

Electoral Politics with Answers

Question 1.

How much money was spent in conducting 2004 Lok Sabha elections?

- (a) About Rs. 1,000 crores
- (b) About Rs. 1,100 crores
- (c) About Rs. 1,200 crores
- (d) About Rs. 1,300 crores

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) About Rs. 1,300 crores
about 1,300 crores.

Question 2.

According to election law in India. What is the current limit of election expenses by a candidate or party in a constituency for a Lok Sabha election?

- (a) Rs. 35 lakhs
- (b) Rs. 30 lakhs
- (c) Rs. 25 lakhs
- (d) Rs. 20 lakhs

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rs. 25 lakhs

Rs. 25 Lakhs, this amount is fixed by chief election commission of India on the advise of expert. This is the maximum amount that a candidate can expense in his constituency during elections.

Question 3.

Who appoints member of the Election Commission?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Vice-President
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) President

President appoints member of the Election Commission.

Question 4.

Who issues Election Manifesto?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Political Parties
- (d) None of these



▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Political Parties

The political parties declare their achievements and the aims to be achieved in case they come to power. This influences the minds of the voters and the voters support the party accordingly.

Question 5.

What is the tenure of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha in India?

- (a) Four years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Six years
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Five years

The tenure of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha in India is five years.

Question 6.

Which institution conducts elections in India?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Election Commission

The Election Commission in India is an independent body which conducts, controls and supervises the entire process of elections in our country.

Question 7.

What is the age when a citizen get voting rights?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 18 years

Each citizen who has attained the age of 18 years has right to vote in India. Every voter has a right to vote for the candidate of his choice.

Question 8.

The procedure of impeaching Chief Election Commissioner:

- (a) The resolution should be passed by 2/3rd majority of the members of Parliament.



- (b) The resolution should be passed by 1/3rd majority of the members of Parliament.
- (c) The resolution should be passed by 3/4th majority of the members of Parliament.
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) The resolution should be passed by 2/3rd majority of the members of Parliament.

The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only (impeached) by adopting the procedure required for the removal of a Supreme Court Judge. The resolution should be passed by 2/3rd number of the members of Parliament and be signed by the President of India.

Question 9.

Challenge before free and fair elections is:

- (a) allotment of Symbols
- (b) casteism and Communalism
- (c) withdrawal of Nominations
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) casteism and Communalism

Casteism and Communalism, voters vote for the candidates on the basis of caste and religion and not on the basis of a their ability.

Question 10.

What is the meaning of Criminalization of politics?

- (a) Ruling parties try to use official machinery during election campaign
- (b) Candidates and political parties use lot of money in the election
- (c) People with criminal background and tendencies are entering politics
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) People with criminal background and tendencies are entering politics

People with criminal background and tendencies are entering politics. They push others out of electoral race and secure ticket from major political parties. They use muscle power to intimidate other candidates. They also threaten voters to vote for them.

Question 11.

Importance of Election Symbols is:

- (a) illiterate voters can identify party and candidate through these symbols
- (b) in a constituency if there are more than one candidate with same name, then symbol can be used to differentiate
- (c) both
- (d) None of these



▼ Answer

Answer: (c) both

Political parties are allotted election symbols in India. During elections these symbols are printed on ballot papers or election voting machines.

Question 12.

How many assembly seats are there in Haryana Vidhan Sabha/ (Assembly)?

- (a) 90
- (b) 70
- (c) 100
- (d) 80

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 90

90, because number of assembly seats in a Vidhan Sabha in a state are fixed by Parliament of India.

Question 13.

How many seats are there in Delhi Assembly/(Vidhan Sabha)?

- (a) 90
- (b) 70
- (c) 100
- (d) 80

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 70

It is also fixed by Parliament of India.

Question 14.

For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into constituencies.

- (a) 553
- (b) 563
- (c) 533
- (d) 543

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 543

For the purpose of election commission of India divided the countries into 543 Constituencies.

Question 15.

What is the minimum age required for getting voting rights in India?

- (a) 21
- (b) 25



- (c) 18
- (d) 16

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 18
It is fixed by Constitution of India.

Question 16.

Lok Sabha and state Vidhan Sabha are held after every years.

- (a) Four
- (b) Five
- (c) Six
- (d) Seven

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Five
Five years as laid down by Constitution of India. If elections may be held earlier of Lok Sabha.

Question 17.

