

TNPSC GROUP I & II INDIAN POLITY WORKSHEET

ELECTIONS

1. Election is a mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals. **Psephology** is the study of results and other statistics relating to elections.
2. **First Past The Post (FPTP)** is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system which is followed in India.

Electoral System

Articles 324 to 329 in Part XV of the Constitution make the following provisions with regard to the electoral system in our country.

Articles Related to Elections at a Glance

Article No1	Subject Matter
324	Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission
325	No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex
326	Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of states to be on the basis of adult suffrage
327	Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures
328	Power of legislature of a state to make provision with respect to elections to such Legislature
329	Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters
329A	Special provision as to elections to Parliament in the case of Prime Minister and Speaker (Repeated)

Election Machinery

1. Election Commission of India (ECI)

Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India, conducting the elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. The Election Commission of India is a three-member body, with one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners.

2. Chief Electoral Officer (CEO)

The Chief Electoral Officer of a State/Union Territory is authorised to supervise the election work in the State/Union Territory subject to the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission of India.

3. District Election Officer (DEO)

The District Election Officer supervises the election work in a district. The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an officer of the State Government as the District Election Officer in consultation with the State Government.

4. Returning Officer (RO)

The Returning Officer of a Parliamentary or assembly constituency is responsible for the conduct of elections in the Parliamentary or assembly constituency concerned.

5. Electoral Registration Officer (ERO)

The Electoral Registration Officer is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a Parliamentary/assembly constituency.

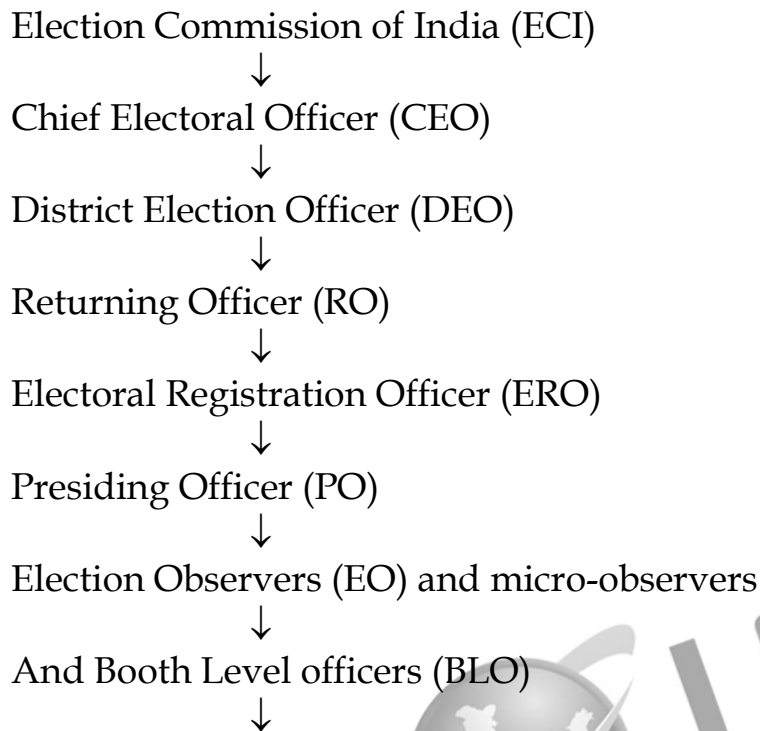
6. Presiding Officer

The Presiding Officer with the assistance of polling officers conducts the poll at a polling station. The District Election Officer appoints the Presiding Officers and the Polling Officers.

7. Booth Level Officer (BLO)

BLO is a local Government/Semi-Government official, familiar with the local electors and generally a voter in the same polling area who assists in updating the roll using his local knowledge.

ELECTION MACHINERY - HIERARCHY



Observers

The Election Commission of India nominates officers of Government as Observers for Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.

1. General Observers:

The Commission deploys General Observers in adequate number to ensure smooth conduct of elections. These Observers are asked to keep a close watch on every stage of the electoral process to ensure free and fair elections.

2. Expenditure Observers:

The Commission appoints Expenditure Observers and Assistant Expenditure Observers who will exclusively monitor the election expenditure of the contesting candidates.

