
(TOPIC- ELECTORAL POLITICS)

Section A – MCQs (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

1. Who is responsible for conducting free and fair elections in India?

- (a) Parliament (b) Prime Minister
(c) Election Commission (d) Supreme Court

2. In India, the minimum age for voting is:

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

3. Which of the following is an example of electoral malpractice?

- (a) Secret ballot (b) Booth capturing
(c) Use of Electronic Voting Machines (d) Model Code of Conduct

Section B – Short Answer Questions (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)

4. Explain the meaning of “Universal Adult Franchise” in Indian elections. (2)

5. Why are reserved constituencies important in a democratic country like India? (2)

6. Mention two challenges faced by the Election Commission during elections. (2)

Section C – 3-Mark Questions (3 × 2 = 6 Marks)

7. Why is it necessary to have free and fair elections in a democracy? Give three reasons. (3)

8. Explain three functions of the Election Commission of India. (3)

Section D – Case Study (5 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

> During the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, a candidate was accused of exceeding the spending limit fixed by the Election Commission. Some reports also suggested that local leaders tried to offer money and gifts to voters in certain constituencies. The Election Commission took immediate action, seized illegal cash, and warned the candidates.

Questions:

9A. What does the Election Commission do to ensure free and fair elections? (2)

9B. Why is controlling election expenditure important in a democracy? (2)

9C. Which value of democracy is reflected in the strict action taken by the Election Commission? (1)
