

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

AMITESH NAGAR, INDORE
PRACTICE PAPER 01 (2026-27)
CHAPTER : ELECTIONS

Prepared by: SUMEET SAHU | Website : [Click Here](#) | WhatsApp Channel : [Click Here](#)

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Class : IX

Subject : Social Science

General Instructions :

- This question paper contains 75 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
- Section A has 35 objective type questions (MCQ, Match the following, Statement-based, Assertion-Reason) of 1 mark each.
- Section B has 15 short answer questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C has 15 short answer questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D has 5 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- Section E has 5 long answer questions of 5 marks each.
- All questions are compulsory. Use of a calculator is not permitted.

SECTION - A

This section consists of 35 objective type questions of 1 mark each.

1. Which type of party system is typically found in authoritarian regimes? **1**
(A) Two-Party System.
(B) Multi-Party System.
(C) Coalition Government System.
(D) One-Party System.
2. What is the composition of the Election Commission of India? **1**
(A) A five-member body
(B) A two-member body
(C) A three-member body
(D) A single-member body
3. Which countries are examples of a Two-Party System? **1**
(A) India, France (B) US, UK (C) China, North Korea (D) Japan, Germany

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4. What is the primary purpose of dividing a country into constituencies for elections? **1**
- (A) To simplify the process of counting votes across the entire country.
 - (B) To create smaller areas for administrative convenience.
 - (C) To elect a representative who works on behalf of people in that area.
 - (D) To allow all citizens to gather in one place for voting.
5. What is the tenure for the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners? **1**
- (A) Six years, or up to the age of 65 years
 - (B) Six years, or up to the age of 62 years
 - (C) Four years, or up to the age of 65 years
 - (D) Five years, or up to the age of 60 years
6. Which of the following bodies cannot question the orders of the Delimitation Commission? **1**
- (A) The Election Commission of India
 - (B) Any court
 - (C) The President of India
 - (D) The Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
7. The power to enforce the Model Code of Conduct and monitor election expenses falls under which category? **1**
- (A) Administrative Powers
 - (B) Disciplinary Powers
 - (C) Quasi-Judicial Powers
 - (D) Regulatory Powers
8. Under which Article of the Constitution does the Election Commission of India operate? **1**
- (A) Article 320 (B) Article 326 (C) Article 330 (D) Article 324

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9. What is a 'Common Minimum Programme' (CMP) in the context of a coalition government? **1**
- (A) A financial budget for joint projects.
 - (B) A fixed term for the government.
 - (C) A shared policy agenda of coalition partners.
 - (D) A set of rules for electing the Prime Minister.
10. What is the primary function of the Delimitation Commission? **1**
- (A) To manage the national budget.
 - (B) To conduct general elections in India.
 - (C) To redraw constituency boundaries.
 - (D) To appoint judges to the Supreme Court.
11. What is another name for an electoral roll? **1**
- (A) Election register
 - (B) Voters' list
 - (C) Voters' record
 - (D) Citizens' directory
12. What is a core principle of Proportional Representation (PR)? **1**
- (A) To elect one representative from each single-member constituency
 - (B) To divide the entire country into small geographical areas called constituencies
 - (C) To ensure that every vote counts and reflects wider political views.
 - (D) To declare the candidate with the highest votes in a race as the winner
13. At what minimum age can an Indian citizen register to vote, provided they are ordinarily resident in a constituency? **1**
- (A) 18 years
 - (B) 21 years
 - (C) 25 years
 - (D) 16 years
14. In the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system, what is the requirement for a candidate to be declared the winner in a constituency? **1**
- (A) To secure an absolute majority (50% + 1) of the total votes
 - (B) To be part of the party that receives the highest national vote share
 - (C) To achieve a fixed quota of votes based on preferences
 - (D) To receive more votes than any other candidate in that constituency

