

TEACHER'S HANDBOOK

 **STELLAR LEARNING**

Political Science

10

On
Board!

BOOKS

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Contents

1. Power-sharing	5
2. Federalism	12
3. Democracy and Diversity	20
4. Gender, Religion and Caste	27
5. Popular Struggles and Movements	35
6. Political Parties	41
7. Outcomes of Democracy	49
8. Challenges to Democracy	57

1

Power-sharing

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which language is spoken by only 20 per cent of population in Belgium?

- (a) French (b) German
(c) Dutch (d) None of these

Ans: (c) Dutch

2. How many times Belgium amended its Constitution between 1970 and 1993 for power-sharing?

- (a) Three times (b) Four times
(c) Five times (d) Six times

Ans: (b) Four times

Very Short Answer Type Questions

3. What was the major reason for the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka? Which community was powerful in Sri Lanka?

Ans: The major reason for the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka was the policy of Majoritarianism. Sinhala community was powerful in Sri Lanka.

4. In which year was an Act passed in Sri Lanka to recognise Sinhala as the only official language?

Ans: An Act was passed in the year 1956 in Sri Lanka to recognise Sinhala as the only official language.

5. Which minority community is rich and powerful in Belgium?

Ans: The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.

Short Answer Type Questions

6. Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? **(CBSE 2014)**

Ans: The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complicated as 59 per cent of its total population lives in Flemish region who speak Dutch language, 40 per cent people reside in the Wallonia region

who speak French language and remaining 1 per cent speak German. Around 80 per cent people speak French and 20 per cent speak Dutch language in Brussels, the capital of Belgium.

7. What were the reasons for the outbreak of civil war in Sri Lanka?

Ans: Sinhala leaders tried to secure the dominance over government as they were in majority, due to which the democratically elected government adopted the policy of Majoritarianism. In furtherance to this, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Sinhala as the only official language. The newly drafted constitution also provided for the protection and propagation of Buddhism. The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were insensitive towards their language and culture. In a protest against these measures, the Sri Lankan Tamils launched a movement for the recognition of Tamil as an official language and regional autonomy. By 1980s several political organisations started a movement for an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

8. Discuss the importance of power-sharing.

Ans: The two set of reasons in favour of power-sharing are as follows:

(i) **Prudential Reasons**

- Minimises the risk of conflict in society.
- Leads to political stability.
- Maintains the unity of the country.

(ii) **Moral Reasons**

- Power-sharing is the spirit of democracy.
- Legitimate government ensures the welfare of its citizens.

9. Write a short note on Community Government and Central Government in Belgium.

Ans: Brussels has a separate government in which

both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'Community Government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

10. 'Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy'. Justify this statement.

Ans: There are two different sets of reasons in the favour of power-sharing. Firstly, power-sharing helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups. As social conflicts lead to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. The imposition of the will of majority community over others appears to be an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Secondly, a democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Discuss the ethnic composition of Belgium and Sri Lanka.

Ans: The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complicated as 59 per cent of its total population lives in Flemish region who speak Dutch language, 40 per cent people reside in the Wallonia region who speak French language and remaining 1 per cent speak German. Around 80 per cent people speak French and 20 per cent speak Dutch language in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. The primary social groups of Sri Lanka are the Sinhala-speakers and the Tamil-speakers, which constitute about 74 per cent and 18 per cent of the total population respectively. Even Tamils are divided into two sub-groups, Tamil natives of the country who are called "Sri-Lankan Tamils" comprise about 13 per cent, and the rest whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during the British rule, are called "Indian Tamils". Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are followers of Buddhism, while most of the Tamils follow Hindu or Muslim religion. There are about 7 per cent Christians in Sri Lanka, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

12. Compare the power-sharing models of Sri Lanka and Belgium.

Ans: Sinhala leaders tried to secure the dominance over government as they were in majority, due to which the democratically elected government adopted the policy of Majoritarianism. In furtherance to this, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Sinhala as the only official language. The newly drafted constitution also provided for the protection and propagation of Buddhism. The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were insensitive towards their language and culture.

The Belgian leaders, recognising the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, amended their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993 in order to work out an arrangement for the welfare of every individual. Important elements of the Belgian model are as follows:

- (i) The constitution provided for equal number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the Central Government.
- (ii) The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- (iii) Brussels followed a unique form of government in which both the communities have equal representation. "Community Government", apart from the Central and the State Government existed.

13. How did the Belgian leaders resolve the economic and linguistic differences for the development of their nation?

Ans: 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. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'Community Government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following linguistic groups dominates in Belgium?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) British
- (c) French
- (d) German

Ans: (a) Dutch

2. In Sri Lanka, most of the Sinhala people are

- (a) Hindus
- (b) Buddhist
- (c) Christians
- (d) Muslims

Ans: (b) Buddhist

3. Power-sharing between different organs of government is also known as

- (a) vertical sharing of powers.
- (b) horizontal sharing of powers.
- (c) State Government.
- (d) Community Government.

Ans: (b) horizontal sharing of powers.

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (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.

4. **Assertion (A):** Belgium shares border with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

Reason (R): Belgium is a small country in Europe.

Ans: (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

5. **Assertion (A):** Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.

Reason (R): In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed bigger majority and could impose its will on the entire country.

Ans: (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

6. **Assertion (A):** Power can be shared among governments at different levels.

Reason (R): A general government for the entire country is usually called collateral government.

Ans: (c) A is correct but R is wrong. It is because a general government for the entire country is called federal government.

7. **Assertion (A):** A legitimate government is one where citizens, without participation, acquire a stake in the system.

Reason (R): Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

Ans: (d) A is wrong but R is correct. It is because in legitimate government, citizens acquire a stake in the system through participation.

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



8. Which of the following option best signifies the above given image?

- (a) European Parliament in Belgium
- (b) European Parliament in Germany
- (c) European Parliament in France
- (d) European Parliament in Netherlands

Ans: (a)

Find the Incorrect Option

9. (a) Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.
- (b) In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.
- (c) When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Germany was chosen as its headquarters.
- (d) Community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community.

Ans: (c)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

10. Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Tamil-speakers (54 per cent) and the Sinhala-speakers (28 per cent).

Ans: Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).

Fill in the Blanks

11. **80** per cent people speak French in Brussels, the capital of Belgium.
12. Headquarters of European Union are located at **Brussels**.
13. An act was passed in year 1956 to recognise **Sinhala** as the only official language of Sri Lanka.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

14. Name the community that established its supremacy in Sri Lanka after independence. **(CBSE 2014, 2016)**

Ans: After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community.

15. Define separation of power.

Ans: 'Separation of power' means, power shared among different organs of government.

16. What do you understand by coalition government?

Ans: When no single party is able to win maximum number of seats in order to form a government, it results into alliances among various political parties. The government so formed is termed as a coalition government.

Short Answer Type Questions

17. List the advantages enjoyed by the Sinhala community in Sri Lanka.

Ans: Sinhala leaders tried to secure the dominance over government as they were in majority, due to which the democratically elected government adopted the policy of Majoritarianism. In furtherance to this, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Sinhala as the only official language. The newly drafted constitution also provided for the protection and propagation of Buddhism. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.

18. Discuss the interesting elements of Belgium Government.

Ans: The Belgian leaders amended their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993 in order to work out an arrangement for the welfare of every individual. Some of the interesting elements of the Belgian government are as follows:

- The constitution provided for equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers in the Central Government.
- Special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.
- The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- Brussels followed a unique form of government in which both the communities have equal representation.

19. Explain the third type of government in Belgium.

Ans: 'Community Government', existed along with the Central and the State Governments. It is elected by people belonging to one language community, no matter where they live. It has the powers regarding cultural, language, and education related issues.

Paragraph Based Questions

20. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- (a) Who are Sinhalas?

Source B – Accommodation in Belgium

Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

- (b) What do you understand by Community Government?

Source C – Why Power Sharing is Desirable?

Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

- (c) Why do you think that power sharing is desirable?

Ans. (a) Sinhala is community that enjoys the majority in Sri Lanka and impose its will on the entire country.

- (b) Community government is a government that is elected by the people who belongs to one language – no matter where they live.

- (c) Power Sharing is important because it ensure stability of political order. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between different social groups.

Case Based Questions

21. The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times

so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. Some of the elements of the Belgian model are that in the Constitution the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no majority community rules. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

- 21.1** How did the Belgium government solve its problem of differences between the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities?
- It rejected the policy of majoritarianism.
 - It developed the power-sharing mechanism.
 - It respected the culture and language of both the communities and formed a community government.
 - All of these.
- Ans.** (d) All of these.
- 21.2** Which of the following statements best describes the community government of Belgium?
- It is elected by the Central government ministers.
 - The State and Centre together appoint the members of the community government.
 - It is elected by people belonging to one language community.
 - It is elected by majority population.
- Ans.** (c) It is elected by people belonging to one language community.
- 21.3** How many times was the constitution of Belgium amended?
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| (a) Four | (b) Six |
| (c) Seven | (d) One |

Ans. (a) Four

21.4 The capital city of Brussels had eighty per cent of speaking people.

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| (a) French | (b) Dutch |
| (c) German | (d) both (a) and (b) |

Ans. (a) French

22. In modern democracies, power-sharing arrangements can take many forms. Different types of power-sharing are – power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. This arrangement is also 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. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government or vertical power-sharing system. Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power. Power-sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power.

- 22.1** What do you understand by the system of checks and balances?
- Each organ of the government continuously monitors others.
 - Each organ of the government checks the others, resulting in a balance of power.
 - Each level of government checks the others, resulting in the balance of power.
 - Each level of government has equal powers in all the subjects of the constitution.
- Ans.** (b) Each organ of the government checks the others, resulting in a balance of power.
- 22.2** What do you understand by vertical power-sharing? Choose the most appropriate option.
- Power shared between different levels of the government.
 - Power shared between different organs of the government.
 - Power shared equally between all the organs and the levels of the government.
 - All of these.
- Ans.** (a) Power shared between different levels of the government.

22.3 For which of the following reasons is power-sharing between different social and linguistic groups necessary?

- (a) To give minorities a fair share in power.
- (b) To give all political parties a fair share of representation.
- (c) To give equal share in power to all provincial governments.
- (d) To give complete freedom to pressure groups in political rallies.

Ans. (a) To give minorities a fair share in power.

22.4 Given below are two statements on power-sharing. Choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. Power-sharing is good for democracy.
- 2. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

- (a) 1 is true but 2 is false
- (b) Both 1 and 2 are true
- (c) Both 1 and 2 are false
- (d) 1 is false but 2 is true

Ans. (b) Both 1 and 2 are true

Long Answer Type Questions

23. Write a brief note on horizontal sharing of power.

Ans: Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government to exercise different powers. This type of separation also ensures that none of the organs exercises unlimited power. Each organ checks the other organ. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. 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.

24. Highlight the measures adopted by the Belgian constitution for the prevention of conflicts in Belgium. **(CBSE 2012)**

Ans: The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The constitution provided for equal number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the Central Government. Special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels followed a unique form of government in which

both the communities have equal representation. 'Community Government', existed along with the Central and the State Governments. It is elected by people belonging to one language community, no matter where they live. It has the powers regarding cultural, language, and education related issues.

25. Read the extract 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) What do you understand by the horizontal distribution of power?
- (b) Name the different organs of Government among whom power is being shared.
- (c) What is a system of checks and balances?

Ans. (a) The horizontal distribution of power is that in which different organs of government are placed on same level, they can exercise different powers. All of them have similar powers and they can check each other. This system leads to the balance of power among different institutions.

(b) The different organs of government are legislature, executive and judiciary among whom power is shared.

(c) When the judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of laws made by legislatures, this whole system is called as the system of checks and balances.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Belgium is located in

- (a) Africa
- (b) North America
- (c) Europe
- (d) Asia

Ans: (c) Europe

2. Which are the two languages spoken by the citizens of Belgium?
- (a) Dutch and French (b) Dutch and English
(c) Russian and French (d) German and English

Ans: (a) Dutch and French

3. Which is the minority social group in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhala (b) Christians
(c) Tamils (d) Hindus

Ans: (c) Tamils

4. Percentage of Sinhala-speaking people in Sri Lanka is

- (a) 64 (b) 58
(c) 74 (d) 68

Ans: (c) 74

5. Which one of the following is not a benefit of power-sharing?

- (a) All political parties get their expected share.
(b) It upholds the spirit of democracy.
(c) Ensures political stability in long run.
(d) Reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Ans: (a) All political parties get their expected share.

6. Which of the following systems of power-sharing is also known as the system of checks and balances?

- (a) Vertical power-sharing
(b) Horizontal power-sharing
(c) Power-sharing among political parties
(d) None of these

Ans: (b) Horizontal power-sharing

7. The government, in which the power is shared among various political parties, is known as

- (a) Community Government.
(b) Majority Government.
(c) Coalition Government.
(d) Federal Government.

Ans: (c) Coalition Government.

8. Power-sharing between different levels of the government is also known as

- (a) Central Government.
(b) vertical power-sharing.
(c) horizontal power-sharing.
(d) State Government.

Ans: (b) vertical power-sharing.

9. Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils launch political struggle against the government?

- (a) To adopt the policy of majoritarianism
(b) To recognise Tamil as an official language
(c) To recognise Sinhalese as an official language
(d) None of these

Ans: (b) To recognise Tamil as an official language

10. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in which year?

- (a) 1956 (b) 1960
(c) 1948 (d) 1972

Ans: (c) 1948

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. What are the values promoted by the power-sharing mechanism in Indian political system?

Ans: According to the provisions of the Indian Constitution, the powers are divided between the centre and the states. Our Constitution also provides for the division of powers between different levels, i.e. the centre and the states. This power-sharing arrangement is called vertical power-sharing. In India, we have Union list on which centre is empowered to legislate, State list on which states can make laws and Concurrent list on which both the centre and the states can make laws. All these provisions of our Constitution help in the representation of all groups of society, reduce chances of conflict among groups, political stability and foster a democratic culture.

2. 'Principle of Majoritarianism' is against human values. Express your views.

Ans: It is correct to say that the principle of Majoritarianism is against human values because it imposes the wish and will of the majority on the people belonging to minority group. This approach is against the principle that every individual in society is free and equal. It also denies the minorities the right to freedom of their beliefs. It is clear from the example of policy of Majoritarianism adopted in Sri Lanka after independence.

2

Federalism

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What percentage of Indians speaks Hindi language?
(a) 40 per cent (b) 50 per cent
(c) 60 per cent (d) 70 per cent

Ans: (a) 40 per cent

2. In which state the movement for English to continue as official language turned violent?
(a) Bihar (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Gujarat

Ans: (b) Tamil Nadu

Very Short Answer Type Questions

3. Why did the Central Government resist the creation of States on linguistic basis for some time?

Ans: The Central Government resisted the creation of States on linguistic basis for some time because some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.

4. How many subjects are mentioned in the Concurrent list of the Indian Constitution?

Ans: At present, there are 52 subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list.

5. Name the form of government in which there are two or more levels of government.

Ans: In Federal form of government, there are two or more levels of government.

Short Answer Type Questions

6. Explain the two kinds of routes (or basis) through which federations have been formed.

(CBSE 2011, 2014)

Ans: 'Coming together' federation: This type of federal system is practiced in the USA, Switzerland

and Australia. In this system, the independent states join on their own to compose a bigger unit. All the states or units have equal power and are as strong as the Federal or Central Government.

'Holding together' federation: This type of federal system is practiced in India, Spain and Belgium. In this system, a large country chooses to divide its powers between the constituents units or states and the National Government. Here the Central Government is more powerful in comparison to the State Governments.

7. 'India is a federal country'. Explain by giving examples.

(CBSE 2013)

Ans: Our Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government viz. the Central Government which represents the Union of India and the respective State Governments. In 1992, a third-tier of government was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities in order to strengthen the local self-government. Union list deals with the subjects or matters of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, communications and banking, in order to maintain a uniform policy throughout the nation. State list deals with the subjects of state or local importance like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. Concurrent list deals with the subjects that are of common interest to both the Union and State Governments, like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. In India, the constituent units or states do not enjoy equal powers. Union Territories enjoy very limited powers in India, for example, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, and Delhi. Central Government is enshrined with special powers in order to run the administration of Union Territories.

