

India's Electoral Process

Chapter 5: Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System · Topic 2

Key Concept

Before elections, eligible citizens must register as voters, and the Election Commission of India (ECI) oversees the process to ensure fairness and transparency.

During the campaign period, political parties and candidates share their plans and promises with voters, often through rallies, media, and door-to-door outreach.

On election day, registered voters cast their votes using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), ensuring a secure and efficient voting process across the country.

After voting closes, votes are counted, and results are announced, with the candidate or party receiving the most votes typically forming the government.

Quick Revision Notes

- The electoral process includes registration, campaigning, voting and counting.
- The Election Commission of India (ECI) oversees elections.
- The ECI ensures fairness and transparency.
- Parties and candidates campaign before elections.
- Campaigning includes rallies, media and outreach.
- Voters cast votes using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).
- Votes are counted after polling ends.
- The party with the most votes typically forms the government.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the role of the Election Commission of India.
- 2 Discuss the stages of India's electoral process.
- 3 Explain how an EVM works simply.
- 4 Discuss why voter registration is necessary.
- 5 Research a recent election and its outcome.
- 6 Discuss why fair elections matter for democracy.