple Alliance
- (c) The Nepal Congress
- (d) The Seven Party Alliance

**Ans.** (d) The Seven Party Alliance

**5. On which day was the king of Nepal (King Gyanendra) forced to concede all the demands of SPA?**

- (a) On June 1, 2001
- (b) On April 24, 2006
- (c) On July 24, 2006
- (d) On June 1, 2007

**Ans.** b) On April 24, 2006

**6. What was the Bolivian protest called?**

- (a) Bolivian war
- (b) Bolivia's Water war
- (c) Water for Bolivia

**(d) Bolivian crisis**

**Ans. (b) Bolivia's Water war**

**7. To which of the following countries does FEDECOR belong?**

**(a) Nepal**

**(b) Northern Ireland**

**(c) Belgium**

**(d) Bolivia**

**Ans. (d) Bolivia**

**8. Which political party came to power in Bolivia in 2006?**

**(a) Democratic Party**

**(b) Socialist Party**

**(c) Liberal Party**

**(d) Conservative Party**

**Ans. (a) Democratic Party**

**9. Which of the following is an example of movements growing into political parties?**

**(a) NAPM**

**(b) FEDECOR**

**(c) BAMCEF**

**(d) Assam Gana Parishad**

**Ans. (d) Assam Gana Parishad**

**10. Which of the following can be classified as a type of public interest group?**

**(a) Trade unions**

**(b) FEDECOR**

**(c) Doctors**

**(d) Teachers**

**Ans. (b) FEDECOR**

**11. When was the king Birendra of Nepal killed?**

**(a) In 1999**

**(b) In 2000**

**(c) In 2001**

**(d) In 2002**

**Ans. (c) In 2001**

**12. How did people protest against the "Kittiko – Hochchiko" movements?**

**(a) By planting more eucalyptus trees.**

**(b) By plucking more trees**

**(c) By plucking eucalyptus trees and planting other saplings**

**(d) By plucking all eucalyptus trees on the 30,000 hectare piece of land**

**Ans. (c) By plucking eucalyptus trees and planting other saplings**

**13. What was FEDECOR?**

**Ans. An organization of Bolivia comprising local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. The organization was formed to protest against water privatization in Bolivia.**

**14. Who was the last monarch of Nepal?**

**Ans.** King Gyanendra

**15. What was the challenge for democracy faced by Bolivian Government?**

**Ans.** Challenge of Expansion

**16. Which political party supported the Bolivia's water war and came to power in Bolivia in 2006?**

**Ans.** Socialist Party

**17. Name the institution that pressurized the Bolivian Government to privatize water supply in the city of Cochabamba.**

**Ans.** World Bank

**18. Which three demands were put forward by SPA before the King of Nepal?**

**Ans.** Demands of restoration of Parliament, Power to an all party government and a new constituent assembly.

**19. In which year Socialist Party of Bolivia came into power?**

**Ans.** 2006

**20. What type of challenge for democracy was faced by Nepal?**

**Ans.** Foundational Challenge of Democracy

**21. Give one idea and belief of Nepalese Communist Party?**

**Ans.** The Nepalese Communist Party believes in the ideology of Mao, the leader of Chinese revolution. They have no faith in Parliamentary Democracy.

**22. What is NAPM?**

**Ans.** NAPM is national Alliance for Peoples' Movement. It is an organization of Organisations.

**23. Define Pressure groups?**

**Ans.** Pressure Groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies, unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.

**24. Name an organization that largely made up of government employees to campaign against caste discrimination.**

**Ans.** Backward and Minorities Community Employees Federation (BAMCEF).

**25. What was the main aim of the popular movement of Nepal in April 2006?**

**Ans.** Restoration of Democracy was the main aim.

**26. Which organization was set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal?**

**Ans.** Seven Party Alliance

**27. Name the dam against which the Narmada Bachao Andolan was started?**

**Ans.** Sardar Sarovar Dam

**28. What is the principal concern of BAMCEF?**

**Ans.** Social justice and social equality for the entire society

**29. What is BSP?**

**Ans.** BSP is a national Political Party. It is Bahujan Samaj party.

**30. Why was SPA set up in Nepal?**

**Ans.** Seven Party Alliance was an organization, set up by the Nepalese people to restore democracy in Nepal.

**31. Name the city of Bolivia whose water right was sold to MNC?**

**Ans.** Cochabamba

**32. What is the principal concern of BAMCEF?**

**Ans.** Social justice and social equality for the entire society

**33. When did Nepal win democracy? State two features of the democratic Nepal after attaining democracy.**

**Ans.** Nepal won the democracy in 1990.

Two Features:-

1. The King formally remained the head of the state; the real power was exercised by popularly elected representatives.
2. King Birendra who had accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy was killed in a mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001

**34. What were the results of the popular struggle of Nepal?**

- Ans.**
1. The King was forced to concede all the thru demands of the protesters.
  2. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim government.
  3. The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the power of the king.

**35. Mention any three similarities between the movements in Nepal and Bolivia.**

- Ans.**
1. Both these are instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles.
  2. In both cases, the struggle involves mass mobilizations public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.
  3. Both instances involved the critical role of political organization.

**36. Write the composition of the organization which protested against water privatization in Bolivia?**

- Ans.**
1. The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by FEDECOR.
  2. This organization comprised of local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists.
  3. They were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, middle class students, confederation of factory workers, unions and the city's growing population of the homeless streetchildren.

**37. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?**

- Ans.**
1. A pressure group is an organized or an unorganized body that seeks to promote its interests while a political party seeks to attain political power by contesting elections.
  2. Pressure groups are formed by the people of common interests, occupations and opinions while political parties are forced on the basis of ideology and vision.
  3. A pressure group represents their own single interests while political parties represents various interests.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 5 – Popular Struggles and Movements**

**3 Mark Questions**

**1. What are public interest groups? How do they look after the public interests?**

**Ans.** A public interest group is a group that promotes the interests of the people of the society. Their interests can be of a particular section of the society or of the entire society in general. Their activities benefit the entire society and not just a particular section of the society.

II Part

1. They organize meetings and try to gain the public support for their cause.
2. They try to influence the media by drawing its attention to their issues.

3. They sometimes organized strikes and dharnas to voice their interests.  
E.g. Bolivia organization FEDECOR and government employees movement called BAMCEF are some examples of public interest group.

## **2. What are sectional interest groups? How do they watch their interests?**

**Ans.** Sectional interest groups refer to the interest groups that seek to promote the interest of a particular section or a group of society. Trade unions, business associations and professional bodies (lawyers, doctors, teachers etc.) are some examples of sectional interest groups—

Part- II

1. They aim to help groups other than their own members for example a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.
2. Some times these organization represents the common or general interest of the society.
3. They also exert pressure on the government to meet their demands.

## **3. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a domestic govt.?**

**Ans.** 1. Pressure groups performs a useful role in countering the under influence of rich and powerful people on the govt.  
2. Pressure groups remind the govt. of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.  
3. Different pressure groups put pressure on the govt. for making policies in their favor and against.  
This lets the govt. know about what different sections of population want.

## **4. What were the causes of Bolivia's water war?**

**Ans.** 1) In the city of Cochabamba, the control of water supply was in the hands of te municipality. The people used this service at reasonable price.  
2) Under the pressure of international institution World Bank, the Bolivian Government sold the rights of supply of water to a MNC.  
3) After taking hold of water supply, the Multinational Company hiked the prices by about four times.  
4) Due to hike in the prices of water the people raised their voice against the decision of Government.

## **5. Which three conclusions can be drawn out of the Movement of Nepal and the struggle of Bolivia?**

**Ans.** 1) Democracy evolves through popular struggles. Howe ever some decisions may take place through consensuses and may not involve any conflict at all.  
2) Movements are usually involving a struggle between power exercising groups and those who aspire for a share in power.  
3) Movement's takes place when the country is going through transition to democracy or expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy.

## **6. Explain three different types of pressure Groups?**

**Ans.** 1) Sectional Interest Groups: The represent a section of society- workers, employees, business persons, industrialists, followers of a religion, caste groups etc. Their principal concern is the betterment and well being of their members and not the society in general.  
2) Promotional or Public interest Groups: They promote collective rather than selective goods. They aim to help groups other than their own members.  
3) Movement Groups: These are issue specific that seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame.

## **7. Elaborate any three effective ways in which the pressure groups and movement influence the politics of a country.**

**Ans.** 1) Pressure groups and movements try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, filing petitions.  
2) They often organize protest activity like strikes or disrupt government programs.  
3) Most of these groups often try to influence media into giving more attention to these issues.

**8. Who was the leader of The Green Belt Movement? What were the reasons of his disappointment?**

**Ans.** Wangari Maathai was the leader of Green Belt Movement in Kenya. He was disappointed by the response of government official and politicians. The responses of the government are following:

1. The corrupt government officials were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling of land and trees to well connected developers.
2. He rights and lives of many Kenyans in the Rift valley were lost when elements of President Denial's Government encouraged ethnic communities to attack one another over land.
3. Supporters of the ruling party got the land while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced.

**9. Explain the role of sectional interest groups in bringing the balance of power in a society?**

**Ans.** 1. The sectional interest groups play a valuable role. Where different groups function actively, no one single group can achieve dominance over society.

2. If one group brings pressure on government to make policies in its favour, another will bring counter pressure not to make policies in the first group desires.

The government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests

**10. Elaborate the different ways by which President denial Arap Moi's Government retain the power.**

**Ans.** 1. In the early 1990's the livelihood , the rights and even the lives of many Kenyans in the Rift Valley were lost when elements of president Dania's government encouraged ethnic communities to attack one another over land.

2. The corrupt government officials were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling of land and trees to well connected developers.

3. Supporters of the ruling party got the land while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced.

**11. When was RTI passed in India? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) The RTI Act was passed and implemented in India in 2005.

2) The RTI Act, 2005 is a land mark legislation passed by Indian parliament.

3) Many democratic governments provide the Right to Information to the citizens.

4) Under this Act, citizens can seek information from the government offices pertaining to different activities.

