

CHAPTER-4 | Political Parties

QUIZ
PART-01

1. What is a political party?

- A. A pressure group for social reforms
- B. A group of people contesting elections and holding power
- C. A movement for economic development
- D. A cultural association (B)

Explanation: A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in government.

2. Which of the following is NOT a component of a political party?

- A. The Leader
- B. The Bureaucrats
- C. The Active Members
- D. The Followers (B)

Explanation: The three key components of a party are the leader, active members, and followers, not bureaucrats.

3. In India, who usually selects candidates for elections?

- A. Party supporters
- B. Independent commissions
- C. Top party leaders
- D. General public through primaries (C)

Explanation: Unlike the USA where party members choose, in India top party leaders usually decide the candidates.

4. Which of the following is a key function of political parties?

- A. Drafting the Constitution
- B. Contesting elections and making laws
- C. Regulating trade unions
- D. Appointing judges (B)

Explanation: Parties contest elections, form policies, and play a decisive role in making laws.

5. What role do opposition parties play in democracy?

- A. Support the ruling party always
- B. Remain neutral
- C. Criticize government's failures and mobilize opposition
- D. Restrict elections (C)

Explanation: Opposition parties criticize wrong policies, highlight failures, and mobilize people against the government.

6. Why are political parties necessary in large representative democracies?

- A. To collect taxes directly from citizens
- B. To ensure military rule remains in check
- C. To gather different views and form responsible governments
- D. To replace local governments (C)

Explanation: Large and complex societies need parties to gather opinions, present them to government, and form responsible governments.

7. Without political parties, what would happen to elected representatives?

- A. They would act only on local issues
- B. They would form stronger governments
- C. They would always agree on policies
- D. They would represent the whole nation effectively (A)

Explanation: Without parties, representatives would only focus on local concerns, not on national interests.

8. What happens if political parties fail to respond to people's needs?

- A. They are permanently banned
- B. People can reject them in the next elections
- C. They automatically merge with other parties
- D. They continue without consequences (B)

Explanation: Parties must remain responsive to citizens' needs, otherwise voters can reject them in elections.

9. Which of the following best explains why independent candidates cannot promise major policy changes?

- A. They lack personal popularity
- B. They cannot guarantee majority support in legislatures
- C. They have limited funding
- D. They are not allowed to contest (B)

Explanation: Independent candidates cannot ensure collective legislative support, unlike political parties that work as groups.

10. The rise of political parties is directly linked to which system of government?

- A. Direct democracy
- B. Dictatorship
- C. Representative democracy
- D. Monarchy (C)

Explanation: Representative democracies require parties to represent diverse views, form governments, and check powers.