



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: Democratic Politics</b>
<b>Q B. No.3</b>	<b>Topic: Electoral Politics</b>	<b>Year: 2022-23</b>
1	<b>Enumerate the demerits of an electoral competition?</b> The demerits of an electoral competition are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It creates disunity and factionalism in every locality.</li><li>2. Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another. Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.</li><li>3. It is often said that the pressure to win electoral fights does not allow sensible long term policies to be formulated.</li><li>4. Some good people do wish to serve the country but do not like to do so because of being dragged into unhealthy competition.</li></ol>	
2.	<b>How is electoral competition helpful to political parties and leaders to win elections?</b> <b>OR</b> <b>Why should elections be held regularly?</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders.</li><li>2. They know that if they raise issues that the people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the elections.</li><li>3. But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work, they will not be able to win again.</li></ol>	
3	<b>What is meant by 'seat' in elections? Explain with example. [CBSE 2015]</b> The electoral constituencies are counted as 'seats', for each constituency represents one seat in the assembly. For example, when we say that 'Lok Dal won 60 seats' in Haryana, it means that candidates of Lok Dal won is 60 assembly constituencies in the state and thus Lok Dal had 60 MLAs in the state assembly.	
4	<b>How are elections held in India?</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections are held regularly after every 5 years.</li><li>2. After 5 years the terms of all the elected representatives comes to an end.</li><li>3. An area based on the system of representation is followed in our country. The country is divided into different areas, called electoral constituencies, for purposes of elections.</li><li>4. Elections are held in all the constituencies on the same day at the same time or within a few days as in the case of General Elections.</li><li>5. Sometimes elections are held only for one constituency to fill up the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a member. This is called a by-election.</li><li>6. The voters who live in an area elect one representative. (any five)</li></ol>	
5	<b>How does a party file a nomination for its candidates?</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In order to be a candidate a person must be 25 years of age.</li><li>2. Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support.</li></ol>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Party 'ticket' is party's nomination.</li> <li>4. Every person who contest an election has to fill a nomination form and give some money as security deposit.</li> <li>5. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving some necessary information about themselves.</li> </ol>
6	<p><b>Campaigning is a major step in election held in India. Explain?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In India, election campaign is carried out for two weeks between the announcement of elections and the date of polling.</li> <li>2. During this period, the candidates contact their voters.</li> <li>3. Election meetings are organized by political leaders and the political parties mobilize their supporters.</li> <li>4. During these days the radio, television and the newspapers are full of election related stories and debates.</li> <li>5. During the election campaigns, the political parties try to focus public attention on some big issues. They want the public to vote for their party on that basis.</li> </ol>
7	<p><b>Describe the challenges to free and fair elections in India. [CBSE 2016]</b>  <b>Challenges to the elections in India are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory, but they do enjoy an advantage over smaller parties and independent candidates. –</li> <li>2. In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to secure a ticket from major parties.</li> <li>3. Some families tend to dominate the political parties. Tickets are distributed to members of these families.</li> <li>4. Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens as both the major parties are similar to each other in their policies and practices.</li> <li>5. Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage as compared to the bigger parties.</li> </ol>
8	<p><b>List the ways to regulate and ensure free and fair elections.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Misuse of government facilities should be prevented.</li> <li>(b) Rigging on the polling day should be checked.</li> <li>(c) Role of money and muscle power should be checked.</li> <li>(d) Voting should be made compulsory.</li> <li>(e) Contesting candidates should not be allowed to use caste or religion during elections.</li> </ol>
9	<p><b>How is the voters' list prepared?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) In our country, all the citizens aged 18 and above are eligible to vote in the election.</li> <li>(b) Every citizen has the right to vote regardless of his caste, creed, sex and religion.</li> <li>(c) The government is responsible for entering the names of all the eligible voters on the voters list.</li> <li>(d) Names of those who have moved out of the constituency or are dead are removed from the voters' list.</li> <li>(e) A complete revision of the voters' list is done every five years for updating it.</li> </ol>
10	<p><b>How is people's participation in elections measured? How can it be said that elections are becoming popular in India and drawing people's attention?</b></p>

