

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: 8FORTX**Questions: 11****Maximum Marks: 19****Generated: 2026-06-26 09:34****SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 Political Parties
Level of understanding	Initial understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 7 straightforward · 4 medium | Types: 5 Short · 4 Very short · 2 MCQ

Q1. straightforward initial-understanding § Why do we need political parties? [1]

What is a political party?

◆ Political Parties

Q2. straightforward initial-understanding § Why do we need political parties? [1]

Which of the following is NOT one of the three components of a political party?

- (A) Leaders
- (B) Active members
- (C) Election Commission officials
- (D) Followers

- A Leaders
- B Active members
- C Election Commission officials
- D Followers

◆ Political Parties

Q3. straightforward initial-understanding § Why do we need political parties? [3]

State any three functions performed by political parties in a democracy with a brief description of each.

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Q4. medium initial-understanding § Why do we need political parties? [2]

Why is it difficult for a modern democracy to function effectively if all candidates contest elections as independents, without belonging to any political party?

◆ Political Parties

Q5. medium initial-understanding § How many parties should we have? [3]

What is a multiparty system? Give one reason why India has such a system.

◆ Political Parties

Q6. straightforward initial-understanding § How many parties should we have? [1]

Which of the following best describes a two-party system?

- (A) Only one political party is allowed to contest elections.
- (B) Power usually alternates between two major political parties.
- (C) Many political parties compete and form coalition governments.
- (D) The government is formed by independent candidates rather than parties.

A Only one party is allowed to contest elections and form the government.

B Power usually alternates between two main parties, with other parties having little chance of winning a majority.

C Multiple parties form alliances to win a majority and share power in government.

D Two parties always contest elections but a third party ultimately forms the government.

◆ Political Parties

Q7. straightforward initial-understanding § National parties [1]

What is the minimum requirement for a party to be recognised as a national party by the Election Commission of India?

◆ Political Parties

Q8. medium initial-understanding § National parties [2]

[short_answer] What is the significance of a recognised political party being allotted a reserved election symbol by the Election Commission of India?

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Q9. medium initial-understanding § Challenges to political parties [3]

How does the growing role of money and muscle power in elections affect political parties in a democracy? State two points.

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Q10. straightforward initial-understanding § Challenges to political parties [1]

What does it mean when political parties in a country fail to offer voters a real choice? State one reason why this situation arises.

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Q11. straightforward initial-understanding § How can parties be reformed? [1]

What is the practice of elected legislators switching from one party to another called, and what consequence do they face under the anti-defection law?

◆ Political Parties

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