



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



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

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.





4. What is meant by term 'Constituency'?

A. Secretariat

B. Parliament (Sansad)

C. An area/place from where voters clect

their representatives for the Legislative

Assembly Parliament.

D. All the above

Answer: C

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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

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

A. 543

B. 544

C. 560

D. 541

Answer: A

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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



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

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



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

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

A. Indira Gandhi

B. Rajiv Gandhi

C. Rahul Gandhi

D. None of these

Answer: A



12. Which of the following has the largest Lok

Sabha constituencies in India?

A. Maharashtra

B. Rajasthan

C. U.P.

D. Bihar

Answer: C

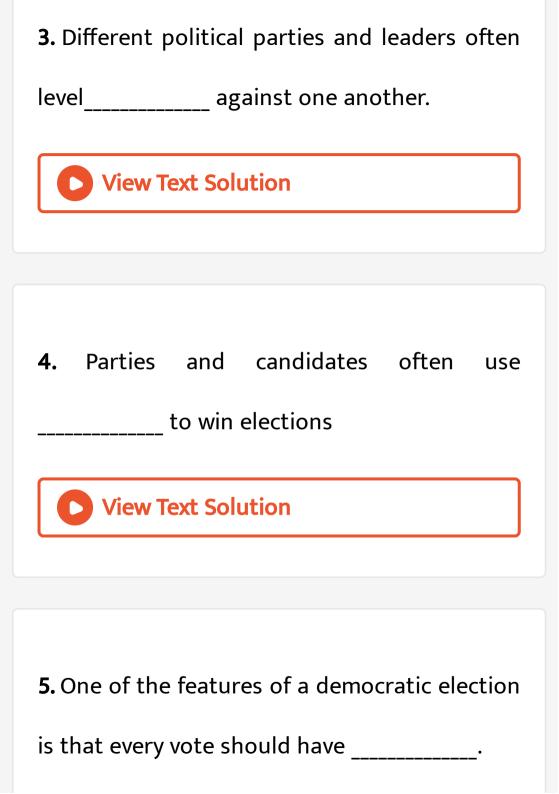
1. Election held after every five years in termed

as _____.

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2. In democracy election is conducted in a

_____ way.



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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



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.



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

3. For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 534 constituencies.
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4. The representative elected from cach constituency is called a Council of Ministers (CM).

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Assertion Reason Questions

 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

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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

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

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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

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

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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Why do we have representative government

in most democracies?

2. What is the mechanism by which people can

choose their representatives and change them

if they wish to?

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3. How are voters' choices fulfilled by

elections?

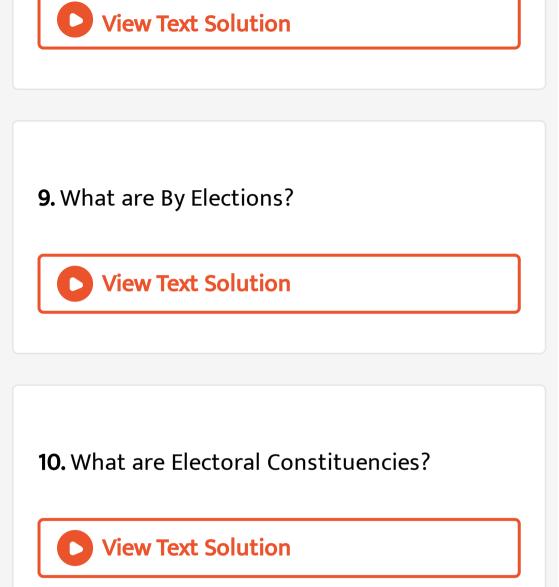
4. How political parties can contribute in a condition to democratic election?
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5. What kind of competition is offered to the

people for elections?

6. Give any two demerits of Electo	oral
Competition.	
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7. How can political leaders be ma accountable to the people?	ade
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8. How are general elections held in India?



11. How many constituencies do we have for

Lok Sabha?

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12. What is an elected representative from the

constituency is called?



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

Lok Sabha?

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14. How many seats are reserved for women at

local bodies?



15. What is the principle of universal adult franchise?

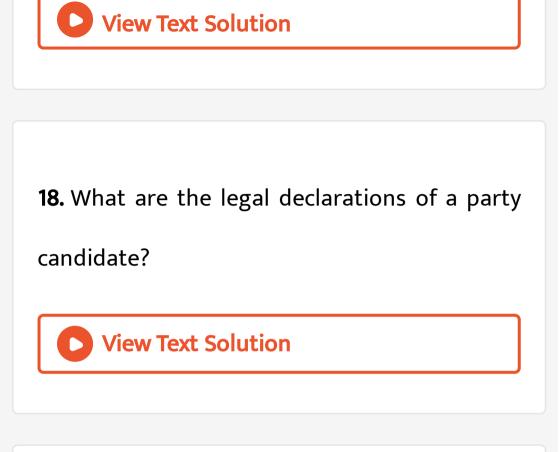
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16. What is the Election Photo Identity Card

System?



17. What is a party ticket?



19. Why has personal information of a

candidate to be made public?

20. What is the time period of campaigning for

elections?

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21. What is a ballot paper?
ZI. What is a ballot paper :
View Text Solution
22. What is EVM?