	<p>People's participation in elections is usually measured by voters turnout. The turnout indicates the percentage of eligible voters who actually cast their vote. Over the last fifty years in India the turnout has either remained stable or actually gone up.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In India the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger number proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. This is in contrast to United States of America where poor people, African Americans and Hispanics vote much less in comparison to the rich and the Whites.</li> <li>2. Common people in India attach a lot of importance to the elections. They feel that through election they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them. They also feel that their vote matters in the way things are done in the country.</li> <li>3. Interest of people in the vote related activities has been increasing over the years, e.g. in 2004 elections, more than 1/3rd voters took part in the campaign-related activities.</li> </ol>
11	<p><b>What are the main functions of the Election Commission of India? [CBSE 2010]</b>  <b>The main functions of the Election Commission of India are among others.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Control and Conduct of the Elections:</b> Election Commission takes decision on every aspect of conducting and controlling elections from the time of declaration of elections to the announcement of results.</li> <li>2. <b>Code of Conduct:</b> The Election Commission can implement the code of conduct and punish any party or candidates guilty of breaking or violating any rule.</li> <li>3. <b>Can order the government:</b> During the period of elections, Election Commission can order the government to follow its guidelines on matters including transfer of government officials.</li> <li>4. <b>Discharges duty:</b> During election, Election commission discharges duty to government officials. Thus, on election duty government officers work under the control of election commission.</li> <li>5. <b>Reprimand the government:</b> In the present political scenario the Election Commission has expanded its power. Now the Election Commission reprimand the government and administration for their lapses. It can even order for repoll.</li> </ol>
12	<p><b>The system of reserved constituencies was introduced by the constitution makers in India. Give three reasons[CBSE 2016]</b></p> <p>The makers of our Constitution introduced Reserved Constituencies for the weaker sections like SC and ST for several reasons like</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide a fair chance to the weaker section to get elected to the Lok Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies in an open electoral competition.</li> <li>2. The reservation is due to those who are influential and resourceful may prevent the weaker sections from winning the elections.</li> <li>3. Besides, through reserved constituencies they tried to promote political empowerment among, weaker sections.</li> </ol>
13	<p><b>'Election Campaigns are needed to regulate'. Give reasons.</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>How does our election law regulate Election Campaign?</b></p>

OR

**State the various election laws during the election campaign for a party or a candidate to follow to ensure for the free and fair Election.**

OR

**What are the election laws in India? CBSE- 2012**

It may prove dangerous if political parties and candidates are given freedom to conduct their election campaigns the way they want to do. So, it is essential to regulate campaigns to ensure that every political party and candidate gets fair and equal chance to compete.

- According to our election law neither party nor any candidate can bribe or threaten voters.
- They should not appeal to the voters in the name of caste or religion.
- They should not use government resources for election campaign like govt. vehicles or places etc.
- A candidate should not spend more than 25 lakhs in a constituency for Lok Sabha election and 10 lakhs for Vidhan Sabha election.

If any of the above is violated their election can be rejected by the court even after they had been declared elected.

14 **Highlight the main stages of an election in India.**

The election in India is comprised of various stages.

- **ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES:** The whole country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies. The voters living in these areas elect one representative from each constituency.
- **VOTER'S LIST:** Next step is to decide who can and cannot vote. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone.
- **NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES:** Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a nomination form by the due date, which the Election Commission fixes. Every candidate has to give some amount as security deposit along with the nomination form.
- **ELECTION CAMPAIGN:** Election campaign take place for a period of two week between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the polling. During this period the candidates contact the voters, the political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilize their supporters.
- **POLLING AND COUNTING:** The final stage is the day when the voters cast or poll their vote called Election Day. Nearby schools will be the polling booth. Every person who has the name in the voter list can go to the nearby polling booth. The election officer checks and identify the voter. Mark on their finger and allow them to cast their vote. The Electronic voting machine [EVM] records the votes. Once the polling is over the EVMs are sealed and taken to secure place. On a fixed day the counting is done and the results are declared.

