

CHAPTER-5 | Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System

QUIZ PART-04

1. The Election Commission of India is best described as:
- A judicial body
 - An independent constitutional authority
 - A political party office
 - A state government department (B)

Explanation: The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional authority. It works independently to protect the fairness, neutrality, and transparency of elections.

2. What was one of the earliest major milestones of the Election Commission of India?
- First municipal elections in 1947
 - First general elections in 1951–1952
 - First panchayat elections in 1960
 - First presidential election in 1971 (B)

Explanation: One major milestone of the ECI was conducting India's first general elections in 1951–1952. This was a historic step in building India's democratic system.

3. Which level of election mainly focuses on national issues?
- Gram Panchayat election
 - Urban local body election
 - Lok Sabha election (C)
 - Village council election

Explanation: Lok Sabha elections are held at the national level, so they mainly deal with issues affecting the entire country.

4. Elections to Legislative Assemblies mainly focus on:
- International issues
 - Regional issues (B)
 - Only village matters
 - Only judicial matters

Explanation: State Legislative Assembly elections mainly focus on regional or state-level issues that directly affect the people of that state.

5. Which institution conducts elections for Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies?
- Parliament of India
 - Supreme Court of India
 - Election Commission of India (D)
 - State Election Commission

Explanation: Elections to Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies are conducted by the State Election Commission, not by the Election Commission of India.

6. Who is at the top of the Election Commission of India at the national level?
- District Election Officer
 - Chief Electoral Officer
 - Chief Election Commissioner (C)
 - Returning Officer

Explanation: At the national level, the Election Commission of India is headed by the Chief Election Commissioner.

7. At the State or Union Territory level, the election system is supervised by the:
- Chief Electoral Officer (A)
 - Speaker
 - Governor
 - Returning Officer

Explanation: At the State/UT level, election work is supervised by the Chief Electoral Officer, who helps coordinate the election process.

8. Which official manages the voter list?
- District Election Officer
 - Electoral Registration Officer (B)
 - Chief Election Commissioner
 - President of India

Explanation: The Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) manages the voter list. This is an important duty because voter registration is necessary for voting.

9. Which of the following shows the scale of the 2024 Lok Sabha elections?
- About 98 million voters and 100 constituencies
 - About 980 million voters and 543 parliamentary constituencies (B)
 - About 543 million voters and 84 constituencies
 - About 1 million voters and 47 constituencies

Explanation: The 2024 Lok Sabha elections were held on a very large scale, with about 980 million voters and 543 parliamentary constituencies.

10. How many Lok Sabha constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively?
- 47 for SC and 84 for ST
 - 84 for SC and 47 for ST (B)
 - 84 for SC and 412 for ST
 - 47 for SC and 412 for ST

Explanation: In the Lok Sabha, 84 constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. This helps ensure fair political representation.