

# NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science  
CIVICS – Political Parties



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**1. What are the three components of a political party?**

**Ans.** Three components of a political party are the leaders, the active members and the followers.

**2. What is a political party?**

**Ans.** A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. They seek to implement their policies by winning popular support through elections.

**3. What are the characteristics of a political party?**

**Ans.**

1. All political parties have a symbol allotted by the Election Commission.
2. They have some programmes and policies regarding the formation of a government.
3. All political parties are registered and have large numbers of supporters with a leader.
4. Normally they contest in the elections.

**4. What is meant by an alliance or front in forming a government?**

**Ans.** When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections– the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front.

**5. What are the disadvantages of a multi party system?**

**Ans.** The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. It makes elector's choice and election process very difficult. It is very difficult for a party to get a clear majority and coalition Government can lead to instability of the government.

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**6. Differentiate between a national and a regional party.**

Ans.	Regional party	National Party
1.	A party that secures at least 6 percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognized as a State party (or regional party).	1. A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in 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.
2.	<b>Examples:</b> Shiromani Akali Dal (Punjab) Shiv sena (Maharashtra)	<b>Examples:</b> Indian National Congress Bharatiya Janata Party

**7. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.**

- Ans.** 1. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, and to hold open elections to the highest posts.
2. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
3. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

**8. What are the measures taken by the Government to reform political parties and its leaders?**

- Ans.** 1. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature according to the Anti-Defection Law.
2. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and that no criminal cases pending against him.
3. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.

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*M. Pareek*

An  
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**9. Name any six National parties in India.**

**Ans.** Indian National Congress (I), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI M), Communist Party of India (CPI), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)

**10. What is the necessity of political parties in a democratic set up?**

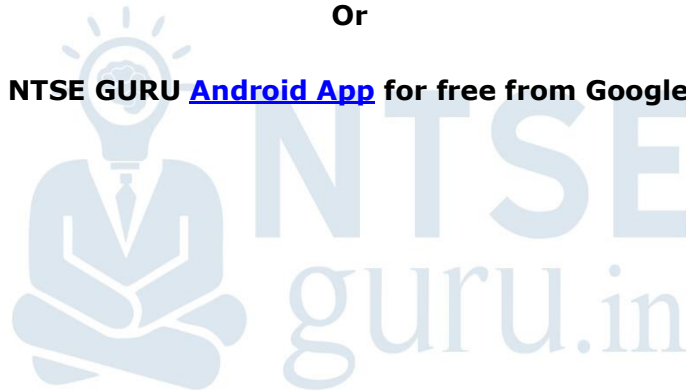
**Ans. 1.** As societies became large and complex; they needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

**2.** People needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfill these needs. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

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