



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	
Chapter-5	Topic: Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System (Part 1)	Year: 2026-27
Worksheet no-3		

I	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	Country A allows all citizens aged 18 years and above to vote. Country B allows only educated citizens to vote. Which statement best explains why Country A is considered more democratic? A) It conducts elections more frequently B) It follows Universal Adult Franchise C) It has more political parties D) It uses electronic voting machines
2	A complaint is received that a political party is using government funds to influence voters in India. Who has the authority to take action and ensure fair elections? A) Prime Minister B) Parliament C) President of India D) Election Commission
3	What does the term 'Electorate' refer to? A) Group of candidates contesting elections B) The Election Commission team C) All eligible voters in a country D) Members of Parliament
4	An election in Shanti Nagar shows the following results: • Candidate A: 40,000 votes • Candidate B: 38,000 votes • Candidate C: 22,000 votes Even though Candidate A received less than 50% of the total votes, this candidate was declared the winner. Question: Which feature of the Indian election system does this scenario demonstrate? A) Direct democracy B) First-Past-The-Post system C) Preferential voting D) Proportional representation
5	Why is it important for the Election Commission of India to remain independent from the government? A) To create more election laws B) To conduct elections without bias or political influence C) To select ministers and MPs D) To control Parliament sessions
6	The Election Commission of India was established in the year _____. Answer: 1950

7	During an Election, Sanya feels that none of the candidates contesting for her constituency represents her views. She decides to choose the _____ option while voting. Answer: NOTA	
8	The Rajya Sabha is also called the _____ House, which means it can never be _____. Answer: Permanent, dissolved.	
9	The Election Commission of India is the _____ body responsible for conducting elections in the country. Answer: Constitutional	
10	The country is divided into 543 constituencies for the _____ elections. Answer: Lok Sabha	
11	Column A	Column B
	1.Franchise	a. interdependent elements that work together to achieve a common purpose
	2.System	b. Printing format for visually impaired
	3. Coalition	c. A right granted by the constitution
	4. Braille	d. A group of two or more parties working together
A)1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d B)1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b C)1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d D)1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a		
12	Which of the following correctly describes the purpose of an EVM and responsible behavior while using an it? Reasons: - i)To entertain voters and to make elections longer ii)To record and count votes accurately iii)To display election results before voting and a voter may press more than one button. iv) a voter should press the button only once for the chosen candidate.  Options - A) i) and ii) B) ii) and iii) C) i) and iv) D) ii) and iv)	
II	Short Answer Type Questions: -	
13	A voter is worried about being punished if they vote against powerful local leaders. Which feature of Indian elections helps protect this voter’s choice? ➤ The secret ballot ensures that voters can cast their votes privately, without fear of pressure, intimidation, or influence from political parties, family members, or others. This protects the freedom of choice and ensures that elections are free, fair, and democratic, reflecting the true will of the people.	

14	‘In 10th century Uttaramerur, eligible candidates’ names were written on palm leaf fragments, placed in a sealed pot and drawn publicly by a young boy while a respected elder read the names aloud’. What does this system tell us about transparency and fairness in governance? Which modern democratic practice does it resemble? ➤ This process ensured that every eligible candidate had an equal chance of being selected and that the selection was done publicly preventing manipulation or favoritism. ➤ It reflects transparency, impartiality, and accountability similar to the modern democratic principle of free and fair elections, where citizens have the right to elect representatives without undue influence.
15	What is a constituency? A constituency is a specific, well-defined geographical area whose voters elect a single representative to a legislative body, such as the Lok Sabha or State Assembly.
16	What does NOTA stand for? NOTA stands for "None Of The Above." It is an option on the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) that allows voters to reject all contesting candidates if they are not satisfied with any of them.
III	Answer in details: -
17	Explain why Universal Adult Franchise is considered essential for a healthy democracy. Universal Adult Franchise is crucial for the following reasons: *It upholds the core democratic principle of "one person, one vote," ensuring that everyone's voice has equal value. *It empowers citizens and fosters active participation in decision-making. *It ensures that elected representatives remain accountable to all sections of society, not just the wealthy or privileged classes.
18	Differentiate between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elections. Lok Sabha: i) Members are directly elected by the public through universal adult franchise. ii) It has a fixed five-year term unless dissolved earlier, and represents the popular will of the people. Rajya Sabha: i) Members are indirectly elected by the Members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) of the states. ii) It is a permanent body with staggered terms, where one-third of the members retire every two years
19	What are Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)? Why are they advantageous over traditional paper ballots? EVMs are electronic devices used to record votes. They offer several advantages over traditional paper ballots: • Efficiency and Speed: They drastically streamline the voting and counting process, allowing results to be declared much faster, even with a massive electorate. • Reduction of Errors: Manual counting of paper ballots is prone to human error and tampering, whereas EVMs provide precise, instant tallies. • Elimination of Invalid Votes: In paper ballots, votes could be declared invalid if the stamp was placed incorrectly. EVMs ensure that every correctly cast vote is registered accurately.