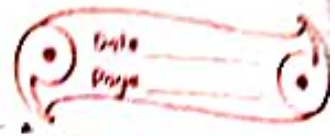


Institutional Representation of Democracy.



Q1. The Right to vote granted to the citizens of a country is called Suffrage.

Ans → Suffrage.

Q. In South Africa, till 1994, the ~~women~~^{women} were not allowed to vote in national elections.

Ans → Women.

Q. In India, elections to the parliament that are held once in 5 years is called the Lok Sabha.

Ans →

Q. The Body which conducts elections in India is the Election Commission.

Q. When a candidate secures more than half the votes polled, he or she ~~was~~ has won by absolute majority.

Q. 2. China has a 2 party system of political parties.

False

2. A Democracy needs leaders who put national interest before personal interest.

True

3. Campaigning can continue till the day of the elections.

True

4. Some constituencies are reserved for scheduled castes & tribes.

True

Q. 1. The Right to vote was not always a universal right. Explain with example.

Ans.) The Right to vote was not always a universal right.
For example:-

* In the United States only male landowners who were Protestant by faith, could vote. In South Africa, till as recently as 1994, non-whites were not allowed to vote in national elections.

2. What are elections? Why are the requirements for fair elections?

Date _____
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The emergency clause by which the citizens of the country are allowed to choose their representatives.

Name any 4 political parties of India.

4 political parties:-

- (BJP) Bharatiya Janata Party.
- (DMK) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- (TDP) Telugudesaam Party
- (INC) Indian National Congress.

Difference between a bye-election & a mid-term election.

Mid-term elections :-

If the state government loses its majority before the completion of its term & the formation of an alternate government is not possible.

By-election:-

If an elected member dies before completing his/her term, his/her office becomes vacant.

Election held to fill that vacant seat is known as by-election.

5. What is a constituency?

Ans-) Constituencies are the number of elected seats in the elected body.

6. Differentiate between absolute majority & simple majority.

Ans-) A 'simple majority' may also mean a "relative majority," or plurality. An "absolute majority" may mean a majority of all electors, not just those who voted.

7. What are the different types of party system?

Ans-) Different types of party system are like:-

- * plenary action
- * non-factional issue.

8. What is a Coalition Government?

Ans) After the elections are over, the party that gets the largest number of seats in parliament or a state assembly, is invited to form the government by the president. But sometimes no single party gets a majority. This is called a coalition government.