3. Police Observers:

The Commission deploys IPS officers as Police Observers at State and District levels, depending upon the sensitivity of the Constituency, wherever required. They will monitor all activities relating to force deployment, law and order

situation and co-ordinate between the Civil and Police administration to ensure free and fair election.

4 . Micro Observers:

In addition to General Observers, the Commission also deploys Micro Observers to observe the poll proceedings on the poll day in critical/vulnerable polling stations.

General Election (Year)	Elective Seats	Seats Won by Parties
First (1952)	489	Congress 364, Communist 16, Socialist 12, KMPP 9, Jana Sangh 3.
Second (1957)	494	Congress 371, Communist 27, Praja Socialist 19, Jana Sangh 4.
Seventeenth (2019)	543	BJP 303, Congress 52, DMK 23, Trinamool 22, YSR Congress 22, Shiv Sena 18, JD (U) 16, BJD 12, BSP 10, TRS 9, LJP 6, NCP 5, SP 5.

Election Commission - Union and State

Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission. Election commission of India is located at **New Delhi** (Nirvachan Sadan).

Chief Election Commissioner of India : Rajiv Kumar

Election Commissioners: 1. Anup Chandra Pandey 2. Arun Goel

First Chief Election Commissioner of India : Sugumarsen (1950-1958)

First Woman Chief Election Commissioner of India : V.S. Rama Devi

COMPOSITION OF ELECTION COMMISSION

1. **Present composition = one Chief election commissioner + two election commissioner**
2. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.

Supreme Court recently ruled that a **high-power committee** will be formed constituting the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and the Election Commissioners (ECs).

TERM AND TENURE

They hold office for a term of **six years** or until they attain the age of **65 years**, whichever is earlier. They can resign at any time or can also be removed before the expiry of their term.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

1. To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
2. To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
3. To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinise nomination papers.
4. To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.
5. To act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbols to them.

The powers and functions of the Election Commission with regard to elections to the Parliament, state legislatures and offices of President and Vice-President can be classified into three categories, viz,

1. Administrative
2. Advisory
3. Quasi-Judicial

At the state level, the Election Commission is assisted by the **chief electoral officer** who is appointed by the chief election commissioner in consultation with the state government.

List of Chief Election Commissioners

#	Name	Took Office	Left Office
1	Sukumar Sen	21 March 1950	19 December 1958
2	Kalyan Sundaram	20 December 1958	30 September 1967

#	Name	Took Office	Left Office
3	SP Sen Verma	1 October 1967	30 September 1972
4	Nagendra Singh	1 October 1972	6 February 1973
5	T. Swaminathan	7 February 1973	17 June 1977
6	S. L. Shakdhar	18 June 1977	17 June 1982
7	R. K. Trivedi	18 June 1982	31 December 1985
8	R. V. S. Peri Sastri	1 January 1986	25 November 1990
9	V. S. Ramadevi	26 November 1990	11 December 1990
10	T. N. Seshan	12 December 1990	11 December 1996
11	M. S. Gill	12 December 1996	13 June 2001
12	J. M. Lyngdoh	14 June 2001	7 February 2004
13	T. S. Krishnamurthy	8 February 2004	15 May 2005
14	B. B. Tandon	16 May 2005	29 June 2006
15	N. Gopalaswami	30 June 2006	20 April 2009
16	Navin Chawla	21 April 2009	29 July 2010
17	S. Y. Quraishi	30 July 2010	10 June 2012
18	V. S. Sampath	11 June 2012	15 January 2015
19	H. S. Brahma	16 January 2015	18 April 2015
20	Nasim Zaidi	19 April 2015	5 th July 2017
21	Achal Kumar Jyoti	6 July 2017	22 January 2018
22	Om Prakash Rawat	23 January 2018	1 December 2018
23	Sunil Arora	2 December 2018	12 April 2021
24	Sushil Chandra	13 April 2021	14 May 2022
25	Rajiv Kumar	15 May 2022	Incumbent

Original Question

1. Arrange the following Chief Election Commissioners of India in chronological order:

1. Sunil Arora

2. Rajiv Kumar

3. Navin Chawla

4. Sushil Chandra

a. 3,1, 4, 1

b. 1,2,3, 4

c. 4,3,2,1

d. 1,2,4,3

e. Answer not known

பின்வரும் இந்திய தலைமைத் தேர்தல் ஆணையாளர்களை காலவரிசைப்படி வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