How many reserved Lok Sabha constituencies are there in India?

- (a) SC-69, ST-51
- (b) SC-89, ST-31
- (c) SC-79, ST-41
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) SC-79, ST-41
SC-79, S.T-41 are prescribed by constitution of India.

Question 18.

What is the full form of E.P.I.C.?

- (a) Electronics Photo Identifying Camera
- (b) Election Photo Identity Card
- (c) Electric Power International Corporation
- (d) None of the above.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Election Photo Identity Card
It is the correct explanation of abbreviations E.P.I.C. (Election Photo Identity Cards)

Question 19.

At present what is the number of Election commissioners in Election commission of India?

- (a) One



- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Three

Three, as the number of member fixed by election of Commission of India.

Question 20.

Who decides election dates in India?

- (a) Government
- (b) President
- (c) Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha
- (d) Election commission

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Election commission

These (dates for elections) are decided by Election Commission of India.

Question 21.

What is full form of M.L.A.?

- (a) Member of Lok Sabha Area
- (b) Member of Legislative Assembly
- (c) Member of Lawrence Area
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Member of Legislative Assembly

Member of Legislative Assembly, others are not true explanation of the term M.L.A.

Question 22.

Lok Sabha has always had:

- (a) Less than 10 percent women members
- (b) More than 10 percent women members
- (b) Less than 20 percent women members but more than 10 percent members
- (d) More than 20 percent women members.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Less than 10 percent women members

Less than 10% women member. It is a historical fact. Since independence, this percentage has never gone up.

Question 23.

In India each constituency has roughly the:



- (a) Same area
- (b) Same income tax revenue
- (c) Same agricultural production
- (d) Same population

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Same population
Same area, other are not valid region.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Those persons who have right to vote in an election are called voters

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. Prime Minister appoints member of the Election Commission.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. Franchise based on education means that only educated person enjoy the right to vote.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Election symbols are allotted by President.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. Secret ballot means to cast the vote secretly.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. India has a Independent Election Commission.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True



7. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha have a six year term.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. Through elections people get a chance to choose their representative government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Election and electoral procedure both are important parts of political system.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. After elections people can not pressurise government to fulfil promises made in election manifesto.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. One citizen one vote is based' on the principle of political eqdality.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. The entire process of elections in India is conducted, controlled and supervised by the Election Commission of India.

► [Answer](#)

13. The citizens elect their representatives by casting their votes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. Discrimination in the electoral process is the basis of democracy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. One-third of seats have been reserved for women in Panchayats.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. The main function of 'Election Commission' is to conduct elections for legislatures, President and Vice-President.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. People elect government in a democratic system.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. Elections are not important in Democratic System.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. 25 years is the minimum age for becoming a candidate for elections.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. All parties and candidates should get a fair and equal chance to compete in elections.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. Each citizen above 21 years has right to vote in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

[Match the following](#)

1.

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Column A	Column B
(a) Election Campaign	(i) Counting is done in proper and transparent manner.
(b) Polling day	(ii) Activities like rallies, public meetings etc. are organized during prescribed hours.
(c) Counting day	(iii) All polling staff is present at the polling stations.

▼ Answer

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2.

Column A	Column B
(a) General Elections	(i) Elections are held after full term a legislature/House like five years for Lok Sabha.
(b) Mid-Term Elections	(ii) If a candidate elected from a constituency dies while in office, he resigns fresh elections are held.
(c) By-Elections	(iii) Sometimes the state Assembly is dissolved before the expiry of the full term.

▼ Answer

Answer:

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(a) General Elections	(iii) Sometimes the state Assembly is dissolved before the expiry of the full term.
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3.

Column A	Column B
(a) People’s representative at National level.	(i) Municipal Counsellor
(b) People’s representative at state level.	(ii) M.L.A.
(c) People’s representative at local level.	(iii) M.P.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) People’s representative at National level.	(iii) M.P.
(b) People’s representative at state level.	(ii) M.L.A.
(c) People’s representative at local level.	(i) Municipal Counsellor

4.

Column A	Column B
(a) Functions of Election Commission	(i) Public Meetings, Rallies, Posters, Mobile phones.
(b) Stages of Election Procedure	(ii) To conduct elections to Parliament and Assemblies, President, Vice President, recognize the political party.
(c) Election Campaign	(iii) Announcement of Election dates, filing to nominations withdrawal of nomination.

▼ Answer

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