



SOCIAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL SOCIAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

ELECTORAL POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Elementary Questions

1. During election the voters make many choices. Select the correct options.

i. Who will make laws for them?

ii. Who will grant Fundamental Rights?

iii. Who will form the government and take major decisions?

iv. Who will check the functioning of courts?

A. i. and iii

B. only ii

C. only iii

D. Both ii an iv

Answer: A



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2. Which is the largest legislative assembly in India?

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Bihar

C. Kerala

D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following statements about the reasons for conducting elections are false?

A. Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government

B. People select the representative of their choice in an election.

C. Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary

D. People can indicate which policies they prefer.

Answer: C



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4. Is it good to have political competition?

Which of the following statements justify this?

(i) It creates a sense of disunity and factionalism.

ii. Political competition helps to force political parties and leaders to serve people.

iii. It gives a fair chance to people for the responsible government.

iv. Political competition causes divisions and some ugliness

A. i. and iii

B. iv

C. ii and ii

D. I and iv

Answer: C



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5. Which of the following statements regarding elections and Election Commission hold true?

(i) Election commission of India has enough

powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

(ii) There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country.

(iii) It is very easy for the party in power to win an election.

(iv) Many reforms are needed to make our elections completely free and fair.

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) (ii) and (iv)

C. (i) , (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. only iii

Answer: B



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6. Which among the following is not correct?

A. The Election Commission conducts all elections for the Parliament and Assemblies.

B. The Election Commission directs and controls the preparation of electoral rolls.

C. The election Commission cannot fix the election dates.

D. The Election Commission does the scrutiny of nomination papers.

Answer: C



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7. What makes an election democratic? Select the correct option.

(i) Universal Adult Franchise

(ii) Fundamental Rights

(iii) Directive Principles of States Policy

(iv) Free and fair Election.

A. ii

B. iii

C. both ii and iii

D. I and iv

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following is not allowed while carrying out an election campaign?

- A. Giving money to voters to cast vote for particular candidate
- B. using television channels
- C. Door to door canvassing

D. Contacting voters on phone

Answer: A



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9. Analyse the following statements regarding the fair electoral practice.

A. A minister flags off a new train in his constituency a week before polling day.

B. A candidate promises that she will get a new train for her constituency if she is elected.

C. Supporters of a candidate take the voters to a temple and make them take an oath that they will vote for him.

D. The supporters of a candidate distribute blankets in slums in return for a promise for vote.

Answer: B



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10. Consider the following statements:

1. Political parties are not necessary to run governments.
2. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
3. Parties should aim only for their regional benefits.
4. parties shape public opinion.

Which of these statement(s) is /are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 1 and 2

C. 2 and 4

D. 1 and 3

Answer: C



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11. Who conducts elections in India?

A. State Government

B. Central Government

C. Election Commission

D. Political Parties.

Answer: C



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12. Who appoints Chief Election Commissioner in India?

A. The Governor

B. The President of India

C. The Chief Justice

D. The Prime Minister

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following sentiments about the reason for conducting elections are false?

- A. Elections enable people of judge the performance of the government.
- B. People select the representative of their choice in an election.
- C. Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary.
- D. People can indicate which policies they prefer.

Answer: C



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14. Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?

A. India has the largest numbers of voters in the world.

B. India's Election Commission is very powerful

C. In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote.

D. In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict.

Answer: A



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15. Chaudhary Devi Lal, the opposition leader, led a movement called

A. Dharam Yudh

B. Skakti Yuddh

C. Nyaya Yudh

D. Satta Yudh

Answer: C



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16. Which country has a two party system?

A. India ha the largest numbers of voters in
the world.

B. Sri Lanka

C. United kingdom

D. Nepal

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following is a national political party?

A. Janata Dal (Secular)

B. Telug Desam Party

C. Trinamool Congress

D. BJP

Answer: D



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18. Which one of the following is a regional party?

A. BJP

B. CPI-M

C. INC

D. JDU

Answer: D



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19. Bahujan Samaj Party was in power for 30 years continuously in West Bengal?

