

Highlighted words are abbreviations to remember

RECAP – helpful for revision

A. NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Q.1. We have seen why democracies need to have elections. But why do rulers in nondemocratic countries need to hold elections?

RECAP:

to make people **believe**

a) they are ruling by **popular vote** and

b) have the **people behind** them.

Example **Zimbabwe - China**

Ans.

1. They need to hold elections **to make people believe they are ruling by popular vote and have the people behind them.**
2. But in non-democratic countries **elections are not free or fair** (as in Mugabe's Zimbabwe) or allow every one to vote (as in China).
3. You have to be a **member of the Chinese Communist Party** to be able to vote.

Q.2. Ah! So, elections are like exams where politicians and parties know if they have passed or failed. But who are the examiners?

Ans. The Electorate.

Q.3. Read these two cartoons carefully. Write the message of each of them in your own words. Have a discussion in class on which of the two is closer to the reality in your own locality. Draw a cartoon to depict what elections do to the relationship between voters and political leaders.

Ans.

Cartoon 1 — It shows the power of the voter or the common man. He can overthrow the ruling party or a candidate who makes false promises.

Cartoon 2 — In the second one the voters have been fooled by the candidate by a bagful of promises.

Q.6. Why are the candidates required to give a detailed statement of their property?

RECAP

- not **misuse** their money
- **acquire property** later

- **unfair** means.

Ans. So that they do **not misuse their money** in elections and **acquire property later** when in power by **unfair means**.

Q.7. Standing outside the polling station, the criminal politician says to the voter : “Why do you bother? You can go, I got your vote cast.” Does booth capturing always take place in this visible form? Are there less visible ways of booth capturing?

NOTES: Booth capturing is a method of fraudulently interfering with the process of an election whereby members of a party occupy a polling booth, excluding and voting in place of those people who are registered to vote there.

RECAP

- Not blatant or obvious
- Bogus names – illegal votes
- Remove names of genuine voters
- Stop voters from voting
- Wrong booth number

Ans.

1. No, booth capturing is not always so **blatant or obvious**.
2. You can have **bogus names** in the voters list and **votes** can be cast **illegally**.
3. So **remove the names** of genuine voters from the list.
4. Stop voters from voting by **not letting them come** to the booth.
5. Give **wrong no. of booth** where the voters list is not there.

Q.4. List all the different election related activities

Lad – fmc – prc

RECAP

List- announcing-division-filing-manifestoes-campaign-polling-repoll-counting

Ans.

- 1st step : Making of voters **list**
- 2nd step : **Announcing** election schedule
- 3rd step : **Division** of areas into constituencies
- 4th step : **Filing** of nominations
- 5th step : Parties present their **manifestoes**
- 6th step : Election **campaign**

Learning style notes By **Mrs. Nikhat S Khan** based on the notes provided by www.cbseworld.weebly.com

7th step : **Polling day** : casting of votes

8th step : Ordering **Repoll**

9th step : **Counting** - declaration of election results.

Q.8. Why are party agents present in the polling booth and the counting centres?

RECAP

1. **no illegal - act or violation - polling law**
2. **counting is done - candidates X suffer.**

Ans.

1. The agents are present to see that **no illegal act or violation of polling law** takes place at the polling booth.
2. At the counting they are there to see that **counting is done** properly and their **candidates do not suffer.**

Q.9. Why does the **Election Commission** have so much **power**? Is this good for democracy?

RECAP

1. EC – free and fair election
2. Ruling party **X** misuse power and win
3. Legislature – put pressure and prevent elections – passing law – before – election

Ans.

- 1) Yes, it is good. The Election Commission ensures that the elections are **fair and free.**
- 2) Otherwise the government or the **ruling party** can **misuse** its **power and win** every time.
- 3) The Legislature can also put **pressure and prevent** elections from being fair by **passing some laws just before** the elections.

Q.10. (i) The leader is coming out of a press conference : “What we need to say is that we have distributed tickets only amongst suitable and winnable family relations.” Do you think that family politics is confined to only a few states or parties? (ii) Titled ‘Electoral Campaigns’, this cartoon was drawn in the Latin American context. Does this apply to India and to other democracies in the world?

Ans.

Cartoon 1 — No, the practice is prevalent throughout India.

