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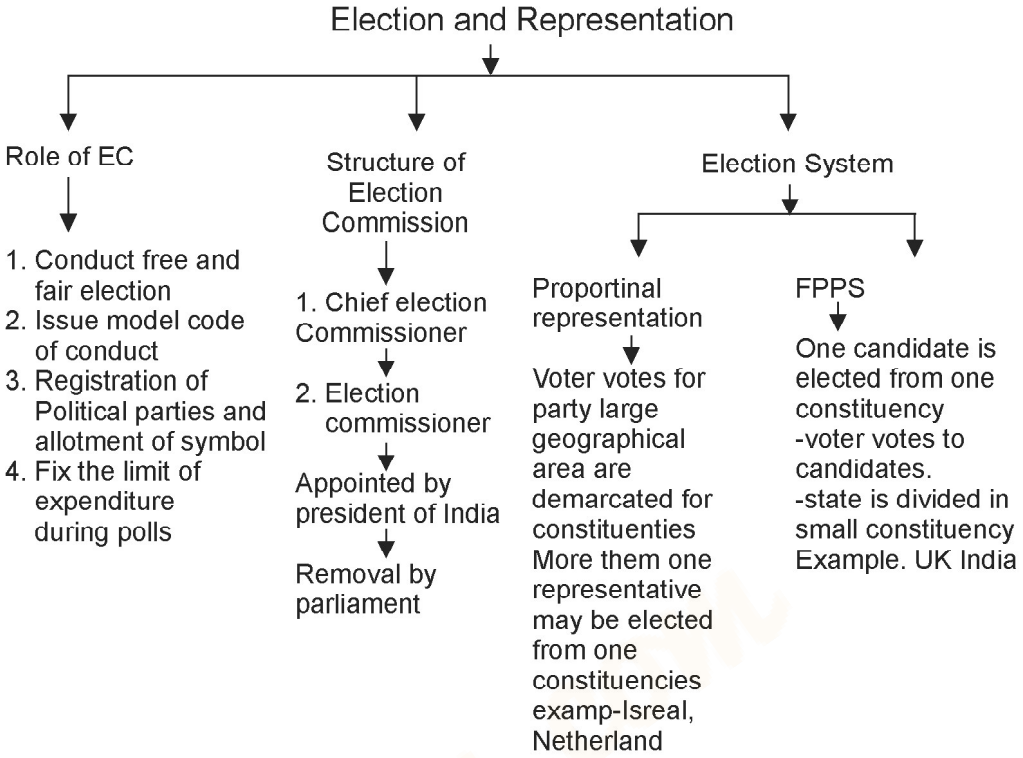


CLASS XI
NOTES
POLITICAL SCIENCE

KEY NOTES AND IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WITH ANWERS

Chapter - 2

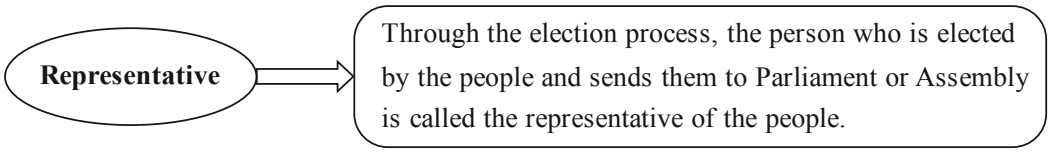
ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION



