

## Concept of Representation

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### EXERCISE [PAGE 44]

#### Exercise | Q 1. (A) 1. | Page 44

Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statement.

Ancient Greece had \_\_\_\_\_.

1. dictatorship
2. direct democracy
3. indirect democracy
4. monarchy

**Solution:** Ancient Greece had direct democracy.

#### Exercise | Q 1. (A) 2. | Page 44

Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statement.

The oldest representative assembly in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

1. House of Commons
2. House of Lords
3. Senate
4. House of Representatives

**Solution:** The oldest representative assembly in the world is House of Commons.

#### Exercise | Q 1. (B) | Page 44

State the appropriate concept for the given statement.

The political system where people elect representatives to govern themselves.

**Solution:** The political system where people elect representatives to govern themselves. - **Representative Democracy**

#### Exercise | Q 1. (C) | Page 44

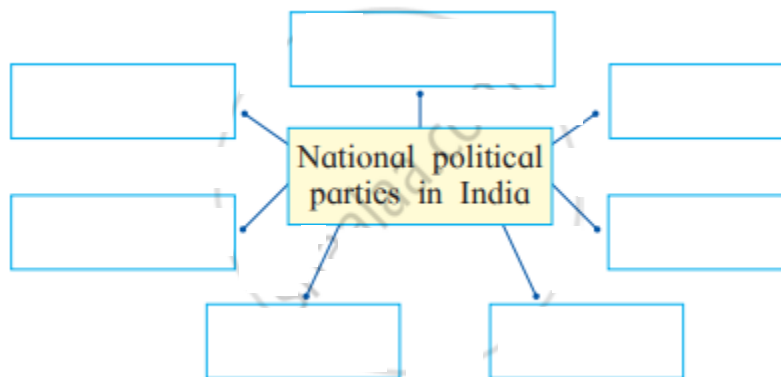
Find the odd word in the given set.

1. The Indian National Trade Union Congress
2. All India Kisan Sabha
3. National Students Union of India
4. Indian National Congress

**Solution:** Indian National Congress

### Exercise | Q 2 | Page 44

Complete the concept map/maps.



**Solution:**



### Exercise | Q 3 | Page 44

Explain the co-relation between the following.

Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations.

**Solution:** Governmental organizations are public organizations that have a formalized structure. They are formed by election or nomination. They have legal status in terms of their jurisdiction. They are more concerned with political and administrative aspects.

However, such organizations due to their structure and scope may not be able to satisfy the concerns of different sections of the population or to represent various interests and causes. This leads to people who are devoted to the cause to come together as non-profit groups and further their cause. NGO's work in the field of political and environmental awareness, the welfare of the elderly/women/children/disabled, etc., for

e.g., Green Peace (environment), Help Age (senior citizens), CRY (children), AGNI (Political awareness), PFA (animals).

### Exercise | Q 4 | Page 44

**Express your opinion of the following.**

Pressure groups are different from political parties.

1. Agree
2. Disagree

**Solution: I agree with the statement.**

The political parties are part of the governmental system. They seek to influence government policy from the inside. A pressure group tries to influence the government from the outside. They do not stand for elections or aim to become members of the legislature/government. Political parties have a broad agenda. They seek to represent the people for political, social, economic, cultural, and other concerns. Pressure groups usually have a narrow focus. They focus on specific issues or agitations for a specific cause e.g., the environment.

### Exercise | Q 5 | Page 44

**Answer the following in detail with reference to the given points.**

What is meant by representation? Explain the various methods of the representation?

- a. meaning
- b. electoral
- c. non-electoral
- d. non-official

**Solution:**

1. **Meaning** - The concept of representation is important in any democracy. ' Today, most countries have large territory and population. Hence, direct democracy is not possible. The form of democracy today is indirect democracy or representative democracy. People elect representatives among themselves to govern the country for e.g., in India, Members of Parliament (MP's), Members of State Legislative Assemblies/Councils (MLA's, MLC's), of corporations, etc., are all our representatives.
2. **Electoral Method** - Persons are directly or indirectly elected by the citizens to govern them as members of representative assemblies e.g., General elections to Lok Sabha, Assembly elections.

3. **Non-electoral Method** - Representatives occupy their position through nomination or appointment for e.g., President of India appoints 12 Members to the Rajya Sabha.
4. **Non-official Method** - Civil society represents the people through various pressure groups like trade unions, student groups, peasant organisations.

**Exercise | Q 6 | Page 44**

Suggest ways by which you can encourage people to vote in election.

**Solution:**

1. NGO's such as AGNI have special programmes designed to encourage people to exercise their franchise.
2. Street plays, flash mobs at railway stations, talks in colleges about the importance of voting.
3. Voter enrollment drives to encourage youngsters to vote.
4. Advertisements, especially involving celebrities as 'ambassadors' for the franchise.
5. In some countries of the world, the franchise is compulsory.

**Exercise | Q 7 | Page 44**

Observe the given image and write in brief about it.



**Solution:** This is a heart-warming and motivating photograph. We can observe the following about it.

1. In India, women have participated in the election process since 1950 when they were given voting rights.
2. It shows political awareness and participation of women, dressed in traditional attire, braving the hot sun standing in the queue to vote.
3. They are proudly holding up their identity proof which shows how motivated and proud they are to have the political right to vote.