15 **What do you mean by Voter's List? What is its significance?**

- (i) In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.
- (ii) The significance of Voter's List is as follows:

- This is an important step for it is linked to the first condition of a democratic election. Everyone should get an equal opportunity to choose representatives.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in an election. Every citizen has the right to vote, regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender.</li> <li>• It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all the eligible voters put on the Voter's List. As new persons attain voting age, names are added to the voters' list. Names of those who move out of a place or those who are dead are deleted.</li> <li>• A complete revision of the list takes place every five years. This is done to ensure that it remains up to date. In the last few years a new system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been introduced. The government has tried to give this card to every person on the voters' list. But the card is not yet compulsory for voting. For voting, the voters can show many other proofs of identity like the ration card or the driving licence.</li> </ul>
16	<p><b>Explain any five conditions for the free and fair elections. [CBSE 2014,15]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One vote one value:</b> Everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.</li> <li>• <b>Multiple choices:</b> There should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.</li> <li>• <b>Choice at regular interval:</b> The choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.</li> <li>• <b>All should have equal chance of winning:</b> The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.</li> <li>• <b>Free and fair elections:</b> Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.</li> </ul>
17	<p><b>Mention a few successful slogans that were used during election campaigns.</b></p> <p>The most successful slogans used during election campaigns were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Garibi Hatao or Remove poverty:</b> This slogan was used by the Congress party led by Indira Gandhi in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. The party promised to remove poverty from the country.</li> <li>• <b>Save Democracy:</b> This slogan used by Janata Party in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977. The party promised to undo the excesses committed during Emergency and restore civil liberties.</li> <li>• <b>Land to the Tiller:</b> This slogan was used by the Left Front in the West Bengal Assembly elections held in 1977.</li> <li>• <b>Protect the Self Respect of the Telugus:</b> This slogan used by N. T. Rama Rao, the leader of the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh Assembly elections in 1983.</li> </ul>
18	<p><b>What are the changing trends of the people's participation in elections in India?</b></p> <p>The changing trends of people's participation in elections in India are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures. Turnout indicates the percent of eligible voters who cast their vote. In India, the turnout figures over last few decades have either remained stable or gone up.</li> <li>• In India, the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. This is in contrast to western democracies.</li> <li>• Common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections. They feel that through elections, they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The interest of voters in election-related activities has been increasing over the years. During the 2004 elections, more than one-third voters took part in a campaign-related activity.</li> <li>• More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or the other political party. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.</li> </ul>
19	<p><b>Suggest some ways to handle the challenges in elections. CBSE-2012</b></p> <p><b>Some ways to handle the challenges are</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misuse of government facilities should be restricted</li> <li>• Rigging on the polling day should be banned.</li> <li>• Role of money in election should be minimized</li> <li>• Voting should be made compulsory.</li> <li>• Contesting candidates should not be allowed to use caste or religion during election.</li> </ul>
20	<p><b>Explain the ways of polling conducted in India.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The final stage of an election is the day when the voters cast their votes in the polling booth. This is the Election Day.</li> <li>2. Every person whose name is in the voters' list goes to the nearby polling booth to cast his/her vote.</li> <li>3. Once the voters are in the polling booth, they are recognized by the election officials, they are identified by putting a ink mark on the finger and allowed to cast their vote.</li> <li>4. An agent of each candidate is allowed inside the polling booth to ensure that the voting takes place in a free and fair atmosphere.</li> <li>5. A ballot paper is placed in which the names of the candidates along with their symbols are listed. Nowadays EVMs are used to record the votes.</li> <li>6. The machine i.e. EVM shows the names of the candidates and party symbols. Even the independent candidates have their own symbol allotted by the Election Commission. A vote presses the button against the name of the candidate he/she want to vote for. (any five)</li> </ol>