A. CPI

B. CPI-M

C. Indian National Congress

D. Trinamool Congress

Answer: D



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20. Which political party was in power for 30 years continuously in West Bengal?

A. CPI

B. CPI-M

C. Indian National Congress

D. Trinamool Congress

Answer: B



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21. What is meant by two party system?

A. Two parties run the government

B. Two members run a party

C. Two parties contest elections

D. All of these

Answer: C



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22. Which system of government does India have?

A. One -party system

B. Two -party system

C. Multi party system

D. None of these

Answer: C



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23. What is an alliance?

A. One party contest election

B. Several parties join hands for contesting elections

C. Two parties contest elections

D. No party contest elections.

Answer: B



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24. 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.

Answer: A



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25. On what ideologies does the Indian National Congress rest?

A. Communalism

B. Socialism

C. Federalism

D. Secularism

Answer: D



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26. The bhartiya Janta Party(BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of

A. UPA

B. LF

C. NDA

D. None of these

Answer: D



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27. Which state consists of the maximum Lok Sabha constituencies in India?

A. Bihar

B. Maharashtra

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: C



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28. The main base of BSP is in

A. Punjab

B. Delhi

C. Haryana

D. UP

Answer: D



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

A. CPI(M)

B. CPI

C. BSP

D. BJP

Answer: A



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30. Which out of the following is a state party?

A. INC

B. AGP

C. BJP

D. CPI(M)

Answer: B



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31. Which of the following countries has a single party system?

A. Pakista

B. Nepal

C. People's Republic of China

D. Bangladesh

Answer: C



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32. When was the Indian National Congress formed?

A. 1885

B. 1977

C. 1980

D. 1989

Answer: A



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33. When was CPI founded?

A. 1984

B. 1964

C. 1980

D. 1925

Answer: D



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34. Which one of the following is a state party?

A. Congress Party

B. BJP

C. CPI-Marxist

D. TDP

Answer: D



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35. What is the guiding philosophy of BJP?

A. Bahujan Samaj

B. Revolutionary Democracy

C. Modernity

D. Hindutva

Answer: D



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36. What is defection?

- A. Loyalty towards a party
- B. Changing party allegiance
- C. Political reforms
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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37. Which out of the following is a feature of partisanship?

A. lability to take a balance view

B. Similarity of views

C. Represents the individuals

D. None of these

Answer: A



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38. Who partisan ?

- A. Disloyal party member
- B. Staunch party member
- C. Estranged party member
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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39. How many parties are registered with Election Commission of India?

A. About 500

B. About 650

C. About 700

D. About 750

Answer: D



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40. What is meant by a one party system?

- A. One single party runs the government
- B. One single person runs the party
- C. When the king rules the country
- D. When one party is allowed to contest elections

Answer: A



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41. Which of the following is not a political party?

A. INC

B. JDU

C. BAMCEF

D. AGP

Answer: C



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42. Which one of the following is not a national political party?

A. BJP

B. CPIM

C. INC

D. BJD

Answer: D



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43. Which one of the following emerged as a political party from a movement?

A. DMK

B. AGP

C. Akali Dal

D. All of these

Answer: D



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44. A political party is an organised group of a citizen who professes to share the same political views was said by

A. Gettel

B. Gilchrist

C. Leacock

D. Laski

Answer: B



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45. The following is a characteristic of a political party:

A. Organisation

B. Agreement on Fundamental Principles

C. National Interest

D. All of these

Answer: D



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46. Political parties do not perform the following function:

- A. To form public opinion
- B. To give political education to the people
- C. To contest election
- D. To have faith in violent methods

Answer: D



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47. India has

- A. One-party system
- B. Two party system
- C. Multiple party system
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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48. In the elections of 1971, the Congress Party led by Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of

A. Desh Bachao

B. Garibi Hatao

C. Jeet Jao

D. Anaj Bachao

Answer: B



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49. BJP was founded in the year

A. 1980

B. 1952

C. 1947

D. 1950

Answer: A



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50. The Left Front used the slogan of Land of the Tiller in Kerala Assembly elections in

A. 1960

B. 1970

C. 1977

D. 1985

Answer: C



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51. The following is a regional party:

A. BJP

B. BSP

C. DMK

D. CPI-M

Answer: C



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52. The elephant is the symbol of which party?

