



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

ELECTORAL POLITICS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who led the 'Nyaya Yudh'?

A. Chaudhary Charan Singh

B. Chaudhary Devi Lal

C. Ajit Singh

D. None of these

Answer: B



View Text Solution

2. What was the promise Devi Lal made to the farmers and small businessmen?

A. He would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen.

B. He would provide free farm equipments to farmers.

C. Farmers would get free seeds.

D. Small businessmen would got interest free loans.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

3. Which of these is not a feature of Indian democracy?

A. Every citizen has one vote and every vote should have equal value.

B. Indian Election Commission is one of the powerful institutions.

C. In India, the losing parties refuse to accept the electoral verdict.

D. None of these.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

4. What is meant by term 'Constituency'?

A. Secretariat

B. Parliament (Sansad)

C. An area/place from where voters elect

their representatives for the Legislative

Assembly Parliament.

D. All the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

5. Elections held after the term of five years for Lok Sabha are called

A. General elections

B. Mid-term elections

C. By-elections

D. All of these

Answer: A



View Text Solution

6. How many constituencies are there in our country for Loksabha elections?

A. 543

B. 544

C. 560

D. 541

Answer: A



View Text Solution

7. What is an election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to death or resignation of a member called?

A. By-election

B. Mid-term election

C. General election

D. None of these

Answer: A



View Text Solution

8. What is the General election?

A. Election held in few states for the state legislative assembly.

B. Elections held in all constituencies at the same time after every five years.

C. It is an election through which members of Legislative assembly (MLAs) are getting elected.

D. All of these

Answer: B



View Text Solution

9. What is the motive of Reserved Constituencies?

A. To ensure proper representation to the weaker section like SC and ST.

B. Right to Vote

C. Right to life

D. None of these

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Elections in India for Parliament and State Legislature are conducted by

A. Prime Minister

B. Chief Justice of India

C. Election Commission of India

D. None of these

Answer: C



View Text Solution

11. Who has given the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'?

A. Indira Gandhi

B. Rajiv Gandhi

C. Rahul Gandhi

D. None of these

Answer: A



View Text Solution

12. Which of the following has the largest Lok Sabha constituencies in India?

A. Maharashtra

B. Rajasthan

C. U.P.

D. Bihar

Answer: C



View Text Solution

Fill In The Blanks

1. Election held after every five years is termed as _____.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. In democracy election is conducted in a _____ way.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Different political parties and leaders often level _____ against one another.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Parties and candidates often use _____ to win elections



[View Text Solution](#)

5. One of the features of a democratic election is that every vote should have _____.



[View Text Solution](#)

Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B

Column A	Column B
(i) Lok Sabha constituencies	(a) 79
(ii) SC seats in Lok Sabha	(b) 41
(iii) The minimum age of being an election candidate is	(c) 543
(iv) ST seats in Lok Sabha	(d) 25



[View Text Solution](#)

Correct And Rewrite

1. Elections are not held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same month or within a few years.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha (Assembly) elections are held regularly after every seven years.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 534 constituencies.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. The representative elected from each constituency is called a Council of Ministers (CM).



[View Text Solution](#)

1. Assertion (A) : The country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections.

Reason (R): These areas are called electoral constituencies.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: a



View Text Solution

2. Assertion (A): Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies.

Reason (R): A different principle is applied for Panchayat and Municipal elections.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: c



View Text Solution

3. Assertion (A): Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote.

Reason (R): This decision can be left to anyone till the last day.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: c



View Text Solution

4. Assertion (A): The system of reservation was later withdrawn from other weaker sections at the district and local level.

Reason (R): The reserved seats for SC and ST do not take away the legitimate share of any other social group.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: d



View Text Solution

5. Assertion (A): In the last few years a new system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been introduced

Reason (R): The voters are not required to carry this card when they go out to vote, and any one can vote for someone else.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: c



[View Text Solution](#)

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Why do we have representative government in most democracies?



[View Text Solution](#)

2. What is the mechanism by which people can choose their representatives and change them if they wish to?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. How are voters' choices fulfilled by elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. How political parties can contribute in a condition to democratic election?



[View Text Solution](#)

5. What kind of competition is offered to the people for elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Give any two demerits of Electoral Competition.