Cartoon 2 — It is not possible in India or other democracies because they do not have dictators or one

Q.5. Surekha is an officer in-charge of ensuring free and fair elections in an assembly constituency in a state. Describe what should she focus on for each of the following stages of election : (a) Election campaign (b) Polling day (c) Counting day .

Ans.

Surekha should ensure that following unfair means are not used in the campaign by the parties:

(a) ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Also SHORT Q.4. Mention the provisions laid down under the Model Code of Conduct to regulate the election campaign. IMPORTANT

RECAP

- Misusing – v m r
- Place of worship
- Spending more
- Religious / caste appeal
- Foundation stones - big policy decision – promises public facilities

- (i) **Misusing government** vehicles, machinery or resources.
 - (ii) Using any **place of worship** for election campaign.
 - (iii) **Spending** more than **the expenditure limit allowed** for an election campaign in a constituency.
 - (iv) **Appeal** in the **name of religion or caste**
 - (v) Ministers **shall not lay foundation stones** of any projects, **take any big policy** decisions or **make any promises** of providing **public facilities** once elections are announced.
- In short, to see that 'Code of Conduct' is not violated.

(b) POLLING DAY :

RECAP

- On polling day - no campaigning
- stop 36 hours before
- **bbria**
- No bribing - buying of voters.
- No rigging.
- Voters list
- Identities - mark
- presence of an agent of the candidates.

1. On polling day there is **no campaigning done**.
2. All campaigning should **stop 36 hours** before actual polling starts.
3. **No bribing** or **buying** of voters.
4. **No rigging**.
5. Only voters in the **voters list** allowed to vote.
6. **Identities** should be checked. Every voter votes only once, **mark is put on the finger**.
7. **Fair voting** is done in the **presence of an agent** of the candidates.

C) COUNTING DAY:

NOTES: Electronic Voting Machines ("EVM")

RECAP - SOAR

- EVMs - Sealed.
- EVMs - Opened - same day
- Agents - present - counting
- Results declared - counting done.

1. They should ensure that **all EVMs are sealed**.
2. All EVMs are **opened** on the **same day** in a constituency.
3. **Agents** of all candidates are **present** when counting is done.
4. **Results** declared as soon as **counting is done**.

Q.7. Can we draw the following conclusions from the information given in this chapter? Give two facts to support your position for each of these.

(a) Election Commission of India does not have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

Ans

1. No, this is untrue. EC can order a **repoll** in case unfair means are used in elections.
2. It can **punish** if a party or a candidate violates the code of conduct for elections.

(b) There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country. Point 1 & 2

SHORT Q.6. What are the trends of popular participation in India? Point 1,2 and 3

Ans

1. Yes, in India, unlike USA, it is **the illiterate, the uneducated and the underprivileged** people who **participate more in elections**.

2. The number of people whose **vote has gone up** over the years, which proves the **popularity of elections**.

WHY

3. Common people in India attach a **lot of importance** to elections as they **feel** that through elections they can **bring pressure** on political parties to **adopt policies favouring them**.

(c) **It is very easy for the party in power to win an election.**

Ans

- (i) No, the '**Code of Conduct**' for elections **prohibits the misuse of power** and government machinery by the ruling party.
- (ii) (ii) If the ruling party **fails to fulfil people's expectations**, it is **voted out** as it has been proved in India many times.

(d) **Many reforms are needed to make our elections completely free and fair.**

Ans

Yes, there are some reforms needed :

- (i) Candidates with **criminal connections** have won elections. This should not have happened.
- (ii) (ii) Some **families tend to dominate elections**. Tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.

Q.8. Chinappa was convicted for torturing his wife for dowry. Satbir was held guilty of practicing untouchability. The court did not allow either of them to contest elections. Does this decision go against the principles of democratic elections?

Ans. No, they don't. Anyone **convicted of a crime** is **not allowed** to stand for elections, so Chinappa was debarred. Satbir was also guilty of **breaking a law** by practicing **untouchability**. So he was also debarred.

Q.9. Here are some reports of electoral malpractices from different parts of the world. Is there anything that these countries can learn from India to improve their elections? What would you suggest in each case?

- (a) During an election in **Nigeria**, the officer in charge of counting votes deliberately increased the votes of one candidate and declared him elected. The court later found out that more than five lakh votes cast for one candidate were counted in favour of another.
- (b) Just before elections in **Fiji**, a pamphlet was distributed warning voters that a vote for former Prime Minister, Mahendra Chaudhry, will lead to bloodshed. This was a threat to the voters of Indian origin.

