

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
CIVICS – Electoral Politics



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1. Under what circumstances does the Election Commission order re-polling in a constituency?

Ans. When election officials come to the opinion that polling was not fair in some booths or even in the entire constituency, they order a re-poll.

2. What is ballot paper?

Ans. A ballot paper is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with their party name and symbols are listed.

3. What were the promises made by Devi Lal in the Assembly Elections in 1987?

Ans. In the election campaign, Devi Lal said that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen. He promised that this would be the first action of his government.

4. What is Election?

Ans. Election is a mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals and change them if they wish to do so. It is the process through which people choose their representatives to form the government. Example: Parliament election or Assembly election.

5. Why do we need elections?

Ans. (1) To make the rule of the people, elections are necessary. In most democracies people rule through representatives. To choose the representatives we need elections.
(2) To find out if people like their representatives or not elections are required to elect or not to elect.
(3) To ensure that these representatives rule as per the wishes of people elections are required.
(4) To make sure that those who the people don't like do not remain in power elections are required.

6. What are the merits/advantages of political competition?

Ans. (1) If there is no competition, elections will become pointless.
(2) Regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders. They know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections. But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work they will not be able to win again. Thus it motivate them to do good things.
(3) Political competition enlighten people about election and democratic principles and during their competition people can identify the party that they should choose.

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7. What are Reserved Constituencies?

Ans. Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the backward classes like the Scheduled Castes [SC] and Scheduled Tribes [ST]. In a SC reserved constituency only someone who belongs to the Scheduled Castes can stand for election.

Similarly, only those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes can contest an election from a constituency reserved for ST. Currently, in the Lok Sabha, 84 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 47 for the Scheduled Tribes.

It is a measure to include representation for all classes in the legislature.

8. What is the importance and purpose of Election Campaigns?

Ans. The main purpose of election is to give people a chance to choose the representatives, the government and the policies they prefer.

In our country such campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilize their supporters.

In election campaigns, political parties try to focus public attention on some big issues. They want to attract the public to that issue and get them to vote for their party on that basis.

9. Explain the functions of the Election Commission.

Ans. (1) EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.

(2) It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.

(3) During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to prevent transfer of government officials.

(4) When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the govt.

10. What are the choices that voters normally make in an election?

Ans. In an election the voters may make the following choices:

(1) They can choose who will make laws for them.

(2) They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions.

(3) They can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making.

(4) To find out if the people like their representatives or not.

(5) To ensure that these representatives rule as per the wishes of the people.

(6) To make sure that those who the people don't like do not remain their representatives.

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