



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.														
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Mid - Term Examinations -October2025

Date: 08-10-2025

Time: 02.00pm to 03.30pm

School: SOL	Program: : BA.LLB/BBA.LLB/B.COMLLB (Hons.)	
Course Code:LAW2102	Course Name: Election Law	
Semester: IX	Max Marks:50	Weightage:25%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	20	30	-	-	-

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

5Q x 2M=10M

1 1.	Explain the purpose of the Delimitation Act, 2002.	2 Marks	L2	CO1
2 2.	Define the term 'electoral roll' and its significance.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
3 3.	State the constitutional basis for the establishment of the Election Commission of India.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
4 4.	Differentiate between the elections for the President and the Vice-President of India.	2 Marks	L4	CO1
5 5.	List two limitations or challenges faced by the Election Commission of India.	2 Marks	L1	CO1

Part B

Answer the Questions.

Total Marks 40M

6. 6.	"In order to ensure impartiality, neutrality and credibility over the Election Commission of India appointed of Chief Election Commissioner and other election Commissioners ought to be done by collective body similar to that of CVC's , Lokapal , CBI etc," Do you agree with the statement ? Discuss the possibility by analyzing the existing	10 Marks	L4	CO 2
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	constitutional provisions on election commission.			
Or				
7.	<p>During a state assembly election, the Election Commission of India (ECI) receives credible reports that a political party is distributing cash and alcohol to voters in a specific constituency and has employed local strongmen to intimidate opposing party workers.</p> <p>Given this scenario, outline the legal and procedural measures the ECI can and should take to address these allegations. Analyze the legal basis for the ECI's authority to intervene, referencing relevant provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and discuss the practical challenges and limitations the Commission faces in enforcing these measures.</p>	10 Marks	L6	CO 2

8.	Examine the process of preparing and revising electoral rolls. Discuss the legal provisions that govern this process and the mechanisms for citizens to register or update their voting information.	10 Marks	L3	CO 2
Or				
9.	<p>Following a state assembly election, the winning candidate, 'X,' is challenged by the defeated candidate, 'Y.' The grounds for the challenge are that 'X' was convicted of a serious criminal offense, punishable by a minimum of two years imprisonment, and the conviction was upheld by an appellate court just six months prior to filing their nomination papers. The defeated candidate, 'Y,' alleges that 'X' was not eligible to contest the election at all, and their election is therefore void from the beginning.</p> <p>Critically analyze the process for resolving this election dispute, focusing on the distinct, yet interconnected, roles of the Election Commission of India (ECI) and the judiciary.</p>	10 Marks	L4	CO 2

10.	Evaluate the significance of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, in the electoral process. Explain how it regulates voter registration and the allocation of seats.	10 Marks	L5	CO 1
Or				
11.10.	Explore the relationship between elections and a functioning democracy. Discuss how elections serve as a mechanism for popular sovereignty and political accountability.	10 Marks	L4	CO 1

12.	Analyze the complexities faced by the Delimitation Commission in a state	10 Marks	L4	CO
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	<p>experiencing rapid and disproportionate urban population growth. Critically evaluate how the Commission's principles of ensuring "equal representation" and "one person, one vote" are tested by these demographic shifts. Discuss the legal and practical measures the Commission must employ to avoid gerrymandering and ensure that constituency boundaries reflect a fair and rational distribution of seats.</p>			2
Or				
13.	<p>Examine the different legal classifications of the right to vote. Explain why the Supreme Court, in cases like <i>Jyoti Basu v. Debi Ghosal (1982)</i> and <i>Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India (2006)</i>, explicitly stated that the right to vote is a statutory right created by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (R.P. Act, 1951), and not a fundamental right. How does this classification impact the state's ability to impose reasonable restrictions on voting rights, such as those related to prisoner disenfranchisement under Section 62(5) of the R.P. Act, 1951?</p>	10 Marks	L3	CO 2