

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

QUIZ PART-05

1. Why is a voter's finger inked during the voting process?
A. To identify the political party chosen
B. To show that the voter has already voted
C. To replace the voter ID card
D. To check the voter list (B)

Explanation: The indelible ink mark is used to show that a person has already voted. This helps prevent multiple voting and protects the fairness of elections.

2. What does the beep sound after pressing the button on the EVM indicate?
A. The machine has switched off
B. The voter must vote again
C. The vote has been successfully recorded
D. The candidate has been disqualified (C)

Explanation: The beep sound on the EVM confirms that the vote has been cast successfully. It gives confidence to the voter that the machine has recorded the vote.

3. Why is the printed slip in the VVPAT checked by the voter?
A. To count votes manually immediately
B. To verify that the vote was recorded for the chosen candidate
C. To register a complaint
D. To identify the polling officer (B)

Explanation: The VVPAT slip allows the voter to confirm that the vote was recorded for the correct candidate. This increases transparency and trust in the voting process.

4. What does the use of Indian EVMs in countries like Namibia and Bhutan show?
A. India does not use EVMs anymore
B. Indian election technology is trusted internationally
C. Only Asian countries can use EVMs
D. EVMs are used only for training (B)

Explanation: The use of Indian EVMs in other countries shows that India's election technology has gained international recognition. It reflects confidence in its reliability and effectiveness.

5. What is one important purpose of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC)?
A. To allow the ruling party to start new schemes
B. To give special power to candidates
C. To maintain fairness during elections
D. To replace the Constitution (C)

Explanation: The MCC is meant to maintain fairness during elections. It sets rules for candidates, parties, and governments so that voters are not influenced unfairly.

6. Which action by a ruling party is against the Model Code of Conduct?
A. Respecting opposition leaders
B. Ensuring peaceful rallies
C. Announcing new schemes to attract voters
D. Following election rules (C)

Explanation: Announcing new schemes during elections can unfairly influence voters. Therefore, such announcements are not allowed under the Model Code of Conduct.

7. Why is campaigning by government officials considered a violation?
A. Because officials must remain neutral
B. Because officials cannot vote
C. Because officials can become candidates only
D. Because officials are above election law (A)

Explanation: Government officials are expected to stay neutral during elections. If they campaign for a party, it becomes a misuse of official position and power.

8. Why is abusive language by candidates treated seriously during elections?
A. Because it improves public debate
B. Because it breaks ethical norms and may disturb peaceful elections
C. Because it speeds up campaigning
D. Because it reduces the need for voting (B)

Explanation: Abusive language lowers the standard of public discussion and can create tension during elections. Ethical and respectful conduct is necessary for peaceful elections.

9. What was special about the Model Code of Conduct when it was first adopted in Kerala in 1960?
A. It was imposed only by courts
B. It was voluntarily approved by major political parties
C. It was used only for panchayat elections
D. It applied only to independent candidates (B)

Explanation: The Model Code of Conduct was first adopted in Kerala in 1960 and was voluntarily accepted by major political parties. This shows that parties agreed on the importance of fair election behaviour.

10. Which combination best describes the reforms associated with T. N. Seshan?
A. Postal ballots, opinion polls, and exit polls
B. Strict campaign rules, voter ID cards, and monitoring election spending
C. Free gifts to voters and longer campaigns
D. New schemes during elections and cash distribution (B)

Explanation: T. N. Seshan introduced major reforms such as strict campaign rules, voter ID cards to stop proxy voting, and close monitoring of election spending. These reforms made Indian elections fairer and more transparent.