Key Points :-

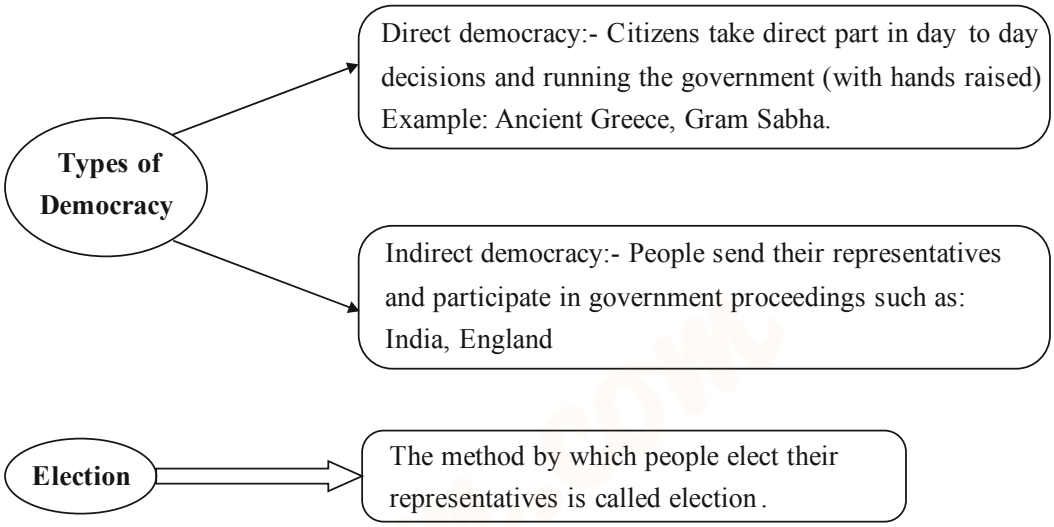
- Types of democracy
- Election system in India
- Elections and democracy
- Proportional representation
- Reservation of constituencies
- Election reform

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Why do we choose a representative?

Due to the huge population and large area, not all citizens can participate directly while making laws or taking decisions, so people choose representatives.

