Semester: V
Subject: Political Science
Paper: IX
Paper Title: Electoral Process in India
1. In every election issues a model code of conduct for political parties and
candidates.
a. Parliament
b. President
c. Election Commission
d.CAG
2. The contestants are required to give details of their expenditure within days
of declaration of results.
a. 10
b. 15
c. 20
d. 30
3. Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of
a. six year's
b. during the pleasure of the President
c. For six years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
d. for five years or till the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier
ot.
4. 61 st constitutional amendment act was done in the year
a. 1968
b. 1933 c. 1988
d. 1989
5. The election commission of India as an independent constitutional authority was brought into
force from
a. 26 th November 1949
b. 26 th January 1949 c. 15 th August 1950
d. 6 th October 1949
u. 0 October 1747
6.Due to the harsh climate and challenging logistics, the first general election was held in
a. 67 phases
b. 68 phases

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c. 69 phases d. 70 phases
 7 formed the Samajwadi Janata Party in 1990. a. Charan Singh b. V.P. Singh c. Chandra Sekhar d. P.V. Narasimha
8. The Congress-led UPA came to power after 2004 elections andtook over as the second non-Gandhi Prime Minister. a. SharadPawar b. Narasimha Rao c. Tarik Anwar d. Manmohan Singh
9. The election of SC and ST candidates was by electorate.a. Singleb. Dualc. Arrangedd. Joint
 10 lays down the provision for a National Commission for SC and ST. a. Article 337 b. Article 334 c. Article 338 d. Article 339
11 provides for the Election Commission of India. a. Article324 b. Article325 c. Article326 d. Article327
12. As per the Constitution of India number of seats in Panchayat are reserved for women. a. half b. two-third c. one-third d. one-tenth