



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Political Science
Chapter-2 Question Bank: No.2 (PART-1)	Topic: ELECTIONS	Year: 2026-27

1.	“Elections are one of the most important processes for exercising democratic.” What is an election? Why do we need election? Ans: An election is a process through which we exercise the right to vote and fulfill our responsibility as citizens. We need elections because: ➤ Elections allow citizens to choose their representatives and exercise their right to vote. ➤ Periodic elections ensure that elected representatives remain accountable to the people. ➤ Elections provide legitimacy and representation to the government and ensure political equality. ➤ Elections give citizens a choice among candidates and political parties and enable them to participate in democratic decision-making.
2.	Distinguish between direct and indirect elections. Ans: Representatives to public offices can be chosen through either direct or indirect elections. Direct Elections: ➤ Elections in which people/ citizens vote directly to choose their representatives or leaders. ➤ E.g. members of the Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and local bodies. Indirect Elections: ➤ Elections in which people/ citizens vote for representatives or leaders who then choose /elect the leaders for certain offices. ➤ E.g the President, Vice President and Rajya Sabha members.
3.	Explain the term “psephology”. It refers to the scientific study of elections. The term is derived from the Greek word psephos, meaning pebble and logy meaning systematic study. In ancient Greece pebbles were used for voting leading to the origin of the term psephology.

4.	Explain why does India needs an election machinery to conduct election for various levels of government? ➤ Elections must be conducted in a free, fair and transparent for democracy to function properly. ➤ Since India is a vast and diverse country, millions of people vote across thousands of constituencies. ➤ Therefore, elections require proper laws, an organised and coordinated system at the national, state and local levels. ➤ The Election Commission of India (ECI) plays an important role in managing the electoral process. ➤ Political parties, civil society, media and voters are also important stakeholders in the election process. ➤ The Constitution and parliamentary laws provide the functions and powers of these stakeholders.
5.	“The framers of our Constitution discussed the two most common electoral systems and ultimately chose the plurality system.” • The two main electoral systems are Plurality system or First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system and Proportional Representation (PR). • Under FPTP, the candidate who gets the highest number of votes in a constituency is elected. • We elect members of the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha using FPTP system. • The elections to the Rajya Sabha, President and Vice President are conducted using the Proportional Representation system.
6.	Explain the composition and method of election of the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad in states having a bicameral legislature. Ans: • The Vidhan Sabhas (Legislative Assembly) are the directly elected bodies that makes laws for the respective State and some Union Territories. • Elections to the Vidhan Sabha are conducted using the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system, like the Lok Sabha. • In India six states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh—have a bicameral legislature. This means it has two houses – the Vidhan Sabha (Lower House) and the Vidhan Parishad (Upper House). • The Vidhan Parishad consists of representatives elected by the members of the Vidhan Sabha, local bodies. The Governor nominates some members from fields such as art, science, social service, literature and co-operatives.

	Elections to the Vidhan Parishad are held through Proportional Representation by means of a Single Transferable Vote
7	What is delimitation? Explain the role and importance of the Delimitation Commission in India. Ans: ➤ Delimitation is the process of determining the number of seats and fixing the territorial boundaries of constituencies for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections. ➤ Constituency boundaries can change over time according to changes in population density. ➤ It aims to ensure that the ratio of seats to population is as equal as possible across constituencies. ➤ Without delimitation, some MPs or MLAs might represent many more people than others, leading to unequal representation.
8.	Mention the major legislations that control the conduct of elections in India. Ans: The major laws governing elections in India are: 1. Representation of the People Act, 1950. It deals with ➤ Allocation of seats and delimitation of constituencies. ➤ Preparation and revision of electoral rolls. ➤ Right to vote for every citizen above 18 years, without discrimination. 2. Representation of the People Act, 1951. It lays down the rules for ➤ Nomination of candidates and election campaigns. ➤ Voting procedures. ➤ Post-election disputes and their resolution. 3. Presidential and Vice-Presidential Act, 1952 Together, these laws ensure integrity, transparency and accountability in India's electoral process.
9.	Explain the Representation of the People Act ,1951. Ans: ➤ Any gift offer or promise made by the candidates to a person in order to make them contest, withdraw, vote or refrain from voting. ➤ Appealing people vote or refrain from voting on the basis of religion, caste, race, community or language. ➤ Candidates or any other person on their behalf are prohibited from taking any assistance in favour of the candidate from any government officers.
10.	What is Article 82? ➤ Article 82 of the Indian Constitution mandates the establishment of a Delimitation Commission. ➤ India has had four Delimitation Commissions so far: 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002.