**12. If water is not supplied regularly in your colony what will you do, and what kind of groups will you form to help people of your colony? What values you would learn?**

**Ans.** 1. If water is not supplied regularly in our colony we will try to raise the issue with the concerned authority. We will form a sectional interest group and try to raise the specific issue through organizing dharnas, rallies and protest moves to bring the problem in the notice of the concerned authorities.

2. We will learn the following Values:

- Democratic value to form Associations
- Togetherness to fight against injustice

**13. Who were Maoists? What was their contribution the movement for democracy in Nepal?**

**Ans.** Maoists: Those communists who believe in the ideology of Mao, the leader of the Chinese Revolution. They seek to over throw the government through an armed revolution so as to establish the rule of the peasants and workers.

1) Maoist insurgents joined the strikes which were led by SPA against the king.

2) The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoists) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.

**14. How do struggle and movements shape democracy? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) They are the principal means of public participation in politics.

2) The shape democracy on the basis of popular demands.

- 3) They can be analyzed initially in the forms of organization and movements.
- 4) Sometimes, they take the forms of pressure groups interest groups.

**15. Write any three differences between a pressure groups and a movement.**

**Ans.** 1) Pressure group has a strong organization but movement has a loose organization.  
2) Decision making in pressure groups is formal but informal in case of Movement.  
3) Pressure groups are only accountable to its members but not accountable in case of Movement.  
4) Pressure groups depend on the participation of its members but movements depend much more on the spontaneous mass participation.

**16. What is single issue movement? How does it differ from a long term movement? Explain with an example.**

**Ans.** 1) Single Issue movement is a movement of specific nature that seeks to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame. It is also known as short term movement.  
2) Single Issue Movement can be contrasted with long term movement which is more general or generic movement that seeks to achieve a broad goal in the very long term.  
3) For example environment movement is a liable for a large number of organizations and issue specific movements.

**17. Explain the different forms of relationship between Pressure Groups and Political Parties?**

**Ans.** Following are two different forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties.

1) Direct Form: Pressure groups are formed by political parties. Usually pressure groups are formed by the leaders of the political parties. They are also extended arms of the political parties. For example: Trade unions, Student organizations etc.

Political parties evolve from pressure groups. Some political parties also come from Pressure groups. The evolution of Assam Gana Parishad is from a student organization, AASU.

2) Indirect Form: Pressure Groups and political parties opposed to each other. But in most cases the relationship between two is not very direct because the main aim of pressure groups is to pressurize the ruling political party.

**18. State any two different ways of participating in a struggle.**

**Ans.** Following are the ways:

1) Direct participation: In this people try to influence the decision in a democracy by directly participating in active politics. For example by casting vote.

2) Indirect participation: In this people try to voice their interests by forming organizations and influence the government policies without sharing the political power in an indirect way.

**19. List out the main features of the popular struggle of Nepal to establish the foundation of democracy?**

**Ans.** 1) Democracy evolves through popular struggle. Democracy does not mean no conflicts or disputes. The story of Nepal is going through transition to democracy.

2) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization. Conflict in Nepal was solved by the people.

3) These conflicts and mobilization are based on new political organizations. SPA in Nepal and other organizations were behind the struggle for democracy.

**20. How the deep disputes are resolved in the democracy?**

**Ans.** The deep disputes of democracy rises when the existing institutions like Parliament and Judiciary themselves get involved in the disputes. For this disputes the resolution has to come from outside, from the people, i.e. political organizations and spontaneous public participation.

But the spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of organized politics. These include political parties, pressure groups and movement groups.

**21. Is the influence of mobilization and movement groups healthy?**



**Ans.** Initially it appears that the influence of mobilization and movement groups is not healthy for democracy:

- 1) Both these are instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles.
- 2) In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization. Public demonstration of mass support clinched the disputes.
- 3) Finally both instances involved critical role of political organization.

**22. Mention any three forms of Pressure Groups in Politics?**

**Ans.** 1) Some political parties form pressure groups because they want to increase their influence in the public. Many Farmer and student organizations are set up by the political parties with same motive.

2) Some political parties formed out of pressure groups. In case of long struggle for their causes, the pressure groups take the shape of political parties.

3) Some time political parties and pressure groups have different and conflicting views and ideas. They are in opposition to each other.

**23. Explain any two indirect ways, through which an ordinary citizen can influence politics?**

**Ans.** 1) Pressure Groups: An ordinary citizen can influence politics by making himself a part of pressure groups. Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. These organizations do not control or share political power. These organizations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective. These pressure groups gain public support and try to influence politics through protest and strikes. Some pressure groups are the extended arms of political groups.

2) Movements: Movements are another way to influence politics. The Movements of Restoration of Democracy in Nepal and Bolivia's Water War are the examples to influence the politics by an ordinary man. Movements include demonstration strikes and protests. Movements also gain public support and try to influence politics.

**24. What are unique features of Movements?**

**Ans.** 1) Movement groups seek to exert influence on the policies of the government.

2) They do not aim to attain power in the government, but however, they work for the common objective of the masses.

3) They have a loose organizations and their decision making process is very informal and flexible.

4) Some movements are long term and some are short term movements.

5) The success of movements depends upon the participation of public.

**25. In spite of some of differences in the story of Nepal and Bolivia share some similarities. Explain any three of them.**

**Ans.** 1) Following are some of the common features of the popular struggle in Nepal and Bolivia:

2) Both of these are instances of political conflict that led to struggles.

3) In both cases, the struggle involves mass mobilization. Public demonstration of mass support.

4) Both cases involved the critical role of political organization.

**26. What are pressure groups? How are they formed? Explain.**

**Ans.** Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. Pressure groups promote the interest of their members or a section of society. These groups influence the government policy without any responsibility towards the people.

Pressure Groups are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspiration or opinion come together in order to achieve a common objective.

**27. What was SPA? What were the demands of SPA?**

**Ans.** SPA is Seven Party Alliance. This alliance included the seven big parties that had some members in the parliament. Following were its three demands

1) Restoration of parliament.

2) Power to all-party government.

3) A new constituent assembly.

**28. 'Sometimes political parties grow out of Movement.' Explain.**

**Ans.** 1) There are many instances when these movements give birth to a political party.

2) For example, when the Assam Movement led by students against the foreigners came to an end, it led to the formation of Asom gana parishad.

3) The roots of parties like the DMK and AIDMK in Tamil Nadu can be traced to a long drawn social reform movement during the 1930s and 1940s.

**29. Who are Maoists? What was the main aim of democracy movement launched in Nepal in 2004?**

**Ans.** 1) Those communists who believe in the ideology of Mao, the leader of the Chinese Revolution. They seek to overthrow the government through an armed revolution so as to establish the rule of the peasants and workers.

2) Maoist insurgents joined the strikes which were led by SPA against the king.

3) The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoists) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.

**30. How would you explain the features of Movement?**

**Ans.** 1) Movement groups seek to exert influence on the policies of the government.

2) They do not aim to attain power in the government, but however, they work for the common objective of the masses.

3) They have a loose organizations and their decision making process is very informal and flexible.

4) Some movements are long term and some are short term movements.

5) The success of movements depends upon the participation of public.

**31. Explain the impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements on political parties.**

**Ans.** 1) Interest groups and movements do not directly engage in party politics, they seek to exert influence on political parties.

2) Most of political parties take agenda from these organizations. Most of the movement groups take political stance without being a party.

3) They have political ideology and political position on major issues. The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms, some direct and other very indirect.

**32. How far it is correct to say that pressure groups, interest groups are the extended arms of political parties?**

**Ans.** 1) The pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties.

2) They also act as extended arms of political parties.

3) For example, most trade unions and students' organizations in India are either established by or affiliated to one or other major political parties.

4) Most of the leaders of such pressure groups are usually activist and leaders of same political party.

**33. How are pressure groups, interest groups helpful in raising the public issues?**

**Ans.** 1) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activity by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, file petitions etc.

2) Most of these groups try to influence the mass media into giving more attention to these issues.

3) They often organize protest activities like strike or disrupt government programs.

**34. Write in brief about the Nepal's second movement for democracy in Nepal**

**Ans.** 1. The Nepal movement took place in April 2006 which was aimed at restoring democracy.

2. The Nepalese king Birendra had accepted massacre of the royal family in 2001.

3. The new king Gyanendra refused to accept the democratic rule.

4. In February 2005 the king dismissed the P.M. and devolved the popularity elected parliament.

5. In against of the dismissed of P.M. all the major parties in the parliament formed SPA and called for a fear days strike in Katmandu.

6. This strike turned into an indefinite strike after the involvement of Maoist with 3 to 5 lakh people.

7. On 24th April 2006, the king was forced to concede the demand of people. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim govt.

**35. Is the influence of pressure groups and movements healthy in a democracy?**

**Ans.** Yes, putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as every one gets this opportunity because –

1. A democracy must look after the interest of all not just one section.
2. These groups help the people of a particular section to voice their interest and demands.
3. Two pressure groups of different ideology helps in maintaining a balance between the demands of various groups in the society.
4. Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy in the world. Thus some people may criticize the role of these groups as these groups promote the interest of their sections and not accountable to the people in general.

**36. Discuss the brief the popular struggle of Bolivia**

**Ans.** 1. Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America the world bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.  
2. The govt. sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a MNC.  
3. The MNC immediately increased the price of water by four times.  
4. Many people received water bills of Rs- 1000 where as their average monthly income was Rs. 5000/month.  
5. In January 2000 a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a successful four days general strike in the city and the govt. agreed to negotiate. Yet nothing happened.  
6. The agitation started again in February but the police resorted to brutal repression.  
7. Another strike followed in April and the govt. imposed martial law.  
8. But the power of the people forced the officials of the MNC and the govt. to concede to all the demands of the protesters.  
9. Finally the contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates.