1. சுனில் அரோரா

2. ராஜீவ் குமார்

3. நவீன் சாவ்லா

4. சுஷில் சந்திரா

a. 3,1, 4, 1

b. 1,2,3 4

c. 4,3,2,1

d. 1,2,4,3

e. விடை தெரியவில்லை

STATE ELECTION COMMISSION

Article 243-K and 243-ZA of constitution: The super-intendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the panchayats shall be vested in the state election commission.

- **Tamilnadu State election commission** came into inception on **July 15, 1994** based on Tamil Nadu panchayat act 1994.
- It is headquartered in **Koyambedu, Chennai**.
- **Dr. R.Palaniswamy, I.A.S** is the present state election commissioner of Tamilnadu.

COMPOSITION:

The state legislature may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the panchayats and urban local bodies.

Appointment- The Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor.

Tenure of office (TAMILNADU)- The Commissioner shall hold office for a term of two years from the date of appointment as Commissioner and shall be eligible for reappointment for two successive terms.

Election Laws

The Constitution empowers Parliament to regulate the elections to Parliament and State Legislatures by law. By using this power Parliament has enacted the

1. Representation of the People's Act 1950 and 1951
2. Delimitation Commission Act 1952 (latest is of year 2002) and
3. Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections act 1952 (amended in 1997).

Representation of the People Act, 1950

Articles 81 and 170 of the Constitution of India lay down the maximum number of seats in Parliament and in Legislative Assemblies of States.

Similarly, Article 171 of the Constitution of India lays down the maximum and minimum number of seats in the Legislative Council of a State.

The Representation of the People Act, 1950, was enacted to provide for the allocation of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of States.

- Allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha and legislative assembly
- Delimitation of territorial constituencies
- Single member territorial constituency
- Preparation of electoral roll
- Qualification of voters

The provisions of the 1951 Representation of People's Act

1. It regulates the conduct of elections and by-elections.
2. It gives elections the administrative infrastructure they need.
3. It includes laws to stop crimes like corruption.
4. It outlines the procedure for resolving controversies and concerns regarding the election.
5. Qualification for Registration of Political Parties and Membership in the Legislative Assembly and Parliament.

Disqualification of MP's and MLA's

1. The RPA, 1951 lays down certain rules for disqualification of MP's and MLA's.
2. Section 8 (3) of the Act states that if an MP or MLA is convicted for any other crime and is sent to jail for 2 years or more, he/she will be disqualified for 6 years from the time of release.
3. Section 10 (A) of the RPA of 1951, the Election Commission may disqualify a candidate if the candidate fails to submit an account of his election expenses within the allotted time. Every candidate must keep a separate account for his or her election expenses in accordance with Section 77 (1) of the RPA of 1951.

Important sections of RPA 1951

Chapter I - Qualifications for Membership of Parliament

Section 3 - Qualification for membership of the Council of States.

Section 4 - Qualification for membership of the House of the People.

Chapter II - Qualifications for Membership of State Legislatures

Section 5 to Section-6

Chapter III - Disqualifications for Membership of Parliament and State Legislatures

Section 8 to Section 9

Part III

Notification of General Elections

Section 12 to Section 16

Part IVA

Registration of Political Parties

Section 29A - Registration with the Commission of associations and bodies as political parties.

Part V

Conduction of Elections

Section 30 - Appointment of dates for nominations, etc.

Section 33A - Right to Information.

Chapter V - Counting of Votes

Section 66 - Declaration of results.

Section 67A - Date of election of candidate.

Part VI Disputes Regarding Elections

Section 80 - Election petitions.

Part VII Corrupt Practices and Electoral Offences

Section 123 - Corrupt practices.

Delimitation Act

Delimitation Acts

Delimitation provides for the readjustment of seats, delimitation and reservation of territorial constituencies and other related matters.

