

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: UO8oMP Questions: 34 Maximum Marks: 72 Generated: 2026-06-26 09:37

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 Political Parties
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 13 straightforward · 15 medium · 6 deep | Types: 12 MCQ · 7 Short · 6 Very short · 4 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 2 Case-based | Sections: A 16Q/16m · B 6Q/12m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 2Q/8m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following is a component of a political party?

- (A) The Constitution
 - (B) The followers
 - (C) The Election Commission
 - (D) The opposition
- A The Constitution
B The followers
C The Election Commission
D The opposition

◆ Political Parties

Q2. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following countries is an example of a two-party system?

- (A) India
 - (B) China
 - (C) United States of America
 - (D) France
- A India
B China
C United States of America
D France

◆ Political Parties

Q3. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

India has several parties that compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of forming the government either on their own or in alliance. This type of party system is called:

- (A) One-party system
 - (B) Two-party system
 - (C) Multi-party system
 - (D) Federal party system
- A One-party system
 - B Two-party system
 - C Multi-party system
 - D Federal party system

◆ Political Parties**Q4.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following ideological orientations correctly describes the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Rightist with religious nationalism
 - (B) Centrist, espousing secularism and welfare of weaker sections
 - (C) Marxist-Leninist, supporting socialism
 - (D) Conservative, opposing economic reforms
- A Rightist with religious nationalism
 - B Centrist, espousing secularism and welfare of weaker sections
 - C Marxist-Leninist, supporting socialism
 - D Conservative, opposing economic reforms

◆ Political Parties**Q5.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

To be recognised as a national party by the Election Commission of India, a party must secure at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in how many states and win at least four Lok Sabha seats?

- (A) Two states
 - (B) Three states
 - (C) Four states
 - (D) Five states
- A Two states
 - B Three states
 - C Four states
 - D Five states

◆ Political Parties

Q6. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

When parties with different ideologies come together before or after an election to jointly form a government, the arrangement is called:

- (A) A merger
- (B) A faction
- (C) An alliance or front
- (D) A panel

- A A merger
- B A faction
- C An alliance or front
- D A panel

◆ Political Parties**Q7.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) enjoys particularly strong support in which group of states?

- (A) Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
- (B) West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura
- (C) Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa
- (D) Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

- A Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
- B West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura
- C Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa
- D Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

◆ Political Parties**Q8.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following is NOT one of the main challenges faced by political parties in India?

- (A) Lack of internal democracy
- (B) Dynastic succession
- (C) Proportional representation in Parliament
- (D) Growing role of money and muscle power

- A Lack of internal democracy
- B Dynastic succession
- C Excessive membership registrations
- D Growing role of money and muscle power

◆ Political Parties**Q9.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The anti-defection law passed by amending the Constitution states that if an elected MLA or MP changes parties, they will:

- (A) Be fined a large sum of money
- (B) Lose their seat in the legislature
- (C) Be barred from contesting elections for ten years
- (D) Have to seek re-election immediately

- A Be fined a large sum of money
- B Lose their seat in the legislature
- C Be barred from contesting elections for ten years
- D Have to seek re-election immediately

◆ Political Parties

Q10. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Aam Aadmi Party was formed on 26 November 2012. Which of the following best describes the core idea on which it was founded?

- (A) Cultural nationalism and Hindutva
- (B) Marxism-Leninism and opposition to imperialism
- (C) Accountability, clean administration, transparency and good governance
- (D) Representation of dalits and adivasis

- A Cultural nationalism and Hindutva
- B Marxism-Leninism and opposition to imperialism
- C Accountability, clean administration, transparency and good governance
- D Representation of dalits and adivasis

◆ Political Parties**Q11.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

A candidate contesting an election is required by a Supreme Court order to file an affidavit. What does this affidavit contain?

- (A) Details of party membership and years of service
- (B) Details of personal property and criminal cases pending against the candidate
- (C) A declaration of the candidate's educational qualifications
- (D) A statement of the candidate's election manifesto

- A Details of party membership and years of service
- B Details of personal property and criminal cases pending against the candidate
- C A declaration of the candidate's educational qualifications
- D A statement of the candidate's election manifesto

◆ Political Parties**Q12.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following best explains why India evolved a multi-party system rather than a two-party system?

- (A) The Election Commission of India mandated it
- (B) India copied the system from France
- (C) India's vast social and geographical diversity cannot be easily absorbed by two or three parties
- (D) The Constitution of India prohibits a two-party system

- A The Election Commission of India mandated it
- B India copied the system from France
- C India's vast social and geographical diversity cannot be easily absorbed by two or three parties
- D The Constitution of India prohibits a two-party system

◆ Political Parties

Q13. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Political parties are considered a necessary condition for a representative democracy.

Reason (R): Parties aggregate diverse interests, mobilise voters, and create a structured link between the government and the governed that no other institution can replicate.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ Political Parties**Q14.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): The anti-defection law has helped reduce defection but has also made dissent within parties more difficult.

Reason (R): MPs and MLAs are now required to accept whatever the party leadership decides, or risk losing their seat.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ Political Parties**Q15.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): State parties are always regional in their ideology and outlook.

Reason (R): Some State parties have national-level political organisations with units in several states and are not necessarily regional in outlook.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is false and R is true.
- (D) Both A and R are false.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false and R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ Political Parties

Q16. deep exam-ready [1]

Assertion (A): Despite low levels of trust in political parties, participation in party activities in India is relatively high compared to many advanced democracies.

Reason (R): Citizens in India are forced by law to become members of political parties.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C A is true but R is false.

D A is false but R is true.

◆ Political Parties

Q17. straightforward exam-ready [2]

Distinguish between a 'ruling party' and an 'opposition party'. What role does the opposition play in a democracy?

◆ Political Parties

Q18. straightforward exam-ready [2]

What is meant by 'defection' in the context of political parties? Why was a law made to prevent it?

◆ Political Parties

Q19. straightforward exam-ready [2]

State any two criteria that the Election Commission uses to recognise a party as a 'State party'.

◆ Political Parties

Q20. medium exam-ready [2]

How do political parties shape public opinion? Give one example to support your answer.

◆ Political Parties

Q21. medium exam-ready [2]

Why is a one-party system not considered a democratic option?

◆ Political Parties

Q22. medium exam-ready [2]

What is meant by 'dynastic succession' as a challenge to political parties? Why is it considered unfair?

◆ Political Parties

Q23. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain how political parties help provide ordinary citizens access to government machinery and welfare schemes. Why do citizens feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them?

◆ Political Parties

Q24. medium exam-ready [3]

How do political parties form and run governments in a democracy? Explain the process from election to governance, highlighting the responsibilities that party representatives take on once in power.

◆ Political Parties

- Q25.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain the challenge of money and muscle power in elections. How does this affect the quality of democracy?
◆ Political Parties
- Q26.** medium exam-ready [3]
Suggest any three reforms that can help strengthen political parties in India and make them more democratic and accountable. Justify each reform briefly.
◆ Political Parties
- Q27.** medium exam-ready [3]
Why does a multi-party system sometimes appear messy and lead to political instability? What is its advantage despite this drawback?
◆ Political Parties
- Q28.** deep exam-ready [3]
Examine how ideological differences between political parties contribute to a healthy democracy. Illustrate your answer with reference to any two major national parties in India.
◆ Political Parties
- Q29.** deep exam-ready [3]
How has the growing strength of State parties over the last three decades contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in India?
◆ Political Parties
- Q30.** medium exam-ready [5]
Examine in detail the various functions performed by political parties in a democracy. Why would a democracy be unable to function effectively without them?
◆ Political Parties
- Q31.** medium exam-ready [5]
Describe the four major challenges faced by political parties in India. For each challenge, explain why it is harmful to democracy.
◆ Political Parties
- Q32.** deep exam-ready [5]
Analyse the various measures that have been taken and proposed to reform political parties in India. Do you think legal reforms alone are sufficient to bring about meaningful change? Give reasons for your answer.
◆ Political Parties

Q33. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Surveys conducted over several decades across South Asia show that political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people. The proportion of those who say their trust in political parties is 'not much' or 'not at all' is more than those who have 'some' or 'great' trust. The same pattern holds in most other democracies — parties are among the least trusted institutions worldwide. Yet, paradoxically, the level of participation in party activities in India has been fairly high. India's proportion of party members is higher than in many advanced countries such as Canada, Japan, Spain and South Korea. Moreover, over the last three decades, the number of people reporting membership in a political party in India has gone up steadily, as has the proportion who say they feel 'close to a political party'.

- (i) What does the data above reveal about the relationship between trust in political parties and participation in their activities in India? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why, despite distrusting parties, might ordinary citizens still feel close to them and participate in their activities? (1 mark)
- (iii) What does the rising trend of party membership in India suggest about the health of Indian democracy compared to several advanced countries? (2 marks)

◆ Political Parties**Q34.** deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

In the 2004 parliamentary elections in India, no single national party was able to secure a majority in the Lok Sabha on its own. As a result, three major alliances were formed — the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), and the Left Front. Each alliance brought together national and State parties under a common banner to contest the elections. Since 1996, nearly every State party has had an opportunity to participate in a national-level coalition government. This trend has continued to shape the nature of governance at the Centre.

- (i) What is meant by a 'coalition government'? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why were national parties compelled to form alliances with State parties after 1996? (1 mark)
- (iii) How has the rise of coalition governments contributed to both federalism and democracy in India? (2 marks)

◆ Political Parties

Available for free from:

<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>

<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>

Available for free from:

<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>

<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>