

CHAPTER-3 | Electoral Politics

QUIZ
PART-04

1. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India?
- A. The Prime Minister
 - B. The President of India
 - C. The Supreme Court
 - D. The Parliament (B)

Explanation: The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the President, ensuring independence from government control.

2. Once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC):
- A. Works under the control of the Prime Minister
 - B. Works under the President's direct authority
 - C. Is not answerable to the President or the Government
 - D. Must follow directions of Parliament (C)

Explanation: The CEC enjoys autonomy similar to the judiciary and is not controlled by the government.

3. During elections, government officials on duty work under the control of:
- A. The ruling political party
 - B. The state government
 - C. The Election Commission
 - D. The Prime Minister's Office (C)

Explanation: During elections, government officers function under the Election Commission, not the government.

4. Which of the following reflects popular participation in Indian elections?
- A. Poor people actively voting
 - B. Citizens giving importance to elections
 - C. Voter interest in election-related activities
 - D. All of the above (D)

Explanation: Popular participation is reflected in high voter turnout, especially among poor and common people.

5. In India, what fraction of elections in the past 25 years saw the ruling party lose?
- A. 1 out of 3
 - B. 2 out of 3
 - C. 1 out of 2
 - D. Almost none (B)

Explanation: In about two out of every three elections in the last 25 years, the ruling party has lost, showing fair competition.

6. Compared to the U.S., how often do sitting MPs or MLAs lose elections in India?
- A. Rarely
 - B. Almost never
 - C. About half of them lose
 - D. None lose elections (C)

Explanation: In India, nearly half of sitting MPs and MLAs lose elections, unlike the U.S. where incumbents usually win.

7. Which candidates often lose elections in India despite spending heavily or having criminal connections?
- A. Independent candidates
 - B. Ruling party candidates only
 - C. Candidates known for bribing voters and with criminal ties
 - D. Only new candidates (C)

Explanation: Candidates with heavy money influence or criminal backgrounds frequently lose elections, showing voters' power.

8. What is generally the response of defeated parties towards election results in India?
- A. They always reject the results
 - B. They usually accept the people's verdict
 - C. They boycott elections altogether
 - D. They form parallel governments (B)

Explanation: Except for a few disputed elections, defeated parties in India usually accept results as the people's verdict.

9. Which of the following is a major challenge to free and fair elections in India?
- A. Money power in elections
 - B. Criminal influence
 - C. Family dominance in parties
 - D. All of the above (D)

Explanation: Challenges include money power, criminal connections, family control in parties, and limited real choice for voters.

10. What advantage do larger political parties enjoy over smaller ones in India?
- A. Lesser responsibility
 - B. More government support
 - C. Better access to money and resources
 - D. Guaranteed victory (C)

Explanation: Larger parties often enjoy financial and organizational advantages, putting smaller parties and independents at a disadvantage.