(c) In the **US**, each state has its own method of voting, its own procedure of counting and its own authority for conducting elections. Authorities in the state of Florida took many controversial decisions that favoured Mr. Bush in the presidential elections in 2000. But no one could change those decisions.

Ans.

RECAP

- **Nigeria, Fiji and US** – independent - powerful Election Commission
- **Nigeria and Fiji** - Code of Conduct' – stop rigging
- **Florida, USA** - Code of Conduct' - whole country and different states

1. **Nigeria, Fiji and US** can follow the Indian example of having a **powerful Election Commission** which is **independent** of the government.
2. They should also have a '**Code of Conduct**' for elections which would **stop rigging** of votes and parties threatening the voters as they did in **Nigeria and Fiji**.
3. 'The Code of Conduct' should apply to the **whole country and different states** should not have different rules as in the case of **Florida, USA**.

Q.10. Here are some reports of malpractices in Indian elections. Identify what the problem in each case is. What should be done to correct the situation?

(a) Following the announcement of elections, the minister promised to provide financial aid to reopen the closed sugar mill.

Ans. The problem in the first case was to **gain some popular votes** for the ruling party by making promises after the announcement of elections. This should **not have been allowed**.

(b) Opposition parties alleged that their statements and campaign was not given due attention on Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Ans. In the second, opposition parties were **not given the same time** to air their views and campaign for elections by the media — TV and Radio. More time was granted to the ruling party. Each party should have the same access to media and **given equal importance** by it.

(b) An inquiry by the Election Commission showed that electoral rolls of a state contain name of 20 lakh fake voters.

Ans. **Fake voters list** should be **condemned**, a **new census** taken, a new electoral voters list prepared by **impartial agents**.

(d) The hoodlums of a political party were moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties.

Ans. They should have been **arrested and punished**. This is use of **force** in favour of a party and breaks the '**Code of Conduct**' for elections.

Q.11. Arun was not in class when this chapter was being taught. He came the next day and repeated what he had heard from his father. Can you tell Ramesh what is wrong with these statements?

(a) Women always vote the way men tell them to. So what is the point of giving them the right to vote?

Ans. He is being **biased**, he is **denying the women** their right to vote as they like. The **Constitution** promises **equality** and **no discrimination** based on gender.

(b) Party politics creates tension in society. Elections should be decided we consensus, not by competition.

Ans. With a **population of millions** a **consensus can never be achieved**. It is only through **political competition**, where the representatives of people are elected can be **form a government**.

(c) Only graduates should be allowed to stand as candidates for elections.

ALSO Long Q.3. Why is there no educational qualification prescribed for the political leaders who hold such an important position of governing the country?

RECAP

- 1) not relevant
- 2) ability - people's concerns, problems- represent their interests. **CPI**
- 3) no guarantee - graduate - good leader and administrator
- 4) (1) people's needs, (2) desire to serve honestly → no need to be a graduate for it.
- 5) disqualify - standing for elections.

Ans.

1. Educational qualifications are **not relevant** to all kinds of jobs.
2. Just as a cricketer needs an ability to play well, irrespective of educational qualification, similarly the relevant qualification for an MLA or an MP is the **ability to understand people's concerns, problems, and to represent their interests**.

3. There is **no guarantee** that only a **graduate** can represent his/her people and be a **good leader and administrator**.
4. Knowledge of the **people's needs**, a **desire to serve honestly** is more important and there is **no need to be a graduate for it**.
5. In India, this would **disqualify** a number of people from standing for elections.

C. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [3 MARKS]

Q.1. What are the **choices that voters make in an election?**

RECAP

Choosing a government that will do the following for them

- (i) make laws
- (ii) form the government – take major decision
- (iii) policies will guide -> government and law-making.

LAWS -> Govt -> Major decision – Policies ⇐ Govt & Law making

Ans. In an election, the voters make many choices:

- (i) They can choose who will **make laws** for them.
- (ii) They can choose who will **form the government** and take **major decisions**.
- (iii) They can choose the party whose **policies** (*principles, rules, and guidelines formulated or adopted by an organization to reach its long-term goals*) **will guide the government and law-making**.

