

# CHAPTER-1

## POWER SHARING

### **INTRODUCTION**

- ❖ In democracy, any one organ of government does not own all power.
- ❖ Power is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary in democratic country.

### **BELGIUM**

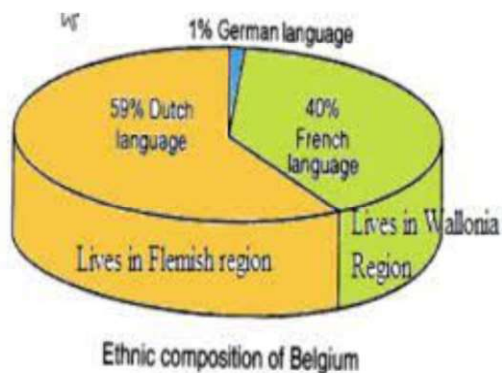
- ❖ Belgium was a small country in Europe with one crore population.
- ❖ Belgium has complex racial composition.

### **Out of total population-**

59% Flemish people speaks Dutch

40% Wallonia people speaks French

1% Belgian people speaks German.



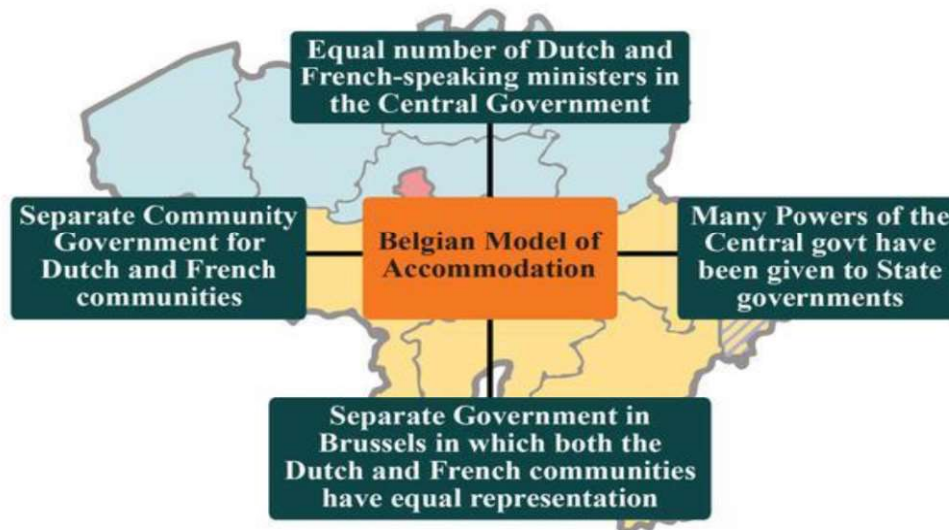
- ❖ In capital city – Brussels, 80% speaks French while 20% speaks Dutch
- ❖ Minor and rich French-speaking peoples were hated by Dutch speaking peoples

### **ACCOMODATION IN BELGIUM**

- ❖ Belgium leaders recognised diversity in country
- ❖ Between 1970 and 1993, They made many changes in constitution to ensure

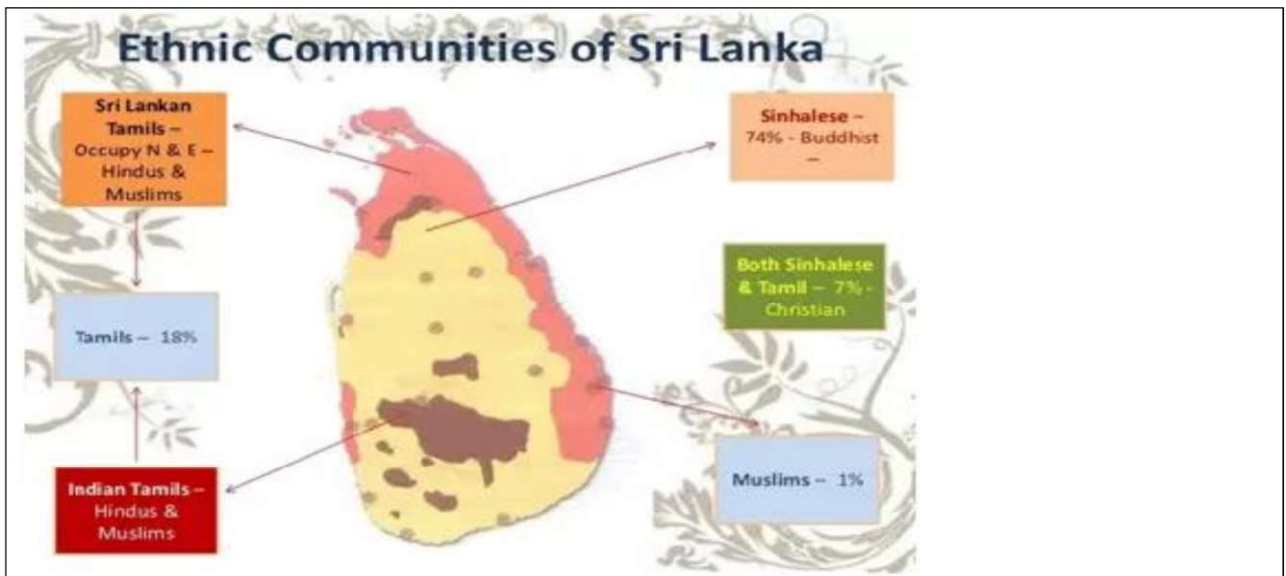
unity in country

- ❖ They framed out a Belgium model in innovative ways



## SRI LANKA

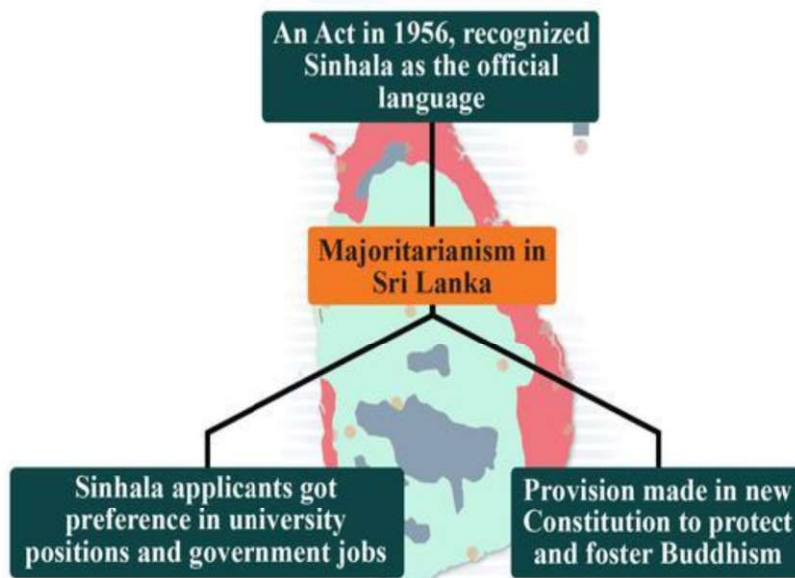
- ❖ Sri Lanka is an island nation in South Asia with two crore population
- ❖ Sri Lanka has diverse population in which-
  - 74% are Sinhala – speakers
  - 18% are Tamil – speakers. (13% are Sri Lankan Tamils and 5% are Indian Tamils).



- ❖ Sri Lankan Tamils are more in north and east of country
- ❖ Most Sinhalese are Buddhist while Tamils are Hindus or Muslims
- ❖ About 7% Christians are both Tamilians and Sinhalese

### MAJORITARIANISM IN SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka got independence in 1948.



## **SRI LANKAN TAMILS**

- ❖ Sri Lankan Tamils demanded for
- ❖ Tamil as an official language
- ❖ Self-rule in their regions
- ❖ Equal opportunities in job and education
- ❖ Independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka
- ❖ But their demands were denied by the government .
- ❖ As a result, civil war occurred between Sri Lankan Tamils and Sinhalese.
- ❖ War killed thousands of people in both communities .

## **FOLLOWING TWO REASONS FAVOUR POWER SHARING :-**

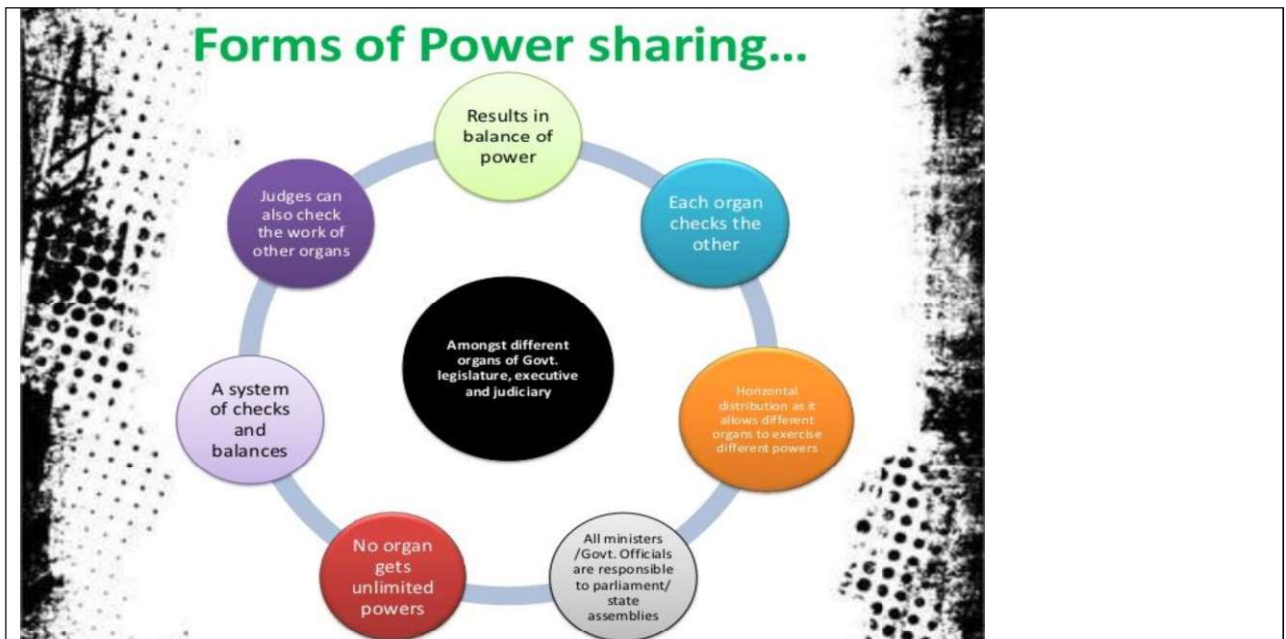
**Prudential (Common sense reasons) says that: -**

- ❖ Power sharing helps to avoid conflicts between social groups
- ❖ It ensures political stability
- ❖ It focuses that power sharing brings better results

**Moral (good reasons) says that: –**

- ❖ Power sharing is spirit of democracy
- ❖ Democratic rule involves power sharing among peoples.
- ❖ It focuses on power sharing as valuable

## **FORMS OF POWER SHARING: -**



## Forms of power-sharing

### **Power is shared among different organs of government:**

- ❖ Legislature, executive and judiciary is call this horizontal distribution of power
- ❖ It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
- ❖ Ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.
- ❖ Each organ checks the others.
- ❖ This results in a balance of power among various institutions.
- ❖ This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

### **Power can be shared among governments at different levels**

- ❖ a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
- ❖ A general government for the entire country is usually called federal government.

### **Power may also be shared among different social groups**

- ❖ The religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.

### **Power sharing arrangements in the way political parties, pressure**

groups and movements control or influence those in power.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTIONS

<b>1.</b>	<b>Which one of the following countries does not share its boundary with Belgium?</b> (a) France (b) Netherlands (c) Sweden (d) Luxembourg Ans: (c) Sweden
<b>2.</b>	<b>In Belgium, the percentage of French community is:</b> (a) 54% (b) 40% (c) 30% (d) 20% Ans: (b) 40%
<b>3.</b>	<b>Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium?</b> (a) Dutch (b) Spanish (c) France (d) Italian Ans: (a) Dutch
<b>4.</b>	<b>Power struggle demanding separate Eelam was launched by:</b> (a) Sinhalese (b) Buddhists (c) Tamilians (d) none of these Ans: (c) Tamilians
<b>5.</b>	<b>Which of the following is the capital city of Belgium?</b> (a) Bruges (b) Brussels (c) Ghent (d) Antwerp Ans: (b) Brussels
<b>6.</b>	<b>Belgium shares its border with:</b> (a) France (b) Germany (c) Luxembourg (d) all of the above Ans: (d) all of the above
<b>7.</b>	<b>What is the percentage of Sinhala-speaking people in Sri Lanka?</b> (a) 74% (b) 75% (c) 14% (d) 19% Ans: (a) 74%
<b>8.</b>	<b>Power shared among governments at different levels is also called:</b>

	<p>(a)horizontal distribution (b) vertical distribution  (c) slant distribution (d) none of the above  Ans: (b) vertical distribution</p>
<b>9.</b>	<p><b>A war-like conflict between two opposite groups in a country is called_____.</b>  (a)Cold war (b) Civil war(c) Ethnic war (d) None of these  Ans: (b) Civil war</p>
<b>10.</b>	<p><b>Which of the following is not the benefit of power sharing?</b>  (a) It upholds the spirit of democracy.  (b) Political parties get their expected share.  (c) It ensures political stability in the long-run.  (d) It reduces the possibility of conflicts between social groups.  Ans: (b) Political parties get their expected share</p>
<b>11.</b>	<p><b>An Act of recognizing Sinhala as the official language was signed in_____.</b>  1942 (b) 1956 (c) 1954 (d) 1948  Ans: (b) 1956</p>
<b>12.</b>	<p><b>Assertion: Power should reside with one person and group located at one place in a democracy.</b>  <b>Reason: If the power is dispersed, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it.</b>  (a)If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  (b)If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  (c)If assertion is true but reason is false.</p>