**37. What are the characteristics of pressure groups.**

- Ans.** 1. Universal Character  
2. Organized body.  
3. Having influence on the public policies.  
4. Lack of responsibility.  
5. Non partism  
6. Extra constitutional organization.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 5 – Popular Struggles and Movements**

**5 Mark Questions**

**1. Compare the struggle of Nepal and Bolivia?**

**Ans.** 1. The Movement in Nepal was to establish democracy, while the struggle in Bolivia involved claims on an elected, democratic government  
2. Nepal faced the foundational challenge of democracy while Bolivia faced the Challenge of Expansion.  
3. In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization and public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.  
4. Both instances involved critical role of political organizations. In Nepal SPA played a major role for the restoration of democracy while in Bolivia FEDECOR played a major role.  
5. Both these struggles were successful in achieving their objectives but their impact was different at different levels.

**2. What do you understand by Kittiko-Hachchiko? When and why Kittiko-Kichchiko movement was launched in Karnataka?**

**Ans.** Kittiko-Hachchiko means pluck and plant.

1. In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka Pulpwood limited.
2. About 30,000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years.
3. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle.
4. However the company began to plant eucalyptus tree on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp.
5. In 1987, a movement Kittiko-Hachchiko started a non-violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plants and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people.

**3. In 1984, the Karnataka government set up a company called Karnataka pulpwood limited. About 30000 hectares of land was given virtually free to this company for 40 years. Much of this land was used by local farmers as grazing land for their cattle. However the company began to plant eucalyptus tree on this land, which could be used for making paper pulp. In 1987, a movement called Kittiko-Hachchiko (meaning, pluck and plant) started a non violent protest, where people plucked the eucalyptus plant and planted saplings of trees that were useful to the people. Suppose you belong to any of the following groups, what arguments would you put forward to defend your side: (a) a local farmer (b) an environment(c) a government official working in this company (d) just a consumer of a paper?**

**Ans.** a). As a local Farmer: We would have joined farmers and formed a farmer's organization. We would meet the concern Minister of the Government of Karnatka with a request that the land belong to farmers and they should not be deprived of their common land. Otherwise we will give our vote to that party who will consider our demands.

b). As an Environmental Activist: Being environmental activist, we would have taken our processions, followed by demonstrations to draw the attention of the government and forced the government to cancel the contract with the company.

c). As a Government official: Being part of the government we will try to convince the farmers and other organizations that it will create more jobs for them, this is helpful for the development of our country.

d). As a consumer of paper: We would request to the government that the land allotted to the company should be cancelled and be given to the local farmers. The farmers will use the land to grow such plants as would provide raw material for paper industry.

#### **4. How far is the influence of pressure groups healthy and useful? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1. It may initially appear that it is not healthy to have groups that promote interests of one section and have influence in democracy. A democracy must look after the interest of all, not just of one section.

2. The pressure groups wield power without responsibility. Political parties have to face the people in elections, but these groups are not accountable to the people.

3. Some time pressure groups with small public support but lot of money can exert influence on public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.

4. The Groups helps in deepening the democracy. Government can often come under undue pressure from a small class of powerful people.

5. The public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering this undue influence and reminding the government to the need and concerns of ordinary citizens.

#### **5. Describe the features of popular mass struggle for restoring democracy in Nepal.**

**Ans.** 1. Nepal became a constitutional Monarchy in 1990 by which king remained the head of the state and the real power was exercised by popularly elected representatives.

2. King Birendra accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy was killed in a mysterious massacre to the royal family in 2001.

3. In February 2005, the king Gyanindra, dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected Parliament.

4. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance and called for a four day strike in Kathmandu, the country's capital.

5. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike in which MAOIST insurgents and various organizations joined hands.

6. The leaders of the movement rejected the half hearted concessions made by the king. They stuck to their demands for restoration of parliament, power to an all party government and a new constituent assembly.

7. On 24th April 2006, the last day of ultimatum, the king was forced to concede all three demands.
8. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new Prime Minister of the interim government. The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the powers of the king.

**6. Describe the features of the popular struggle against the privatization of water in Bolivia.**

- Ans.** 1. Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America. The World Bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.
2. The government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multi-national company.
  3. The company immediately increased the price of water by four times. This led to a spontaneous popular protest.
  4. In January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a successful four day general strike in the city.
  5. The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was led FEDECOR.
  6. The power of the people forced the officials of MNC to flee the city and made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters.
  7. The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

**7. List out the organizations involved in the mass upsurge of the Nepal's struggle for democracy**

- Ans.** 1. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for four day strike in Kathmandu.
2. The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.
  3. The struggle involved many organizations other than political parties. All the major labour unions and their federations joined the movement.
  4. Many other organizations like organizations of the indigenous people, teachers, lawyers and human rights groups extended support to the movements.

**8. How are popular struggles integral to the working to the democracy? Explain with an example of Bolivia's struggle against privatization of water.**

- Ans.** 1. Popular struggles are integral part of democracy. These are very help full for the expansion of democracy.
2. The importance of popular struggle in a democracy can be understood from the example of Bolivia's water war. People were dissatisfied with the decision of the government of giving up of control over municipal water supply and subsequent hike in water tax imposed by the multinational corporation.
  3. This led to spontaneous popular protests as the water cost began to make a dent in the household budget of the citizens.
  4. An alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organized a four day strike which was called off the government agreed to negotiate.
  5. It was due to such protest by the people that the MNC contract was cancelled and the municipal water supply was restored to old rates represent courts.

**9. Explain the negative impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements in politics.**

- Ans.** 1. These promote interest of one section.
2. These weaken the basic structure of democracy because mostly they work for a particular group or issue whereas a democracy must look after the interests of all not just of one section.
  3. These groups wield power without responsibility. Political parties have to face the people in election, but these groups are not accountable to the people.
  4. Pressure groups and movements may not get their funds and support from people. Sometimes, pressure groups with small public support but lots of money can hijack public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda.
  5. Some time these pressure groups can create political instability.

**10. Highlight the positive impact of pressure groups, interest groups and movements in politics.**

- Ans.** 1. Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy.  
2. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity.  
3. Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering the undue influence of rich and powerful and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.  
4. Even the sectional interest groups play a valuable role. Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over society.  
5. If one group brings pressure on government to make policies in its favour, another will bring counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desire.

## **CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 6 – Political Parties**

### **1 Mark Questions**

**1. Which of the following is the most visible institutions in a democracy?**

- (a) Leaders
- (b) Political parties
- (c) Govt.
- (d) People

**Ans.** (b) Political parties

**2. How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?**

- (a) Less than 100
- (b) Between 100 to 500
- (c) Between 500 to 750
- (d) More than 750

**Ans.** (d) More than 750

**3. A Political party has to satisfy the following criteria to be recognized as a national party—**

- (a) 6% votes of total votes in Lok sabha or assembly elections of four status
- (b) At least 6 Lok sabha seats
- (c) 12% votes of total votes in Lok sabha
- (d) At least 12 Lok sabha seats

**Ans.** (a) 6% votes of total votes in Lok sabha or assembly elections of four status

**4. How many political parties were recognized as National parties in India in 2006?**

- (a) 06
- (b) 16
- (c) 750
- (d) 21

**Ans.** (a) 06

**5. How many Lok sabha constituencies are there in India at present?**

- (a) 540
- (b) 543
- (c) 547
- (d) 563

**Ans.** (a) 540

**6. Area wise which is the largest Lok sabha constituency in India?**

- (a) Karol Bag
- (b) Ghaziabad

(c) Mumbai Cart

(d) Ladakh

Ans. (d) Ladakh

7. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of

(a) United progressive Alliance

(b) Left front

(c) National Democratic

(d) None of these

Ans. (c) National Democratic

8. Which party system does India follow—

(a) Single party system

(b) Two party system

(c) Multi party system

(d) All of them

Ans. (c) Multi party system

9. What is Bye –election?

(a) Elections held to fill a vacancy caused by the death or any other house.

(b) Election held after a specific period.

(c) Election held to farm the new govt.

(d) Election held in between the fixed term of the house.

Ans. a) Elections held to fill a vacancy caused by the death or any other house.

10. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)

(a) Jyotiba Phule

(b) Kanshi Ram

(c) B. R. Ambudkar

(d) Maya Vati

Ans. b) Kanshi Ram

11. Who exercise the real power in the Democracy?

Ans. Citizens of the country

12. What is Partisan?

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

13. What are bye elections?

Ans. Elections which are held to fill a vacancy caused by the death of any elected member or of any other reason, for example defection.

14. Name the oldest recognized Political Party of India?

Ans. Indian National Congress

15. Which Political party draws inspiration from the Ideas and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, J Phule and Sahu Maharaj?

Ans. Bahujan Samaj Party.

**16. Name the National Political Party who is against the conversion of religion?**

**Ans.** Bharatiya Janta Party

**17. Name the political Party who wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India?**

**Ans.** Bharatiya Janta Party

**18. What are leftist Parties?**

**Ans.** Left often refers to those who are in favor of the poor, downtrodden section and support government policies for the benefit of these sections.

**19. When was CPI-M founded?**

**Ans.** . Communist party of India-Marxist was founded in 1964.

**20. What is Multi- Party system?**

**Ans.** If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have reasonable chances of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system.

**21. Which type of party system exists in China?**

**Ans.** One party system

**22. Name the regional political party predominant in Nagaland?**

**Ans.** Nagaland People's Front

**23. United Kingdom is an example of which party system?**

**Ans.** Two party system

**24. Which institution has passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational election and file their income tax return?**

**Ans.** Supreme Court

**25. What do you understand from ruling party?**

**Ans.** Political party that runs government is a ruling party.

**26. What is an alliance?**

**Ans.** When several parties join hands to contest elections.

**27. What is symbol of Samajwadi Party?**

**Ans.** Cycle.

**28. Which is the oldest recognized political party of India?**

**Ans.** Indian National Congress

**29. How many political parties are recognized with the Election Commission?**

**Ans.** 750 political parties

**30. Which state has the maximum recognized regional parties?**

**Ans.** Tamil Nadu

**31. Why do we need political parties?**

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



2. Far most ordinary citizens, political parties are equal to democracy.
3. Political parties helped in making public opinion and farming the govt.

**32. Describe the merits of a multi party system in thru points.**

- Ans.** 1. More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others
2. This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
  3. In India we have multi party system and the coalition govt. for last 15 years which benefits all sectionsof the population.