- i. First Delimitation Commission Act, 1952
- ii. Second Delimitation Commission Act, 1963
- iii. Third Delimitation Act, 1973
- iv. **Fourth Delimitation act 2002** was enacted to set up delimitation commission for the purpose of effecting delimitation on the basis of **2001** census so as to correct the aforesaid distortion in the sizes of electoral constituencies

Articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution of India provide for readjustment and the division of each State into territorial constituencies (Parliamentary constituencies and Assembly constituencies) on the basis of the 2001 census.

Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India provide for re-fixing the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States on the basis of the 2001 census.

The previous delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies is based on the 1971 census.

Other Acts Relating to Elections

Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 regulates certain matters relating to or connected with elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President of India.

ELECTORAL REFORMS

Committees Related to Electoral Reforms

1. Tarkunde Committee was appointed by Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP) during his "Total Revolution" movement - 1974.
2. Dinesh Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms - 1990.
3. Vohra Committee on the Nexus between Crime and Politics - 1993.
4. Election Commission of India Recommendations on Electoral Reforms - 1998.
5. Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections - 1998.

In 1998, the BJP-led Government appointed an eight-member committee on state funding of elections under the chairmanship of Indrajit Gupta, a former Home Minister. The committee submitted its report in 1999. It upheld the argument for introduction of state funding of elections.

1. Law Commission of India 170th Report on Reform of the Electoral Laws - 1999.
2. National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution - 2000-2002 - Venkata Chellaiah
3. Tankha Committee (Core Committee) on election laws and electoral reforms was appointed in - 2010.
4. J.S. Verma Committee Report on Amendments to Criminal Law - 2013.
5. Law Commission of India 244th Report on Electoral Disqualifications - 2014.

Electoral Reforms before 1996

1. Lowering of Voting Age

The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988 reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha as well as the assembly elections.

2. Electronic Voting Machines

The Electronic Voting Machine (EVM), the replacement of the ballot box is mainstay in the electoral process.

The Bharat Electronic Ltd. (BEL), Bangalore, another public-sector undertaking, was co-opted along with Electronics Corporation of India (ECIL) to manufacture EVMs.

In 1989, the Parliament amended the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to create a provision for the use of EVMs in the elections.

A general consensus on its introduction could be reached only in **1998** and these were used in 25 Legislative Assembly constituencies spread across three states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi.

In 2004, in the General Election to the Lok Sabha, the EVMs (more than one million) were used in all 543 Parliamentary Constituencies in the country.

History of EVM – 40 Years

1977: CEC- S. L. Shakdhar talked about introducing an Electronic machine.

1980-81: EVMs developed and demonstrated by ECIL and BEL.

1988: RP Act amended: enabling use EVMs wef 15.03.1989.

3. Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC)

A decision was taken by the Election Commission in 1993 to issue photo identity cards to electors throughout the country to check bogus voting and impersonation of electors at elections. The electoral roll is the basis for issue of EPICs to the registered electors.

Electoral Reforms After 1996

1. Parties Entitled to Accept Contribution

In 2003, the political parties were entitled to accept any amount of contribution from any person or company other than a government company. They have to report any contribution in excess of 20,000 to the Election Commission for making any claim to any income tax relief.

2. Introduction of Braille Signage Features in EVMs

The Commission received representations from the various associations of visually impaired persons for introduction of Braille signage features in the EVMs.

The Commission considered the proposal tried the Braille sign age feature in the EVMs during the bye-election to the Asif Nagar Assembly Constituency of Andhra Pradesh held in 2004.

Electoral Reforms since 2010

1. Introduction of None of the Above (NOTA) Option

The provision for NOTA has been made since General Elections to State Legislative Assemblies in 2013 and continued in the General Elections to State Legislative Assemblies in 2014 along with the General Elections to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha (2014).

2. Introduction of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

The Parties requested the Commission to consider introducing Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail for further transparency and verifiability in poll process.

The Government of India notified the amended Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 on 14th **August, 2013**, enabling the Commission to use VVPAT with EVMs.

The Commission used VVPAT with EVMs first time in bye-election from Noksen (ST) Assembly Constituency of Nagaland.

Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail is an independent system attached with the Electronic Voting Machines that allows the voters to verify that their votes are cast as intended.

3. Immediate Disqualification of Convicted MPs and MLAs

In 2013, the Supreme Court held that chargesheeted Members of Parliament and MLAs, on conviction for offences, will be immediately disqualified from holding membership of the House without being given three months' time for appeal, as was the case before.

