

Electoral Politics | Multiple Choice Questions | Class 9th

These questions will help you practice as possible multiple choice questions of Chapter 3 'Electoral Politics' in Political Science of class 9th. These MCQs will help you revise the entire chapter with ease and improve your score, as they cover all possible important questions.

Answer the following questions:-

Objective Type Questions:-

Q.1 Who led the movement called 'Nyaya Yudh'?

- a. Indira Gandhi
- b. Jagdeep
- c. Chaudhary Devi Lal
- d. Rajiv Gandhi

Answer: c. Chaudhary Devi Lal

Q.2 What was the major promise made by Devi Lal during his campaign?

- a. Free electricity for all
- b. Waiving loans of farmers and small businessmen
- c. Building new roads
- d. Free education till Class 12

Answer: b. Waiving loans of farmers and small businessmen

Q.3 How many total seats are there in the Haryana State Assembly?

- a. 85
- b. 100
- c. 90
- d. 80

Answer: c. 90

Q.4 Which party formed the government in the 1991 Haryana elections?

- a. Lok Dal
- b. Janata Party
- c. Congress
- d. BJP

Answer: c. Congress

Q.5 Who chooses the Chief Minister in a State Assembly after the elections?

- a. The Governor directly
- b. The President
- c. The winning party's MLAs

d. The people through voting

Answer: c. The winning party's MLAs

Q.6 What is the main lesson from the 1987 Haryana election?

- a. Winning parties never lose
- b. Elections reflect public opinion and allow peaceful power change
- c. Governors decide which party rules
- d. Policies are not affected by elections

Answer: b. Elections reflect public opinion and allow peaceful power change

Q.7 What is the mechanism called by which people choose and change their representatives?

- a. Referendum
- b. Nomination
- c. Election
- d. Appointment

Answer: c. Election

Q.8 Which of these is a *minimum condition* for democratic elections?

- a. Every candidate must be educated
- b. Every vote should have equal value
- c. Only experienced people can contest
- d. There must be only one political party

Answer: b. Every vote should have equal value

Q.9 What is the main reason electoral competition is necessary in real life?

- a. Leaders are always honest and selfless
- b. Leaders might not know or care what people want
- c. There are always enough resources for everyone
- d. Elections never create disunity

Answer: b. Leaders might not know or care what people want

Q.10 How do elections ensure that unwanted representatives are removed?

- a. By allowing the Governor to dismiss them
- b. Through regular intervals of voting
- c. By nominating other leaders
- d. By asking courts to intervene

Answer: b. Through regular intervals of voting

Q.11 Which of these is *NOT* mentioned as a minimum condition for democratic elections?

- a. Free and fair elections
- b. Regular intervals of elections
- c. Real choice for voters
- d. Voting by raising hands in public

Answer: d. Voting by raising hands in public

Q.12 Which of the following is an example of failing the 'real choice' condition?

- a. Elections held every five years
- b. Only one candidate allowed to contest

- c. Votes counted fairly
- d. Voters allowed to choose any candidate

Answer: b. Only one candidate allowed to contest

Q.13 How often are Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections held in India?

- a. Every 10 years
- b. Every 3 years
- c. Every 5 years
- d. Every year

Answer: c. Every 5 years

Q.14 What is it called when elections are held in all constituencies at the same time?

- a. By-election
- b. Mid-term election
- c. General election
- d. Local election

Answer: c. General election

Q.15 How many Lok Sabha constituencies are there in India?

- a. 500
- b. 550
- c. 543
- d. 600

Answer: c. 543

Q.16 What is an election held for one constituency to fill a vacancy called?

- a. Re-election
- b. By-election
- c. Final election
- d. Interim election

Answer: b. By-election

Q.17 What is the elected representative from a Lok Sabha constituency called?

- a. MLA
- b. MP
- c. Councillor
- d. Sarpanch

Answer: b. MP

Q.18 What are the electoral areas called into which the country is divided for elections?

- a. Sectors
- b. Districts
- c. Constituencies
- d. Regions

Answer: c. Constituencies

Q.19 Each Lok Sabha constituency contains several what?

- a. Panchayats

- b. Assembly constituencies
- c. Wards
- d. Districts

Answer: b. Assembly constituencies

Q.20 What is the elected representative from an Assembly constituency called?

- a. MP
- b. Governor
- c. MLA
- d. Mayor

Answer: c. MLA

Q.21 Who can contest elections in a constituency reserved for Scheduled Castes?

- a. Anyone from any caste
- b. Only candidates from Scheduled Castes
- c. Only candidates from Scheduled Tribes
- d. Only women candidates

Answer: b. Only candidates from Scheduled Castes

Q.22 What is the minimum age to contest an election?

- a. 18 years
- b. 21 years
- c. 25 years
- d. 30 years

Answer: c. 25 years

Q.23 What proportion of seats in rural and urban local bodies are reserved for women?

