

# CIVICS

## Chapter 4: Electoral Politics



## Important Questions

### Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. How much money was spent in conducting 2004 Lok Sabha elections?

- (a) About Rs. 1,000 crores
- (b) About Rs. 1,100 crores
- (c) About Rs. 1,200 crores
- (d) About Rs. 1,300 crores

Question 2. According to election law in India. What is the current limit of election expenses by a candidate or party in a constituency for a Lok Sabha election?

- (a) Rs. 35 lakhs
- (b) Rs. 30 lakhs
- (c) Rs. 25 lakhs
- (d) Rs. 20 lakhs

Question 3. Who appoints member of the Election Commission?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Vice-President
- (d) None of these

Question 4. Who issues Election Manifesto?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Political Parties
- (d) None of these

Question 5. What is the tenure of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha in India?

- (a) Four years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Six years
- (d) None of these

Question 6. Which institution conducts elections in India?

- (a) Parliament



- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) None of these

Question 7. What is the age when a citizen get voting rights?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) None of these

Question 8. The procedure of impeaching Chief Election Commissioner:

- (a) The resolution should be passed by 2/3rd majority of the members of Parliament.
- (b) The resolution should be passed by 1/3rd majority of the members of Parliament.
- (c) The resolution should be passed by 3/4th majority of the members of Parliament.
- (d) None of these

Question 9. Challenge before free and fair elections is:

- (a) Allotment of Symbols
- (b) Casteism and Communalism
- (c) Withdrawal of Nominations
- (d) None of these

Question 10. What is the meaning of Criminalization of politics?

- (a) Ruling parties try to use official machinery during election campaign
- (b) Candidates and political parties use lot of money in the election
- (c) People with criminal background and tendencies are entering politics
- (d) None of these

Question 11. Importance of Election Symbols is:

- (a) Illiterate voters can identify party and candidate through these symbols
- (b) In a constituency if there are more than one candidate with same name, then symbol can be used to differentiate
- (c) Both
- (d) None of these

Question 12. How many assembly seats are there in Haryana Vidhan Sabha/ (Assembly)?

- (a) 90

- (b) 70
- (c) 100
- (d) 80

Question 13. How many seats are there in Delhi Assembly/(Vidhan Sabha)?

- (a) 90
- (b) 70
- (c) 100
- (d) 80

Question 14. For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into ..... constituencies.

- (a) 553
- (b) 563
- (c) 533
- (d) 543

Question 15. What is the minimum age required for getting voting rights in India?

- (a) 21
- (b) 25
- (c) 18
- (d) 16

### Very Short:

1. What is considered as the barometer of democracy?
2. What is known as the lifeline of the election procedure?
3. Name the state where the National Conference is active in politics.
4. In which state AI'ADMK is a prominent party?
5. What is the name of the Chief Election Commissioner during whose tenure a large number of electoral -reforms were carried out?
6. What are the means of electronic media?
7. By whom the election procedure of our country is controlled?
8. What is the election called which is held when Lok Sabha or the State Assembly is dissolved before die expiry of its full term?
9. What is meant by an election?
10. On which principle is the system of universal adult franchise based?

**Short Questions:**

1. Did Devi Lai fulfil promise to waive farmer loans on becoming Chief Minister?
2. What is Constitution
3. What are the different methods used by political parties during the election campaign to seek vote?
4. How many seats did the Lok Dal also capture in the 1987 elections?
5. How many seats did the Congress Party obtain in 1987?
6. Why are elections considered essential for any representative democracy in our times?
7. It is said that the elections are about political competition. Explain

**Long Questions:**

1. Give some of the successful slogans by different political parties in various elections in India in the past
2. Give details of the election laws which prohibit the candidates when they indulge in election campaign
3. Mention the details about a model code of conduct for the election campaign as agreed by all the political parties in India.
4. Explain Universal Adult Franchise.
5. "It is said elections are the barometers of Democracy". What do you understand by this sentence?

