

Fully Solved (Questions-Answers)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

*A Highly Simulated Practice Question Paper for
CBSE Class X Examination*

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises five Sections— A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32 (a) from History (2 marks) and 32 (b) from Geography (3 marks).
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A : Objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. National Waterway no. 1 is from to
(a) Sadiya to Dhubri
(b) Kottapuram to Komman
(c) Allahabad to Haldia (d) None of these
2. Choose the correct option from Column I and II.
3. The female form was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life, it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form and it is known as of the nation.
4. Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between

Column I	Column II
(a) Bajra	(i) Old Alluvial soil
(b) Cotton	(ii) Black soil
(c) Maize	(iii) Well drained fertile soil
(d) Jute	(iv) Sandy or Shallow black soil

Or Sri Lanka passed an act to recognise as the only official language.

5. Correct and rewrite.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act would apply to a company such as Tata Iron and Steel company.

Or Gross National Happiness (GNH) of a country is the sum of the value of all final goods and services produced in all the three sectors in a particular year.

6. State an example how rich and poor have conflicting goals of development.

Or Define the term Literacy rate.

7. Who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930?

Or When was the Second Round Table Conference held?

8. Consider the following statements regarding the measures taken by civil code of 1804.

- I. It is based on privileges by birth.
- II. It established equality before the law.
- III. It secured the right to property.

Choose the right option.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both II and III
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) All of the above

9. Find the incorrect option :

- (a) The French revolution occurred in 1789.
- (b) Napoleon invaded Italy in 1761.
- (c) Napoleonic code was introduced in 1804.
- (d) Greece gained independence in the year 1832.

10. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) Currency is considered to be important for a country.

Reason (R) Currency gives nation a purchasing power and facilitates trade.

Codes

- (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

11. When power is taken from the State governments and is given to local government, it is called

- (a) Decentralisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Panchayat Samiti
- (d) Federalism

12. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of wheat.

Wheat	Annual rainfall required	Cropping season	Temperature required for its growth (in °c)
	50-75 cm	A - ?	B - ?

13. Find out the essential element of a political party.

- (a) Organisation
- (b) National interest
- (c) Fundamental principles
- (d) All of the above

14. Identify the institute of decentralisation through the given features.

- The Panchayat works under it.
- All the voters in the village are its members.
- It has to meet at least twice as thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of Panchayat.
- It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat.

15. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

- (i) Identification and inventory of resources
- (ii) Planning for resource development
- (iii) Matching the resource

Codes

- (a) (i), (iii), (ii)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (i)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (d) (iii), (ii), (i)

16. The early phase of globalisation involved export of raw material from colonial countries such as India and import of finished products from industrially developed European countries and the USA.

Analyse and select the option that leads to the change in the economy in 20th century.

- (a) Human Development Index
- (b) World Trade Organisation
- (c) Multinational Corporation
- (d) Information and Communication Technology

Section B : Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

17. Justify that tourism as an industry has a bright future in India by giving three points.

18. How does the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervise the functioning of banks? Is it necessary?

Or Credit also has a negative role which is more common in rural areas. Justify the statement.

19. Describe the achievements of Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar with reference to the Depressed Classes Association (1930).

Or Why salt was chosen as a weapon by Gandhiji to fight against the Britishers?

20. Shalini insists to her friend to carry jute bags for shopping. How will it help the jute industry and also improve the environment?

21. What do you understand by the policy of accommodation?

22. As a citizen of a democratic country, what is your expectations from the political system?

Section C : Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

23. Read the source and answer the following questions.

As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

While the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue.

The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.

Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

(i) Which of the following statements correctly describe the governments response against the agitation developed after Jallianwalla Bagh incident?

- (a) People were terrorised.
- (b) People were brutally repressed.
- (c) People were humiliated and forced to salute all Englishmen.
- (d) All of the above

(ii) Identify the reason to launch a more broad based movement by Gandhiji.

- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha was limited to cities and towns.
- (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha was participated by only educated people.
- (c) Rowlatt Satyagraha was dominated by only English speaking Indians.
- (d) None of the above

(iii) Why was Khilafat committee formed in 1919?

- (a) Muslims had no political association.
- (b) Muslim leadership emerged this time.
- (c) To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.
- (d) None of the above

(iv) Gandhiji wanted to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 because

- (a) He wanted to teach Britishers a lesson.
- (b) He wanted to introduce liberal views in Indian freedom movement.
- (c) He saw there was an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a united national movement
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

24. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick. The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Laterite soils are mostly deep to very deep acidic (pH < 6.0) generally deficient in plant nutrients and occur mostly in Southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-East regions, where these soils support deciduous and evergreen forests. It is human rich, but under sparse vegetation and in semi-arid environment, it is generally humus poor. They are prone to erosion and degradation due to their position on the landscape. After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, this soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee. Red Laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.

