

NISCORT FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI
SELF LEARNING WORKSHEET

POL. SCI. -CLASS 9
Chapter 4- ELECTORAL POLITICS

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?

- a) India has the largest number of voters
- b) India's Election Commission is very powerful
- c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote
- d) In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict

2. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CCE) of India?

- a) The Chief Justice of India
- b) The Prime Minister of India
- c) The President of India
- d) The People of India

3. What is the age of a person who can contest election for Lok Sabha in India?

- a) 25 Years
- b) 30 Years
- c) 35 Years
- d) 40 Years

4. The number of Lok Sabha Constituencies in India at present is:

- a) 541
- b) 546
- c) 543
- d) 540

5. The voter's list is also known as:

- a) Election
- b) Voter Identity Card
- c) Electoral Roll
- d) None of these

6. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections?

- a) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections
- b) Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over
- c) The Right to Vote should be given to selected people only
- d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner

7. The number of seats reserved for scheduled caste in Lok Sabha is:

- a) 59
- b) 79
- c) 89
- d) 99

8. Which one of the following provisions fails to ensure fair and equal chance to compete to candidates and political parties?

- a) No party or candidate can bribe or threaten voters
- b) No party or candidate is bound by the model code of conduct
- c) No party or candidate can use government resources for election campaign
- d) Nobody can appeal to the voters in the name of caste or religion

9. Which of the following statements about the reasons for conducting elections are false?

- a) Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government
- b) People select the representative of their choice in an election
- c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary
- d) People can indicate which policies they prefer

10. What makes an election democratic? Select the correct option.

- a) Universal Adult Franchise
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Free and fair Election.

11. Which of the following does not include election procedure?

- a) Voting
- b) Nomination of Candidate
- c) Booth capturing
- d) Canvassing

12. Which of the following is not allowed while carrying out an election campaign?

- a) Giving money to voters to cast vote for particular candidate
- b) Using television channels.
- c) Door-to-door canvassing.
- d) Contacting voters on phone.

13. Is it good to have Political Competition? Which of the following statements justify this?

- a) It creates a sense of disunity and factionalism
- b) Political Competition helps to force political parties and leaders to serve people
- c) It gives fair chance to people for the responsible government
- d) Political competition causes divisions and some ugliness

14. What are the main challenges to free and fair elections in India? Select the correct options.

- a) Model of Code of Conduct
- b) Lack of Internal Democracy among Political Parties
- c) Influence of Money and Muscle Power
- d) Dynastic Rule

15. During election the voters make many choices. Select the correct options.

- a) Who will make laws for them?
- b) Who will grant Fundamental Rights?
- c) Who will form the government and take major decisions?
- d) Who will check the functioning of courts?

16. Which among the following is not correct?

- a) The Election Commission conducts all elections for the Parliament and Assemblies.
- b) The Election Commission directs and controls the preparation of electoral rolls.
- c) The Election Commission cannot fix the election dates
- d) The Election Commission does the scrutiny of Nomination papers.

17. Which is the new reform introduced in the electoral process by the Election Commission?

- a) Indelible ink
- b) Electronic voting machine
- c) Polling booths
- d) Voters list

18. Which of the following statements regarding elections and election commission hold true?

- (i) Election Commission of India has enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.
- (ii) There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country.
- (iii) It is very easy for the party in power to win an election.
- (iv) Many reforms are needed to make our elections completely free and fair.

- a) (i), (ii), and (iii)
- b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- d) only (iii)

19. Which of the following is not a feature of Election system in India?

- a) Universal Adult Franchise
- b) Secret Voting
- c) Reservation of seats in the legislature for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- d) Communal Electorate

20. Elections in India for Parliament and State Legislatures are conducted by

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Governor
- d) Election Commission of India

21. Members of Election Commission are appointed by

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Elected by the people
- d) Chief Justice of India

22. By-Election is the election which is held

- a) Directly
- b) Indirectly
- c) To fill up a vacancy in the legislature
- d) When a legislature is dissolved before the expiry of its normal term.

23. In Democracy Elections are important because

- a) The formation of government becomes easy

- b) They help in the formation of opposition party
- c) They are a check on the working of the government
- d) All of the above

24. Following is a weakness (challenge to) Indian election system:

- a) Secret Ballot
- b) Use of Electronic Voting Machines
- c) Misuse of Official Machinery
- d) Universal Adult Franchise

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN VERY BRIEF:

- a) What conditions need to be fulfilled for ensuring free & fair elections during election campaign?
- b) What is an electoral constituency?
- c) Define State.
- d) Define Rigging.
- e) Why reservations face opposition?
- f) Name the three institutions of our country.
- g) Who appoints the President of India?
- h) How can a judge be removed?
- i) Why some rights are placed higher than the government?
- j) Mention any two constitutional rights.

III. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- a) Describe the ethnic massacre in Kosovo.
- b) Describe the jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
- c) Write three powers of Election commission of India.
- d) Describe the Right to equality as described in Indian Constitution.
- e) "The President of India exercises only nominal powers". If the President has only nominal powers, then what is the need for the post of the President?
- f) Explain why is it good to have political competition.
- g) Describe any three powers of Prime Minister.
- h) Why do we need elections in a democracy?
- i) Explain why elections in India are considered democratic
- j) What is the outcome of free & fair elections in India?

k) If you were a civil servant, what values would you idolize to serve as a public servant?

IV. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

a) Explain how the Right to Constitutional Remedies ensures & guarantees the enforcement of our Fundamental rights.

b) What is Secularism? How Indian Constitution does makes India a secular state?

c) How scope of rights has expanded in recent time? Explain.

d) How does Parliament exercises political authority on the behalf of people?

e) What are the two categories of executives? What role do they play in a democracy?

f) Who resolved the dispute of Mandal commission? How did it materialize?