	<p>(d) If both assertion and reason are false</p> <p>Ans: (d) Both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p>In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in the society. Hence, political power should be distributed among citizens.</p>
<b>13.</b>	<p>Assertion: Power Sharing is good.</p> <p>Reason: It leads to ethical tension.</p> <p>(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If both assertion and reason are false</p> <p>Ans: (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. /</p> <p>Power Sharing is good because it helps in reducing the chances of conflict between different social groups and ensures stability of the political system.</p>
<b>14.</b>	<p><b>Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of:</b></p> <p>(a) Population (b) Political order (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above</p> <p>Ans: (b) political order</p>
<b>15.</b>	<p><b>Power struggle demanding separating Eelam was launched by:</b></p> <p>(a) Sinhalese (b) Buddhists (c) Tamilians (d) none of the above</p> <p>Ans: (c) Tamilians</p>
<b>VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Which factor is responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation</b>



	<p><b>among the Sri Lankan Tamils?</b></p> <p>Ans: Majoritarianism</p>
2.	<p><b>What does the system of 'checks and balances' ensure in power sharing?</b></p> <p>Ans: That none of the organs of the government can exercise unlimited power.</p>
3.	<p><b>What is the state religion of Sri Lanka?</b></p> <p>Ans: Buddhism.</p>
4.	<p><b>What is Power Sharing“?</b></p> <p>Ans: Power sharing means the distribution of power among the organs of the government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.</p>
5.	<p><b>What are the languages spoken in Belgium?</b></p> <p>Ans: Belgium is composed of four language areas: the Dutch language area, the French language area, the German language area and the bilingual Brussels-Capital area.</p>
6.	<p><b>What are the languages spoken in Belgium?</b></p> <p>Ans: Belgium is composed of four language areas: the Dutch language area, the French language area, the German language area and the bilingual Brussels-Capital area.</p>
7.	<p><b>Where is Sri Lanka located?</b></p> <p>Ans: Sri Lanka is an island in the Indian Ocean, located to the south of Indian Subcontinent. sprawling over the area of 65,525 Sq. km.</p>
8.	<p><b>Which type of powers does the Community Government of Belgium enjoys'?</b></p> <p>Ans: This government has the power regarding culture, education and language related issues.</p>

9.	<p><b>What was Tamil Eelam?</b>          Ans: It was to be an independent state as demanded by Sri Lankan Tamils</p>
10.	<p><b>Name the third level government of Belgium.</b>          Ans: Community Government</p>
11.	<p><b>Name the countries with which Belgium shares its boundaries.</b>          Ans: Belgium shares its boundaries with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.</p>
<p><b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b></p>	
1.	<p><b>“Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy”. Justify this statement with three suitable points.</b>          Ans: Power sharing keeps up with the ‘Spirit’ of Democracy as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Power sharing ensures that all people have stake in government.</li> <li>ii. Power sharing ensures maximum participation.</li> <li>iii. It upholds the concept of people’s rule. It always brings better outcomes in democracy</li> <li>iv. It ensures the political stability in democracy.</li> <li>v. Power sharing accommodation diverse groups. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups .</li> </ul>
2.	<p><b>Explain any three elements of the Belgium model of power sharing.</b>          Ans: The main elements of the Belgium model of power sharing includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.</li> <li>ii. Special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.</li> <li>iii. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>iv.</b> The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.</p> <p><b>v.</b> Brussels had a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.</p>
<p><b>3.</b></p>	<p><b>Why power sharing is necessary in democracy? Explain.</b></p> <p>Ans: (i) Prudential reasons:</p> <p>(a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.</p> <p>(b) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.</p> <p>(c) Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.</p> <p>(ii) Moral reasons:</p> <p><b>(a)</b> Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effect.</p>
<p><b>4.</b></p>	<p><b>Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government.</b></p> <p>Ans: Consequences of majoritarian policies adopted by Sri Lankan Government were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tamils felt the government was not sensitive about Tamil language and culture because Sinhala was declared the official language.</li> <li>• Tamils felt discriminated against securing jobs and education which were given preferentially to the Sinhala speakers.</li> <li>• Tamils felt the government was practicing religious discrimination because the State fostered Buddhism.</li> </ul>

- Relations between Tamils and Sinhalese became strained.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**1. How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain.**

Ans:

- Government adopted majoritarian measure to establish Sinhala Supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only, official language thus disregarding Tamil.
- The governments followed preferential politics that favored Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture.
- As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained overtime and it soon turned into a Civil War.

**2. State the main elements of the power sharing model evolved in Belgium.**

Ans: The main elements of the power-sharing model evolved in Belgium were:

1. 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. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

2. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country.

- The State Governments are not subordinated to the Central Government.

3. Brussels had a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.

4. Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government called the Community Government.

5. This community government is elected by people belonging to one language community—Dutch, French and German-speaking.

This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues

**3. What are the different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.**

Ans: In modern democracies, the different forms of power sharing are given below with an example of each:

i. Power sharing among different organs of government: such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. It is called horizontal distribution of power

ii. Power sharing among governments at different levels:  
There are governments at the National, State and Local levels.

iii. Power sharing among different social groups:  
Sometimes religious and linguistic groups share power as is the case in Belgium where there is a “community government” which is elected by people belonging to one language community no matter where they live.

**iv.** Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements:

In a democracy political party, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

**CASE BASED QUESTIONS(4 marks)**

**1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

**a. In which form of Power sharing power has shared among different organs of the government?**

Ans: Horizontal distribution of Power sharing.

**b. What is the Power sharing?**

Ans: Shared the power between different organs and different level of the government.

**c. What does the system of ‘checks and balances’ ensure in power sharing?**

Ans: That none of the organs of the government can exercise unlimited power.

**PREVIOUS YEAR CBSE QUESTIONS**

	<b>PREVIOUS YEAR CBSE QUESTIONS</b>
1.	Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities.
2.	Describe the horizontal power-sharing arrangements.
3.	What were the reasons for the alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils? What was the effect of this on Sri Lankan Tamils?
4.	Why is Power sharing good for democracy? Give any three suitable arguments.
5.	What led to the ethnic tension in Belgium? Why was it more acute in Brussels?

## CHAPTER-2

### FEDERALISM

# FEDERALISM

TYPES

FEATURES

DECENTRALISATION

#### **What is Federalism: -**

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.

#### **Key Features of Federalism Government: -**

- ❖ There are two or more levels of Governments.
- ❖ Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
- ❖ The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
- ❖ The fundamental provisions of the constitution can possibly be changed only by the consent of all the constituent units.
- ❖ Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
- ❖ For financial autonomy source of revenue for each level of government are clearly defined.
- ❖ Main objective is to safeguard and promote unity of country while accommodating regional diversity.

#### **Types of Government: -**

<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>Unitary Government</b>
Two or more levels of governments.	State governments are answerable to central government.
Central government cannot	Central government can



order the state government to do something.	order the state government to do something.
State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.	Only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
Examples :- India, Canada, Germany	Example :- France, China, Japan

**Types of Federalism: -**

- ❖ Coming together Federation
- ❖ Holding together Federation

**Coming together Federation:** - Independent units come together on their own to form a la

**Holding together Federation:** - Large country decides to divide its powers among the c  
powerful. Example: - India, Spain .-

**FEATURES OF INDIAN FEDERATION: -**

- ❖ Three list system-(i) Union list, (ii) State list (iii) Concurrent list, (iv) Residuary list.
- ❖ Special status to some states
- ❖ Smaller units enjoy limited power- Union territory
- ❖ Bilateral decision  
Independent judiciary

**FEDERALISM PRACTISED IN INDIA:-**

- ❖ Linguistic states-This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language
- ❖ Language Policy-Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Schedul
- ❖ Centre-State Relations-Coalition Government: -
- ❖ When two or more political parties come together to form a government.

- ❖ Decentralisation-When power is taken away from Central and State government and

### **DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA: -**

- ❖ Constitutional Amendment Act 1992

Local self-government

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Which type of government does the Belgium have?**

- (a)Federal (b) Communist(c) Unitary (d) Central

Ans: (a) Federal

**Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to:**

- (a)democratic (b) federal(c) authoritarian (d) none of the above

Ans: (b) federal

**In federalism, power is divided between various constituent units and:**

- (a)central authority(b) state (c) both (a) and (b)  
(d) none of the above

Ans: (a) central authority

**Which countries follow the unitary system of government?**

- (a) Belgium, Spain and India  
(b) USA Japan and Belgium  
(c) United Arab Emirates, China and Sri Lanka

	<p>(d) France, Germany and India</p> <p>Ans: (c) USA Japan and Belgium</p>
	<p><b>In federal system, central government cannot order the:</b></p> <p>(a) principal (b) local government</p> <p>(c) state government (d) none of the above</p> <p>Ans: (c) state government</p>
	<p><b>A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent unit of the country is called</b></p> <p>(a) Federalism (b) Communalism (c) Socialism (d) Democracy</p> <p>Ans: (a) Federalism</p>
	<p><b>State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the:</b></p> <p>(a) central government (b) judiciary (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above</p> <p>Ans: (b) judiciary</p>
	<p><b>Which country is an example of coming together federation?</b></p> <p>(a) Belgium (b) USA (c) Sri Lanka (d) India</p> <p>Ans: (b) USA</p>
	<p><b>Power to interpret the constitution is with the:</b></p> <p>(a) courts (b) judiciary (c) state government (d) none of the above</p> <p>Ans: (b) judiciary</p>
	<p><b>In Unitary form of government</b></p> <p>(a) all the power is divided between the centre/union and the state provincial government.</p> <p>(b) all the power is with the citizens.</p> <p>(c) State Government has all the powers</p> <p>(d) Power is concentrated with the Central Government.</p>

	Ans: (d) power is concentrated with the Central Government
	<p><b>Assertion: Belgium and Spain have ‘holding together’ federation.</b></p> <p><b>Reason: A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.</b></p> <p>a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>c) If assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>d) If both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p>e) Ans: (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p>
	<p><b>Assertion: A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.</b></p> <p><b>Reason: Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.</b></p> <p>a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>c) If assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>d) If both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p>Ans: (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion</p>
	<p>_____ <b>is the head of urban local government.</b></p> <p>(a) Sarpanch (b) Ward commissioner (c) Mukhiya (d) Mayor</p>

	Ans: (d) Mayor
	<p><b>When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called _____.</b></p> <p>(a)Decentralization      (b) Centralization  (c) Panchayat Samiti      (d) Federalism</p> <p>Ans: (a)Decentralization</p>
	<p><b>Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?</b></p> <p>(a)Local Government      (b) State Government  (c) Union Government(d) State and Union</p> <p>Ans: (c) Union Government</p>
<b>VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>	
	<p><b>What other factors besides politics keep the federations united?</b></p> <p>Ans: Besides politics, other factors which keep the federations united are culture, ideology and history. Culture of trust, cooperation, mutual respect and restraint has also helped in the smooth functioning of nations</p>
	<p><b>What was the main objective of the Constitutional Amendment made in 1992 in India?</b></p> <p>Ans: The main objective of the Constitutional Amendment in 1992 was to strengthen the three-tier system of governance, i.e., make the Panchayati Raj Institution and the urban local bodies more powerful and effective</p>
	<p><b>What status has been given to the ‘Hindi’ language by the Constitution of India?</b></p> <p>Ans: Hindi has been given the status of ‘Official language’ by the Constitution of India.</p>
	<p><b>Much of the official work in Indian States is done in which language?</b></p> <p>Ans: Much of the official work in Indian States is done in the official language</p>

	of the concerned state.
	<p><b>What is Federalism?</b></p> <p>Ans: Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.</p>
	<p><b>What is a coalition government?</b></p> <p>Ans: A government by the coming together of two or more political parties is called coalition government.</p>
	<p><b>What is a Gram Panchayat?</b></p> <p>Ans: It is a council consisting of several ward members, often called Panch, and a President or Sarpanch. It is the decision-making body for the entire village.</p>
	<p><b>What constitutes the Zila Parishad?</b></p> <p>Ans: All panchayat samities and mandals in a district together constitute the zila parishad.</p>
	<p><b>Who are the Political heads of the municipality and gram panchayat?</b></p> <p>Ans: Mayor and Sarpanch are the Political heads of the municipality and gram panchayat respectively.</p>
	<p><b>For whom, seats are reserved in the local government bodies?</b></p> <p>Ans: Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. One-third of all positions are reserved for women.</p>
<b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b>	
	<p><b>Describe any three provisions of amendment made in Indian constitution in 1992 for making. 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.</li> <li>• Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these</li> </ul>

institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

- At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
  - An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

**“Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties.” Explain**

Ans: Impact of local self-government on Indian democracy:

- a. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy.
- b. it has increased women’s representation and voice in our democracy.

Difficulties:

- Gram Sabhas is not held regularly.
- Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to local government.
- State governments do not provide adequate resources.

**Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of States'? Why were some sub-political units of India given a special status?**

Ans:

- a. India became a Union of States because it consisted of both British-ruled territories as well as many princely states. Some sub-political units of India have a special status.
- b. French and Portuguese-ruled territories were given the status of Union territory.

- c. Jammu & Kashmir joined India on a special condition.
- d. Some units were too small to become independent states. They were made Union Territories.
- e. Mizoram in the north-east have been given a special status as they have a large tribal population with a distinct history and culture.

**Differentiate between ‘Coming Together Federation’ and ‘Holding Together Federation’, with examples.**

Ans: Difference between ‘Coming Together Federation’ and ‘Holding Together Federation’:

- ‘Coming Together Federations’ are Formed when independent states come together to form a bigger state and ‘Holding Together Federations’ are formed when a large country decides to divide itself into sub units.
- In ‘Coming Together Federations’ the state governments are strong, whereas in ‘Holding Together Federations’, the central government is strong.
- In ‘Coming Together Federations’, all states governments have equal powers but in ‘Holding Together Federations’, this may not be the case.

Examples of Coming Together Federations

U.S.A., Switzerland and Australia. Examples of ‘Holding Together Federations’—India, Spain and Belgium.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Explain any five features of federalism.**

Ans: Features of federalism:

1. There are two or more levels of government.
2. Different levels of government govern the same citizens, where each level has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation



and administration.

3. Existence and authority of each level of government is constitutionally governed.
4. The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
5. Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and powers of the different levels of government. The highest court acts as the umpire if any dispute arises between different levels of governments.
6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
7. Federal system has dual objectives. To safeguard and promote unity of the country, and to accommodate regional diversity.

**How are the Power divided between the states and centre? Explain with example.**

Ans: 1. Union List includes subjects of national importance, i.e., defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.

2. State List contains subjects of state and local importance, i.e., police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

3. Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, i.e., education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.

In case of dispute, law made by the Union Government shall prevail.

4. Residuary—Subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists, i.e., computer software, etc. Union Government has the power to legislate such subjects.

