

Tender Heart High School, Class-V (History & Civics)
Chapter-6 Gurpreet Kaur

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Good Morning students,

This lesson is for class-V for the subject of "History and Civics" in which Chapter-6 "Elections in India" will be continued with the explanation of the topic "When do elections take place?" If all the students are ready then let us start our today's topic.

When do elections take place?

Elections for the Lok Sabha and every state legislative assembly take place every five years, unless called earlier.



1) Scheduling the elections :- After the legislative has been dissolved a new elections have been called, the election commission starts preparing for holding the elections. The election commission decides the schedule for elections. For this it takes into account many factors such as weather, access to places, harvesting times, and even exam schedules of the boards and universities. Once all those factors fall in place, the

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Commission announces the schedule of elections, which is published in major newspapers of the country.

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2) Model Code of Conduct :- Immediately after the announcement of the schedule of the election, the model code of conduct comes into effect. The commission implements the code in order to ensure a free and fair election.

3) Who can contest an election?

Any Indian citizen who is registered as a voter and is over 25 years of age can fight elections in Lok Sabha or state legislative assemblies.



The candidate may contest independently or may be sponsored by a registered party.

4) Political Parties :- India has a multi-party system, wherein numerous parties contest for elections at a time. Though there are several political parties who pick their chosen candidate

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to contest elections, there are many candidates who contest the elections as independent candidates. A political party in India is a group of people having a common political agenda. Political parties generally have their own written constitution and regular organisational elections. As a member of political party, a candidate receives organisational support for larger election campaign.

India has seven 'National Parties'.

Name of the National Party	Symbol of the National Party
Indian National Congress (INC)	
Communist Party of India (CPI)	
Communist Party of India-(Marxist) (CPI-M)	
Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	
Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	
All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	

Thank you.

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