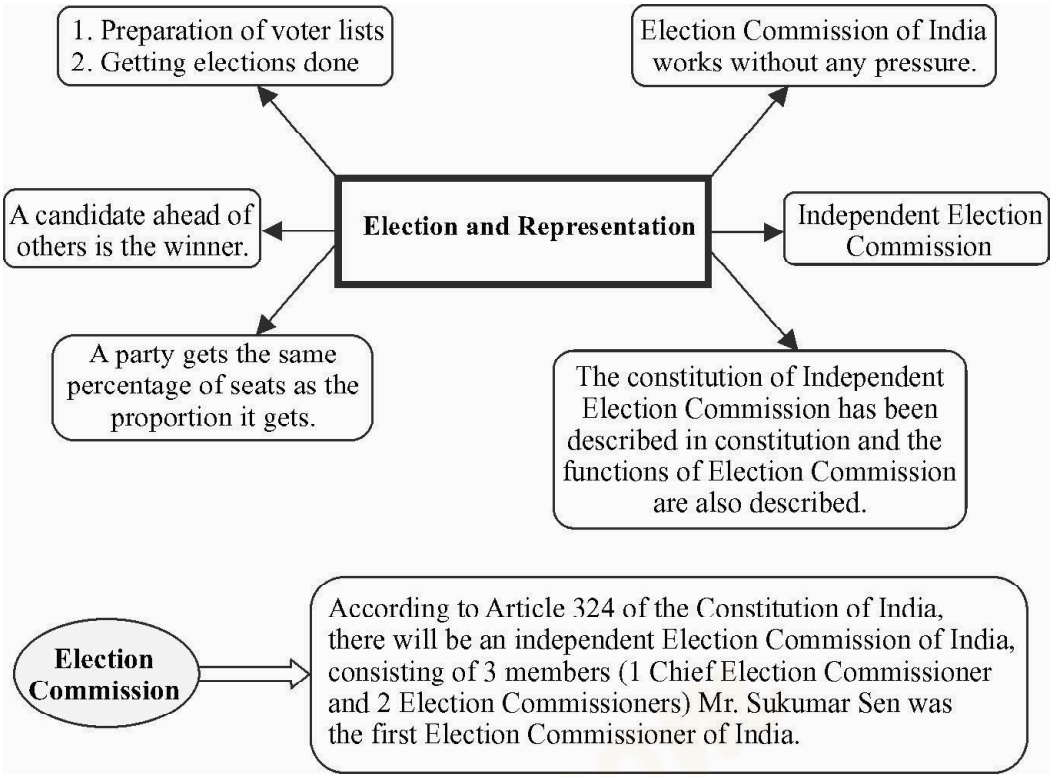


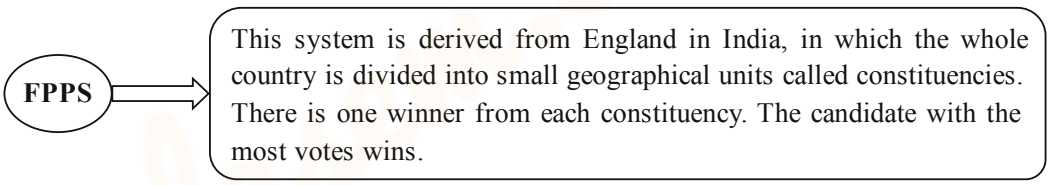
Election and Democracy:- Both election and democracy are two sides of a coin. Democracy without elections is incomplete arid democracy has no importance without elections.

Election System in India:-

The system of conduct of elections has been described in the constitution of India. For this, the constitution of the authority (Election Commission) and the rules have also been described.

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Proportional Representation :-

Each party issues a priority list of its candidates first in the elections and selects as many candidates from the priority list as the seats quota is assigned to it. This system of elections is called a proportional representation system. In this system, the voter gets the same percentage as the percentage he gets the votes, in this system, the voters vote to party not the candidate.

There are two types of proportional representation systems – In Israel and the Netherlands, the whole country is considered a constituency and each party is

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given seats in proportion to the votes received in national elections. Secondly in Argentina and Portugal the whole country is multi- Are divided into member constituencies.

Why was the 'First Past the Post System' accepted in India?

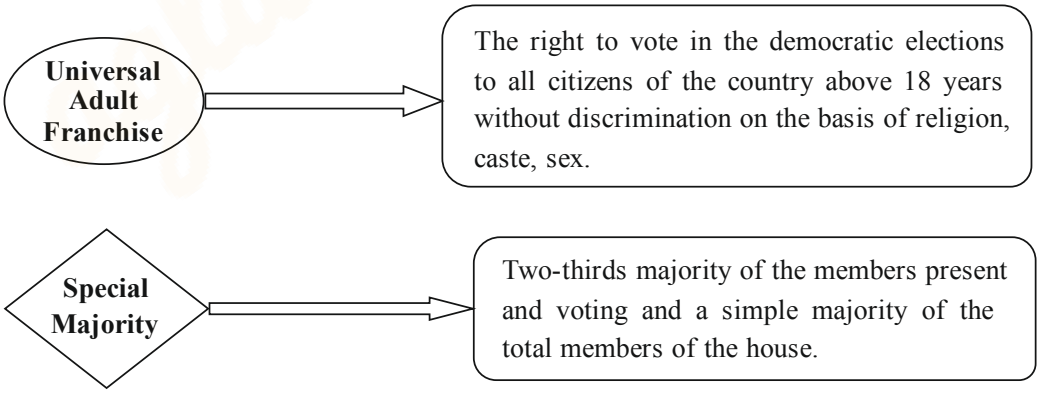
1. The system is simple
2. Voters have clear choice at the time of election.
3. This system is suitable for a country with a large population like India.
4. Voters know the candidate personally, this opportunity is not available in other system.

Reservation of Constituencies :-

In an effort to give equal representation to all classes in the Parliament or State Legislative Assembly by the Constitution of India, reservation has been made in the constituencies. In this system, voters of all classes will vote but the candidate will belong only to the social class whose reservation was arranged. Initially this arrangement was only for 10 years but now it has been extended to 2030.

Out of 543 Lok Sabha seats, 84 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 for Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation of constituencies is based on the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission which is formed by president.

