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## Elections : Electoral System & Its Reform

1. Who among the following are mentioned in the Constitution of India, as the part of the Electoral College to elect the members of the Legislative Council of a State?

P. Members of local bodies in the state

Q. Members of chambers of commerce in the state.

R. Graduates of three years and residing within the state

S. All the teachers of three years in the state.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) P and Q only

(b) P and R only

(c) P, R and S only

(d) P, Q, R and S

2. Voting right by the youth at the age of 18 years was exercised for the first time in the general election of **[CDS 2017]**

(a) 1987

(b) 1988

(c) 1989

(d) 1990

3. The system of proportion of Representation as an electoral mechanism ensures

(a) Representation of minorities

(b) Rule of majority

(c) Stability in government

(d) Common political thinking

4. Right to vote is a

(a) Social right

(b) Personal right

(c) Political right

(d) Legal right

5. If in an election to a state Legislative Assembly, the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that?
- (a) The polling was very poor.
  - (b) The election was for a multi-member constituency.
  - (c) The elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal.
  - (d) A very large number of candidates contested the election.
6. Proportional representation is NOT necessary in a country where?
- (a) There are no reserved constituencies.
  - (b) A two-party system has developed
  - (c) The first past-post system prevails
  - (d) There is a fusion of presidential and parliamentary form of government.
7. A college student desires to get elected to the municipal council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that?
- (a) He obtains permission from the principal of his college.
  - (b) He is a member of a political party.
  - (c) His name figures in the voter's list.
  - (d) He files a declaration owing allegiance to the constitution of India.
8. Which one of the following statements about Electoral Government in India is not correct? **(CDS 2015-II)**
- (a) The superintendence, direction and control of elections are vested in the Election Commission of India.
  - (b) There is one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency.
  - (c) The Parliament has the power to make laws relating to the delimitation of constituencies.
  - (d) The Supreme Court of India has the authority to scrutinize the validity of a law relating to delimitation of constituencies.
9. The electronic voting machines are developed jointly with  
**(CDS 2015-II)**
- 1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
  - 2. Bharat Electronics Limited

3. Electronics Corporation of India Limited

4. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 4

(d) 3 and 4

10. Under which of the following conditions security deposits of a candidate contesting for a Lok Sabha seat is returned to him/her?  
**[NDA 2009-II]**

1. The nomination made by the candidate if found to be invalid.

2. The candidate has withdrawn his/her nomination even though it is found valid.

3. The candidate lost the polls but secured 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled in that election.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1 and 2

(b) Only 3

(c) 2 and 3

(d) All of these

11. The core of political democracy lies in the basic axiom of electoral democracy which is based on **[NDA 2010-II]**

(a) Right to education

(b) Freedom of speech

(c) Right to equality

(d) Universal adult franchise

12. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

**[NDA 2010-II]**

1. A registered voter in India can contest an election to Lok Sabha from any constituency in India.

2. As per the Representation of the People Act, 1951, if a person is convicted of any offence and sentenced to an imprisonment of 2 years or more, he will be disqualified to contest election.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) Only 1

- (b) Only 2
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
13. Which of the following condition/conditions must be fulfilled by the NRIs to be eligible to vote in elections in India?
- [NDA 2012-I]**

- 1. They must be physically present in their place of origin to exercise their franchise.
- 2. NRIs whether they have acquired citizenship of other countries or not are eligible to vote.
- 3. Eligible NRIs have to register by filling up form 6-A with electoral registration office.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
  - (b) 1 and 3
  - (c) Only 2
  - (d) Only 3
14. Which one among the following is not an attribute of sustainability of Indian democratic model?

**[NDA 2012-II]**

- (a) Unity in diversity in socio-cultural patterns
  - (b) Sustained economic growth specially after the 1990s
  - (c) Regular elections in the centre and states since 1950s
  - (d) A strong industrial base with a vibrant federal structure
15. Which among the following is not a part of the electoral reforms?
- (a) Installation of electronic voting machines
  - (b) Appointment of election Commissioner
  - (c) Registration of Political parties
  - (d) Disqualifying the offenders
16. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by
- (a) anyone residing in India.
  - (b) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.

- (c) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
  - (d) any citizen of India.
17. Consider the following statements:
- 1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 per cent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.
  - 2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2 only
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
18. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a
- (a) Fundamental Right
  - (b) Natural Right
  - (c) Constitutional Right
  - (d) Legal Right