8. Discuss the Centre-State relations in Indian political system.

Ans: In late 1960s, when the rule of single party ended in some States with the formation of governments by different political parties other than that ruled at the Centre, then the Central Government tried to undermine the power of the States. Central Government also misused the constitutional provisions to dismiss the State Governments ruled by the rival political parties, which in turn strained the Centre-State relations. The scenario completely changed after 1990, when several regional political parties came to the forefront in many states. This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the Centre because no single party got the clear mandate in the Lok Sabha.

9. Write a short note on the functions of a Mayor.

Ans: In India, the local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation such an officer is called the mayor. The main function of a mayor is that the mayor is responsible for all administrative duties and ceremonial duties of a city.

Long Answer Type Questions

10. Describe any five features of a Federal Government.

Ans:

- Two or more levels of government exist.
- Different levels of governments govern the same citizens, however, each tier has a specific jurisdiction regarding issues of legislation, taxation and administration.
- The jurisdictions of different levels of government are clearly defined in the Constitution of India.
- The Central Government cannot alter the fundamental provisions of the constitution without the consent of State Governments.
- The power to interpret the Constitution is enshrined in the courts.
- The Supreme Court of India is the final authority in case any dispute arises, regarding the exercise of their powers, between different levels of government.

11. 'The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country'. Justify this statement. (CBSE 2011)

Ans: A Linguistic State means that a large majority of people speak the same language in a particular

state. The first state to be created on the basis of language is Andhra Pradesh. Some other examples are Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Punjab. The states were created on the basis of language to ensure that people who spoke the same language should have one state. When the demand for the formation of states on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the nation. However, the creation of states on the basis of language actually made the country more united. It further made the administration easier.

12. Describe the composition and structure of urban local self-government in India.

Ans: The 74th Amendment Act provided for three types of municipalities in the urban areas. They are Municipal Corporation for major cities, municipal council for smaller cities and Nagar Panchayats respectively. Municipal Corporation is situated in large urban areas which are elected for the period of five years. The head of the Municipal Corporation is the Mayor. There are various committees which look after its day to day affairs. Municipal Council is found in smaller cities and it is also elected for the period of five years. The members elect the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. Nagar Panchayats function in the areas which are on the way to transition from a rural to an urban area, which is a small elected body of ten members.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In which year did Belgium move from a unitary to a federal form of government?
- (a) 1972 (b) 1993
(c) 1967 (d) 1996

Ans: (b) 1993

2. How many levels of government usually does a federation have?
- (a) One (b) Three
(c) Two (d) None of these

Ans: (c) Two

3. What type of political system is practiced in Sri Lanka?
- (a) Unitary (b) Federal
(c) Dictatorship (d) Monarchy

Ans: (a) Unitary

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct

option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (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.

4. Assertion (A): In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States.

Reason (R): This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.

Ans: (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A because some states are created to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity and geography.

5. Assertion (A): In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

Reason (R): The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

6. Assertion (A): Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj.

Reason (R): This is a council consisting of an officer called Mayor.

Ans: (c) A is correct but R is wrong because Gram panchayat members consist of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.

7. Assertion (A): At least two-third of all positions are reserved for women.

Reason (R): Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Ans: (d) A is wrong but R is correct because there one-third seats of all positions are reserved for women.

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
A Union List	1 Includes subject of common interest to both the Union and State Government
B State List	2 Powers of legislation vested in the Parliament.

C Concurrent List	3 Includes subject of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.
D Residuary Subjects	4 Includes subject of state and local importance like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 2	3	4	1

Ans: (a)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following option best signifies the above given image?

- (a) How can the leader of a democracy keep the partners of government satisfied?
- (b) How can the leader of a dictatorship keep the partners of government satisfied?
- (c) How can the leader of a Parliament keep the partners of government satisfied?
- (d) How can the leader of a coalition keep the partners of government satisfied?

Ans: (d)

Find the Incorrect Option

10. (a) The latest census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues.
- (b) There are 25 languages recognised as Scheduled languages by the Constitution.
- (c) The Hindi language is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent Indians.
- (d) According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.

Ans: (b)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

11. Union List includes subjects of national importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

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

Fill in the Blanks

12. **Central Government** has the power to make laws on the residuary subjects.
13. In order to make any change to the basic structure of the Constitution, the bill has to be passed by both the Houses of the Parliament with at least **two-third majority**.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

14. Name the subjects mentioned in the Union list of the Indian Constitution.

Ans: Some of the important subjects mentioned in the Union list are defence, foreign affairs, war and peace, railways, etc.

15. In case of any dispute between the laws made by the Central Government and the State Governments on a subject mentioned in the concurrent list, whose law prevails?

Ans: In case of any dispute between the laws made by the Central Government and the State Governments on a subject mentioned in the concurrent list, the law made by the Central Government prevails.

16. Name the highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural area.

Ans: Zilla Parishad or District Panchayat is the highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural area.

17. What do you understand by decentralisation?

Ans: When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to Local Government, it is called decentralisation.

Short Answer Type Questions

18. Discuss the role played by judiciary in Indian federation.

Ans: The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision. Judiciary plays an important role by keeping a check on the activities of the executive and legislature.

19. Equal powers are not enjoyed by all the states in India. Explain it with the help of appropriate examples.

Ans: 'Holding together' federation, a type of federal system, is practiced in India, Spain and Belgium. In

this system, a large country chooses to divide its powers between the constituents units or states and the National Government. Here the Central Government is more powerful in comparison to the State Governments.

20. Describe the new culture of power-sharing which developed after 1990.

Ans: Era of 1990s saw the rise of regional political parties in many Indian states. This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the Centre. As no single party was able to win clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties entered into an alliance with regional parties to form a government at the Centre. This resulted in the development of a new culture of power-sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments. This trend was further supported by some judgement of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss State Governments in an arbitrary manner.

21. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-tier' Government more effective and powerful. **(CBSE 2018)**

Ans:

- A major initiative for decentralisation was taken in 1992, through which panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were constituted in all the states.
- Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- 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.

Paragraph Based Questions

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – What Makes India a Federal Country?

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

- (a) Give the example of the subjects included in the Concurrent List.

Source B – Linguistic States

All this changed significantly after 1990. This period saw the rise of regional political parties

in many States of the country. This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the Centre. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.

(b) What do you mean by coalition government?

Source C – Decentralisation in India

Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation such an officer is called the mayor.

(c) What is the role of municipalities?

- Ans:** (a) Subjects like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession are included in the Concurrent List.
- (b) A government by the coming together of at least two political parties is called Coalition Government. In Coalition government partners form a political alliance and adopt a common programme.
- (c) The primary role of municipalities is to maintain the basic public amenities like roads, sanitation, hospitals etc.

Case Based Questions

- 23.** The constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. The constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or what we call the Central Government, representing the Union of India and the State Governments. Later, a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities by the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists —

- Union list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The union government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
- State list contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Government alone can make laws relating to

subjects mentioned in the State List.

- Concurrent list contains subjects like forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

Subjects like computer software that came up after the constitution was made or other subjects that do not fall in any of the above mentioned lists will fall in the 'residuary' list on which the Union Government has the power to legislate.

- 23.1** Who has the power to take decisions on the matters of currency issues in the country?

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Central Government

- 23.2** Which amendment act added the third tier of government to the decentralisation process?

- (a) 74th Amendment Act
- (b) 72nd Amendment Act
- (c) 71st Amendment Act
- (d) 73rd Amendment Act

Ans. (d) 73rd Amendment Act

- 23.3** Who has the authority to make the final decision on matters mentioned in the concurrent list?

- (a) Union Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Municipal Corporation
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

- 23.4** Which of the following will prevail if there is a clash between the laws made by the state and centre on a subject in the concurrent list? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) The Central law will prevail.
- (b) The State law will prevail.
- (c) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.
- (d) Both the laws will prevail in their respective jurisdiction.

Ans. (a) The Central law will prevail.

- 24.** Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some states, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called *panch*, and a president or *sarpanch*. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The

panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zila (district) parishad. Most members of the zila parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zila parishad. Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.

24.1 Who among the following reviews the performance of the gram panchayat?

- State Government
- Election Commission
- Gram Sabha
- Panchayat Samiti

Ans. (c) Gram Sabha

24.2 Which of the following best describes a block or mandal? Choose the most appropriate option.

- A few gram panchayats grouped together.
- Two gram panchayats grouped together.
- A few gram sabhas grouped together.
- All gram sabhas grouped together.

Ans. (a) A few gram panchayats grouped together.

24.3 Who is the head of a municipal corporation?

- District administrator
- Mayor
- MLA
- Block Development Officer

Ans. (b) Mayor

24.4 Subjects like computer software comes in the list.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Union | (b) State |
| (c) Concurrent | (d) Residuary |

Ans. (d) Residuary

Long Answer Type Questions

25. Explain democratic policies adopted by Government of India which made it a successful federation. **(CBSE 2016)**

Ans: Some of the important democratic policies adopted by Government of India which made it a successful federation are as follows:

- Separation of powers between the centre and the states.
- There are three separate lists, Union list on which Central Government can legislate; State list on which the State Government can legislate and the Concurrent list on which both the Central and the State Governments are empowered to legislate.
- The Parliament consists of the two houses, Lok Sabha which represents the country and the Rajya Sabha which represents the constituent states.
- Independent judiciary in India decides the disputes between the centre and the states. Judiciary also enjoys the power to interpret the Constitution.

26. Explain five changes towards decentralisation brought in the Constitution after the amendments made in 1992. **(CBSE 2012)**

Ans: A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats were reserved in the elected bodies of these 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 was created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- The State Governments were required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

27. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and

retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.

- (a) Define federalism.
- (b) What do you understand by 'coming together' federations?
- (c) What do you understand by 'holding together' federations?

- Ans:** (a) It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- (b) 'Coming together' federations means when independent States come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. For example USA, Switzerland and Australia.
- (c) 'Holding together' federations means where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. For example India, Spain and Belgium.

————— Let's Compete —————

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which set of countries have a federal form of government?
 - (a) India and Sri Lanka
 - (b) India and USA
 - (c) Sri Lanka and North Korea
 - (d) India and China

Ans: (b) India and USA

2. What type of government the Tamils of Sri Lanka were demanding?
 - (a) Federal
 - (b) Unitary
 - (c) Communist
 - (d) None of these

Ans: (a) Federal

3. What are the two types of federal principles?
 - (a) Coming together and holding together
 - (b) Sharing together and holding together
 - (c) Sharing together and coming together
 - (d) Sharing together and unitary

Ans: (a) Coming together and holding together

4. Who among the following is the head of the Gram Panchayat?
 - (a) Mayor
 - (b) Sarpanch
 - (c) Samiti
 - (d) None of these

Ans: (b) Sarpanch

5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the provision of residuary powers?
 - (a) Article 124
 - (b) Article 370
 - (c) Article 40
 - (d) Article 248

Ans: (d) Article 248

6. Which one of the following legislates on the matters related to computers and cyber-crime?
 - (a) Union Government
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) President of India
 - (d) Supreme Court of India

Ans: (a) Union Government

7. Identify the correct number of States and Union Territories in India?
 - (a) 28 States and 8 Union Territories
 - (b) 30 States and 7 Union Territories
 - (c) 29 States and 7 Union Territories
 - (d) 29 States and 8 Union Territories

Ans: (a) 28 States and 8 Union Territories

8. In order to increase the women's representation and voice in our democracy, how many seats are reserved for them?
 - (a) Three-fourth
 - (b) Two-third
 - (c) One-third
 - (d) Fifty per cent

Ans: (c) One-third

9. Who among the following has the exclusive power to administer the Union Territories in India?
 - (a) The President of India
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) Chief Minister
 - (d) Chief Justice of India

Ans: (b) Central Government

10. What do you understand by Concurrent List?
 - (a) Union Government has the exclusive powers to legislate on the subjects mentioned in this list.
 - (b) State Government has the exclusive powers to legislate on the subjects mentioned in this list.
 - (c) Both Union and State Governments have the power to legislate on the subjects mentioned in this list.
 - (d) Supreme Court of India has the power to legislate on the subjects mentioned in this list.

Ans: (c) Both Union and State Governments have the power to legislate on the subjects mentioned in this list.

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. Suppose the Government of Haryana plans to introduce new provisions related to marriage laws. But the Central Government does not agree with these provisions.

- (a) In this scenario, is it mandatory for the State Government to take the permission from the Union Government before the introduction of new laws related to marriage?
- (b) Which unique feature of our Constitution is discussed in the above scenario?

Ans: (a) In the given scenario, it is not mandatory for the State Government to take permission from the Union Government because the subject of

marriage is included in the Concurrent list of the Constitution.

(b) The bilateral law-making power of the Constitution of India by both the Central and State Governments is discussed in the given scenario.

2. 'Federalism is successful only in big countries'. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans: It is not correct to say that 'Federalism is successful only in big countries'. In federalism, there is division of powers between the centre and the states. It has been successful in many countries which are geographically small. For example, power-sharing in a country like Belgium which is almost equal in size to the state of Haryana in India.

3

Democracy and Diversity

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In which year were the Olympic Games held in the Mexico City?
(a) 1964 (b) 1968
(c) 1972 (d) 1976

Ans: (b) 1968

2. Which one of the following countries was disintegrated on religious and ethnic basis?
(a) USSR (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Northern Ireland (d) Yugoslavia

Ans: (d) Yugoslavia

3. Which of the following is not a cause for social difference?
(a) Political parties (b) Gender
(c) Caste (d) Community

Ans: (a) Political parties

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. What do you understand by a homogeneous society?

Ans: A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences.

5. Who are African-Americans? **(CBSE 2015)**

Ans: African-American, Afro-American, Black American, or Black are the terms used to refer mainly to the descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century.

6. Give one reason why did Peter Norman who was neither Black nor American join in the gesture of Politics. **(CBSE 2015)**

Ans: Peter Norman, an Australian athlete, supported

Carlos and Smith to show his solidarity against the racial discrimination and black poverty in USA.

Short Answer Type Questions

7. When does the social difference become the social division? **(CBSE 2011, 2013)**

Ans: A social difference means the difference in the group of people due to their race, religion, caste, region, language or culture. It becomes a social division when some social differences are grouped by another set of social differences. The difference between the blacks and whites in America is due to their difference of race which is a social difference; but it becomes a social division when income and education are added to race, which is called overlapping.

8. Highlight the impact and result of the protest by the three athletes. **(CBSE 2008)**

Ans: The International Olympic Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the Olympic spirit by making a political statement. Their medals were taken back. They were criticised for their action. Norman was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympic. Their action led to international attention for the Civil Rights Movement in the US. Recently, the San Jose State University, of which they were former students, have honoured them. The university installed their statue in the campus.

9. Differentiate between social division and racial division.

Ans: Social division means the division of society on the basis of various social differences like religion, race, caste, language, region and gender. Whereas, the division or discrimination specifically based on complexion or colour of skin is racial division. This division was witnessed by the American society

between blacks and whites which further led to a social division.

10. Explain the concept of cross-cutting differences with appropriate examples.

Ans: In this case, the social division takes place when differences cross-cut one another, so it is difficult to compete one group of people against the other. It represents those groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be in different sides on a different issue. These differences are easier to accommodate. For example, in Netherlands, class and religion tend to cut across each other.

11. 'Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions'. Elaborate upon the statement. **(CBSE 2018)**

Ans: The three factors which play an important role in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions are as follows:

- (i) Firstly, the outcome depends on people's perception about their identities. If people perceive their identities to be exclusive to each other, it becomes very difficult to accommodate them in a society. For example, as long as people in Northern Ireland considered themselves as only Catholic and Protestant, it was difficult to reconcile their differences.
- (ii) Secondly, the outcome depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any particular community. It is easier to accommodate the demands within the constitutional framework and is raised not at the cost of any other community.
- (iii) Thirdly, it depends on government's reaction to such demands. If the government is ready to share the power with minority community, the social divisions are less threatening.

