



Class 9 Social Science – Chapter 7

Free Worksheets – Elections

Book: *Understanding Society: India and Beyond – Grade 9, Part 1*
Chapter 7: Elections

This worksheet pack is based on the official textbook chapter, which covers **electoral systems, election laws, constituencies and delimitation, the Election Commission of India, electoral rolls, candidates and nominations, election campaigns, voting and counting, representation, and challenges to free and fair elections.**



WORKSHEET 1 – Understanding Elections

Name: _____

Class: _____ Date: _____

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Elections are an important feature of a _____.
 2. Elections enable citizens to choose their _____.
 3. Different democracies may use different _____ systems.
 4. In India, a citizen becomes eligible to vote at the age of _____.
 5. The _____ Commission of India supervises the electoral process.
 6. Electoral constituencies are areas from which representatives are _____.
 7. The process of determining the boundaries of constituencies is called _____.
 8. Elections should be free, fair and _____.
-

B. Choose the Correct Answer

1. Why are elections important in a democracy?

- A. They allow citizens to choose representatives
- B. They eliminate citizen participation
- C. They give unlimited power to candidates
- D. They remove accountability

2. Who has constitutional responsibility for supervising elections in India?

- A. Parliament
- B. Election Commission of India
- C. Supreme Court only
- D. State governments only

3. At what age can an Indian citizen vote?

- A. 16
- B. 17
- C. 18
- D. 21

4. Which of the following helps ensure equal representation?

- A. Delimitation
- B. Fake news
- C. Intimidation
- D. Bribery



WORKSHEET 2 – Electoral Systems

A. Complete the Table

Electoral System / Process	Key Feature
First-Past-the-Post	_____
	—
Single Transferable Vote	_____
	—
Direct Election	_____
	—

Indirect Election

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Why do different countries use different electoral systems?

2. What is the purpose of an electoral system?

3. What happens in the Single Transferable Vote system?

The textbook illustrates the **Single Transferable Vote** process through preference marking, counting first preferences, eliminating the lowest candidate and transferring votes according to subsequent preferences until the required candidates are elected.



WORKSHEET 3 – Election Laws

A. Match the Following

Column A

1. Representation of the People Act, 1950
2. Representation of the People Act, 1951
3. Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952

Column B

- a. Conduct of elections and post-election disputes
- b. Seats, delimitation and electoral rolls
- c. Elections of President and Vice-President

Answers:

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. The Representation of the People Act, _____ deals mainly with allocation of seats, delimitation and electoral rolls.
2. The Representation of the People Act, _____ deals with nomination, campaigns, voting procedures and election disputes.
3. Every eligible citizen above _____ years of age has the right to vote.
4. These laws help maintain the _____ and transparency of elections.

The textbook explains the different roles of the Representation of the People Acts of **1950 and 1951**.



WORKSHEET 4 – Constituencies & Delimitation

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. A constituency is an area represented by an elected _____.
 2. Delimitation means determining the number of seats and fixing the territorial _____ of constituencies.
 3. Delimitation aims to maintain a fair relationship between population and _____.
 4. The Constitution provides for a Delimitation _____.
-

B. Answer the Questions

1. Why are constituency boundaries changed from time to time?

2. Why is equal representation important?

3. What could happen if population differences between constituencies became extremely large?

The textbook explains that delimitation helps ensure that the ratio of seats to population remains as close to equal as possible across constituencies.



WORKSHEET 5 – Election Commission of India

A. Choose the Correct Answer

1. The ECI stands for:

- A. Election Council of India
- B. Election Commission of India
- C. Electoral Committee of India
- D. Election Coordination Institution

2. The ECI has responsibility for:

- A. Superintendence and control of elections
- B. Making school textbooks
- C. Running courts
- D. Collecting income tax

3. The ECI helps maintain:

- A. Free and fair elections
 - B. Only political campaigns
 - C. Only voter advertisements
 - D. Only election results
-

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is the role of the Election Commission of India?