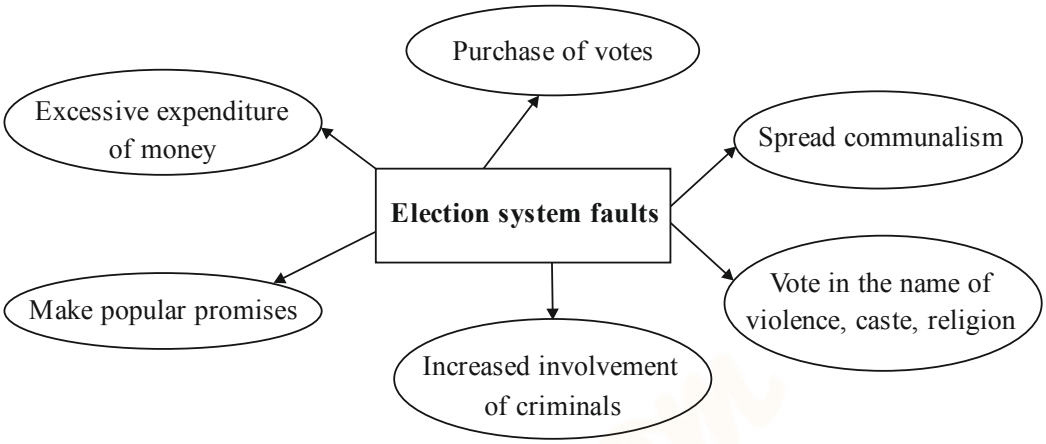


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Election Reform :-

No system of election can ever be an ideal system. Every system has some shortcomings. The democratic society has to constantly make efforts to make its elections more fair and independent.

This is called election reform such as – In India Ban people with criminal roles from contesting elections.



QUESTIONNAIRE

MCQ

1. Proportional representation is applied in which election in India?
   (i) Lok Sabha election
   (ii) Rajya Sabha Election
   (iii) State legislative assemblies
   (iv) Local bodies election
2. Who appoints chief election commissioner of India?
   (i) Prime minister
   (ii) Lok Sabha

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(iii) Rajya Sabha

(iv) President

3. Who ensures free and fair election in India?

(i) Supreme court

(ii) High Court

(iii) Election Commission of India

(iv) Parliament

4. Right to vote is a

(i) Legal Right

(ii) Fundamental Right

(iii) Constitutional Right

(iv) Statutory Right

5. Election disputes can be challenged in?

(i) Parliament

(ii) Election Commission

(iii) President

(iv) High Courts

Assertion and reason questions 1.

Assertion (A): Election Commissioner works without any pressure

Reason (R): Election Commissioner can only be removed by parliament from their post

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

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2. Assertion (A): People of India directly choose their prime minister Reason (R): India prime minister is appointed by president of India

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

One Mark Questions

1. What does direct democracy mean?
2. What is meant by indirect democracy?
3. What is an election?
4. What are voters called?
5. Who prepares the voter lists?

Fill the empty space in question number 6 to 10

6. It is the responsibility of _____ to conduct free and fair elections.
7. When elections are held after 5 years, it is called _____ .
8. Every person above the age of 18 when they vote is called _____.
9. The minimum age to contest Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly is_____ .
10. _____ has been established in India by Article 324 (1).

Identify the correct or incorrect sentences in question number 11 to 15

11. Proportional system is also called pluralistic system.
12. In the electoral college system, people of the same community vote for the candidate whose candidate stands in the election.

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13. The boundary delimitation of constituencies in elections determines the commission.

14. Prime Minister appoints Election Commission in India.

15. Proportionar representation system has been adopted in Rajya Sabha elections in India.

Question number 16 to 20 are multiple choice

16. The example ot direct democracy in India is
    (a) Assembly
    (b) Parliament
    (c) Gram Sabha
    (d) Municipal Corporation

17. In which of the following countries is the proportional representation adopted
    (a) India
    (b) England
    (c) America
    (d) Israel

18. How many seats are reserved in Lok Sabha?
    (a) 131
    (b) 84
    (c) 47
    (d) 125

19. When was the age of voting reduced from 21 to 18 years?
    (a) 1984
    (b) 1989
    (c) 1991
    (d) 1995

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20. On what basis are the eligibility to contest elections in India?
    (a) Age
    (b) Income
    (c) Gender
    (d) Education

Answer questions 21 to 25 in 20 words

21. Who was the first Election Commissioner of India?
22. What does special majority mean?
23. Who allot election symbols to political parties?
24. Which election system is adopted in Rajya Sabha elections?
25. Who is the current Chief Election Commissioner in India?

