

Chapter 23 Elections in India

Instructions: Each question has four options, choose the correct answer.

1. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of Election Commission?

- (a) Article 324
- (b) Article 325
- (c) Article 326
- (d) Article 327

Answer: (a) Article 324

2. The concept of Universal Adult Franchise in India is based on:

- (a) Property qualification
- (b) Educational qualification
- (c) One person one vote
- (d) Tax payment basis

Answer: (c) One person one vote

3. The minimum voting age in India was reduced from 21 to 18 years by which constitutional amendment?

- (a) 61st Amendment Act, 1988
- (b) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- (c) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- (d) 73rd Amendment Act, 1992

Answer: (a) 61st Amendment Act, 1988

4. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (b) President

5. The tenure of Election Commissioners is:

- (a) 5 years or until 65 years of age
- (b) 6 years or until 65 years of age
- (c) 6 years or until 62 years of age
- (d) At the pleasure of the President

Answer: (b) 6 years or until 65 years of age

6. Which article of the Constitution provides for elections to the House of People and Legislative Assemblies?

- (a) Article 327
- (b) Article 328
- (c) Article 329
- (d) Article 330

Answer: (a) Article 327

7. The Model Code of Conduct comes into force:

- (a) When elections are announced
- (b) Six months before elections
- (c) After nomination process is completed
- (d) Only during polling

Answer: (a) When elections are announced

8. What is the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament?

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 9 months
- (d) 1 year

Answer: (b) 6 months

9. Which constitutional amendment introduced the anti-defection law?

- (a) 52nd Amendment
- (b) 61st Amendment
- (c) 73rd Amendment

(d) 86th Amendment

Answer: (a) 52nd Amendment

10. The Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) was introduced in India in:

(a) 2011

(b) 2013

(c) 2015

(d) 2017

Answer: (b) 2013

11. Which system of voting is adopted for elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?

(a) First Past the Post System

(b) Proportional Representation

(c) Single Transferable Vote

(d) Mixed Member Proportional

Answer: (a) First Past the Post System

12. The elections to Rajya Sabha and Presidential elections follow which system?

(a) First Past the Post System

(b) Proportional Representation

(c) Direct election

(d) Single Non-Transferable Vote

Answer: (b) Proportional Representation

13. What is the maximum limit of election expenses for Lok Sabha constituency in bigger states?

(a) ₹50-70 lakhs

(b) ₹70-95 lakhs

(c) ₹25-30 lakhs

(d) ₹10-15 lakhs

Answer: (b) ₹70-95 lakhs

14. The Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) was introduced in India in:

(a) 1993

(b) 2000

(c) 2004

(d) 2009

Answer: (a) 1993

15. Who can be appointed as Election Commissioner?

(a) Only retired judges

(b) Only IAS officers

(c) Any person qualified to be Supreme Court judge

(d) Only senior politicians

Answer: (c) Any person qualified to be Supreme Court judge

16. The term 'Constituency' means:

(a) A geographical area represented by an elected official

(b) A group of voters

(c) A polling booth

(d) An election district

Answer: (a) A geographical area represented by an elected official

17. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by:

(a) Election Commission

(b) President

(c) Parliament

(d) Supreme Court

Answer: (b) President

18. Which article prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex in electoral rolls?

(a) Article 325

(b) Article 326

(c) Article 327

(d) Article 328

Answer: (a) Article 325

19. The right to vote is a:

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Constitutional Right
- (c) Legal Right
- (d) Natural Right

Answer: (c) Legal Right

20. Which constitutional amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years by amending Article 326?

- (a) 42nd Amendment
- (b) 44th Amendment
- (c) 61st Amendment
- (d) 73rd Amendment

Answer: (c) 61st Amendment

21. The Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were first used in India in:

- (a) 1982 in Kerala
- (b) 1998 in Delhi
- (c) 2004 General Elections
- (d) 2014 General Elections

Answer: (a) 1982 in Kerala

22. The Election Commission prepares electoral rolls for elections to:

- (a) Parliament only
- (b) State Legislatures only
- (c) Parliament and State Legislatures
- (d) All elections in India

Answer: (c) Parliament and State Legislatures

23. The 'None of the Above' (NOTA) option was introduced in India in:

- (a) 2011
- (b) 2013
- (c) 2014
- (d) 2015

Answer: (b) 2013

24. Who has the power to decide disqualification of members of Parliament?

- (a) President
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Speaker/Chairman
- (d) Supreme Court

Answer: (c) Speaker/Chairman

25. The Representation of People Act was enacted in:

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1953

Answer: (b) 1951

26. What is the minimum age to become a member of Lok Sabha?

- (a) 21 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 35 years

Answer: (b) 25 years

27. Which article provides for reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha?

- (a) Article 330
- (b) Article 331
- (c) Article 332
- (d) Article 333

Answer: (a) Article 330

28. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office by:

- (a) President

- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Parliament by impeachment
- (d) Supreme Court

Answer: (c) Parliament by impeachment

29. The 'Electoral Bond' scheme was introduced in India in:

- (a) 2016
- (b) 2017
- (c) 2018
- (d) 2019

Answer: (c) 2018

30. What is the tenure of a member of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 6 years
- (c) 4 years
- (d) 3 years

Answer: (b) 6 years

31. The first General Elections in independent India were held in:

- (a) 1947-48
- (b) 1951-52
- (c) 1952-53
- (d) 1954-55

Answer: (b) 1951-52

32. Who decides disputes regarding disqualification of members of State Legislature?

- (a) Governor
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Speaker
- (d) High Court

Answer: (c) Speaker

33. The VVPAT machines are used along with EVMs to:

- (a) Increase voting speed
- (b) Provide voter verifiability
- (c) Reduce election costs
- (d) Prevent booth capturing

Answer: (b) Provide voter verifiability

34. Which system is used for election of President of India?

- (a) First Past the Post
- (b) Proportional Representation
- (c) Single Transferable Vote
- (d) Direct Election

Answer: (c) Single Transferable Vote

35. The concept of 'One Nation, One Election' refers to:

- (a) Simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies
- (b) Uniform electoral rolls
- (c) Common election dates
- (d) Single election commission

Answer: (a) Simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

36. The Election Commission does NOT conduct elections for:

- (a) President
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

37. What is the maximum limit of election expenses for Assembly constituency in bigger states?

- (a) ₹20-28 lakhs
- (b) ₹30-40 lakhs
- (c) ₹50-60 lakhs

(d) ₹10-15 lakhs

Answer: (a) ₹20-28 lakhs

38. The 'National Voters' Day' is celebrated on:

(a) January 25

(b) January 26

(c) November 26

(d) December 9

Answer: (a) January 25

39. The Election Commission recognizes a political party as a national party if it:

(a) Secures 6% votes in four or more states

(b) Wins 2% seats in Lok Sabha

(c) Is recognized in four states

(d) Both (a) and (c)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (c)

40. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

(a) K.V.K. Sundaram

(b) S.P. Sen Verma

(c) Sukumar Sen

(d) T. Swaminathan

Answer: (c) Sukumar Sen

BREAKTHROUGH POINT