



**M.A. II Semester Degree Examination, September/October - 2022**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**SEC2 - 21POL2S2LT : Psephology and Election Data Analysis**

Time : 1 Hours

Maximum Marks : 30

**Instruction :** Answer *all* Questions.

1. Which of the following electoral systems have not been adopted for various elections in India ?
  - (1) System of direct elections on the basis of adult suffrage
  - (2) System of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote
  - (3) List system of proportional representation
  - (4) Cumulative system of indirect election

(a) (1), (2)            (b) (1), (3)            (c) (2), (3), (4)            (d) (3), (4)
  
2. If in an election to a State Legislative Assembly the candidates who are declared elected loses his deposit, it means that :
  - (a) The polling was very poor
  - (b) The election was for a multi-member constituency
  - (c) The elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
  - (d) A very large number of candidates contested the election
  
3. Which of the following is not a feature of Election system in India ?
  - (a) Universal Adult Franchise
  - (b) Secret Voting
  - (c) Reservation of seats in the legislature for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
  - (d) Communal Electorate
  
4. Elections in India for Parliament and State Legislatures are conducted by :
  - (a) President
  - (b) Prime Minister
  - (c) Governor
  - (d) Election Commission of India



5. Members of Election Commission are appointed by :
- (a) President of India
  - (b) Prime Minister of India
  - (c) Elected by the people
  - (d) Chief Justice of India
6. By-Election is the election which is held :
- (a) directly
  - (b) indirectly
  - (c) to fill up a vacancy in the legislature
  - (d) when a legislature is dissolved before the expiry of its normal term
7. In Democracy, Elections are important because :
- (a) The formation of government becomes easy
  - (b) They help in the formation of opposition party
  - (c) They are a check on the working of the Government
  - (d) All of the above
8. Following is a weakness (challenge to) Indian election system :
- (a) Secret Ballot
  - (b) Use of Electronic Voting Machines
  - (c) Misuse of Official Machinery
  - (d) Universal Adult Franchise
9. Which out of the following is a feature of 'Partisanship' ?
- (a) Inability to take a balanced view
  - (b) Similarity of views
  - (c) Represents the individual
  - (d) None of these
10. Who is a 'Partisan' ?
- (a) Disloyal party member
  - (b) Staunch party member
  - (c) Estranged party member
  - (d) None of these



11. What is meant by one-party system ?
- (a) One single party runs the Government
  - (b) One single person runs the parties
  - (c) When the King rules the country
  - (d) When one party is allowed to contest elections
12. What is meant by two-party system ?
- (a) Two parties run the Government
  - (b) Two members run a party
  - (c) Two party system
  - (d) None of the above
13. Which system of government does India have ?
- (a) One-party system
  - (b) Two-party system
  - (c) Multi-party system
  - (d) None of these
14. What is an 'alliance' ?
- (a) One party contests elections
  - (b) Several parties join hands for contesting elections
  - (c) Two parties contest elections
  - (d) None of these
15. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of :
- (a) United Progressive Alliance
  - (b) Left front
  - (c) National Democratic Alliance
  - (d) None of these
16. What is meant by 'Defection' ?
- (a) Loyalty towards a party
  - (b) Changing party allegiance
  - (c) Political reforms
  - (d) None of these



17. Which of the following statements about the reasons for conducting elections are **false** ?
- (a) Elections enable people to judge the performance of the Government
  - (b) People select the representative of their choice in an election
  - (c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary
  - (d) People can indicate which policies they prefer
18. Which of these is NOT a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic ?
- (a) India has the largest number of voters in the world
  - (b) India's Election Commission is very powerful
  - (c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has the right to vote
  - (d) In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict
19. Who among the following has the responsibility of the registration of voters ?
- (a) Individual voters
  - (b) Government
  - (c) Election Commission
  - (d) Corporations
20. Which of the following is/are **not** the functions of the Election Commission of India ?
- (1) Conduct of election for the posts of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
  - (2) Conduct of election to the State Legislative Assemblies
  - (3) 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) (2) only
21. Reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the services have been provided under :
- (a) Article 315      (b) Article 335      (c) Article 365      (d) Article 375
22. Proportional representation is NOT necessary in a country where :
- (a) there are no reserved constituencies
  - (b) a two party system has developed
  - (c) the first-past-post system prevails
  - (d) there is fusion of Presidential and Parliamentary forms of Government



**23.** Which of the following categories of persons are entitled to exercise their vote through postal ballot ?

- (1) Members of foreign services posted abroad
- (2) Members of the armed forces
- (3) Civil servants on election duty
- (4) Indian nationals settled abroad

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) (2) and (3)
- (b) (1), (2) and (3)
- (c) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
- (d) (1) and (3)

**24.** Consider the following statements regarding booth capturing in an election :

- (1) It has been defined in the Constitution of India through an amendment.
- (2) It includes the seizure of and taking possession of polling booths to prevent the orderly conduct of elections.
- (3) It is also committed when any elector is threatened and prevented from going to the polling station to cast his vote.
- (4) It has been declared a cognizable offence punishable by imprisonment.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) (2), (3) and (4) are correct
- (b) (1), (2) and (3) are correct
- (c) (2) and (3) are correct
- (d) (1), (2), (3) and (4) are correct

**25.** Consider the following activities indulged in by a candidate during the election campaign :

- (1) Giving gifts to voters to induce them to vote
- (2) Appealing for votes on the grounds of caste or religion
- (3) False character assassination of other candidates
- (4) Propagation and glorifications of Sati

Of the above, the ones that constitute corrupt practices are :

- (a) (1), (2) and (4)
- (b) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
- (c) (1), (2) and (3)
- (d) (1) and (3)



26. In terms of the election laws in India, electioneering ceases in a constituency atleast.
- (a) 12 hours before the commencement of polling
  - (b) 24 hours before the commencement of polling
  - (c) 36 hours before the commencement of polling
  - (d) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling
27. By which Constitutional Amendment Right to Property is omitted from the list of fundamental rights ?
- (a) 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - (c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (d) 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
28. In which chapter of Indian Constitution the provisions of elections have been dealt ?
- (a) Chapter XIV
  - (b) Chapter XV
  - (c) Chapter XVII
  - (d) Chapter XVIII
29. Which Article of Indian Constitution talks about adult suffrage ?
- (a) Article 332
  - (b) Article 326
  - (c) Article 327
  - (d) Article 323
30. Who among the following had not been the Chief Election Commissioner of India ?
- (a) K.V.K. Sundaram
  - (b) T. Swaminathan
  - (c) R.K. Trivedi
  - (d) R. Verma

