

CHAPTER-3 | Electoral Politics

QUIZ-01

1. What is the minimum age required to contest an election in India?

- A. 18 years B. 21 years
C. 25 years D. 30 years (C)

Explanation: The minimum age to be a voter is 18 years, but to contest elections, a person must be at least 25 years old.

2. What does the term 'constituency' refer to in elections?

- A. The ruling political party
B. A group of ministers
C. A geographical area for electing a representative
D. A campaign slogan (C)

Explanation: A constituency is a geographical area from which voters elect one representative.

3. How many Lok Sabha constituencies are there in India?

- A. 500 B. 543
C. 412 D. 600 (B)

Explanation: India has a total of 543 Lok Sabha constituencies.

4. What is the main function of the Election Commission of India?

- A. Announce policies of the government
B. Conduct free and fair elections
C. Make laws
D. Maintain census records (B)

Explanation: The Election Commission is responsible for conducting free and fair elections.

5. What is an Electoral Roll?

- A. A list of candidates
B. A list of elected representatives
C. A list of voters
D. A list of government schemes (C)

Explanation: The Electoral Roll is the official list of eligible voters.

6. What slogan did Indira Gandhi use in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections?

- A. Save Democracy
B. Protect the Self-Respect of Telugus
C. Land to the Tiller
D. Garibi Hatao (D)

Explanation: In 1971, the Congress under Indira Gandhi used the slogan "Garibi Hatao."

7. What is the significance of a reserved constituency?

- A. Only educated candidates can contest
B. Only rich candidates can contest
C. Only SC or ST candidates can contest
D. Only ministers can vote (C)

Explanation: In a reserved constituency, only Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates can contest elections.

8. What is the maximum allowed expenditure by a candidate in a Lok Sabha constituency?

- A. ₹10 lakh B. ₹15 lakh
C. ₹25 lakh D. ₹1 crore (C)

Explanation: The maximum allowed expenditure is ₹25 lakh for Lok Sabha elections.

9. What does NOT count as a fair electoral practice?

- A. Free campaigning
B. Voters casting their own vote
C. Bribing voters for support
D. Use of party symbols (C)

Explanation: Bribing voters is an unfair and illegal electoral practice.

10. What is the outcome when a candidate secures the highest number of votes in a constituency?

- A. A re-election is held
B. That candidate is declared elected
C. The election is cancelled
D. All votes are recounted (B)

Explanation: The candidate with the highest number of votes is declared the winner.