



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: _____ अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Ch- 5

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Instructions:

1. Read all questions carefully before answering.
2. Write answers neatly in the space provided or on a separate answer sheet.
3. Ensure you attempt all questions.
4. Marks for each question are indicated in brackets.

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(1 mark each, Total: 10 marks)

1. What is the minimum age for a citizen to be eligible to vote in India?
a) 16 b) 18 c) 21 d) 25
2. The Election Commission of India is responsible for:
a) Making laws c) Appointing the Prime Minister
b) Conducting free and fair elections d) Controlling the judiciary
3. What is a 'secret ballot'?
a) A vote cast in public
b) A vote where the voter's choice is private
c) A vote counted by political parties
d) A vote cast through email
4. Which body conducts elections for the President and Vice President of India?
a) Supreme Court c) Parliament
b) Election Commission of India d) State Governments
5. Before Independence, what percentage of Indians were allowed to vote?
a) 13% b) 25% c) 50% d) 75%
6. The term used for the list of eligible voters is:
a) Electoral Roll c) Citizen Register
b) Census List d) Voting Card

7. What does the Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) ensure?
 - a) Free travel during elections
 - b) Prevention of impersonation during voting
 - c) Reservation of seats
 - d) Campaign funding
 8. India's electoral system is based on:
 - a) Proportional representation
 - b) Universal Adult Franchise
 - c) Limited voting rights
 - d) Property-based voting
 9. Which of the following is a challenge faced by Indian elections?
 - a) High voter awareness
 - b) Use of money power
 - c) Equal voter participation
 - d) Small population
 10. When is National Voters' Day observed in India?
 - a) January 25
 - b) August 15
 - c) November 26
 - d) October 2
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Section B: Very Short Answer Questions
(2 marks each, Total: 08 marks)

11. Define Universal Adult Franchise and explain its significance in Indian democracy.
 12. What is the role of the Election Commission of India in ensuring free and fair elections?
 13. Explain the concept of a 'secret ballot' and why it is important in a democracy.
Or
Why was India considered progressive in granting voting rights to women compared to other countries?
 14. What is an Electoral Constituency? Give one example of an electoral constituency in India.
Or
Describe one accessibility measure taken by the Election Commission to ensure no voter is left behind.
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Section C: Short Answer Questions
(3 marks each, Total: 06 marks)

15. Write few elements of model code of conduct to ensure free & fair election in a country.
16. Distinguish between direct and indirect election system. Give examples.

Or

What is single transferable vote system? How it is used in election of the President of India?

Section D: Long Answer Questions

(5 marks each, Total: 10 marks)

17. Discuss the importance of the Universal Adult Franchise in promoting equality and inclusivity in India's diverse society. How does it ensure that every citizen's voice is heard?
18. Explain the challenges faced by India's electoral system. Suggest two measures to address these challenges.

Or

Describe the process of voting on election day, including the role of election officials and the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).

Section E: Diagram-Based Activity (02 marks)

19. Draw and label a mind map illustrating the importance of the Universal Adult Franchise.
 - Include at least four reasons why it is essential for a healthy democracy.
 - Use a clear and neat diagram with appropriate labels.

Example structure:

- Central idea: Universal Adult Franchise
 - Branches: Equality, Inclusivity, Representation, Citizen Participation (or other relevant points)
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Section F: Case-Based Study (04 marks)

20. In a small village in India, the Election Commission organized a local election for the village panchayat. Every adult above 18 years, irrespective of caste, gender, or economic status, was allowed to vote. The Election Commission ensured that polling stations were set up in accessible locations, and electronic voting machines (EVMs) were used to record votes. A voter named Priya, who is differently-abled, was provided assistance to cast her vote. The election saw a high turnout, with villagers actively participating to choose their representatives. The process was monitored to ensure it was free and fair, and the NOTA (None of the Above) option was available for those who did not wish to vote for any candidate.

1. What is the significance of the Universal Adult Franchise in the context of the election described in the case?
 - a) It allows only educated citizens to vote.
 - b) It ensures every adult above 18 can vote without discrimination.
 - c) It restricts voting rights to property owners.
 - d) It limits voting to men only.
 2. What role does the Election Commission play in the election process described above?
 - a) It campaigns for candidates.
 - b) It ensures free and fair elections.
 - c) It selects the candidates for the election.
 - d) It decides the winner of the election.
 3. Answer any one of the following: (2 marks)
 - a) Why was the NOTA option provided in the election described in the case?
 - b) How did the Election Commission ensure inclusivity for voters like Priya in the election process?
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