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Class : VII Subject : Social Science

Topic : Civics

Chapter 3

INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATION OF DEMOCRACY

1. Multiple Choice Type Questions. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a). Who among the following is the nominal head at the central level?

- (i) Prime Minister
(ii) **President**
(iii) Council of Ministers
(iv) Governor

(b). The Council of Ministers is headed by the:

- (i) Parliament
(ii) **Prime Minister**
(iii) President
(iv) Election

(c). Every Indian citizen who is _____ years or more has been given the right to vote.

- (i) 15
(ii) **18**
(iii) 20
(iv) None of these

(d). The responsibility of conducting free and fair elections in India lies with the:

- (i) Parliament
(ii) President
(iii) **Election Commission of India**
(iv) December 10

(e). Which of the following party systems is followed in India?

- (i) no party system
(ii) single party system
(iii) adapt to
(iv) **multi-party system**

2. Fill in the blanks. (Needs to be done in book)

(a) Voting in India takes place through the process called the **election**

(b) Lok Sabha is a legislature at the **national** level.

(c) Secret ballot guarantees **privacy** to voters.

(d) An election gives an opportunity to voters to choose their representation.

(e) Once voting is over, the EVMs are sealed and taken to a secured place.

3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a) The real executive authority is exercised by the council of ministers headed by the president. **FALSE**

(b) Legislature means Parliament at the centre. **TRUE**

(c) In a democracy the elderly do not have right to vote. **FALSE**

(d) India has a bi-party system. **FALSE**

(e) In India we have a system of reserved constituencies. **TRUE**

4. Match the Following. (Needs to be done in Book)

Column A

- (a) Universal Adult Franchise
- (b) Combination of parties
- (c) Representative democracy
- (d) Election
- (e) EVMs

Column B

- (i) Coalition Government
- (ii) political parties
- (iii) voting
- (iv) choosing representative
- (v) right to vote

ANS- a-v, b-i, c-iv, d-ii, e-iii

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) What is a political party?

A political party is a group of organised people, who act as a political unit.

(b) What is a constituency?

Constituency is a area where voters elect a representative to a legislative body.

(c) What is a by-election?

Election is held only for one constituency to fill the seat falling vacant by the death or resignation of a member. This is called a by-election.

(d) What is a secret ballot?

A secret ballot is a sheet of paper containing the names and symbols of the candidates contesting election.

(e) What is the full form of EVM?

The full form of EVM is Electronic Voting Machine.

6. Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) What is a legislature?

Legislature means Parliament at the centre. In the indirect form of democracy, political power remains with the people but it is exercised indirectly, through representatives elected through them.

(b) Highlight the legal declarations to be made by the contesting candidate while filling his/her nomination paper.

Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details like-

- Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate, if any.
- Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate.
- Education qualification of the candidate.

(c) What moral code of conduct is to be followed by the political parties before elections?

According to the moral code of conduct by the Election Commission of India, no party or candidate can—

- Bribe and threaten the voters.
- Appeal them in the name of religion or caste
- Use governmental resources for election campaign
- The ceiling on parliamentary poll expenditure has been raised from 70 lakh to 95 lakh rupees in bigger states and from 54 lakh to 75 lakh in smaller states.

(d) Why are elections necessary in a representative democracy like India?

Elections are an essential process in a representative democracy like India because through election, the voters have the freedom to choose their representatives. They can choose, who will make laws for them, who will form the government and take major decisions on their behalf for the welfare of the people.

(e) In what circumstances can a coalition government be formed?

In a multi-party system like India, sometimes the general elections may give rise to a situation where no single party seems to obtain the majority required to form a government. When this happens, some parties may get together and form the government, while the other function as the opposition in Parliament.

7. Long Answer Type Questions.

(a) Discuss the role of the opposition parties in a democracy.

Opposition play crucial role in democracy. They

- 1) act as watch dogs in politics.
- 2) criticise & oppose wrong policies of ruling party.
- 3) Frame public opinion.
- 4) Uphold the best interest of the people.
- 5) Foster healthy debated.

(b) What is an election campaign? Explain how does an election campaign takes place in India.

- 1) Election Campaign is an occasion when the candidates meet their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters.
- 2) This is also the period when newspapers and television bulletins are full of election related stories, debates and discussions.
- 3) In election campaigns, political parties try to draw public attention on certain big issues.
- 4) Political parties also declare their policies that they would follow after winning the elections. It is called election manifesto