

CLASS – 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics-II

CH-4 : Political Parties

Part – 2

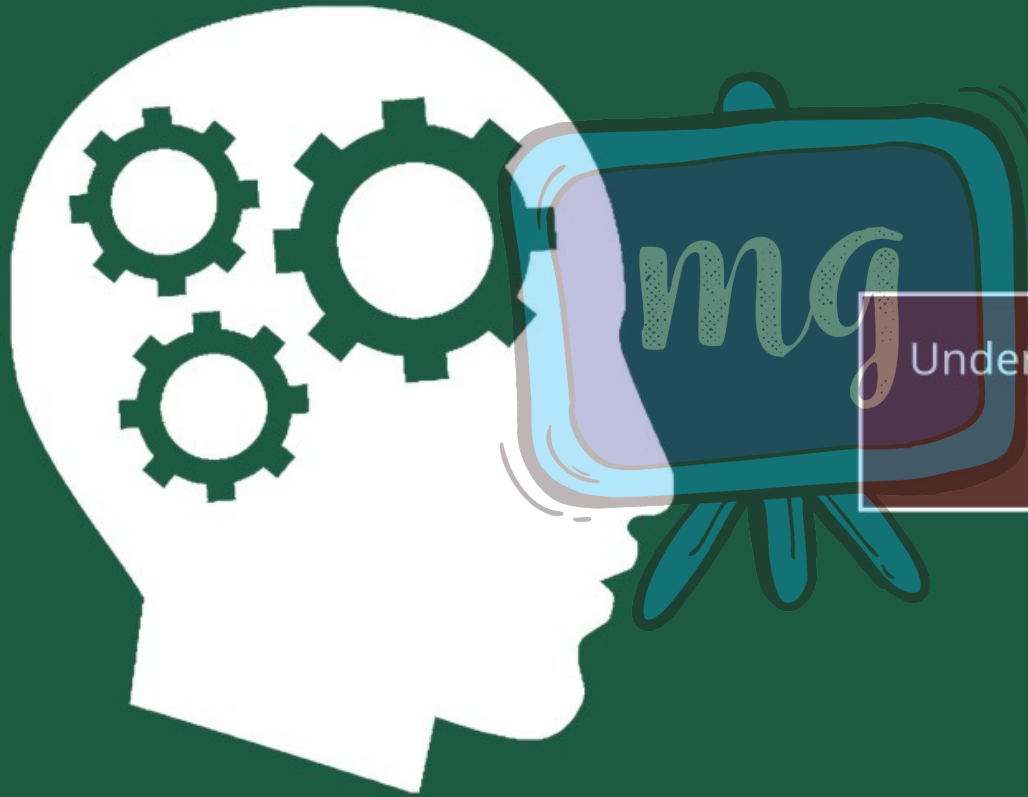
How Many Parties Should We
Have?

Varsha Thadani

OVERVIEW

1. Why Do We Need Political Parties?
2. How Many Parties Should We Have?
3. National Parties
4. State Parties
5. Challenges to Political Parties

COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING



Understanding Different Types of Party
Systems



How Many Parties Should We Have?

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PARTY SYSTEM

One-Party System

Two-Party System

Multi-Party Systems

Only party rules

Eg- China

2 party system

Eg- USA and UK

Eg- India



ONE-PARTY SYSTEMS

Only **one party** is **allowed** to govern.

In China, only the **Communist Party** governs.

One-party systems are **not democratic.**

Reason

At least **two parties** should **compete** for power.



TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

- Power shifts between **2 main parties** in some countries.
- Other parties may exist and win a few seats.
- Only 2 main parties have a serious chance of winning majority seats.

Example

United States, United Kingdom.

MULTI – PARTY SYSTEM

- ▣ Several parties compete for power.
- ▣ More than 2 parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power.
- ▣ In India, various parties come together to form a coalition to form the government.

EXAMPLE

1. National Democratic Alliance

2. United Progressive Alliance

3. Left Front

MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

Positive

Allows a Variety of Interests Opinions to Enjoy Political Representation

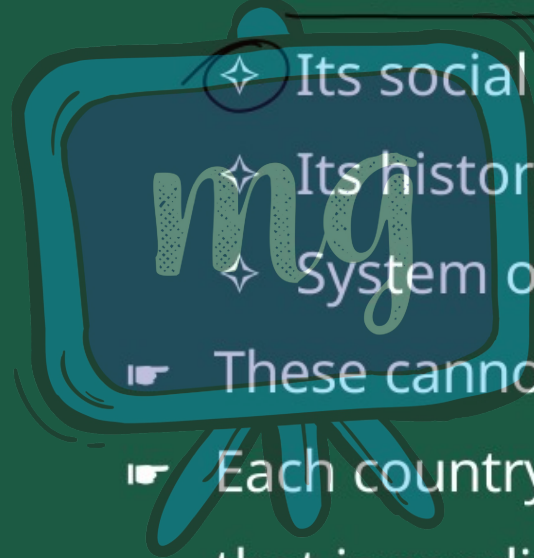
Negative

Often Appears Very Messy & Leads to Political Instability

WHY THERE'S NO "BEST" PARTY SYSTEM

- Party system is not something any country can choose.
- It evolves over a long time.

