

CBSE TEST PAPER-D.P.

Social Science: Democratic Politics-II (Class-10)

Chapter-5: Popular Struggles and Movements

1. Who are Maoists? What was the status of Maoist in Nepal? 1-mark
2. When steps were taken by king Gyanendra in February 2005 to suppress democracy in Nepal? 1-mark
3. Who were the participants in Bolivia's struggle for water? 1-mark
4. What are promotional groups or public interest groups? 1-mark
5. What was the main aim of movement of April 2006 in Nepal? 1-mark
6. What was the main cause of popular movement in Nepal in April 2006? 1-mark
7. What was the objective of the Narmada Bachao Andolan? 1-mark
8. What do you know about Bolivia's Water War ? 1-mark
9. What type of government was established in 1990 in Nepal? 1-mark
10. Why did the people of Cochabamba in Bolivia start struggle against the government?
11. Describe Bolivia's Water war? 3-marks
12. What is a pressure group? Give a few examples. 3-marks
13. Describe in brief the movement for democracy in Nepal. 3-marks
14. In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? 3-marks
15. Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties. 3
16. What were the differences and similarities between movements in Nepal and Bolivia? What conclusions can be drawn regarding democracy on the basis of movements in Nepal and Bolivia?
17. Differentiate among Movement, Pressure groups and Political parties.
18. Differentiate with examples between Section interest group and Public or Promotion interest group.
19. How do Pressure group and Movement influence politics? Is it healthy?
20. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party? 3-marks
21. What is a movement? How does it differ from an interest group? Is there any similarity between the two? 3-marks
22. Differentiate between sectional interest groups and public interest groups. 3-marks
23. Describe the difference and similarities between popular movement in Nepal and struggle in Bolivia. 3-marks
24. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a democratic government? 4-marks

Chapter-6: Political Parties

25. What is meant by a political party? 1-mark
26. What do you understand by one party system? Give example. 1-mark
27. Which party has strong support in West Bengal? 1-mark
28. Why has multi-party system been evolved in India? 1-mark
29. Mention three components of a political party. 1-mark
30. What is a political party? What are its components?
31. What are the functions of a political party?
32. How far are political parties necessary?
33. How many party-systems are there? Which one is better?

34. Differentiate between National political parties and Regional political parties.
35. Write main policies of B.S.P and C.P.I-M.
36. Differentiate between I.N.C and B.J.P.
37. What are the major challenges before political parties?
38. Define the term Affidavit and Defection.
39. What efforts have been taken to reform political parties?
40. What suggestions are given to reform political parties?
41. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy. 3-marks
42. What are the various challenges faced by political parties? 3-marks
43. Why do we need political parties? 3-marks
44. Give merits and demerits of bi-party system. 3-marks
45. Describe main features of Congress ideology. 3-marks
46. Which of the following is the most visible institutions in a democracy?
47. How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?
48. A Political party has to satisfy the following criteria to be recognized as a national party—
49. How many political parties were recognized as National parties in India in 2006?
50. How many Lok sabha constituencies are there in India at present?
51. Area wise which is the largest Lok sabha constituency in India?
52. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of
53. Which party system does India follow—
54. What is Bye –election?
55. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)

Short Answers Type Questions

56. Why do we need political parties?

- Ans.:-
1. Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.
 2. For most ordinary citizens, political parties are equal to democracy.
 3. Political parties helped in making public opinion and forming the govt.

57. 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 sections of the population.

58. 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 programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good.
 3. It lends to implement these 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.

59. 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

60. Give an account of the functions (any four) of political parties

- Ans.:-
1. They educate the masses, through their meetings and propaganda about various problems 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

61. The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Comment on the statement.

- Ans.:-
1. As a society become large and complex they also need some agencies together with 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 be formed.
 3. They need a mechanism to support and restrain the govt. make policies, justify or oppose them.

Long Answers Type Questions

62. 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 run govt.
 5. To play an active role of opposition
 6. Shaping public opinion
 7. Access to govt. machinery and welfare schemes

63. 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

64. 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.

Chapter-7: Outcomes of democracy

65. What is the cause of delay in decision making in a democracy? 1-mark
66. What is the position of Bangladesh regarding economic equality? 1-mark
67. Why is democracy a better form of government?
68. How does democracy provide a more accountable , responsive and legitimate Government?
69. “Democracy does not ensure faster economic growth” Explain.
70. “Democracy has failed to reduce inequality and poverty” Examine.
71. How does democracy accommodate social diversity?
72. How does democracy protect the dignity and freedom of citizens?
73. Why democracy is considered a better form of government than dictatorship or any other government? 3-marks
74. Why is democracy considered to be government of the people? 3-marks
75. What are the differences between democratic and non-democratic government in the decision process? 3-marks
76. Why is democracy considered much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individuals? 3-marks
77. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
78. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities? 4-

Chapter-8: Challenges to Democracy

79. Give examples of challenges of deepening of democracy. 1-mark
80. Give examples of foundational challenge? 1-mark
81. What types of challenges are being faced by democracy? 1-mark
82. What do you mean by ‘political reform’ or ‘democracy reform’? 1-mark
83. Give examples of challenge of expansion to democracy. 1-mark
84. What are the challenges faced by democracy?
85. What measures should be taken for political reforms and with what precaution?
86. What are the conditions for the success of democracy?
87. What are the qualifications of democracy?
88. Explain how corruption kills the essence of democracy? 3-marks
89. What is Right to information? What are its advantages? 3-marks
90. Describe the broad guidelines for devising ways and means of political reforms in India. 4-marks
91. What are the different types of challenges faced by democracy? Mention with examples. 4-marks



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