4. Ceiling on Cash Donations Lowered

In 2017 budget, the limit for anonymous cash donations by any individual to a political party has been lowered from ₹20,000 to ₹2,000. This means that now the political parties cannot receive more than ₹2,000 as cash donations.

5. Introduction of Electoral Bonds:

In 2018, the central government notified the Electoral Bond Scheme. This scheme was announced in the 2017 budget. It is an alternative to cash donations made to the political parties. It is aimed at bringing clean money and substantial transparency into the system of political funding.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties are voluntary associations or organised groups of individuals who share the same political views and who try to gain political power through constitutional means and who desire to work for promoting the national interest.

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

Types of Party System

1. **Single Party System:** Only one ruling party exists and no opposition is permitted Ex: China, Cuba, Former USSR.
2. **Two Party System:** Only two major parties exist. Ex: USA, UK
3. **Multi Party System:** More than two political parties are allowed. Ex: India, France.

Conditions for Recognition as a National Party

1. If it secures six per cent of valid votes polled in any four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the legislative assembly; and, in addition, it wins four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states; or
2. If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election; and these candidates are elected from three states; or
3. If it is recognised as a state party in four states. (example: BJP, INC)

Conditions for Recognition as a State Party

At present, a party is recognised as a state party in a state if any of the following condition is fulfilled:

1. If it secures six per cent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned; and, in addition, it wins 2 seats in the assembly of the state concerned; or
2. If it secures six per cent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned; and, in addition, it wins 1 seat in the Lok Sabha from the state concerned; or
3. If it wins three per cent of seats in the legislative assembly at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or 3 seats in the assembly, whichever is more;

Example

All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) (Symbol: Two leaves)







Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (Symbol: Rising Sun)

Formation of Political Parties (Chronological Order)








SI. NO	Name of the Party (Abbreviation)	Founder	Year of Formation
1	Indian National Congress (INC)	A.O. Hume	1885
2	Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)		1920











3	Communist Party of India (CPI)	M.N. Roy	1925
4	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)	Sheikh Abdullah	1939
5	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	C.N. Annadurai	1949
6	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)		1964
7	Shiv Sena (SHS)	Bal Thackeray	1966
8	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)	M.G. Ramachandran	1972
9	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	A.B. Vajpayee and L.K. Advani	1980
10	Telugu Desam Party (TDP)	N.T. Rama Rao	1982
11	Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	Kanshi Ram	1984
12	Asom Gana Parishad (AGP)	P.K. Mahanta	1985
13	Samajwadi Party (SP)	Mulayam Singh Yadav	1992
14	Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)	Lalu Prasad Yadav	1997
15	Biju Janata Dal (BJD)	Naveen Patnaik	1997
16	All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	Mamata Banerjee	1998
17	Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party (PDP)	Mufti Mohd. Sayeed	1999
18	Janata Dal (United) (JD (U))	Sharad Yadav	1999
19	Janata Dal (Secular) (JD(S))	H.D. Deve Gowda	1999
20	National Congress Party (NCP)	Sharad Pawar, P.A. Sangma and Tariq Anwar	1999
21	Lok Janshakti Party (LJP)	Ram Vilas Paswan	2000
22	Telengana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)	K. Chandra Shekar Rao	2001
23	Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP)	Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy	2011
24	Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	Arvind Kejriwal	2012
25	National People's Party (NPP)	P.A. Sangma	2013

6 RECOGNISED NATIONAL PARTIES







Party	Election Symbol	Political Position	Ideology	Founded	Leader
Aam Aadmi Party		Centre	Populism Secularism Composite Nationalism Socialism	November 2012 (11 years ago)	Arvind Kejriwal
Bahujan samaj party		Centre left	Ambedkarism social equality	April 1984 (39 years ago)	Mayawati
Bharatiya Janata Party		Right wing	Hindutva Nationalism Right-wing Conservatism	April 1980 (43 years ago)	J.P. Nadda
Communist Party of India (Marxist)		Left wing	Marxism Secularism Anti-capitalism Socialism	November 1964 (59 years ago)	Sitaram Yechury
Indian National Congress		Centre to centre-left	Big tent Secularism Social liberalism Civic nationalism Social democracy	December 1885 (137 years ago)	Mallikarjun Kharge
National People's Party		Centre right	Regionalism ethnocentrism	January 2013 (10 years ago)	Conrad Sangma



