

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was formed by  
Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.

The major ideologies are:-

- \* Wants to build a strong & modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture & values.
- \* Integral humanism & ~~At~~ Antyodaya.
- \* Cultural nationalism (or Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood & politics.
- \* Wants full territorial & political integration of J&K with India, a uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religions & ban on religious conversions.

Q Which National party in India opposes imperialism & communalism? Mention its features.

Communist Party of India - Marxist (CPI - M)  
founded in 1964 opposes imperialism & communalism

- \* It supports socialism, secularism & democracy.
- \* Accepts democratic elections as a useful & helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.

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Q ~~Write~~ Write the emergence & objectives of CPI.

Communist party of India (CPI) was formed in 1925 which believes in Marxism - Leninism, secularism & democracy.

- \* It opposes secessionism & communalism.
- \* Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers & the poor.

Q Examine the objectives of NCP, when did it become a member of the United Progressive Alliance?

- \* Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) espouses democracy, Gandhian Secularism, equity, social justice & federalism.
- \* Wants that high offices in govt. be confined to natural born citizens of the country.

In the year 2004, it became a member of United Progressive Alliance.

Q Why is it believed that political parties need to face & overcome the challenge of dynastic succession to remain effective instrument of democracy? Explain.