

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

QUIZ PART-06

1. Elections in India are often called the:
- Celebration of citizens
 - Festival of Democracy
 - National Unity Day
 - Parliamentary Day (B)

Explanation: Elections are called the “Festival of Democracy” because citizens freely choose their representatives through voting, showing the strength of democratic participation.

2. India follows which form of government system?
- Presidential system
 - Parliamentary system (B)
 - Military system
 - Monarchical system

Explanation: India follows a Parliamentary System, where the government is formed by the party or coalition that has the majority in the legislature.

3. Which level of election elects Members of Parliament (MPs)?
- Local body elections
 - State elections
 - National level elections (Lok Sabha) (C)
 - Panchayat elections

Explanation: Members of Parliament are elected in Lok Sabha elections, which take place at the national level.

4. Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected at which level?
- National level
 - State level (B)
 - District level
 - International level

Explanation: MLAs are elected during State Legislative Assembly elections, representing people at the state level.

5. What does the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system mean?
- Candidate must get more than 50% votes to win
 - Candidate with the highest number of votes wins (B)
 - Candidate must get votes from every state
 - Candidate chosen by the President

Explanation: In the First-Past-the-Post system, the candidate with the highest number of votes in a constituency wins, even if they do not receive more than 50% of the total votes.

6. What is a coalition in politics?
- A single party ruling alone
 - A group of parties working together (B)
 - A group of voters forming a party
 - A group of judges making laws

Explanation: A coalition refers to two or more political parties joining together to form a government.

7. At the national level, which leader becomes the Prime Minister?
- Leader of the majority in Rajya Sabha
 - Leader of the majority in Lok Sabha (B)
 - Chief Justice of India
 - President of India

Explanation: The leader of the party or coalition with majority seats in the Lok Sabha becomes the Prime Minister of India.

8. At the state level, who becomes the head of the government?
- Governor
 - President
 - Chief Minister (C)
 - Chief Justice

Explanation: The leader of the party or coalition with majority in the State Legislative Assembly becomes the Chief Minister.

9. Which body conducts elections for local bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities?
- Parliament of India
 - Election Commission of India
 - State Election Commission (C)
 - Supreme Court of India

Explanation: The State Election Commission conducts elections for local bodies such as Panchayats and Municipalities.

10. What is one important principle followed in Indian elections?
- Limited voting rights
 - Voting based on property ownership
 - Universal Adult Franchise (C)
 - Voting only by educated citizens

Explanation: Indian elections follow Universal Adult Franchise, meaning every citizen aged 18 years or above has the right to vote regardless of caste, religion, gender, or wealth