This sharing of power between the Union Government and State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. Any change to it, has to be passed by both the Houses of the Parliament with at least two-third majority.

**Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which are the policies adopted by India that have ensured it? Explain**

Ans: Reasons for success of federalism in India are:

1. Clearly laid out Constitutional Provisions providing a three-fold distribution of powers in the three lists—Union List, State List and Concurrent List—between the Union Government and State Governments.
2. The nature of democratic politics in our country which ensures that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became a shared ideal.
3. The creation of linguistic states. Boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. For example: Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Telangana, etc.
4. Restricting Centre-State relations. The constitutional arrangements for sharing power work depending on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of states. Post-1990 saw the rise of regional parties. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the national parties had to enter into an alliance which led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for autonomy of State Governments.

**Describe in brief the language policy of India?**

Ans:

1. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
2. The formation of linguistic states united the country and made administration easier.
3. The leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. Hindi was identified as official language.
4. The banning of use of English for official purposes in 1965 took a violent form in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.
5. Promotion of Hindi is an official policy of the Government of India but it does not impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language.
6. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages by the Constitution.
7. This flexibility shown by Indian leaders helped our country avoid the situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

**Explain the structure of the new Panchayati Raj institutions, both in rural and urban areas.**

Answer:

Rural Local Government is known by the name of Panchayati Raj/ Democratic decentralization.

- Each village or group of villages has a Gram Panchayat.
- Panch, President or Sarpanch are directly elected by all the adult population of the village and is the decision-making body.
- The Panchayat works under the supervision of Gram Sabha, with all the

voters as its members.

- The local structure goes up to the district level—a group of Gram Panchayats form a Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal.
- All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals together constitute the Zilla Parishad which consists of elected members.
- Lok Sabha members, Local MLAs and officers are also members of the Zilla Parishad.
- Its chairperson is the political head of the Parishad.

**Urban areas local bodies.**

- Municipalities are set up in towns.
- Big cities are constituted into Municipal Corporations.
- Both are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.
- Municipal chairperson is the political head of the Municipality. The head of Municipal Corporation is an officer called the mayor.

**CASE BASED QUESTIONS(4 marks)**

**Read the extract and answer the following questions.**

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interests. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to

the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

(a) Define federalism in your own words. 1m

Ans: Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

(b) What do you understand by unitary form of government? 2m

Ans: There is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

(c) Which form of federal government India is? 1m

Ans: Holding Together federalism

### **PREVIOUS YEAR CBSE QUESTIONS**

Describe provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'three tier' government more effective and powerful.

Compare the federations of coming together and holding together type.

How are the powers divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples.

Explain democratic policies adopted by Government of India which made it a successful federation.

'The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.' Justify this statement.

## CHAPTER 4

### GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

#### Gender Division

- ❖ Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division.
- ❖ It tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable.
- ❖ It is not based on biology, but on social expectations and stereotypes.



#### Sexual Division of Labour

- ❖ It is a system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.
- ❖ Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.
- ❖ In most families: women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home.



### **Feminist Movements**

- ❖ The role of women in public life is minimal in most societies.
- ❖ Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices.
- ❖ Gradually, the gender issues was raised in politics.
- ❖ Women in different parts of the world organized movements for their rights.
- ❖ These movements are called Feminist movements.

### **Demands-**

- ❖ Extension of voting rights to women
- ❖ To improve their political and legal status, and educational and career opportunities



### **Effects:**

- ❖ Political expression of gender division and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life and in women empowerment.



### **Condition of Women in India**

- ❖ Our society is still a male dominated patriarchal society. Women face discrimination and oppression in various ways in our society-
- ❖ Literacy rate among the women is 54% as compared to 76% among men.
- ❖ Smaller proportion of girls go for higher studies.
- ❖ Proportion of women among highly paid and valued job is small.



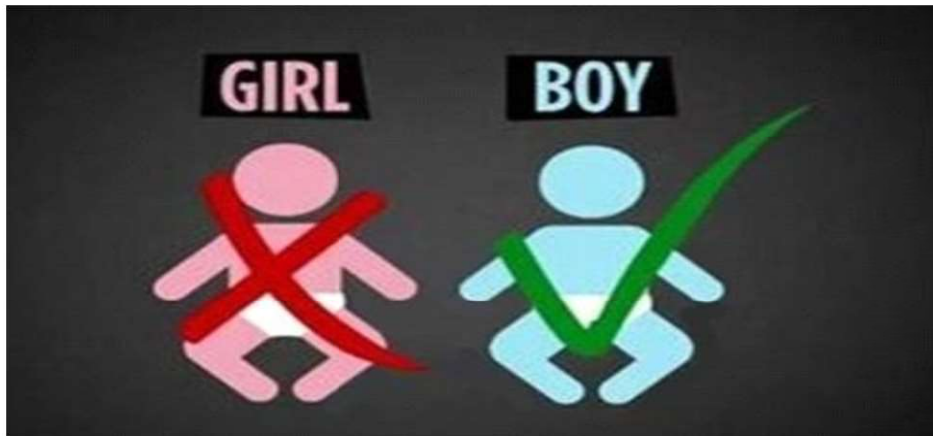
- ❖ Equal wages act provides equal wages but discrimination continues in sports, cinema, factories, and fields.



- ❖ There are reports of various kinds of harassments, exploitation and violence to women in both rural and urban areas.



- ❖ In India, parents prefer to have sons than girls. They find many ways to have the girl child aborted, before birth. This resulted in the decline in the sex ration. The number of girls per thousand boys in our country is 933.



### **Women's Political Representation**

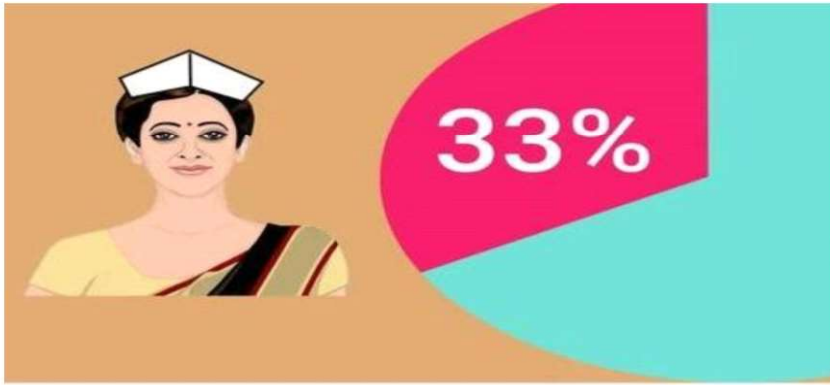
- ❖ In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. India is among the bottom group of nations in the world in terms of women's representation in parliament.
- ❖ India is behind several developing countries.

### **Solution to these problems-**

- ❖ To make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in elected bodies.
- ❖ Reservation of 1/3rd seats in local bodies-in panchayats and municipalities.

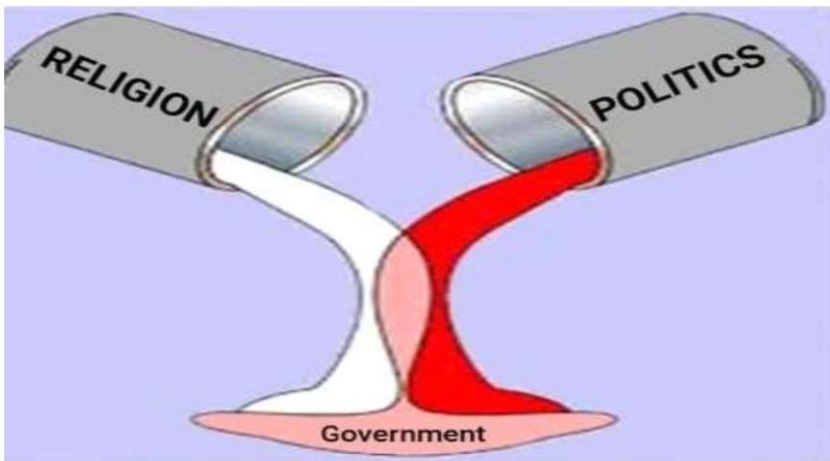


- ❖ lakhs elected representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
- ❖ Demand for 1/3rd seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.



### Religion and Politics

Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.



Human rights groups in our country have demanded the government to take special steps to protect religious minorities.



## **Communalism**

Communalism is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interest at the cost of other communities.



### **Factors that promote Communalism:**

- ❖ Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- ❖ When demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another.
- ❖ When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the others.

### **What is Communal Politics?**

- ❖ Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

### **What do Communalists think?**

- ❖ Followers of one religion must belong to one community
- ❖ Their fundamental interests are same.
- ❖ People who follow different religions can not belong to the same social community.

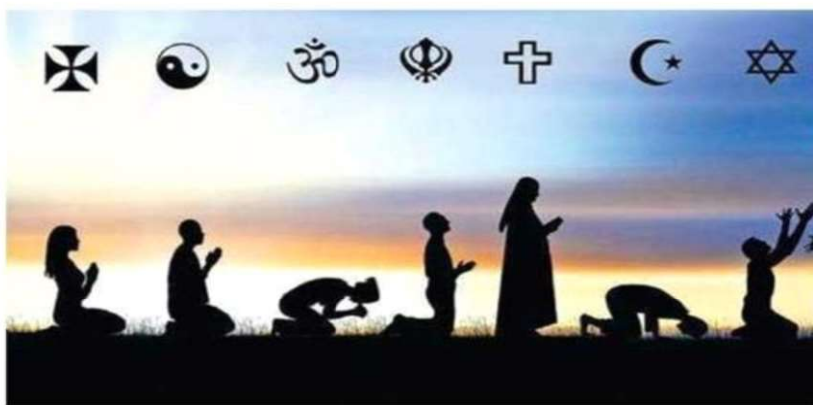


### **Communalism can take different forms in politics-**

- ❖ It involves religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- ❖ Communal mind leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own community.
- ❖ Political mobilisation- using symbols, religious leader's emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in political sphere.
- ❖ Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition.

### **Secular State**

- ❖ There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- ❖ The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.



### **The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.**

- ❖ At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.



### **Caste in Politics**

- ❖ Caste can take the following forms in politics :
- ❖ When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes, so as to muster necessary support to win elections.
- ❖ When government are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
- ❖ Political parties and candidates make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.

- ❖ Universal adult franchise and the principle of one person one vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support of different sections of society.



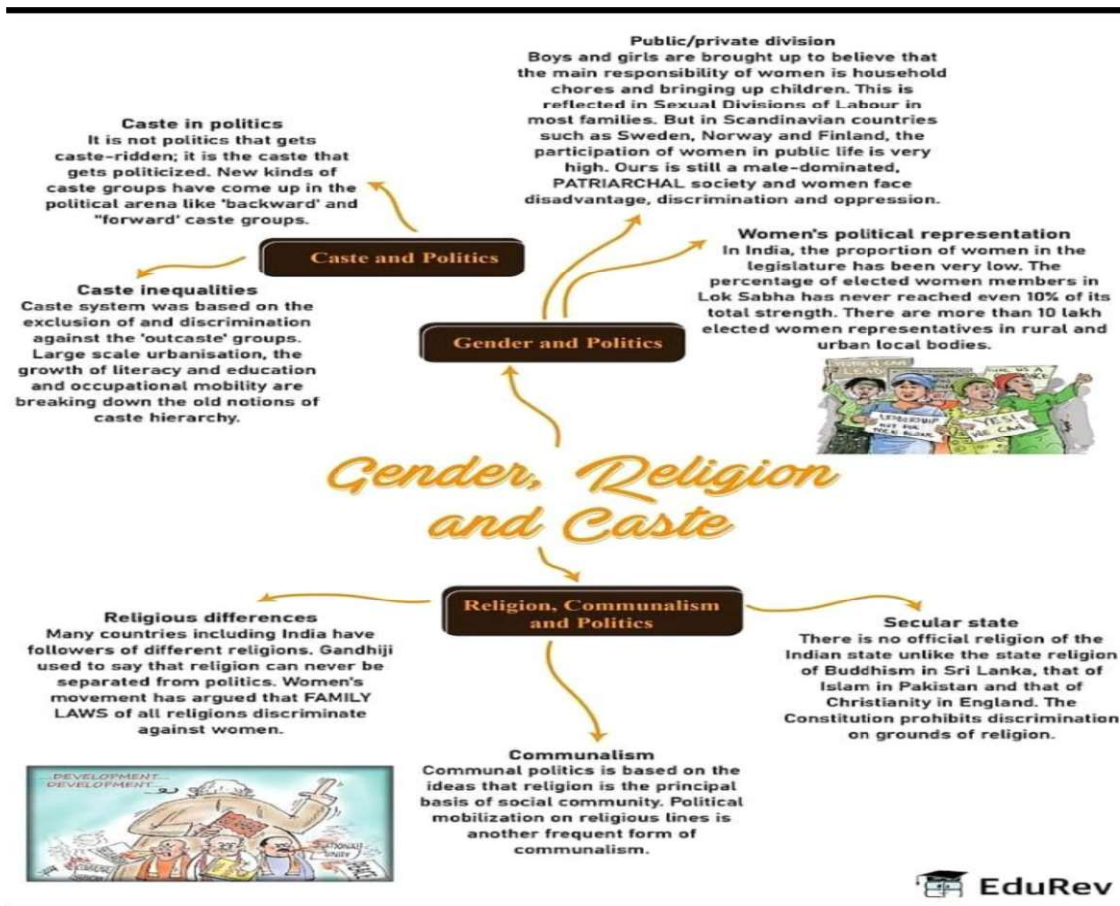
### Politics in Caste

- ❖ Politics too influences the caste system and caste identities by bringing them into the political arena.
- ❖ This take several forms-
- ❖ Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighboring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.

- ❖ Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
- ❖ New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste.