**33. What are the characteristics of a political party?**

- Ans.** 1. It is a group of people coming together to contest elections and share power.
2. It agrees on some policies and programmers for the society with a view to promote collective good.
  3. It lends to implement there policies by viewing popular support through elections.
  4. It is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interest it upholds.

**34 What is the role of opposition party in democracy**

- Ans.** 1. Constructive criticism of govt.
2. Restriction of arbitrariness of ruling party
  3. Safeguard, liberty and rights of the people
  4. Well prepared to form govt.
  5. Expression of public opinion

**35. Give an account of the functions (any four) of political parties**

- Ans.** 1. They educate the masses, through their meetings and propaganda about variousproblems facing the country
2. Helps in the formation of public opinion
  3. They contest elections and try to get the maximum number of their candidates elected
  4. They serve as a link between the govt. and the people
  5. The party which gets as absolute majority, forms the govt. others form opposition

**36. “The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representativedemocracies.” Comment on the statement.**

- Ans.** 1. As a society become large and complex they also need some agenesis togetherwith different views on various issues and to present these to the govt.
2. They need some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible govt. can by formed.
  3. They need a mechanism to support and restrain the govt. make policies, justifyor oppose them.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 6 – Political Parties**

**3 Mark Questions**

**1. What are the main functions of a political party?**

- Ans.** 1. To contest election
2. Forming policies and programmes
  3. Making laws
  4. Parties form and fun govt.
  5. To play an active role of opposition
  6. Shaping public opinion
  7. Access to govt. machinery and welfare schemes

**2. What are the challenges between political parties in India?**

**Ans.** Following points can be given with explanation as the challenges of political parties in India—

1. Lack of internal democracy
2. Lack of transparency
3. Use of money and muscle power
4. Not providing meaningful choice to the voter

**3. Mention the features of Congress party in India?**

- Ans.**
1. Congress party was founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits.
  2. It was ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then in 1980-89, 2000 to till date
  3. This party supports secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.
  4. It supports new economic reforms but with a human face.
  5. It emerged as the largest party with 145 seats in the Lok Sabha elections in 2004.
  6. It currently leads the ruling united progressive alliance (UPA) coalition govt. at the centre.

**4. Name six National Political Parties of India along with their symbols.**

- Ans.**
1. Indian National Congress Hand
  2. Bharatiya Janta Party Lotus
  3. Bahujan Samaj Party Elephant
  4. Communist Party of India-(Marxist) Sickle, Hammer and Star
  5. Communist Party of India Sickle and Wheat
  6. Nationalist Congress Party Clock

**5. Explain the requirements fulfilled by a political party to become a national political party.**

- Ans.**
1. The party has to secure at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections.
  2. Six percent of the total votes in the state Assembly elections and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha protected against the marketing of goods and delivery of services that are hazardous to life and property.

**6. Write down the name of regional political party dominant in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal.**

- Ans.**
1. Andhra Pradesh- Telugu Desam Party (1982), Telangana Rashtra Samithi (2001)
  2. Karnataka- Janata Dal (secular) 1999
  3. West Bengal- Forward Bloc (1940), Revolutionary Socialist Party (1940), Trinamool Congress (1977).

**7. Why are symbols allotted to political parties by the election commission of India? Give reason?**

- Ans.**
1. For the recognition of the political parties the symbols are required.
  2. It means party is large and established.
  3. Only the official candidates of the political party can use it.
  4. Voters can cast their vote easily.
  5. One can easily recognize the party is either a national or regional party.

**8. What is a political party? What are the components of a political party?**

**Ans.** A political party is an association of people who come together to contest elections and keen to hold power in the government. Political parties put forward different policies and programs and the voters choose for them. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Following are the components

1. The Leaders.
2. The Active Members.
3. The followers

**9. Explain the constitutional measures to counter challenges faced by political parties.**

- Ans.**
1. The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This is called anti defection law.

2. The Supreme Court made it mandatory for every candidate to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
3. The Election Commission made it necessary for political parties to hold elections and file their Income tax Returns.

**10. Write down the parameters laid down by the Election Commission of India to recognize the State Political Parties and National Political Parties.**

**Ans.** 1. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.

2. In a state party the party members aim to highlight the regional interest. On the other hand, a national party gives due importance to national interests.
3. State party: A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in the election to the Legislative assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.
4. National party: A party secure at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.

**11. Give a brief introduction of BJP and Elaborate the Ideology of this Political party.**

- Ans.**
1. It believes in a strong and modern India which drives its inspirations from its ancient cultural and values.
  2. In its ideological orientation the BJP is a rightist party.
  3. It wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir.
  4. This party is against the religious conversion.

**12. "BJP wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir". Explain the Article 307 of Indian Constitution, according to which, Jammu and Kashmir is enjoying special privileges.**

**This party is against the religious conversion.**

- Ans.**
1. Though Jammu and Kashmir is a state like other states of India, yet under Instrument of Accession, it is given a special status and for this purpose Article-370 is inserted into the constitution under which in comparison to other states of India Jammu and Kashmir is given more autonomy.
  2. Jammu and Kashmir has a separate constitution.
  3. Many articles of Indian Constitution of India do not apply to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. For example article -3 of Indian Constitution.
  4. The people of other states cannot purchase property there.

**13. How can the quality of democracy be improved in a country like India?**

- Ans.**
1. Quality of democracy depends on active public participation, instead of criticism of the government.
  2. Not only political parties, but ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media, all must work towards improving democracy.
  3. Values such as honesty must be included at an early age so that people learn to be corruption free.

**14. What is meant by defection in democracy? Explain.**

**Ans.** Defection in politics means changing political party to another party for some personal benefits. It means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party. It happens when a legislature, after having been elected from a particular party leaves it and joins in other party.

To prevent this custom of changing party legislature of India made a law that is anti defection law. The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. Now the law says that if any MLA and MP changes parties, he or she will lose seat in the legislature. The new law has brought defection down and has made dissent even more difficult.

**15. Name the National political party that has been in power in West Bengal for 30 years? Write any two points related to this political party.**

**Ans.** Communist party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)

1. Founded in 1964. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, supports socialism, secularism and communalism.

2. Accepts democratic elections as a useful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.
3. Has been in power in West Bengal without a break for 30 years.

**16. Who was Berlusconi? Elaborate his business.**

- Ans.** 1. Berlusconi was the prime Minister of Italy.  
2. He is also one of the top businessmen in Italy.  
3. He is the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993.  
4. His company owns TV channels, the most important publishing company a football club and a bank.

**17. Which national party draws inspiration from the teachings of Mahatma Phule and Periyar? Write any three points related to this party.**

**Ans.** Bahujan Samaj Party draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

1. BSP was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
2. This party seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, adivasies, OBCs and religious minorities.
3. It stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppresses people.

**18. Write a short not on Communist Party of India.**

- Ans.** 1. Communist party of India formed in 1925. Believes in Marxist-Leninism, secularism and democracy.  
2. Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism.  
3. Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.  
4. Became weak after the split in 1964 that led to the formation of the CPI (M).  
5. Significant presence in the state of Kerala, west Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

**19. Suggest some measures to reform financial position of political parties in India?**

- Ans.** 1. It should be mandatory for political party to submit its audited annual financial statement.  
2. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.  
3. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to meet their election expenses.  
4. The financial accounts of every political party should be made public. These accounts should be examined by government auditors.

**20. Elaborate the role of public in the reformation of political parties.**

- Ans.** 1. People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations.  
2. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and media can play an important role in this.  
3. If political Parties feel that they would lose public support by not taking up reforms, they would become more serious about reforms.  
4. The quality of democracy depends on the degree of political participation. It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticize it from outside.

**21. "A decline in the ideological differences among political parties is major challenge" Explain this challenge with suitable arguments.**

- Ans.** 1. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological difference among parties in most parts of the world.  
2. For example the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be formed and implemented.  
3. In our country too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced.  
4. Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.

**22. Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Give reasons.**

**Ans.** 1. Concentration of power in **one or few leaders** at the top.

2. **Details of membership** are not registered in the parties.

3. **No organizational** meetings.

4. **No internal elections** for membership within the party.

Top leaders have **unanimous power** of decision-making

**23. How do political parties help in shaping public opinion? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1. The raise and **highlight issues**.

2. They form pressure groups as **extended arms**.

3. The launch movements for the **resolution of problems** faced by the people.

4. They **have lakhs of members** and activists.

**24. What do you understand by the Bi-party system? Write its one merit and one demerit?**

**Ans. Two-party system:** In some countries, power usually changes between **two main parties**. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But only the two main parties have a serious chance of **winning majority of seats to form government**. Such a party system is called two-party system.

**1.Merit:** This system **allows stability** of government as no coalition is there.

**2. Demerit:** In this system, only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority seats to form the government.

**25. Why cannot modern democracies exist without the political parties? Explain any four reasons.**

**Ans.** 1. The every candidate in the elections **will be independent**. So no one will be able to make any **promise to the people** about any major policy changes.

2. The government will be formed but its **utility will remain ever uncertain**.

3. Elected representatives will be **responsible only to their constituency** and not for the entire country.

4. But **no one will be responsible** for how the country run.

**26. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.**

**Ans. Bharatiya Janta Party** gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Following are the features:

1. **Cultural Nationalism** or **Hindutva** is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

2. The party wants **full territorial and political integration** of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. A **common Civil Code** for all people living in the country irrespective of religion and **ban on religious conversions**.

**27. Explain the reasons for the lack of internal democracy in the political parties of India.**

**Ans.** 1. There is **lack of internal democracy** within political parties. Parties **do not keep membership registers** and do not hold **organizational meetings**.

2. Ordinary members of the party **do not get sufficient information** on what happens inside the party.

3. They **do not have the means or the connections** needed to influence the decisions.

4. As a result the **leaders assume greater power** to make decisions in the name of the party.

**28. Examine the rise and growth of political parties?**

**Ans.** 1.The representative democracies emerged when there was the **need of some agency** to gather different views and present to the government. This happened when societies **become large and complex**. This led to the political parties to emerge.

2. In the contemporary world to have a **responsible government**, the countries needed various representatives **to support and restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose** them. The growth of political parties fulfils these needs.

