

THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 2019
POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS – X CHAPTER- 1 POWER SHARING

- Q1. 59 per cent of the country's total population who speaks Dutch, lives in :
- Wallonia region
 - Brussels
 - Flemish region
 - None of these
- Q2. Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggle?
- to adopt majoritarianism
 - to recognize Sinhalese as the only official language
 - to recognize Tamil as an official language
 - to dominate other language
- Q3. Main significance of Belgium Model of power sharing:
- Majoritarianism
 - Power shared in all ethnic according to their population
 - on the basis of adult franchise
 - none of the above
- Q4. What is a coalition government?
- power shared among different social group
 - power shared among different levels of government
 - power shared among different political parties
 - power shared among different organs of government
- Q5. Where is the parliament of European Union?
- Belgium
 - Britain
 - Germany
 - France
- Q6. Which of the following community is in majority in Sri Lanka?
- Tamil
 - Sinhalese
 - Buddhist
 - Hindu
- Q7. Which one of the following is the 3rd tier of government in India?
- Community Government
 - State Government
 - Panchayati Raj Government
 - b & c
- Q8. Federalism is :
- a form of unitary government
 - a government with two or multi levels of government
 - a form of autocratic government
 - a and c
- Q9. Which of the following is not a federal country?
- India
 - Belgium
 - USA
 - Malaysia
- Q10. Which of the following is an example of holding together federation?
- Spain
 - Australia
 - India
 - a & c
- Q11. How many languages are scheduled in the Indian Constitution?
- 22
 - 21
 - 18
 - 20
- Q12. How many subjects are enlisted in the Concurrent list?
- 66
 - 62
 - 47
 - 66
- Q13. When did the Panchayati Raj System become a constitutional entity?
- 1992
 - 1991
 - 1993
 - 1995
- Q14. Which of the following is very important factor for better understanding between Centre and State's Government?
- Emergence of regional political party
 - The beginning of the era of coalition government
 - When no single party got a clear majority
 - All of the above
- Q15. Why is there a need for third level of government in India?
- a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level
 - Indian states are large and internally very diverse

- c) a and b
- d) none of above

Q16. How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?

- a) 60 percent French 40 percent Dutch
- b) 50% Dutch and 50% French
- c) 80% French 20% Dutch
- d) 80% Dutch 20% French

Q17. How many times the leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?

- a) Two times
- b) Three times
- c) Four times
- d) Six times

Q18. Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?

- a) only A is true
- b) Only B is true
- c) Both A and B are true
- d) Both B and C are true

Q19. Which is the only official language of Sri Lanka?

- a) Tamil
- b) Malayalam
- c) Sinhala
- d) None of the mentioned above

Q20. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?

- a) German
- b) French
- c) Dutch
- d) None of the mentioned above

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS – X

CHAPTER- 2

POWER SHARING

- Q1. The system of Panchayati Raj involves :
- The village, block and district levels
 - The village, and state levels
 - The village district and state levels
 - The village, state and union levels
- Q2. In case of a clash between the laws made by centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list :
- the state law prevails
 - the central law prevails
 - both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions
- Q3. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list ?
- Law and order
 - National defense
 - Education
 - Agriculture
- Q4. IN India's federal system, the state government have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the :
- Union list
 - State list
 - Concurrent list
 - Residuary subjects
- Q5. the Constitution of India:
- divided power between centre and states in three lists
 - divided powers between centre and states in two lists
 - listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state
 - specified the power of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre
- Q6. Banking and Defense are the subjects of
- Q7. The system of government in which there is only one level of government is known as
- Q8. Banking and defense are the subjects of
- Q9. In 1947 the boundaries of several old states were changed on the basis of.....
- Q10. Local self- government exists only in urban areas.
- Q11. The popular name of rural government is Panchayati Raj.
- Q12. The chairperson of the municipal corporation is known as the Sarpanch. (True/ False)