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15. What function involves preparing, revising, and updating voter lists through continuous revision and SIR? **1**
- (A) Delimitation
 - (B) Registration of Political Parties
 - (C) Electoral Rolls
 - (D) Conduct of Elections
16. How many registered voters does India have, making it one of the largest electorates globally? **1**
- (A) Over 700 million
 - (B) Over 500 million
 - (C) Over 900 million
 - (D) Over 1 billion
17. Which form must be submitted for inclusion in the electoral roll by new voters or those who have shifted their residence? **1**
- (A) Form 8
 - (B) Form 5
 - (C) Form 7
 - (D) Form 6
18. What is one significance of delimitation regarding marginalized communities? **1**
- (A) It sets educational quotas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (B) It provides financial aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (C) It grants special voting rights to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (D) It determines the constituencies to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
19. In a coalition government, what is the agreement on a shared policy agenda known as? **1**
- (A) Common Minimum Programme (CMP)
 - (B) Alliance Pact
 - (C) Consensus Document
 - (D) Government Mandate
20. Which electoral system combines features of both First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) and Proportional Representation (PR) systems? **1**
- (A) Mixed-Member Proportional (MMP)
 - (B) Plurality System
 - (C) Single Transferable Vote (STV)
 - (D) Party-list system

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21. Match the items in List I with those List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) India	(I) 900 million registered voters
(B) Political decisions	(II) Panchas or Councillors
(C) Local level representatives	(III) Representative democracy
(D) Electorate size	(IV) Elected representatives

(A) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

(B) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(C) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(D) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

22. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) FPTP system	(I) Voter ranks candidates
(B) PR system	(II) Winner by highest votes
(C) STV method	(III) Ensures fair representation
(D) Mixed-Member system	(IV) Combines FPTP and PR

(A) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

(B) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

(C) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(D) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

23. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) Electoral system types	(I) Single Transferable Vote
(B) PR sub-systems	(II) FPTP, PR, Mixed-Member
(C) Used for Vice-President	(III) Proportional Representation
(D) Ensures fair representation	(IV) STV method

(A) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(B) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

(C) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(D) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

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24. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) Delimitation Oversight	(I) Awareness promotion
(B) Electoral Rolls Function	(II) Separate Delimitation Commission
(C) Voter Education Programme	(III) Continuous revision
(D) Disciplinary Power Example	(IV) Suspend officials

(A) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(B) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(C) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(D) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

25. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

1

List I	List II
(A) National Party recognition (MPs)	(I) 3% total seats or three seats (Assembly)
(B) State Party recognition (Assembly votes/MLAs)	(II) 2% total Lok Sabha seats from three states
(C) National Party recognition (State Party status)	(III) Recognised in four or more states
(D) State Party recognition (Assembly seats)	(IV) 6% valid votes and 2 MLAs

(A) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(B) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

(C) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

(D) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

26. Statement I : Delimitation is crucial for maintaining an equal distribution of population across electoral constituencies.

1

Statement II : The Delimitation Commission's orders are final and binding, even for the Parliament.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(B) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

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27. Statement I : The Election Commission of India has the authority to advise both the President and Governors regarding the disqualification of members of legislative bodies. **1**
Statement II : The ECI is solely responsible for preparing and updating electoral rolls, entirely independent of any external oversight.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
28. Statement I : In a democratic election, public representatives are permanently chosen and cannot be removed if they fail to perform their duties. **1**
Statement II : Elections foster political competition among parties, ideologies, and individual candidates, and also educate the populace about national issues through party manifestos.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(B) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
29. Statement I : The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office by the President if the government disagrees with their decisions. **1**
Statement II : The Election Commission of India directly conducts the delimitation process for constituencies.
(A) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

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30. Statement I : The large scale of Indian elections, with over 900 million registered voters, is often compared to conducting elections across several large countries combined. **1**

Statement II : The role of elections in India is solely to allow voters to choose the people who will form the government and make major decisions, without influencing policy-making or law-making.

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Directions (Q. 31 to Q. 35) : In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option :

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false. (D) A is false but R is true.

31. Assertion (A) : The FPTP system often results in a disproportionate number of seats for a party. **1**

Reason (R) : The winning candidate in FPTP does not require an absolute majority of votes.

32. Assertion (A) : The Chief Election Commissioner cannot be easily removed by the government. **1**

Reason (R) : The removal process is similar to that of a Supreme Court judge.

33. Assertion (A) : The President and Vice-President of India are elected using the PR system. **1**

Reason (R) : These elections are indirect, involving legislators' ranked preferences to achieve a quota.

34. Assertion (A) : Constituencies are essential for fair representation in a democracy. **1**

Reason (R) : They allow all citizens to gather in one place to directly elect their representatives.

