

QB365

Important Questions - Electoral Politics

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

**Section-A**

- 1) Into how many Constituencies the country is divided into during the Lok Sabha elections? 1  
(a) 543 (b) 545 (c) 550 (d) 530
- 2) Which of the options below are the demerits of the electoral competition? 1  
(a) Creates a sense of factionalism (b) Parties use dirty tricks to win elections  
(c) Parties respect each other (d) Both(a) and (b)
- 3) Which of the following has tenure (period) more than five years? 1  
(a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha (c) Vidhan Parishad (d) Only Lok Sabha
- 4) MLA's are associated with: 1  
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Village Panchayat (c) State Assemblies (d) Municipal Ward
- 5) Which of the following leaders won the election and formed government in Haryana in 1987 election? 1  
(a) Bhajan Lal (b) Devi Lal (c) Bansi Lal (d) Choudhry Charan Singh
- 6) Into how many constituencies the country is divided into during the Lok Sabha elections? 1  
(a) 543 (b) 545 (c) 550 (d) 530
- 7) The basic idea behind reserved constituencies are: 1  
(a) Right to equality (b) Proper representation to all religious groups  
(c) Proper representation to the socially weaker sections of society (d) All the above
- 8) Which of the following statements about the reasons for conducting elections are false? 1  
(a) Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government  
(b) People elect the representatives of their choice in an election  
(c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary  
(d) Election enable people to indicate which policies they prefer.
- 9) Which state has the largest vidhan sabha/lok sabha representation in the country? 1  
(a) Bihar (b) U.P. (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
- 10) A democratic election must fulfil the following condition: 1  
(a) Everyone should be able to choose (b) There should be something to choose from  
(c) Elections must be held after the political parties decides.  
(d) The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.

**Section-B**

- 11) What is a democratic election? 2
- 12) Why are some constituencies small in area while others are very big? 2
- 13) Describe any three functions of the Election Commission of India. 2
- 14) Name the party formed by Chaudhary Devi Lal? 2
- 15) What conclusion can be drawn from the voter turnout in India? 2
- 16) Why are the candidates required to give a detail statement of their property? 2
- 17) What is general election? 2
- 18) What is a Universal Adult Franchise? Why has it been adopted in India? 2
- 19) How many Assembly constituencies are there in the Gulbarga Lok Sabha constituency? Is it the same in your own Lok Sabha constituency? 2
- 20) Do you think communal electorate is a feature of election system in India? 2

### Section-C

- 21) Why Elections? 5  
Is it good to have political competition?
- 22) Here are some facts on Indian elections. Comment on each of these to say whether they reflect the strength or the weakness of our electoral system: 5  
The Lok Sabha had less than 10 per cent women members till 2009.
- 23) What is the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in your state and the neighbouring two states? 5
- 24) Why elections? 5  
Assembly election in Haryana

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### Section-A

- 1) (a) 543 1
- 2) (c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary 1
- 3) (a) Bhajan Lal 1
- 4) (c) Elections must be held after the political parties decides. 1
- 5) (d) Both(a) and (b) 1
- 6) (a) Rajya Sabha 1
- 7) (b) U.P. 1
- 8) (a) 543 1
- 9) (c) State Assemblies 1
- 10) (c) Proper representation to the socially weaker sections of society 1

### Section-B

- 11) Chaudhary Devi La! formed the new party, Lok Dal. 2

- 12) 2  
Election should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose according to their wishes and this type of election is known as Democratic Election.
- 13) No, communal electorate is not a feature of election system in India. 2
- 14) Election held after every five years is termed as general election. 2
- 15) 2

### **Universal Adult Franchise**

Right to express one's choice by vote is called Franchise. When the right to vote or franchise is given to every adult in a state, it is known as the Universal Adult Franchise.

### **Reasons for Adopting in India**

In India, elections are held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. To elect their representatives, elections are held from time to time. In India, we have indirect democracy. The government is run by the representatives, who are elected by the people. Every citizen of India, who has completed 18 years of age, has been given the right to vote irrespective of his caste, religion, sex etc.

Everybody, whether he is rich or poor, young or old, man or woman, learned or illiterate should have equal voice in our democracy. 'One person, one vote' makes our government responsible to all citizens.

- 16) The three major functions of Election Commission of India are 2
- (i) Election commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections.
  - (ii) It implements the code of conduct and can punish any candidate or party that violates it.
  - (iii) It controls the government officers who are posted on the election duty.

- 17) 2

The following points state outcomes of elections in India

- (i) The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India both at the national and state levels. In fact in every two out of the three elections held in the last fifteen years, the ruling party lost.
- (ii) Candidates who are known to have spent a lot of money on 'buying votes' and those with known criminal connections often lose elections.
- (iii) Barring very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as 'people's verdict' by defeated party.

So, considering the above points, it is truly said that one final test of the free and fairness of election lies in the outcome itself.

- 18) 2

Due to the difference in the density of people living in these areas. A constituency is demarked according to the population of that area.

- 19) 2

The candidates standing for election are required to give a detailed statement of their property. This is done to keep a check on their corrupt practices, if any. They should not enhance their property and assets, if they won the election.

20) - 10 Assembly constituencies are there in Gulbarga Lok Sabha Constituency.

2

- No, in my Lok Sabha constituency there are 9 assembly constituencies.

**Note:** Answer will vary from state to state.

### Section-C

21)

My State	No .of Lok Sabha Constituencies
(i) Odisha	21
(ii) Kerala	20
(iii) Madhya Pradesh	29

5

22)

5

Weakness:

However, it is to be noticed that it was for the first time in 2009 Lok Sabha elections, that the strength of women in Lok Sabha elections was more than 10% (59 out of 543). In 16th Lok Sabha this numbers is 11.41% (62 out of 543).

23)

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(i) The state of Haryana was ruled by Congress party from 1982 till 1987.

(ii) Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' and formed a new party, Lok Dal.

(iii) Devi Lal promised that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen.

(iv) Lok Dal and its parents won 76 out of 90 seats in the state Assembly and formed the government.

(v) As soon as he became the Chief Minister, his Government issued a Government order waiving the outstanding loans of small farmers, (upto Rs.10,000) agricultural labourers and small businessmen.

(vi) The next elections were held in 1991. But this time his party did not win popular support.

24)

5

(i) Political leaders all over the world, like all other professionals, are motivated by a desire to advance their political careers.

(ii) They want to remain in power or get power and positions for themselves.

(iii) They may wish to serve the people as well.

(iv) Regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders.

(v) They know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections.

(vi) But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work they will not be able to win again.

(vii) So if a political party is motivated only by desire to be in power, even then it will be forced to serve the people.