## Summary





**MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS QUESTIONS [1 MARKS ]**

1. **Which of the following is not a threat to Indian democracy**  
a. caste system   b. communalism   c. low gender caste   d. both a and b  
Answer - option C

2. **Why Mel Harris Street to do household work**  
a. The work does not carry any prize                      b. Laziness  
c. Stereotype mind set                      d. Biological difference between men and women  
Answer - option C

3. **The problem of communalism is associated with**  
a. Secularism    b. Caste  
c. Religion                      d. Society  
answer c religion

4. **In which Level of Government do women have reservation**  
a. Central government    b. Panchayat government  
c. State Government                      d. all of the above  
answer b Panchayat government

5. **What is the percentage of reservation given to women at local level of government**  
a. 33%                      b. 43%  
c. 51%                      d. 25%  
answer A 33%

6. **Feminist movement is associated with**  
a. women's political and economic empowerment                      b. Right to vote  
b. Patriarchy society                      d. Marriage reform

	answer a. woman political and economic empowerment
7	<p><b>Mention any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high</b></p> <p>a. Sri Lanka and New Zealand    b. Sweden and India  c. Sweden and Norway    d. Pakistan and Bangladesh</p> <p>answers C Sweden and Norway</p>
8.	<p><b>A system that gives man more respect and more power over woman is called</b></p> <p>a. Democracy    b. Communist  c. Socialist    d. Patriarchy</p> <p>answer d patriachy</p>
9	<p><b>Which of the following social division is unique to India</b></p> <p>a. Economic    b. Religious  c. Racial    d. Caste</p> <p>answer d caste</p>
10.	<p><b>On average and Indian woman work ..... More than an average men everyday</b></p> <p>a. 5 hour    b. 2 hour  c. 3 hour    d. 1 hour</p> <p>answer d 1 hour</p>
12	<p><b>A..... a proportion of of women attend higher educational institution then man</b></p> <p>a. Small    b. Greater  c. Huge    d. Almost same</p> <p>answer a small</p>
13.	<b>Which of the following principles compelled political leaders to gear</b>

	<p><b>up to the task of mobilising and securing political support?</b></p> <p>a. Universal adult franchise      b. Communalism</p> <p>c. Religion is the base of politics      d. One man one vote</p> <p>answer A Universal adult franchise</p>
14	<p><b>The total percentage of backward classes estimates their population to the around..... percent .</b></p> <p>a. 61%                                      b.75%</p> <p>c. 41%                                      c. 7%</p> <p>answer c 41%</p>
15.	<p><b>In local self government institutions at least one-third of all position are reserved for.....</b></p> <p>scheduled tribes</p> <p>a. Women's                              b. Children</p> <p>c. man</p> <p>answer b women</p>
16	<p><b>A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men is called</b></p> <p>a. Casteist                              b. Communist</p> <p>c. feminist                              d. Secularist</p> <p>answer b feminist</p>
17	<p><b>What does the term patriarchy means .....</b></p> <p>a. Society dominated by women      b. Society dominated by men</p> <p>c. society where both women and men have equal rights</p> <p>d. none of the above</p> <p>answer b society dominated by men</p>
18	<p><b>What was/ what are the demand of women's in feminist movement</b></p>

	<p>a. they demanded and changing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational career opportunities.</p> <p>b. radical women's movements in at equality in personal and family life as well</p> <p>c. women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights</p> <p>d. all of the above</p> <p>answer D all of the above</p>
19	<p><b>When was the equal remuneration act passed</b></p> <p>a. 1976            b. 1956            c. 1981            d. 1947</p> <p>answer A 1976</p>
20	<p><b>The aim of the equal remuneration act is</b></p> <p>a. to provide job facility for women            b. to provide equal wages paid for equal work</p> <p>c. to provide reserve seats            d. to provide equal rights</p> <p>answer B to provide equal wages paid for equal work</p>
21	<p><b>The literacy rate among women in India is only .....</b></p> <p>a. 76%            b. 54%            c. 45%            d. 60%</p> <p>answer c 45%</p>
22.	<p><b>The literacy rate among men in India is .....</b></p> <p>a. Urbanization            b. Caste hierarchy            c. Occupational mobility            d. Patriarchy</p> <p>Answer A urbanisation</p>
23.	<p><b>Features of the Indian secular state is</b></p> <p>a. there is no official religion for the Indian state</p> <p>b. the constitution provides to all individual and communities freedom to</p>

	<p>profess practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any</p> <p>c. the constitution prohibits discrimination on ground of religion</p> <p>d. all of the above</p> <p>answer d all of the above</p>
24	<p><b>A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community is called</b></p> <p>a. Casteist    b. Communist    c.Feminist    d. Secularist</p> <p>answer (c ) communist</p>
25	<p><b>When we speak of gender division we refer to -----</b></p> <p>a. The equal distribution of work between men and women</p> <p>b. the unequal role assigned by the society to men and women</p> <p>c. the equal wages to be paid for equal work</p> <p>d. none of the above</p> <p>answer b they the society to men and women unequal role assigned</p>
26	<p><b>What does the term occupational mobility means -----</b></p> <p>a. a system in which all work inside the home is other done by the women of the family or organized by them through the domestic helper</p> <p>b. those laws that deal with family related matter such as marriage , Divorce, adoption, and inheritance</p> <p>c. a ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest caste</p> <p>d. shift from one occupation to another usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors.</p> <p>answer option D</p>
27.	<p><b>Who used to say that release in can never be separated from politics</b></p> <p>a. Dr BR Ambedkar    c. Sardar Patel</p>

	<p>b. Mahatma Gandhi answer B Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>d. Jawaharlal Nehru</p>
28.	<p><b>..... region has the highest representation of women in their National parliament</b></p> <p>a. India      b. Europe      c. Asia      d. Nordic countries</p> <p>answer d Nordic countries</p>
29	<p><b>There is no official religion in .....</b></p> <p>a.Sri Lanka      b. India      c. England      d. Pakistan</p> <p>answer B India</p>
30	<p><b>Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriages, divorce, adoption, inheritance,etc are called</b></p> <p>a. family laws      b. religious laws      c. state laws      d. community laws</p> <p>answer A family laws</p>
31.	<p><b>The distinguishing feature of communalism is</b></p> <p>a. followers of a particular religion must belong to one community</p> <p>b. communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different reasons can belief as equal citizens and one Nation</p> <p>c. a communal mind does not lead to Quest for political dominance of of one's own religion community</p> <p>d. a secular constitution is sufficient to combat communalism</p> <p>answer A follower of a particular religion must belong to one community</p>
32	<p><b>The system where father is the head of the family is called</b></p> <p>a. hierarchy      b. matriarchy      c. patriarchy      d.Monarchy</p>

	Answer c .patriarchy
33.	<p><b>Which among the following statements about India's constitution is wrong?</b></p> <p>a. it prohibits discrimination on Grounds of religion  b. Gives official status to one religion  c. provides to all individuals freedom to Profess any religion  d. ensure equality of citizens within religious communities.</p> <p>Answer B . Gives official status to one religion</p>
34	<p><b>Which leader won for the elimination of caste system in India?</b></p> <p>a. Jyotiba Phule, Mohun roy , Dr BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi  b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy , Dr BR Ambedkar, and Mahatma Gandhi  c. JyotibaPhule, Periyar ramaswaminaicker and Mahatamagandhi  d. Swami Vivekananda, JyotibaPhule , and Raja Ram Mohan Roy</p> <p>answer option A</p>
35	<p><b>What is the result of political expression of gender division</b></p> <p>a. Has helped to improve women's role in public life  b. Has provided a superior status to women  c. The position remains the same as it was earlier  d. none of the above</p> <p>answer option A</p>
36	<p><b>Which of these is true about the most ugly form of communism</b></p> <p>a. communal violence      b. riots      c. Massacre      d.all of  the above</p> <p>answer option d</p>
37.	<p><b>What is is leading to The breakdown of caste hierarchy ?</b></p> <p>a. large scale urbanisation      b. growth of literacy and</p>

	<p>education</p> <p>b. occupational mobility</p> <p>d. all of the above</p> <p>answer option D</p>
38.	<p><b>In some places in India, by how much does child sex ratio Has Fallen to as low as</b></p> <p>a. 927                      b. 840                      c. 820                      d. 800</p> <p>answer option d</p>
39.	<p><b>The percentage of elected women members in the Lok Sabha has never reached what percent of its total strength</b></p> <p>a. 25%                      b. 15%                      c. 10%                      d. 5%</p> <p>answer option C</p>
40	<p><b>What steps are taken to provide representation to women in panchayats and municipalities ?</b></p> <p>a. reservation for election two half of the seat for women</p> <p>b. appointment of one third women members</p> <p>c. reservation for election to one-third of the seat for women</p> <p>d. none of the above</p> <p>answer options c</p>
	<b>VERY SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS [2 MARKS ]</b>
1.	<p><b>What do you mean by sexual division of labour?</b></p> <p>answer- A system in which all work inside the home as a done by the women of the family or organised by them through the domestic helpers.</p>
2.	<p><b>What are feminist movement ?</b></p> <p>answer : The movements which aimed at equality of men and women in all spheres of life.</p>
3.	<p><b>Define sex ratio.</b></p>



	Answer: Number of girl children per thousand boys.
4.	<p><b>What is patriarchal society ?</b></p> <p>Answer: This is a system that values men more and gives them power over women.</p>
5.	<p><b>What is literacy rate among men and women in India?</b></p> <p>Answer: Men 76% and women are 65.46%</p>
6.	<p><b>What is the equal wages act?</b></p> <p>Answer: According to this act equal wages should be paid to equal work.</p>
7.	<p><b>Mention any two basis of social division in India.</b></p> <p>Answer : religion and community</p>
8.	<p><b>What were Gandhiji's views regarding religion and politics?</b></p> <p>Answer :Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from for. what he meant by religion was not any particular reason like Hinduism or Islam but moral value that form the basis of religion. he believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion</p>
9.	<p><b>The most common expression of communalism is in everyday belief. Explain.</b></p> <p>Answer : these routinely involve religious prejudices , stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.</p>
10.	<p>What are family laws ?</p> <p>Answer :Those laws that deal with family matters such as marriage divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. in our country have different family laws applied to followers of different religions.</p>
11.	<p><b>What is a secular state?</b></p> <p>Answer :A state in which all the constitution provides to all individuals</p>

	and communities freedom to Professor practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
12.	<p><b>Mention any two provisions of the Indian constitution which makes India a secular state.</b></p> <p>Answer : [1]there is no official language for the Indian state. [2]the Constitution prohibits discrimination on Grounds of religion.</p>
13.	<p><b>Name any four social reformers who advocated and Worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.</b></p> <p>Answer :Jotibaphule , Mahatma Gandhi , Dr BR Ambedkar, and PeriyarRamaswami.</p>
14.	<p><b>Suggest any two ways to break caste hierarchy .</b></p> <p>Answer : Spread of education and urbanisation.</p>
15.	<p><b>Write the appropriate term :</b></p> <p>[1] A person who says that religion is the principal basis of a community. [2] a person who believes in equal rights and opportunity for women and men.</p> <p>Answer : communalist and feminist.</p>
16.	<p><b>What is the population percentage of scheduled caste according to the 2001 census ?</b></p> <p>Answer : 16.2 %</p>
17.	<p><b>What is communalism?</b></p> <p>Answer:It is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interest at the cost of other communities.</p>
18.	<p><b>What is the basis of communal politics?</b></p> <p>Answer : Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.</p>

19.	<p><b>Mention any one provision in the Indian constitution which makes India a secular state.</b></p> <p>Answer :Under the right to freedom of religion all citizens are free to Profess , practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.</p>
20.	<p><b>What was the child sex ratio in India in 2001 census and why?</b></p> <p>Answer :1000 males 2927 females. The reason for this ratio is that in India parents prefer to have send and find ways to have the child girl aborted before she is born.</p>
21.	<p><b>How can the problem of women's representation, Harassment t and exploitation can be solved? State one way as suggested by women's movements.</b></p> <p>Answer :One way to solve the problems of women is to ensure that there are more women as elected representatives.</p>
22.	<p><b>How many seats are reserved for women in local government bodies that are in municipalities and since when?</b></p> <p>Answer: In 1992 the constitution was amended and wonder of the sea in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are not reserved for women</p>
23.	<p><b>How is communalism used in electron politics?</b></p> <p>Answer :In electoral politics, communalism involves special appeal to the interest aur emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.</p>
24.	<p><b>Why is the word schedule did is used for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes?</b></p> <p>Answer: these groups include hundreds of castes are tribes whose names are listed in an official schedule. the prefix scheduled is used for them.</p>
25.	<p><b>What do you understand by occupational mobility?</b></p>

	<p>Answer : occupational mobility is shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors.</p>
26.	<p><b>Give two examples of caste as it exist in India now.</b></p> <p>Answer : Untouchability has not ended completely. even now most people marry with in their own caste or tribe.</p>
27.	<p><b>Discuss any one of the factors that are decisive in election .</b></p> <p>Answer :People's assessment, of the performance of the Government and the popularity rating of the leaders matter and after decisive in elections.</p>
28.	<p><b>State any one negative result of paying exclusive attention to caste in a democracy.</b></p> <p>Answer: Politics based on caste identity alone can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty , development and corruption.</p>
29.	<p><b>Mention any one way in which caste is politicised.</b></p> <p>Answer :New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political area like backward and forward classes.</p>
30.	<p><b>What is urbanisation?</b></p> <p>Answer:Urbanization is the shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.</p>
<b>SHORT ANSWERS AND QUESTIONS [3 MARKS ]</b>	
1.	<p><b>There is urgent need to combat communalism. Explain.</b></p> <p>Answer :</p> <p>Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interest are the same, any difference that may have is evolent or size you'll for community life. It also follows that</p>

	<p>people who follow different releases can not belong to the same social community.</p> <p>A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religion community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of vegetarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.</p>
2.	<p><b>How has the principle of Universal adult franchise helped in combat casteism ?</b></p> <p>Answer : under the universal adult franchise all the citizens of India who are at least 18 years of age are a voters to elect the representatives to the Parliament and state legislatures they poses this right without any discrimination of caste ,colour, sex ,religion or belief .</p>
3.	<p><b>Political mobilisation on religious line is a frequent form of communalism Explain.</b></p> <p>Answer : Political mobilisation on communal lines in was the use of scared symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plane fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political Arena, in electrical politics there is after an inverse special appeal to the interest or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.</p>
4.	<p><b>Beside caste which other factors do in matter in electoral politics?</b></p> <p>Answer : Voting on the basis of community:</p> <p>political leaders Pashu the voters to cast their vote on the basis of communal lines .</p> <p>Political mobilisation on religious lines:</p> <p>political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of</p>

