



GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM
OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT



CLASS-IX SUBJECT- POLITICAL SCIENCE

TERM-2 SYLLABUS

CHAPTER-3

ELECTORAL POLITICS

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

Q1. Define elections.

Ans: It is a mechanism by which people can choose their representative at regular intervals, and change them if they wish to do so.

Q2: What is representative democracy?

Ans: It is type of government under which people elect their leaders who takes decisions on their behalf.

Q3: What is meant by booth capturing?

Ans: Supporters or hired muscleman of party gain physical control of a polling booth and cast false votes by threatening everyone.

Q4: What is a constituency?

Ans: For elections, the entire country is divided into fixed electoral areas with a body of registered voters. These areas are called constituencies.

Q5. What is an EVM?

Ans: It is an **electronic Voting Machine (EVM)** which is used to record votes. The machine shows the names of the candidates and the symbols.

Q6. What is Election Code of Conduct?

Ans: A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties and contesting candidates during election time.

Q7: Explain Universal adult Franchise.

Ans: Every citizen of India who is 18 years of age or above has the right to vote without any discrimination of caste, creed, colour, sex, religion, etc.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1: Why do we need elections?

Ans: (i) Elections are essential for representative democracy.

(ii) Elections help the people to choose their representatives.

(iii) Elections help the people to change their representatives if they don't work as per their wishes.

Q2: Distinguish between General elections and By-elections.

General Elections	By-Elections
(i) The election conducted in all the constituencies at the same time, either on the same day or within a few days to elect representatives is known as the general elections.	(i) If an elected candidate dies while in office or seat falls vacant due to other reasons such as resignation, etc. then fresh elections are held in that particular

<p>(ii) Such elections are held after every five years.</p> <p>(iii) These elections are held to form the new government at the state or the center level.</p>	<p>constituency alone. Such an election is called by-election.</p> <p>(ii) These elections can be held any time.</p> <p>(iii) These are held to fill vacant seat.</p>
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Q3:What are reserved Constituencies? Explain the concept of ‘Reservation of seats’ by giving any three suitable arguments.

Ans.: Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). In these constituencies, to only someone who belongs to these categories can stand for election.

Arguments for justification of the Concept:

- (i) The Constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) (ii) They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) (iii) If the reservation not done, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant section of our Population.

Q4: Mention any three provisions of a Model Code of Conduct for election campaigns.

Ans.: According to this-

(i) No party or candidate can use any place of worship for election propaganda.

(ii) Use government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for elections; and

(iv) Once elections are announced, Ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decisions or make any promises of providing public facilities.

Q5. What is an electoral roll? Write two qualification of a voter in India.

Ans: It is the list of those citizens who are eligible to cast their votes in an election.

Qualification of a voter:

- All the citizens aged 18 years and above are eligible to cast their votes in an election.
- His / Her name should be given in a voters list.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1: Explain the election procedure.

Ans: (1) **Announcement of dates**: The election procedure starts with the announcement of dates.

(2) **Nomination by the candidates**: After the announcement of dates, the candidates file their nomination papers.

(3) **Scrutinizing of nomination papers**: The Nomination papers are scrutinized on the fixed date. The incomplete or incorrect papers are rejected by the commission.

(4) **Withdrawal of nominations**: The candidates are given a date for the Withdrawal of their names.

(5) **Publication of the final list**: After the withdrawal the final list is printed. Election symbols are allotted to the candidates.

(6) **Election Campaign**: When the list of the eligible candidates gets printed by the returning officer, the different political parties launch their election campaigns to canvass for their candidates.

(7) **Polling** : Public holiday is declared on the election day, so that each voter may exercise his vote.

(8) **Counting of Votes** : After the election is over, the counting personnel are appointed by the Election Officer, who at the fixed place and at the fixed time start their counting work in the presence of the Returning Officer or the ROM.

(9) **Declaration of Results** : After the counting of votes is over, the Election officer declares the candidates getting the maximum votes, elected.

Q2:-What makes elections in India Democratic?

Ans :- (i) **An Independent Election Commission** : In our country, elections are conducted by an independent and a very powerful

Election Commission (EC). It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys.

(ii) **Popular Participation:** In India, the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and the privileged sections. This is in contrast to western democracies. For example, in the United States of America, poor people, African Americans and Hispanics vote much less than the rich and the white people.

(iii) **Acceptance of election outcome:** The outcome of India's elections speaks for itself: The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India, both at the national levels. In fact, in every two elections held in the last 15 years, the ruling party lost.

(v) **Regular elections:** In India, the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha elections are held regularly after every five years. After five years, the term representatives come to an end.