

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX Worksheet.No. 3		Department: Social Science	Sub: CIVICS		
		Topic: Electoral Politics	Year: 2023-24		
1	 Who is responsible for conducting elections in India? A. The President of India B. The Prime Minister of India C. The Election Commission of India D. The Supreme Court of India 				
2	The concept of 'reserved constituencies' in India is based on: A. Religion B. Gender C. Caste D. Political parties				
3	What is the purpose of the Election Commission of India?A. To conduct elections in a free and fair mannerB. To promote the ruling party's agendaC. To distribute election funds to political partiesD. To enforce the code of conduct for candidates				
4	What is meant by 'EVM'? A. Election Voting Meter. B. Election Voluntary Machine. C. Electronic Voting Machine. D. Election Veto Machine.				
5	 What is a By-election? A. Elections are held in few constituencies B. Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day C. Elections are held on different days in different constituencies D. Sometimes elections are held only in one constituency to due to the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a member from that Constituency 				
6	People's participation in elections is usually measured by? A. Voters list B. voter turnout C. Appearance of voters D. Counting on the spot-on election day				
7	Who declared A. The Left Fro B. The Congres C. The Janata F D. None	S	n in 1977?		

8	The country divided in to smaller geographical unit for the purpose of election is called:
	A. Constituencies
	B. Constitution
	C. Concurrence
	D. None of the above
9	What is meant by 'EPIC'?
	A. Aadhar Card
	B. Election Photo Identity Card
	C. Voter's card
	D. Pan card
10	What is the other name for the Voters' List?
	A. Electoral List
	B. Election List
	C. Electoral Roll
	D. Election vote list
11	What creates a sense of 'disunity and factionalism' during election?
	A. Democracy
	B. Non-democracy
	C. Political Competition
	D. Extreme Electoral competition
12.	
	 What does the picture explain? A. People's participation in the election process B. Polling center C. Plight of voters before and after the election. D. The skill of the artist
13	 Assertion and Reasoning; In the questions given below, there are statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options: Assertion(A): Democracy allows the people to take major decisions. Reason(R): Democracy is a form of government in which the power is vested in the hands of the
	people.
	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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14	Assertion (A): Democracy is a western concept that cannot be applied in non-western societies.				
	Reason (R): Democracy is based on universal values such as freedom, equality, and justice that				
	are applicable to all societies.				
	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				
15	D. (A) is false, but (R) is true				
15	Acception (A): Each Darliamontary constituoney has within it soveral accombly constituonsics				
	Assertion (A): Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies.				
	Reason (R): A different principle is applied for Panchayat and Municipal elections.				
	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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10	Assertion (A): The system of reservation was later withdrawn from other weaker sections at the				
	district and local level.				
	Reason (R): The reserved seats for SC and ST do not take away the legitimate share of any other				
	social group.				
	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				
17	Assertion (A): In the last few years a new system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been				
	introduced				
	Reason (R): The voters are not required to carry this card when they go out to vote, and any one				
	can vote for someone else.				
	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				
10	Read the passage and answer the questions given below:				
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	The main purpose of an election is to give people a chance to choose the representatives, the				
	government and the policies they prefer. Therefore, it is necessary to have a free and open				
	discussion about who is a better representative, which party will make a better government or what is a good policy. This is what happens during election campaigns. 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 mobilise their supporters. This is also the				
	period when newspapers and television news are full of election related stories and debates. But				
	the election campaign is not limited to these two weeks only. Political parties start preparing for				
	elections months before they actually take place.				
	1. What is election?				
	It is a mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals				
	through Secret Ballot voting system				

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	2.	Mention any two slogans of the political parties during election campaign.
Garibi Hatao and save democracy		
	3.	Explain the role of the election commission during election.
		 The Election Commission makes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections.
		b. It implements a code of conduct.
		c. It orders the government to follow the guidelines, to prevent the use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its win elections or to transfer some government officials.
		 d. If the Election Commission feels unfairness in polling, it orders a report.