

CHAPTER-5 | Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System

QUIZ PART-08

1. Universal adult franchise strengthens democracy mainly because it:

- A. Gives voting rights only to selected groups
- B. Ensures equality in political participation
- C. Allows only educated people to vote
- D. Reduces the role of citizens (B)

Explanation: Universal adult franchise strengthens democracy because it gives equal political rights to all adult citizens. It ensures that every eligible person can take part in choosing the government.

2. Which of the following is not a basis for denying voting rights under universal adult franchise?

- A. Caste
- B. Religion
- C. Gender
- D. Age below 18 years (D)

Explanation: Universal adult franchise gives voting rights to all citizens aged 18 and above, irrespective of caste, religion, gender, education, or economic status. But a person below 18 years is not yet eligible to vote.

3. What is the main purpose of keeping a voter's choice confidential in a secret ballot?

- A. To make counting difficult
- B. To protect free choice
- C. To help political parties know results early
- D. To allow public discussion inside booths (B)

Explanation: A secret ballot protects the voter's freedom of choice. It allows people to vote honestly without fear, pressure, or influence from others.

4. Which of the following is a key feature of a direct election?

- A. Citizens choose representatives themselves
- B. Only MLAs vote
- C. The President appoints the members
- D. Voting is done only in Parliament (A)

Explanation: In a direct election, ordinary citizens vote directly for their representatives. This is an important feature of democratic participation.

5. Which one of the following is not directly elected by the people?

- A. Members of the Lok Sabha
- B. Members of State Legislative Assemblies
- C. Members of Gram Panchayats
- D. Members of the Rajya Sabha (D)

Explanation: Members of the Rajya Sabha are not directly elected by citizens. They are chosen indirectly by elected representatives such as MLAs.

6. In indirect elections, representatives such as MPs and MLAs vote:

- A. Against the citizens
- B. On behalf of the citizens
- C. Only for themselves
- D. Without any legal process (B)

Explanation: In indirect elections, elected representatives like MPs and MLAs vote on behalf of the people. This method is used in elections such as those of the President, Vice President, and Rajya Sabha members.

7. Which statement correctly describes the election to the Lok Sabha?

- A. It is an indirect election by MLAs
- B. It is a direct election by citizens aged 18 and above
- C. It is held only once in ten years
- D. It is conducted by the President alone (B)

Explanation: Members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by citizens who are 18 years of age or above. Voters choose candidates from their constituencies.

8. A Rajya Sabha member may be chosen through which of the following methods?

- A. Direct voting by all citizens only
- B. Selection by elected MLAs and, in some cases, nomination by the President
- C. Selection by judges only
- D. Appointment by the Prime Minister only (B)

Explanation: Rajya Sabha members are elected indirectly by elected MLAs, and a few are nominated by the President for their expertise or contribution in different fields.

9. Which advantage of EVMs is directly related to protecting nature?

- A. Quick results
- B. Accurate counting
- C. Environment-friendly use
- D. Wider campaigning (C)

Explanation: EVMs are environment-friendly because they reduce the use of paper. This helps conserve natural resources and lowers election-related waste.

10. How do EVMs help make elections more secure?

- A. By increasing invalid votes
- B. By allowing open voting
- C. By lowering the risk of invalid votes and limiting chances of tampering
- D. By removing the need for supervision (C)

Explanation: EVMs improve election security by reducing invalid votes and limiting chances of tampering. They also support more accurate and reliable counting.