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Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Roll No: _____

Class: VIII (Class 8)

Subject: Social Science
(Civics)

Max Marks: 50

Chapter 5: Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System

CHAPTER-WISE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark Each)

1. What does "universal adult franchise" mean in India?

- a) Only men can vote
- b) Only property owners can vote
- c) All citizens above 18 can vote
- d) Only educated citizens can vote

2. What is the minimum voting age in India today?

- a) 16 years
- b) 18 years
- c) 21 years
- d) 25 years

3. The minimum voting age in India was reduced from 21 to 18 years by which Constitutional Amendment?

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 61st Amendment
- d) 73rd Amendment

4. India follows which type of electoral system for Lok Sabha elections?

- a) Proportional representation
- b) First Past the Post (FPTP)
- c) Two-round system
- d) Electoral college system

5. Which autonomous body conducts elections in India?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) Election Commission of India
- d) State Assemblies

6. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- a) Parliament
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President
- d) Supreme Court

7. Which articles of the Indian Constitution deal directly with elections?

- a) Article 320
- b) Articles 324–329
- c) Article 370
- d) Articles 14–18

8. The secret ballot system primarily ensures that:

- a) Candidates remain anonymous to the general public
- b) A voter's choice remains confidential and secure
- c) Voting is conducted openly in community spaces
- d) Votes are counted in an undisclosed location

9. Which of the following types of election is held directly by the citizens of India?

- a) Lok Sabha elections
- b) Rajya Sabha elections
- c) President's election
- d) Governor's election

10. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by:

- a) Direct universal adult franchise by citizens
- b) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
- c) Governors of the respective States
- d) Direct nomination by the President of India only

11. Which of the following serves as an example of an indirect election in India?

- a) Lok Sabha elections
- b) Panchayat elections
- c) Rajya Sabha elections
- d) State Assembly elections

12. The Election Commission of India is structurally classified as a:

- a) Judicial body
- b) Executive body
- c) Constitutional body
- d) Statutory body

13. Who served as the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- a) Sukumar Sen
- b) T.N. Seshan
- c) Sunil Arora
- d) Rajiv Kumar

14. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were introduced on an experimental basis first in India in:

- a) 1980
- b) 1982
- c) 1989
- d) 1991

15. The NOTA (None of the Above) option was formally introduced in Indian electoral ballots in:

- a) 2008
- b) 2010
- c) 2013
- d) 2016

16. Which constitutional institution settles disputes regarding elections?

- a) Election Commission
- b) High Court / Supreme Court
- c) Ministry of Law and Justice
- d) Parliament

17. The Model Code of Conduct during elections is strictly enforced by the:

- a) President of India
- b) Parliament
- c) Election Commission
- d) Prime Minister

18. Which election in India is conducted through a specialized electoral college?

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) President of India
- d) Municipal Corporations

19. The legislative framework known as the Representation of the People Act was enacted in:

- a) 1947
- b) 1950–1951
- c) 1955
- d) 1962

20. The Women's Reservation Bill, 2023, aims to reserve what percentage of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies?

- a) 25%
- b) 33%
- c) 40%
- d) 50%

21. The voter identification card in India is officially called:

- a) Aadhaar Card
- b) Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC)
- c) Citizenship Card
- d) Election License

22. Which of the following conditions legally disqualifies an individual from being enrolled as a voter?

- a) Poverty
- b) Illiteracy
- c) Being under 18 years of age
- d) Unemployment

23. Which specific independent institution is tasked with deciding the delimitation of electoral constituencies?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Election Commission
- c) Delimitation Commission
- d) Parliament

24. Which level of election generally records the highest voter turnout percentages in India?

- a) Lok Sabha elections
- b) Rajya Sabha elections
- c) local bodies / Panchayat elections
- d) By-elections

25. How many elected seats are currently allocated to constituencies in the Lok Sabha?

- a) 500
- b) 543
- c) 545
- d) 550

26. How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India for their expertise in art, literature, science, and social service?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 15
- d) 20

27. Which dimension of democracy is fundamentally fortified and established by the universal adult franchise?

- a) Social equality
- b) Political equality
- c) Economic equality
- d) Educational equality

28. The historic first General Elections in independent India were primarily held across which years?

- a) 1947–48
- b) 1950–51
- c) 1951–52
- d) 1955–56

29. In the Indian electoral framework, reserved constituencies are legally provided for:

- a) Minorities and Economically Backward sections
- b) Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)
- c) Other Backward Classes (OBCs) only
- d) General category citizens only

30. Which constitutional amendment made elections to Panchayati Raj institutions mandatory and structured?

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 61st Amendment
- c) 73rd Amendment
- d) 44th Amendment

SECTION B: TRUE OR FALSE (1 Mark Each)

1. India adopts the proportional representation method for electing members to the Lok Sabha. ()
2. Every citizen of India above 18 years of age holds a non-discriminatory right to vote. ()
3. Rajya Sabha members are chosen through direct popular voting by the citizens. ()
4. The NOTA button allows voters to register a rejection of all contesting candidates. ()
5. The system of secret ballots is crucial to safeguarding free, fair, and un-coerced voting. ()
6. The President of India is elected by direct democratic voting by the general populace. ()
7. Panchayati Raj elections form the core infrastructure of grassroots democracy in India. ()
8. The Election Commission is a non-constitutional body functioning under the Directives of Parliament. ()
9. T.N. Seshan is widely recognized for introducing rigorous reforms as Chief Election Commissioner. ()
10. The Model Code of Conduct is derived from a statutory penal law and is legally binding by individual act clauses. ()

SECTION C: FILL IN THE BLANKS (1 Mark Each)

1. The _____ functions as the independent custodian of free and fair elections in India.
2. Universal adult franchise in India is firmly anchored upon the constitutional value of _____.
3. The legal voting age in India was amended down to 18 years by the _____ Constitutional Amendment Act.
4. The specific electoral plurality system used for Lok Sabha voting is called _____.
5. The primary general elections across independent India were successfully held during the years _____.
6. The Upper House of Parliament, known as the Rajya Sabha, has _____ nominated seats.
7. The option 'None of the Above' (NOTA) made its debut in Indian election cycles in the year _____.
8. Local self-governance structures and rural bodies were reinforced by the _____ Constitutional Amendment.

9. Electoral definitions, qualification of voters, and constituency management are regulated via the Representation of the People Act passed in _____.

10. A citizen's official voter photo identification document is officially abbreviated as _____.

SECTION D: MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Match the items in Column A with their precise descriptions in Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. 61st Constitutional Amendment	(a) First Chief Election Commissioner of India
2. 73rd Constitutional Amendment	(b) Direct mandate and election by the public
3. Shri Sukumar Sen	(c) Lowered the national voting age threshold from 21 to 18
4. Shri T.N. Seshan	(d) Spearheaded historic electoral reforms in the 1990s
5. Lok Sabha Electoral Framework	(e) Constitutional formalization of Panchayati Raj elections

SECTION E: ASSERTION & REASONING QUESTIONS

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

1. Assertion (A): Elections in India are systematically structured under the framework of the universal adult franchise.

Reason (R): Every citizen above 18 years of age is entitled to one vote of equal value, completely independent of caste, class, gender, or material wealth.

2. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is elected directly by the registered citizens of India.

Reason (R): It acts as a representative body safeguarding the interests of the States and Union Territories within the Federal Parliament.

3. Assertion (A): The Election Commission of India operates as an autonomous, independent body.

Reason (R): The Constitution structurally insulates it from day-to-day political interference or command by the executive and legislature.

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