	<p>communalism the use of plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena in electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interest or emotions of the voters of the religion in question.</p>
5.	<p><b>How can the status of women representation in India's legislative bodies be improved?</b></p> <p>Answer : It is unfortunate that in our country the proportion of women in legislature has been very low it is unfortunate that in our country the proportion of women in legislature has been very low for example the percentage of elected women members in lok sabha is just 10% Dasha in the state assembly is below 5% one way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.</p>
6.	<p><b>Give two instances that involve a relation between religion and politics.</b></p> <p>Answer : Human Rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities they have demanded that the government take special steps to protect religious minority</p> <p>movement had argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women so they have demanded that the government should change these laws to make them more equitable.</p>
7.	<p><b>What factors contribute to the breaking down of age old caste hierarchy?</b></p> <p>Answer : The old notions of caste hierarchy are not breaking down the factors that have contributed to it are given below:</p> <p>many political leaders and social reformers like Mahatma Gandhi Jyotiba Phule BR Ambedkar Periyar Ramaswamy as a raised voice against</p>

	<p>this level and advocated and worked to attach a society in which caste inequalities are absent</p> <p>the contribution of social economic changes is worth mentioning with economic development large-scale organisation growth of literacy and education occupational mobility and the weakening position of landlords</p> <p>In The villages the caste hierachy is breaking down.</p>
8.	<p><b>Gender division is not based on the Biology but on social expectation and your type Explain.</b></p> <p>Answer : Girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children</p> <p>women do all work inside the home such as cooking washing clothes affect and men do all the work outside the home this is reflected in the sexual division of labour in most families In fact majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour but their work is not valued.</p>
9.	<p><b>Mention various form of casteism in Indian politics.</b></p> <p>Answer : When parties choose candidates in election they keep in mind the cast composition of the electrode and nominated candidates from different cars so as to muster necessary support to win the elections</p> <p>When governments are formed political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it</p> <p>political parties and candidates in election make appealed to cast sentiments to win voter support some political parties favoured some caste and are seen as their representatives.</p>
10.	<p><b>Explain various forms that Communism can take in politics.</b></p> <p>Answer : the most common expression of communal politics is in</p>

	<p>everyday brief this in was religious stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superior team of one religion over other religion communal mind for political dominance of one's own religious community for those belonging to measure it community this takes the form of majoritarian dominance.</p>
11.	<p><b>What factors that brought about the change in the Indian caste system in Modern Times? Explain.</b></p> <p>Answer : Spread of education has broadened people Outlook and has changed their mind set is specially in urban areas where it doesn't matter much who is walking along next to US on a street or eating at a next table in a restaurant</p> <p>people in general are becoming more told rate regarding caste issue they don't let cast factor come in between their relationship and friendship they have many things and more important than caste to think over it, the older versions of caste are not breaking down the factors that has been contributed to it are given below constitution of India had that with and it has led the foundations of Justice .</p>
12.	<p><b>What is communal politics describe the idea behind such politics?</b></p> <p>Answer : communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of the company and Society communalism in was thinking along the following line the followers of a particular religion must belong to one community this fundamental interest arthur's theme and if he may have a for irrelevant if common they are so superficials the different conflict.</p>
13.	<p><b>Describe how women in India still face discrimination in various ways.</b></p> <p>Answer : women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their</p>



	<p>unequal position in the society.</p> <p>the literacy rate among women is only 54 % compared with 76% among mance similarly a small portion of girl student go for higher studies the reason is that the dropout because parents prefer to spend the resource for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters</p> <p>the proportion of women among Kylie page and valued jobs is still very small on an average and Indian woman walks 1 hour more than an average man everyday get much of her work is not paid and therefore after not valued.</p>
14.	<p><b>What are the positive and negative aspects of caste?</b></p> <p>Answer : Political and legal organisation have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular cast for more dignity and more access to land resource and opportunities this efforts have bought many low caste people in the main steam of the country.</p>
15.	<p><b>In what ways does politics influence caste system in India?</b></p> <p>Answer: Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbours caste or sub caste which were earlier excluded from it where is caste groups are required to enter into a collision with other as our communities and third part into a dialogue and negative action.</p>
16.	<p><b>Mention some measures to eliminate in equality between men and women.</b></p> <p>Answer : Education needs to be spread among women</p> <p>vocational training is also important for the women</p> <p>the number of women as elected representative in the Lok Sabha and state assembly should be increased</p>

	the government should ensure a safe environment for women.
17.	<p><b>Which values are associated with feminist movements?</b></p> <p>Answer : Equal rights for women in all spheres of life  extension of voting rights to all women  and judgement in the political and legal status of women  equality in personal and family life.</p>
18.	<p><b>Why did the constitution makers of India choose the model of a secular state which values are associated with in Indian secularism?</b></p> <p>Answer : Untouchability can we practiced but it should be eliminated from our country  the Indian Constitution Bans this practice  a circular constitution like earth is necessary to come back.</p>

**LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS (5 marks)**

1.	<p>What are the factors other than the caste which play this role at the time of election – money power and Prestige ?</p> <p>Answer: Money during election some candidate purchase the vote by giving money power also attract the voter prestige suppose any party or candidate having good Prestige and then voters are adapted these all factors are very important. all factors affect the Indian society. money is usually used to purchase the vote from the voters .</p>
2.	<p>Unless women are empowered their problems did never get adequate attention, suggest any three ways to empower them.</p> <p>Answer: In the political and legal status of the women's and can be empowered by this and their educational status the girl child should be educated in a higher school and up to the educational institution it would be done by the government for the women and the for girls by giving the</p>

	<p>rights and career opportunities that cannot be discriminate among them between the boys they should we have the equal rights for their opportunities to do the carrier and do the jobs.</p>
3.	<p>Write a note on the status of women in India.</p> <p>Answer:India has some Society of society that gives more power to man values them more and give them power over women even after so many years of independence day status of women is very low the literacy rate of women is 54% as compared to 75% and then there are more women dropout from school than among men pants wants to spend more on boys education than on girls even today in many states of India girl child is aborted before the sex ratio has fallen in many states like Haryana Rajasthan Punjab Uttar Pradesh Bihar and Tamilnadu in 2001 according to the senses the average male female ratio was 937 through the government has fast equal wages that yet women are paid much less there is no equal wages for equal work in the fields of course movie fight with Enfield household work a move woman does if given no importance of value.</p>
4.	<p>How do women in our country still lag much behind men some improvement since Independence?</p> <p>Answer:In India women are supposed to bring up children and look after the did you all the cleaning washing cleaning Jeevan tailoring there is no value attached to this bug in rural areas women work in the field fetch water and fuel but are highly paid anything in urban areas middle class women work in office Factories Act for women work as domestic help but none of them get the same age as mance the status is lower than that of men when do not have any what to do in the house they are excellent cooks for Tailors but they have taken up the stock only when paid in</p>

	hotels.
5.	<p>Explain any five aspect of our day to day life in which women are discriminated against in India.</p> <p>Answer:Literacy Is the first and foremost discrimination in the field of education where the literacy rate among women asali 66% when compared to a higher 84% in males the sex ratio in India is low as 940 females per 1000 males the proportion of women are compared to men is very low a major reason behind this is that Paris prefer having a male child over a female child keeping in view the future plus prospect on of as men in domestic violence in India we are harassed as protected and subjected to all sorts of wireless behind the closed doors both in urban and rural area is domestic violence is one of the most prominent form of discrimination faced by women. Female foeticide a male child is considered as a blessing and a female child is considered as a bane, this has come to an accent where the female child killed in the womb of the mother was killing of foetus is known as foeticide.</p>
6.	<p>Explain any two reasons for the declining caste system in India.</p> <p>Answer:Growth of literacy and education after industrial action occupational mobility due to our operational mobility the new generation takes up of a occupation large urbanization organisation shift people in job efforts made by leaders and reformers the political leaders and social reformers world tour the average of society in which caste inequalities are economic agriculture improvement</p>
7.	<p>Mention any three provisions that make India a secular state.</p> <p>Answer:The constitution of India does not give special recognition to any religion and there is no state religion in India and light Christianity in</p>

	America and Buddhism in Sri Lanka all individuals and communities have been given freedom to profess and propagate any religion constitution of India has put a ban on any discrimination on the grounds of religion
8.	<p>What forms does communalism take in politics?</p> <p>answer:Communalism is a strong sense of belonging to particular community especially a religious community which of the leads to Extreme behaviour or violence towards other it cannot tolerate and respect people belonging to different religious communities communalism in everyday life it is the most common form of communism and can take be in the form of religious stereotypes of religious communities and that one religious is safe period to other religious communal mind after least two political dominance of its own religious community as political mobilization is another frequent form of communalism in order to bring the followers of one religion together and political Arena sometimes Communism takes it most ugly form of communal violence</p>
9.	<p>What are the Features of communal politics?</p> <p>Answer:Communalism in wall thinking along the following lines the follower of a particular religion must belong to one community their fundamental interest are same and difference that may happen is prevalent and they should not follow any other religion it involves the people who follow a different religion cannot belong to the same community in an extreme form Communism reach to the belief that people belonging to really different legions cannot leave a sequel citizen within one Nation other one has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nation</p>
10.	<p>When does the problem of communalism become acute?</p> <p>Answer:Religion is used in politics as an effective people belonging to</p>

	<p>different religions are treated differently demands of one religion are against the feelings of another religion and a discrimination is formed religious groups are in a position to each other and the winning or defeat of a particular religion is associated with respective religious symbols. Sada feet the problem of communalism become acute in the reasons.</p>
11.	<p>Explain political mobilization on communal line.</p> <p>Answer: Communalism means promoting the ideas of one religion within a particular group and undermining the ideas of other religion it becomes a problem when religion is used to divide the society. It believes that people belonging to different religions form different communities and cannot live together as one Nation. Communalization In political some time takes the shape of political mobilization on communal lines it means that political leader appeal to people of different religions to gain votes it involves the use of the sacred religious symbol and religious leader to appeal to the people of that religion</p>
12.	<p>What do you mean by caste inequalities?</p> <p>Answer: Unlike Gender and religion the caste division is special to India also that is have some kind of social inequalities and some form of division of labour. In most societies occupations are passed on From one generation to another caste system is an extreme form of this. what makes it different from other society is that in this system hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals. Members of the same caste group were supposed to form a social community that practiced the same or similar occupation married within the cast group and did not eat with member from other caste groups.</p>
13.	<p>Caste and caste system in India have undergone great changes explain.</p>

	<p>Answer: Caste and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes with economic development large-scale organisation growth of literacy and education occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the village the old nation of caste hierarchy are breaking down. most of the times in urban area it does not matter that who is working along next along next to US on a street or eating at the next table in the restaurant. the constitution of India the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system. Is a person who lived century ago were to return to India he or she would be greatly surprised at the change that has come about the country.</p>
14.	<p>How does politics Influence caste?</p> <p>Answer: Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within its neighbouring caste or subcaste which were earlier excluded from it. Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other caste or communities and those enter a dialogue and negotiation. New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arenas like Backward and forward caste group. Doors tourist place different kinds of role in politics in some ways it is a routine factor that work all over the world mobilise social group and communities in order to get their votes. In some situations expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantage communities the space to demand share of power in this sense caste politics was helped people from dalits and OBC caste to gain better access decision making several political and non political organisation have been demanding and agitating for the end of discrimination against particular castes for more dignity and more access to land resource and opportunities.</p>
15.	<p>Explain the concept of sexual division of labour.</p>

Answer: Gender division does not mean the biological difference between men and women it refers to the unequal rules assigned by the society to men and women. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a sexual division of labour in most families women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children etc men do work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things when these jobs are paid for men are ready to take up this work most Tailors or cook and hotels are men. Similarly it is not that women do not work out that their home women fetch water and collect fuel in villages they work in the field they often do shopping and are increasingly taking up paid job but their work is not valued and does not get recognition. The result of the division of labour is that women have been confined to the private domain of family while the public domain has been monopolised by the men.

### **SOURCES BASED ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. **The sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**  
Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other social economic changes caste and caste system in modern India has undergone in in great changes with economic development large-scale urbanization in growth of literacy and education occupational mobility and the beginning of the position of landlords in the village and dumb old version of caste hierarchy are breaking down now most of the time in urban areas it does not matter much who is working along next to US on a street or eating at a table in a restaurant the constitution of the India profited by any caste based



discrimination and let the foundations of policies to reverse the injustice of the caste system if a person who believed a century ago but to return to India she would to great surprise at the changes that had come about the the country.