**29. Which is the recently formed national party? Examine its objectives and present status.**

**Ans.** Nationalist Congress Party is the recently formed national party after the split in congress in 1999.

**1. Objectives of NCP:** This party advocates **democracy, Gandhian secularism, equality, justice and federalism**. Wants that **high offices** in government be confined to **natural born citizens** of the country.

**2. Present Status:** A **major party in Maharashtra** and has a significant presence in **Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam**. A coalition partner in the state of Maharashtra in alliance with the Congress since 2004, a **member of the United Progressive Alliance**.

**30. 'Increase in the number of states and regional parties strengthen the democracy in India'. Comment.**

**Ans.** As India is a **federal state**, so more regional parties mean more influence of state parties in national politics. Earlier, up to 1989 there was a very much influence of congress party in the **political sphere of our country**. During that time the political party who was ruling in the centre, sometimes used its **emergency power** to abolish the state government, in order to establish its own party's government. Now regional parties have a say in the political policies as they win elections in their states. In the present political scenario **no single national party has been able to form government**. Indian National Congress has its own Alliance that is **United Progressive Alliance** and the BJP has its own Alliance that is **National Democratic Alliance**. This has broadened the concept of **popular participation and strengthened the federation** and democracy in our country.

**31. The political scene is the mass of many parties. How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion.**

**Ans.** It is true that **presently political scene is dominated by many parties**. If we take it in positive sense we see that this signifies:

1. The concept of **popular participation**.
2. **Equal representation** to all the sections of the society.
3. This system **has strengthened federal system** of democracy.
4. **It is helpful to get equal share in the power**.

The politicians do manage these coalitions **by giving proportional representation** to all the emerging political parties and their members.

**32. How far is it correct to say that opposition plays a very important role in a democracy? Elaborate your answer with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** An effective responsible and responsive opposition is the **hallmark of a democracy**. Opposition plays a very important role in a democracy.

1. It acts like a **restraining force** as it represents legitimate dissent. The opposition criticizes and **exposes the mistakes, shortcoming, failures, and lapses of the ruling party** and thus acts like a necessary corrective to it.
2. The opposition helps to **ventilate the grievances of the people** and help the government to know their views. In this way they **help in the formulation of policy**.
3. The opposition has **often checked and financial malpractices** on part of the government and **exposed the government's various scams**.

**33. Explain some instances that reflecting the efforts of Indian Government to reform the political parties and leaders.**

- Ans.**
1. The constitution was amended to prevent MPs and MLAs from changing parties and leaders. For this **Anti Defection law** was made.
  2. The Supreme Court made it mandatory for every candidate to file an **affidavit** giving **details of his property and criminal cases** pending against him.
  3. The Election Commission made it necessary for political parties to **hold elections** and file their **Income tax returns**.
  4. The **RTI** has made a lot of information available to the public.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 6 – Political Parties**

## 5 Mark Questions

### 1. Explain elements of four basic elements of Political Party.

- Ans.** 1. National and Regional Interest: Political parties have national and regional interests. Their main aim is to promote national interests.
2. Constitutional Interest: A political party must follow the constitutional means in a peaceful manner in order to capture political power.
3. Organisation: The member of political party with concern interest forms a organization that is political party.
4. Common Aim: Its members must have a similar and unanimous opinion regarding public matters and issues

### 2. "Increase in the number of states or regional parties strengthen democracy in India". Justify the state with suitable examples.

**Ans.** India is federal country and the powers of the Government are divided into different levels. Decentralization of power means expansion of democracy. If the number of state or regional parties is increasing it means the people of our country are becoming more aware and they are not happy with the working of existing political parties. In these days regional parties have a say in political policies as they win elections in their states. The national political parties have to take help of the regional parties to win the elections or to form the government. The rise of collison governments broadened the concept of popular participation. It also strengthen the federal system of the democracy.

### 3. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

- Ans.** 1. Political parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by the parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways.
2. Parties' forward different policies and programs and voters choose them from. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for society. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the Ruling Party.
3. Parties play a decisive role in making laws foe a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But most of the members of legislature are the members of political parties.
4. Parties form and run the Governments. As we noted last year, the big policy decision are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties.
5. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition of the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.

### 4. The political scene is the mass of many parties. How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion.

**Ans.** It is true that presently political scene is dominated by many political parties. Many National and Regional Political parties are working at local level and regional level. If we take this concept in positive sense we will find out the following conclusions

1. Many political parties give chance of popular participation
2. Many political parties give choice to the people
3. Give a chance for equal representation to everyone
4. His system has strengthens the federal system and democracy of the country.
5. The politicians do manage these coalitions by giving proportional representation to all emerging political parties and their members

### 5. Suppose, you are going to form a political party. What ideology would you like to keep in mind? Explain.

**Ans. 1. Aim and objective:** Secularism, patriotism, no place for casteism, welfare of women. Promotion of weaker sections and minorities and above all economic development would be the basis of our country.

**2. Internal Democracy:** We would promote internal democracy. There would be routine organizational elections for various party posts.

**3. No favoritism:** In many political parties the most important posts is held by the member of a particular family and it takes inheritable nature. This neglects the rights of other deserving leaders and damage democratic values. Our party would choose the leaders for top post through internal elections.

**4. No role of money and Muscle power:** There would be a place for money and muscle power to win elections.  
**5. People's participation:** We would include those policies in our manifesto that would encourage people's participation in the political system.

**6. How would you explain the situation without political parties in country?**

**Ans.** 1. We can understand the necessity of political parties by **imagining a situation** without parties.  
2. The every candidate in the elections **will be independent**. So no one will be able to make any **promise to the people** about any major policy changes.  
3. The government will be formed but its **utility will remain ever uncertain**.  
4. Elected representatives will be **responsible only to their constituency** and not for the entire country.  
5. But **no one will be responsible** for how the country run.  
6. Elections without political parties will also be **responsible for the disintegration** of the country.

**7. What is Multi-Party system? Discuss the merits and demerits of multi-party system.**

**Ans. Multi-Party system:** If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming into power, either own strength or in alliance with other, we call it multi-party system.

**Merits:**

1. This system allows a variety of **interests and opinions**.
2. People can take a **choice between several** candidates.

**Demerits:**

1. No one party is **likely to gain power** alone. Therefore, it is difficult in formation of government.
2. It leads to **political instability**.

**8. Explain the meaning of a Political Party. Mention its components. Name any two recognized national parties in India.**

**Ans. A political party** is a group of people that come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some **policies and programs** for the society with a view to **promote the collective good**. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people as to why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular through elections.

**Components of Political Party:**

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

**Two recognized national parties:**

1. Bhatatiya Janta party
2. Indian National Congress

**9. Examine the concept 'use of money and muscle power' in the Political Parties.**

**Ans.** 1. The role of **money and muscle power in parties**, especially during elections.  
2. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to **use short-cuts to win elections**.  
3. They tend to nominate those candidates who are or can **raise lots of money**.  
4. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties **tend to have influence** on the **policies and decisions** of the party.  
5. In some cases parties **support criminals** who can win elections.  
6. Democracies all over the world are worried about the **increasing role of rich people** and big companies in democratic politics.

**10. Examine the concept 'Dynastic succession' in the Political Parties.**

**Ans.** 1. Most political parties do not practice open and **transparent procedure** for their functioning; there are very few ways for **an ordinary worker to rise to the top** in a party.



2. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a **position of unfair advantage** to favour people close to them or even **their family members**.
3. In many parties the **top positions are always controlled by members** of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party.
4. This is **also bad for democracy**, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.
5. This tendency is **present in some measure all over** the world, including in some of the **older democracies**.

#### CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 7 – Outcomes of Democracy

##### 1 Mark Questions

1. Which of the following forms of government has support in genial

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Monarchy rule
- (c) Military rule
- (d) Rule of religious leaders

Ans. (a) Democracy

2. The most important outcome of democracy is

- (a) Accountable government
- (b) Responsive government
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

Ans. (c) Both of them

3. Democracy is based on the idea of

- (a) Majority
- (b) Minority
- (c) Deliberation and negotiation
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Deliberation and negotiation

4. In a democratic government, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the decisions taken by the govt. It is known as-

- (a) Transparency
- (b) Legitimacy
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Monarchy

Ans. (a) Transparency

5. "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." is said by-

- (a) Abraham Lincoln
- (b) Gittel
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Ans. (a) Abraham Lincoln

6. Name the law which empowers the people to find out what is happening in government?

Ans. Right to information Act

**7. Give one characteristics of democracy.**

**Ans.** .Democracies have greater success in setting up regular and free elections

**8. When was democracy introduced in India?**

**Ans.** 1950

**9. What is the basic element of democracy?**

**Ans.** Universal adult franchise

**10. Mention the terms in which democracies are different from one another.**

**Ans.** .Democracies are different in terms of Culture, social situation and economic activities.

**11. Mention the way in which the democratic government a transparent government.**

**Ans.** It provides to its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision-making. Example: Right to information Act.

**12. Who are the real rulers in democracy?**

**Ans.** The Voters

**13. In which area does the democracy fails to achieve in contrary to other forms of government?**

**Ans.** Democracy fails to achieve higher economic development.

**14. What do you understand by outcomes of democracy?**

**Ans.** It means results, consequences, and outputs of democracy are known as outcomes of democracy.

**15. Write any two basic element of democracy.**

**Ans.** Liberty and Equality

**16. Name the country which has most stable democracy?**

**Ans.** USA.

**17. In which field the achievement of dictatorship is better than democracy?**

**Ans.** In the Economic field achievement of dictatorship is better than democracy due to higher economic growth.

**18. What is transparency?**

**Ans.** . Under democracy, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out easily. He/she has the right and the means to examine the process of democracy. This is known as transparency.

**19. Mention any four factors on which the economic development of a country depends upon.**

**Ans.** . Population size, Economic resources, Global Situation and Cooperation from other countries.

**20. What was the economic growth rate of poor countries under dictatorship during 1950-2000?**

**Ans.** 4.34

**21. What was the economic growth rate of poor countries under democracy during 1950-2000?**

**Ans.** 4.28

**22. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?**

**Ans.** 1. Democracy is a form of govt. in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them

2. The elected members from the govt. and make policies and run the administration of the country.
3. The govt. elected by the people is also accountable to them.

## CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 7 – Outcomes of Democracy

### 3 Mark Questions

**1. List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.**

- Ans.** 1. The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions  
2. Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.  
3. Choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis  
4. Besides political rights, some social and economical rights are offered to the citizens by the democracy.  
5. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy and is necessary between government and social groups in a democracy.

**2. “Democratic governments are better than its alternatives”. Explain the statement?**

- Ans.** 1. Democratic government is a legitimate government  
2. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But it is the people's own govt.  
3. There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world ; in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.

**3. How democracy accommodates social diversity?**

- Ans.** 1. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.  
2. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community. In terms of religion, or race or linguistic groups. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons or groups may and can form a majority.  
3. Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a choice of living in majority, at some point of time.

**4. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome?**

**Ans.** To measure a democracy on the basis of its expected outcomes we have to observe the following practices and institutions like

1. In a democracy free and fair elections should be there.
2. Open criticism and debate on major policies and legislations.
3. Citizens right to information about the functioning of government.
4. Whether the democracies are providing a fair chance to everyone, to participate in elections and decision making process.

**5. What is meant by an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Explain.**

**Ans. Accountable:** A democratic government develops mechanism for citizens to take part in decision-making process. For this free and fair elections, open debate on major policies, legislation, Right to information- such rights are given to the citizens.

**Responsive:** Democracy is a responsive government. It is responsive towards the needs and expectations of the citizens. It takes care and makes policies for the welfare of the citizens.

**Legitimate:** A democratic government is a legitimate government. It is elected by the people and people wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them.

**6. “Any imperfection in the government functions is blamed on democracy”. Is it right?**

**Ans.** Every individual expects a lot from democracy. Democracy is expected to solve all the socio-economic, political and economic problems of the country. Democracy is expected to give equality of status to every citizen. It is expected that there would not be any type of discrimination on ground of gender, race, religion or region. The reality is that everything is expected out of democracy. Any imperfection in any such area is termed as undemocratic. It should be realized that

democracy is a form of government that creates conditions which will ensure quality of citizens before the law of the country. But the citizens have to know their rights and freedom and they should try to enforce them. A democratic set up does not ensure all the right policies. Individuals have to take advantage of the good conditions created by democracy and make good policies. Thus it is not right that any information in any area is thrown on democracy.

**7. Why we felt that democracy is a better form of Government? Give reasons**

- Ans.** 1. It promotes equality among citizens.  
2. It enhances the dignity of the individuals.  
3. It improves the quality of decision making  
4. It provides a method to resolve conflict.  
5. It allows room to correct mistake.

**8. What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracy?**

- Ans.** 1. In the political sphere- Right to vote, Right to contest elections.  
2. In the economic sphere-Minimized Economic inequalities.  
3. In the Social sphere-Equal protection to women, SCs, STs, OBCs.

**9. Are democracies based on political and economic equalities? Explain.**

- Ans.** 1. All citizens have equal role in electing representatives.  
2. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena, we find growing economic inequalities.  
3. Democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.  
4. The ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

**10. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain.**

- Ans.** 1. It produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs of and expectations of the citizens.  
2. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberations and negotiations.  
3. Democratic government is attentive to the needs and demands of the people.  
4. A government which is able to respond to grievance faster is able to avoid confrontation and provide good governance.

**11. Why is democratic government known as legitimate government?**

- Ans.** 1. A democratic government is called legitimate government because it is people's own government.  
2. There is an overwhelmingly support for the idea of democracy all over the world.  
3. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.  
4. Democratic government is attentive to the needs and demands of the people.

**12. How does democracy accommodate social diversities?**

- Ans.** 1. It reduced the possibility of tension.  
2. It evolves mechanism to negotiate the differences.  
3. It expands democratic rights to minority and weaker section of society.  
4. It ensures the dignity and equal rights to all its citizens.

**13. How democracies are based on political and economic equalities?**

- Ans.** 1. All citizens have equal role in electing representatives.  
2. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into political arena, we find growing economic inequalities.  
3. Democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.  
4. The ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.  
5. At the bottom of the society, the people have very little to depend on. It is very difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

**14. How far it is correct to say that democracies have not been able to reduce poverty?**

**Ans.** 1. The ability of democracy to achieve higher developments worries us.

2. Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Although majority of voters constitute the poverty ridden group, yet democratically elected government do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as we would expect them to.

3. The situation is much worse in some other countries .People in several poor countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food.

**15. List any three reasons in support of the statement that democratic government is better than its alternatives.**

**Ans.** 1. A democratic government is people's own government. That is why it receives overwhelming support from all over the world.

2. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

3. Democratic government is legitimate government.

4. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

**16. "Transparency is the most important feature of democracy." Analyze.**

**Ans.** 1. Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.

2. So, citizens who want to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out.

3. The people have the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is all what transparency is meant for.

**17. Why is it said that democracies are not free from evils? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1. Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debates.

2. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.

3. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

**18. 'Democracies always respond to the needs of people'. Analyze the statement..**

**Ans.** 1. In a democracy the government is known as a responsive government as it responds to the needs of the people.

2. A non democratic government may and can respond to the people's needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule.

3. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.

4. In a democracy there is always a space for public discussion and a room for correction.

**19. Do you agree with the outcome of democracy that it proves to be a better government regarding economic growth of a country? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1. It is true that during last 50 years dictatorship have shown slightly higher rate of economic growth in comparison to many democracies.

2. But we all know that there are many other factors that determine that economic growth of a country like- population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country etc.

3. So even when there is nominal difference in the rate of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes like dignity and freedom of citizens.

**20. Why is a democratic government considered less efficient? Give any three reasons.**

**Ans.** 1. Deliberations and discussions in the legislature consume lot of time.

2. The fear of majority and public opinion is a big obstacle in the efficient working of the government.

3. Deliberations and negotiations cause delay in taking decisions or getting the plans executed. This also adversely affects efficiency.

**21. Has democracy led to the development, security and dignity of the people?**

**Ans.** Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individuals. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. We can take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today. On the other hand, in non-democracies, individual freedom would not have legal and moral support. Democracies in India have also strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunities. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

**22. 'It is said that democracy is a rule of the majority. The poor are in majority. So democracy must be a rule of the poor'. Justify the answer with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** No it is not justified, because the rule of majority does not mean the rule of people who are in majority in number. If the number of poor people in India is more it does not mean that the rule should be of poor. The majority means that the rule of majority government. The political party who won maximum number of seats can form government if political party is able to prove its majority in the house.

**23. What do you mean by civil liberties?**

**Ans.** 1. Freedom of speech and expression.  
2. Freedom of religion and thought.  
3. Freedom to form association and freedom to move.  
4. Legal liberty or freedom to a fair trial.

**24. Why do people prefer democracy? Explain with four reasons.**

**Ans.** 1. Democracy promotes equality among citizens.  
2. Democracy enhances dignity of individuals.  
3. Quality involves in decision making.  
4. Democracy provides acceptable method to resolve conflict.

**25. How does democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in political sphere?**

**Ans.** 1. Democracy provides a conducive political environment to citizens for their popular participation in politics  
2. Every adult citizen has the right to vote and right to contest.  
3. Every citizen can form political party.

**26. How does democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in economic sphere?**

**Ans.** 1. Democracy stands for equal economic status to all citizens.  
2. In democracy every citizen has right to do any profession.  
3. In democracy government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and achieve universal economic growth rate.  
4. Democracy government took so many welfare schemes to remove poverty.

**27. How does democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in social sphere?**

**Ans.** 1. Democratic government tries to resolve differences, respect differences and try mechanism which can negotiate differences.  
2. It is also a form of society as well as a social order which promotes dignity and freedom of the individual.

**28. Explain the characteristics of Democracy?**

**Ans.** 1. Elected representatives  
2. Elections

3. Civil liberties
4. Rules of law
5. Independent judiciary
6. Organized opposition parties
7. Freedom of religion of culture

**29. Describe the features of dictatorship?**

**Ans.** Following features can be explained-

1. Monopoly of powers.
2. One party
3. Faith in force
4. Emphasis on duty and discipline
5. Belief in racial superiority

**30. "Democracy is better than any other form of government." Give arguments in favors of this statement Or Explain the merits of democracy.**

**Ans.** Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. Following are the merits of democracy-

1. It safeguards the interest of the people
2. Based on the principle of equality
3. Possibility in administration
4. Political education to the people
5. Little chance of revolution
6. Based on public opinion
7. Helps people to become good citizens
8. Accommodate all diversities and differences.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 7 – Outcomes of Democracy**

**5 Mark Questions**

**1. Democracy means delay in the decision making. Which one is preferable-quick decision making process of dictatorship or slow decision making process of democracy?**

**Ans.** Democracy involves debates and deliberations in the parliament before making a law. The views of all the members of parliament are taken into consideration before taking the final decision. Dictatorship means decisions taken by one person or one party. Different views of other members of the government or public are not considered. Democracy means delay in the decision making process as the debates take a long time. It means that the implementation will also take time. Dictatorship means quick decisions. But those decisions are orders of the government and people are not allowed to disagree with them. Even citizens are not supposed to criticize the decisions made by the government. Democracy is better even if it takes more time in making the decisions. At least, the views of the citizens are considered and they are not ordered to just follow them. Individuals can disagree with the policies of the government and show their protest against the government.

**2. How can democracy accommodate the dignity of women and caste discrimination in one system?**

**Ans.** In case of dignity of women, most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the democratic principle is recognized, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and

atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic right.

**3. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Support this statement with suitable arguments.**

- Ans.** 1. Democracy develops a harmonious social life. Democracies accommodate various social divisions.  
2. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.  
3. In democracies people learn to respect the differences and also evolve mechanism to negotiate the differences.  
4. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that government functions to represent the general view.  
5. Democracy has ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflict.