Long Answer Type Questions

12. 'Every social difference does not lead to social division'. Comment. **(CBSE 2014)**

Ans: Social differences play an important and parallel role in the division of similar people from one another, however, at the same time it unifies them. People who belong to the different social groups may have different interests and similarities. At some point of time, they may have same interest which cut across the boundaries of their groups. This was clearly reflected in the Mexico Olympics incident where Smith and Carlos were similar in one way (both were African-American) and thus, different from Norman who was white. They were similar as they protested against the racial discrimination. People of the

same religion may have different interests from others of the same religion. Some may be poor, some may be conservative, etc. Rich and poor people of the same family may not have similar interests.

13. Discuss the outcomes of the political competition on ethnic and religious lines in Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia.

Ans: In the case of Northern Ireland, class and religion overlapped each other. Catholics are likely to be poor, and have suffered discrimination due to which Catholics and Protestants have had conflicts in Northern Ireland. This region of UK has been for many years the site of a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict. The population is divided into 53 per cent Protestants and 44 per cent Roman Catholics. Nationalist parties represented the Catholics who demanded that Northern Ireland be unified with the Republic of Ireland. Unionists represented the Protestants who wanted to remain with the UK. Hundreds of civilians, militants and security forces were killed in the armed struggle between the Unionists and Nationalists and between the security forces of the UK and the Nationalists. However, in 1998, the UK government and the Nationalists signed a peace treaty after which the latter suspended their armed struggle. Whereas in Yugoslavia, the story did not have a happy ending and the political competition along religious ending ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. During which period the Black Power Movement took place in USA?

- (a) 1955-1968 (b) 1966-1975
(c) 1974-1981 (d) 1965-1978

Ans: (b) 1966-1975

2. Which of the following athletes won the silver medal in 200 metres race in Mexico Olympics, 1968?

- (a) John Carlos (b) Tommie Smith
(c) Peter Norman (d) None of these

Ans: (c) Peter Norman

3. Which of the following political parties represented the interest of Protestants in the Northern Ireland?

- (a) Democratic (b) Liberals
(c) Socialists (d) Unionists

Ans: (d) Unionists

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (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.

4. **Assertion (A):** The Black Power movement emerged in 1954 and lasted till 1968.

Reason (R): It was a militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the US.

Ans: (d) Assertion (A) is wrong because, The Black Power movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975.

5. **Assertion (A):** Belgium is a small country with many communities.

Reason (R): Political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into nine independent countries.

Ans: (c) Assertion (A) is correct but R is wrong because, political competition along religious and ethnic lines led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.

6. **Assertion (A):** In the case of Belgium we noted that people who live in different regions speak different languages.

Reason (R): In Sri Lanka, we noted linguistic as well as religious differences.

Ans: (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

7. **Assertion (A):** Every social difference does not lead to social division.

Reason (R): Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Find the Incorrect Option

- 8. (a) Social division takes place when some social difference overlaps with other differences.
- (b) Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries.
- (c) Social differences are mostly based on accident of birth.
- (d) Social differences do not cross cut one another, it is easy to pit one group of people against the other.

Ans: (d)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

9. The Asian Games Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the Asian Games spirit by making a political statement.

Ans: The International Olympic Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the Olympic spirit by making a political statement.

Fill in the Blanks

- 10. The assertion of **social diversities** in a country need not be seen as a source of danger.
- 11. **Democracy** involves competition among various political parties.
- 12. In Northern Ireland, **53** per cent are Protestants, while **44** per cent are Roman Catholics.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

13. What do you understand by the term 'atheist'?

Ans: People who do not believe in God or any religion are called atheist.

14. Define homogeneous society.

Ans: A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences.

15. Name the countries that faced the problem of social division.

Ans: Countries which faced the problem of social division were Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, USA and Ireland.

Short Answer Type Questions

16. Discuss the social differences based on 'accident of birth'.

Ans: Most of the social differences are based on 'accident of birth'. We do not choose to belong to a particular community. We belong to a particular community simply because we were born into it. Each one of us experiences social differences based on 'accident of birth' in our day to day lives. People around us may be male or female, they may be tall or short, may have different kinds of complexions, or have different types of physical abilities or disabilities. But all kinds of social differences are not based on 'accident of birth'. However, some of the differences are based on our choices.

17. Write in brief about the Civil Rights Movement in the US.

Ans: Civil Rights Movement took place in USA from 1954 to 1968. It refers to a set of events and reform movements which aimed for the abolishment of the legal racial discrimination against African-Americans. This movement was led by Martin Luther King Jr. This movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.

18. Name the two athletes who raised the issue of Civil Rights in Mexico Olympics. What methods were used by them to protest against the racial discrimination? (CBSE 2013)

Ans: Two African-American athletes, Tommie Smith and John Carlos, at the medal ceremony of the 200 metres race in 1968 at Mexico Olympics protested against the racial discrimination by wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black poverty. Through black gloves and raised clenched fists, they symbolised the Black Powers. Peter Norman an Australian athlete wore a human rights badge during the ceremony in order to support the two American athletes. Initially these gestures of the athletes were criticised, but this action of theirs gained international attention for the Civil Rights Movement in the United States.

Paragraph Based Questions

19. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Origins of social differences

Every social difference does not lead to social division. Social differences divide similar people from one another but they also unite very different people. People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups. In the instance above, Carlos and Smith were similar in one way (both were African-American) and thus different from Norman who was white.

- (a) Do you think all of us deal with social differences? Given one example.

Source B – Overlapping and cross-cutting differences

Social division takes place when some social difference overlaps with other differences. The difference between the Blacks and Whites becomes a social division in the US because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against. In our country Dalits tend to be poor and landless. They often face discrimination and injustice.

- (b) What happens when one kind of social difference become more important?

Source C – Politics of Social Divisions

Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society. If they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions, it can make social divisions into political divisions and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a

country. This has happened in many countries.

- (c) How do these social divisions affect politics?

- Ans:** (a) Yes, we all deal with social differences in our everyday life. Social differences are based on communities we are born in, gender, height, complexion, physical abilities and disabilities, etc. Social differences divide people as well as unite them.
- (b) When one kind of social difference becomes more important then people often face discrimination and start feeling that they belong to different communities. For example; discrimination of Africans in America, who often treated as poor and homeless.
- (c) Social divisions affect politics in certain ways. Voting is mainly affected in most countries because people from a particular community prefer to vote some party more than others. This leads to a competition among various political parties.

Case Based Questions

20. Social division takes place when some social difference overlaps with other differences. The difference between the Blacks and Whites becomes a social division in the US because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against. In our country Dalits tend to be poor and landless. They often face discrimination and injustice. Situations of this kind produce social divisions, when one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities. If social differences cross cut one another, it is difficult to pit one group of people against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be in different sides on a different issue. Consider the cases of Northern Ireland and the Netherlands. Both are predominantly Christian but divided between Catholics and Protestants. In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap with each other. If you are Catholic, you are also more likely to be poor, and you may have suffered a history of discrimination. In the Netherlands, class and religion tend to cut across each other. Catholics and Protestants are about equally likely to be poor or rich. The result is that Catholics and Protestants have had conflicts in Northern Ireland, while they do not do so in the Netherlands. Overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.
- 20.1 Which of the following statements about social differences in the Netherlands and Northern Ireland are correct?

- A. In Northern Ireland class and religion overlap each other.
 - B. Both Northern Ireland and the Netherlands are predominantly Christian but divided between Catholics and Protestants.
 - C. Overlapping social differences do not create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.
 - D. In the Netherlands, class and religion tend to cut across each other.
- (a) A, B, C and D
 - (b) A, B and D
 - (c) C and D
 - (d) B, C and D

Ans. (b) A, B and D

20.2 What is the cause of social division between Northern Ireland and the Netherlands? Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both are different black and white societies.
- (b) Both are predominantly Christians but divided between Catholics and Protestants.
- (c) Some are extremely rich and some are poor.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (b) Both are predominantly Christians but divided between Catholics and Protestants.

20.3 Which of these is incorrect about the Catholic Christians of Northern Ireland?

- (a) Catholics have lived peacefully with the Protestants.
- (b) They are likely to be poor.
- (c) They have suffered a history of discrimination.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (a) Catholics have lived peacefully with the Protestants.

20.4 Which of the following sentences is/are correct?

- (a) Every social difference does not lead to social division.
- (b) Social differences unite different people.
- (c) Social differences divide similar people.
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d) All of the above.

21. Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions. First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate. It is much easier if the people see that their identities are multiple and are complementary with the national identity. A majority of Belgians now feel that they are

as much Belgian as they are Dutch or German-speaking. This helps them to stay together. This is how most people in our country see their identity: they think of themselves as Indian as well as belonging to a state or a language group or a social or religious community. Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community. The demand for 'only Sinhala' was at the cost of the interest and identity of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka. Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. As we saw in the examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka, if the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country. But if they try to suppress such a demand in the name of national unity, the end result is often quite the opposite. Such attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration.

21.1 Which of the following statement/s is/are true in deciding the outcome of politics of social division?

- (a) It depends on how people perceive their identities.
- (b) It depends on how demands of any community are raised by the political leaders.
- (c) It depends on the government's reaction to the demands of different communities.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

21.2 How can people from different social groups and divisions be easily accommodated in one country?

- (a) If they see their identities as singular and in exclusive terms.
- (b) If they see their identities as one religious community.
- (c) If they see their identities and needs are superior to other communities.
- (d) If they see their identities are multiple and complementary with the national identity.

Ans. (d) If they see their identities are multiple and complementary with the national identity.

21.3 Which of these statements regarding factors affecting politics of social divisions are true?

- A. It is much easier if the people see that their identities are multiple and are complementary with the national identity.
- B. If people see their identities are in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very easy to accommodate.

- C. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and not at the cost of another community.
 - D. It depends on how the government reacts to the demands of different groups.
 - E. Attempts at forced integration do not sow the seeds of disintegration.
- (a) A and B are true.
 - (b) C and B are true.
 - (c) A, B and C are true.
 - (d) A, C and D are true.

Ans. (d) A, C and D are true.

21.4 The demand for only Sinhala state in Sri Lanka was at the cost of the interest and identity of the community.

- (a) Christian
- (b) Buddhist
- (c) Tamil
- (d) none of these

Ans. (c) Tamil

Long Answer Type Questions

22. Discuss the incident which took place at the medal ceremony in Mexico Olympics, 1968.

Ans: The US athletes, Tommie Smith and John Carlos, African-Americans, had won the gold and bronze medals respectively. They received the medals wearing black socks and no shoes to represent the condition of Black poverty in the USA. Through this gesture, both of them tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States. The black-gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolise Black Power. Peter Norman, the silver medallist, white Australian athlete, wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the ceremony to show his support to the two Americans.

23. Do you think the association of political parties is always bad with the social groups? Support your answer with examples.

Ans: Sometimes it is correct to say that the association of political parties with the social groups is bad. However, the social groups may influence the political parties in power and they act as the pressure groups. In a coalition government, power is shared by different political parties which represent the ideologies of different social groups. There are various social groups with diverse interests which may play an important role in the government either by directly participating in the government committees or indirectly by influencing the decisions of the political parties in power.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1.** Social division in Sri Lanka was based on
- (a) language and religion.
 - (b) political division.
 - (c) religion.
 - (d) none of these.

Ans: (a) language and religion.

- 2.** After disintegration Yugoslavia was divided into how many independent countries?

- (a) Five
- (b) Six
- (c) Seven
- (d) Four

Ans: (b) Six

- 3.** In Northern Ireland, which of the following political parties takes care of the interests of Catholics?

- (a) Unionist
- (b) Nationalist
- (c) Democrats
- (d) Republicans

Ans: (b) Nationalist

- 4.** In which year, Nationalists and the UK government signed a peace agreement to end the violence?

- (a) 2005
- (b) 1998
- (c) 1990
- (d) 1995

Ans: (b) 1998

- 5.** Name the country which has close political and religious ties with Northern Ireland.

- (a) Spain
- (b) France
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Germany

Ans: (c) United Kingdom

- 6.** Name the athletes who won gold and bronze medals, respectively in 200 metres race in Mexico Olympics, 1968?

- (a) Peter Norman and Peter Smith
- (b) Peter Norman and John Carlos
- (c) Tommie Smith and John Carlos
- (d) Tommie Smith and Peter Norman

Ans: (c) Tommie Smith and John Carlos

- 7.** Which region of United Kingdom has been the site of violent ethno-political conflicts?

- (a) Yorkshire
- (b) Northern Ireland
- (c) Greater London
- (d) East Midlands

Ans: (b) Northern Ireland

- 8.** Social differences are mostly based on

- (a) birth.
- (b) employment.
- (c) social status.
- (d) none of these.

Ans: (a) birth.

- 9.** Who among the following wore the human rights badge on his shirt during the medal ceremony at Mexico Olympics?

- (a) Tommie Smith (b) John Carlos
(c) Peter Smith (d) Peter Norman

Ans: (d) Peter Norman

10. Apart from birth, which one of the following is the basis of social difference in society?

- (a) Choice (b) Religion
(c) Language (d) All of these

Ans: (a) Choice

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. 'Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and reconciliation of social diversity'. Explain this statement in your own words with examples.

Ans: It is true that social differences and social divisions exist across the globe. However, democratic set up of governments try to negate all the differences and treat every individual equally. According to the concept of Rule of Law everyone is equal in the eyes of law. In a democracy, every individual has the right to express his or her opinion and to be heard. For a multi-cultural country like India

it is not possible to negate the social diversity. Every section of the society has different demands and needs especially the deprived and poor. Government is responsible to bring them at par with the others and in order to do so some special provisions are provided in the Constitution of India. For example, the provision for reservation of seats for the SCs, STs and OBCs in educational institutions and government jobs.

2. 'Due to the political competition in a democracy, social divisions get reflected in politics'. Do you agree or disagree?

Ans: I completely agree with the statement that, 'Due to the political competition in a democracy social divisions get reflected in politics'. A combination of the social divisions and politics can be extremely dangerous. In a democracy there is a competition among various political parties and due to this competition, sometimes, the society gets divided. The social divisions can sometimes lead to political divisions which further results into conflicts, violence and even disintegration of the countries. For example, Yugoslavia was disintegrated into six independent nations.

4

Gender, Religion and Caste

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is correct for matriarchal society? (CBSE 2009)
- (a) Equal gender society
 - (b) Male-dominated society
 - (c) Educated society
 - (d) Women-dominated society

Ans: (d) Women-dominated society

2. At which level of government in India, the seats for women are reserved?
- (a) Local Self-government
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) None of these

Ans: (a) Local Self-government

3. A system that gives men more respect and more power over women is called
- (a) matriarchy
 - (b) patriarchy
 - (c) federalist
 - (d) communist

Ans: (b) patriarchy

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. What do you understand by the term 'Patriarchy'?

Ans: Literally, rule by father, this concept is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women.

5. Define the term 'Secular'.

Ans: A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.

6. Define the concept of communal politics.

Ans: Communal politics believes in the idea that religion is the primary basis of social community. Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.

7. Who is a feminist?

Ans: A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. What are Feminist Movements? What were their major demands? (CBSE 2012)

Ans: Feminist movements are the movements which aim for equality in personal and family life for women. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights. Various agitations were organised in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women. These agitations demanded for the enhancement of the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.

9. What was Gandhiji's opinion about the relationship between religion and politics?

Ans: According to Gandhiji, religion can never be separated from politics. By saying this he did not meant any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions. He said that politics must be guided by the ethics drawn from every religion.

