

Dt-23, mar, 21

Lesson - 1

① Define democracy.

ans → Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by people.

② What are the features of democracy?

ans → The main features of democracy are as follows:

i) In democracy the final decision making powers must ~~rest~~^{rest} with those elected members by the people.

ii) A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power ~~are~~ have a fair chance of losing.

iii) In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one value and each vote must have one value.

③ Mention the dirty tricks or malpractices used by PRI party to ~~even~~ win the elections in Mexico.

ans → Tricks used by 'PRI' in elections.

no) If the people do not like the ruler they can change him through election.



Lesson-2 Constitutional Design

- ① **Sovereign** - People have supreme right to make decisions on external as well as internal matters. This refers to a country which is free and independent. It is not controlled by any foreign power and any other country is not allowed to interfere in any of the internal or external affairs of the country.
- ② **Socialist** - A socialist is someone who supports the political philosophy of Socialism, which is a government system that advocates community ownership and control of all lands and businesses rather than individual ownership.
- ③ **Secular** - Secular means that a state shouldn't discriminate among its citizen on the basis of religion. It should neither encourage nor discourage the followers of any religion.
- ④ **Democratic** - The word democracy describes a political system. In a democratic country, all eligible citizen have the right to participate,

either directly or indirectly, in making the decisions that affect them.

⑤ Republic - A republic is a state in which Supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.

⑥ Justice - Justice defines that there can't be any discrimination on the basis of caste, religion and gender. The government should work for the welfare of all.

⑦ Liberty - Liberty means that there is no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.

⑧ Equality - This indicates that all are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

⑨ Fraternity - Fraternity means the sense or spirit of brotherhood that promotes unity and integrity in the nation and binds its people.

Answer the following questions:-

i) What are the roles of Constitution?

ans → Roles of the constitution of a country are as follows:-

ii) Constitution is a set of written rules that are accepted by all the people living in the particular country.

iii) It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.

iv) It specifies how the Government will be formed which has the power to take decisions.

v) It also lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizen are.

Lesson - 3 Electoral Politics

- (1) Who formed the new party Lok Dal?
→ Chaudhary Devi Lal
- (2) Which movement did Chaudhary Devi Lal start?
→ Nyaya Yuddh
- (3) What is the full form of MLA?
→ members of Legislative assembly
- (4) Who invited the leader of the majority party to form the government in a state election?
→ the Governor
- (5) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections are held regularly after every 5 years.
- (6) After 5 years the term of all the elected representatives come to an end.
- (7) In how many constituencies our country is

divided for the Lok Sabha election?

→ 543 constituencies

(8) ⁵ A village or town is divided into several wards.

(9) How many seats in the Lok Sabha are reserved for the scheduled castes?
→ ¹⁰ 84

(10) How many seats in Lok Sabha reserved for the scheduled & tribes?
→ 47

¹⁵ (11) One third of the total seats are reserved in rural and urban local bodies for women candidates.

(12) ²⁰ Who can vote in our country?
→ all the citizen aged 18 years or above.

(13) After how many years the voter list is revised?
→ 5 years

(14) What is EPIC?

→ Election photo identity card

(15) What is the minimum age to participate in an election?

ans → 25 years

(16) Who gave the slogan of garibi hatao?

→ Indira Gandhi in 1971

(17) Who gave the slogan of save democracy?

→ Jayaprakash Narayan in 1971

(18) Which party used the slogan of Land to the tiller?

→ the Left front in the West Bengal assembly election held in 1977

(19)

Who gave the slogan protect the self respect of the Telugus?

→ NT Rama Rao

(20) NT Rama Rao was the leader of Telugu Desam party.

21. What is the maximum amount of money that a party can use in the Lok Sabha election?

→ 25000000 ₹

(22) What is an EVM?

→ Electronic voting machine.

(23) Who conducts election in our country?

→ the election commission

(24) Who appoints the chief election commissioner of India?

→ the president of India.

(25) To whom the chief election commissioner of is answerable?

→ no one.

Q. What is an election?

ans → A mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals and change them if they wish to do so. This mechanism is called election.

2. What are the choices made by the voters in an election?

ans → They can choose who will make laws for them.

ii) They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions.

iii) They can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making.

3. Why do a politician wants to remain in power for long time?

ans → A politician wants to remain in power to get power and position for themselves for a long time. They may wish to serve the people as well but it is risky to depend entirely on their sense of duty. It would give them supreme power. Their ideas may not match with that of the people.

4. What happens after completion of 5 years of the elected representatives of Lok Sabha or Vidhansabha?

ans → The Lok Sabha or Vidhansabha stands dissolved.

Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time either on the same day or within few days to elect new representatives.

5. What is by election?

ans → Sometimes election is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member. This is called a by election.

6. Who is called a members of parliament?

ans → The representatives elected from each constituency are called the members of the parliament.

7. What is voters list?

ans → Once the constituencies are decided the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. This decision cannot be left to anyone till the last day. 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 voter list.

