Tender Heart High School, Class-V (History & (ivid) Chapter-6 Gurpreet Kaur yord Mouring students, This lesson is for <u>class-V</u> for the subject of History & Civics in which chapter-6 elections in India is continued with the explanation of the topic " constituency", "Impertance 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 nithin 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 reducing 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 condidate who gets the maximum number of votes in an election, wins. A political party who vins in maximum number of 'constituencies, is invited to form a government. The party

Tender Heart High School, Class-V (History & Civics) Ch-6 Gurpreet Kaur which does not win becomes the opposition. @ Levels of Government In India :-Central Looks after the entire country Government -> Looks after the state State Government -Looks after the cities, towns and villages Local Government Levels of the government in India Imperitance of Voting :- Voter's participation is important for the democratic and electoral process. The night to vote is a constitutional hight for every citizen Voting helps a voter to promote change in the ruling government or replace it entirely levery vote counts so Voting is an important responsibility and commitment to democracy.

Tender Heart High School, Class-V(Historyd Civics) Chapter-6 Gurpreet Kaur 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. Verification of Nominations Polling Election Process in India **Preparation of** Nomination List Counting of votes and Constituencies declaration of results are formed TP VOTE Let us discuss the exercises now :-

Tender       Heart       High       School,       Class-V (History & Civics)         Chapter-6       Gur preet Kaur         Exercises       G         A. Fill in the blanks.       Image: Commission of India is responsible for conducting elections in our country.         In direct       election, the citizens of India cast their votes to choose their leaders.         A. Ary citizen above the age of <u>B years</u> is eligible to vote in our country.         The electronic voting machine was introduced in India in the year <u>1998</u> .         S. Delimitation is the process of redrawing the boundaries of the constituencies.         B. Write true or false.         In The parliament is responsible for holding elections in India.         False         In The parliament is responsible for holding elections in India.         False         In The parliament is responsible for holding elections in India.         False         In The parliament is responsible for holding elections in India.         False         In The parliament is responsible for voting in Lok Sabha elections.         True         Since 2004, only EVMs have been used for voting in Lok Sabha elections.         In electoral roll         a) comes into force once the election is announced         In minimum age of voting         Dilist of registered voters <tr< th=""><th>Ten</th><th>Jer Heart High Sc</th><th>h</th><th>ool, Class-V/History &amp; Civics)</th></tr<>	Ten	Jer Heart High Sc	h	ool, Class-V/History & Civics)		
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Tender Heart High School, Class-V (History & Civics) Ch-6 Gurpreet Kaur D. Choose the correct answers. 1. An electoral roll is a list of registered <u>voters</u> in a particular constituency. d) officers (a) voters c) political parties b) candidates 2. The Election Commission of India has started using only EVMs for the Lok Sabha elections since 2004 d) 2005 2004 a) 2002 b) 2003 3. The voting right in India is given to all citizens of or above the age of 18 d) 20 a) 11 b) 14 . 18 4. The polling stations are chosen so that there is a polling station within 2 kilometers of the residence of each voter. d) 5 2 2 b) 3 c) 4 5. Electoral rolls are revised <u>every</u> year/years. c) every three b) every two d) every four a) every 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.

Tender Heart High School, Class-V (History & Civics) Ch-6 Gurpreet Kaur 3) The Election Commission either prints ballot papers or auranges for EVM. Last pg-6 Ans-2. The elections where Indian citizens directly cast votes and choose their representatives are called direct elections. In India the folloning 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 charge 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 donin her political parties, condidates in power should conduct themselves during the process of elections. Ans-5. Any citizen who is registered as a voler and is over 25 years of age can contest an election in India. Thank you. Thank you,