- a. One-fourth
- b. Half
- c. One-third
- d. Two-thirds

Answer: c. One-third

Q.24 How is the proportion of reserved seats for SC and ST decided?

- a. Based on the number of voters
- b. Based on their share in the total population
- c. Decided by the Chief Minister
- d. Fixed equally in all states

Answer: b. Based on their share in the total population

Q.25 What does the term 'party ticket' refer to?

- a. An invitation to join a party
- b. A symbol assigned to voters
- c. A party's nomination of a candidate
- d. A special voting card

Answer: c. A party's nomination of a candidate

Q.26 When does the complete revision of the voters' list occur?

- a. Every year
- b. Before every general election
- c. Every five years
- d. Only when Parliament decides

Answer: c. Every five years

Q.27 If a voter does not have their Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC), which of the following can they use to vote?

- a. Only Aadhaar Card and Driving Licence
- b. Only Ration Card and Birth Certificate
- c. Any one of 12 alternative photo identity documents such as Aadhaar Card, Passport, Driving Licence, MNREGA Job Card, or Unique Disability ID Card
- d. Only Voter Slip issued by political parties

Answer: c. Any one of 12 alternative photo identity documents such as Aadhaar Card, Passport, Driving Licence, MNREGA Job Card, or Unique Disability ID Card

Q.28 Why is educational qualification not considered relevant for being an MLA or MP?

- a. Because it is not needed in any public work
- b. Because the job is only ceremonial
- c. Because the main skill is understanding and representing people's concerns
- d. Because elections happen rarely

Answer: c. Because the main skill is understanding and representing people's concerns.

Q.29 What slogan did the Congress party use in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections?

- a. Save Democracy
- b. Land to the Tiller
- c. Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty)
- d. Protect Self-Respect of the Telugus

Answer: c. Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty)

Q.30 Which slogan was used by the Telugu Desam Party in 1983 Andhra Pradesh elections?

- a. Garibi Hatao
- b. Land to the Tiller
- c. Protect the Self-Respect of the Telugus
- d. Save Democracy

Answer: c. Protect the Self-Respect of the Telugus

Q.31 Which party used the slogan 'Land to the Tiller' in 1977?

- a. Congress
- b. Janata Party
- c. Left Front
- d. Telugu Desam Party

Answer: c. Left Front

Q.32 How much can a candidate spend in a Lok Sabha constituency election?

- a. ₹10 lakh (maximum)
- b. ₹50 lakh (maximum)
- c. ₹25 lakh (maximum)
- d. ₹5 lakh (maximum)

Answer: c. ₹25 lakh (maximum)

Q.33 What is used nowadays instead of ballot paper to record votes?

- a. Paper slips
- b. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)
- c. Mobile apps
- d. Postal ballots only

Answer: b. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)

Q.34 Which of the following is prohibited under the Model Code of Conduct?

- a. Announcing new welfare schemes after election notification
- b. Using personal funds for campaigning
- c. Contacting voters
- d. Holding public meetings

Answer: a. Announcing new welfare schemes after election notification

Q.35 If the Election Commission finds serious issues in the voting process, what can it do?

- a. Cancel the national elections
- b. Order a repoll in affected areas
- c. Ask the PM to resign
- d. Ban the winning candidate

Answer: b. Order a repoll in affected areas

Q.36 What would likely happen if the Election Commission was not independent?

- a. More people would vote
- b. Government could easily manipulate elections
- c. Free and fair elections would improve
- d. Voting would become compulsory

Answer: b. Government could easily manipulate elections

Q.37 What is voter turnout?

- a. Number of candidates contesting elections
- b. % of eligible voters who actually vote
- c. Number of polling booths
- d. Number of election officers

Answer:

b. % of eligible voters who actually vote

Q.38 What does it mean when candidates with criminal backgrounds can secure tickets from major parties?

- a. Elections are always fair
- b. It shows a challenge to free and fair elections
- c. Criminals are banned from contesting
- d. Voters prefer criminals

Answer: b. It shows a challenge to free and fair elections

Q.39 Which of the following is an example of 'Rigging'?

- a. Free and fair counting
- b. Giving speeches at rallies
- c. Stuffing fake votes into ballot boxes
- d. Debating on news channels

Answer: c. Stuffing fake votes into ballot boxes

Q.40 What does a 'Level Playing Field' mean in elections?

- a. All voters must vote
- b. All candidates must campaign online
- c. All parties get equal opportunities to compete.
- d. Only rich candidates can spend money

Answer: c. All parties get equal opportunities to compete.

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Who led the movement called 'Nyaya Yudh'?

Chaudhary Devi Lal led the movement called 'Nyaya Yudh'.

How many total seats are there in the Haryana State Assembly?

There are 90 seats in the Haryana State Assembly.

Who chooses the Chief Minister in a State Assembly after the elections?

The Chief Minister is chosen by the winning party's MLAs after the elections.

Category

1. Multiple Choice Questions

Date

2025/07/11

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