

2. The Electrical Process

Q.1 Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences :

1) The Election Commissioner is appointed by

- (a) President**
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Vice-President

2) was appointed as the first Election Commissioner of India.

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) T.N. Seshan
- (c) Sukumar Sen**
- (d) Neela Satyanarayan

(3) Constituencies created bycommittee of Election Commission.

- (a) Selection
- (b) Delimitation**
- (c) Voting
- (d) Timetable

Q. 2 State whether following statements are True or False. Give reasons for your answer :

1) The Election Commission lays down the code of conduct during elections.

Ans. The above statement is True.

Reasons: (1) It ensures free and fair elections.

(2) Malpractices during the election come under control.

(3) Due to the strict observance of the code of conduct in the last few elections, the common voters have become confident.

(2) Under special circumstances, Election Commission holds elections in a particular constituency for a second time.

Ans. The above statement is True.

Reasons : (1) Sometimes, the representative of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha resigns from his/her constituency.

(2) In some cases, death of the representative occurs.

(3) In such special situations, the Election Commission has to conduct an election for a second time. It is called By-elections.

(3) The state government decides as to when and in how many stages the elections would be held in a particular State.

Ans. The above statement is False.

Reasons : (1) The entire process of conducting elections is entrusted upon and managed by the Election Commission.

(2) If this responsibility is given to the state government it may adopt a biased approach.

(3) Hence, the Constitution has formed the Election Commission an independent body to carry out the responsibility.

Therefore, it is decided by the Election Commission as to when and in how many stages it will conduct elections.

3. Write short notes.

(1) Reorganising the constituencies:

Ans. (1) The Election Commission of India formed constituencies for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly.

(2) The Election Commission had decided upon the constituencies before the first election. As the years passed, there was a lot of migration of the people for business and other activities from the villages to cities.

(3) This changed the demography to large extent. Number of voters in some constituencies reduced while in some it increased to a very great extent. This disturbed the ratio of seats allotted as compared to population in those constituencies.

(4) Hence, the need to readjust the constituencies arose. The Delimitation Commission of the election commission does the work of reorganising or restructuring of constituencies.

(2) Journey from Ballot box to EVM machine :

Ans. (1) From the first election in 1951-52 till 1999, elections were held using ballot box. Twenty lakh ballot boxes were used in the first election.

Voters used to cast his or her vote by stamping in front of the candidate's name and put them in the metal boxes.

(2) Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were first used for 5 seats in Rajasthan, 5 seats in Madhya Pradesh and 6 seats in New Delhi 1998 in Legislative Assembly.

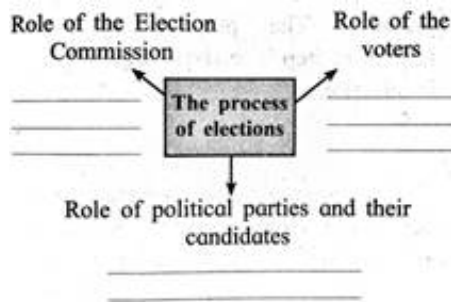
(3) EVM machines were used at all polling booths in the general elections held in 2004. It proved to be a very useful device.

(4) It has been improvised since its first use.

Due to the use of EVMs the results are declared early and at a very fast rate.



Q. 4 Complete the following picture.



Ans: The process of election involves following points

Role of Election Commission :

- (1) Prepare electoral rolls
- (2) Demarcate constituencies
- (3) Announce election date
- (4) Accept nomination form of the candidates
- (5) Make arrangements for polling/polling booths
- (6) Count votes
- (7) Announce the result

Role of Political Parties and their candidates :

- (1) Decide the candidates and give them election tickets.
- (2) Submit nomination forms to the Election Commission within the stipulated time.
- (3) Inform the commission about election expenditure.
- (4) Follow Model Code of Conduct.
- (5) Conduct election campaign.

Role of Voters :

- (1) Follow Model Code of Conduct.
- (2) Attend party rally and decide for whom to vote.
- (3) Cast vote.

5. Answer in brief.

1. Explain the functions of the Election Commission.

Ans. The functions of the Election Commission are :

- (1) Prepare the voters' list.
- (2) Decide election timetable and decide the entire process of holding elections.
- (3) Scrutinize the applications of the candidates.
- (4) Conduct free and fair elections and do all the work related to it.
- (5) Give recognition and also de-recognize political parties.
- (6) Resolve all the disputes and complaints regarding elections.

(2) Write some additional information about post of Election Commissioner.

Ans: (1) The Election Commission in India has one Chief Election Commissioner and two



other Chief Commissioners.

(2) All the commissioners are appointed by the President.

(3) The Chief Election Commissioner of India is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service or Indian Administrative Service.

(4) The responsibility of conducting free and fair elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures lies with the Election Commissioner.

(5) In order to safeguard the independence of the Election Commissioner, he cannot be easily removed from the post for any political reasons.

(3) Explain the meaning of Code of Conduct.

Ans. (1) After the announcement of elections till the declaration of results, the Election Commission enforces the Code of Conduct.

(2) It explains the rules to be followed by the government political parties candidates and voters.

(3) Code of conduct is adopted to control malpractices during elections.