A. BJP

B. INC

C. Rashtriya Janata Dal

D. BSP

Answer: D



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53. In which of the following body elections are not held to select representatives?

A. Legislative Assembly

B. panchayat Samiti

C. Zila Parishad

D. District Collectorate

Answer: D



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54. Political parties in India are facing the following challenge:

A. Lack of internal democracy

B. Crises of leadership

C. Lack of unity among the opposition
party

D. All of these

Answer: D



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

- A. President of India
- B. Election Commission of India
- C. Prime Minister of India
- D. President of Lok Sabha

Answer: B



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Which of these is not a feature of Indian democracy?

A. India has the largest number of voters in the world.

B. India's Election Commission is very powerful.

C. In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote.

D. In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict.

Answer: D



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2. Which of these is not a condition of a democratic election?

A. Everyone is allowed to vote.

B. There are political parties to contest elections.

C. The candidate not preferred by people gets elected.

D. Elections are held at regular intervals.

Answer: C



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3. What is meant by the term constituency?

A. Place where the copy of constitution is kept

B. A particular area from where voters elect a representative to the Lok Sabha/Vidhan sabha

C. A body of voters

D. None of these

Answer: B



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4. Which of the options below is the demerit of the electoral competition?

A. Creates a sense of factionalism

B. Parties use dirty tricks to win elections

C. Parties respect each other

D. Both a and b

Answer: D



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5. In India, elections for which of these bodies are held after every five years?

A. Rajya Sabha

B. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha

C. Vidhan Parishad

D. Only Lok Sabha

Answer: B



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6. Elections held after the term of 5 years of Lok Sabha are called

A. Mid-term elections

B. General elections

C. By-elections

D. Special election

Answer: B



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7. Consider the following statements:

(i) Election campaigns takes place for three weeks period.

(ii) An agent of each candidate is allowed to sit inside the polling booth.

Which of these statement (s) is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B



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8. Which of the options given below is applicable to the principle of Universal Adult Franchise?

- A. Only rich and educated can vote.
- B. Only men can vote.
- C. All citizens aged 18 and above can vote.
- D. Only employed people can vote.

Answer: C



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9. What are the details the candidates have to give in the legal declaration before contesting the elections?

A. Serious criminal cases pending against them.

B. Details of assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family.

C. Educational qualification of the candidates.

D. All of these

Answer: D



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10. Which of the following are the most visible institutions in a democracy?

A. Military Rule

B. Political Parties

C. President of Educational Institutions

D. None of these

Answer: B



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11. USA has

A. Two party system

B. Multiparty system

C. One party system

D. None of these

Answer: A



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12. What is the full form of BJP?

A. Bharat Praja Party

B. Bharatiya janta Party

C. Bharatiya Jansangh Party

D. None of these

Answer: B



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13. Which political party is famous in Great Britain?

A. Labour Party

B. Congress Party

C. Honours Party

D. None of these

Answer: A



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14. How many Lok sabha constituents (elected) are there in India at present?

A. 600

B. 543

C. 560

D. None of these

Answer: B



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15. Who of the following is responsible for conducting free and fair election in any district?

A. Political Worker

B. Returning Officer

C. Polling Agent

D. None of these

Answer: B



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16. What is the full for of NDA?

A. National Democratic Agenda

B. National Democratic Alliance

C. National development Alliance

D. None of these

Answer: B



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17. Which of the following is not related to the fraud and malpractices in elections?

A. Booth capturing

B. Code of conduct

C. Rigging

D. None of these

Answer: B



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18. What is By -election?

A. It means general elections

B. Elections held to fill a vacancy caused by
the death or any other reasons

C. Elections held without any reason.

D. None of these

Answer: B



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19. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?

A. Kanshi Ram

B. Mayawti

C. Jajivan Ram

D. None of these

Answer: A



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20. National Conference is active in which of the following states?

A. Haryana

B. Himachal Pradesh

C. Jammu and Kashmir

D. Rajasthan

Answer: C



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