Answer the following MCQ by choosing the most appropriate option:

Who among the following is not prominent name to bring cast reform in India

- a. Jyotiba Phule
- b. BR Ambedkar
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer [ d]Jawaharlal Nehru

The main reason for caste system in urban area is

- a. people do not have any faith in caste system
- b. people's primary concern is the economic progress
- c. in urban colonies it is difficult to identify someone by its caste
- d. local authority discourage the caste system

Answer[b] people's primary concern is term economic progress

The sentence ka stand ka system have undergone great changes signifies:

- a. now caste and caste system have taken new forms
- b. the caste Foundation are breaking down rapidly
- c. in ancient society caste system did not had any importance
- d. system is in India because of globalisation and colonization

Answer[b] cast foundations are Breaking Down rapidly

Find the incorrect statement about the caste system

- a. economic development organisation played important role to remove caste system
- b. Removal of zamindari System had to remove caste system in urban

c. caste based discrimination is a punishable offence in India

d. structure of social hierarchy is changing now

Answer[b] removal of zamindari system have to remove caste system in urban

## CHAPTER -6

### POLITICAL PARTIES

#### Meaning of political parties

A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

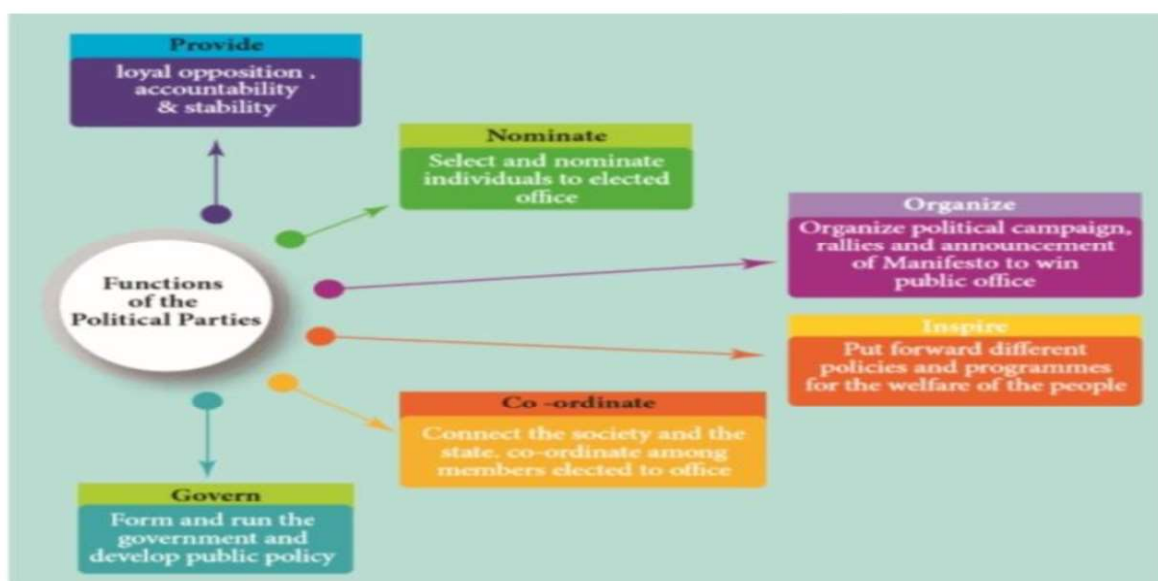
#### Components of political parties



#### The need or necessity of political parties

- ❖ Need for aggregation, articulation and organisation of interests
- ❖ Useful for political culture in a country
- ❖ Useful for the education of electorates and electoral processes
- ❖ Diversity of options for electorates in a democracy
- ❖ Make policy for the people when in government
- ❖ Act as opposition when not in government

## Functions of political parties



## Functions of Political Parties

Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. Parties do so by performing a series of functions mentioned below:

- ❖ Parties contest elections.
- ❖ Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- ❖ Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- ❖ Parties form and run governments.
- ❖ Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures or wrong policies.
- ❖ Parties shape public opinion.
- ❖ Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

## Importance of political parties

- ❖ A democracy cannot exist without the presence of a political party. This is

clear from the function performed by the political parties. In case, there are no political parties then:

- ❖ Every candidate in the election would be an independent candidate. Any individual candidate does not have the efficiency to promise any major policy change to the people. In such a scenario, no one will be responsible for how the country is run.
- ❖ In the long run, only a representative democracy can survive. Political parties are the agencies that gather different views on various issues and present them to the government.

### **How Many Parties Should We Have?**

- ❖ In a democracy, any group of citizens is free to form a political party.
- ❖ More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.
- ❖ In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called **one-party systems**. This system is not considered as a good option for democracy.
- ❖ In some countries, power usually changes between the two main parties. Such a party system is called a two-party **system**. Eg: The United States of America and the United Kingdom.
- ❖ If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, it is called a **multiparty system**. Eg: India.
- ❖ 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**.

### **National Parties**

- ❖ Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.
- ❖ It offers some special facilities for large and established parties.

- ❖ The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party.
- ❖ A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least 2 seats is recognised as a **State Party**.
- ❖ A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in 4 States and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a **National Party**.

### **Major National Parties in India**

There were 7 recognised national parties in the country in 2018. Here are the details of these parties:

#### **1) All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)**

- Launched on 1 January 1998 under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee.
- Recognised as a national party in 2016.
- The party's symbol is flowers and grass.
- Committed to secularism and federalism.

#### **2) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):**

- Formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- Seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
- Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the Dalits and oppressed people.
- It has its main base in the state of Uttar Pradesh and substantial presence in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab.

### **3) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**

- Founded in 1980, formed by Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.
- Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values, and Deendayal Upadhyaya's ideas of integral humanism and Antyodaya.
- Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

### **4) Communist Party of India (CPI):**

- Formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy.
- Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism.
- Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.
- Significant presence in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

### **5) Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M):**

- Founded in 1964. Believes in Marxism-Leninism. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
- Accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.
- Enjoys strong support in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.

### **6) Indian National Congress (INC):**

- Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world. Founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits.
- Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.
- The ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then from 1980 to 1989. After

1989, its support declined, but it continues to be present throughout the country.

- The party's main idea is to promote secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.

### 7) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP):

- Formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress party.
- Supports democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism.

### State Parties

- ❖ The Election Commission has classified some of the major parties of the country as "State parties".
- ❖ These are also referred to as regional parties. Some of these parties are:
  - Biju Janata Dal
  - Sikkim Democratic Front
  - Mizo National Front
  - Telangana Rashtra Samithi

### Types of party system

**What party systems exist throughout the world?**

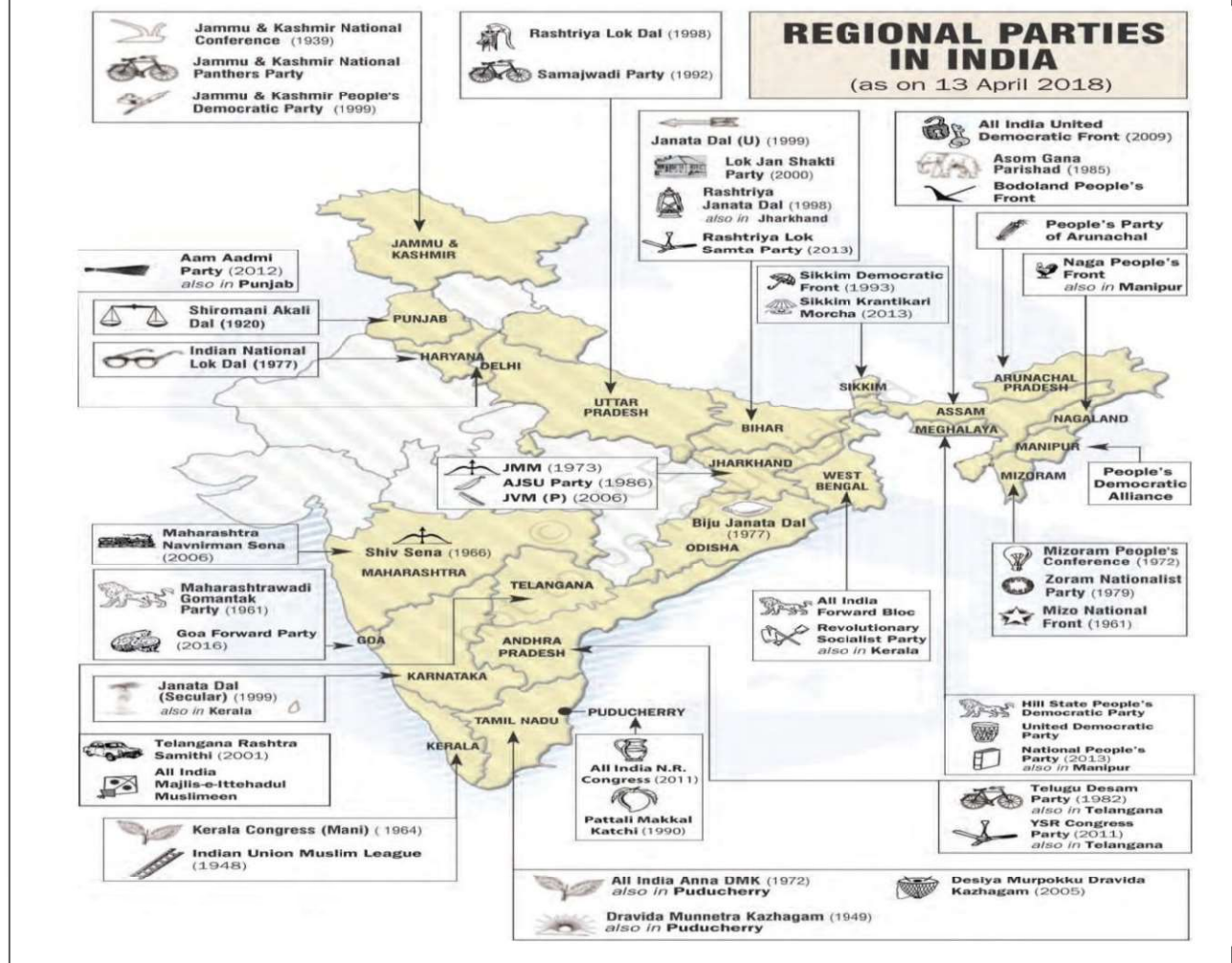
ONE-PARTY SYSTEM	TWO-PARTY SYSTEM	MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One party assumes control of government and doesn't allow competition</li><li>• Party leaders assume leadership role in nation</li><li>• Elections may be held, but are not competitive</li></ul> <p><i>EX: China, Cuba</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Occurs in only about 15 countries</li><li>• Two parties have reasonable chances of election</li><li>• Balance of power changes over time</li></ul> <p><i>EX: United States</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Far more common</li><li>• Found in countries with strong parliamentary tradition</li><li>• Legislature assumes leadership role in government → <i>no separation of powers</i></li><li>• Encourages formation of <b>coalitions</b> between minor parties</li></ul> <p><i>EX: England, Germany, Italy</i></p>



## Main National political parties



## Main State political parties



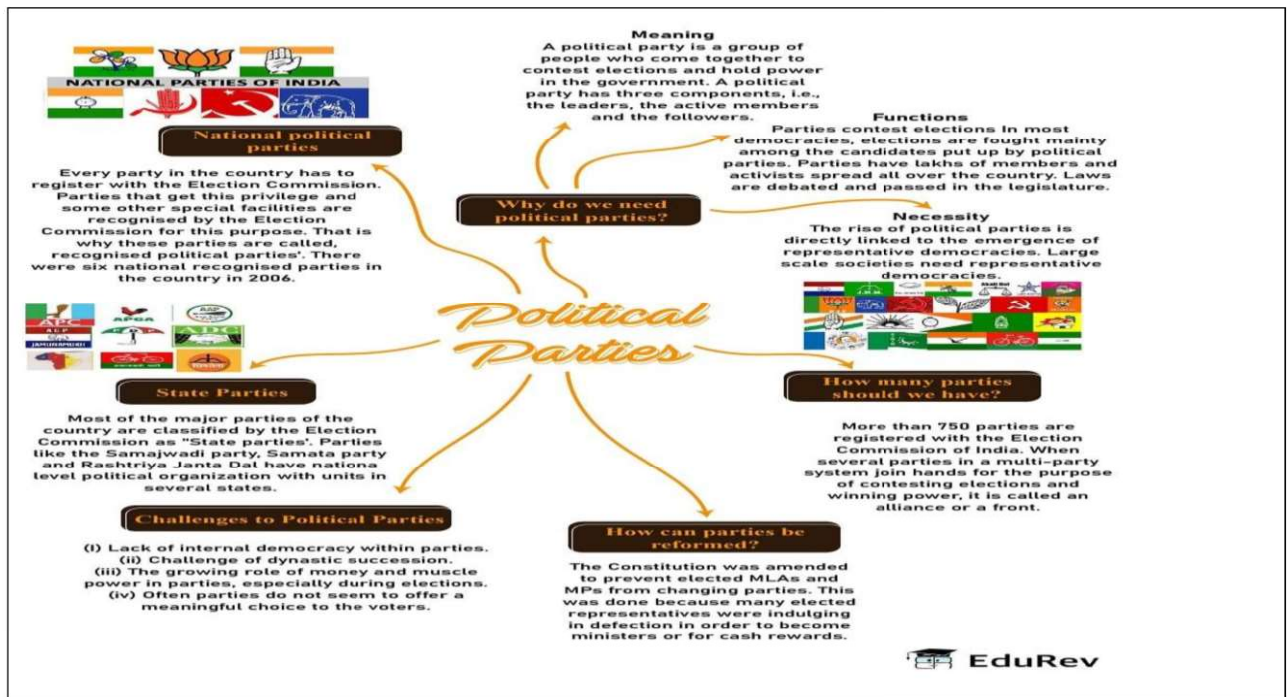
### **Challenges of political parties**

- ❖ .Lack of internal democracy
- ❖ Money power and muscle power
- ❖ Lack of meaningful choice the voters
- ❖ Most political **parties do not practice open and transparent procedures** for their functioning

### **Effective measures to reform political parties are :**

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ It should be made. mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3rd to its women candidates.
- ❖ There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- ❖ There should be state funding of elections.
- ❖ The government should give parties money to support their election expenses in kind for example petrol, paper, telephone, etc., or in cash.
- ❖ Data regarding caste and religion, OBC, SC, ST should not be utilized during election period in any form.

