

Good Morning students,

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This lesson is for Class-V for the subject of History & Civics in which Chapter-6 "Elections in India" is continued with the explanation of the topic "Constituency", "Importance of Voting" and also the explanation of the back exercises. If all the students are ready then let us start our today's topic.

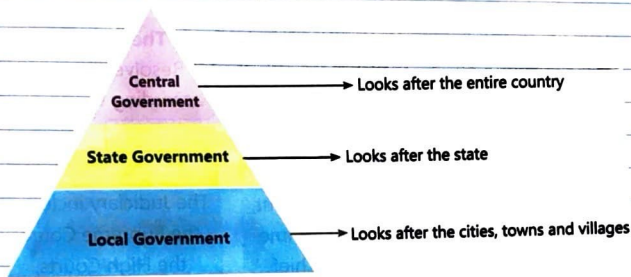
Constituency:- India is divided into many smaller areas for the purpose of elections. These areas are called constituencies. Each constituency consists of eligible voters within a represented area. Only those voters who reside in a constituency are allowed to elect their representative. Each constituency can elect one leader.

Delimitation:- The process of redrawing the boundaries is called delimitation. It is done to make sure that there are, the same number of people in each constituency.

In a constituency, the candidate who gets the maximum number of votes in an election, wins. A political party who wins in maximum number of constituencies, is invited to form a government. The party

which does not win becomes the opposition. ②

Levels of Government In India :-



Levels of the government in India

Importance of Voting :- Voter's participation is important for the democratic and electoral process. The right to vote is a constitutional right for every citizen. Voting helps a voter to promote change in the ruling government or replace it entirely. Every vote counts. So Voting is an important responsibility and commitment to democracy.

Let us revise the election process again through the chart.

Connect the Dots...

The election process is a big affair in India. Let us see the steps involved in the elections held every five years.



Let us discuss the exercises now :-

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A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting elections in our country.
2. In direct elections, the citizens of India cast their votes to choose their leaders.
3. Any citizen above the age of 18 years is eligible to vote in our country.
4. The electronic voting machine was introduced in India in the year 1998.
5. Delimitation is the process of redrawing the boundaries of the constituencies.

B. Write true or false.

1. The parliament is responsible for holding elections in India. False
2. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the voters. True
3. ~~An Indian citizen above the age of 6 is eligible to vote in India.~~ false
4. Since 2004, only EVMs have been used for voting in Lok Sabha elections. True
5. Political parties are registered with the Election Commission of India. True

C. Match the following.

Column A

1. electoral roll
2. minimum age of voting
3. delimitation
4. Model code of conduct
5. elector's photo identity card

Column B

- a) comes into force once the election is announced (4)
- b) list of registered voters (1)
- c) 18 years (2)
- d) unique photo identity card of each voter (5)
- e) redrawing the boundaries of the constituencies (3)

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D. Choose the correct answers.

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1. An electoral roll is a list of registered voters in a particular constituency.
☒ a) voters b) candidates c) political parties d) officers
2. The Election Commission of India has started using only EVMs for the Lok Sabha elections since 2004.
a) 2002 b) 2003 ☒ c) 2004 d) 2005
3. The voting right in India is given to all citizens of or above the age of 18.
a) 11 b) 14 ☒ c) 18 d) 20
4. The polling stations are chosen so that there is a polling station within 2 kilometers of the residence of each voter.
☒ a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
5. Electoral rolls are revised every year/years.
☒ a) every b) every two c) every three d) every four

E. Answer the following.

1. Write three-four sentences about the Election Commission of India.
2. What is the meaning of direct election? Name some of the elections in India where the representatives are elected through direct election.
3. What is the importance of elections in a democracy?
4. What is the model code of conduct?
5. Who can contest an election in India?

Ans-1. Sentences about the Election Commission of India are—

- 1) It is responsible for conducting elections in India.
- 2) The Election Commission employs millions of people to run the elections.

3) The Election Commission either prints ballot papers or arranges for EVM.

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Ans-2. The elections where Indian citizens directly cast votes and choose their representatives are called direct elections. In India the following elections are direct elections:-

- 1) Lok Sabha 2) Rajya Sabha
- 3) Gram Panchayats 4) Municipal Corporations
- 5) Block Panchayats

Ans-3. Voting helps a voter to promote change in the ruling government or replace it entirely. So voting is an important responsibility and commitment to democracy.

Ans-4. The Election Commission implements the code in order to ensure a free and fair election. Model code of conduct lay down how political parties, candidates in power should conduct themselves during the process of elections.

Ans-5. Any citizen who is registered as a voter and is over 25 years of age can contest an election in India.

Thank you.