(i) The other name of laterite soil is which of the following?

- (a) Cotton soil
- (b) Brick soil
- (c) Red soil
- (d) Regur soil

(ii) The laterite soil develops under which type of climate?

- (a) Tropical climate
- (b) Sub-tropical climate
- (c) Temperate climate
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

(iii) Laterite soils support which type of forests?

- (a) Deciduous forests
- (b) Evergreen forests
- (c) Mountain forests
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

(iv) Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for which type of crop?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Rice (Paddy)
- (d) Cashew nut

25. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Basically political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. Parties do so by performing a series of 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.
- Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society. But no government can handle such a large variety of views. 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. This is what the parties do. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. 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. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.
- Parties form and run governments as we noted last year, the big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

- 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. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.
- Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.
- Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

- (i) Which method is more popular in USA to choose a candidate for a political party?
- Members and supporter of a party choose candidates.
 - Party leaders choose candidates.
 - Members of important business organisations choose candidates.
 - None of the above
- (ii) In democracy how the policies can be formulated by the governments?
- From a large number of opinions, best are selected.
 - Party reduces a large number of opinions into some basic principles.
 - Prime Minister selects the policies.
 - President suggests which are to be accepted as policies.
- (iii) For making a law, members of the legislature go by the
- direction of the party leadership.
 - their personal choice.
 - direction of the President
 - Both (a) and (c)
- (iv) Opposition parties can play their role
- by voicing different views from the ruling party.
 - by criticising governments for its failures or wrong policies.
 - by mobilising opposition to the government.
 - All of the above

26. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? There could be several reasons. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

Second, The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services. Third as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities. Fourth, over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

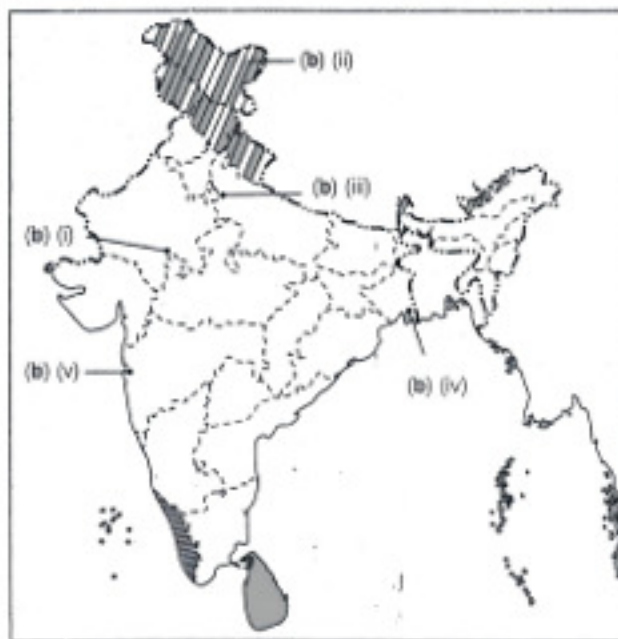
- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
- Primary sector
 - Tertiary sector
 - Quinary sector
 - Secondary sector
- (ii) Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, the production has increased the most in which sector of economy?
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - None of these
- (iii) According to the source given above, the basic services are
- Post and telegraph services, hospital, transport
 - Educational institutions, police station, defence
 - Banks, municipal corporations, insurance companies
 - All of the above
- (iv) The production of which economic sector is reducing?
- Secondary
 - Primary
 - Tertiary
 - None of these

Section D : Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

27. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity." Justify the statement with five arguments.
28. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? What were its results?
29. The three sectors of economy are interdependent on each other. Explain with suitable examples.
Or Distinguish between the primary sector and secondary sector by giving five points of distinction.
30. There are a number of factors which enabled globalisation in India. Explain these factors.
Or On what basis can you say that globalisation and the pressure of competition have changed the lives of workers substantially. Give reasons for this.
31. Why do we have a multi-party system in India? What are its advantages?
Or The political parties are still in the grip of some serious challenges. Explain.