- ▮ It depends upon-
 - ✧ The nature of society
 - ✧ Its social and regional divisions
 - ✧ Its history of politics
 - ✧ System of elections
- ▮ These cannot be changed very quickly.
- ▮ Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

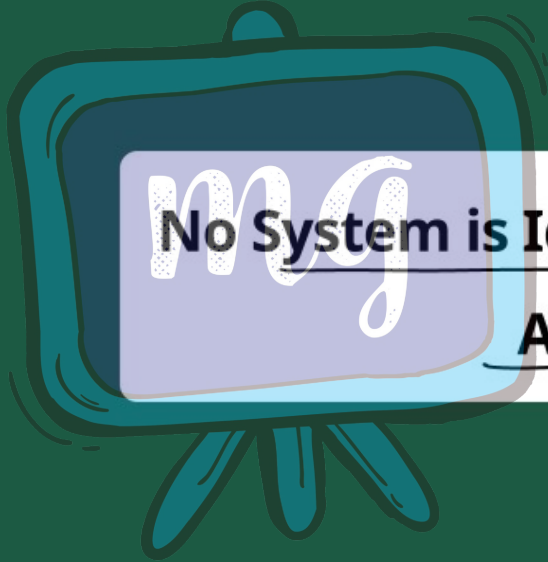


- ▮ India has evolved a multiparty system.

Reason

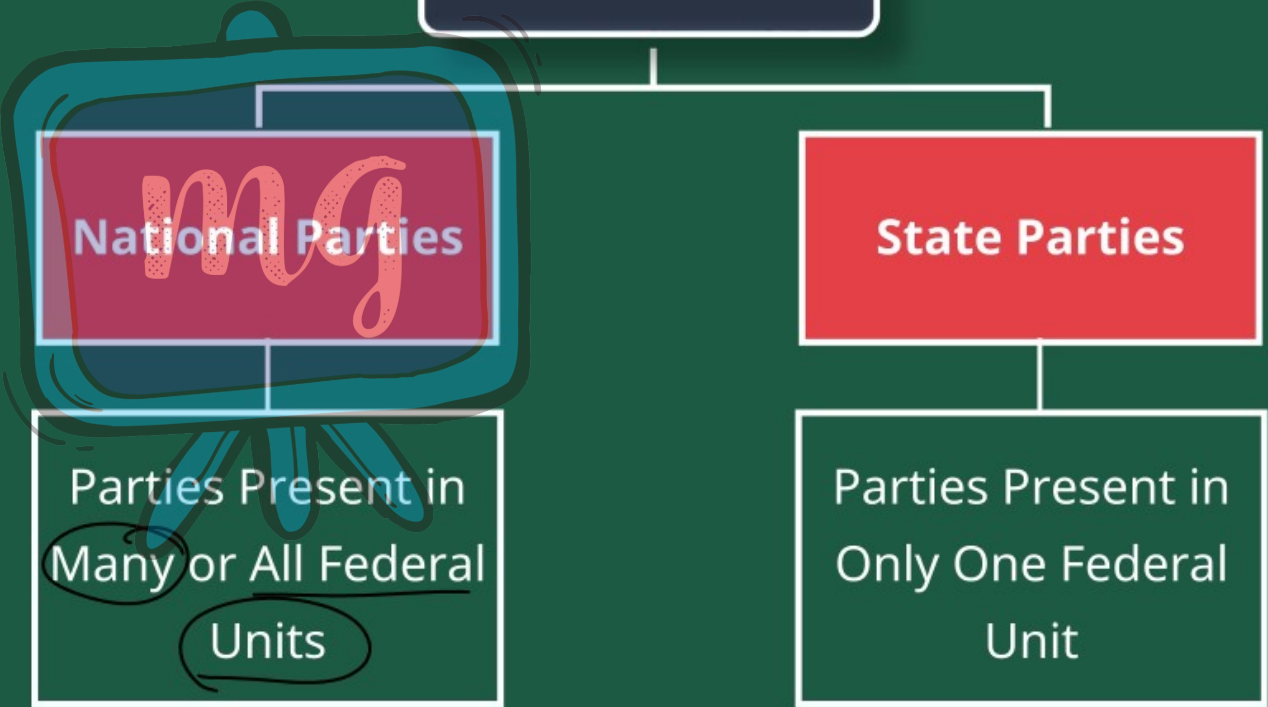
Social & geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by 2 or even 3 parties.