**4. Do you believe that democracy can reduce economic disparities? Give reasons to support your answer.**

- Ans.** Yes, this is far of following reasons;  
1. A democracy believes in equitable distribution and makes efforts to serve the poor at the root level.  
2. A democracy believes in providing equal opportunity to all. Democratic governments have been supporting poor people through various schemes to uplift their economic level.  
3. Poor people are being provided food and shelter at a subsidized rate and also free medicines and treatment facilities.  
4. They are being insured for any unhappenings so that their families do not get crushed.  
5. They are being provided free education, reservation in educational institution and government jobs, etc.

**5. “Corruption is a serious problem faced the Indian Democratic System”. Explain.**

- Ans.** 1. It has now become an accepted fact that leaders use money to win favour of the votes. This reason lessens the very spirit of democratic values.  
2. There is an ever increasing tendency among the political parties to give tickets to those who are rich. The parties think that they could win not only their own seats but also help the party monetarily.  
3. Now scams by leaders and governments have become a routine tale in the Indian democracy. Many of the popular leaders are facing trials for corruption charges against them.  
4. It has been seen that the wards of the prominent leaders of party easily get tickets for election. The party workers keep serving for years but sometimes outsiders get tickets.  
5. It has now become a traditional in many of the popular political parties that the chair is inherited.

**6. How do people take part in decision making in democracy? Explain.**

- Ans.** 1. Decisions are made by the representatives elected by the people. These representatives represent the ideas and opinions of those voters who have elected them to take decisions on their behalf.  
2. In a democracy, people want to know if a decision was taken through correct procedure, can find this out. In this way, they have some degree of control over the whole process of decision making.  
3. In a democracy people have the right and mean to examine the process of decision making.  
4. Sometimes important issues are put forward by the government for public debate before a decision is taken.  
5. Demonstration, movement, pressure groups, etc. provide means in the hands of people to influence decision making.

**7. Which factors sustain democracy in India?**

- Ans.** 1. Democracy is based on the principles of equality, liberty and brotherhood. To achieve the prescribed goal the framers of our constitution adopted the aims like secularism, socialism democratic republic.  
2. The framers of our constitution provided for a representative democracy in a liberal framework in order to sustain democracy.  
3. In our country there are periodic elections for all levels of the government.  
4. All elections are based on secret ballot and universal adult franchise.  
5. Our Constitution has given complete liberty to pressure and other organized or unorganized.



## 8. How do we assess democracy's outcome?

Ans.

1. Comparative analysis between democracy and dictatorship.
2. It provides accountable, responsible, representative and legitimate government.
3. It develops mechanism for the people's participation in the decision making process.
4. It promotes economic development. At the same time democracy has the characteristics of economic inequality and disparities.
5. We can also assess its outcome on the basis of the way it accommodates the social diversities.

It also promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens

## CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 8 – Challenges to Democracy

### 1 Mark Questions

1. The challenge of deepening of democracy involves –

- (a) Applying basic principal of democracy govt. across all the regions.
- (b) Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy.
- (c) Inclusion of women and minority groups indecision making.
- (d) Challenge of expansion.

Ans. (b) Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy.

2. The challenge of expansion of a democracy required –

- (a) Keeping military a way from the govt.
- (b) Less decisions should remain outside the democratic control.
- (c) Bringing clown the influence of the rich.
- (d) Establishing a functional state.

Ans. (b) Less decisions should remain outside the democratic control.

3. Name of law which empowers people to carry out democratic reforms—

- (a) Right to information Act.
- (b) Companies Act.
- (c) MRTTP Act
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a) Right to information Act.

4. Which kind of lows are considered the best for democratic reforms?

- (a) Laws that seek to bar something.
- (b) Lows that seek to promote the benefit of a particular section of society.
- (c) Lows that empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c) Lows that empower people to carry out democratic reforms.

5. Which of the following countries disregards the UN and lakes unilateral decisions in the world affairs?

- (a) France
- (b) India
- (c) U.K.
- (d) U.S.

Ans. (d) U.S.

6. Which country was facing the ethnic tension between Serbs and Albanians?

Ans. Yugoslavia

**7. Name the country where Suu kyri spend more than 15 year in house arrest.**

**Ans.** Myanmar

**8. How much part of the globe is still not under the democratic governments?**

**Ans.** At least one fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government.

**9. Name the person who become Prime Minister after Bolivia's water war and was a big supporter of water struggle.**

**Ans.** Morales

**10. "Women are not allowed to take part in public activities, no freedom of religion for minorities" This statement shows which type of challenge to democracy?**

**Ans.** Deepening of democracy

**11. Which reform proposal can reduce the rise of money power in politics?**

**Ans.** There should be state funding of elections

**12. What are the suggestions about overcoming various challenges to democracy called?**

**Ans.** Political Reform

**13. Give any one example of a challenge of expansion that democracy faces.**

**Ans.** Applying the basic principles of democratic government across all regions, social groups and various institutions.

**14. Write one challenge of expansion faced by all established democracies.**

**Ans.** Ensuring greater power to local governments.

**15. Strengthening of institutions to increase people's participation and control is an example of which type of challenge of democracy?**

**Ans.** Challenges of deepening of democracy

**16. What is the best way to bring political reform?**

**Ans.** Through democratic political practice

**17. What is the main focus of any political reform taken?**

**Ans.** The main focus of any political reform should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice.

**18. Name the country where Communist party adopts economic reforms but maintain monopoly over political power?**

**Ans.** China

**19. Name the country where women are not allowed to take part in public activities and no freedom for religion for minorities?**

**Ans.** Saudi Arabia

**20. In which country one round of constitutional change taken place, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied and they want more autonomy?**

**Ans.** Belgium

**21. What is challenge?**

**Ans.** A significant difficulty that can be overcome

## **22. What are the basic rights of citizens for exercising voting rights?**

**Ans.** 1. (i) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.

(ii) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.

(iii) The choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.

(iv) The exercise of this choice must lead to a govt. limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens right.

fundamental challenge of establishing democracy in the country.

2. Challenge of Expansion.—Countries having democratic setup face the challenge of expansion.

3. Deepening of Democracy – This challenge is faced by almost all the democracies. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracies.

## **CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 8 – Challenges to Democracy**

### **3 Mark Questions**

#### **1. How is the challenge of deepening of democracy faced by every democracy?**

**Ans.** 1. This involves string tuning of the institutions and practices of democracy.

2. This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations of democracy.

3. In general terms, it usually means string tuning those institutions that help people's participation and control.

4. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions.

#### **2. Enumerate there challenges which democracies in the world face today.**

**Ans.** 1. Fundamental challenge — Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the fundamental challenge of establishing democracy in the country.

2. Challenge of Expansion.—Countries having democratic setup face the challenge of expansion.

3. Deepening of Democracy – This challenge is faced by almost all the democracies. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracies.

#### **3. What does fundamental challenge to democracy mean? Which two aspects are included in this challenge?**

**Ans.** Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the foundational challenge of establishing democracy in the country. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic govt. to keep the military away from capturing power and establishing a sovereign democratic state.

#### **4. "Challenge of expansion is a very common which is mostly faced by established democracies." Comment.**

**Ans.** Challenge of expansion is a very common which is mostly faced by established democracies. Even this challenge is faced by the United States of America, the most stable democracy of the world. This challenge believes in the expansion of political and democratic rights among the citizens. This challenge includes:

1. Extension of democratic power to local governments.

2. Expansion of federal principals to the federal units.

3. Political empowerment to women and minorities

#### **5. Explain any three measures to deepen democracy in a country?**

**Ans.** 1. The most important step to deepening the democracy in a country is spreading the education among the citizens of the country. The literate population is the most important human capital of the country. Education brings qualitative changes in the citizens and enables them to use better tools and knowledge for the better governance.

2. Press should have full freedom to form the public opinion. Press makes the public aware about the happenings in the country and keeps them informed. So people should know the strength of the press.

3. For the deepening of democracy each and every person should be aware about his/her fundamental rights. He should be political aware. Government should take some steps to be spread awareness about their fundamental rights

**6. "Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working". Explain.**

**Ans.** Yes, I am agreeing with this statement. Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive. For example, many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting panchayat elections. This has resulted in denial of democratic opportunity to many poor and women, which was not instead. Generally, laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics. Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms.

**7. What are the things included in the challenges of expansion to modern democracy?**

**Ans.** 1. Applying the basic principles of democratic government across all over the regions.  
2. Different social groups and various institutions and ensuring greater power to local governments.  
3. Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups.

**8. "At least one fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government". Explain the statement in context of the challenge of democracy.**

**Ans.** In about one fourth of the globe there are challenges for democracy and countries are still not under democratic government.

1. The challenges for democracy in these parts of the world are very stark.
2. These countries face foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy so as to institute democratic government.
3. This involves bringing down existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away and establishing sovereign and functional state.

**9. How can democratic reforms be brought about. Explain any three ways.**

**Ans.** 1. The main focus of political reforms can be by strengthening democratic practices.  
2. By increasing and improving the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens. It is very difficult to implement the reforms through legal ways.  
3. The challenges to democracy require some forms of reforms.

**10. Read the case and context of the following countries and write in your word the description of the challenges for the democracy in the given situation.**

**Chile: General Pinochet's government defeated, but military still in control of many institutions.**

**Poland: After the first success of solidarity, the government imposed martial law and banned solidarity**

**Ans.** Chile: According to the description this country is facing the challenge of Expansion. Establishing civilian control over all governmental institution, holding the first party elections, recalling all political leaders from exile.

Poland: Country is facing foundational challenge.

1. To bring down the existing non democratic regime.
2. To remove martial law.

Government freed to form Associations

**11. Read the passage given below and answer the given questions.**

**"The Right to Information Act is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in the government and act as a watchdog of democracy".**

**Can you explain how RTI act, acts as a watchdog of democracy. Does RTI act possible in china? Give two reasons.**

**Ans.** 1. The Right to Information Act is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in government and act as a watch dog of democracy. Such a law helps to control corruption and supplements the existing laws that banned corruption and imposed strict penalties.