Section E : Map Based Question (5 Marks)

32. (a) Mark and locate the following on the map of India. (2)
- (i) A place associated with the cotton mill workers' satyagraha.
 - (ii) The place where an incident occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-cooperation Movement.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, identify any three features with suitable symbols (3)
- (i) A dam in Rajasthan
 - (ii) A soil type
 - (iii) A software technology park
 - (iv) A sea port
 - (v) An international Airport



Answers

1. (c) Allahabad to Haldia
 2. (b) Cotton - ii Black soil
 3. allegory
 4. Social groups or Sinhala
 5. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act would not apply to a company such as Tata Iron and Steel company.
- Or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country is the sum of the value of all final goods and services produced in all the three sectors in a particular year.
6. The rich and poor have conflicting goals of development, for example, industrialists for their electricity requirement may want more dams, but that may displace poor people in the surroundings. Thus, poor people do not want dams.
- Or Literacy rate is a proportion of the population of an area at a particular time which includes age group of 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding.
7. Dr BR Ambedkar organised the Dalits into Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
- Or The Second Round Table Conference was held in December 1931.
8. (b) Both (II) and (III)
 9. (b) Napoleon invaded Italy in 1761.
10. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 11. (a) Decentralisation
 12. A. Rabi, B. 10°-15°C
 13. All of the above
 14. Gram Sabha
 15. (c) (i), (ii), (iii)
 16. (c) Multinational Corporation
 17. Tourism as an industry has a bright future in India due to the following reasons:
 - (i) **Economic and Political Stability** The economic and political stability and growth of India has played a major role in the development of the tourism sector within the country. A stable political climate triggers more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in tourism and other support services.
 - (ii) **Efficient Communication Network** India has a very widespread and efficient network of transport and communications, which helps in growth of tourism.
- (iii) **Pool of Skilled Workers** India has a large pool of computer literate skilled workers in the tourism industry, whose dealing with the tourists has made the tourists get a happy experience while touring the country.
18. The Reserve Bank of India is India's central banking institution which controls the monetary policy of India. Through the following ways the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of banks:
 - The Reserve Bank of India checks that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive (currently this is 15%).
 - The banks have to periodically submit information to the Reserve Bank of India on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc. Thus, the Reserve Bank of India ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders, but also to small cultivators and other small borrowers.This supervision is necessary to ensure that small businesses also grow, besides others. Further, this monitoring ensures that banks do not loan more money than they are supposed to, as such an action can create a crisis situation.
- Or Credit also has a negative role when it results in formation of a circle or a trap known as debt-trap. Debt-trap is a situation in which a person after taking a loan is not able to pay back the loan and takes a fresh loans. It is more common in rural areas because.
- A borrower tries to repay a loan by selling the agricultural produce, but it may not be enough to repay the entire loan.
 - Rural borrowers normally depend on informal sources of credit who charge a high rate of interest. This repayment of larger amounts may sometimes be larger than their income.
- Thus, it can be said that credit also has a negative role which leads to debt-trap and even more poverty than before.
19. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. His achievements were :
 - Ambedkar believed that only political empowerment would resolve their problems of social injustice. Due to his efforts, Dalits began organising themselves, demanding reserve seats in educational institutions and separate electorates.

- Ambedkar was nominated as a delegate of the oppressed classes for the Second Round Table Conference. In that conference he had confrontation with Mahatma Gandhi as he demanded separate electorate for dalits.
- Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and signed Poona Pact in 1932 which gave the depressed classes reserved seats in provincial and Central Legislative Councils.

Or Salt was chosen as a weapon by Gandhiji to fight against the Britishers. The reason are explained in following ways:

- Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike and it was one of the most essential items of food.
- The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, revealed the most oppressive face of the British rule.
- Salt was chosen so as to give the movement a wide base.

20. By Shalini and her friend carrying jute bags for shopping, they will increase the consumption of jute bags. This, in turn, will increase the demand for raw jute fibre required for manufacturing jute bags. Accordingly, it will help the jute industry, as it will increase its production, earn more and employ more persons.

In addition, Shalini's move will reduce the consumption of plastic carry bags which are difficult to dispose. This will help in developing a sustainable means of environment conservation.

21. The policy of accommodation has been followed in Belgium. The Belgium leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

Therefore, they amended their Constitution four times, so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together peacefully within the same country. This arrangement was known as the policy of accommodation in which the desires and interests of the different communities were adjusted and accommodated.

22. As a citizen of a democratic country, the expectations from a democratic political system are as follows :

- In democracy, people should have the right to choose their ruler and they should have control over the ruler.
- Citizens should not only participate in the decision-making process, but should also have rights and the means to examine the process of decision-making.

- In democracy, it is expected that the government should be attentive to the needs and demands of the people. It should also be free of corruption.

23. (i) (d) All of the above
 (ii) (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha was limited to cities and towns.
 (iii) (c) To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.
 (iv) (c) He saw there was an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a united national movement.

