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Q80

Consider the following statements: 1. In India, there is no law restricting the candidates from contesting in one Lok Sabha election from three constituencies. 2. In 1991 Lok Sabha Election, Shri Devi Lal contested from three Lok Sabha constituencies. 3. As per the existing rules, if a candidate contests in one Lok Sabha election from many constituencies, his/her party should bear the cost of bye-elections to the constituencies vacated by him/her in the event of him/her winning in all the constituencies. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2021 · General Studies · 2 marks · Polity and Governance

Indian Constitution, polity, rights, governance - Prelims GS Paper I.

Explanation

(a)

1 only. There is a law: a candidate may contest from at most two constituencies (RPA amendment, 1996). Statement 1 is false.

(b)

2 only. Devi Lal did contest three Lok Sabha seats in 1991. That limb is the usual true statement. The Commission later dropped the item, so WRAP does not stamp an official key.

(c)

1 and 3. Both fail: a two-seat cap exists, and the party is not made to pay for the **bye-election** as stated.

(d)

2 and 3. Statement 3 is false; the exchequer, not the party, funds the bye-poll as the rule stands.

Summary

The Commission later dropped this item, so there is no official key to mark. Still walk the options. Representation of the People law now caps a candidate at two seats in one general election. Devi Lal's 1991 three-constituency contest is the historical true limb. The party is not charged the **bye-election** bill if the winner vacates extras. WRAP does not stamp Official key on a withdrawn row.

Related possible facts

These can be asked in a future Prelims paper.

Representation of the People Act, 1951

s.33(7): two constituencies at most after 1996.

Bye-election

Paid from the public purse, not the party as statement 3 claims.

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