

## Chapter – 3 | Electoral Politics

### QUIZ PART-03

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:** To be eligible for nomination as a candidate, a person must be at least 25 years old.

2. What is a 'Party Ticket'?  
A. A ticket to attend political rallies  
B. A party membership card  
C. A symbol and support given by a party to its candidate  
D. A pass to enter polling booths (C)

**Explanation:** A party ticket refers to the official support and election symbol a political party gives to its chosen candidate.

3. What does every candidate need to submit along with the nomination form?  
A. Medical certificate  
B. School leaving certificate  
C. Security deposit  
D. Signature of the Prime Minister (C)

**Explanation:** A candidate must submit a security deposit along with the nomination form.

4. What information must candidates declare legally before elections?  
A. Their daily routine  
B. Their family history  
C. Criminal cases, assets & liabilities, and educational qualifications  
D. The number of voters in their area (C)

**Explanation:** Candidates are required to declare criminal cases (if any), details of assets and liabilities, and educational qualifications.

5. What is the campaign duration between the announcement of final candidates and polling day?  
A. One week  
B. Ten days  
C. Two weeks  
D. One month (C)

**Explanation:** The official election campaign period is two weeks between the announcement of candidates and the polling date.

6. What is prohibited by election law during campaigns?  
A. Free food distribution  
B. Use of posters  
C. Bribing or threatening voters  
D. Use of loudspeakers (C)

**Explanation:** The law forbids bribery, threats to voters, and misuse of government resources during election campaigns.

7. What does the Model Code of Conduct restrict ministers from doing once elections are announced?  
A. Giving media interviews  
B. Holding public meetings  
C. Making big policy decisions or laying foundation stones  
D. Participating in rallies (C)

**Explanation:** Ministers cannot lay foundation stones or take major policy decisions once elections are declared.

8. Which device allows a voter to confirm their vote in an Indian election?  
A. Biometric scanner  
B. Ballot box  
C. VVPAT machine  
D. CCTV camera (C)

**Explanation:** The Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) machine displays a printed slip to confirm the vote cast.

9. What slogan was used by the Congress party in the 1971 elections?  
A. Land to the Tiller  
B. Save Democracy  
C. Garibi Hatao  
D. Protect the Self-Respect of the Telugus (C)

**Explanation:** "Garibi Hatao" was the 1971 campaign slogan used by the Congress party under Indira Gandhi.

10. Who is declared elected in a constituency after counting votes?  
A. The candidate selected by the party  
B. The youngest candidate  
C. The candidate with the highest number of votes  
D. The candidate approved by the President (C)

**Explanation:** The candidate who receives the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared elected.