Q.2. What is the **check on the political leaders which makes them **serve** the people?
OR Why the political leaders need **to serve** the people?**

Note: all actions is at the next election. In short voters cannot do anything once the party is in power except protest.

RECAP

SIIS

1. **Check - need to **serve** - win the next elections. - S**
2. **Regular electoral competition - **incentives** - I**

3. **Raise issues - popularity - victory - next elections. – I**
4. **Fail to satisfy the voters - not be able to win again. - S**

Ans.

- 1) The political leaders **need to serve** the people if they want **to win the next elections**.
- 2) **Regular electoral competition** provides **incentives** (*something to motivate*) to political parties and leaders.
- 3) 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**.
- 4) But if they **fail to satisfy the voters** with their work, they will **not be able to win again**.

Q.3. Why is there a provision of reservation of seats in the legislatures? [Important]

RECAP

- 1) **constitution makers - open electoral competition- weaker sections (LS & SLA)**
- 2) **required REC -> resources, education and contacts - contest and win**
- 3) **seats reserved - legislature**

Ans.

- 1) The **constitution makers** were worried that in an **open electoral competition**, certain **weaker sections** may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
- 2) They may not have the **required resources, education and contacts** to **contest and win** elections against the more influential contestants.
- 3) So **seats are reserved** (*kept separately aside for someone*) **for them** in the **legislature**.

Q.11. What is a reserved constituency? How does it strengthen democracy? [CBSE 2010]

RECAP

1. Someone – SC or ST
2. Lok Sabha – SC 79 and ST 41 SEATS
3. Representative democracy

Ans.

1. In a reserved (*kept separately aside for someone*) constituency only **someone** who belongs to the **scheduled caste or scheduled tribe community** can stand for election.
2. In the **Lok Sabha, 79 seats** are reserved for **SC** and **41 for ST** Communities.

3. (**strengthen**) This reservation system makes **our democracy** a **representative** democracy.

Q.5. In which way does the Election Commission enjoy the same kind of independence as the judiciary?

RECAP

- 1) independence - judiciary
- 2) appointed – President
- 3) not answerable - President – government
- 4) ruling party -government - does not like - impossible -remove - CEC.

Ans.

- 1) The Election Commission enjoys the same kind of **independence** that the **judiciary** enjoys.
- 2) The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is **appointed** by the **President** of India.
- 3) But once appointed, he is **not answerable to the President or the government**.
- 4) Even if the **ruling party or the government does not like** what the Commission does, it is virtually **impossible for it to remove the CEC**.

Q.7. Write about any three challenges which an ordinary citizen would have to face if he wants to contest an election.

RECAP

- (i) **Money - big & unfair advantage**
- (ii) **Criminal connections - push others out - secure a 'ticket'.**
- (iii) **Families - dominate.**

Ans. An ordinary citizen would have to face some of the following challenges if he wants to contest the elections :

- (iv) Candidates with **lot of money** enjoy a **big and unfair advantage** over contestants.
- (v) Sometimes candidates with **criminal connections push others out** of the electoral race and secure a **'ticket'**.
- (vi) Some **families** tend to **dominate** political parties.

SHORT Q.8. Mention any three techniques of election campaign. [CBSE 2010]

LONG Q.8. What are some of the activities undertaken by political parties to carry out election campaign? Mention any three activities. [CBSE 2010]

SHORT Q

RECAP

- (i) **contact**
- (ii) **meetings**
- (iii) **publicity.**

Ans.

- (iv) Candidates **contact** their voters.
- (v) They address **election meetings**
- (vi) Use **newspapers** and **TV** for **publicity.**

LONG

RECAP

1. **Focus public attention - big issues - Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of "Gharibi Hatao" in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971.**
2. **Save Democracy - Janata Party in the Lok Sabha election of 1977**
3. **contact voters - address election meetings- promise - grievances**
4. **support of media - support of media**

Ans.

- 1) In election campaigns, political parties try to **focus public attention** on some **big issues**, e.g., the Congress party led by **Indira Gandhi** gave the slogan of **"Gharibi Hatao"** in the **Lok Sabha elections of 1971.**
- 2) **"Save Democracy"** was the slogan of **Janata Party** in the **Lok Sabha election of 1977.**
- 3) Secondly, political leaders **contact their voters, address election meetings, and promise to remove the grievances (complaint) of the people.**
- 4) Thirdly, **support of media** – TV Channels and newspaper columns – is also taken by the political parties to further their cause to gather more votes.