10. Discuss the measures to uplift the status of women's participation in Indian legislative bodies.

Ans: In India, the representation of women in the legislature has been very low. For instance, the percentage of elected women members in 2014 Lok Sabha elections has touched 12 per cent and the share of women in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. Even if a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister, the cabinet is comprised of mostly males. This problem can be solved by making it a legal binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This has been done through the Panchayati Raj in India. One-third of the total seats in

local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women. At present there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies. A similar demand has been raised by various women's organisations and activists for reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.

11. 'At times relationship between religion and politics do not seem threatening'. Express your views.

Ans: Ideas, ideals and values which are drawn from different religions should play an important role in the political sphere. People should be able to express their needs, interests and demands as a member of religious community in the politics. People who hold the political power should be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression. The political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion equally.

Long Answer Type Questions

12. What are the features of communal politics?

(CBSE 2012)

Ans: The problem of communal politics begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation. Northern Ireland is one of the live examples of the dangers of such an approach to nationalism. This problem becomes more sensitive when religion is expressed in politics in restricted and partisan terms, when one religion and its followers are pitted against another. This happens when beliefs of one religion are considered superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when the government's power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics.

13. Discuss in detail various forms of caste politics.

Ans: While choosing the candidates in elections, political parties take care of the caste composition of a particular constituency and nominate the candidates belonging to different castes in order to muster required support to win the polls. Political parties while assigning ministries also keep in mind that representative of different castes and tribes are included. Some political parties and candidates make appeals to caste sentiment to gather votes in their favour. The principle of one-person-one-vote and universal adult franchise compelled the political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new awareness among the common people of castes that were

hitherto treated as inferior and low.

14. What are impacts of caste system prevalent in India on our democracy? What measures can be taken to end caste politics?

Ans: The caste division in our country is something very peculiar. In most societies, professions and occupations are passed on from one generation to another which is an extreme form of caste inequality. Members of a particular caste group are supposed to practice the similar occupation, marital ties are made within the particular caste group and members of one caste do not eat with members of other caste. The rigid caste system is based on discrimination against the particular group of caste. They were subjected to the inhuman practice like untouchability, etc. Due to the efforts of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, B R Ambedkar and others, the caste system in modern India has been revived. Despite the efforts of some political leaders, the caste system has not disappeared from India. Most of the people prefer to marry within their own caste or tribe. Untouchability is still prevalent in one form or the other. Caste continues to be closely connected with the economic status of an individual.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following leaders said that religion cannot be separated from politics?
- Dr B R Ambedkar
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - Pt J L Nehru

Ans: (b) Mahatma Gandhi

2. What is the minimum percentage of seats reserved for women in elections to local self-government bodies in India?
- 50%
 - 49%
 - 33%
 - 41%

Ans: (c) 33%

3. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called _____ (CBSE 2010)
- casteist
 - secularist
 - secularism
 - communalist

Ans: (b) secularist

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For questions number 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (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.

4. **Assertion (A):** Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.

Reason (R): There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

5. **Assertion (A):** One way to solve the problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.

Reason (R): Two-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women.

Ans: (c) A is correct but R is wrong.

6. **Assertion (A):** Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics.

Reason (R): He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

7. **Assertion (A):** Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

Reason (R): India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Reason is a true example of assertion.

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
A Patriarchy	1 Rule by father
B Secularist	2 A person who advocates separation of the state from religious institutions.
C Feminist	3 A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
D Communalist	4 One who is more interested in one's own minority or ethnic group than in society as a whole.

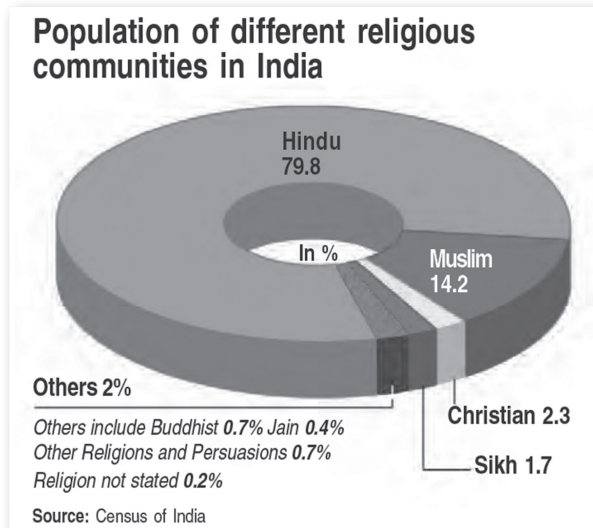
Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (b) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Ans: (d)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following option best signifies the above given image?
- (a) Population of different religious communities in India, 2011.
 - (b) Population of different religious communities in India, 2001.
 - (c) Population of different religious communities in India, 1991.
 - (d) Population of different religious communities in India, 1981.

Ans: (a)

Find the Incorrect Option

10. (a) In 2011, the Scheduled Castes were 16.6 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes were 8.6 per cent of the country's population.
- (b) One-fourth of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women.
- (c) The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 12 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2014.
- (d) Child sex ratio as per census 2011 is 919.

Ans: (b)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

11. The literacy rate among women is only 58 per cent compared with 82 per cent among men.

Ans: The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.

Fill in the Blanks

12. Women's movement has argued that **family laws** of all religions discriminate against women.
13. **Political acts** are not wrong as long as they treat every religion equally.
14. In **Scandinavian** countries, the participation of women in public life is very high.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

15. Define the term 'Sex ratio'.

Ans: The term 'Sex ratio' means number of girl children per thousand boys.

16. What were Mahatma Gandhi's views on religion and politics?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi said that religion can never be separated from politics. According to him politics must be guided by the ethics drawn from various religions.

17. In which countries the participation of women in public life is very high?

Ans: The participation of women in public life is very high in the Scandinavian countries like Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Short Answer Type Questions

18. Which constitutional provisions in the Constitution of India make it a secular state?

Ans: There is no official religion for the Indian state, like Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England. Our Constitution provides for freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. Further it prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion. In addition to these provisions, the Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

19. Write a short note on the stereotype thinking attached with the upbringing of boys and girls in India.

Ans: In many societies like ours, boys and girls are raised with a belief that the primary responsibility of women is to do household work and bringing up children. Most of the men fulfil all the duties and responsibilities outside the home. A smaller number of girl students go for higher studies. If we look at the school results, girls perform equally well as boys. But they drop out because parents do not prefer to spend their resources for educating girls in comparison to boys' education.

20. 'Women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India'. Justify the statement with any three suitable examples. **(CBSE 2013)**

Ans: In India, the literacy rate among women is very low only 54 per cent in comparisons to 76 per cent among men. In the same way a smaller number of girl students go for higher studies. If we look at school results, girls perform equally well as boys. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education and not equally on their daughters. The number of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. According to the provisions of 'The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976', equal wages should be paid to equal work. But in almost all the spheres, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. Many Indian parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio in the country to merely 919.

Paragraph Based Questions

21. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Public/Private Division

In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helper in middle class homes, while middle class women work in offices. In fact the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition.

- (a) Discuss the role of the women in society?

Source B – Communalism

Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and 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 interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.

- (b) What do you understand by the term 'Communalism'?

Ans: (a) Women play a very important role in our society. They take care of housework, bring up the children and work in offices too. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition. In our society gender division is based on social expectations and stereotypes.

- (b) Communalism is a term that involves the thinking that a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interest are same because the people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same society community.

Case Based Questions

22. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies. Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with this proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade. But there is no consensus over this among all the political parties. The bill has not been passed. Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics. This also shows that disadvantaged groups do benefit when social divisions become a political issue.

22.1 What is the proportion of seats reserved for women in local government bodies?

- (a) Two-third (b) One-fourth
(c) One-third (d) Three-fourth

Ans. (c) One-third

22.2 What do you understand when you hear or talk about 'gender division'? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Biological difference between men and women.
(b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.
(c) Unequal child sex ratio.
(d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.

Ans. (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.

22.3 What has helped to improve the role of women in public life?

- (a) Radical behaviour
(b) Gender division
(c) Division of labour
(d) Political expression of gender division

Ans. (d) Political expression of gender division

22.4 How many elected women representatives are there in the rural and urban local bodies?

- (a) More than 15 lakhs (b) More than 20 lakhs
(c) More than 5 lakhs (d) More than 10 lakhs

Ans. (d) More than 10 lakhs

23. Another type of social division is the one based on religious differences. This division is not as universal as gender, but religious diversity is fairly widespread in the world today. Many countries including India have in their population, followers of different religions. Religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics. Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. He meant the moral values of all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities. Women's movement has argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women. So, they have demanded that government should change these laws to make them more equitable. Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can and perhaps should play a role in politics. People should be able to express in politics their needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community. Those who hold political power should sometimes be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression. These political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion equally. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism which involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear.

23.1 Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of communalism?

- (a) Followers of one religion must belong to one community and traditions only.
(b) A secular constitution is sufficient enough to deal with communalism.
(c) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.
(d) A communal mind does not lead to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.

Ans. (a) Followers of one religion must belong to one community and traditions only.

23.2 Gandhiji said that religion can never be separated from politics. Which of the given statement/s is/ are true for this statement?

- (a) The ethics of all religion must guide politics.
(b) The moral values of all religions should be the basis of politics.

- (c) No religion guides political values.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

23.3 Women's movement have always argued against discrimination in laws.

- (a) Civil
- (b) Criminal
- (c) International
- (d) Family

Ans. (d) Family

23.4 Which of the following statements is true for political mobilisation?

- (a) Using sacred symbols and emotional appeals.
- (b) Using ancient literature and culture.
- (c) Using national history to motivate the public.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a) Using sacred symbols and emotional appeals.

Long Answer Type Questions

24. What is secularism? Why is it necessary to have secularism in India? **(CBSE 2014)**

Ans: Secularism means that every citizen is free to practice, profess and propagate any religion without any discrimination and the state does not recognise any religion as state religion. Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to our democracy. The framers of our Constitution were very well aware of communalism. Due to this reason they chose the model of a secular state. This choice is clearly reflected in various constitutional provisions. Secularism is not simply an ideology of some parties or persons. Communalism should not be seen as a threat to some people in India but it threatens the very idea of India. So communalism needs to be combated. A secular Constitution like ours is necessary but not sufficient to combat communalism. Communal prejudices and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life and religion based mobilisation needs to be countered in the arena of politics.

25. Discuss the factors responsible for ending the rigid caste system from India.

Ans: The efforts of political leaders and various social reformers like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr B R Ambedkar, Jotiba Phule, Ramaswami Naicker and others have weakened the caste system. They were in favour of and worked to establish a society without caste inequalities. With the economic development, large scale urbanisation, increase in literacy rate and occupational mobility, the caste system weakened in urban areas. The Constitution of India

prohibited caste-based discrimination due to which untouchability was banned. The weakened position of the landlords in the villages also contributed in ending the rigid caste system.

26. 'The elections in India are all about castes and nothing else'. Do you agree or disagree with this statement.

Ans: It is incorrect that elections in India are all about castes and nothing else. There is not even a single constituency in India in which a single caste has a clear majority. So, it is mandatory for every political party to win the confidence of more than one caste or community to win the elections. No political party is successful in securing all the votes from a particular caste or community. By saying that a caste is a vote bank of particular party, it means that a large number of people from that caste vote for that party. In order to gain the support of a particular caste or community, many political parties may nominate candidates from the same caste. In this scenario, some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while other voters may have no candidate from their caste or community. People belonging to same caste or community differ in their interests depending on economic conditions, so they often vote in a different pattern.

27. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Caste plays different kinds of roles in politics. In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power. In this sense-caste politics has helped people from Dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making. Several political and non-political organisations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes, for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities. At the same time exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results as well. As in the case of religion, politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy. It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. In some cases caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.

- (a) In what ways does politics influence caste system?
- (b) 'Politics based on caste identity is not very healthy in democracy'. Justify this statement.

Ans: (a) Politics plays various kind of roles in caste system.

- Political groups tries to become bigger by taking in neighbouring castes.

- Various castes enter into coalition with other castes.
 - Backward and forward classes also come up in the political arena.
- (b) Politics based on caste identity is not very healthy in democracy because it can propound negative results. In such cases the main attention is given to a particular community and the other issues like poverty, development and corruption get neglected. It weakens national unity. Sometimes caste related issues create tensions, conflict and violence.

————— Let's Compete —————

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What is the reason for Sri Lanka not considered a secular country?
- Discrimination of Tamils
 - Buddhism is favoured over other religions
 - Government favours Sinhala community
 - All of these

Ans: (d) All of these

2. Which among the following religions has a unique division of society on the basis of caste in India?
- Hinduism
 - Christianity
 - Islam
 - Buddhism

Ans: (a) Hinduism

3. In India, family laws deal with issues like
- Divorce
 - Marriage
 - Adoption
 - Inheritance

Select the appropriate option:

- i, iv, iii
- i, ii, iv
- ii, iii
- All of these

Ans: (d) All of these

4. What is the outcome of reservation of seats for women in local self-government bodies in India?
- More than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
 - More than 1 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
 - More than 5 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
 - More than 10 thousand elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

Ans: (a) More than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

5. Select the incorrect statement with respect to women in India.

- Women are paid less in comparison to men, even when they do exactly the same work.
- Literacy rate among women is lower in comparison to men.
- The percentage of women in highly paid jobs is higher than men.
- None of these.

Ans: (c) The percentage of women in highly paid jobs is higher than men.

6. Which of the following correctly defines gender division?

- Unequal wages paid to females for same nature of work.
- Child sex ratio.
- The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to men and women by the society.
- Biological differences between men and women.

Ans: (c) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to men and women by the society.

7. Identify the feature of communalism.

- Communal violence and riots
- Caste as the basis of country
- Unity and integrity
- All of these

Ans: (a) Communal violence and riots

8. Which among the following social divisions is unique to our country?

- Racial division
- Economic division
- Religious differences
- Caste division

Ans: (d) Caste division

9. In 1947, the creation of Pakistan was the result of

- caste politics
- communal politics
- both (a) and (b)
- none of these

Ans: (b) communal politics

10. What is the percentage of women in Parliament of Nordic countries?

- 55%
- 47%
- 42%
- 52%

Ans: (c) 42%

————— Value-based Questions —————

(Optional)

1. 'Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration'. Express your views.

Ans: It is correct to say that 'Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration', because people are not loyal to the government and do not respect the laws framed by the government. They create disturbances and also

try to destroy the public property. Anti-social elements are also used to disturb peace and spread violence. Some people give moral, financial as well as material support to disturb the peace and propagate the idea of disintegration. The live example is the disturbance observed in the Union territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir in India. Thousands of armed personnel and civilians have lost their lives in the violent clashes and terrorist attacks.

2. Explain why the idea of secularism is not sufficient to tackle the issue of communalism.

Ans: It is a well established fact that communalism can threaten the very existence of any country, including India, so it needs to be combated. A secular form of government prevalent in India is necessary but not sufficient to combat the menace of communalism. It is required that the communal prejudices and propaganda is countered in day to day life and the mobilisation on the basis of religion should be stopped in the political sphere. So, secularism is not sufficient to tackle the issue of communalism.

5

Popular Struggles and Movements

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. When did the popular movement take place in Nepal?
(a) 2001 (b) 2005
(c) 2006 (d) 2008

Ans: (c) 2006

2. Who insisted the government of Bolivia to give up its control of municipal water supply?
(a) World Bank (b) Multinational company
(c) Municipal Corporation (d) Pressure groups

Ans: (a) World Bank

Very Short Answer Type Questions

3. What do you understand by 'loose umbrella organisation'?

Ans: Loose umbrella organisations are the those which are unstable, these are temporary organizations. These organisations come to an end when their specific goal or mission is completed.

4. What do you understand by the term 'Maoist'?

Ans: Those communists who believe in the ideology of Mao (the leader of the Chinese Revolution). Are known as Maoists. They seek to overthrow the government through an armed revolution so as to establish the rule of the peasants and workers.

5. Who led the protest during the water war in Bolivia?

Ans: The protest was led by an organisation called FEDECOR.

6. Give some examples of pressure groups.

Ans: Some examples of the pressure groups in India are Bajrang Dal, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Indian National Trade Union Congress, etc.

Short Answer Type Questions

7. Write a brief note on pressure groups.

Ans: A Pressure Group may be defined as a group of people, who are more or less organised. These groups try to influence and pressurise the government for fulfilling the interest of its members. These groups neither contest elections nor make efforts to capture the political power like various political parties in the country.

8. How do the pressure groups and movements exert pressure on political parties?

Ans: Pressure groups and movements make efforts to gain public support and sympathy for their goals by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions, etc. Most of them try to influence the media into giving more attention to their issues. They also organise protest activities like strikes or disrupting government programmes.

9. Define the role played by sectional interest groups in society.

Ans: The primary aim of the sectional interest groups is to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society. Trade unions, business associations and professional bodies like lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc. are some examples of this type. They are called sectional interest groups because they represent a particular section of society for example workers, employees, business persons, industrialists, followers of a religion, caste group, etc.

Long Answer Type Questions

10. Write in detail about the water war that took place in Bolivia.

Ans: Bolivia, a poor Latin American country, was pressurised by the World Bank to give up its control of municipal water supply. As a result, the

government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multi-national company (MNC) which increased the price of water by four times. Many people in the city received monthly water bill of Rs 1000 in a country where average income is around Rs 5000 a month. This led to the popular protest. In the month of January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organised a four-day general strike in the city. Due to which the government agreed to negotiate and the strike was called off but nothing positive happened. Another strike started in the month of April and the government imposed martial law. But the power of common masses forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters. The contract with the MNC was canceled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

11. Write down the difference between Pressure groups and Movements.

Ans:

Pressure Groups	Movements
Pressure groups influence government policies through various tactics. They have a strong organisation.	Movements also influence politics but they have a loose organisation.
Decisions taken by the Pressure groups are more rigid and formal.	Decisions taken by the movements are informal and flexible.
Pressure groups are focused and planned and they do not depend on mass participation.	Movements are spontaneous and involve mass participation on large scale.

12. Do you think that the influence of pressure groups and organisations is healthy? Share your views.

Ans: Sometimes these groups play a very strong role in reminding the government about the needs of an ordinary citizen. It is not consider as an unhealthy activity in a democracy. These groups play valuable role in society. For example, in India, Narmada Bachao Andolan was started with the specific issue of the people displaced by the creation of Sardar Sarovar dam on Narmada River. Its primary aim was to stop the construction of dam. This movement was successful in gaining the public support within a short span of time.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following statements defines constitutional monarchy?

- A constitutional monarchy is a form of government in which a non-elected monarch functions as the head of state within the limits of a constitution.
- A constitutional monarchy is a form of government in which the elected monarch functions as the head of the state within the limits of a constitution.
- A constitutional monarchy is a form of government where there is democracy and people have certain rights.
- A constitutional monarchy is a form of government in which only the monarch takes all the decisions without any interference.

Ans: (a) A constitutional monarchy is a form of government in which a non-elected monarch functions as the head of state within the limits of a constitution.

2. Whose main concern is the betterment and well-being of their members, not the society?

- Sectional interest groups
- Movement groups
- Promotional groups
- Pressure groups

Ans: (a) Sectional interest groups

3. Which of the following statement is the correct explanation of promotional groups?

- These groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section of the society.
- These groups mobilise people for the promotion of political parties.
- These groups seek to promote common interests of the society.
- These groups seek for the resolution of social problems without an organisational structure.

Ans: (c) These groups seek to promote common interests of the society.

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

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

4. **Assertion (A):** Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2010.

Reason (R): The movement was aimed at restoring democracy.

- Ans:** (d) A is wrong but R is correct because the popular movement in Nepal was witnessed in April 2006.
- 5. Assertion (A):** The Socialist Party came to power in Bolivia in 2006.
Reason (R): The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was led by a political party.
- Ans:** (c) A is correct but R is wrong because the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party but an organisation called FEDECOR.
- 6. Assertion (A):** Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies.
Reason (R): Pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.
- Ans:** (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A because these organisations influence government policies but do not directly control or share political parties.
- 7. Assertion (A):** The roots of parties like the DMK and the AIADMK in Tamil Nadu can be traced to a long-drawn social reform movement during the 1930s and 1940s.
Reason (R): The Nepalese movement for democracy arose with the specific objective of reversing the king's orders that led to suspension of democracy.
- Ans:** (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
A Loose umbrella organisation	1 FEDECOR
B Bolivian organisation	2 Narmada Bachao Andolan
C Promotional groups	3 National Alliance for Peoples' Movements
D People's movement	4 Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 3	1	4	2

Ans: (d)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

9. In 2010 monarchy was abolished and Poland became a federal democratic republic.

Ans: In 2008, the monarchy was abolished and Nepal became a federal democratic republic.

Fill in the Blanks

10. **Asom Gana Parishad** political party is formed out of a movement.
11. The government sold its municipal water rights for the city of **Cochabamba** to a multinational company.
12. Democratic conflicts are usually resolved through **mass mobilisation**.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

13. What is the full form of SPA?
- Ans:** The full form of SPA is Seven Party Alliance.
14. Which dam is associated with Narmada Bachao Andolan?
- Ans:** The dam associated with Narmada Bachao Andolan is Sardar Sarovar dam.
15. Give two objectives of BAMCEF.
- Ans:** BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) addresses the problems of its members who suffer caste discrimination. Its principal concern is with social justice and social equality for the entire society.

Short Answer Type Questions

16. Write a brief note on NAPM.
- Ans:** National Alliance for Peoples' Movements (NAPM) is an organisation of organisations. Various movement groups which struggle on specific issues are the constituents of this loose organisation. It coordinates the activities of a large number of peoples' movements in India. It struggles across the country against injustice. It led many protests on issues like anti-globalisation and electoral reforms.

Paragraph Based Questions

17. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Movement Groups

They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions, etc. Most of these groups try to influence the media into giving more attention to these issues.

- (a) Why do these groups try to influence media?

Source B – Pressure Groups and Movements

Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies. But unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.

- (b) What is the role of pressure groups?

Source C – Is Their Influence Healthy?

Even the sectional interest groups play a valuable role. Where different groups function actively, no one single group can achieve dominance over society. If one group brings pressure on government to make policies in its favour, another will bring counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires.

(c) What do you understand by sectional interest groups?

- Ans:** (a) These groups try to influence media to give more attention to a particular issue.
- (b) Pressure groups are formed when people with common occupation, interest and opinions come together in order to achieve the common objective.
- (c) Sectional interest groups promote the views and opinion of the particular section of the society. For example; trade unions, student associations, etc.

Case Based Questions

18. Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2006. The movement was aimed at restoring democracy. Nepal, was one of the 'third wave' countries that had won democracy in 1990. Although the king formally remained the head of the state, the real power was exercised by popularly elected representatives. King Birendra, who has accepted this transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy, was killed in a mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001. King Gyanendra, the new king of Nepal, was not prepared to accept democratic rule. He took advantage of the weakness and unpopularity of the democratically elected government. He dismissed the then Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected Parliament. The movement of April 2006 was aimed at regaining popular control over the government. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four-day strike in Kathmandu, the country's capital. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike in which Maoist insurgents and various other organisations joined hands. The security forces found themselves unable to take on more than a lakh people who gathered almost every day to demand restoration of democracy. The number of protesters on 21 April served an ultimatum to the king. The leaders of the movement rejected the half-hearted concessions made by the king. They stuck to their demands for restoration of parliament, power to an all-party government and a new constituent assembly. On 24 April 2006, the

last day of the ultimatum, the king was forced to concede all the three demands. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new Prime Minister of the interim government. The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the powers of the king. The SPA and the Maoists came to an understanding about how the new Constituent Assembly was going to be elected. In 2008, the monarchy was abolished and Nepal became a federal democratic republic. In 2015, it adopted a new constitution.

- 18.1 Which of the following statements is/are true with regards to the democratic struggle of Nepal?
- (a) Girija Prasad Koirala became the new Prime Minister of the interim government of Nepal.
- (b) King Birendra was killed mysteriously alongwith his whole family in a royal family massacre.
- (c) King Birendra before getting killed accepted the transition from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

- 18.2 What was the main aim to start movement on April 2006, in Nepal? Choose the correct option.
- (a) To take control over government.
- (b) To snatch power from the king.
- (c) To restore democracy.
- (d) To dethrone the king.

Ans. (c) To restore democracy.

- 18.3 The extraordinary democratic movement in Nepal took place in
- (a) April 2006 (b) February 2005
- (c) April 2001 (d) April 2004

Ans. (a) April 2006

- 18.4 Which party did not believe in parliamentary democracy but joined the popular struggle of Nepal's democratic movement?
- (a) Nepalese Communist Party
- (b) Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist)
- (c) Nepalese Congress Party
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b) Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist)

19. Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America. The World Bank pressurised the government to give up its control of municipal water supply. The government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multi-national company (MNC). The company immediately increased the price of water by four times. Many people received monthly water bill of ₹ 1000 in a country where average income is around ₹ 5000 a month.

This led to a spontaneous popular protest. In January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organised a successful four-day general strike in the city. The government agreed to negotiate and the strike was called off. Yet nothing happened. The police resorted to brutal repression when the agitation was started again in February. Another strike followed in April and the government imposed martial law. But the power of the people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters. The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

19.1 Complete the statement: People's struggle in Bolivia was

- (a) to establish democracy.
- (b) about foundation of country's politics.
- (c) against privatisation of water.
- (d) against privatisation of electricity.

Ans. (c) against privatisation of water.

19.2 What was the main reason of Bolivia's Water War? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Irregular water supply
- (b) Privatisation of water supply
- (c) Supply of poor quality water
- (d) An increase in water price by four times

Ans. (d) An increase in water price by four times

19.3 The monthly water price in the city of Cochabamba was increased times by the private MNC.

- (a) three
- (b) two
- (c) four
- (d) five

Ans. (c) four

19.4 Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding Bolivia's water war?

- (a) It lacked spontaneous public participation.
- (b) A political conflict led to popular struggle.
- (c) The struggle involved mass mobilisation.
- (d) It led to restoration of water supply at old rates.

Ans. (a) It lacked spontaneous public participation.

Long Answer Type Questions

20. How do pressure groups influence politics?

Ans: Pressure groups try to gain public support in order to attain their goals by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions, etc. They frequently organise protest activities like strikes or disrupting government programmes. Sometimes the pressure groups are

also formed by the leaders of various political parties or act as an extended arm of political parties. For example, trade unions and various students' organisations in India are either established by, or affiliated to one or the other major political party.

21. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by an organisation called FEDECOR. This organisation comprised local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. They were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, the confederation of factory workers' unions, middle class students from the University of Cochabamba and the city's growing population of homeless street children. The movement was supported by the Socialist Party. In 2006, this party came to power in Bolivia.

- (a) Who led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?
- (b) Write a brief note about the protest.
- (c) Which party came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

Ans: (a) An organisation called FEDECOR led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia.

(b) The government of Bolivia gave up its control of municipal water supply which led to increase the price of water. The protest was against the water privatisation in the city. It was led by the FEDECOR, an organisation comprises engineers, environmentalists, farmers, factory workers, students of the University of Cochabamba, people of Bolivia and street children.

(c) Socialist Party came to power in Bolivia in 2006.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. BAMCEF is an example of a

- (a) public interest group.
- (b) political party.
- (c) movement of equality.
- (d) sectional group.

Ans: (a) public interest group.

2. Maoists were

- (a) members of the SPA group.
- (b) members of the royal family.
- (c) democrats.
- (d) communists.

Ans: (d) communists.

3. Whose struggle was called the movement for democracy?

- (a) Bolivia (b) Poland
(c) Nepal (d) None of these

Ans: (c) Nepal

4. Sectional interest groups represent
(a) workers. (b) employees.
(c) industrialists. (d) All of these

Ans: (d) All of these

5. Narmada Bachao Andolan is an example of
(a) public interest group. (b) movement group.
(c) sectional group. (d) political group.

Ans: (b) movement group.

6. FEDECOR comprised
(a) political parties. (b) environmentalists.
(c) movement groups. (d) sectional groups.

Ans: (b) environmentalists.

7. In which country a four-day general strike was organised in January 2000?

- (a) Bolivia (b) Poland
(c) Nepal (d) Indonesia

Ans: (a) Bolivia

8. Nepal became a federal democratic republic in
(a) 2001. (b) 2005.
(c) 2008. (d) 2015.

Ans: (c) 2008

9. Who was killed in the mysterious massacre of the royal family of Nepal in 2001?

- (a) King Birendra (b) King Gyanendra
(c) King Dipendra (d) King Mahendra

Ans: (b) King Gyanendra

10. Which one of the following is the 'third wave' country that won democracy in 1990?

- (a) Belgium (b) Nepal
(c) Bolivia (d) Poland

Ans: (b) Nepal

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics. Support the statement with examples.

Ans: It is true to say that the pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in order to attain their goals through various tactics. They are not interested in gaining political power or contesting elections rather they pressurize the government to get their demands fulfilled. They organise various protest activities like strikes or disrupt government programmes. Workers' organisations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups adopt these tactics in order to force the government to take note of their demands. Sometimes political parties also emerge out of movements for example the roots of parties like the DMK and the AIADMK in Tamil Nadu can be traced to a long-drawn social reform movement during the 1930s and 1940s.

2. Popular struggles do not end with the establishment of democracy; they are an integral part of the working of a democracy. Evaluate the statement.

Ans: "Popular struggles do not end with the establishment of democracy; they are an integral part of the working of a democracy", because the establishment of a democracy is not the only aim of popular struggles. These popular struggles are an integral part of the working of a democracy because they facilitate the common masses to raise their voice against any kind of discrimination in the society and seek proper action from the government authorities.

6

Political Parties

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Indian National Congress was founded in
(a) 1901 (b) 1885
(c) 1865 (d) 1871

Ans: (b) 1885

2. Every political party in India is required to register itself with
(a) Parliament of India
(b) President of India
(c) Election Commission of India
(d) Attorney General of India

Ans: (c) Election Commission of India

3. What is a ruling party? **(CBSE 2012)**
(a) A political party which always solves the people's problem.
(b) A political party which is never defeated.
(c) A political party that follows the rules.
(d) A political party that runs the government.

Ans: (d) A political party that runs the government.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. Who gives recognition to political parties as national parties or regional parties?

Ans: The Election Commission of India gives recognition to political parties as national parties or regional parties.

5. What do you understand by an 'Alliance' or 'Front'? Give an appropriate example.

Ans: When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front.

6. When was Bahujan Samaj Party formed and by whom?

Ans: Bahujan Samaj Party was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

7. Define the term 'defection'.

Ans: Defection means, changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Discuss the characteristics of a political party.

Ans: A political party is an association of people who come together to contest elections and form the government in order to rule the country. They commit themselves to a common minimum programme regarding policies and their implementation for the collective good of the citizens. Political parties also try to convince the masses why their policies are better than others. Three important components of any political party are its leaders, active members and the followers.

9. 'Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise'. Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by four arguments. **(CBSE 2012)**

Ans: The given statement is true because of the following reasons:

- Political parties contest elections in order to gain power and rule the country.
- They communicate their policies and programmes to the voters through political manifesto.
- The parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. The role of opposition is very important as they criticise the government for its failures.
- Political parties also shape the public opinion, through lakhs of party members and activists spread across the country.

- Parties provide citizens the access to various welfare schemes launched by the government.

10. Why do we have a multi-party system in India?

(CBSE 2011)

Ans: Ours is a vast country with a variety of social and geographical diversities. We find people speaking different languages, professing different religions and following different customs and traditions. Some regions are very prosperous whereas others are underdeveloped and backward. Due to which, all the diversities cannot be taken care of by only one or two political parties. The multi-party system allows various interests and opinions to be expressed and represented through various regional political parties. Some of the important regional or state political parties in India are AAP, Akali Dal, DMK, Samajwadi Party and others.

11. 'No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations'. Justify this statement.