**Answer Key:****MCQ:**

1. (d) About Rs. 1,300 crores
2. (c) Rs. 25 lakhs
3. (b) President
4. (c) Political Parties
5. (b) Five years
6. (c) Election Commission
7. (a) 18 years
8. (a) The resolution should be passed by 2/3rd majority of the members of Parliament.
9. (b) casteism and Communalism
- 10.(c) People with criminal background and tendencies are entering politics

- 11.(c) Both
- 12.(a) 90
- 13.(b) 70
- 14.(d) 543
- 15.(c) 18

### Very Short Answer:

1. Elections.
2. The political parties are known as the lifeline of the election procedure.
3. Jammu and Kashmir.
4. In Tamil Nadu.
5. T. N. Seshah.
6.
  - Radio,
  - Television,
  - Cinema.
7. By the Election Commission.
8. Mid-term election.
9. An election is the contest which is held between different political parties in order to get people support.
10. On the principle of "one person one vote"

### Short Answer:

**Ans: 1.** Yes, after, becoming Chief Minister, Devi Lai fulfilled the promise he made in election campaign by passing an order waiving the loans of the farmers, agricultural labourers, and small shopkeepers.

**Ans: 2.** Devi Lai's approach was direct- talking to liis audience.

**Ans: 3.** Processions, public meetings, door to door campaign, holding corner meetings, distributing pamphlets, badges etc.

**Ans: 4.** 60 seats out of 90; Lok Dal together with Bhartiya Janata Party captured 76 seats.

**Ans: 5.** 5 seats.

**Ans: 6.** The elections are considered essential for democracy because of the following reasons

- The voters are able to choose who will make laws for them.

- They can choose who will sit in government and take major decisions.
- They can choose the party whose ' policies will guide the government and lawmaking.

These choices are not made once and for all. In democratic elections, the people get a chance to make a fresh choice after some time. If they want they can retain the same party', the same government and the same representatives. But if they are hot, satisfied with the performance of any of these, they can make a change at that level or at all the levels. This ensures that representatives remain answerable to the people.

**Ans: 7.** Elections are all about political competition. The competition takes various forms. The most obvious form is the competition among political parties. At the level of constituency, it takes the form of competition among several candidates. Very often the competition turns into a personality race among the top leaders of various parties. Elections also involve competition among various policies and ideologies. If there is no competition, there is no point in having elections.

### Long Answer:

**Ans: 1.** Some of the successful slogans are asunder:

The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of "Remove Poverty" (Garibi Hatao) in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. The party promised to recurrent all the policies of the government to remove poverty from the country.

"Save Democracy" was the slogan used by Janata Party in the next Lok Sabha election held in 1977. The party promised to undo the excesses committed during Emergency and restore civil liberties.

The Left Front used the slogan of "Land to the Tiller" in the West Bengal assembly elections held in 1977.

"Protect the Self-Respect of the Telugus" was the slogan used by N. T. Rama Rao, the leader of the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh assembly elections in 1983.

**Ans: 2.** According to our election laws, no party or candidate can:

- Bribe or threaten the voters.
- Appeal to them in the name of caste or religion etc.
- Use government resources for election campaign.
- Spend more than Rs. 25 Lakh for a Lok Sabha election or Rs. 10 Lakhs in an assembly election.

If they do so/their election can be rejected by court even after they have been declared elected. Minimum conditions of a Democratic Elections First, everyone should be able to choose; Everyone can vote and every vote should have equal value. Second, there should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.

Third, the voice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.

Fourth, the candidate preferred by the people should get elected. Fifth, elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.

**Ans: 3.** The following sum up the Model Code of conduct for the election campaign:

- Any place of worship shall not be used for election propaganda.
- Criticisms of the opponents shall be limited to their policies, programmes, past records and work and will not mention their personal lives.
- No flags, banners, notices, slogans shall be placed on any building without the permission of the owner.
- The government transport including official aircrafts, vehicles, machinery and personnel shall not be used by ministers and the ruling party.
- The ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects or make any promises of providing public facilities after elections have been announced.

**Ans: 4.** The Universal Adult Franchise ' refers to the enjoyment of right to vote by all the adult citizens of the county, without any discrimination i.e., on the basis of caste, creed, colour, sex, education and place of birth. It is a well-known fact that every citizen of India who is 18 years of age and above and who is not otherwise disqualified, is entitled to vote in the elections.

**Ans: 5.** In a democratic form of government, the elections are considered as barometers of democracy because the elections are very crucial in democratic setup. Elections provide opportunity to the people to judge the performance of the representatives. Elections also generate a new political attitude which can determine the future course of the country at large.

*Swotters*