



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Subject : Pol. Science
Class : X

Answer Paper
2. The Electoral Process

Total Marks : 30

Q.1.A. Complete the statements by choosing the proper option.

2

- Ans :** 1) **Sukumar Sen** was the first chief election commissioner after independence.
2) The Election commissioner is appointed by the **President**

B. Identify the following pair and rewrite the corrected one.

2

- Ans :** 2) First Chief election commissioner – Sukumar Sen

Q.2. Explain the following. (Any two)

4

1) Election commission.

- Ans :** i) In India, the Election commission is central to the process of elections.
ii) Under the article 324 of the Constitution election commission is an independent, autonomous body.
iii) The responsibility of conducting, managing and supervising the election procedure lies with the election commission.
iv) The national Election Commission conducts election for the offices of president, vice - president and administrators election to Parliament and state legislature.

2) To resolve any disputes relating to elections.

- Ans :** The Election Commission has the responsibility of resolving any disputes that may arise regarding elections.
i) In India the election commission is Central to the process of elections.
ii) To disqualify the candidates if he resorts to illegal means of contesting.
iii) To conduct re-election in particular to constituency is the responsibility of the election commission.

3) Who decides the timetable and the programme of elections?

- Ans :** i) The conduct of elections is entirely the responsibility of the Election commission.
ii) The election Commission decides when to conduct elections.
iii) To decide the entire process, i.e. when and how many stages election should be conducted.

Q.3.A Explain the following. (Any 1)

4

1) Functions of election commission.

- Ans :** i) Preparing the voters list. Every Indian citizen who has completed 18 years of age has a right to vote. To exercise the right to vote, citizen's name must be in the voters list.
ii) **Decide the time table and the programme of elections :** The conduct of elections is entirely the responsibility of the Election commission.
iii) The Election commission decides when to conduct elections and in how many stages to hold elections in every state.
iv) **To solve disputes relating to elections :** To disqualify the candidates if he Resorts to illegal means of contesting to conduct re election in a particular constituency.

- v) **To give recognition to the political parties :** India has multi party system. Election Commission gives recognition to the new political parties to allot election symbols to the political parties.
- vi) **Restricting the constituencies :** Constituencies are frame in proportion of the population there are total 543 constituencies of Lok Sabha. Delimitation Commission restructures constituencies.

2) What is a code of conduct?

- Ans :**
- i) A code of conduct is to ensure free and fair elections in India, the Election commission has adopted several measures.
 - ii) The code of Conduct is one of the measures adopted by the Election commission.
 - iii) To curb the malpractices during elections a model code of conduct is issued.
 - iv) Its strict implementation gives a sense of relief to the common man.
 - v) Code of conduct is applied for government political parties, candidates and water before and during elections.
 - vi) Even the government cannot break this rules.

B. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words.

4

1) What is the restructuring of the constituency?

- Ans :**
- i) The total number of members in Loksabha is 543.
 - ii) Every member represents one constituency.
 - iii) It means there are 543 constituencies of Loksabha Creating constituencies is the responsibility of the Delimitation Commission of Election Commission.

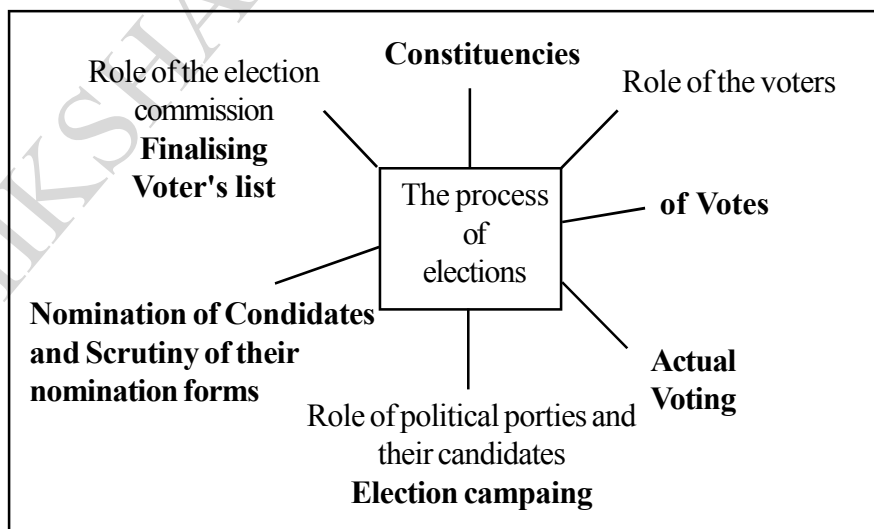
2) Define the term elections.

- Ans :** Election is a medium to elect representatives.
- i) General election :** Loksabha elections held after every five years are called general elections.
 - ii) Midterm elections :** If the elected government loses its majority before completing its term in the parliament or if the parties of the coalition government with draw their support.
 - iii) By - elections :** If an elected representative in Loksabha, Vidhansabha or the local self - government resigns or due to his/ her death his seat becomes vacant, the elections are held for that vacant seat, This is called a by-election.

Q.4. Complete the following activity.

4

Ans :



Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail.

10

1) Write the journey from ballot boxes to EVM machines.

Ans : The journey from ballot boxes to EVM machines as follows:

- i) The first election in independent India was held in 1951-52. This was the beginning of shaping of democracy through electoral politics.
- ii) In the initial elections ballot boxes were used for the purpose of voting.
- iii) The use of EVM machines started from the decade of 1990s. Many things could be achieved because of voting machine.
- iv) If the voters do not want to vote for any candidate, they could choose an option of 'None of the above' (NOTA) This option can be given only because of the voting machine.
- v) It has become easy for disabled people (Divyanga) to vote.
- vi) Due to the use of EVMs the results are declared early and at a very fast rate.

2) What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections?

Ans : The election commission has to work in accordance with the law while dealing with these challenges, Some of the challenges are mentioned below:

- i) Managing the larger geographical landscape and huge electoral population.
- ii) To stop misuse of money and muscle power during the elections.
- iii) Barring candidates with criminal background from contesting elections.
- iv) To conduct elections successful in Politically decriminalized environment.
- v) Conducting elections in spite of increasing instances of violence and making them a success.

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