

Answer

Section A: Fill in the Blanks

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|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. one, equal | 2. fifteen (15) | 3. home | 4. 10th | 5. Democracy |
| 6. Members of Parliament (MPs) | 7. Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) | | | |
| 8. First | 9. two (2) | 10. Electoral | | |

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

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|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. b) 18 years | 2. b) Universal Adult Franchise | 3. d) 13% | 4. c) Switzerland |
| 5. a) 1.3 million | 6. b) Six times | 7. c) 12 | 8. c) T.N. Seshan |
| 9. a) Kerala | | | |
| 10. b) 1950 | 11. c) 543 | 12. b) President of India | |

Section D: True/False

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|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. True | 4. False | 5. False |
| 6. True | 7. False | 8. True | 9. False | 10. True |

Section C: Match the Following

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 → f | 2 → d | 3 → a | 4 → g | 5 → b | 6 → e | 7 → c |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Section E: Short Answer Questions

- It ensures equality and representation for all citizens.
- Voting from home for elderly/disabled, postal voting, braille voter cards, app-based wheelchair/ramps.
- Gram panchayat and urban local body elections.
- A set of guidelines for parties and candidates to ensure free, fair, and peaceful elections.
- Voter IDs, strict monitoring of spending, enforcing campaign rules.
- Because it is a nationwide celebration where citizens freely choose their representatives.
- MP represents people at the national level in Lok Sabha, MLA represents people at the state level in Assembly.
- It is never dissolved; one-third members retire every two years.
- Because only directly elected representatives should vote for the President.
- Money power, criminalisation of politics, voter apathy in urban areas.

Section F: Long Answer Questions

- Compare voting rights in India before and after Independence.
Before: Only 13% of Indians could vote, restricted by property, education, and income.
After: Universal adult franchise granted, every citizen above 18 can vote, including women.
- Uttaramerur: Names written on palm leaves, drawn randomly, read aloud publicly.
Suryodaya School: Candidates campaigned, secret ballot (including braille), votes counted transparently.
Similarity: Both aimed for fairness and transparency.
Difference: One was random selection, the other secret voting.
- Lok Sabha: 543 constituencies, First-Past-the-Post system, candidate with most votes wins.
Rajya Sabha: 245 members — 233 elected by MLAs (single transferable vote), 12 nominated by President
Permanent body.
- President: Indirect election by electoral college of MPs and MLAs of states & UTs (Delhi, Puducherry). Single transferable vote used.
Vice President: Elected by all members of Parliament (both houses, elected and nominated). Vice President is Rajya Sabha Chairperson.

5. Challenges: Money power, criminalisation, voter apathy.

Solutions: Stricter expenditure monitoring, disqualification of criminal candidates, awareness campaigns, youth participation, responsible media.

Section G: One Word Answer

1. Constituency
2. System
3. Lok Sabha
4. NOTA
5. Election Officer
6. Direct elections
7. Chief Election Commissioner
8. Parliamentary
9. Coalition
10. Rajya Sabha