Recognised State Parties

Party	Election Symbol	Political Position	Ideology	Founded	Leader
All India Trinamool Congress	Flower and grass 	Centre to centre-left	Bengali nationalism Progressivism Welfarism Secularism Populism	1998	Mamata Banerjee
Communist Party of India	Ears of Corn and Sickle 	Left-wing	Communism Marxism-Leninism Anti-capitalism Socialism Secularism	1925	D. Raja
Janata Dal (Secular)	Female farmer 	Centre-left to left-wing	Secularism	1999	H. D. Deve Gowda
Janata Dal (United)	Arrow 	Centre-left	Socialism Secularism Integral humanism	2003	Nitish Kumar
Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas)	Helicopter 			2021	Chirag Paswan
Naga People's Front	Cock 		Regionalism	2002	Kuzholuzo Nienu
Rashtriya Janata Dal	Hurricane Lamp 	Centre-left	Socialism	1997	Lalu Prasad Yadav Tejashwi Yadav
Telegu	Cycle	Centre to	Populism	1982	N.

Desam Party		centre - right	Economic liberalism		Chandrababu Naidu
All India Forward Bloc	Lion 	Left-wing	Left-wing nationalism Socialism Anti-imperialism Marxism	1939	Debabrata Biswas
All Jharkhand Students Union	Banana 			1986	Sudesh Mahto
Asom Gana Parishad	Elephant 	Centre-right	Regionalism Anti-Bengali sentiment	1985	Atul Bora
Bharat Rashtra Samithi	Car 	Centre	Regionalism Populism Conservatism Separatism	2001	K. Chandra shekar Rao
Biju Janata Dal	Conch 	Centre-left	Regionalism Populism Secularism Liberalism Economic nationalism	1997	Naveen Patnaik
Bodoland People's Front	Nangol 		Secularism Democratic socialism	2005	Hagrama Mohilary
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Liberation	Flag with three stars 	Far-left	Communism Marxism-Leninism Maoism	1974	Dipankar Bhattacharya
Indian National Lok Dal	Spectacles 	Centre	Social liberalism Regionalism	1996	Om Prakash Chautala
Indian Union Muslim League	Ladder 	Centre-right	Muslim interests Social conservatism	1948	Hyderali Shihab Thangal

Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	Plough 		Kashmiriyat Kashmiri autonomy Secularism	1932	Farooq Abdullah
Jammu and Kashmir National Panthers Party	Bicycle 		Democracy Anti-corruption Secularism Women's rights	1982	Bhim Singh
Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	Ink pot and Pen 		Kashmiriyat Kashmiri autonomy Regionalism	1999	Mehbooba Mufti
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	Bow and arrow 			1972	Shibu Soren Hemant Soren
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	Railway Engine 	Far-right	Hindutva Right-wing populism Regionalism Ultranationalism Marathi interests	2006	Raj Thackeray
Mizo National Front	Star 			1961	Zoramthanga
People's Party of Arunachal	Maize 		Regionalism	1977	Kamen Ringu
Rashtriya Lok Janshakti Party	Sewing Machine 			2021	Pashupati Kumar Paras

Rashtriya Loktantrik Party	Water bottle 			2018	Hanuman Beniwal
Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade and Stoker 	Far-left	Communism Marxism-Leninism Revolutionary socialism	1940	Manoj Bhattacharya
Samajwadi Party	Bicycle 	Centre-left to left	Social democracy Democratic socialism Left-wing populism Social conservatism	1992	Akhilesh Yadav
Shiromani Akali Dal	Weighing balance 	Centre-right	Punjabiya Conservatism Federalism	1920	Sukhbir Singh Badal
Sikkim Democratic Front	Umbrella 	Centre-left to left-wing	Democratic socialism	1993	Pawan Kumar Chamling
Shiv Sena	Bow and arrow 	Right-wing to Far-right	Nationalism Hindutva Hindu Nationalism Marathi Regionalism Social Conservatism Conservatism Ultranationalism	1966	Ek Nath Shinde