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS – X

CHAPTER- 4

GENDER, RELIGION & CASTE

- Q1. In India seats are reserved for women in which of the following bodies?
a) Lok Sabha b) State Legislative Assemblies c) Panchayati Raj Bodies d) Cabinet
- Q2. According to census of India, 2001, what is the population percentage of scheduled caste?
a) 16.2 b) 26.3 c) 36.2 d) 46.2
- Q3. In which one of the following countries the participation of women in public life is very high?
a) India b) Sweden c) Bangladesh d) Pakistan
- Q4. A system that values man more and gives them power over women is called:
a) Ferminist b) Socialist c) Patriarchy d) Communist
- Q5. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called?
a) Communalist b) Secular c) Casteist d) Feminist
- Q6. Who among the following said that religion can ever be separated from politics?
a) Acharya Vinobha Bhave b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Sarojini Naidu d) Rajendra Prasad
- Q7. Which one of the following statements depicts Gandhiji's views on religion and politics?
a) Politics should be guided by one religion only
b) Religion should be ahead of politics
c) Politics should be guided by ethics drawn from religion
d) None of the above
- Q8. Who among the following is a feminist?
a) Someone who does not believe in equal rights and opportunities for women and men
b) Someone who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men
c) Someone who believes in secularism
d) None of the above
- Q9. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?
a) Gender division b) Caste division c) Economic division d) Religious division
- Q10. Which of the following statement about India as a secular state is incorrect?
a) Allows freedom to practice any religion
b) There is no official religion
c) Prohibits discrimination on religious grounds
d) It reserves seats for religious minorities
- Q11. Gender division usually means:
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
- Q12. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics :
a) One religion is superior to that of others
b) People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens
c) Followers of a particular religion constitute one community
d) State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.
which statement is correct :
i) A B C and D ii) A B and D iii) A and C iv) B and D
- Q13. Which among the following statements about India's constitution is wrong ? It :
a) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
b) Gives official status to one religion
c) Provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion
d) ensures equality of citizens within religious communities
- Q14. According to 2001 census the sex ratio in India was.....
a) 1000 males 950 females b) 1000 males 850 females c) 1000 males 927 females d) 1000 males 933 females
- Q15. Which of the following is correct for patriarchal society?
a) Women dominated society b) Male dominated society c) Educated society d) cultured society

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POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS – X CHAPTER- 6 POLITICAL PARTIES

- Q1. A group of people who come close to each other to attain their common aim of power is known as :
a) Political party b) Interest group c) Political leadership d) Factional group
- Q2. India has.major National Parties?
a) 4 b) 8 c) 6 d) 10
- Q3. Which of these is a National Party?
a) INC b) BSP c) BJP d) All of these
- Q4. Which of these is not a National Party?
a) INC b) SAD c) BJP d) CPI(M)
- Q5. Which of these is not a State Party?
a) TDP b) DMK c) SAD d) CPI
- Q6. Which of these is the main component of political party?
a) Leaders b) The followers c) Active members d) All of these
- Q7. Which of these is the function of political party?
a) to contest election
b) to form and run government
c) to form public opinion
d) all of these
- Q8. Political party that runs the government is
- a) Ruling party
b) Interest group
c) Opposition party
d) Factional group
- Q9. The rise of political parties is directly linked to :
a) Emergence of representative democracies
b) Large scale societies
c) Mechanism of restrain and support the government
d) all of these
- Q10. System with one party is known as :
a) Uni-party system
b) Multi- party system
c) Bi-party system
d) None of these
- Q11. System of two parties is known as
- a) Uni-party system
b) Multi party system
c) Bi party system
d) None of these
- Q12. System of many parties is know as :
a) Bi party system
b) Multi party system
c) Uni party system
d) None of these
- Q13. which of these countries have Uni-party system?
a) China b) North Korea c) Cuba d) All of these
- Q14. Which of these countries have bi-party system?
a) India b) England c) France d) Pakistan
- Q15. Any party with 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as :
a) National party b) Regional Party c) State party d) Factional party
- Q16. Which out of the following is a feature of 'Partisanship'?
a) Inability to take a balanced view
b) Similarity of views

- c) Represents the individual
- d) None of these

Q17. Who is a 'Partisan'?

- a) Disloyal party member
- b) Staunch party member
- c) Estranged party member
- d) None of these

Q18. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

- a) 500
- b) 650
- c) 700
- d) 750

Q19. What is meant by one- party system?

- a) One single party runs the government
- b) One single person runs the parties
- c) when the king rules the country
- d) when one party is allowed to contest elections

Q20. What is meant by two party system?

- a) Two parties run the government
- b) Two members run a party
- c) Two parties run the government one by one
- d) Two parties contest elections

Q21. What system of government does India have?

- a) One party system
- b) Two party system
- c) Multi party system
- d) None of these

Q22. What are 'National Parties'?

- a) Parties which have units in various states
- b) Parties which have no units
- c) parties which have units in two states
- d) parties which have units in all states

Q23. What is 'alliance'?

- a) one party contests elections
- b) several parties join hands for contesting elections
- c) two parties contest elections
- d) none of these

Q24. On which ideologies does the Indian National Congress rest?

- a) Communalism
- b) Socialism
- c) Federalism
- d) Secularism

Q25. The Bhartiya Janta Party came to power in 1998 as the leader of :

- a) United Progressive Alliance
- b) Left front
- c) National Democratic Alliance
- d) None of these

Q26. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party ?

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Kanshi Ram
- c) B.R. Ambedksar
- d) Sahu Maharaj

Q27. The main base of BSP is in :

- a) Punjab
- b) Delhi
- c) Haryana
- d) Uttar Pradesh

Q28. Which party enjoys a strong hold in Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala?

- a) CPI (M)
- b) CPI
- c) BSP
- d) BJP

Q29. Which party has been in power for 30 years now ?

- a) BJP
- b) CPI
- c) CPI(M)
- d) NCP

Q30. Which party has advocated the coming together of all left parties?

- a) CPI b) CPI (M) c) NCP d) INC
- Q31. Which political party from the six main parties was formed as late as in 1999?
a) BJP b) CPI(M) c) NCP d) BSP
- Q32. Which out of the following is a 'state party'?
a) BSP b) Rashtriya Janta Dal c) BJP d) NCP
- Q33. Which political leader owns a football club called AC Milan and a bank?
a) George Bush b) Barack Obama c) Berlusconi d) Nicolas Sarkozy
- Q34. What is meant by 'Defection'?
a) Loyalty towards a party
b) Changing party allegiance
c) political reforms
d) none of these
- Q35. What is an 'Affiavit'?
a) Over- regulation of political parties
b) Decision- making body of the party
c) Details of a contesting candidate
d) None of these
- Q36. Which of these is the challenge faced by political party?
a) Lack of internal democracy
b) Dynastic succession
c) Growing role of money and muscle power
d) all of these
- Q37. Changing party allegiance form the party on which a person got elected is known as :
a) Changing party b) Defection c) Mobility d) None of these
- Q38. The party that loses the elections and does not form the government is called :
a) Rulling party b) Interest group c) Opposition party d) Factional group
- Q39. How many political parties are registered with the election commission in India?
a) about 750 b) about 150 c) about 900 d) about 250
- Q40. Whom do political parties have to register themselves?
a) State government b) Central government c) Election commission d) None of these
- Q41. What are the components of political parties?
a) the leaders b) the active members c) the followers d) all of above
- Q42. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called.....
a) Alliance b) Uni-party system c) Group d) None of these
- Q43. When was the Indian National Congress founded?
a) 1785 b) 1975 c) 1985 d) 1990
- Q44. When was the Bhartiya Janta Party founded?
a) 1970 b) 1975 c) 1980 d) 1985
- Q45. When was the communist party of India Marxist founded?
a) 1794 b) 1864 c) 1964 d) 2004
- Q46. What is the political election symbol of congress party?
a) Symbol of Lotus b) Symbol of Hand c) Symbol of elephant d) symbol of clock
- Q47. 'Lotus' is a political symbol of which party?
a) Indian National Congress
b) Bahujan Samaj party
c) Bhartiya Janta party
d) CPI(M)
- Q48. When was the National Congress party formed?
a) 1996 b) 1998 c) 1999 d) 2000
- Q49. Which party was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram?
a) BJP b) BSP c) CPI(M) d) INC
- Q50. How many seats have been secured by the INC in the Lok Sabha elections held in 2004?
a) 19 b) 119 c) 145 d) 120
- Q51. Which is the principal opposition party in the Lok Sabha after the elections of 2004?

- a) Indian National Congress
- b) Bhartiya Janta Party
- c) Bahujan Samaj Party
- d) Communist Party of India

Q52. Which political party was in power in West Bengal without a break for last 30 years?

- a) INC
- b) BJP
- c) CPI(M)
- d) CPI

Q53. Which of these is a state party?

- a) Biju Janta Dal
- b) Indian National Lok Dal
- c) Sikkim Democratic Front
- d) All of these

Q54. UPA stands for :

- a) Union Progressive Alliance
- b) Union Protested Alliance
- c) United Progressive Allowance
- d) United Progressive Alliance

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS – X

CHAPTER- 7

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

- Q1. Which of the following forms of government has support in general :
- a) Democracy b) Monarchy rule c) Military rule d) Rule of religious leaders
- Q2. The most important outcome of democracy is :
- a) Accountable government
b) Responsive government
c) Both of them
d) None of them
- Q3. Democracy is based on the idea of :
- a) Majority b) Minority c) Deliberation and negotiation d) None of these
- Q4. In a democratic government, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the decisions taken by the government. It is known as :
- a) Transparency b) Legitimacy c) Democracy d) Monarchy
- Q5. Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It is said by :
- a) Abraham Lincoln b) Gittel c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Q6. Which of the following countries has the most stable democracy:
- a) Pakistan b) U.S.A c) Nepal d) Sri Lanka
- Q7. Which one of the following is not the feature of Democracy?
- a) Election b) Rule of law c) Independent Judiciary d) Preference to a particular religion
- Q8. In which south Asian country is dictatorship preferred over democracy :
- a) Bangladesh b) Pakistan c) Nepal d) Sri Lanka
- Q9. In which of the following assigning democracies, which is the odd one out democracies need to ensure :
- a) Free and fair election
b) Dignity of individual
c) Majority rule
d) Equal treatment before law
- Q10. What is regarded as a 'definite plus point' of democratic regimes.
- a) Rule of majority
b) Participative decision making
c) Ability to handle Social differences , divisions, and conflicts
- Q11. Which type of government exists in the world?
- a) Monarchy b) Democracy c) Dictatorship d) All of these
- Q12. Rule of the people is known as
- a) Democracy b) Monarchy c) Dictatorship d) Authoritarianism
- Q13. Rule of the few or of one party is known as :
- a) Democracy b) Dictatorship c) Monarchy d) Authoritarianism
- Q14. When the decisions in democracy are taken with the help of proper procedure then it is known as :
- a) Democracy b) Dictatorship c) Transparency d) Fair deal
- Q15. Which type of election should be there in democracy?
- a) Free b) Regular c) Fair d) All of these
- Q16. Which one of these is better ?
- a) Democracy b) Dictatorship c) Both a and b d) None of these
- Q17. Expected outcome of democracy is :
- a) Quality of government b) Economic well being c) Freedom and dignity d) All of these
- Q18. Democracy is better because it :
- a) Promotes equality among citizens
b) Enhances dignity of the individual
c) Improves quality of decision making
d) all of these
- Q19. On which factor economic development of country depends?
- a) Population size b) Global situation c) Cooperation with other countries d) All of these
- Q20. Democracy word is formed by which words ?
- a) Demos and Kratia b) Demos and Cracy c) Demos and Kotia d) Demos and Krotia

- Q21. Which one of these is the feature of dictatorship?
a) No constitution b) No value of public opinion c) Monopoly over power d) No value of public opinion
- Q22. Which one of these is not the feature of Dictatorship?
a) No constitution b) Monopoly over power c) Equality of citizens d) No value of public opinion
- Q23. Which of these is the feature of Democracy?
a) Rule of people b) Equality of freedom c) Guaranteed rights d) all of these
- Q24. Which one of these is not the feature of Democracy?
a) Rule of people b) Monopoly over power c) Equality and freedom d) Guaranteed rights
- Q25. In which country more than half the population lives in poverty?
a) Sri Lanka b) Bangladesh c) USA d) India
- Q26. Which country has successfully negotiated among different populations?
a) Sri Lanka b) England c) Belgium d) Bangladesh
- Q27. Dictatorship means :
a) Rule by the people b) Rule for the people c) Rule by the few d) None of these
- Q28. Democracy means :
a) Rule by the people b) Rule for the people c) Rule by the few d) Both a and b
- Q29. the two Greek words 'demos' and 'kratia' stand for :
a) People/ Government
b) Government/ People
c) Ruler/ Government
d) Ruler/ People
- Q30. "Regular, Free and fair elections" are the identity of
a) Dictatorship b) Democracy c) Military Rule d) None of these