

The Election Process in India

Chapter 14: Electoral Politics · Topic 1

Key Concept

Before elections, eligible citizens aged 18 and above register as voters, and candidates file nominations to contest from specific constituencies.

During the campaign period, candidates and parties present their policies and promises to voters through rallies, media, and door-to-door outreach, following a model code of conduct.

On polling day, registered voters cast their vote using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) at designated polling booths, ensuring a secure and organised process.

After polling closes, votes are counted, and the candidate with the most votes in each constituency is declared the winner, forming the basis for government formation.

Quick Revision Notes

- The election process includes registration, nomination, campaigning, voting and counting.
- Citizens aged 18+ can register as voters.
- Candidates file nominations to contest elections.
- Campaigning involves rallies, media and outreach.
- A model code of conduct guides campaigning.
- Voters use EVMs at polling booths.
- Votes are counted after polling closes.
- The candidate with the most votes wins their constituency.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the stages of India's election process.
- 2 Discuss why voter registration matters.
- 3 Explain the model code of conduct's purpose.
- 4 Discuss how EVMs work simply.
- 5 Research a recent election in your area.
- 6 Discuss why understanding elections is important for citizens.