35. Assertion (A) : India uses the FPTP system for Lok Sabha elections. **1**

Reason (R) : Lok Sabha members are elected directly by the people in single-member constituencies.

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SECTION - B

This section consists of 15 questions of 2 marks each.

36. Discuss the reasons why the orders issued by a Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a court of law, and briefly touch on its impact. **2**
37. Explain how including photographs in electoral rolls enhances the integrity of voting and what practical benefits this provides at polling stations. **2**
38. Name two examples of countries that operate under a multi-party system. **2**
39. Explain how the significant number of registered voters in a country impacts its ability to conduct democratic processes effectively. **2**
40. Explain the primary responsibilities and functions of a Delimitation Commission regarding electoral boundaries. **2**
41. Elaborate on the term that refers to the process of establishing or modifying the territorial limits of legislative constituencies within a nation or its constituent states. Explain why this process is essential for democratic governance. **2**
42. Identify which specific governmental elections in India utilize the Proportional Representation (PR) system with the Single Transferable Vote (STV) method. **2**
43. Discuss why regular democratic elections are essential for maintaining government accountability to its citizens. **2**
44. Explain how a candidate is determined as the winner under the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system, particularly regarding the vote margin. **2**
45. Describe the main components of an electoral roll and explain why maintaining it accurately is important for the electoral process. **2**
46. Explain the primary function of an independent body responsible for redrawing electoral boundaries. What are the key objectives this body aims to achieve in its operations? **2**

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- 47. Explain why the Proportional Representation (PR) system, particularly with the Single Transferable Vote (STV) method, is considered to result in lower wastage of votes compared to the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system. **2**
- 48. Discuss the significance of the shift from single-party dominance to a multi-party system in India after 1989. **2**
- 49. Describe the process by which votes are managed in a Single Transferable Vote (STV) system when a candidate exceeds the quota or receives insufficient votes. **2**
- 50. Differentiate between Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies and describe how each connects voters to different levels of government. **2**

SECTION - C

This section consists of 15 questions of 3 marks each.

- 51. Describe the critical role of a Booth Level Officer (BLO) in the process of voter enrolment and verification. **3**
- 52. Explain how the central election body addresses situations where it deems polling to be unfair, outlining the possible remedial actions it can undertake. **3**
- 53. Describe the primary functions of elections within a representative democratic framework. **3**
- 54. Explain the significance of the electoral roll in upholding the principles of political equality and preventing fraudulent voting practices. **3**
- 55. How does the principle of 'no discrimination' in electoral roll preparation reinforce the foundational values of a democratic society? **3**
- 56. Describe how the electoral process for determining who holds the office of the head of state differs significantly from the process used to elect representatives in the direct legislative chamber of the lower house, regarding how votes translate into representation. **3**

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- 57. Explain the distinguishing characteristics of a coalition government that set it apart from a single-party majority government. **3**
- 58. Explain how the electoral process allows citizens to hold their elected officials accountable for their performance. **3**
- 59. Discuss the process through which decisions regarding electoral boundary adjustments are made legally binding and implemented, highlighting the roles of various governmental entities. **3**
- 60. Explain how the competitive nature of elections contributes to informed citizenship and better governance. **3**
- 61. Explain the importance of having a Photo Electoral Roll in enhancing the integrity and efficiency of the voting process. **3**
- 62. How does the regular updating mechanism of an electoral roll contribute to fairness in the democratic process? **3**
- 63. Explain the core function of an independent body responsible for defining territorial boundaries for legislative representation. **3**
- 64. Describe the core functions performed by the central electoral body to ensure that elections in the country are conducted freely, fairly, and periodically, adhering to democratic principles. **3**
- 65. What is the fundamental objective behind the employment of an enumerator in the context of elections? **3**

SECTION - D

This section consists of 5 case based questions of 4 marks each.

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66. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**
:

The Proportional Representation system seeks to make every vote count. Unlike FPTP, where only the winning candidate gains representation, PR ensures that parties receive seats according to their electoral support. In India, the Single Transferable Vote (STV) method is used for certain indirect elections. Under STV, voters rank candidates according to preference. A candidate must secure a quota of votes to be elected. Surplus votes and votes of eliminated candidates are transferred based on voter preferences. This reduces vote wastage and allows better representation of political groups. The Rajya Sabha elections use this system because they require representation of different political parties according to their strength in State Assemblies. The system encourages inclusiveness and reflects the diversity of opinions within a democratic society.

