

Q10. Which of the following is a MERIT of the First-Past-The-Post system?

- (A) It always matches seats exactly to votes
- (B) It tends to give a stable single-party majority government
- (C) It guarantees seats to every small party
- (D) It abolishes constituencies

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Q11. A major DEMERIT of the First-Past-The-Post system is that:

- (A) It is too complicated for voters
- (B) A party's share of seats can differ sharply from its share of votes
- (C) It requires coalition governments
- (D) It abolishes the secret ballot

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Q12. Reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided mainly to:

- (A) Reduce the number of voters
- (B) Ensure adequate representation of disadvantaged groups in the legislature
- (C) Increase the powers of the President
- (D) Abolish political parties

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Q13. Which body has the power to order a repoll or countermand an election where malpractice has occurred?

- (A) The Supreme Court
- (B) The Election Commission of India
- (C) The Council of Ministers
- (D) The Lok Sabha Speaker

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Q14. The independence of the Chief Election Commissioner is protected mainly because he:

- (A) Is appointed for life with no removal possible
- (B) Can be removed only in the same difficult manner as a Supreme Court judge
- (C) Is a member of the ruling party
- (D) Reports to the Prime Minister

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Q15. The set of norms that restrains parties — especially the ruling party — from misusing official position once elections are announced is called the:

- (A) Model Code of Conduct
- (B) Directive Principles
- (C) Preamble
- (D) Objectives Resolution

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ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: C

FPTP requires only a plurality — the most votes — not a majority of 50% or more. The candidate ahead of all others wins.

Q2. Answer: B

PR allots seats in proportion to each party's share of the vote, so a party with 30% of the votes wins about 30% of the seats.

Q3. Answer: C

FPTP is used for direct elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. PR-STV is used for indirect elections (President, Rajya Sabha, Councils).

Q4. Answer: B

STV is used for the indirect election of the President, Vice-President, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils.

Q5. Answer: B

Reservation governs who may CONTEST — only an SC candidate — while every voter of the area votes as usual.

Q6. Answer: B

Article 324 sets up the Election Commission as an independent constitutional body to superintend, direct and control elections.

Q7. Answer: C

The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner and the other Election Commissioners.

Q8. Answer: C

Universal adult franchise grants the vote to every adult citizen, with no test of literacy, property, caste, religion or gender.

Q9. Answer: C

The 61st Constitutional Amendment of 1989 lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

Q10. Answer: B

FPTP tends to convert a lead in votes into a working majority, producing a stable government — a key merit. Exact vote-seat matching is a feature of PR, not FPTP.

Q11. Answer: B

Under FPTP a party can win far more (or fewer) seats than its vote share would suggest, and small or dispersed parties are under-represented.

Q12. Answer: B

Reservation guarantees adequate representation to historically disadvantaged groups who might otherwise rarely win under open competition.

Q13. Answer: B

The Election Commission can order a repoll or countermand an election to safeguard free and fair elections.

Q14. Answer: B

Security of tenure — removal only by the stringent process used for a Supreme Court judge — shields the CEC from political pressure.

Q15. Answer: A

The Model Code of Conduct, enforced by the Election Commission, limits the misuse of official machinery during elections.