

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



aglasem.com

Class : 11th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 3

Chapter Name : Election and representation

Q1 Which of the following resembles most a direct democracy?

- a. Discussions in a family meeting
- b. Election of the class monitor
- c. Choice of a candidate by a political party
- d. Decisions taken by the Gram Sabha
- e. Opinion polls conducted by the media

Answer. (d) Decisions taken by the Gram Sabha.

Page : 75 , Block Name : Questions

Q2 Which of the following tasks are not performed by the Election Commission?

- a. Preparing the Electoral Rolls
- b. Nominating the candidates
- c. Setting up polling booths
- d. Implementing the model code of conduct
- e. Supervising the Panchayat elections

Answer. (e) Supervising the Panchayat elections.

Page : 75 , Block Name : Questions

Q3 Which of the following is common to the method of election of the members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?

- a. Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter
- b. Voter can give preference order for different candidates
- c. Every vote has equal value
- d. The winner must get more than half the votes

Answer. (a) Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter.

Page : 75 , Block Name : Questions

Q4 In the First Past the Post system, that candidate is declared winner who

- a. Secures the largest number of postal ballots
- b. Belongs to the party that has highest number of votes in the country
- c. Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency
- d. Attains first position by securing more than 50% votes

Answer. (c) Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency.

Page : 75 , Block Name : Questions

Q5 What is the difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? Why did the Constitution makers reject the latter?

Answer. The system of reservation of constituencies primarily deals with the system where the seats of a particular constituency, which is to be contested are reserved for the underprivileged or the lower castes pertaining to the stratified society. It aims towards a definite increment in the participation and representation of the respective groups. On the other hand, the system of separate electorate was the part of the “communal vote” of the Britishers. It only allowed the people belonging to a particular community like Sikhs, Muslims etc to vote for their representatives. It hinders the proper integrative inclination and unifying tendencies of the governmental factions. The main reasons for the Constitution makers to reject the latter idea was because of its “dividing implementation”, that was indeed the reflection of colonial policies in India.

Page : 76 , Block Name : Questions

Q6 Which of the following statements are incorrect? Identify and correct them by substituting, adding or rearranging only one word or phrase.

- a. The FPTP system is followed for all the elections in India.
- b. Election Commission does not supervise Panchayat and Municipal elections.
- c. The President of India cannot remove an Election Commissioner.
- d. Appointment of more than one Election Commissioners in the Election Commission is mandatory.

Answer.

- a.Incorrect. The FPTP system is followed for all elections in India except the elections of President, Vice-President, Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad.
- b. Correct.
- c. Incorrect. The President can remove an Election Commissioner.
- d. Incorrect. Appointment of more than one Election Commissioners in the Election Commission is not mandatory.

Page : 76 , Block Name : Questions

Q7 Indian electoral system aims at ensuring representation of socially disadvantaged sections. However, we are yet to have even 10 percent women members in our legislatures. What measures would you suggest to improve the situation?

Answer. The measures that can improve the women political participation are:

- (a) The creation of incentives for the women, to participate in the electoral and political realms of imperativeness.
- (b) To achieve the aim of establishing the affirmative action policy the women capital.
- (c) To increase awareness among the social capital, about the quintessentials pertaining to the augmentation participation of women.
- (d) To empower the discourse pertaining to the women reservation in Lok Sabha.
- (e) To plan the correct implementation, and introduce laws for the growth of women political participation.

Page : 76 , Block Name : Questions

Q8 Here are some wishes expressed in a conference to discuss a constitution for a new country. Write against each of these whether FPTP or Proportional Representation system is more suited to meet each of these wishes.

- a. People should clearly know who is their representative so that they can hold him or her personally accountable.
- b. We have small linguistic minorities who are spread all over the country; we should ensure fair representation to them.
- c. There should be no discrepancy between votes and seats for different parties.
- d. People should be able to elect a good candidate even if they do not like his or her political party.

Answer.

- (a) FPTP
- (b) Proportional Representation
- (c) Proportional Representation
- (d) FPTP

Page : 76 , Block Name : Questions

Q9 A former Chief Election Commissioner joined a political party and contested elections. There are various views on this issue. One view is that a former Election Commissioner is an independent citizen and has a right to join any political party and to contest elections. According to the other view, leaving this possibility open can affect the impartiality of the Election Commission. So, former Election Commissioners must not be allowed to contest any elections. Which position do you agree with and why?

Answer. The former Election Commissioners should not be allowed to contest the elections because it will affect the “free and fair” sphere of the democratic conduct of elections. It will affect the accountability and just mechanisms of the Election Commission.

Page : 76 , Block Name : Questions

Q10 “Indian democracy is now ready to shift from a crude First Past the Post system to a system of Proportional Representation”. Do you agree with this statement? Give your reasons for or against this statement.

Answer. Yes. Indian electoral system is ready for the definite change in its structure and mechanisms. The shift is required as the former system is responsible for the creation of the “majoritarian” form of the government where the equal position is not present between seats and the votes given to a political party. The whole notion of “proportionality” is flawed as we take the system of FPTP into consideration. The dire need of the structured political parties, primarily to increase the participation of regional parties and to work towards the decentralisation of the powers from the centre to the lower organs of governance are the major reasons for the adoption of Proportional Representation system, rather than FPTP.

Page : 77 , Block Name : Questions