- a. Which voting method is used in Rajya Sabha elections? **(1)**
- b. What do voters do under the STV system? **(1)**
- c. How does STV reduce vote wastage? **(2)**

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67. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**
:

Political parties are an essential component of democratic governance. They organise public opinion, contest elections, and seek to form governments. India follows a multi-party system where several national and regional parties compete for power. This system reflects India's social, cultural, linguistic, and regional diversity. Sometimes, no single party secures a majority in the legislature. In such situations, political parties join together to form coalition governments. Coalition governments require cooperation, negotiation, and consensus among partners. Political parties also serve as a link between citizens and the government by conveying public demands and concerns. Through elections, parties present alternative policies and programmes, allowing voters to choose among competing visions for governance. The multi-party system encourages wider representation and accommodates diverse viewpoints within the democratic framework.

- a. Which party system does India follow? **(1)**
- b. What is a coalition government? **(1)**
- c. How does the multi-party system strengthen democracy? **(2)**

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68. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**
:

The Election Commission has several powers that help it conduct elections effectively. Its administrative powers include deciding election schedules, managing polling arrangements, and appointing election staff. It has advisory powers to recommend action regarding the disqualification of legislators. The Commission also exercises quasi-judicial powers by settling disputes related to political parties and election symbols. During elections, it monitors campaign expenditure and enforces the Model Code of Conduct. If officials engage in misconduct, the Commission can transfer or suspend them. These powers enable the ECI to ensure fairness and maintain discipline throughout the electoral process. By regulating election activities, it helps create a level playing field for political parties and candidates.

- a. Which power allows the ECI to settle symbol disputes? **(1)**
- b. What code of conduct does the ECI enforce during elections? **(1)**
- c. How do the powers of the ECI help ensure fair elections? **(2)**

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69. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**
:

Different countries adopt different electoral systems to elect representatives. India mainly follows the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system for Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections. Under this method, the candidate who secures the highest number of votes in a constituency wins, even if they do not obtain more than half of the total votes. The country is divided into constituencies, each electing one representative. In contrast, the Proportional Representation (PR) system allocates seats according to the percentage of votes received by political parties. This system seeks to ensure fair representation of different groups. India uses Proportional Representation with the Single Transferable Vote (STV) method for elections to the Rajya Sabha and for electing the President and Vice-President. Electoral systems influence representation, party strength, and government formation, making them an important part of democratic governance.

- a. Which electoral system is used for Lok Sabha elections in India? **(1)**
- b. What does FPTP stand for? **(1)**
- c. How does the Proportional Representation system differ from FPTP? **(2)**

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70. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow **4**
:

The Election Commission of India (ECI) is a constitutional body responsible for conducting free and fair elections. Established on 25 January 1950 under Article 324 of the Constitution, it supervises elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and certain constitutional offices. The Commission operates independently from the government to maintain electoral integrity. It prepares electoral rolls, registers political parties, allocates election symbols, and monitors election expenditure. During elections, the ECI enforces the Model Code of Conduct and can order repolls if irregularities occur. The Commission also undertakes voter awareness programmes under SVEEP. Its independence is safeguarded through constitutional provisions, ensuring that elections remain transparent, impartial, and credible. The ECI plays a central role in preserving democratic values and public confidence in the electoral process.

- a. Under which Article of the Constitution does the ECI function? **(1)**
- b. What is the full form of SVEEP? **(1)**
- c. Why is the independence of the Election Commission important? **(2)**

SECTION - E

This section consists of 5 long answer questions of 5 marks each.

71. How do geographical divisions within a country facilitate broader citizen involvement in the democratic process? **5**
72. Evaluate the procedural steps for voter enrollment, distinguishing between its online and offline mechanisms, and explain their collective importance in promoting electoral accessibility. **5**
73. Explain how the process of elections ensures that the government truly represents the will of the people, rather than merely selecting individuals based on other criteria. **5**

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74. Describe the multifaceted nature of political competition that arises during elections, detailing its different forms and the impact it has on public awareness. **5**
75. How does the selection process for directly elected legislative bodies differ from that for indirectly elected positions within a political system that employs diverse electoral methods? **5**

----- **All the Best** -----