Two Marks Questions

1. Write two differences between direct and indirect democracy.
2. What does the first past the post system mean?
3. What is a proportional representation system?
4. What is a secret ballot system?
5. What do you understand by reserved constituencies?
6. What are the two elements of the success of an election system?
7. Explain Delimitation Commission in brief.
8. Write the demerits of Indian Election System?

Four Marks Questions

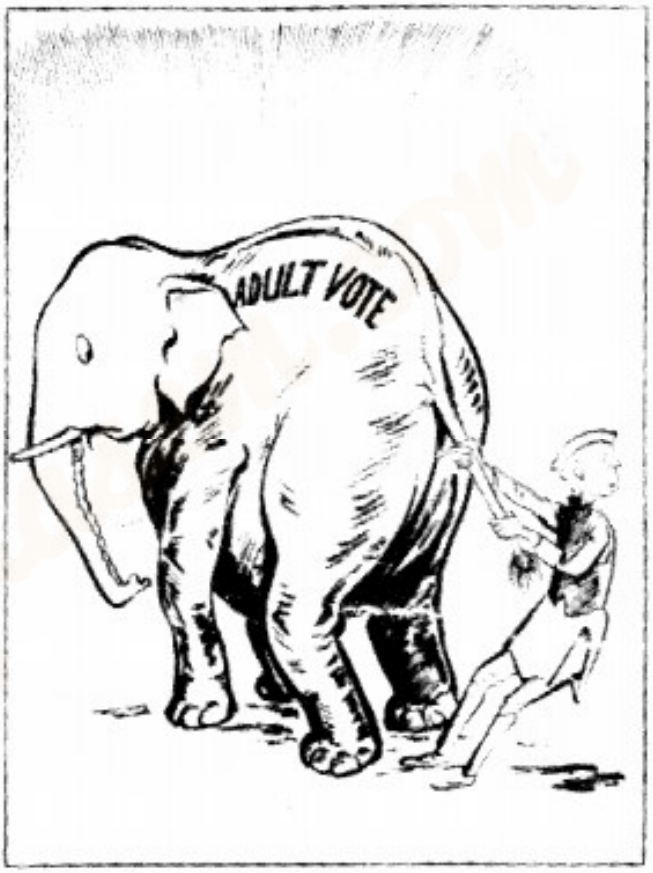
1. Write four differences between 'first past the post system' and 'proportional representation election system.
2. Write the four importance of universal sufferage / adult sufferage.

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3. Describe the four main functions of the Election Commission of India.
4. Explain democracy in the ancient Greek city state.
5. What qualifications have been set in the constitution to become members of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha?
6. Write a comment on the importance of elections in democracy?
7. Explain the difference between a separate electorate and a reserved constituency.

Five Marks Questions

Watch the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions asked.



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(i) What problem does the elephant appear to indicate in the cartoon?

(ii) Which point is the pulling of the elephant's tail?

(iii) Name the leader who pulled the tail of the elephant.

(iv) What do you understand by adult franchise?

Six Marks Questions

1. Describe any 6 suggestions to improve the Indian election system.
2. Explain the sele'ction process of the Chief Election Commissioner of India and describe its major functions.
3. Explain the various stages of India's election process.
4. Highlight the salient features of India's election system.
5. Electionrand democracy are two sides of a coin explaining this statement also explain the importance of elections in democracy.

ANSWERS

MCQ

1. (ii) Rajya Sabha Election
2. (iv) President
3. (iii) Election Commission of India
4. (iii) Constitution Right
5. (iv) High Court

Assertion and reason-based answer

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. A is false, but are is true.

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One Mark Answers

1. A governance system in which citizens directly participate in government decisions.
2. A governance system in which citizens send their representatives and they decide in the name of the public.
3. The method by which the public selects their representatives is called election or election.
4. Persons above 18 years of age who vote in elections.
5. Election commission
6. Election Commission
7. General Election
8. Universal Adult Franchise
9. 25
10. Election Commission
11. Incorrect
12. Right
13. Correct
14. Incorrect
15. Right
16. Gram Sabha
17. Israel
18. 131
19. 1989
20. Age
21. Rajeev Kumar

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22. Majority of the total number and two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

23. Election Commission

24. Proportional Representation System

25. Sunil Arora

Two Marks Answers

1. In direct democracy, the public participates directly in governance, while in indirect elections, the representatives chosen by the public take part, in direct democracy, every person demands himself as the ruler, while in the indirect, the people's representative considers himself as the ruler.

