

CHAPTER-4 | Political Parties

QUIZ-01

1. What is the minimum vote percentage and seats required for a party to be recognised as a national party?

- A. 4% votes and 2 seats in Lok Sabha
- B. 6% votes and 4 seats in Lok Sabha
- C. 5% votes and 5 seats in Lok Sabha
- D. 8% votes and 6 seats in Lok Sabha (B)

Explanation : A party must secure at least 6% votes in four states and win 4 Lok Sabha seats to be recognised as a national party.

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of political parties?

- A. Conducting judiciary trials
- B. Contesting elections
- C. Forming governments
- D. Shaping public opinion (A)

Explanation : Conducting judiciary trials is the role of courts, not political parties.

3. Which of these is an example of dynastic succession?

- A. Internal elections in a party
- B. Selecting leaders from general public
- C. Leadership passed within a family
- D. Public voting for ministers (C)

Explanation : Dynastic succession refers to leadership being inherited within families, limiting fair access for others.

4. What does the anti-defection law aim to prevent?

- A. Election campaigning
- B. Party funding
- C. Elected representatives changing parties
- D. Criminal background checks (C)

Explanation : The anti-defection law disqualifies MPs/MLAs if they change parties after getting elected.

5. Which national party was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984?

- A. Bharatiya Janata Party
- B. Indian National Congress
- C. Bahujan Samaj Party
- D. National People's Party (C)

Explanation : The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by Kanshi Ram to represent Dalits, Adivasis, and OBCs.

6. Which party system exists in India?

- A. One-party system
- B. Two-party system
- C. No-party system
- D. Multi-party system (D)

Explanation : India follows a multi-party system, allowing multiple parties to contest and form coalition governments.

7. What is meant by internal democracy in a political party?

- A. Conducting general elections
- B. Power lies with one leader only
- C. Regular internal elections and open decision-making
- D. Getting majority votes in elections (C)

Explanation : Internal democracy means transparency and participation in decision-making within a party.

8. Which of these parties was formed after the anti-corruption movement of 2011?

- A. CPI(M)
- B. BJP
- C. INC
- D. Aam Aadmi Party (D)

Explanation : The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) was formed in 2012 after the anti-corruption movement.

9. What is the role of the opposition party?

- A. Conduct criminal trials
- B. Approve only the government's policies
- C. Criticise and question the government
- D. Enforce court verdicts (C)

Explanation : The opposition voices different views, criticises government policies, and holds it accountable.

10. What is a major suggestion to reduce influence of money in elections?

- A. More police at booths
- B. State funding of elections
- C. Compulsory voting
- D. Ban on party symbols (B)

Explanation : State funding of elections could reduce the need for political parties to seek large donations.