Ans: It is true to say that no country can choose a party system. It comes into existence and practice along with time, depending on the needs and nature of a particular society, its social and religious composition and various other factors. It is not an easy task to change the party system. As we know that the composition of every country is different, so in a country like India with a diverse population a single party system or a two party system cannot work because people belonging to different religion, race, caste, and tribes reside here. So the policies should be framed in such a manner that will fulfil the needs of all and will not give an upper hand to anyone. So it is true to say that 'No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations'. It varies from country to country.

Long Answer Type Questions

12. Who founded the Indian National Congress and when? Discuss the ideology of the Congress party.

Ans: Indian National Congress was founded by A O Hume. It is one of the oldest political parties in the world, which was founded in 1885. INC ruled at the centre till 1977 since independence and then from 1980 to 1989 with support from other parties. Congress is a centrist party in its ideology which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.

13. What do you mean by a regional (State) party? Discuss the role played by regional parties in the political sphere of India. Name any two regional parties.

Ans: In addition to seven national parties, most of the major parties in India are classified by the Election Commission of India as 'State parties'.

Parties like Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal have national level political organisation with units in some states. While others like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front are concerned about their State identity. During the last three decades, the supporter base of these parties has expanded due to which no one national party is able to secure a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result, the national parties were left with no other option than entering into an alliance with State parties.

14. Discuss in detail the steps taken by the Parliament, the Supreme Court of India and the Election Commission of India for reforming the political parties.

Ans: Our Constitution was amended in order to prevent MLAs and MPs from changing parties. In past there have been many instances when the elected representatives indulged themselves in defection politics in order to get a ministry or for cash rewards. According to this amendment, if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This provision helped in bringing down the defection. According to an order passed by the Supreme Court of India, now it is mandatory for every candidate contesting elections to file an affidavit giving details of his assets and criminal cases pending against him, if any. The Election Commission of India passed an order making it mandatory for the political parties to conduct their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following is not a component of a political party? (CBSE 2011)
- (a) The leaders (b) The followers
(c) The active members (d) The ministers

Ans: (d) The ministers

2. What type of party system is followed in India?
- (a) One-party system (b) Multi-party system
(c) Two-party system (d) None of these

Ans: (b) Multi-party system

3. Which one of the following countries has a two-party system?
- (a) USA (b) China
(c) Japan (d) All of these

Ans: (a) USA

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For questions number 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct

option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (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.

4. Assertion (A): A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

Reason (R): They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A because the primary aim of political parties is contest elections and hold power in the government in order to implement policies and programmes for the society.

5. Assertion (A): Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society.

Reason (R): A political party has three components the leaders, the active members and the followers.

Ans: (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

6. Assertion (A): Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

Reason (R): Formally, laws are debated and passed by the President of India.

Ans: (c) A is correct but R is wrong because, formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature.

7. Assertion (A): More than 950 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

Reason (R): But not all these parties are serious contenders in the elections.

Ans: (d) A is wrong but R is correct because, more than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

Match the Following

8. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A Political Parties	Column B Formation Years
A Bahujan Samaj Party	1 1984
B Communist Party of India	2 1925
C Bhartiya Janata Party	3 1980
D All India Trinamool Congress	4 1998

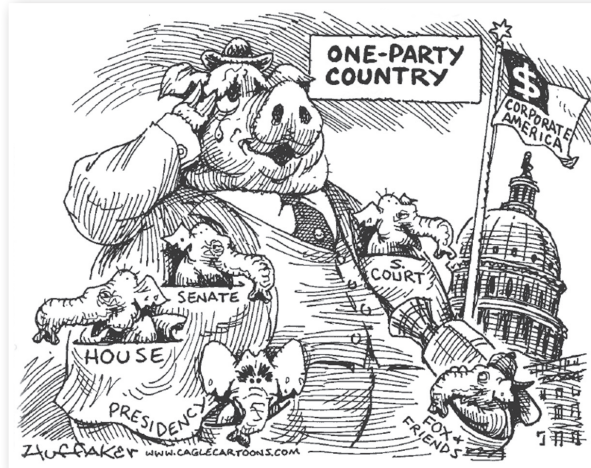
Codes:

- A B C D

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

Ans: (a)

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



9. Which of the following option best signifies the above given image?
- (a) This picture was drawn during the Presidency of Bill Clinton of the Republican Party in the USA.
 - (b) This picture was drawn during the Presidency of Barak Obama of the Republican Party in the USA.
 - (c) This picture was drawn during the Presidency of Donald Trump of the Republican Party in the USA.
 - (d) This picture was drawn during the Presidency of George Bush of the Republican Party in the USA.

Ans: (d)

Correct the Following Statement and Rewrite

10. A party that secures at least eight per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in six States and wins at least six seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

Ans: 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.

Fill in the Blanks

- 11. A political party has **three** components.
- 12. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of **representative democracies**.
- 13. Bharatiya Janata Party was founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile **Bharatiya Jana Sangh**.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

14. What do you understand by multi-party system? Give an appropriate example.
- Ans:** 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, we call it a multi-party system. The live example of multi-party system is which is prevalent in India.
15. Define the term 'partisan'.
- Ans:** A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction.
16. What do you mean by an affidavit?
- Ans:** A signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her personal information.

Short Answer Type Questions

17. What are regional and national parties? (CBSE 2012)
- Ans:** There are some political parties which have their presence across country; they are called 'national parties'. There are some parties with supporter base in various states only; they are called 'State parties'. According to Election Commission of India, 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. 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.
18. Write a short note on Communist Party of India. Discuss its ideology.
- Ans:** Communist Party of India was formed in 1925. They oppose the forces of secessionism and communalism. This party became weak after the split in 1964 that led to the birth of CPI (M). They enjoy significant support in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. CPI believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. It accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.
19. Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Mention the features of that party.
- (CBSE 2013, 2014)
- Ans:** Many political parties in India follow this principle. But the biggest among them is the Indian National Congress or the Congress party. It is one of the oldest political parties in the world. Congress is a centrist party in its ideology which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. It supports new economic reforms.

INC also believes in decentralisation of power with giving more powers to Panchayati Raj institutions. To maintain close relations with its traditional ally Russia.

Paragraph Based Questions

20. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:
- Source A – Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)**
Formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress party. Espouses democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism. Wants that high offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country. A major party in Maharashtra and has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam. A coalition partner in the state of Maharashtra in alliance with the Congress. Since 2004, a member of the United Progressive Alliance.
- (a) Discuss the objectives of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).
- Source B – Functions**
Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. Now more and more countries are following this method. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
- (b) Write any three functions of political parties.
- Source C – 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. Became weak after the split in the party in 1964 that led to the formation of the CPI(M). Significant presence in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Its support base had gradually declined over the years. It secured less than 1 per cent votes and 1 seat in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. Advocates the coming together of all left parties to build a strong left front.
- (c) Write a short note on Communist Party of India (CPI).
- Ans:** (a) Following are the objectives of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP):
- It advocates democracy, Social justice, federalism, equity and Gandhian secularism.
 - It wants high posts to be limited to natural-born citizens of the country only.

- (b) The three main functions of political parties are:
- Political parties contest elections and main leaders of the parties choose the candidate.
 - Political parties play important and effective role in the making of laws.
- (c) Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1925. It follows the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. Its main objective is to promote the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor. It opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism. The presence of this party is mainly in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Case Based Questions

21. Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve partisanship. Thus a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds. A political party has three components: leaders, active members and followers. Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party. 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 government for its failures or wrong policies. Parties shape public opinion and provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

- 21.1** Which of the following is not a function of a political party?
- (a) Parties have a major role in law making.
 - (b) Parties do not shape public opinion.
 - (c) Parties elect their opposition leaders and parties.
 - (d) Parties form and run governments.

Ans. (c) Parties elect their opposition leaders and parties.

21.2 How are party candidates in USA elected?

- (a) Members and supporters of a party choose its candidates.
- (b) Top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
- (c) People elect the candidates for elections.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a) Members and supporters of a party choose its candidates.

21.3 Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve

- (a) partnership
- (b) participation
- (c) partisanship
- (d) political partnership

Ans. (c) partisanship

21.4 Which of the following are the components of a political party?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (a) Leaders | (b) Active members |
| (c) Followers | (d) All of these |

Ans. (d) All of these

22. Since parties are the most visible face of democracy, it is natural that people blame parties for whatever is wrong with the working of democracy posing a lot of challenges for them. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lot of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there

has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.

22.1 Which of the following is not a challenge/problem faced by any political party?

- (a) Dynastic succession
- (b) Lack of internal democracy
- (c) Support of the people and its followers
- (d) All of these

Ans. (c) Support of the people and its followers

22.2 Which of the following is a consequence of a dynastic succession in a political party?

- (a) Only family members or members close to the top leadership rise to a higher position.
- (b) The new members get an equal chance to rise at top level in the party.
- (c) Party leadership is open for all through fair and free internal elections.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a) Only family members or members close to the top leadership rise to a higher position.

22.3 How do external forces make sure they have a control in party decisions? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Parties nominate candidates who can raise a lot of money during elections for the party.
- (b) Parties nominate candidates who fight on their merit and educational qualification.
- (c) Parties nominate candidates who can get a lot of votes by fair means only.
- (d) Parties only use muscle power to get maximum votes.

Ans. (a) Parties nominate candidates who can raise a lot of money during elections for the party.

22.4 Which of the following statements is/are correct for a recognised political party?

- (a) It is registered with the Election Commission of India.
- (b) It is given a unique election symbol.
- (c) It gets some other facilities recognised by the Election Commission.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

Long Answer Type Questions

23. State any three differences between the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress.

Ans: Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) draws its inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. The important element in its conception of Indian nationhood is cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva'). This party is in favour of implementing uniform

civil code for all citizens irrespective of their religion, and ban on religious conversions.

Congress is a centrist party in its ideology which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. It supports new economic reforms. INC also believes in decentralisation of power with giving more powers to Panchayati Raj institutions to increase the income of farmers, farm labourers and other weaker sections of the society.

24. 'Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to the efficient functioning of Indian political parties'. Support the statement with examples. **(CBSE 2013)**

Ans: Across the world there is a tendency in almost every political party towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Political parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections on regular basis. Ordinary members are not well informed about what is happening inside the party. Only few top leaders assume greater power to make the important decisions of the party and in case someone disagrees with the top leaders then they find it difficult to continue in the party. Personal loyalty to the top leader pays more in comparison to the loyalty for the principles and policies of a particular party. Some of the important leaders of various political parties are, Rahul Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi (INC), Ms Mayawati (BSP), Mr Arvind Kejriwal (AAP), Mr Amit Shah (BJP).

25. Discuss in detail the steps taken by various institutions and other suggestions made for reforming political parties in India.

Ans: Our Constitution was amended in order to prevent MLAs and MPs from changing parties. In past, there were many instances when the elected representatives indulged themselves in defection politics in order to get a ministry or for cash rewards. According to this amendment, if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This provision helped in bringing down the defection. According to an order passed by the Supreme Court of India, now it is mandatory for every candidate contesting elections to file an affidavit giving details of his assets and criminal cases pending against him, if any. The Election Commission of India passed an order making it mandatory for the political parties to conduct their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. Mandatory for political parties to maintain a register or record of its members. To hold open elections to the highest posts. It should be made compulsory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets to

women candidates. Provision for state funding of elections. Citizens should put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations. Media can play an important role in this effort. Active public participation is required if we want to reform our political system.

26. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important. MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.

- (a) Define defection. Why do elected candidates indulge in defection?
 (b) What type of laws should be made to reform political parties?
 (c) What steps are taken by the government to reduce the influence of money and crime?

- Ans:** (a) Defection is changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party. Elected candidates indulged in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.
 (b) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. There should be state funding of elections.
 (c) It is mandatory for every candidate who contest elections to submit a document where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her/his personal information, details of his property and criminal cases pending against her/him to an officer. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.

————— Let's Compete —————

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following countries has one-party system?
 (a) France (b) UK
 (c) China (d) USA

Ans: (c) China

2. Which one of the following is the election symbol of the Bahujan Samaj Party?
 (a) Cycle (b) Elephant
 (c) Lotus (d) Lantern

Ans: (b) Elephant

3. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party? **(CBSE 2011)**
 (a) Kanshi Ram (b) Mayawati
 (c) Bal Thackeray (d) Jayalalitha

Ans: (a) Kanshi Ram

4. Which among the following parties wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values?
 (a) BSP (b) CPI-M
 (c) BJP (d) CPI

Ans: (c) BJP

5. Which one of the following is a regional (State) party?
 (a) Shiv Sena (b) NCP
 (c) AITC (d) CPI

Ans: (a) Shiv Sena

6. National Conference, a regional party, is active in
 (a) Punjab (b) Bihar
 (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans: (d) Jammu and Kashmir

7. A recognised political party is one that **(CBSE 2012)**
 (a) is registered with the Election Commission of India.
 (b) is given a unique election symbol.
 (c) gets some other facilities recognised by the Election Commission.
 (d) all of these.

Ans: (d) all of these.

8. A party that secures at least of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least seats is recognised as a State party.
 (a) 5 per cent, 5 (b) 6 per cent, 4
 (c) 6 per cent, 2 (d) 4 per cent, 5

Ans: (c) 6 per cent, 2

9. In which one of the following states does the 'Rashtriya Lok Dal' exist as a regional political party? **(CBSE 2012)**

- (a) Haryana (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans: (b) Uttar Pradesh

10. Which among the following is the election symbol of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)?

- (a) Flowers & Grass
(b) Hammer, Sickle and Star
(c) Clock
(d) None of these

Ans: (c) Clock

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. 'Political parties are necessary for democracy'.
Justify this statement with appropriate examples.

Ans: Political parties play a vital role in the law-making process for a country. Before the passage of any bill in the Parliament a detailed discussion is held. The legislature of any country is composed of members belonging to various political parties. As most of the members belong to the majority party they go by the directions of their party leaders irrespective of their personal opinion. The party introducing the bill supports the bill whereas the other opposition parties debate against the

negative aspects of that bill. So the common masses come to know about the positive and negative points of the bill.

2. 'All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top'. Justify this statement in Indian context.

Ans: Across the world there is a tendency in almost every political party towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Political parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections on regular basis. Ordinary members are not well informed about what is happening inside the party. Only few top leaders assume greater power to make the important decisions of the party and in case someone disagrees with the top leaders then they find it difficult to continue in the party. Personal loyalty to the top leader pays more in comparison to the loyalty for the principles and policies of a particular party. Some of the important leaders of various political parties are, Rahul Gandhi and Sonia Gandhi (INC), Ms Mayawati (BSP), Mr Arvind Kejriwal (AAP), Mr Amit Shah (BJP).

Outcomes of Democracy

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following countries is suffering from great economic inequality?

- (a) China (b) Bangladesh
(c) Russia (d) All of these

Ans: (b) Bangladesh

2. Which one of the following features is not true regarding the definition of a democratic government? **(CBSE 2011)**

- (a) Rulers are elected by the people.
(b) Elected rulers make all the major decisions.
(c) Elections offer a choice to change the current rulers.
(d) Government is not limited by basic rules of the Constitution and citizens' rights.

Ans: (d) Government is not limited by basic rules of the Constitution and citizens' rights.

3. In which one of the following countries is democracy not preferred over dictatorship? **(CBSE 2012)**

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) India

Ans: (b) Pakistan

Very Short Answer Type Questions

4. Which government is superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of an individual? **(CBSE 2013)**

Ans: Democratic form of government is superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of an individual.

5. Name the two most important outcomes of a democracy.

Ans: Democracy creates economic equality and it is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs.

6. What is the role of citizens in a democracy?

Ans: Citizens play an important role in a democracy as they are free to exercise their rights and freedom freely. They have to be aware of their rights and duties and should perform their duties willingly.

7. Write any two features that are common in all democracies worldwide.

Ans: Common features are:

- (i) elections are held at regular intervals,
(ii) existence of political parties and Constitution.

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Discuss why economic growth is slightly higher in a dictatorial government.

