

## CHAPTER-4 | Political Parties

QUIZ  
PART-04

1. What is one major reason for lack of internal democracy in political parties?  
A. Excessive transparency in party affairs  
B. Concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders  
C. Too many internal elections  
D. Frequent leadership changes (B)

**Explanation:** Most parties don't hold regular elections or maintain registers, leading to excessive concentration of power in a few leaders' hands.

2. What is meant by dynastic succession in political parties?  
A. Leadership based on merit  
B. Top positions controlled by families  
C. Frequent changes in leadership  
D. Random nomination of leaders (B)

**Explanation:** Dynastic succession means leadership positions are often passed within families rather than based on merit.

3. Why do many parties nominate wealthy candidates?  
A. To increase party discipline  
B. Because they can fund elections  
C. To promote transparency  
D. To encourage rural participation (B)

**Explanation:** Parties often give tickets to rich candidates and even criminals since they can raise large sums and influence results.

4. Which challenge reduces meaningful choice for voters?  
A. Growing regional parties  
B. Lack of ideology differences among parties  
C. Rise of coalitions  
D. Over-regulation by the Election Commission (B)

**Explanation:** Parties are becoming less ideologically distinct; voters face reduced choices as leaders shift across parties.

5. What was the main purpose of the Anti-Defection Law?  
A. To encourage MPs to change parties  
B. To prevent switching parties after elections  
C. To give more freedom to party members  
D. To regulate party finances (B)

**Explanation:** The Anti-Defection Law was passed to stop elected representatives from switching parties for rewards or power.

6. What must every candidate file before contesting elections?  
A. Party membership proof  
B. Affidavit with property and criminal case details  
C. Record of campaign donations  
D. Income tax clearance certificate (B)

**Explanation:** Candidates must submit an affidavit declaring property and pending criminal cases, though truthfulness isn't verified.

7. What order did the Election Commission pass to increase party transparency?  
A. Ban on family-run parties  
B. Mandatory internal elections and income tax returns  
C. Limiting campaign rallies  
D. Compulsory two-party system (B)

**Explanation:** The Election Commission required parties to conduct organisational elections and file income tax returns.

8. Which reform suggestion relates to women's political representation?  
A. Compulsory membership registers  
B. One-third of tickets reserved for women candidates  
C. Abolition of dynastic succession  
D. Banning wealthy candidates (B)

**Explanation:** Suggested reforms include mandatory reservation of one-third of party tickets and decision-making posts for women.

9. What does "state funding of elections" mean?  
A. Parties funding their state units themselves  
B. Citizens contributing directly to elections  
C. Government providing financial support or materials to parties  
D. Foreign companies sponsoring elections (C)

**Explanation:** State funding implies government supporting election expenses of parties in cash or kind, based on vote share.

10. Apart from laws, how else can parties be reformed?  
A. Through public pressure and good people joining politics  
B. By banning regional parties  
C. By restricting youth participation  
D. By eliminating media coverage (A)

**Explanation:** Citizens, media, and movements can pressure parties, while good individuals joining politics can improve political culture.