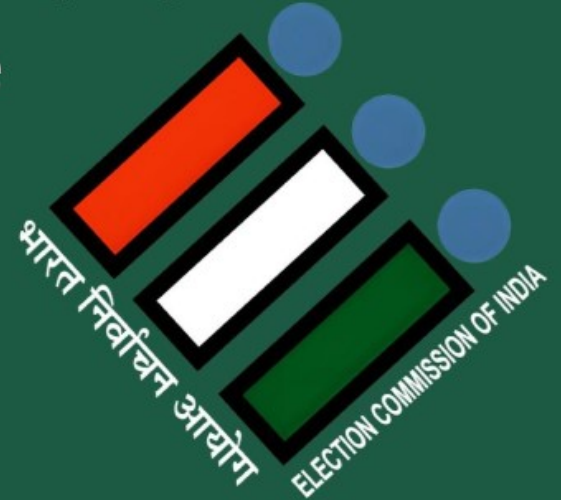
**No System is Ideal for All Countries and
All Situations**

TWO TYPES OF PARTIES EXIST



RECOGNIZED VS REGISTER

- All parties must **register** with the Election Commission.
- To be **recognized**, a party needs to meet specific vote & seat criteria.



RECOGNISED POLITICAL PARTIES

- Election Commission offers special facilities to Recognised Political Parties.

Example

A unique election symbol.

(Only official candidates can use it)

NATIONAL PARTY RECOGNITION

Secure at least 6% of the Total Votes in
Lok Sabha Election or Assembly Elections
in 4 States & Win at least 4 Lok Sabha

Seats

Criteria - Fulfill

STATE PARTY RECOGNITION

Secure at least 6% of Total Votes in a
State Legislative Assembly Election
& Wins at least 2 seats

RECOGNISED NATIONAL PARTIES IN INDIA (2019)



All India Trinamool Congress

Bahujan Samaj Party



Communist Party of India
(CPI)



Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)



Communist Party of India
- Marxist (CPI-M)

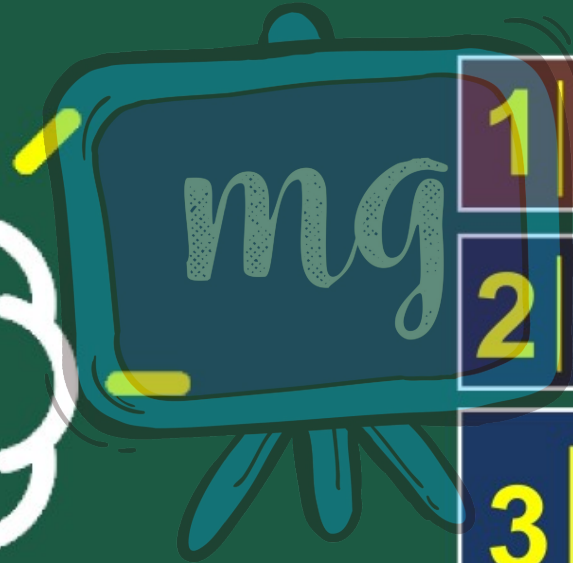


Indian National Congress
(INC)



Nationalist Congress Party
(NCP)

LEARNING OUTCOMES



1 | Explain Different Types of Party Systems

2 | Analyze the Pros and Cons of Multiparty Systems

3 | Differentiate Between Recognized and Registered Political Parties

ASSESSMENT



1

In a one-party system, which of the following is true?

A

Multiple parties compete equally for power.

B

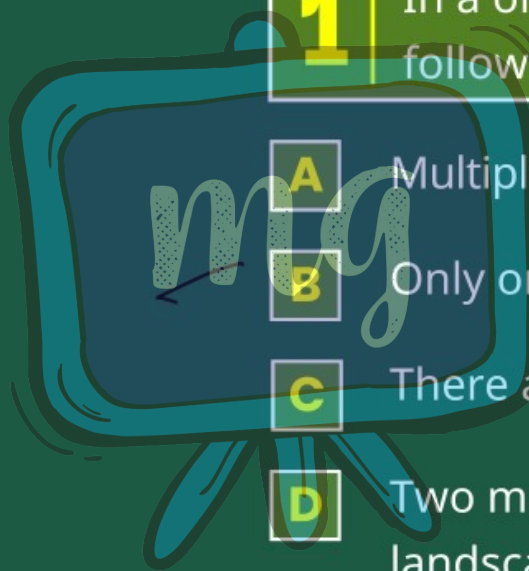
Only one party is allowed to govern.

C

There are no political parties.

D

Two main parties dominate the political landscape.



ASSESSMENT

2 Which countries are examples of a two-party system?

- A China and North Korea
- B India and Brazil
- C United States and United Kingdom
- D France and Germany