8. Who cannot cast their vote?

ans → A person who is not a citizen of India cannot cast their vote.

9. What is called party ticket?

ans → Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support. Party's nomination is often called party ticket.

10. What is code of conduct?

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

Important questions.

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 decisions on all matters, representation in them.

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

ans → The mechanism is 'elections'.

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 party whose policies are best.

4. How political parties can contribute in a condition to democratic election?

ans → There should be something to choose from. Participants and candidates should be free to contest

elections and should offer real choices to the voters. Elections must be held after every five years.

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

ans → The most obvious form is in the competition among political parties. At the constituency level, it takes the form of competition among several candidates. If there is no competition elections are not real.

6. Give any two demerits of electoral competition?

ans → i) It creates a sense of disunity and factionalism in every locality.

cii) Pressure to win electoral fights does not allow sensible long-term policies to be formulated.

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

ans → It can be done by setting 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.

8. ⁵ How are general elections held in India?
 ans → For Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha, elections are held every five years. After five years the term of all the elected representatives come to an end. This is called 'general elections'. They are held in all constituencies at the same time.

9. 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.

10. ²⁰ How many constituencies do we have for Lok Sabha?
 ans → For Lok Sabha elections the country is divided into 543 constituencies

11. ²⁵ What is an elected representative from the

constituency is called?

ans → The representative elected from each constituency is called a Member of Parliament or an MP.

12. Give any 2 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 their positions for themselves. So they do their best to win the hearts of the people.

13. Why are ^{election} ~~electoral~~ campaigns needed?

ans → The main purpose of elections is to give people a chance to choose their representatives, the government and the policies they prefer. Therefore, it is necessary to have a free and opened 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.

14. What choices are given to a voter during

constituency is called?

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14. What choices are given to a voter during

election?

ans → (i) They can choose who will make laws for them.

(ii) They can choose who will form a government and take major decisions.

(iii) They can choose the party whose politicians will guide the government and law-making.

15. What forms does political competition take during elections?

ans → (i) Political competition takes various forms such as:-

(i) The most obvious form is the competition among political parties.

(ii) At the constituency level, it takes the form of competition among political parties.

(iii) If there is no competition, elections will be pointless.

16. How does electoral competitions help the

political parties and leaders to win the elections?

ans → i) Regular electoral competition provide ~~more~~ incentives to political parties and leaders.

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

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

17. What is the 'voters list'?

ans → 0 In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and is available to everyone.

0 This list is officially called the electoral roll and is commonly known as the 'voters list'.

0 This is an important step as it is linked

to the first condition of the free a democratic election.

Q. What is the outcome of free and fair elections?

Ans. The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India, both at the national and state levels.

(ii) In India, about half of the sitting MPs or MLAs lose election.

(iii) Candidates who are known to have spent a lot of money in 'buying votes' and then are criminal after losing elections.

Ans. Having very few disputed elections; the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as the people's verdict by the defeated party.

Q. Mention any 3 powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.

Ans. Powers and functions of the Election Commission are:-

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18. What is the outcome of free and fair elections?

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c iii) Candidates who are known to have spend a lot of money in 'buying votes' and those with criminal often lose elections.

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c iv) Barring very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as the people's verdict by the defeated party.

19. Mention any 3 powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.

ans → Powers and functions of the Election Commission are:-

- (i) To conduct and control elections
- (ii) To implement the code of conduct.
- (iii) To order the government to follow guidelines.
- (iv) To prevent use and misuse of government machinery at the time of election.

20. How do general elections differ from regular by-elections?

ans → When elections are held in all constituencies at the same time either on the same day or even a few days, this is called general elections.

Sometimes, election is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member. This is called a by-election.

21. What are the challenges of free and fair elections?

ans → Challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows:-

- (i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and fair unfair advantages over smaller parties and independents.
- (ii) In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.
- (iii) Some families tend to dominate the political parties tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.
- (iv) Very often, elections offer little choice ~~the~~ to ordinary citizens as both the major parties are similar to each other in their policies and practises.
- (v) Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage as compared to the bigger parties.

22. What does Booth capturing and rigging mean in the elections?

ans → (i) Booth capturing - Supporters or hired musclemen of the party or a candidate gain physical control of a polling booth and cast false votes by threatening everyone or by preventing genuine voters from reaching the polling booth.

(ii) Rigging: Fraud and Malpractices indulged by a party or candidate to increase his votes. It includes ~~suffraging~~ stuffing ballot boxes by a few persons using the votes of others; recording multiple votes by the same person; and bribing polling officers to favour a candidate.

13. What election laws are made for campaigning?

ans → Every political party and candidate gets a fair and equal chance to compete. According to our election law, no party or candidate can

◦ bribe or threaten the voters to vote for them only,

◦ appeal to the voters in the name of caste or religion.

◦ use the government resources for election campaign.

- o spend more than ₹70 lakhs in a constituency for the Lok Sabha elections or ₹28 lakhs in a constituency during an assembly election.
- 5 If they do so, their election can get rejected by the court even after they have been declared elected.

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