23. How is a vote caste on EVM?

24. What do you know about ElectionCommission?

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





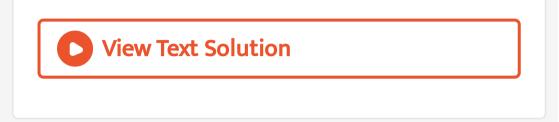
26. Why do common people in India attach a

lot of importance to elections?



27. Give any one challenge of Indian Elections.

28. What is 'booth capturing'?

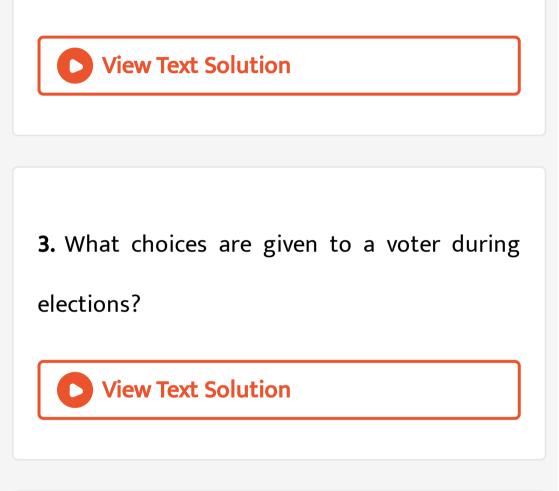


Short Answer Questions

1. Give any two merits of Electoral

Competition.

2. Why are election campaigns needed?



4. What forms does political competition take

during elections?



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

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6. What is the 'Voters' List?

7. How does the principle of 'Universal Adult

Franchise' work in the Indian democracy?



8. Which section of our country's population is

eligible to vote?



9. What is the outcome of free and fair elections held in India?
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10. Mention any three powers and functions of

the Election Commission of India.



11. How do general elections differ from byelections?
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12. 11. How are constituencies for Lok Sabha

decided by the Election Commission?

13. How is division of constituencies done at

the state level?

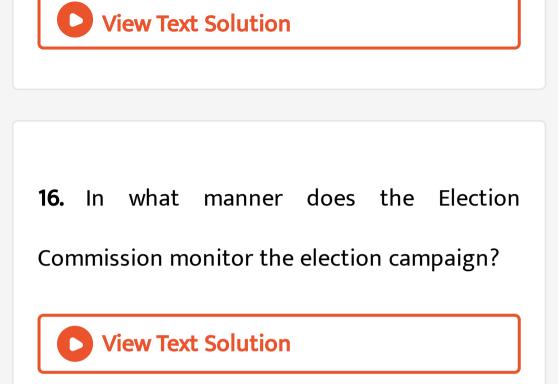
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14. How has reservation system been extended

to other weaker sections?



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



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

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

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19. How are results declared after an election

in our country?

20. What does turnout figure indicate?

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



22. In what way does the outcome of elections

matter to the people?

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23. How can you say that elections in India are

free, fair and democratic?

24. What does booth capturing and rigging

mean in the elections?

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25. Do you think that elections promote democracy?



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.

28. Identify the reasons which make India a

successful democracy in the world.

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Long Answer Questions

1. What are the minimum conditions for a

democratic election?

2. Do people have real choice in a democratic

election?



3. What are the merits and demerits of an

electoral competition?

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4. How are elections held in India?



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

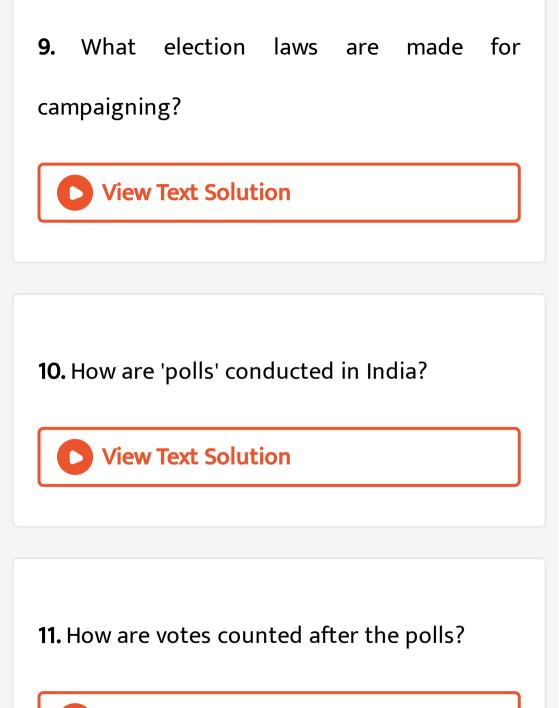
candidate?

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.



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

D View Text Solution

13. What are the challenges to free and fair

elections in India?

View Text Solution

Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. What is model code of conduct in Indian

electoral system? Mention its chief elements.

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



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



4. Examine the need for reserved constituencies in India.



5. Why were 'reserved constituencies' devised

for the weaker sections by the makers of the

Indian constitution?



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

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

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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.



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



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?

and the second second	Proportion in the community (in per cent) in the			
Marrie In the eveny to	House of Representatives	Population of US		
Blacks	8	13		
Hispanics	5	15		
Whites	86	70		



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.



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?

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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.

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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.



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.

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Ncert Corner Source Based Question

 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 two-week period between the а 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?



2. Read the sources given below and answer

the question that follow:

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When does election campaign take place?



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What happens during the election campaigns?



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