

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Of the total number of members of the Legislative council consists of—Member of local bodies in the state, Graduates of three years and residing within the state.
Nearly 1/12th of its members shall be elected by the persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school.
2. (c) 61th amendment, 1989 on amending article 326 reduced age for voting rights from 21 to 18.
3. (a)
4. (c) Right to vote is a legal right.
5. (d) A candidate loses his deposit only when he is polled less than 1/6th of votes. It can only be possible when a very large number of candidates contested the elections.
6. (b) In proportional representation, a candidate requires 50% + 1 vote to get elected. In a bi-party system, one automatically secures it. Proportional representation (PR) is a concept in voting systems used to elect an assembly or council. PR means that the number of seats won by a party or group of candidates is proportionate to the number of votes received.
7. (c) The validity of nomination of a person to get elected to the municipal council would depend on the condition that his name should be figured in the voter's list.
8. (d) Under Article 82 of the constitution, after every census, the delimitation commission demarcates the boundary of parliamentary constituency on the basis of Delimitation Act.
9. (b) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited both jointly developed EVM (Electronic voting Machine). It was implemented partly in 1999 election and totally in 2004 election.
10. (b) The deposit made by a candidate shall be returned if the following conditions are satisfied:-
 - (i) the candidate is not shown in the list of contesting candidates, that is to say, either his nomination was rejected or after

his nomination was accepted, he withdrew his candidature; or

(ii) he dies before the commencement of the poll; or

(iii) he is elected; or

(iv) he is not elected but gets more than 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled by all the candidates at the election.

11. (d) The core of political democracy is based on Universal adult Franchise. pertaining to civil matters in India.

12. (b) A registered voter in India can contest an election to Lok Sabha from any constituency in India except autonomous Districts of Assam, Lakshadweep and Sikkim. According to Section 8 of Representation of Peoples Act 1951, a person convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years [other than any offence referred to in sub-section (a) or sub-section (b)] shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release.

13. (a) All statements are correct.

14. (b) Sustained economic growth specially after the 1990s, is not an attribute of sustainability of Indian democratic model.

15. (a) Electoral reforms is change in electoral systems to improve how public desires are expressed in election results, Installation of electronic voting machines is not the parts of such reforms.

16. (c) Let's go by elimination.

- To contest any election, person has to be CITIZEN of India. This eliminates A and B.

- Any citizen of India, then could be a minor (below 18 years also) then he can't contests election. So, "D" also wrong. Hence we are left with answer "C".

17. (d) New NCERT, Std. 11, Introduction to Indian Constitution Chapter 3: Election and Representation, Page 57: India has first past the post system wherein a candidate who wins the election may not (need to) get majority (50%+1) votes. Statement #1 is wrong.

Upto the 10th Lok Sabha, both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were usually from the ruling party. Since the 11th Lok Sabha, there has been a consensus that the Speaker comes from the ruling party (or ruling alliance) and the post of Deputy Speaker goes to the main opposition party. Meaning it's an 'informal consensus' among political parties, and not Constitutional provision. Hence #2 also wrong.

18. (c) New NCERT Class 9: Democratic Politics, Page 109: Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right.

New NCERT, Std. 11, Introduction to Indian Constitution, Page 66 one of the important decisions of the framers of India Constitution was to guarantee every adult citizen in India, the right to vote. [Article 326]

Combining the interpretation of both textbooks, "C" is the answer.