

Questions- Answers for All India ECI Quiz

1. Who can be registered as an elector?

According to the provisions of Section 19 of Representation of the People Act, 1950, subject to some restrictions, every person shall be entitled to be registered in the roll of the constituency who :-

- a. is not less than 18 years of age on the qualifying date, and
- b. is ordinarily resident in the said constituency.

2. What are the disqualifications for registration in an electoral roll?

A person shall be disqualified for registration in an electoral roll if he/she

- a. Is not a citizen of India; or
- b. Is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court; or
- c. Is, for the time being, disqualified from voting under the provisions of any law relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections.

3. Which form do we need to apply for registering as a voter?

Form No. 6 is used for registration as a voter.

4. What is the minimum age limit for enrollment?

On attaining 18 yrs age, one can apply for registration as voter.

5. From where we can get this form?

These forms are available at DEO, ERO offices and one can get these forms from BLO's as well. These forms are also available at CEO Website, ECI website and at NVSP portal.

6. Is there any fees for registration?

No.

7. What is Electoral Roll?

The statutes provide that for every Assembly Constituency (AC) there shall be an electoral roll. The electoral rolls are maintained AC wise. The electoral rolls are prepared or revised with reference to a qualifying date which is the first day of January of the year in which the rolls are so prepared or revised.

8. Can we enroll online?

Yes.

9. Can I get a clear cut definition of 'ordinary residence' mentioned by the Election Commission of India?

A person is said to be ordinarily resident in a place if he uses that place for sleeping. He need not be eating in that place and may be eating from a place outside.

Temporary absence on account of duty or employment or even for pleasure should not be considered to interrupt the concept of ordinary residence. Persons who have gone out of the country for business or employment should be treated as having moved out of that place. Mere ownership or possession of a building or other immovable property will not bestow upon the owner, the residential qualification. On the other hand even persons living in sheds and persons living on pavements without any roof are eligible for enrolment provided they are ordinarily resident in the sheds or on pavements in a particular area, and do not change the place of residence and are otherwise identifiable.

10. If a person dies, what is the next process for deleting name from the electoral roll?

Form No. 7 should be filled for deletion and should be submitted to BLO/ERO as the case may be.

11. Can a person be registered twice?

No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for more than one constituency and no person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency more than once. It is a punishable act.

12. Who is a Service Voter?

Service voter is a voter having service qualification. Service Voter qualification means

- (a) Being a member of the armed Forces of the Union; or
- (b) Being a member of a force to which provisions of the Army Act,
- (c) Being a member of an Armed Police Force of a State, and serving outside that state
- (d) Being a person who is employed under the Government of India, in a post outside India.

13. What is EPIC card?

Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) is an identity document issued by the Electoral Registration Officer. The EPIC contains details of the elector like Name, Father/Mother/Husband Name, Date of Birth/Age on the qualifying date, Sex, address and most importantly, the photograph of the elector.

14. How can I change my address in EPIC when changing of my address of residence?

Form No. 8 should be filled for deletion and should be submitted to BLO/ERO as the case may be.

15. What is EVM?

EVM stands for Electronic Voting Machine, used for polling. It Consists of one Controlling Unit (CU) and Ballot Unit (BU).

16. **Can EVM be hacked or manipulated?**

No. Hacking or manipulation of EVM can not be done.

17. **What is VVPAT?**

VVPAT stands for Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail. VVPAT is a small printer like machine attached to EVM which allows to the voters to verify that their vote has been cast correctly.

18. **What is the NOTA?**

NOTA Stands for "None of the above".

19. **Who are CEOs, DEOs and what do they do?**

Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) -This is a post of the IAS cadre and is filled by the Election Commission of India in consultation with the State Government. The Officer works under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission of India. Presently, the Chief Electoral Officer is also the Administrative Secretary for the Department of Elections. The Chief Electoral Officer is the overall in charge of the Department of Elections in Punjab and is directly answerable to the Election Commission of India.

District Election Officer (DEO)- The Deputy Commissioner of each district is designated as the District Election Officer by the Election Commission of India in consultation with the State Government. He is responsible for the conduct of elections to the Lok Sabha, Legislative Assembly and preparation of Electoral Rolls and Electors' Photo Identity Cards.

20. **Who is BLO?**

BLO is a local Government/Semi-Government official, familiar with the local electors and generally a voter in the same polling area who assists in updating the roll using his local knowledge.

21. **What does BLO do?**

The BLO will make a thorough study of the roll of the part assigned to him. He will make frequent field visits to the villages/Tolas in the said part and interact with local people particularly village elders and grass root level elected representatives and identify the names of the dead/shifted/duplicate voters in the roll, which need to be added/removed/corrected by the ERO under relevant provisions of law.

22. **How can one know who is the BLO of one's village?**

All particulars of BLO's are written at Polling Station building. One can get this information from ERO Office, from CEO & ECI website also.

23. **What is the full form of SVEEP?**

SVEEP is Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation. The Main motive of SVEEP is to register all the eligible voters and to bring them forward for voting without any fear and political pressure.

24. **What is NVD?**

NVD stands for National Voter's Day. It is celebrated on 25th Jan of every year.

25. **Why do we celebrate National Voters' Day? What is the relevance of National Voters Day?**

The National Voters Day is celebrated every year to mark the foundation day of the Election Commission of India, which was established on 25th January, 1950. The purpose of celebrating this day is to increase enrolment of voters, especially young voters. This day is utilized to spread awareness among voters regarding effective participation in the electoral process.

26. **When did we celebrate the first National Voters Day?**

First National Voters Day was celebrated on 25th Jan, 2011.

27. **What was the theme of NVD 2017?**

The theme for the 7th National Voter's Day was Émpowering Young and Future Voters.