

Class 9 Pol. Science Revision pdf

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION

Ch-3 Electoral Politics

Exam से पहले पढ़ लेना

FULL CHAPTER REVISION SERIES

Q.1. Why do we have representative government in most democracies?

Ans: In most democracies, people rule through their representatives. Since it is not possible for everyone to have time and knowledge to take decision on all matters, representation is needed.

Q.2. What is the mechanism by which people can choose their representatives and change them if they wish to?

Ans: The mechanism is 'Elections'.

Q.3. How are voters' choices fulfilled by elections?

Ans: Voters can choose their law makers, their representatives who can take major decisions of the government and can also choose the particular political parties whose policies are best.

Q.4. How political parties can contribute in the conditions to democratic elections?

Ans: There should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer real choices to the voters. Elections must be held after every few years.

Q.5. What kind of competition is offered to the people for elections?

Ans: The most obvious form is the competition among political parties. At the constituency level, it takes the form of competition among several candidates. If there is no competition, elections will be pointless.

Q.6. Give any two demerits of Electoral Competition.

Ans: (i) It creates a sense of disunity and factionalism in every locality.
(ii) Pressure to win electoral fights does not allow sensible long-term policies to be formulated.

Q.7. Give any two merits of Electoral Competition.

Ans: (i) Political leaders are motivated by the desire to advance their political careers.
(ii) They want to come in power and retain positions for themselves. So they do their best to win the hearts of people.

Q.8. How can political leaders be made accountable to the people?

Ans: It can be done by setting up a system where political leaders are rewarded for serving the people and punished for not doing good for the sake of people. Regular electoral competition should be held through elections.

Q.9. How do political leaders try to win the hearts of the voters?

Ans: Political leaders know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections. But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work they will not be able to win again.

Q.10. How are general elections held in India?

Ans: For Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha, elections are held after every five years. After five years the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end. This is called 'general elections'. They are held in all constituencies at the same time.

Q.11. What are By-Elections?

Ans: When elections are held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member, they are called By-Elections.

Q.12. What are Electoral Constituencies?

Ans: The country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called 'electoral constituencies'.

Q.13. How many constituencies do we have for Lok Sabha?

Ans: For Lok Sabha elections the country is divided into 543 constituencies.

Q.14. What is an elected representatives from the constituency is called?

Ans: The representatives elected from each constituency is called a Member of Parliament or an MP.

Q.15. What is an elected representatives at the state level called as?

Ans: Each state is also divided into a specific number of assembly constituencies. Here the elected representatives is called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA.

Q.16. How are constituencies divided at the local level?

Ans: At panchayat and municipal elections, each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body.

Q.17. Why were 'Reserved Constituencies' created by the makers of the constitution?

Ans: The constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. That would make our democracy less representative and less democratic, so they thought of the provision of special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker sections.

Q.18. How many seats are reserved for SC & ST in Lok Sabha?

Ans: Currently in the Lok Sabha, 79 seats are reserved for the scheduled caste and 41 for the scheduled tribe.

Q.19. How many seats are reserved for women at local bodies?

Ans: One third of the total seats are reserved in rural and urban local bodies for women candidates.

Q.20. What is the principle of universal adult franchise?

Ans: It means that everyone should have one vote and each vote should have equal value. All the citizens aged 18 years and above have got the right to vote.

Q.21. What is the Election Photo Identity Card System?

Ans: Every voter is issued this photo identity card by the Election Commission. The voters are required to carry this card when they go out to vote, so that no one can vote for someone else.

Q.22. What is party ticket?

Ans: Political parties nominated their candidates who get the party symbol and support. This party's nomination is often called the party 'ticket'.

Q.23. How does a person file nomination papers?

Ans: Every person who wishes to contest elections has to fill a 'nomination form' and give some money as 'security deposit'. This is how nomination papers are filed.

Q.24. What are the legal declarations of a party candidate?

Ans: Details of assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family and educational qualifications of the candidate.

Q.25. Why has personal information of a candidate to be made public?

Ans: This information needs to be made public as it provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decisions on the basis of the information provided by the candidates.

Q.26. Why are election campaigns needed?

Ans: The main purpose of elections 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. It is possible during election campaigns.

Q.27. What is the time period of campaigning for elections?

Ans: In one country such campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling.

Q.28. How are voters contacted during campaigning?

Ans: Political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters. Campaigning is also done through newspapers and television. Nowadays they take the help of recorded messages in the mobiles also.

Q.29. What is a ballot paper?

Ans: A ballot paper is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with party name and symbols are issued.

Q.30. What is a 'polling booth'?

Ans: On the Election Day, every person whose name is on the voters list can go to a nearby 'Polling Booth', situated usually in a local school or a government office. In this booth, voters go inside and election officials identify them and put a mark on his or her finger and allow them to cast the vote.

Q.31. What is EVM?

Ans: EVM is an electronic voting machines, which are used to record votes.

Q.32. How is a vote caste on EVM?

Ans: The machine shows the names of candidates and the party symbols. All the voter has to do is to press the button against the name of the candidate he or she wants to give vote.

Q.33. What do you know about 'Election Commission'?

Ans: In our country, elections are conducted by an independent and very powerful election commission. It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys.

Q.34. What do you mean by 'Turn out'?

Ans: Turn out indicates the percent of eligible voters who actually caste their vote.

Q.35. Why do common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections?

Ans: They feel that through elections they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them.

Q.36. Are elections in India 'free and fair'?

Ans: Yes, elections in India are free and fair because the elections were conducted by an Independent Election Commission and all the parties accept the outcome of the elections. Usually the losing party does not accept the outcome if the election is rigged.

Homework:

Q1: Give any one challenge of Indian Elections.

Q2: What is 'booth capturing'?