

Case Study Questions

Case Study – 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some countrywide parties, which are called 'national parties. These parties have their units in various states. However, largely, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why; these parties are called 'recognised political parties'. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

(1) Who issues symbols to the political parties?

(2) What is the criteria laid down by the Election Commission to be recognised as a state party?

(3) Which parties are called as recognised political parties?

Solutions:

1.) The Election Commission of India issues symbols to the political parties.

2. The criteria laid down by the Election Commission to be recognised as a state party are:

I.) It must secure at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state

II.) It should win at least two seats

3.) The parties, which are given a unique symbol ie only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol, are called recognised political parties.

Source - KVS Raipur Question Bank