2. This system means that the candidate who gets ahead of other candidates in the electoral race is the victor.

3. In this system, a party gets the same proportion of seats, how many percent it gets votes, there are two types of it, such as somewhere the entire country is considered to be a single constituency, on which the whole country is divided into many member constituencies.

4. In the indirect democracy system, the system of conducting the election of the representatives is of secret voting in which no one except the voter knows who has been voted.

5. The constitution provides that in order to ensure the presence of minorities or lower class people's representatives also reached the Parliament, Delimitation Commission periodically makes reserved seats for deprived sections, it is called reserved constituency.

6. Transparent elections, independent elections.

7. Delimitation Commission workes with the Election Commission of India, which determines the bounda ries of the constituency for election.

8. See the answer from the main points.

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Four Marks Answers

1. FPTP :- Divides the country into small constituencies. One representative is elected from each constituency. The voter votes for the candidate. The candidate knows the candidate personally.

   Proportional representation is one constituency of the entire country. In more than one is elected. The voter votes for the party. This voter votes in secret to the party so the candidate does not know.

2.
   - Universal franchise enforces the principle of public sovereignty
   - This is in line with democratic principle
   - Necessary for personal development
   - It brings politics awareness

3. Preparation of voter list
   - To decide the method of election
   - To conduct election inspection
   - Release of election results

4. The people of the entire city state would gather in an open space and choose their representative by raising their hands and used to get the approval of the public directly by taking up the daily government decision, it is called direct democracy system.

5. Should be a citizen of India
   - 25 years of age should not be in the post of benefit
   - should not be insolvent
   - Not of criminal offense

6. Election has great importance in democracy. Election democracy is two sides of a coin. Today there is democracy in more than 100 countries in the world, where there is democracy, the election system is adopted to elect the people's representatives.

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7. In the election of a representative of a community in a separate electorate, only people belonging to the same community can vote, all the voters in the reserved constituency will vote but the candidate will belong only to the community for which that seat is reserved.

Five Marks Answers

1. (a) Successful voting in first general election by controlling inexperienced voters
   (b) Attempt to prepare uncontrolled voters to vote in elections
   (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
   (d) To give the right to vote without discrimination to all citizens who are 18 years of age

Six Marks Answers

1. Election Reforms: -
   (i) Replace proportional representation system in place of highest win system
   (ii) Election of women on one-third of seats in parliamentary and assembly
   (iii) Controlling the influence of money in elections
   (iv) Candidate secret of criminal case
   (v) Use of caste ahd religion should be banned in election campaigning
   (vi) There should be transparency and democracy in political parties
2. Appointment of the, Chief Election Commission. The salary by the President till the age of 6 years or 65 years is the same as the Judge of the Supreme Court.

   Work:-
   (i) Preparation of voter list
   (ii) Setting election schedule

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(iii) To conduct free and fair elections

(iv) Recognizing both parties as national one state party

(v) Monitoring the election

(vi) Getting the President elected Vice President

3. Election process :-

- Issue of notification by the Election Commission
- Date of withdrawal of application date of election
- Monitoring of election campaign and election campaign
- Make elections free and fair on the date
- Counting
- Declaring election results
- Appointment of election officials
- Establishment of polling stations

4. Features of election system

India has adopted the system of winning by most votes. Its characteristics are :-

- This is simple
- In this, the representatives are accountable to the public.
- Every contact of voter and representative is there
- The system is basad on the principle of regional representation democracy
- It costs money
- National unity is strengthened by this system.

5. Importance of elections in democracy

- Delegates ensure public participation in government by winning elections

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- Elected representative will work according to the district
- This system increases public confidence
- Proper representation is necessary in a democracy which is possible only through elections.
- Protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens is only by fair representation.
- National unity is strengthened by appropriate representatives.

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