Ans: Dictatorship regimes have marginally greater rate of economic growth in comparison to democracies. Economic development depends upon several other factors like population, global situation, cooperation from other countries, and economic policies implemented by the government. In dictatorial government, economic growth is slightly higher due to all above factors and as dictatorship is less expensive in comparison to a democracy as money spent on elections can be used for development and welfare of the citizens.

9. 'In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities'. Explain. **(CBSE 2013, 2016)**

Ans: The above given statement is true due to following reasons:

- A few numbers of rich people own most of the resources and share of wealth and income.

With the passage of time, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.

- Whereas, the people at the bottom of the society do not have equal access to the natural and economic resources in comparison to the richer section of the society, due to which the income of poor have been declining.
- The poorer sections of the society find it difficult even to meet their basic needs of life, like food, clothing, housing, education and health.

10. Write a short note on the role of opposition in a democratic country.

Ans: Opposition parties play a very vital role in democracies across the world. They criticise the wrong and anti-people policies of the government and keep a check. If the government policies are not for the welfare of the common people and does not listen to their demands, then they can easily change it through peaceful means in the next elections. If the government behaves in an autocratic manner then the opposition parties can pass a no-confidence motion against the government in the parliament. Through these means, the opposition parties protect the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Explain with three examples, how democracies accommodate social diversities. (CBSE 2012, 2014)

Or

What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities? (CBSE 2011, 2016)

Ans: Democracies develop a process to conduct their competition which helps in reducing the possibility of tensions turning violent. The social differences are respected in democratic societies and some procedures for negotiating these differences are evolved. Democracy needs to fulfil two conditions in order to achieve the above mentioned outcomes:

- Democracy is not just rule by majority but should also consider minority's view. The majority always needs to work with the minority for the smooth and efficient functioning of government.
- Rule by majority should not be rule by majority community in terms of religion or caste or linguistic group. Democracy allows every citizen to be in majority at some point of time.

12. 'Democracy is seen to be good in principle but not so good in practice'. Justify the statement.

Ans: In a democratic form of government, people elect their representatives. The government is formed by the people, for the people and of the people. In a democratic setup every citizen takes part in the decision-making process either directly or indirectly through their elected representatives. Every policy of the government is debated in the Parliament before final decision on any law which leads to delayed decisions. Though the democratic governments are expected to be less corrupt and attentive to the needs of the citizens, but in actual practice it does not happen. Most of the political parties work on party lines in a democracy and often ignore the demands of a major portion of the population. Most of the politicians are indulged in money making. Defection politics is another drawback in a democracy.

13. Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed. (CBSE 2011)

Ans: A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly unequal share of wealth and incomes which is increasing day by day but the income of poor is declining. Sometimes it even gets difficult for them to meet their basic needs of life like food, clothing, house, education and health. Though poor constitute a large proportion of voters, yet the democratic governments are not interested in resolving the issue of poverty. The situation is much worse in some other countries like Bangladesh where more than half of its population lives in poverty. In most of the democracies, people who enjoy power are very corrupt. Corruption is evident in most of the democracies like India, Pakistan, South Korea and Japan. In a democracy, it is expected from the government to be attentive to the needs of the common masses. But the record of democracy on this front also is very poor.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. A democratic government is (CBSE 2011)
- an accountable government
 - a responsive government
 - a legitimate government
 - all of these

Ans: (d) all of these

2. Which one of the following is incorrect about democracy?

- (a) Democracies cannot accommodate various social divisions.
- (b) Democracy promotes a harmonious society.
- (c) Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (d) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition.

Ans: (a) Democracies cannot accommodate various social divisions.

3. Identify the country which has a democratic form of government since its independence.

- (a) China
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) India
- (d) All of these

Ans: (c) India

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For questions number 4 to 6, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (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.

4. **Assertion (A):** Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

Reason (R): Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A because democracy is based on the idea of consideration of common people's voice.

5. **Assertion (A):** In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

Reason (R): Democracies are based on political equality

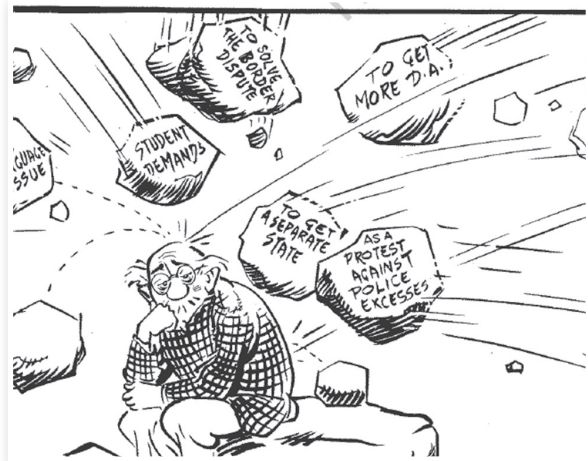
Ans: (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

6. **Assertion (A):** Most individuals today believe that their vote does not make a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.

Reason (R): Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country.

Ans: (c) A is wrong but R is correct because people believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government run.

Study the Picture and Answer the Question



7. Which of the following option best signifies the above given image?
- (a) Demand for separate state from Democratic Government.
 - (b) Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states.
 - (c) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation.
 - (d) Democratic Government accepts demands based on separate state.

Ans: (c)

Fill in the Blanks

- 8. Over a **hundred** countries of the world today claim and practise some kind of democratic politics.
- 9. **Expectations** from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country.
- 10. In **Bangladesh**, more than half of its population lives in poverty.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

11. What do you understand by a responsive government?

Ans: A responsive government is the one which is concerned for the welfare of every section of the society.

12. Define the term 'transparency'.

Ans: Transparency in democracy means that some fair norms and procedures are followed in the decision-making process.

13. Why is democracy a better form of government than dictatorship?

Ans: Democracy ensures equal rights and freedoms to all. It further provides equal opportunities to all in decision-making process.

Short Answer Type Questions

14. Explain the forms of economic inequalities in democracy. (CBSE 2012)

Ans: A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly unequal share of wealth and incomes which is increasing day by day but the income of poor is declining. Sometimes it even gets difficult for them to meet their basic needs of life like food, clothing, house, education and health. Though poor constitute a large proportion of voters, yet the democratic governments are not interested in resolving the issue of poverty. The situation is much worse in some other countries like Bangladesh where more than half of its population lives in poverty. In India, there are many big industrialists on one side and on the other side we have crores of people who cannot make both ends meet.

15. Discuss why democracy is not considered simply a rule of majority.

Ans: A Democratic form of government helps its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life. Hence, democracy does not rule by majority opinion. Democracy also takes into consideration the interests of the minority community which brings social equality in the country. Majority community work along with minority community so that the government represents the general opinion and interests of everyone. It is the rule of all and hence, maintains equality and dignity of its citizens irrespective of their religion, caste, community, sex, etc.

16. 'Democracy means delay in decision making'. Justify the statement.

Ans: Democracy works on the principle of deliberation and negotiation. The Parliament of any country is the supreme authority to frame the laws for nation. Any bill becomes a law only after long debates and discussions. The views of all the members of the Parliament are taken into consideration before the final decision. Various committees are also constituted in the parliament which sometimes take a very long time which leads to further delay in the decision-making process.

Paragraph Based Questions

17. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often

conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.

- (a) Write one basic feature of democracy.

Source B – How Do We Assess Democracy's Outcomes?

When we talk to people around us, most of them support democracy against other alternatives, such as rule by a monarch or military or religious leaders. But not so many of them would be satisfied with the democracy in practice. So we face a dilemma: democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in its practice. This dilemma invites us to think hard about the outcomes of democracy.

- (b) 'Democracy is more effective than its alternatives.' Give your views on the statement.

Source C – Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate Government

There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all.

- (c) Explain how democracy is accountable to the needs of the citizens.

Ans: (a) Right to vote is the basic feature of democracy. It also promotes dignity and freedom of the individual.

- (b) Democracy is more effective than its alternatives because of the following reasons:

- It promotes equality among citizens.
- It improves the quality of decision making.
- It ensures an unbiased system of checks and balances.
- Basic rights of citizens are not violated in democracy.

- (c) Democracy is accountable to the needs of the citizens because it gives freedom to choose their representative. In democracy people have right to participate in decision making. The basic outcome of the democracy is that it remain concerned about the needs of the people.

Case Based Questions

18. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making,

that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She/he has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. Therefore, when we are trying to find out the outcomes of democracy, it is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people. The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and to take part in decision making whenever they think fit. Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate. But most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate. All one can say in favour of democratic regimes is that they are much better than any non-democratic regime in these respects.

18.1 If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, which type of government is it?

- (a) An accountable government
- (b) A responsible government
- (c) A transparent government
- (d) A stable government

Ans. (c) A transparent government

18.2 A government that is answerable to its citizens is an and type of government.

- (a) flexible; accountable
- (b) accountable; transparent
- (c) transparent; responsive
- (d) accountable; responsive

Ans. (d) accountable; responsive

18.3 Why is democracy a better form of government?

- (a) It promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.
- (b) It never allows room to correct mistakes.
- (c) It provides no method to resolve conflicts.
- (d) It promotes majority community rule.

Ans. (a) It promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.

18.4 Which of the following features is common in every democratic country?

- (a) They have more than one political parties.
- (b) They have regular free and fair elections.
- (c) They have a formal constitution.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

19. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. A democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

19.1 Which of the following statements is/are true for the outcome of democracy?

- (a) The majority needs to work with minority.
- (b) It promotes dignity and freedom in an individual.
- (c) The passion for respect and freedom of every individual are the basis of democracy.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

19.2 regime often either turns a blind eye or suppresses the internal social differences.

- (a) Non-democratic
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Non-democratic

19.3 Which of the following are the basis of democracy?

- (a) Respect, equality
- (b) Passion, respect
- (c) Passion, equality
- (d) Freedom, equality

Ans. (b) Passion, respect

19.4 Which of the following statements is not true about democracy?

- (a) It always worries about majorities and public opinion.
- (b) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (c) Decision making is faster and quicker.
- (d) It allows a room to correct mistakes.

Ans. (c) Decision making is faster and quicker.

Long Answer Type Questions

20. In which field is the achievement of dictatorship better than that of democracy? **(CBSE 2013)**

Ans: Dictatorship is the form of government in which all the powers are concentrated in the hands of one individual. Some of the important achievements of the dictatorship are as follows:

- Dictatorship government is strong and authoritative. The dictator takes all the policy decisions and the common people are bound to obey them. If anyone tries to oppose the decisions of the dictator or any kind of disturbance in the country is crushed with the iron hand. This leads to an efficient administration.
- Dictatorship is stable in comparison to a democratic form of government, as the elections are not held on regular basis. Dictator remains in power for a long time which leads to continuity in the policies of the government.
- Dictatorship is less expensive in comparison to a democracy as money spent on elections can be used for development and welfare of the citizens.

21. Explain how democracy helps in maintaining the dignity of women.

Ans: Historically most of the societies across the world were male dominated. However, with the passage of time and struggle, women groups improved their condition. Long struggles by feminist groups against male-dominated societies have resulted in some sensitivity to respect and treat women equally. It has become easier for women now to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. In a non-democratic political system, this unacceptability would not have legal basis because the principle of individual freedom

and dignity would not have the legal and moral force there. In democratic India, one-third of the seats have been reserved for women in the local self-government institutions. A bill for giving them one-third representation in Parliament and State legislatures is lying before the Parliament. So, democracy helps in maintaining the dignity of women.

22. How do you define a government that is not attentive to the needs and expectations of the people? **(CBSE 2013, 2016)**

Ans: Dictatorship is the form of government in which all the powers are concentrated in the hands of one individual or a party which acquires power by overthrowing the legitimate government and then rules the country according to its will. Common people have no choice; they just need to obey the orders of the dictator.

23. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.

It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group.

- (a) Mention four characteristics of democracy.
- (b) What do you understand by the rule of majority?
- (c) How is balance between majority and minority accommodated in democracy?

Ans: (a) Following are the four characteristics of democracy:

- It promotes equality among citizens.
 - Improves the quality of decision-making.
 - Enhances the dignity of the individual.
 - Provides methods to resolve conflicts.
- (b) Rule of majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election persons and groups may and can form a majority.

- (c) It is very important to understand that democracy is ruled by the people of the country. So in this case people certainly learn to respect the differences and can also evolve mechanism to negotiate the differences among majority and minority groups. In democratic form of government, majority always need to work with minority so that the government functions to represent a general view. The balance between majority and minority is accommodated in democracy by treating both the groups equally.

————— Let's Compete —————

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Democracies are different from one another in terms of (CBSE 2013)
 - Culture
 - Social situations
 - Economic activities
 - All of these

Ans: (d) All of these
- To whom among the following is a democratic government responsible?
 - Chief Justice of India
 - President of India
 - The people
 - Attorney General of India

Ans: (c) The people
- Which one of the following statements is not true about a democratic government?
 - Improves the quality of decision making
 - Promotes equality among citizens
 - Enhances the dignity of only women
 - None of these

Ans: (c) Enhances the dignity of only women
- Which type of government is found in most of the countries worldwide?
 - Democracy
 - Dictatorship
 - Monarchy
 - All of these

Ans: (a) Democracy
- Which among the following is the feature of a dictatorship?
 - Secularism
 - Rule of one individual or party
 - Faith in force and war
 - Rule by the people

Ans: (b) Rule of one individual or party
- Which one of the following is the most important feature of democracy?
 - Right to become the Prime Minister
 - Economic opportunities only for poor

- Right to vote and elect
- Dignity and self-respect for rich and poor

- Ans:** (c) Right to vote and elect
- Which one of the following is not the way to resolve a conflict in a democracy? (CBSE 2011)
 - Mass Mobilisation
 - Using Parliament
 - Using Judiciary
 - Armed Revolution

Ans: (d) Armed Revolution
 - People in several poor countries are dependent on the rich countries for
 - Petrol
 - Water
 - Food
 - All of these

Ans: (c) Food
 - How much share of the national income do the top 20 per cent of people take away in the democratic countries like South Africa and Brazil?
 - 60 per cent
 - 30 per cent
 - 55 per cent
 - 20 per cent

Ans: (a) 60 per cent
 - Which one of the following is the best form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the individual?
 - Dictatorship
 - Democracy
 - Monarchy
 - All of these

Ans: (b) Democracy

————— Value-based Questions ————— (Optional)

- Explain how democracy is superior to any other form of government in promoting freedom and dignity of an individual.

Ans: Every individual expects respect from his or her fellow citizens. Democracy enhances dignity of the individual as it gives equal rights and freedoms to all the individuals. It treats all the individuals on equal parameters. Further in a democratic form of government, there is a right to vote and to contest the elections even to a common man. Every individual contesting the elections enjoy the right to get elected and become a part of the decision-making machinery or even government. Democracy provides an opportunity for effective and acceptable method to resolve the disputes and gives the chance to rectify the mistakes made in the past.
- 'An individual government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority'. Justify the statement.

Ans: In order to be an individual government, it is expected that it will not only keep itself away

from corruption, but also make fighting corruption and black money its top priority. But in real terms, even democratic form of government is not free from the evil of corruption. Most of the political parties and their leaders are indulged in corruption and amassing wealth. In many cases, the black money earned by them is deposited in the foreign banks to prevent legal action against

them. Though, every political party in India has promised in their election manifesto that they will bring back the black money deposited in the foreign accounts. Be it UPA or NDA, none of them have been successful in bringing back the nation's wealth. Suppose if this money comes back to India, it can be used for the welfare of poor people and development of the nation.

Challenges to Democracy

Milestone

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Which one of the following is a foundational challenge? **(CBSE 2011)**
 - Extension of federal principle to all the units of federation
 - Greater power to local governments
 - Bringing down the existing non-democratic regime
 - Increasing people's participation

Ans: (c) Bringing down the existing non-democratic regime

- Which among the following challenges is faced by every established democracy?
 - Deepening of democracy
 - Challenge of expansion
 - Challenge of foundation
 - Monarchy

Ans: (a) Deepening of democracy

- Which legal Act is the best to empower people to carry out democratic reforms? **(CBSE 2011, 2012)**
 - Right to Information Act
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right to Education
 - Right to Move Freely

Ans: (a) Right to Information Act

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Define the term 'Democratic Reform'. **(CBSE 2008, 2016)**

Ans: Any proposal or suggestions about overcoming various challenges of democracy are called democratic reforms.