2. RTI is not possible in China because of following reasons. Communist party maintains monopoly over political power.

**12. Highlight any three challenges that democracy faces in contemporary India.**

- Ans.** 1. The control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making government and government decisions.  
2. Expectations of ordinary or common people from different societies are not being fulfilled.  
3. Use of caste and religion factor by political parties to gather votes to win.  
4. A challenge of deepening of democracy is also faced by Indian Democracy.

**13. What is democratic reform? Mention a few broad guidelines for devising political reforms in India.**

**Ans.** All suggestion or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called democratic reform or political reform. Following are broad guidelines for devising political reforms in India are:

1. Legal ways of reforming politics.
2. Strong Right to information Act.
3. Reforms through political practices.
4. Implementation of reforms in proper way

**14. How would you like to expand the definition of democracy? Explain.**

**Ans.** Definition of democracy shall be expanded by adding following features:

1. The rulers elected by the people must take all the decisions.
2. Election must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
3. The choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
4. The exercise of this choice must lead to a government limited by the basic rules of the constitution and citizen's rights.

**15. "The challenge of deepening of democracy is faced by every democracy in one form or another." Explain.**

**Ans.** 1. The challenge of deepening of democracy is faced by every democracy in one form or the other. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations out of democracy.

2. But ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. Therefore, challenge takes different meaning and paths in different parts of the world. In general terms, it usually means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control.

3. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions.

**16. Mention any three broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India.**

- Ans.** 1. Main focus should be on way to strengthen democratic practices.  
2. Efforts should be made to increase and improve the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.  
3. Any proposal for political reforms should also think their implementation as to who will do it and how.  
4. Reforms should be based on measures that rely on democratic movements citizens' organizations and the media.

**17. Explain the challenge faced by countries which do not have a democratic form of government.**

**Ans.** 1. These countries face the foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government.

2. They also face the challenge of bringing down the existing non-democratic regimes and keeping military away from controlling the government.

3. Such countries have to make great efforts to establish a sovereign and functional state.

**18. How is Myanmar facing the foundational challenge of making a transition to democracy? Explain.**

**Ans.** There is absence of democracy in Myanmar as the legitimately elected leader Sue Kyi has been under house arrest for more than 15 years. She has been released recently.

1. The army is in power in Myanmar and a democratic elected government is not allowed to function.
2. The country faces the challenge of making a transition to democracy and then instituting a democratic government.

3. The people of Myanmar need to bring down the military regime and keep it away while they set up a sovereign and democratic government.

**19. How is Iraq facing the foundational challenge of making a transition to democracy? Explain.**

**Ans.** Iraq was under a ruler Saddam Hussain, who was dictator. After the death of dictator there was widespread sectarian violence as the new government fails to establish its authority.

1. The country is facing the foundational challenge of democracy.
2. To set up democratic government on the basis of free and fair election.
3. The country faces the challenge of making a transition to democracy and then instituting a democratic government.

**20. How is Belgium facing the challenge of deepening of democracy? Explain.**

**Ans.** In Belgium one round of constitutional change took place, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied and they want more autonomy.

1. The country is facing the challenge of deepening of democracy.
2. To strengthen the institutions of democracy to realize the expectations of the people.
3. More powers should be given to local bodies.

**21. Which challenge is faced by United Nations? Explain.**

**Ans.** 1. This international organization is facing the challenge of expansion.  
2. US as the only super power disregard the UN and takes unilateral actions.  
3. To ensure equal powers and cooperation among members to solve international problems.

**22. How the challenge of Dynastic succession harmful for the democracy?**

**Ans.** 1. This challenge is not giving opportunity to other eligible persons to contest elections and become representatives of the people.  
2. Centrality of the politics comes in the hands of only one family.  
3. It is against the democratic principles of democracy.

**23. Why do the established democratic countries of the world face the challenge of expansion?**

**Ans.** 1. Extension of democratic power to local governments.  
2. Expansion of federal principles to the federal units.  
3. Political empowerment to women and minorities.

**24. Why the challenge of deepening of democracy does have different meanings and paths in different democracies of the world? Explain with the examples.**

**Ans.** 1. The challenge of deepening of democracy is faced by every democracy in one form or the other. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations out of democracy.  
2. But ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. Therefore, challenge takes different meaning and paths in different parts of the world. In general terms, it usually means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control.  
3. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions.

**25. 'Legal reforms may sometimes be counterproductive'. Support the statement with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** 1. Any legal change must carefully look at the results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results can be Counter-productive. For example, many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting panchayat elections.  
2. This has resulted in the denial of democratic opportunities to many poor men and women, which was not intended. Generally, laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics.

3. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reform. Example is Right to Information Act.

**26. Suggest any three reform proposals to check the sale of drugs in the society.**

**Ans.** 1. Ban on the sale of drugs.

2. Government should follow some strict rules and regulations.

3. Moral education should be given to the people.

4. Twenty four hour helpline no should be fixed by the government, so that people can inform the government about the drug paddlers.

**27. Suggest any three reform proposal to check doctor's absentees in government hospitals.**

**Ans.** 1. The government should make it compulsory should make it compulsory for doctors to live in the village where they are posted; otherwise their service should be terminated.

2. District administrative and police should carry out surprise raids to check the attendance of the doctors.

3. Village panchayat should be given the power to write the annual report of the doctor which should be read out in the Gram Sabha meetings.

**28. Describe the major challenges to democracy in India.**

**Ans.** Following can be described as the major challenge s to democracy in India.—

1. Social and economic inequality.

2. Poverty

3. Illiteracy

4. Casteism

5. Communalism

6. Regional imbalances.

7. Problem of language

8. Violence

**29. How is communalism become big challenge to Indian democracy?**

**Ans.** India is a land of many religious which sum of differ from each other but all have a fundamental unity. All religious proclaim the fatherhood of god and Brotherhood of man. All of them lay great stress on truth, honesty and advice their followers to serve god by serving men.

At the other hand the mixture of politics and religion has hampered the growth of progress and national unity. This creates religious intolerance which is the major hindrance in political stability and culture unity. In this way communalism become a challenge to Indian democracy.

**CBSE Class 10 Political Science Important Questions Chapter 8 – Challenges to Democracy**

**5 Mark Questions**

**1. How would you explain that an ordinary citizen can play a very constructive role in the depening of democracy?**

**Ans.** 1. A democracy is a type of government and it cannot function in the absence of enlightened and aware citizens because they are the pillars of democracy.

2. Well informed citizens maintain a balance between government and social issues.

3. Well informed citizens form a healthy public opinion which puts a check on irresponsible behavior of the government.

4. Socially responsible citizens also help in the regulation of social reforms and put a check on the rash and unsocial conduct of political parties and public also.

5. The strength of democracy lies in respecting its citizens and in creating atmosphere of fair and frank interaction of thoughts, approaches and perspectives for solving collective problems and building a polity of free and equal beings.

**2. What is the nature and scope of Democracy in the modern world?**

**Ans.** 1. There is a due respect for democracy in the modern world. It is a better form of government as compared to its alternatives.

2. It may be slow and less efficient but it is an accountable, legitimate and responsible form of government.

3. There is an overwhelming support for the Democracies all over the world because Democratic Governments are people's own Government.

4. Countries of the modern world which are ruled by dictators and military rulers are trying to establish democracies in their own countries.

5. The hide and seek of democracy in Pakistan shows that the natives are expecting democracy in the country.

6. The establishment of democracy in Nepal also shows the dominant position of democracy in the world.

### **3. Can you explain any five challenges and problems faced by Indian Democracy?**

**Ans.** 1. Challenge of expansion: Indian democracy is facing the challenge of expansion. This challenge of Indian democracy involves the practical aspects like ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principles to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups.

2. Problem of Casteism: Casteism playing a major role in the Indian politics. There are many caste based pressure groups and interest groups. All these influence those who are in power. Casteism is also harmful for the unity of the country.

3. Problem of Communalism: Communalism has also a negative implication in Indian Politics. It leads to intolerance, suspicion and fear towards members of the other communities. Besides this there are various types of communal violence in the society.

4. Problem of Corruption: This problem of Indian democracy is related to the criminal record and personal possession of politicians. Corruption is an obstacle in the development of Indian economy.

5. Problem of Criminalization: Money and muscle power is used during elections. There is a lack of electoral ethics and insufficient representation of various sections of society like minorities and women.

### **4. Describe the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world.**

**Ans.** 1. There is one respect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: Democratic government is a legitimate government. But it may be slow less efficient, not always very responsive or clean.

2. A democratic government is people's own government. That is why; there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

3. As the accompanying evidences from South Asia shows, the support exists in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes.

4. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.

5. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

### **5. Do you have any source to get the information about the working of government? Explain.**

**Ans.** RTI is a source to get the information about the working of government in India. The Right to information is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in government.

1. The Right to Information Act was implemented on 12 October 2005.

2. This act enabled people to know about every detail of any programs from the levels of planning to implementations. By this they can know lapses, misappropriation, etc. if any officials and file a complaint and corruption and impose strict penalties.

3. This law helps to know who has taken the decision, was the decision taken as per the established norms and procedures. So the executive have to think twice before taking any biased decisions.

### **6. What is foundational Challenge? Explain with the suitable example of those countries who are trying to establish a democratic set up.**

**Ans.** 1. The challenge for democracy in these parts of the world is very stark. These countries face the foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government. This involves bringing



down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional state.

2. Example: Iraq is facing the foundational challenge. Widespread sectarian violence as the new government fails to establish its authority.

**7. Suggest some reform proposals to overcome the challenge of Political Funding.**

**Ans.** 1. Role of money in elections in India has been increasing for the last few years. It is necessary to curb the role of money to make democracy more successful.

2. Auditing of account of the political parties and state funding are good reform proposals. These reforms will bring transparency in the finances of the political parties.

3. State funding will reduce the expenditure on elections. Role of money will be less and poor people may also be able to contest elections.

4. Election Commission should work honestly while checking the income taxes filed by the political parties.

**8. Describe the expanded form of democracy in the modern world?**

**Ans.** 1. A democratic Government is people's own Government. In Democracy rights are not limited to the right to vote, it also provides some social rights and economic rights.

2. It is accountable, responsive and legitimate government. It give respect to the voice of minority groups.

3. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.

4. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.