Q.9. Discuss the importance of elections in a democracy. [CBSE 2010]**RECAP**

1. **Chance to choose -> representatives – for (1) government + (2) policies**
2. **Democratic – holding elections**
3. **Voters- choice**

Ans.

1. Elections give people a **chance to choose the representatives for the government and policies (principles, rules, and guidelines formulated or adopted by an organization to reach its long-term goals) they prefer.**
2. The **democratic way** of selecting representatives can be had by **holding elections.**

3. The **voters** can make their **choice**.

Q.10. Discuss the importance of an election manifesto. [CBSE 2010]

Meaning – manifesto - a public declaration of policy and aims

Ans.

RECAP

Statement- political party- policies- do-win

An election manifesto is a **statement** by a **political party** explaining its **policies (principles, rules, and guidelines formulated or adopted by an organization to reach its long-term goals)** , saying what **they will do** if they **win** the election.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [4 MARKS]

Q.1. What are the demerits of political competition? [V. Important]

LONG Q.10. Describe any four demerits of electoral competition. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP

1. **disunity and factionalism –**
2. **level allegations - dirty tricks**
3. **pressure- X sensible long-term policies**
4. **good people – serve - dragged - unhealthy competition / dirty politics**

Ans. The political competition has many demerits –

- (i) It creates a sense of **disunity and factionalism** (*a group of persons forming a team to fight an organization or nation*) in every locality.
- (ii) Different political parties and leaders often **level allegations** (*to accuse/blame*) against one another. Parties and candidates often use **dirty tricks** to win elections.
- (iii) This **pressure** to win electoral fights does not allow **sensible long-term policies** to be formulated.
- (iv) Some **good people** who wish to **serve** the country do not enter this area as they do not like to be **dragged into unhealthy competition** or **dirty politics**.

Q.2. With reference to ‘electoral constituencies’, state how the elections are held in India.

Q.7. Explain the term constituency. Give reasons why the system of reserved constituencies was introduced by our constitution makers. [CBSE 2010]

Write this only for constituencies

RECAP

- 1) **FOR ELECTION – COUNTRY - divided into different areas - ‘electoral constituencies’**
- 2) **voters - live in an area - elect - one representative**

Lok Sabha	Assembly Constituencies
1) the country is divided in 543 constituencies	1) the State is divided into constituencies
2) In this case its elected representative is called Member of Parliament (MP)	2) In this case its elected Representative is called Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA)

- 3) IF **reserved constituencies**
 - i. **protection to the weaker section - reserved constituencies.**
 - ii. Lok Sabha - 79 reserved seats for SCs and 41 for STs.

Ans. **Write this only for constituencies**

1. For elections, the country is **divided into different areas** called ‘**electoral constituencies**’.
2. The **voters who live in an area elect one representative.**
3. For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies.
4. The representative elected from each constituency is called a **Member of Parliament (MP)**.
5. Similarly, **each state** is divided into **Assembly constituencies**. In this case, the **elected representative** is called the **Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA)**.

ADD reserved constituencies

1. To give **protection to the weaker section i.e SC and ST**, the makers of our constitution thought of **reserved constituencies**.
2. The Lok Sabha has 79 reserved seats for SCs and 41 for STs.

Q.4. How can you say that very few Election Commissions in the world have such wide ranging **powers** as the **Election Commission of India**? [Important]

Q.6. What are the main **functions of the Election Commission of India**? [CBSE 2010]

Q.17. What are the **conditions which make an election democratic**? [2011 (T-2)]

Q.11. Explain any **four conditions that make an election democratic**. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP**SHORT 1 to 3**

1. **PRESENCE of independent and powerful EC – Democratic**
2. **takes decisions - conduct and control of elections**
3. **implements the code of conduct – punishes- violates**

LONG 1 to 10

4. **order the government - follow some guidelines - to prevent use and misuse of governmental power - enhance its chances to win**
5. **government officers work under the control of EC – during election**
6. **unfairness – repoll**
7. **Every section - citizens - equal representation.**
8. **Every one - equal opportunity – choose - representatives.**
9. **Voters' list - revised - every five year.**
10. **Election Photo-Identity Card.**

Ans. **For SHORT Q 1 to 3**

The presence of an **independent** and **very powerful** Election Commission (EC) having the following powers are the main conditions **which make an election democratic.**

