

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

QUIZ PART-01

1. What does Universal Adult Franchise mean in India?
- Only educated citizens can vote
 - Only rich citizens can vote
 - Every adult citizen gets one vote of equal value
 - Only taxpayers can vote (C)

Explanation: Universal Adult Franchise means that every adult citizen has the right to vote, and each vote has equal value. It reflects equality in democracy.

2. In India, citizens become eligible to vote after attaining the age of:
- 16 years
 - 18 years
 - 21 years
 - 25 years (B)

Explanation: In India, all citizens aged 18 years and above can vote. This makes young adults active participants in democracy.

3. The right to vote in India is given without discrimination on the basis of:
- caste, religion, gender, and wealth
 - only religion and gender
 - only caste and income
 - only education and profession (A)

Explanation: Voting rights in India are given without discrimination. This means no citizen can be denied voting rights because of caste, religion, gender, or economic status.

4. What is the meaning of "Franchise" or "Suffrage"?
- Right to form a government
 - Right to vote
 - Right to become a judge
 - Right to make laws (B)

Explanation: Franchise or Suffrage means the right granted by the Constitution or government to vote in elections.

5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees Universal Adult Franchise?
- Article 14
 - Article 19
 - Article 21
 - Article 326 (D)

Explanation: Article 326 of the Indian Constitution guarantees Universal Adult Franchise. It forms the constitutional basis of voting rights in India.

6. To exercise the right to vote, a person must also be:
- A government employee
 - Registered as a voter in the constituency
 - A graduate
 - A taxpayer (B)

Explanation: Merely being 18 years old is not enough. A citizen must also be registered as a voter in their constituency to cast a vote.

7. Which of the following statements is correct about voting in India?
- One person can vote on behalf of another person
 - Only literate citizens are allowed to vote
 - A convicted person can always vote
 - No one can vote on another person's behalf (D)

Explanation: In India, voting is an individual right. No one is allowed to vote in place of another person.

8. What is a constituency?
- A place where laws are made
 - An area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body
 - A court that settles election disputes
 - A government office that issues voter cards (B)

Explanation: A constituency is an area from which voters choose a representative for a legislative body such as the Lok Sabha or State Assembly.

9. Before Independence, only about what percentage of Indians could vote?
- 13%
 - 25%
 - 50%
 - 75% (A)

Explanation: Before Independence, voting rights were not universal in India. Only about 13% of Indians were allowed to vote.

10. Why did the Constitution makers adopt Universal Franchise from the time of Independence itself?
- Because only educated people were many in number
 - Because democracy is based on equality, not education or wealth
 - Because only men were expected to vote
 - Because voting was limited to a small group (B)

Explanation: The Constitution makers believed that democracy is based on equality. Therefore, all citizens, including women and the poor, were given the right to participate in nation-building from the very beginning.