2. Why must an election authority be independent and impartial?

3. How does the ECI contribute to electoral transparency?

The Constitution vests the ECI with the **superintendence, direction and control of the entire process for conducting elections.**

WORKSHEET 6 – Voters & Electoral Rolls

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. The list of eligible voters is called the _____ roll.
2. Citizens become eligible to vote at _____ years of age.
3. Electoral rolls must be prepared and _____ regularly.
4. Every eligible citizen should be able to vote without _____.

B. True or False

1. Only wealthy citizens can vote. _____
2. Electoral rolls help identify eligible voters. _____
3. All eligible citizens should have equal voting rights. _____
4. Voter information is unrelated to elections. _____



WORKSHEET 7 – Candidates & Nomination

A. Complete the Process

Candidate decides to contest





Scrutiny



Withdrawal, where applicable



Final list of candidates

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Why is nomination an important stage of an election?

2. Why should candidates follow election laws?

3. What is the importance of scrutiny of nominations?



WORKSHEET 8 – Election Campaigns

A. Choose the Correct Answer

1. The purpose of an election campaign is mainly to:

- A. Inform and persuade voters
- B. Prevent voting
- C. Stop public discussion
- D. Cancel elections

2. Which is an example of an improper electoral practice?

- A. Discussing policies
- B. Making a gift or promise to influence voting
- C. Sharing a manifesto
- D. Holding a public debate

3. Appealing to people to vote based on religion, caste, race, community or language is:

- A. A normal voting procedure
- B. An electoral offence/corrupt practice
- C. A counting method
- D. Delimitation

The textbook lists electoral offences and corrupt practices under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, including gifts or promises intended to influence voting and appeals based on religion, caste, race, community or language.

B. Think & Answer

Why should election campaigns be based on issues and policies rather than intimidation or inducements?



WORKSHEET 9 – Voting & Counting

A. Arrange in the Correct Order

Write numbers 1–5.

- ___ Counting of votes
 - ___ Voting by eligible citizens
 - ___ Election campaign
 - ___ Declaration of result
 - ___ Nomination of candidates
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. Voting allows citizens to exercise their _____.
 2. After voting, votes are _____.
 3. The candidate who meets the required electoral conditions is declared _____.
 4. EVMs are used as part of India's modern election _____.
 5. VVPAT stands for Voter Verifiable Paper Audit _____.
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WORKSHEET 10 – Free & Fair Elections

A. Identify the Challenge

Write the appropriate challenge.

1. False or misleading information spread during elections: _____
 2. Threatening voters or candidates: _____
 3. Fabricated stories presented as genuine news: _____
 4. Offering benefits to influence a person's vote: _____
-

B. True or False

1. Misinformation can affect electoral choices. _____
2. Intimidation strengthens free elections. _____

3. Fake news can create confusion among voters. _____
4. Citizens should verify information before sharing it. _____

The textbook identifies challenges such as **misinformation, fake news and intimidation** in its discussion of free and fair elections.



WORKSHEET 11 – HOTS & Application

1. Imagine that one constituency has five lakh voters while another has twenty-five lakh voters.

Why could this create a problem of representation?

2. A candidate offers expensive gifts to voters in return for their votes.

Why is this problematic?

3. A social-media post claims that polling has been cancelled, but you are unsure whether the information is genuine.

What should a responsible voter do?

4. Why are free and fair elections essential for democracy?

5. Why should voters consider a candidate's policies and performance rather than rumours?

WORKSHEET 12 – Case Study

Case Study

A parliamentary constituency has experienced rapid population growth. Its population is now much larger than that of several neighbouring constituencies. At the same time, false information about voting dates is spreading on social media.

