



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Which of the following resembles most a direct democracy?

A. Discussions in a family meeting.

B. Election of the class monitor.

C. Choice of a candidate by a political party.

D. Decisions taken by the Gram Sabha.

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following tasks are not performed by the Election Commission?

- A. Preparing the Electoral Rolls.
- B. Nominating the candidates.
- C. Setting up polling booths.
- D. Supervising the Panchayat elections.

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following is common to the method of election of the members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?

- A. Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter.
- B. Voter can give preference order for different candidates.
- C. Every vote has equal value.
- D. The winner must get more than half the votes.

Answer: A



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4. In the First Past the Post System, that candidate is declared winner who:

A. Secures the largest number of postal ballots.

B. Belongs to the party that has highest number of votes in the country.

C. Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency.

D. Attains first position by securing more than 50% votes.

Answer: C



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5. What is the difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? Why did the Constitution-makers reject the latter?



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6. Which of the following statements are incorrect? Identify and correct them by substituting, adding or rearranging only one word or phrase.

(a) FPTP system is followed for all the elections in India.

(b) The Election Commission does not supervise Panchayat and Municipal elections.

(c) The President of India cannot remove an Election Commissioner.

(d) Appointment of more than one Election

Commissioner in the Election Commission is mandatory.



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7. Indian electoral system aims at ensuring representation of socially disadvantaged sections. However, we are yet to have even 10 per cent women members in our legislatures. What measures would you suggest to improve the situation?



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8. Here are some wishes expressed in a conference to discuss a Constitution for a new country. Write against each of these whether FPTP or Proportional Representation system is more suited to meet each of these wishes.

(a) People should clearly know who is their representative so that they can hold him or her personally accountable.

(b) We have small linguistic minorities who are spread all over the country, we should ensure fair representation to them.

(c) There should be no discrepancy between votes and seats for different parties.

(d) People should be able to elect a good candidate even if they do not like his or her political party.



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9. A former Chief Election Commissioner joined a political party and contested elections. There are various views on this issue. One view is that a former Election Commissioner is an

independent citizen and has a right to join any political party and to contest election. According to the other view, leaving this possibility open can affect the impartiality of the Election Commission. So, former Election Commissioners must not be allowed to contest any elections. Which position do you agree with and why?



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10. "Indian democracy is now ready to shift from a crude First Past the Post system to a system of Proportional Representation". Do you agree with this statement? Give your reasons for or against this statement.



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. All citizens cannot take direct part in making every decision. Therefore are elected by the people.



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2. Identify the country.

The entire country is treated as one constituency and seats are allocated to each party according to its share of votes in the national election.





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3. Identify the country.

The country is divided into several multi-member constituencies.



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4. Identify the system.

In the electoral race, the candidate who is ahead of others, who crosses the winning post first of all, is the winner.



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5. Select the correct option.

The Constitution provides for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This provision was made initially for a period of

A. 5 years

B. 10 years

C. 15 years

D. 20 years

Answer: B



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6. Select the correct option.

Of the 543 elected seats in the Lok Sabha,
..... are reserved for Scheduled Castes.

A. 64

B. 74

C. 84

D. 94

Answer: C



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7. Select the correct option.

Till 1989, an adult Indian meant an Indian citizen above the age of

A. 16

B. 18

C. 20

D. 21

Answer: D



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement.

A popular democracy is one where the citizens directly participate in the day-to-day decision-making and in the running of the government.



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9. Correct and rewrite the statement.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1969, reduced the eligibility age to 18.



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10. Correct and rewrite the statement.

In order to stand for Lok Sabha or Assembly

election, a candidate must be at least 35 years old.



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11. Identify the Article.

It provides for an independent Election Commission for the 'superintendence, direction and control of the electoral roll and the conduct of elections in India.



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12. Identify the Commission.

It is appointed for the purpose of drawing up the boundaries of constituencies all over the country.



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13. Identify the Commission.

It conducts the elections with the help of the administrative machinery in India.



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14. What is democracy?



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15. What is meant by a direct democracy?



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16. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?



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17. What does FPTP and PR stand for?