24. (i) (b) Brick soil
 (ii) (d) Both (a) and (b)
 (iii) (d) Both (a) and (b)
 (iv) (d) Cashew nut

25. (i) (a) Members and supporters of a party choose candidates
 (ii) (b) Party reduces a large number of opinions into some basic principles.
 (iii) (a) direction of the party leadership
 (iv) (d) All of the above

26. (i) (b) Tertiary sector
 (ii) (c) Tertiary
 (iii) (d) All of the above
 (iv) (b) Primary

27. This statement is justified because of the following arguments:

- As every country's resources are limited, no country can survive without international trade.
- Goods or resources possessed by one country are required by other and vice-versa. These differences create conditions for international trade.
- Foreign trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods. International trade contributes to India's economic growth and raises income levels of people.
- In recent years, exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.
- India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

Thus, it can be concluded that advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic property.

28. Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:
- He introduced the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code. This code did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before law and secured the Right to Property.
 - He simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 - In towns, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.

The results of these measures are:

- Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed a new found freedom.
- Businessmen and small-scale producers realised that uniform laws, a common currency and standardised weights and measures would facilitate movement and exchange of goods between different regions.

29. There are three sectors in the economy i.e. primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. All the three sectors are interdependent on each other.

Some examples are given to elucidate this fact :

- Agricultural activities produce raw materials for agro-based industries and food for employees in secondary and tertiary sectors. It shows the secondary and the service sectors' dependency on the primary sector.
- Industrial activities produce instruments such as tractors, fertilisers for agricultural inputs and increased production and productivity in agriculture. Here, the primary sector depends on secondary sector.
- Transportation facilities are required for transportation of agricultural products and industrial products to the market in rural and urban centres. Here, primary and secondary sectors depend on the tertiary sector.
- Industrial sector produces trucks, autos etc. for transportation as well as computer assets for proper banking activities and knowledge outsourcing. So, it shows that how tertiary sector depends on secondary sector.

So, it is concluded that all the sectors of economy are highly interdependent.

- Or Points of distinction between the primary sector and secondary sector are given in the table below :

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
It includes economic activities involving extraction and production of natural resources.	It processes natural resources to make them into finished or semi-finished products.
It provides natural resources to the secondary sector.	It converts raw materials into finished or semi-finished goods.
Most of the activities are not dependent on the secondary sector.	It is dependent on the primary sector for supply of raw materials.
Greater dependence on this sector indicates an underdeveloped economy.	A shift of economic activities from primary to secondary sector indicates a developing economy.
Agriculture, mining and forestry are its examples.	Manufacturing and construction are its examples.

30. There are a number of factors which enabled globalisation in India. These factors are as follows:
- Improvements in technology and technical innovations have made globalisation possible. For example, in transportation technology, containers are now used for the transportation of goods. This has led to huge reduction in cost. Air transport has speed up the transportation of goods.
 - Improvements in telecommunication facilities around the world and internet enables us to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs. It is an important factor of globalisation.
 - The government of India has removed barriers or restrictions to trade which were set earlier. This step has enabled goods and services to be exported and imported easily.
 - Multinationals have been allowed to set up factories and offices in India. Due to this, there is greater integration of production and markets across countries.
 - Joint ventures of MNCs also have resulted in globalisation.
- Or It is true that globalisation and the pressure of competition have changed the lives of workers substantially.

This can be explained in the following ways--

- Workers have to work for long hours in potentially hazardous conditions at low wages as companies always try to save their costs.
- Workers face an uncertainty in employment. Casual workers are hired on contract when demand is high and laid off when demand is low.
- MNCs are prone to shift their centres of production in accordance with the benefits they receive from the government. Thus, when a centre shifts, either the workers are transferred or laid off.

- (d) Many Indian companies have closed down due to competition from MNCs, rendering their workers jobless.
- (e) Globalisation has created the problems of flexible employment and temporary employment in many countries.

31. In India we have a multi-party system. Here government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. India has evolved multi-party system, because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.

The advantages of multi-party system are:

- Multi-party systems tend to encourage peaceful change of governments. The existence of many parties means that there are other parties waiting for their turn to be voted into power. It can discourage crude means of gaining political power.
- The operation of multi-party allows open and constructive criticism of the policies of the ruling government. This prevents the leaders of the ruling party from becoming despotic or tyrannical.
- It allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- It provides people an opportunity to make a choice between several candidates.
- It provides chance even to small and local parties to flourish and to be part of the government.

- Or The political parties are still in the grip of some serious challenges which are as follows:
- (i) The first challenge is lack of democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of powers in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
 - (ii) The second challenge is dynastic succession where the top positions of a party are always enjoyed by members of one particular family. This trend is harmful for other members of the party as well as for democracy. This tendency is present in some measures all over the world.
 - (iii) The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties which is specially observed during elections. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties always have a say on the policies and decisions of the party.
 - (iv) The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In our country, the difference among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced. Sometimes, the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another, thus people have no option available to them.

32.