Answer:

1. Which process can address unequal constituency populations?

2. Which institution supervises the election process?

3. What should voters do when they receive unverified election information?

4. Name two other challenges that can affect free and fair elections.

5. Why is equal representation important?

WORKSHEET 13 – Quick Revision Quiz

Choose the Correct Answer

1. The voting age in India is:

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 25

2. ECI stands for:

- A. Election Commission of India
- B. Electoral Council of India
- C. Election Committee of India
- D. Electoral Commission Institution

3. Delimitation relates to:

- A. Fixing constituency boundaries
- B. Counting currency
- C. Preparing budgets
- D. Making laws

4. The RPA 1950 mainly deals with:

- A. Allocation of seats, delimitation and electoral rolls
- B. Election campaigns only
- C. Court procedures only
- D. Political parties only

5. The RPA 1951 deals with:

- A. Conduct of elections and post-election disputes
- B. School elections only
- C. International elections
- D. Currency

6. Which is a challenge to free and fair elections?

- A. Fake news
- B. Voter awareness
- C. Equal representation
- D. Transparency

7. VVPAT is related to:

- A. Elections
- B. Taxation
- C. Banking
- D. Education

8. Which institution has constitutional responsibility for conducting elections?

- A. ECI
- B. RBI
- C. UPSC
- D. NITI Aayog

9. Elections give citizens an opportunity to:

- A. Choose representatives
- B. Avoid all participation
- C. Remove the Constitution
- D. Stop public debate

10. Voting is described in the chapter as:

- A. Both a constitutional right and a duty
- B. Only a privilege for candidates
- C. Optional for all citizens
- D. Available only to government employees

The chapter explicitly describes casting a vote as a **constitutional right as well as a duty** and calls elections the “soul of democracy.”



BONUS – Assertion & Reason

1. Assertion:

Delimitation is important for fair representation.

Reason: It aims to keep the ratio of seats to population as close to equal as possible across constituencies.

2. Assertion:

The Election Commission of India plays a central role in elections.

Reason: The Constitution gives the ECI superintendence, direction and control over the election process.

3. Assertion:

Electoral laws are important for free and fair elections.

Reason: They establish rules relating to constituencies, electoral rolls, nominations, campaigns, voting and disputes.

4. Assertion:

Misinformation can threaten free and fair elections.

Reason: False information can mislead voters and affect their decisions.



BONUS MAP / RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Choose **six countries from different continents** and research:

Country	Electoral System	Direct/Indirect	Latest Election	Interesting Feature
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____

This activity is adapted directly from the chapter's “**Let's Explore**” task asking students to select six countries from different continents and study their electoral systems and latest election results.



ANSWER KEY

Worksheet 1

1. **democracy**
2. **representatives**
3. **electoral**
4. **18**
5. **Election**
6. **elected**
7. **delimitation**
8. **fair/transparent**

MCQs: 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A

Worksheet 2

Answers will depend on the explanation, but key points include:

- **First-Past-the-Post:** candidate with the highest number of votes wins.
 - **Single Transferable Vote:** voters rank candidates by preference and votes may be transferred.
 - **Direct Election:** citizens directly elect representatives.
 - **Indirect Election:** representatives/electors participate in choosing the office-holder.
-

Worksheet 3

- 1 – **b**
2 – **a**
3 – **c**

Fill in:

1. **1950**
 2. **1951**
 3. **18**
 4. **integrity**
-

Worksheet 4

1. **representative**
 2. **boundaries**
 3. **population**
 4. **Commission**
-

Worksheet 5

MCQs: **1-B, 2-A, 3-A**

Worksheet 6

1. **electoral**
2. **18**
3. **revised**
4. **discrimination**

True/False:

1. **False**
 2. **True**
 3. **True**
 4. **False**
-

Worksheet 8

MCQs:

1. **A**

2. **B**
 3. **B**
-

Worksheet 9

Correct order:

1. **Nomination of candidates**
 2. **Election campaign**
 3. **Voting by eligible citizens**
 4. **Counting of votes**
 5. **Declaration of result**
-

Worksheet 10

1. **Misinformation**
2. **Intimidation**
3. **Fake news**
4. **Inducement/bribery**

True/False:

1. True
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
-

Worksheet 13 – Quick Quiz

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **A**
4. **A**
5. **A**
6. **A**
7. **A**
8. **A**

9. **A**
10. **A**