### **Summary**



### Multiple choice questions (1 mark)

1	<p><b>The rise of political parties is directly linked to .....</b></p> <p>(A) Emergence of representative democracies            (B) rise of large scale economies            (C) rise of mechanism of restrain and support the government            (D) rise of internet</p> <p>Ans : (A)</p>
2	<p><b>Which one of the following is the national political party</b></p> <p>(A) Samajwadi party      (B) Rashtriyajanata dal            (C) Rashtriyalok dal      (D) bahunjan samaj party</p> <p>Ans: (D)</p>
3	<p><b>Which one of the following facilities is offered by the election Commission to recognized political party</b></p> <p>(A) party name      (B) election funds</p>

	<p>(C) election symbol      (D) manifesto</p> <p>Ans: (c)</p>
4	<p><b>Who among the following organize the Dalits in to the depressed classes association in 1930 ?</b></p> <p>(A) Kanchi ram              (B) Gandiji</p> <p>(C) BR Ambedkar          (D) Alluri sitaram</p> <p>Ans : (C)</p>
5	<p><b>The number of political parties which have been recognized as national parties in India is</b></p> <p>(A) 5                      (B) 6</p> <p>(C) 7                      (D) 8</p>
6	<p>Ans: (B)</p> <p><b>Bharatiyananatha party was founded in the year</b></p> <p>(A) 1980                  (B) 1952</p> <p>(C) 1947                  (D) 1950</p> <p>Ans: (A)</p>
7	<p><b>Bharatiyananatha party was founded in the year</b></p> <p>(A) 1980                  (B) 1952</p> <p>(C) 1947                  (D) 1950</p> <p>Ans: (A)</p>
8	<p><b>Name the political party that emerged out of mass movement</b></p> <p>(A) DMK                      (B) Janata dal</p> <p>(C) forward bloc              (D) bahujan</p> <p>Ans: (A)</p>
9	<p><b>Political parties are facing the following challenges</b></p> <p>(A) Lack of internal democracy</p>

	<p>(B)Crisis of leadership  (C) Challenges of casteism and communalism  (D)All of the above  Ans: (D)</p>
10	<p><b>National conference is active in the following state</b>  (A)Haryana (B)Himachal pradesh  (C) Jammu and kashmir (D)Rajasthan  Ans : (C)</p>
11	<p><b>What are the components of a political party?</b>  A. Leaders B. Active members  C. Followers D. All  Ans D. All</p>
12	<p><b>What does the term 'Partisan' mean?</b>  A. The affair of the state or the science of the governance  B. A group of people who come together to promote common beliefs  C. A person who is strongly committed to the party  D. The ruling party which runs the government  Ans C. A person who is strongly committed to the party</p>
13	<p><b>Who founded the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?</b>  A. Bharatiya Jana Sangh B. Syama Prasad Mukherjee  C. Mamata Banerjee D. DeendayalUpadhyaya  Ans A.Bharatiya Jana Sangh</p>
14	<p><b>Which one of the following is considered the best form of government?</b>  A. Democracy B. Dictatorship  C. Monarchy D. Military Rule</p>

	Ans .A. Democracy
15	<p><b>Give the meaning of ‘Alliance’.</b></p> <p>A. Two parties together form the government.</p> <p>B. Leftist and Rightist together form the government.</p> <p>C. When state and national parties together form the government.</p> <p>D. When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power</p> <p>Ans.A Two parties together form the government.</p>
16	<p><b>An Affidavit signifies (Legal) _____</b></p> <p>A. Signed document where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her antecedents.</p> <p>B. A law to check the menace.</p> <p>C. Legal document to declare the academic qualification.</p> <p>D. All of the above</p> <p>Ans A.Signed document where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her antecedents</p>
17	<p><b>Select the statement related to the advantages of a multiparty system?</b></p> <p>A. Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.</p> <p>B. There is a chance of conflict.</p> <p>C. Provides choice to the voters.</p> <p>D. In a Multi-party system regional parties get representation.</p> <p>Ans D In a Multi-party system regional parties get representation</p>
18	<p><b>What is an ideological one-party system?</b></p> <p>A. Party based on suppression of other parties.</p> <p>B. Party based on coercion.</p> <p>C. Party based on ideological reasons; coercion and suppression of other</p>



	Ans B. Play the role of opposition
23	<p><b>A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the _____.</b></p> <p>a) opposition parties                      b) ruling party c) President                                      d) Parliament</p> <p>Ans b) ruling party</p>
24	<p><b>The Constitution was amended to stop</b></p> <p>Ans- defection.</p>
25	<p><b>A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the</b></p> <p>Ans- ruling party</p>
26	<p><b>_____ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.</b></p> <p>a) Pressure Group                      b) Political Party c) Interest Group                      d) Business Lobby</p> <p>Answer: Option (b)</p>
27	<p><b>The _____ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.</b></p> <p>a) Parliament                                      b) President c) Election Commission                      d) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)</p> <p>Answer: Option (c)</p>
28	<p><b>Political parties reflect fundamental _____ in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP.</b></p> <p>a) Social divisions                      b) Economic divisions c) Religious divisions                      d) Political divisions</p>



	Answer: Option (d)
29	<p><b>In countries like India, _____ choose candidates for contesting elections.</b></p> <p>a) Top party leaders  b) Members of party  c) Supporters of party  d) None of the above</p> <p>Answer: Option (a)</p>
30	<p><b>A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the _____.</b></p> <p>a) Opposition parties  b) Ruling party  c) President  d) Parliament</p> <p>Answer: Option (b)</p>
31	<p><b>Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of _____ among different sections of society.</b></p> <p>a) Legislature  b) Government  c) Political parties  d) Bureaucracy</p> <p>Answer: Option (c)</p>
32	<p><b>The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of _____.</b></p> <p>a) Monitory democracies  b) Direct democracies  c) Representative democracies  d) Constitutional democracies.</p> <p>Answer: Option (c)</p>

33	<p><b>Many political parties protested against POSCO, the Korean steel company for being permitted by the State Government to export iron ore from _____ to feed steel plants in China and Korea.</b></p> <p>a) Andhra Pradesh c) West Bengal</p> <p>b) Tamil Nadu d) Odisha</p> <p>Answer: Option (d)</p>
34	<p><b>In India, _____ parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.</b></p> <p>a) Less than 750 c) Less than 100</p> <p>b) Less than 75 d) More than 750</p> <p>Answer: Option (d)</p>
35	<p><b>The _____ and the United Kingdom are examples of a two-party system.</b></p> <p>a) United States of America c) China</p> <p>b) Russia d) Canada</p> <p>Answer: Option (a)</p>
36	<p><b>Which of the following is an example of multi party system?</b></p> <p>a) India c) Canada</p> <p>b) New Zealand d) All of the above</p> <p>Answer: Option (d)</p>
37	<p><b>Which of the following statements are true about political parties?</b></p> <p>a) The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was lower in India than in many advanced countries like Canada, Japan.</p> <p>b) Over the last three decades, the proportion of those who report to be</p>



	Answer: Option (b)
42	<p><b>Indian National Congress (INC) is one of the oldest parties of the world founded in _____.</b></p> <p>a) 1885                      b) 1880 c) 1888                      d) 1889</p> <p>Answer: Option (a)</p>
43	<p><b>BahujanSamaj Party (BSP) is a national party formed in _____ under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.</b></p> <p>a) 1964                      b) 1974                      c) 1994                      d) 1984</p> <p>Answer: Option (d)</p>
44	<p><b>Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M) was founded in _____.</b></p> <p><b>It supports socialism,secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.</b></p> <p>a] 1978                      b) 1964                      c) 1968                      d) 1954</p> <p>Answer: Option (b)</p>
<b>Very short answer questions [2 marks]</b>	
1	<p><b>Who is a partisan ?</b></p> <p>Answer: A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction.</p>
2	<p><b>What is partisanship ?</b></p> <p>Answer: Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.</p>
3	<p><b>How candidates for contesting elections are chosen in the USA and India ?</b></p> <p>Answer: In the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. In India top party leaders choose candidates for contesting</p>

	elections
4	<p><b>Which are three components of a political party?</b></p> <p>Answer: A The leaders B The active members C The followers. -----</p>
5.	<p><b>State any one function of the political parties in a democracy.</b></p> <p>Answer: Political parties contest elections by putting up their candidates.</p>
6	<p><b>What are the reasons for the rise of political parties ? Mention any one.</b></p> <p>Answer: The rise of political parties is due to the emergence of representative democracies in the world.</p>
7	<p><b>Which country has one-party system ?</b></p> <p>Answer: China because there is only one political party i.e., Communist Party.</p>
8	<p><b>What is bi-party system ?</b></p> <p>Answer: In countries, like USA and UK, power usually changes between two main parties. It is bi-party system. Several other parties exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the elections but only the two main parties have a chance to form a government.</p>
9	<p><b>What is multi-party system ?</b></p> <p>Answer: If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, it is multiparty system e.g., in India.</p>
10	<p><b>What is a coalition government ?</b></p> <p>Answer: When none of the political parties gets majority of seats in the elections, the government is formed by various parties coming together. It is</p>

	a coalition government.
11	<p><b>What is front or alliance ?</b></p> <p>Answer: When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance front. For example in India there were three major alliances in 2004 elections – The National Democratic Alliance, The United Progressive Alliance and The Left Front.</p>
12	<p><b>What do you understand by a ‘recognised party’ ?</b></p> <p>Answer: A party that gets some privilege such as a unique symbol and other special facilities is called a ‘recognised’ party by the Election Commission.</p>
13	<p><b>Which party is recognised as a national party ?</b></p> <p>Answer: A party that secures at least 6 per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party; e.g., Indian National Congress.</p>
14	<p><b>Which party is recognised as a state party ?</b></p> <p>Answer: A party that secures at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party e.g., Telugu Desam.</p>
15	<p><b>Which are six national political parties in India ?</b></p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Indian National Congress</p> <p>Bharatiya Janata Party</p> <p>BahujanSamaj Party</p> <p>Communist Party of India (CPI-M)</p> <p>Communist Party of India (CPI)</p>

	Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
16	<p><b>State any one challenge that is being faced by the political parties in India.</b></p> <p>Answer: The political parties are facing the challenge of dynastic succession. In some parties, top positions are always controlled by members of one family.</p>
17	<p><b>What is defection ?</b></p> <p>Answer: Defection implies changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a legislature to a different part</p>
18	<p><b>Which are regional political parties in Goa ? Name any two.</b></p> <p>Answer: Regional political parties in Goa are as mentioned below :</p> <p>United Goans Democratic Party.</p> <p>Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party</p>
19	<p><b>What is an affidavit ?</b></p> <p>Answer: Affidavit is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.</p>
20	<p><b>To reduce the influence of money and criminals which order has been passed by the Supreme Court ?</b></p> <p>Answer: The Supreme Court has passed the order under which it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.</p>
21	<p><b>Which order has been passed by the Election Commission to follow the democratic principles in the party ?</b></p> <p>Answer: The Election Commission has passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.</p>

22	<p><b>Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national party.</b></p> <p>Answer: Samajwadi Party, Samta Party, RashtriyaJanta Da</p>
23	<p><b>How people can put pressure on political parties to reform them ?</b></p> <p>Answer: People can do this by petitions, publicity, and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups, movements and media can play an important role in this.</p>
<b>Short answer question [3 marks]</b>	
1	<p><b>What is meant by a political party?</b></p> <p>Answer: Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and to hold power in the government. They agree on some policies to promote collective good. They seek to implement those policies by winning popular support through elections. Thus political parties tend to fill political offices and exercise political power</p>
2	<p><b>What is the guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janata Party?</b></p> <p>Answer: The source of inspiration of Bharatiya Janata Party is the ancient Indian culture and values. Cultural nationalism (Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics</p>
3	<p><b>Mention the ideology of Indian National Congress.</b></p> <p>Answer: Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India. The party propagates secularism and welfare of the weaker sections and minorities of society. It supports new economic reforms but with a human face.</p>
4	<p><b>No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations.” Justify the statement with five</b></p>



	<p><b>arguments.</b></p> <p>Answer: Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and system of elections. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances</p>
5	<p><b>What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain Or</b></p> <p><b>How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India?</b></p> <p>Answer: Multi-party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. 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</p>
6	<p><b>What are the main functions of a political party?</b></p> <p>Answer;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.To contest electionan</li> <li>2.Forming policies and programmes</li> <li>3.Making laws</li> <li>4.Parties form and fun govt.</li> <li>5.To play an active role of opposition</li> <li>6.Shaping public opinion</li> <li>7. Access to govt. machinery and welfare schemes</li> </ol>
7	<p><b>Why are symbols allotted to political parties by the election commission of India? Givereason?</b></p> <p><b>Answer.</b> 1. For the recognition of the political parties the symbols are required.</p>

	<p>2. It means party is large and established.</p> <p>3. Only the official candidates of the political party can use it.</p> <p>4. Voters can cast their vote easily.</p> <p>5. One can easily recognize the party is either a national or regional party.</p>
8	<p><b>Explain the requirements fulfilled by a political party to become a national political party.</b></p> <p>Answer</p> <p>1. The party has to secure at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha elections.</p> <p>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.</p>
9	<p>Why is a bi party system not good for a country like India?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>a) India is very diverse and two parties are not enough to represent that very diversity.</p> <p>b) A by party system might just leave behind the aspirations of various communities in the country.</p> <p>c) They might find themselves isolated and unheard. this could lead to civil wars.</p>
10	<p><b>Name the national political party which is espouses secularism. And welfare of weaker sections of minorities. Mention any four features of that party.</b></p> <p>Answer: Indian National Congress espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. It was founded in 1885 and is one of the oldest parties in the world. It was the major party post independence which</p>

ruled both States and the center. It is a centrist party. Its national support has declined after 1989 but it remains to be present throughout the country.

**Long answer question [5 marks]**

1 **What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.**

**Answer: Multi-party System:** If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming in power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system.

Party system is not something, any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections.

- These cannot be changed very quickly.
- India has evolved a multi-party system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.
- This system allows for a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- Such representation strengthens democracy.

2 **What are the various challenges faced by political parties**

Answer : The various challenges faced by political parties are:

**Lack of Internal democracy:**

- Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the decision-making process.
- Every member is not consulted before taking a decision.
- There is no proper organisation or registration of members.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members.</li> <li>• Ordinary members have no information about the internal working of the party.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dynastic Succession:</b> With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.</p> <p><b>Money and Muscle Power:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings, and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money.</li> <li>• Sometimes parties also support criminals' candidates because they can win elections.</li> </ul>
3	<p><b>Highlight the main features of a political party in India which believes in India's ancient culture and values .</b></p> <p>Answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Bharatiyajanata party in India believes in India's ancient culture and values .</li> <li>b) This party wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's culture and values .</li> <li>c) This party wants a uniform civil code for all the citizens living in the country .</li> <li>d) This party wants to put a ban on religious conversions in the country .</li> <li>e) This party wants a full territorial and political integration of the country .</li> </ol>
4	<p><b>Define the two party system. Explain its advantages and disadvantages.</b></p> <p>Answer: Two party system: In a democratic system power usually changes</p>

between two main parties, several other parties may exist but only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government in known as Two party system .

**ADVANTAGES :-**

- a) Several other parties contest election .
- b) Clarity of manifestoes and programs .
- c) political parties
- d) Fair chance of competition among parties.
- e) Representation of various ideologies.

**DISADVANTAGES :-**

- a) Limited choice to the voters .
- b) Limited representation .
- c) Limited scope for plural society .

