

CLASS NOTES

Class: IX

Topic: Electoral Politics

Day-3

Subject: Democratic Politics

1. How many seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha for the Scheduled Castes?

- (a) 47
- (b) 60
- (c) 84
- (d) 100

Answer: (c) 84

2. Our country is divided into

- (a) 500 constituencies
- (b) 543 constituencies
- (c) 550 constituencies
- (d) 552 constituencies

Answer: (b) 543 constituencies

3. The number of Lok Sabha constituencies in Uttar Pradesh is

- (a) 80
- (b) 82
- (c) 84
- (d) 90

Answer: (a) 80

4. Question 4.

The number of Lok Sabha constituencies in Delhi is

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

Answer: (d) 7

6. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) The Chief Justice of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The President of India
- (d) The Law Minister of India

Answer: (c) The President of India

7. Who led the 'Nyaya Yudh'?

- (a) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (b) Chaudhary Devi Lal
- (c) Ajit Singh
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Chaudhary Devi Lal

8. Which of these is not a feature of Indian democracy?

- (a) India has the largest number of voters in the world
- (b) India's Election Commission is very powerful
- (c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote
- (d) In India, the losing parties refuse to accept the electoral verdict

Answer: (d) In India, the losing parties refuse to accept the electoral verdict

9. What is meant by the term 'constituency'?

- (a) Place where the copy of constitution is kept
- (b) A particular area from where voters elect a representative to the Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha
- (c) A body of voters
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) A particular area from where voters elect a representative to the Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha

10. In India, elections for which of these bodies are held after every five years?

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha
- (c) Vidhan Parishad
- (d) Only Lok Sabha

Answer: (b) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha

11. What is an election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to the death or resignation of a member called?

- (a) By-election
- (b) Mid-term election
- (c) General election
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) By-election

12. Constituencies called 'wards' are made for the election to

- (a) Parliament
- (b) State Legislative Assembly

- (c) State Legislative Council
- (d) Panchayats and municipal bodies

Answer: (d) Panchayats and municipal bodies

13. Which of these is not a part of the district and local level bodies?

- (a) Panchayats
- (b) Municipalities
- (c) Corporations
- (d) Lok Sabha

Answer: (d) Lok Sabha

14. For voting, the voter has to show which of these as identity proof?

- (a) Ration card
- (b) Driving license
- (c) Election Photo Identity Card
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

15. What are the details the candidates have to give in the legal declaration before contesting the elections?

- (a) Serious criminal cases pending against them
- (b) Details of assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family
- (c) Educational qualification of the candidate
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

16. Name the body which conducts the elections in India

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Cabinet
- (d) Election Commission

Answer: (d) Election Commission

17. When on election duty, under whose control does the government officers work?

- (a) Central Government
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) District Magistrate
- (d) District Court

Answer: (b) Election Commission

18. What does the term 'incumbent' mean?

- (a) The current holder of a political office
- (b) The candidate contesting the election
- (c) The outgoing candidate of the dissolved House
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) The current holder of a political office

19. The Election Commission is:

- (a) An elected body
- (b) An appointed body
- (c) An independent body
- (d) both (b) and (c)

Answer: (b) An appointed body

21. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a) All citizens above the age of 21 can vote in an election
- (b) Every citizen has the right to vote regardless of caste religion or gender
- (c) Some criminals and persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote
- (d) It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all eligible voters put in the voters list

Answer: (a) All citizens above the age of 21 can vote in an election

22. What is the age of a person who can contest election for the Lok Sabha in India?

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 30 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 40 years

Answer: (a) 25 years

23. Voter's List is also known as:

- (a) Election Number
- (b) Voter Identity Card
- (c) Electoral Roll
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Electoral Roll

24. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections?

- (a) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections
- (b) Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over
- (c) The right to vote should be given to the selected people only
- (d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner

Answer: (c) The right to vote should be given to the selected people only

25. Reserved Constituencies ensures

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Proper representation to all religious groups
- (c) Proper representation to the weaker sections of society
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Proper representation to the weaker sections of society

26. Who has given the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'?

- (a) Indira Gandhi

- (b) Rajiv Gandhi
- (c) Sonia Gandhi
- (d) Pt.Nehru

Answer: (a) Indira Gandhi

27. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) The Chief Justice of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The President of India
- (d) The people of India

Answer: (c) The President of India

28. The number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is:

- (a) 59
- (b) 79
- (c) 47
- (d) 99

Answer: (c) 47

29. Party's nomination is often called party?

- A. Permit
- B. Pass
- C. Ticket
- D. Token

Ans. C. Ticket

30. Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details of ...?

- A. Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate;
- B. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family
- C. Educational qualifications of the candidate
- D. All

Ans. D. All

31. People's participation in elections is usually measured by?

- A. Voters list
- B. voter turnout figures

- C. Appearance of voters
D. Counting on the spot on election day

Ans. B. voter turnout figures

32. Match the column with the codes given regarding Lok Sabha constituencies

	Column A		Column B
a.	TOTAL CONSTITUENCIES	1.	543
b.	GENERAL	2.	412
c.	RESERVED (SC)	3.	84
d.	RESERVED (ST)	4.	47

- A. (a) – 4, (b) – 1, (c) – 2, (d) – 3
B. (a) – 3, (b) – 2, (c) – 1, (d) – 4
C. (a) – 1, (b) – 2, (c) – 3, (d) – 4
D. (a) – 4, (b) – 2, (c) – 1, (d) – 3
E. **Ans.** (a) – 1, (b) – 2, (c) – 3, (d) – 4

33. . Match the column with the codes given regarding Lok Sabha Constituencies in different states

	Column A		Column B
a.	Chhattisgarh	1.	11
b.	Odisha	2.	21
c.	West Bengal	3.	42
d.	Jharkhand	4.	14

- A. (a) – 4, (b) – 1, (c) – 2, (d) – 3
B. (a) – 3, (b) – 2, (c) – 1, (d) – 4

C. (a) – 1, (b) – 2, (c) – 3, (d) – 4

D. (a) – 4, (b) – 2, (c) – 1, (d) – 3

Ans. (a) – 1, (b) – 2, (c) – 3, (d) – 4

34. Assertion (A): an electoral competition has many demerits.

Reason (R): It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Ans. (a)

35. Assertion (A): One of the features of a democratic election is that every vote should have equal value.

Reason (R): our Constitution requires that each constituency should have a roughly equal population living within it.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Ans. (a)