- Which Act in India, empowers the common citizen to find out what is happening in the government and acts as watchdog of democracy?

Ans: The Right to Information Act empowers the common citizen to find out what is happening in the government and acts as watchdog of democracy.

- Which type of challenge is faced by a non-democratic country for a democratic set-up?

Ans: Foundational challenge is faced by a non-democratic country for a democratic set-up.

- How many countries in the world have a democratic form of government? **(CBSE 2008)**

Ans: Approximately 140 countries in the world have a democratic form of government.

Short Answer Type Questions

- Discuss how the influence of money can be reduced in the political system of any country.

Ans: In order to reduce the influence of money in the political system of any country following steps should be taken:

- The bank accounts of the political parties must be audited on regular intervals which in turn will decrease the role of big corporate donors.
- State funding of political parties should be done for election expenditure.
- Details of bank accounts and donations received by the political parties should be in the public domain.
- Every citizen should have the freedom to seek information from the political parties under Right to Information Act.

- Mention any three challenges to democracy faced by Pakistan. **(CBSE 2016)**

Ans: Three challenges faced by the democracy of Pakistan are as follows:

- Foundational challenge: Pakistan has witnessed military rule many times, so it was a foundational challenge. However, at present

there is an elected government in Pakistan.

- Challenge of expansion: Some states in Pakistan like Baluchistan do not enjoy full democratic powers. Even they are not provided with the basic amenities required for a decent life.
- Deepening of democracy: In many countries all sections of the society are not considered equal for example, in Pakistan; Shia muslims, Ahmedia muslims, etc. are considered as a low category citizens.

10. Write a short note on the challenge of deepening of democracy.

Ans: This type of challenge is experienced by every democracy in the world in one form or another. This comprises consolidation of the institutions and practices of democracy that support people's participation and control. This must happen in such a manner that people will realise their expectations which vary from people to people. This needs an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and influential people in making governmental decision.

Long Answer Type Questions

11. Explain the measures through which a democracy can be strengthened.

Ans: The most important step for strengthening a democracy in a country is by educating the citizens. Education brings qualitative changes in the society which enables them to use better tools and knowledge. This helps in the improvement of productivity in the work area and increases the total income of the country. Fundamental rights provided by the Constitution ensure that the rights of every citizen are protected. Press also plays an important role in forming the public opinion by educating the citizens on a particular issue. It makes the people aware of the happenings in the country. Attempts should be made to remove all types of economic inequalities among the citizens. Government should make sincere efforts for generating employment opportunities so that the menace of unemployment can be put to an end.

12. Explain how complaints are treated as a testimony for the success of democracy.

Ans: The most important feature about democracy is that its examination never ends. There is one test after another and people become aware about their rights and demands which make the form of democracy in their country better. Here the process of deepening of democracy is required. It not only increases expectations but also complaints. As people enjoy some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make

their democratic process even better. Complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy, which means that people are politically more aware and make demands from the system. For example, movement against corruption for Jan Lok Pal bill and movement for Right to Information Act which witnessed active participation of the common people.

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In which country did the ethnic riots between Serbs and Albanians took place? **(CBSE 2011)**
- (a) Yugoslavia (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) Poland

Ans: (a) Yugoslavia

2. The challenge of making the transition to democracy from a non-democratic government is called
- (a) deepening of democracy.
(b) challenge of expansion.
(c) foundational challenge.
(d) aristocracy.

Ans: (c) foundational challenge.

3. Which one of the following is an example of the challenge of expansion for established democracies?
- (a) Bringing down non-democratic government
(b) Strengthening of institutions
(c) Establishing a sovereign and functional state
(d) Ensuring greater power to local government

Ans: (d) Ensuring greater power to local government

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For questions number 4 to 6, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (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.

4. **Assertion (A):** Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion.

Reason (R): This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A because democratic government applies its basic principles across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.

5. **Assertion (A):** Law helps to control corruption and supplements the existing laws that banned corruption and imposed strict penalties.

Reason (R): The Right to Information Act is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in government and act as watchdogs of democracy.

Ans: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A because RTI helps to provide the required government information.

6. **Assertion (A):** In democracy, choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on hierarchical basis.

Reason (R): Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.

Ans: (d) A is wrong but R is correct, because in democracy, choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.

Find the Incorrect Option

7. (a) A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress.
(b) A challenge of expansion ensures greater power to local government.
(c) A challenge of deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institution and practice of democracy.
(d) A foundational challenge involves inclusion of women and minority group.

Ans: (d)

Fill in the Blanks

8. **Right to Information Act** empowers the people to find out what is going on in the government.
9. Democracy is the dominant form of government in the **contemporary world**.
10. At least **one-fourth** of the globe is still not under democratic government.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

11. Which is the most common form of democracy in the modern world?

Ans: The most common form of democracy in modern world is representative democracy because most of the modern democracies involve large number of people in the decision-making process.

12. Who should carry out the democratic reforms or political reforms in a democracy?

Ans: Democratic reforms should be carried out by

political activists, political parties, media and the citizens.

13. What do you understand by the legal ways of reforming politics?

Ans: It means making changes in the existing laws which help in discouraging the wrong practices and encourages good ones or by amending the constitutional provisions.

14. What is the basic difference between democracy and other forms of government?

Ans: In a democracy, people enjoy several basic rights whereas in non-democratic form of government, no such rights are provided. In a democracy, there is rule of people but in other forms of governments, people are ruled either by a dictator or a military ruler.

Short Answer Type Questions

15. Write a short note on the challenge which involves strengthening of institutions and practices of democracy.

Ans: The third challenge – Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of institutions that promotes public participation. This type of challenge is experienced by every democracy in the world in one form or another. This comprises consolidation of the institutions and practices of democracy that support people's participation and control. This must happen in such a manner that people will realise their expectations which vary from people to people. This needs an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and influential people in making governmental decision.

16. Suggest some measures to check the challenge of regionalism in India.

Ans: The Central Government should frame its policies in such a way to ensure the balanced economic development of all the regions, so that tension between various regions can be minimised. Another measure to check the challenge of regionalism in India is to resolve the language problems. This can be achieved by giving equal importance to all the languages. In order to avoid the mutual jealousy among the people living in various regions equal economic facilities and opportunities should be given to all the regions.

17. Suggest any five political reforms to strengthen democracy. **(CBSE 2014)**

Ans: • According to an order passed by the Supreme Court of India, now it is mandatory for every candidate contesting elections to file an affidavit giving details of his assets and criminal cases pending against him, if any.

- The Election Commission of India passed an order making it mandatory for the political parties to conduct their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.
- It should be made mandatory for political parties to maintain a register or record of its members.
- To hold open elections to the highest posts.
- It should be made compulsory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets to women candidates.
- Provision for the state funding of elections.
- Citizens should put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations.
- Media can play an important role in this effort.
- Active public participation is required if we want to reform our political system. Simply criticising it from outside will not reform politics.

Paragraph Based Questions

18. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Thinking About Challenges

Different countries face different kinds of challenges. At least one fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government. The challenge for democracy in these parts of the world is very stark. These countries face the foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government and establishing a sovereign and functional state.

- (a) Write any two aspects of foundational challenges.

Source B – Thinking About Political Reforms

The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms. The Right to Information Act is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in government and act as watchdogs of democracy. Such a law helps to control corruption and supplements the existing laws that banned corruption and imposed strict penalties.

- (b) What is Right to Information (RTI) Act?

Source C – Thinking About Challenges

Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion. This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. Ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle

to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups, etc., falls under this challenge.

- (c) Explain two challenges of expansion faced by the democracy.

Ans: (a) The two aspects of foundational challenges are as follows:

- It involves in bringing down the existing non-democratic regime.
 - It helps in establishing a sovereign and functional state.
- (b) Right to Information empowers the people to find out the functioning of the government. It helps to seek the information from public authorities including central, state and local government.
- (c) The challenges of expansion faced by the democracy are as follows:
- The challenges of expansion ensures power to local governments.
 - It also implies that less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control.

Case Based Questions

19. At different points in this tour of democracy, we have noted the serious challenges that democracy faces all over the world. Different countries face different kinds of challenges. At least one fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government. The challenge for democracy in these parts of the world is very stark. These countries face the foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime. Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion. This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. Ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups, etc., falls under this challenge. The third challenge of deepening of democracy is faced by every democracy in one form or another. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. This should happen in such a way that people can realise their expectations of democracy. But ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. Therefore, this challenge takes different meanings and paths in different parts of the world. In general terms, it usually means strengthening those institutions

that help people's participation and control. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decision.

19.1 Which one of the following is a foundational challenge for democracy?

- (a) Empowering minority groups
- (b) Empowering women
- (c) Ensuring more powers to local government
- (d) Keeping military away from controlling the government

Ans. (d) Keeping military away from controlling the government

19.2 Which of the following statement is incorrect for a democratic government?

- (a) All democratic countries do not face the same challenges.
- (b) All countries face same challenges of democracy and needs same reforms.
- (c) All democratic countries cannot follow the same type of political reforms.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b) All countries face same challenges of democracy and needs same reforms.

19.3 Which of the following is required for the expansion of democracy?

- (a) Establishing a functional state
- (b) Keeping military away from the government
- (c) Keeping less decisions outside the democratic control
- (d) Bringing down the influence of the rich class

Ans. (c) Keeping less decisions outside the democratic control

19.4 Any democratic set up that faces any kind of problem is known as

- (a) challenges of democracy.
- (b) outcomes of democracy.
- (c) democratic imbalance.
- (d) all of these.

Ans. (a) challenges of democracy.

20. The challenges to democracy is linked to the possibility of reforms. Generally all the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called 'democracy reform' or 'political reform'. There are some broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India. It is very tempting to think of legal ways of reforming politics, to think of new laws to ban undesirable things. But this temptation needs to be resisted.

No doubt, law has an important role to play in political reform. Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. But legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive. Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice. Therefore, the main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice. Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how. It is not very wise to think that the legislatures will pass legislations that go against the interest of all the political parties and MPs. But measures that rely on democratic movements, citizens' organisations and the media are likely to succeed.

20.1 Which act empowers the people to find what is happening in the government?

- (a) The Right to Information Act
- (b) The Information Act
- (c) The Right to Constitutional Remedies Act
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) The Right to Information Act

20.2 Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through practice.

- (a) social
- (b) religious
- (c) political
- (d) all of these

Ans. (c) political

20.3 What are the suggestions about overcoming various challenges to democracy called?

- (a) Democratic reform
- (b) Social reform
- (c) Political reform
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (c)

20.4 Which of the following statement/s is/are true?

- (a) Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how.
- (b) The main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice.
- (c) Any legal change must carefully looked at vis-à-vis what results it will have on politics.
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

Long Answer Type Questions

21. 'Casteism is a challenge to Indian democracy'. Prove this statement.

Ans: The term 'caste' means race, breed or kind.

The philosophy of casteism believes that every caste is a separate social community. People belonging to different castes have different interests. In the caste system, work is divided on the basis of the caste of a particular person. The high paying and respectable jobs are given to the people belonging to the higher castes and low paying jobs are given to the low caste groups. Casteism has led to caste politics in India. Political parties make appeals during the elections to special caste groups. They promise that the interests of their caste would be taken care of and their demands would be fulfilled in case they vote in favour of their party.

22. 'Communalism is a serious problem of Indian democracy'. Justify the statement. (CBSE 2016)

Ans: Communalism is a very serious problem of Indian democracy. Many candidates to the Parliament or State Legislatures are nominated on communal lines and votes are also casted on communal lines. India was divided into two nations in 1947 on communal lines only which led to large scale communal violence. It divides the communities in the society. Our nation has witnessed many communal riots in the past which resulted in large scale loss to both life and property.

23. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

It is very tempting to think of legal ways of reforming politics, to think of new laws to ban undesirable things. But this temptation needs to be resisted. No doubt, law has an important role to play in political reform. Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. But legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. This is like the rules of cricket. A change in rules for LBW decisions helped to reduce negative batting tactics. But no one would ever think that the quality of cricket could be improved mainly through changes in the rules. This is to be done mainly by the players, coaches and administrators. Similarly, democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.

- What do you understand by the term political reforms?
- Who carries out democratic reforms?
- 'Legal-constitutional changes by themselves

cannot overcome challenges to democracy.' Give your views.

- Ans:**
- Political reforms are the proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy.
 - Democratic reforms are carried out by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious people.
 - Sometimes the result of legal changes may be counter-productive. Such as the states that have banned people from contesting elections because they have more than two children. This has resulted in the denial of democratic opportunity. The laws that bans something are not very successful. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out political reforms. The Right to Information is one of the best example that has empowers the people to be the watchdogs of the government.

Let's Compete

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 'Women are not allowed to take part in public activities, no freedom of religion for minorities'. This statement shows which type of challenge to democracy? (CBSE 2012)
 - Expansion of democracy
 - Deepening of democracy
 - Fundamental challenge
 - None of these
- Which among the following is an indicator of deepening of democracy?
 - Establishment of democratic government
 - Keeping military away from controlling government
 - Strengthening of the practices of democracy
 - Inclusion of women in party politics
- Which one of the following is different from the other three with reference to challenge to democracy? (CBSE 2011)
 - Foundational challenge
 - Challenge of expansion
 - Religious beliefs in democracy
 - Deepening of democracy

Ans: (c) Religious beliefs in democracy

4. Which of the following is a challenge to democracy?

- Illiterate citizens
- Regionalism
- Corruption
- All of these

Ans: (d) All of these

5. Which among the following nations disintegrated due to the ethnic conflict?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Yugoslavia
(c) Belgium (d) Russia

Ans: (b) Yugoslavia

6. Which one of the following Act empowers Indian citizens to find out what is going on in the government?

- (a) Right to Information Act
(b) Right to Transparency Act
(c) Indian Penal Code
(d) Indian Evidence Act

Ans: (a) Right to Information Act

7. Which one of the following is not true regarding how politics can be reformed? **(CBSE 2011)**

- (a) Only legal constitutional changes can reform politics
(b) There is need to strengthen government practices
(c) Citizens' organisations and media should play an active role
(d) The citizens should be empowered through rights like the Right to Information

Ans: (a) Only legal constitutional changes can reform politics

8. Which among the following statements reflects the right impact of 'The Right to Information Act'?

- (a) It supplements the existing laws that banned corruption.
(b) It empowers the people to find out what is happening in government.
(c) It enables the people to become law-abiding good citizens.
(d) It acts as a watchdog of democracy.

Ans: (b) It empowers the people to find out what is happening in government.

9. Approximately how many countries in the world have a democratic form of government?

- (a) 180 (b) 177
(c) 98 (d) 140

Ans: (d) 140

10. Which among the following nations does not have democratic form of government?

- (a) North Korea (b) South Korea
(c) Pakistan (d) France

Ans: (a) North Korea

Value-based Questions

(Optional)

1. 'A challenge is an opportunity for progresses'. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans: The above given statement is true, that a challenge is an opportunity for progress. Some of the arguments in favour of the above statement are as follows:

- Each and every person in the world has faced challenge in his or her life. The greater the challenges more are the opportunities for him to progress.
- Once we overcome the challenges we go up to a higher level than before.

2. Discuss the important features of a true democracy.

Ans: The important features of a true democracy are as follows:

- The government is elected by the people.
- Free and fair elections are conducted at regular intervals.
- Democracy provides a set of certain social and economic rights.
- In a democracy, voice of people belonging to minorities is also heard.
- Decentralisation of power between the different levels of government.
- Discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race and sex is prohibited.
- Independence of judiciary is another important feature of a true democracy.