5 **Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India.**

Answer: Five efforts made to reform the political parties:

1. Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.
2. It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.
3. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the

	<p>previous election.</p> <p>4. The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people’s problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.</p> <p>5. Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitation,etc</p>
6	<p><b>“Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy”. Analyse the statement with examples.</b></p> <p>Answer: “Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy” in the following ways:Without political parties democracies cannot exist. If we do not have political parties, every candidate in elections will be independent. No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency, for what they do in their locality but no one will be responsible for how the country will run. As societies become large and complex they also needed some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that’s why political parties are needed</p>
<b>SOURCE BASED QUESTION [4 MARKS]</b>	
1	<p><b>Read the source given below and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some countrywide parties, which are called ‘national parties. These parties have their units in</p>

various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are ‘recognised’ by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, ‘recognised political parties. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

**1. Which one of the following parties is considered as national party?**

- (a) Janata Dal (b) BahujanSamaj Party  
(c) Samata Party (d) All of the above  
(b) BahujanSamaj Party

**2. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) National Party (b) State Party  
(c) Local Party (d) All of them

(b) State Party

**3. How many parties are classified as national party in India?**

(a) 2            (b) 5            (c) 7            (d) 9

(c) 7

**4. A party has to secure at least \_\_\_\_\_ seats in the Lok Sabha, to become a national party?**

(a) 2            (b) 3            (c) 4            (d) 5

(c) 4

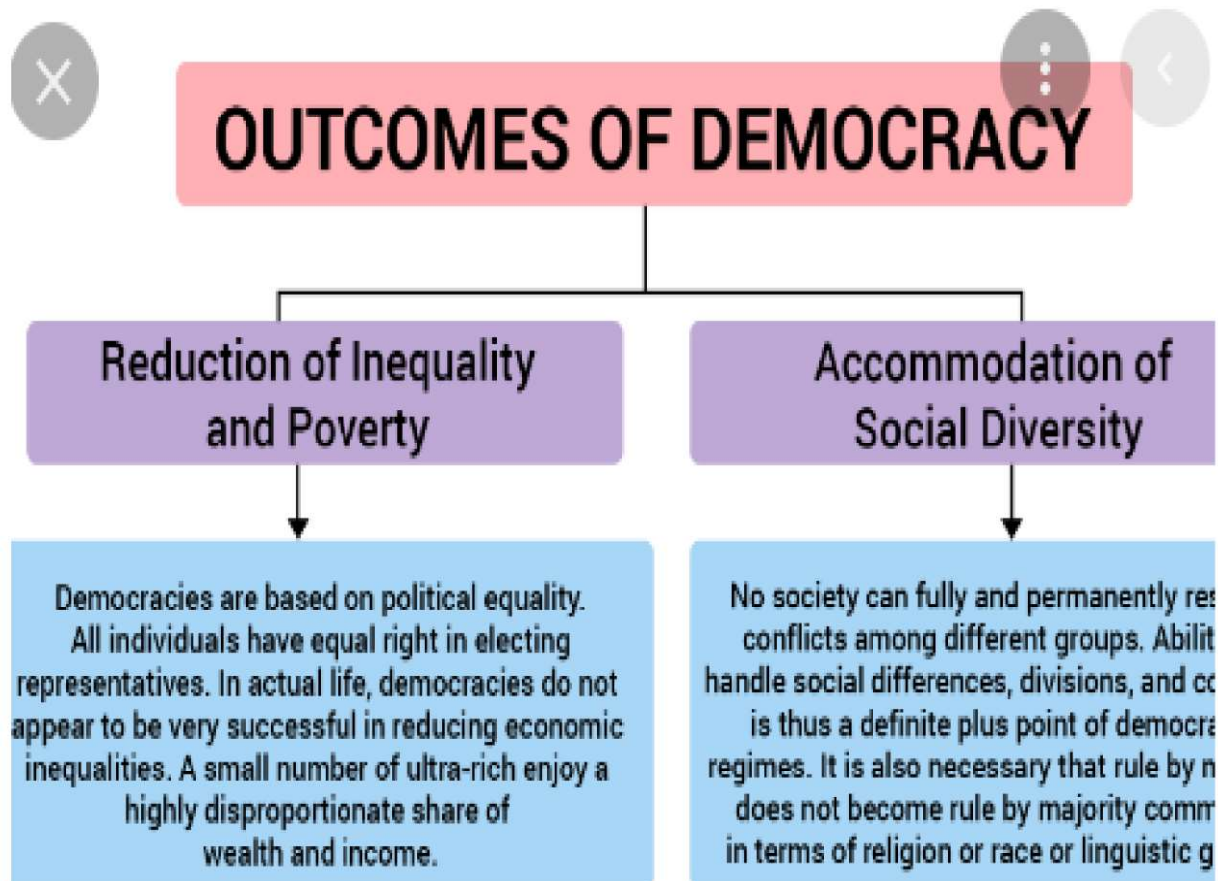


# CHAPTER -5

## OUT COMES OF DEMOCRACY

### Summary

- ❖ In this chapter, actual outcomes of democracy in various aspects are analyzing the quality of government, economic well-being, inequality, social differences and conflicts and finally freedom and dignity are discussed..
- ❖ The final verdict of outcomes of democracy is positive. But it also leads us to think about the challenges to democracy.



# OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

## Dignity and Freedom of Citizens

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.

## Economic Growth and Development

If you consider all democracies and dictatorships for the past fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher economic growth. But this alone cannot be a reason to reject democracy. The difference in rates of economic development between developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

### Why is democracy a better form of government?

Enhances the dignity of the individual

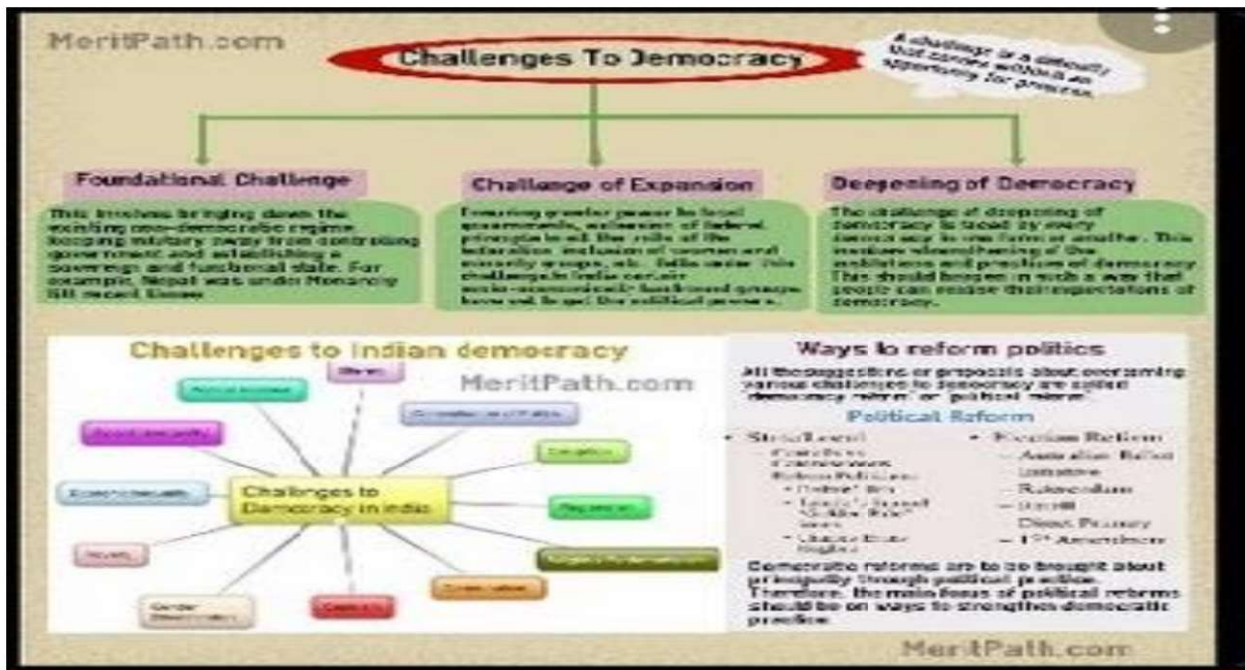
Improves the quality of decision making

Promotes equality among citizens

Provides a method to resolve conflicts

Allows room to correct mistakes





**Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government:**

- ❖ A democracy is concerned with ensuring that people have the right to choose their rulers and have control over the rulers.
- ❖ When possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making in a democracy.
- ❖ Democracy ensures that decision-making is based on norms and procedures.
- ❖ A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. Thus democracy entails transparency.
- ❖ For a democracy to produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government, it must ensure the following—
- ❖ **Regular, free and fair elections;** Open public debate on major policies and legislation's; Citizens' right to be informed about government policies; A government free from corruption.

### **Two conditions necessary for a democracy to achieve harmonious society:**

Democracy must fulfill the following two conditions in order to achieve a harmonious social life:

- ❖ Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority needs to work with the minority so that government may function to represent the general view.
- ❖ Rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups, etc. Democracy remains democracy so long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. No individual should be debarred from participating in a democracy on the basis of religion, caste, community, creed and other such factors..

### **Outcomes of democracy:**

There are certain things that democracy must provide.

- ❖ In a democracy people have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over them.
- ❖ It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to people.
- ❖ Democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens—regular, free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislation's, and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

### **Democracy is a better form of government than others:**

- ❖ Based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. Thus the necessary delay in implementation.
- ❖ Decisions are acceptable to people and are more effective.
- ❖ A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of- decision-making. There is transparency.

- ❖ Democratic government is legitimate government, people's own government.
- ❖ There is inability of democracy to achieve higher economic growth which is a cause of worry.
- ❖ Ability to handle differences, decisions and conflicts is a positive point of democratic regimes.
- ❖ Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

**Dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy:**

- ❖ **Dignity of women.** The one way to ensure that women related problems get adequate attention is to have more women as elected representatives. Panchayati Raj in India has reserved one-third seats in local government bodies for women.
- ❖ **Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes.** When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it. Democracy provides for equal status and opportunities for all castes.
- ❖ **Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.** A democracy ensures that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers.
- ❖ **A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making.** There is transparency in a democracy like India. In October 2005, the Right to Information (RTI) law was passed which ensures all its citizens the right to get all the information about the functions of the government departments.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.	<b>Which of the following do you consider as a better form of democracy.?</b> a.Monarchy.    b.Dictatorship. c.Democracy.    d.None of the above. <span style="float: right;">Ans b</span>
2.	<b>On which of the issues most of the democracies have failed.?</b> a.Corruption    b.Removal of poverty. c.Both a&b.    d.None of these.. <span style="float: right;">Ans.both a and b</span>
3.	<b>Which one of the following is a feature of Dictatorship.?</b> a.Rule of one individual or party. b.No faith in religion. c.Faith in force and war. d.All of these. <span style="float: right;">Ans-d</span>
4.	<b>Find the incorrect option.</b> a.Democracies are based on political equality. b.Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. c.Most of the societies across the world were women dominated societies. d.In democracy, all citizens have one vote. <span style="float: right;">Ansc</span>
5.	<b>Democracy is based on the idea of.</b> a. Majority. b.Deliberation and negotiation. c.Minority. d.None of these
6.	<b>No society can fully and permanently resolve. -----among different groups.</b> Ans-Conflicts
7.	<b>Majority and minority opinions are not. -----</b>

	Ans- Permanent.
	<b>Democracies are based on. —————</b> Ans- Political and social equality.
8.	<b>The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of ____</b> Ans-Democracy.
9.	<b>Ability to handlesocial differences divisions and conflicts is a plus point of —————</b> Ans-Democratic regime.
10.	<b>Why is democracy a better form of government.?</b> a.Promotes equality among citizens. b.Enhances dignity of individual. c.Improves quality of decision making. d.Provides methodto resolve conflicts. e.Allows room to correct mistakes.
11.	<b>What are the things that a democracy must provide?</b> a.People will have the right to choose their rulers. b.Control over the rulers. c.Citizen should be able to participate in decision making. d.Most basic outcome of democracy should bethatit produces a governmentthat is accountable to the citizens. e.Should be responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Being a Legitimate government.
12.	<b>What do you mean byAccountable,Responsiveand Legitimate government.?</b> <b>Accountable</b> :The government must beaccountableand answerable to the people,besides themselvesfor theirrule.

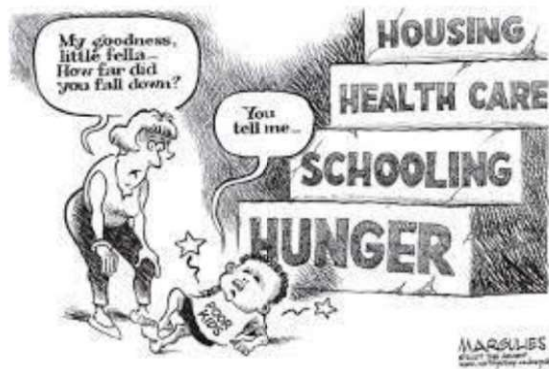


	<p><b>Responsive</b> :Mustbe quick to react to people’s problems and needs.It can be done throughformal discussion between people ofdifferentInterest groupsand negotiations.</p> <p><b>Legitimate</b> :The government shouldrule in accordancewith law- which are true,validand legal.</p>
13.	<p><b>How can a citizen knowifa decision was takenthrough the correct procedures.?</b></p> <p>a.Through transparency-the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.</p> <p>b.To expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people</p> <p>c.Expect the Democratic governmentto develop the means for citizens to hold the government accountable.</p> <p>d.Mechanism for citizens to take part in decision making wherever they think fit.</p>
14.	<p><b>What are the outcomes expectedfrom ademocratic government.?</b></p> <p>a.Regular, free and fair elections.</p> <p>b. Public debate on major policies.</p> <p>c.Right to informationabout the government and its functioning.</p> <p>d. Setting up conditions for open public debate.</p> <p>e.Fair chance to everyoneand subjecting every decision to public debate.</p> <p>f.Corruption free government</p> <p>g. Sharing information with citizens.</p>
15.	<p><b>In what way is a democratic governmentcertainly better than its alternatives.?</b></p> <p>a. Legitimate government.</p>

- b. People's own government.
- c. Overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.
- d. Representative government.
- e. Ability to generate its own support.

16. **Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on equal footing, we find growing inequalities. Comment**

- a. Small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
- b. Their share in their total income of the country has been increasing.
- c. Incomes of those at the bottom have been declining.
- d. It is difficult to meet their basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, education and health.
- e. Growing inequalities



17. **In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Comment**

- a. The poor constitute a large proportion of voters.
- b. No party likes to lose their votes.
- c. Not keen to address the question of poverty.
- d. Example; Bangladesh half of its population lives in poverty
- e. People in several poor countries are dependent on the rich countries even for

food supplies

**Expectations from democracy also function as a criteria for judging any democratic country. Comment.**

- a. The most distinctive about democracy is that its examination never gets over.
- b. Democracy has to face one test after the other.
- c. People come with more expectations and complaints.
- d. The fact that people complain itself is a testimony to the success of democracy.
- e. Shows people have developed awareness and ability to look critically, at power holders and the high and the mighty.
- f. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.
- g. Transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
- h. Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the functioning of the government and their own self-interest.

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