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18. Mention the amendment made in the Constitution of India in 1989.



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by election system?



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2. What is electoral behaviour?



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3. What is Direct Method of Election?



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4. What is an Indirect Method of Election?



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5. What do you understand by Simple Majority Representation System?



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6. What is Political Minority?



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7. Mention the shortcomings of the Simple Majority System of Elections.



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8. Define Secret Ballot system.



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9. What are Mid-term Elections?



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10. What do you mean by Bye-election?



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Additional Questions With Answers **iii Short Answer Type Questions**

1. "Universal Adult Franchise is important in a democracy". Justify the statement.



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2. What is political participation?



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3. What is Election Manifesto? Explain.



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4. What do you mean by the list system?



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5. How does India ensure the secret ballot?



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6. How does the Election Commission recognise the regional party?



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7. You are an important leader of the country. The government authorities ask you to present any four suggestions to make elections more democratic in India. On priority basis, which four suggestions will you make? Support your answer with appropriate arguments.



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Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

No system of election can ever be perfect. And in actual election process, there are bound to be many flaws and limitations. Any democratic society has to keep searching for mechanisms to make elections free and fair to the maximum. With the acceptance of adult suffrage, freedom to contest elections, and the establishment of an independent Election Commission, India has tried to make its election process free and fair. However, the

experience of the last fifty five years has given rise to many suggestions for reforming our election system. The Election Commission, political parties, various independent groups, and many scholars have come up with proposals for electoral reform. Some of these suggestions are about changing the Constitutional provisions.

(a) What is being referred to in the passage?



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

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(b) What mechanisms have been adopted by India to make free and fair election?



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3. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

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rise to many suggestions for reforming our election system. The Election Commission, political parties, various independent groups, and many scholars have come up with proposals for electoral reform. Some of these suggestions are about changing the Constitutional provisions.

(c) On what, more emphasis has been given regarding electoral reforms?



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4. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The Election Commission has very limited staff of its own. It conducts the elections with the help of the administrative machinery. However, once the election process has begun, the commission has control over the administration as far as election related work is concerned. During the election process, the administrative officers of the State and central governments are assigned election related duty and in this respect, the Election

Commission has full control them. The EC can transfer the officers, or stop their transfers, it can take action against them for failing to act in a non-partisan manner.

(a) How does the Election Commission conduct the elections?



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(b) During election process, who are assigned election related duty?



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(c) What are the powers of the Election Commission?



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7. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

"Let us compare this to how elections take place in Israel that follows a very different system of elections. In Israel once the votes are counted, each party is allotted the share of seats in the parliament in proportion to its share of votes (see Box). Each party fills its quota of seats by picking those many of its nominees from a preference list that has been declared before the elections. This system of elections is called the Proportional

Representation (PR) system. In this system a party gets the same proportion of seats as its proportion of votes."

(a) Explain the two different variations in the PR system.



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(b) How does PR work in the Rajya Sabha elections?



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Additional Questions With Answers V Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is the composition of the Election Commission of India?



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2. Explain the role of the Election Commission of India.



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3. How does the Election Commission of India ensure its independence?



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4. Sometimes criticism has taken place against Universal Adult Suffrage. Explain them.

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5. Suggest some major suggestions for electoral reforms.

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6. What is the electoral process in India?



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Additional Questions With Answers Vi Picture Based Questions

1. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

(i) They say elections are carnival of democracy. But this cartoon depicts chaos instead. Is this true of elections always?

(ii) Is it good for democracy?



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2. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

(i) These members of the ruling party are trying to listen to the 'tiny' opposition! Was this the effect of our electoral system?

(ii) What does the cartoon represent?



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3. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

Why is the Universal Adult Franchise compared to an elephant?

(ii) Is it unmanageable?

(iii) Or is it like the story in which everyone describes the elephant only by its parts?



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4. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

(i) The Netaji is afraid of EC. Why do leaders fear the Election Commission?

(ii) Is this good for democracy?



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5. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

(i) What does the cartoon represent?

(ii) Should a person accused of a serious crime be barred from contesting an elections?



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