 [View Text Solution](#)

7. How can political leaders be made accountable to the people?

 [View Text Solution](#)

8. How are general elections held in India?



[View Text Solution](#)

9. What are By Elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

10. What are Electoral Constituencies?



[View Text Solution](#)

11. How many constituencies do we have for Lok Sabha?

 [View Text Solution](#)

12. What is an elected representative from the constituency is called?

 [View Text Solution](#)

13. How many seats are reserved for SC & ST in Lok Sabha?



View Text Solution

14. How many seats are reserved for women at local bodies?



View Text Solution

15. What is the principle of universal adult franchise?



View Text Solution

16. What is the Election Photo Identity Card System?



View Text Solution

17. What is a party ticket?



[View Text Solution](#)

18. What are the legal declarations of a party candidate?



[View Text Solution](#)

19. Why has personal information of a candidate to be made public?



[View Text Solution](#)

20. What is the time period of campaigning for elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

21. What is a ballot paper?



[View Text Solution](#)

22. What is EVM?



[View Text Solution](#)

23. How is a vote cast on EVM?



View Text Solution

24. What do you know about Election Commission?



View Text Solution

25. What do you mean by 'Turn out'?





[View Text Solution](#)

26. Why do common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

27. Give any one challenge of Indian Elections.



[View Text Solution](#)

28. What is 'booth capturing'?



[View Text Solution](#)

Short Answer Questions

1. Give any two merits of Electoral Competition.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Why are election campaigns needed?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. What choices are given to a voter during elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. What forms does political competition take during elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

5. How does electoral competition help the political parties and leaders to win the elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. What is the 'Voters' List?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. How does the principle of 'Universal Adult Franchise' work in the Indian democracy?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Which section of our country's population is eligible to vote?



[View Text Solution](#)

9. What is the outcome of free and fair elections held in India?



View Text Solution

10. Mention any three powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.



View Text Solution

11. How do general elections differ from by-elections?



View Text Solution

12. 11. How are constituencies for Lok Sabha decided by the Election Commission?



View Text Solution

13. How is division of constituencies done at the state level?



View Text Solution

14. How has reservation system been extended to other weaker sections?



View Text Solution

15. What do you know about voter's ID card?



[View Text Solution](#)

16. In what manner does the Election Commission monitor the election campaign?



[View Text Solution](#)

17. What is Election Commission of India? Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner? What is its role in the elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

18. How can we check the quality of the election process?



View Text Solution

19. How are results declared after an election in our country?



View Text Solution

20. What does turnout figure indicate?



[View Text Solution](#)

21. Is it true that the interest of voters is increasing day by day in election-related activities?



[View Text Solution](#)

22. In what way does the outcome of elections matter to the people?



View Text Solution

23. How can you say that elections in India are free, fair and democratic?



View Text Solution

24. What does booth capturing and rigging mean in the elections?



View Text Solution

25. Do you think that elections promote democracy?



View Text Solution

26. How far is it good to have political competition? Give reasons.



View Text Solution

27. You visited an electoral booth and viewed malpractices being used to win the election. Can these malpractices be stopped? Give reasons.



View Text Solution

28. Identify the reasons which make India a successful democracy in the world.



View Text Solution

Long Answer Questions

1. What are the minimum conditions for a democratic election?



View Text Solution

2. Do people have real choice in a democratic election?

 [View Text Solution](#)

3. What are the merits and demerits of an electoral competition?

 [View Text Solution](#)

4. How are elections held in India?

 [View Text Solution](#)

5. How was the system of 'reserved constituencies' introduced for the SCs and STs?

 [View Text Solution](#)

6. How does a party file a nomination for its candidate?

 [View Text Solution](#)

7. How is campaigning done for elections held in India?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Write some of the successful slogans given by different political parties in various elections.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. What election laws are made for campaigning?



[View Text Solution](#)

10. How are 'polls' conducted in India?



[View Text Solution](#)

11. How are votes counted after the polls?



[View Text Solution](#)

12. What does 'voter turnout' during an election in India signify?



View Text Solution

13. What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?



View Text Solution

1. What is model code of conduct in Indian electoral system? Mention its chief elements.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. What system of declaration has been introduced on directions from the Supreme Court regarding nomination of candidate in election?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. What legal declaration is required to be submitted by each candidate who wishes to contest an election?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Examine the need for reserved constituencies in India.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Why were 'reserved constituencies' devised for the weaker sections by the makers of the Indian constitution?



[View Text Solution](#)

Ncert Corner Answers To Ncert Questions

1. Which of the following statements about the reasons for conducting elections are false?

- A. Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government.
- B. People select the representative of their choice in an election.
- C. Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary.
- D. People can indicate which policies they prefer.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

2. Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?

A. India has the largest number of voters in the world.

B. India's Election Commission is very powerful.

C. In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote.

D. In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict.

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

Ncert Corner Matching

1. Match the following :

(a)	It is necessary to keep the voters list up to date because	(i)	there is a fair representation of all sections of our society.
(b)	Some constituencies are reserved for SCs and STs so that	(ii)	everyone has equal opportunity to elect their representative.
(c)	Everyone has one and only one vote so that	(iii)	all candidates must have a fair chance of competing in elections.
(d)	Party in power is not allowed to use government vehicles because	(iv)	some people may have moved away from the area where they voted last.