- (i) Election Commission **takes decisions** on every aspect of **conduct and control of elections.**
- (ii) It **implements the code of conduct** and **punishes** any **candidate** or party that **violates it.**

Continue for LONG 1 to 10

- (iii) 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 transfer some government officials.**
- (iv) When on election duty, **government officers work under the control of the EC** and not the government.
- (v) If EC feels **unfairness in polling it orders a repoll.**
- (vi) Ensuring that every section of citizens should get **equal representation.**
- (vii) **When Everyone** gets an **equal opportunity to choose representatives.**
- (viii) **When Voters' list** which is revised every five year.
- (ix) When there is Election **Photo-Identity Card.**

Q.5. Explain how the **outcome of elections** is a final test of **free and fair** elections.

Means - In spite of having money and power candidates lose election.

Or compare US and India's election

RECAP

1. ruling parties - lose elections - India - national and state level.
2. two out of the three elections - ruling party lost.
3. US - 'sitting' - loses an election India - half of the sitting MPs or MLAs lose elections.
4. Candidates- money – criminal record - lose

Ans.

1. The **ruling parties** routinely **lose elections** in India both at the **national and state level**.
2. In fact, in every **two out of the three elections** held so far, the **ruling party lost**.
3. In the **US**, 'sitting' elected representative rarely **loses an election**. In **India**, about **half of the sitting MPs or MLAs lose elections**.
4. **Candidates** who are known to have spent a **lot of money on 'buying votes'** and those with known **criminal connections often lose elections**.

Q.9. Define elections. Explain the **nomination process** as practiced in Indian elections. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP

1. Election - **formal and organized** - **method of choice of vote** - of a person - for a political office or other position.
2. **fill a nomination form** - some money as deposit
3. **recent directive from Supreme Court** - legal declaration – 1) assets, 2) liabilities, 3) educational qualification & 4) details of any serious criminal cases pending

Ans.

- 1) Election is a **formal and organized method of choice of vote** /of a person for a political office or other position.
- 2) Every candidate who wishes to contest an election has to **fill a nomination form** and give **some money as deposit**.
- 3) According to **recent directive (order) from Supreme Court** every candidate has to make a **legal declaration (official announcement)** giving full details of **assets (property one has)**,

liabilities (*payment or debt payable*), **educational qualification & details of any serious criminal cases pending** against them.

Q.13. Explain any **four challenges faced by election** system in India. [2011 (T-2)]

LONG Q.18. Enumerate any four challenges to free and fair elections. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP

- (i) **money and power.**
- (ii) **real knowledge.**
- (iii) **voters getting a real choice.**
- (iv) **playing field for everyone.**

Ans.

- (v) A few candidates may win purely on the basis of **money and power.**
- (vi) Are peoples preferences based on **real knowledge.**
- (vii) Are the **voters getting a real choice.**
- (viii) Is Election really level **playing field for everyone.**

Q.15. What is **Secret Ballot System**? Give three reasons why Secret Ballot System is good. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP

- (i) A ballot paper - **sheet of paper** - names of the contesting **candidates** - **party names and symbol** - listed.
- (ii) **vote - secrecies s**
- (iii) feels **secure, safe and fearless** - **s s f**
- (iv) **free - threat and coercion** (*force indirectly*). **T c**

Ans.

- (v) A ballot paper is a **sheet of paper** on which the names of the contesting **candidates** along with **party names and symbol** are listed.
- (vi) The voter can **vote in secrecies**
- (vii) The voter feels **secure, safe and fearless**

(viii) The voter is free of threat and coercion (*force indirectly*).

Q.16. How does our Election Law regulate campaigns? [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP

1. Election campaigns - a free and open discussion – a) who is a better rep – b) better government - c) good policy
2. Campaigns - two week period - announcement - final list of candidates - date of polling
3. Candidates - a) contact - voters, b) political leader address election meetings and c) political parties mobilise their supporters.

Ans.

WHY

- (i) Election campaigns take place to have a free and open discussion about (1) who is a better representative, (2) which party will make a better government or (3) what is a good policy.

HOW

- (ii) These campaigns take place for a two week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling.
- (iii) During this period,
- a) the candidates contact their voters,
 - political leader address election meetings and
 - political parties mobilize their supporters.