

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Write answers neatly in your Civics notebook.

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]*

1. People of India directly elect their representatives to the Lok Sabha and the.....

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) State Legislative Council
- c) State Legislative Assemblies
- d) Parliamentary Committees

2. If a person runs for election as the President of India, he/she requires the votes of:
P: Elected Members of both Houses of Parliament.
Q: Elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

- a) P and R
- b) R and S
- c) P and R
- d) Q and R

3. Which of the following refers to a group of people holding similar views or beliefs?

- a) Government
- b) Political Party
- c) Election Commission
- d) Candidate

4. The election held upon dissolution of the Legislature before its full term of five years is.....

- a) General elections
- b) Direct elections
- c) Indirect elections
- d) Mid-term elections

5. ***Assertion (A):*** The members of the State Legislative Assemblies are directly elected by the people of the States.

Reason (R): Every adult person holds the right to vote.

- a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- b) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

6. Indirect Elections are held to elect members of

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajyasabha
- c) Vidhan Parishad
- d) Both (b) and (c) ******

7. Who appoints the Election Commissioners?

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Act of Parliament ******

8. What is the normal term of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners?

- a) Five years
- b) Four years
- c) Six years
- d) Ten years

9. How is the difference of opinion amongst the Election Commissioners settled?

- a) In favour of the majority
- b) The Supreme Court settles it
- c) The Chief Election Commissioner's opinion is final
- d) The President intervenes and decides ******

10. ***Assertion (A):*** An election held before the completion of the full term of Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly is called By-Election.

Reason (R): An election held for a particular seat or seats which falls vacant due to the death, resignation of the member before completing his/her term is called Mid-term Election.

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

Section B: Short Answer Questions (any three) [2 x 3 = 6 Marks]*

11. Who allots the symbols to political parties? What role do election symbols play in an election?
12. What is known as the Voters' List? Who prepares the Voters' list?
13. Distinguish between General Elections and By-Elections. Give one point each.
14. Name any two elections conducted by the Election Commission of India.
15. Define the term 'Political Party'.

Section C: Long Answer Questions [3x 2 = 6 Marks]

16. Explain the features, advantages, and disadvantages of Parliamentary Government.
OR
17. Explain the features, advantages, and powers of the Election Commission of India.
17. Describe the composition, term, and powers of the Election Commission of India.

Section D – Case Study / Source-Based Questions

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Case Study 1: Democracy in a Village

Ramesh lives in a small village where decisions are taken through the Panchayat system. Every five years, villagers vote to elect their representatives. Recently, the village faced a water shortage problem. The elected members called a meeting where villagers shared their opinions and suggested solutions. After discussion, the Panchayat decided to build a new water tank using government funds. Everyone in the village, including women and people from different communities, participated in the decision-making process. The Panchayat also ensured that the work was done fairly and without corruption. This shows how democracy works at the local level, where people actively participate in governance and decisions are made collectively.

Questions:

- i. Which democratic institution is mentioned in the case? 1
- ii. How do people participate in decision-making? 1
- iii. What problem did the village face? 1
- iv. Give one feature of democracy shown in this case. 1

Case Study 2: Electoral Roll and Voting*

Ravi has just turned 18 and wants to vote in the upcoming elections. He fills out a voter registration form and submits the required documents. After verification, his name is added to the electoral roll. He receives his voter ID card. On election day, Ravi goes to the polling booth and casts his vote. The electoral roll ensures that only eligible citizens can vote. It prevents fake or duplicate voting. The Election Commission updates the list regularly. This process helps maintain free and fair elections.

Questions:

- a) What is an electoral roll? 1
- b) Why is it important? 1
- c) What steps did Ravi follow to become a voter? 2