[View Text Solution](#)

Ncert Corner

1. List all the different election related activities mentioned in the chapter and arrange them in a time sequence, beginning with the first activity and ending with the last.

Some of these activities are given below:

Releasing election manifestos, counting of votes, making of voters' list: election campaign declaration of election results, casting of

votes, ordering of re-poll, announcing election schedule, filing nomination.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Surekha is an officer in charge of ensuring free and fair elections in an assembly constituency in a state. Describe what she should focus on for each of the following stages of election:

(a) Election campaign

(b) Polling day

(c) Counting day



[View Text Solution](#)

3. The table below gives the proportion of different communities among the candidates who won elections to the US Congress. Compare these to the proportion of these communities in the population of the US. Based on this, would you suggest a system of reservations in the US Congress? If yes, why

and for which communities? If no, why not?

	Proportion in the community (in per cent) in the	
	House of Representatives	Population of US
Blacks	8	13
Hispanics	5	13
Whites	86	70



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Can we draw the following conclusions from the information given in this chapter? Give two facts to support your position for each of these.

(a) Election Commission of India does not have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

(b) There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country.

(c) It is very easy for the party in power to win an election.

(d) Many reforms are needed to make our elections completely free and fair.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Chinappa was convicted for torturing his wife for dowry. Satbir was held guilty of practising untouchability. The court did not

allow either of them to contest elections. Does this decision go against the principles of democratic elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Here are some reports of electoral malpractices from different parts of the world. Is there anything that these countries can learn from India to improve their elections? What would you suggest in each case?

(a) During an election in Nigeria, the officer in

charge of counting votes deliberately increased the votes of one candidate and declared him elected. The court later found out that more than five lakh votes cast for one candidate were counted in favour of another.

(b) Just before elections in Fiji, a pamphlet was distributed warning voters that a vote for former Prime Minister, Mahendra Chaudhry will lead to bloodshed. This was a threat to voters of Indian origin.

(c) In the US, each state has its own method of voting, its own procedure of counting and its own authority for conducting elections.

Authorities in the state of Florida took many controversial decisions that favoured Mr. Bush in the presidential elections in 2000, But no one could change those decisions.



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Here are some reports of malpractices in Indian elections. Identify what the problem in each case is. What should be done to correct the situation?

(a) Following the announcement of elections,

the minister promised to provide financial aid to reopen the closed sugar mill.

(b) Opposition parties alleged that their statements and campaign was not given due attention in Doordarshan and All India Radio.

(c) An inquiry by the Election Commission showed that electoral rolls of a state contain names of 20 lakh fake voters.

(d) The hoodlums of a political party were moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Ramesh was not in class when this chapter was being taught. He came the next day and repeated what he had heard from his father. Can you tell Ramesh what is wrong with these statements?

(a) Women always vote the way men tell them to. So what is the point of giving them the right to vote?

(b) Party politics creates tension in society. Elections should be decided by consensus not

by competition.

(c) Only graduates should be allowed to stand as candidates for elections.



[View Text Solution](#)

Ncert Corner Source Based Question

1. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow:

The main purpose of election is to give people a chance to choose the representatives, the

government and the policies they prefer.

Therefore, it is necessary to have a free and open discussion about who is a better representative, which party will make a better government or what is a good policy? This is what happens during election campaigns.

In our country, such campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period, the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters. This

is also the period when newspapers and television news are full of election related stories and debates. But election campaign is not limited to these two weeks only. Political parties start preparing for elections, months before they actually take place.

What is the main purpose of elections?



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow:

The main purpose of election is to give people a chance to choose the representatives, the government and the policies they prefer. Therefore, it is necessary to have a free and open discussion about who is a better representative, which party will make a better government or what is a good policy? This is what happens during election campaigns.

In our country, such campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period, the candidates contact their voters, political

leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters. This is also the period when newspapers and television news are full of election related stories and debates. But election campaign is not limited to these two weeks only. Political parties start preparing for elections, months before they actually take place.

When does election campaign take place?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow:

The main purpose of election is to give people a chance to choose the representatives, the government and the policies they prefer.

Therefore, it is necessary to have a free and open discussion about who is a better representative, which party will make a better government or what is a good policy? This is what happens during election campaigns.

In our country, such campaigns take place for a two-week period between the

announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period, the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters. This is also the period when newspapers and television news are full of election related stories and debates. But election campaign is not limited to these two weeks only. Political parties start preparing for elections, months before they actually take place.

What happens during the election campaigns?



[View Text Solution](#)

[View Text Solution](#)