

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 131 of 150)

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1. Consider the following tasks: (2004)

- a. Superintendence, direction and conduct of free and fair elections
- b. Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the Parliament, State Legislatures and the Office of the President and the Vice-President
- c. Giving recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols to political parties and individuals contesting the election
- d. Proclamation of final verdict in the case of election disputes

Which of the above are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

- a. 1, 2 and 3
- b. 2, 3 and 4
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 4

Answer: a

2. Consider the following statements with reference to India: (2002)

- a. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers but receive unequal salaries
- b. The Chief Election Commissioner is entitled to the same salary as is provided to a judge of the Supreme Court
- c. The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court
- d. The term of office of the Election Commissioner is five years from the date he assumes his office or till the day he attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier

Which of these statements are correct?

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3

c. 1 and 4

d. 2 and 4

Answer: b

3. In the case of election to the Lok Sabha, the amount of security deposited for general category candidates and SC/ST category candidates respectively is (2002)

a. Rs. 5, 000 and Rs. 2, 500

b. Rs. 10, 000 and Rs. 2, 500

c. Rs. 10, 000 and Rs. 5, 000

d. Rs. 15, 000 and Rs. 7, 500

Answer: c

4. Proportional representation is not necessary in a country where (1997)

a. There are no reserved constituencies

b. A two-party system has developed

c. The first-past-the-post system prevails

d. There is a fusion of presidential and parliamentary forms of governments

Answer: b

5. Consider the following statements about the recent amendments to the Election Law by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1996: (1999)

a. Any conviction for the offence of insulting the Indian national flag or the Constitution of India shall entail disqualification for contesting elections to Parliament and State legislatures for six years from the date of conviction

b. There is an increase in the security deposit which a candidate has to make to contest the election to the Lok Sabha

c. A candidate cannot now stand for election from more than one Parliamentary constituency

d. No election will now be countermanded on the death of a contesting candidate

Which of the above statements are correct?

a. 2 and 3

b. 1, 2 and 4

c. 1, 2, 3 and 4

d. 1 and 3

Answer: b

6. The Dinesh Goswami Committee recommended (1997)

- a. The constitution of State level Election Commissions
- b. List System of election to the Lok Sabha
- c. Governmental funding of parliamentary elections
- d. A ban on the candidature of independent candidates in the parliamentary election

Answer: b

7. Consider the following statements regarding the political parties in India: (2001)

- a. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the registration of political parties
- b. Registration of political parties is carried out by the Election Commission
- c. A national level political party is one which is recognised in four or more states.
- d. During the 1999 general elections, there were six national and 48 state level parties recognised by the Election Commission

Which of these statements are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 4
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 4
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: d

8. Consider the table given below providing some details of the results of the election to the Karnataka State Legislative Assembly held in December 1994: (1995) Political Party % of popular votes obtained Number of seats
Janata Dal 36 116 Congress 31 35 BJP 20.4 40
In terms of electoral analysis; the voter-seat distortion is to be explained as the result of the adoption of the

- a. Hare system
- b. Cumulative vote system
- c. First-past-the-post system
- d. Plural vote system

Answer: c

9. Which one of the following is correct of the election process in India (1995)?
- The recommendation for election is made by the government and the notification for election is issued by the Election Commission
 - The recommendation for election is made by Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the Home Minister at the Centre and Home Departments in the States
 - The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the President and governors of the State concerned
 - Both the exercises of making a recommendation for election and that of issuing a notification in respect of it are done by the Election Commission

Answer: a

10. If in an election to a state Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that (1995)
- The polling was very poor
 - The election was for a multi-member constituency
 - The elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
 - A very large number of candidates

Answer: d

11. Which one of the following statements regarding 'Exit Poll' is correct (1994)?
- 'Exit Poll' is a term used to denote a postelection survey of voters regarding the candidate in whose favor they had exercised their franchise
 - 'Exit Poll' and 'Opinion Poll' are one and the same
 - 'Exit Poll' is a device through which results of voting can be most exactly predicted
 - 'Exit Poll' is an administrative device made recently by the Chief Election Commissioner to prevent impersonation

Answer: a

12. ○ **Assertion (A):** In India, the political parties which formed the governments represented the majority of seats secured in the elections to the House of the People at the Centre and the Legislative Assemblies in the State but not the majority of votes.
- **Reason (R):** The elections based on the majority-vote-system decide the result on the basis of relative majority of votes secured (1994).

Answer: a

13. Which of the following is/are among the functions of the Election Commission of India (1994)?

- a. Conduct of election for the posts of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
- b. Conduct of election to the Corporations and Municipalities
- c. Deciding on all doubts and disputes arising out of elections

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. none

Answer: d

14. Which of the following electoral systems have been adopted for various elections in India (1994)?

- a. System of direct election on the basis of adult suffrage
- b. System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
- c. List system of proportional representation
- d. Cumulative system of indirect elections

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. 2, 3 and 4

Answer: a