			Economic Nationalism Right-wing Populism		
Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray)	Flaming torch 	Centre-right to right-wing	Secular Hindutva Nationalism Marathi Regionalism Composite Nationalism	2022	Uddhav Thackeray
YSR Congress Party	Ceiling fan 	Centre-left	Populism Regionalism	2011	Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy

Original Questions

Match the following:

Name of the party

- A. Janata Dal (JD (U))
B. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM)
C. Indian Union Muslim League
D. Jammu & Kashmir National Conference

Symbol

1. Plough
2. Ladder
3. Bow and Arrow
4. Arrow

கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றை பொருத்துக:
கட்சியின் பெயர்

- A. ஜனதா தலம் (ரு)
B. ஜார்கண்ட் முக்தி மோர்சா (JMM)
C. இந்திய யூனியன் முஸ்லீம் லீக்
D. ஜம்மு காஷ்மீர் மாநாட்டு கட்சி

சின்னம்

1. ஏர்கலப்பை
2. ஏணிப்படி
3. வில்லும் அம்பும்
4. அம்பு

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| a. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| b. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| c. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| d. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
- e. விடை தெரியவில்லை

				(former Congressmen) and others.
2	1989-1990	National Front	V.P. Singh (Janata Dal)	Janata Dal, TDP, DMK, AGP and Congress (Socialist) BJP and Left parties supported from outside.
3	1999-2004	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	A.B. Vaypayee (BJP)	BJP, JD (U), Trinamool Congress, Shiv Sena, BJD, LJP, DMK, PMK, INLD, MDMK, National Conference, Akali Dal, RLD, AGP and others.
4	2004-2009	United Progressive Alliance (UPA)	Manmohan Singh (Congress)	Congress, NCP, DMK, RJD, LJP, PMK, and others. CPI and CPM supported from outside.
5	2009-2014	United Progressive Alliance (UPA-II)	Manmohan Singh (Congress)	Congress, NCP, DMK, Trinamool Congress, National Conference and others.
6	2014-2019	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	Narendra Modi (BJP)	BJP, LJP, TDP, Shiv Sena, Akali Dal, Rashtriya Lok Samata Party, Apna Dal (S) and others. TDP left NDA in 2018.
7	2019-till date	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	Narendra Modi (BJP)	BJP, Akali Dal, LJP, Shiv Sena and others. Shiv Sena left NDA in 2019 and Akali Dal in 2020.

Anti-Defection Law

The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection from one political party to another.

91st Amendment Act (2003)

Provisions

The 91st Amendment Act of 2003 has made the following provisions to limit the size of Council of Ministers, to debar defectors from holding public offices, and to strengthen the anti-defection law.

1. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
2. A member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.
3. The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12.
4. The provision of the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of split by one-third members of legislature party has been deleted. It means that the defectors have no more protection on grounds of splits.

Pressure Groups

Meaning

The term 'pressure group' was originated in the USA. A pressure group is a group of people who are organised actively for promoting and defending their common interests.

Pressure Groups in India

1. Business Groups

E.g.

(i) Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

2. Trade Unions

E.g.

- i. All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)-affiliated to CPI
- ii. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) - affiliated to the Congress.

3. Agrarian Groups

E.g.

- i. Bhartiya Kisan Union (in the wheat belt of North India)
- ii. All India Kisan Sabha (the oldest and the largest agrarian group)

4. Student Organisations

E.g.

- i. Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) (affiliated to BJP)
- ii. All India Students Federation (AISF) (affiliated to CPI)

5. Religious Organisations

E.g.

- i. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)
- ii. Jamaat-e-Islami

6. Caste Groups

E.g.

- i. Nadar Caste Association in Tamil Nadu
- ii. Marwari Association

7. Tribal Organisations

E.g.

- i. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)
- ii. Tribal National Volunteers (TNV) in Tripura

8. Linguistic Groups

E.g.

- i. Tamil Sangam
- ii. Andhra Maha Sabha

9. Ideology Based Groups

E.g.

- i. Environmental protection groups like Narmada Bachao Andolan, and Chipko Movement
- ii. Democratic rights organisations

10. Anomic Groups

E.g.

- i. Naxalite Groups
- ii. Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF)