

ACTIVITY NO. – P-3

Subject	Political Science
Class	IX
Chapter/Unit	Electoral Politics
Topic	Elections
Time	1 Period
Nature of Activity	Individual Work

What will I learn?

Students will be able to:

- comprehend the process of elections in India.
- analyze and comprehend methods of electing various representatives in the government.
- get acquainted with the minimum condition of democratic elections in India.
- Evaluate the outcome of elections in India

Skills: Comprehending, Analyzing, Applying

What do I have to do?

To complete the activity and understand the importance of elections.

What do I require?

Internet and video, Pen, Pencil, Textbook, Observation Sheet

What do I need to know?

Electoral systems are the detailed constitutional arrangements and voting systems that convert vote into a political decision. The votes are counted for each candidate and the one with the largest number is elected. In India, elections are held at centre, state and the local level to elect the members for the various posts.

➤ **Teacher's Activity-** Teacher will:

- explain the students to comprehend the significance of elections with the help of textbook.
- ask students to make a scroll and creatively present the gathered information on the process of Elections in India.

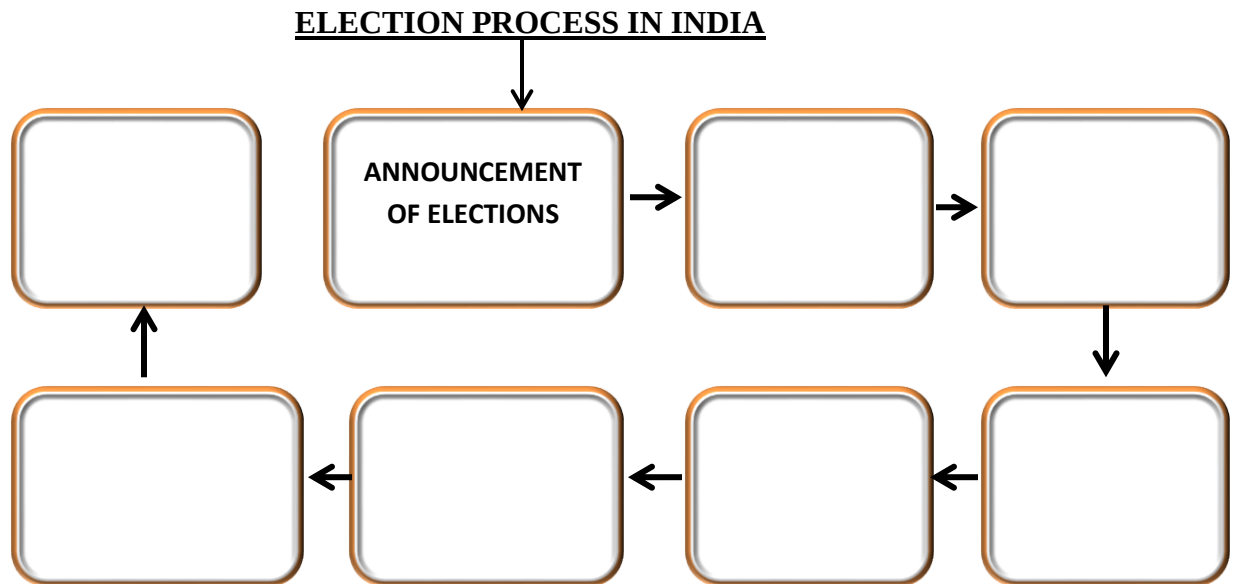
How will I proceed?

➤ **Student's Activity-** Students will:

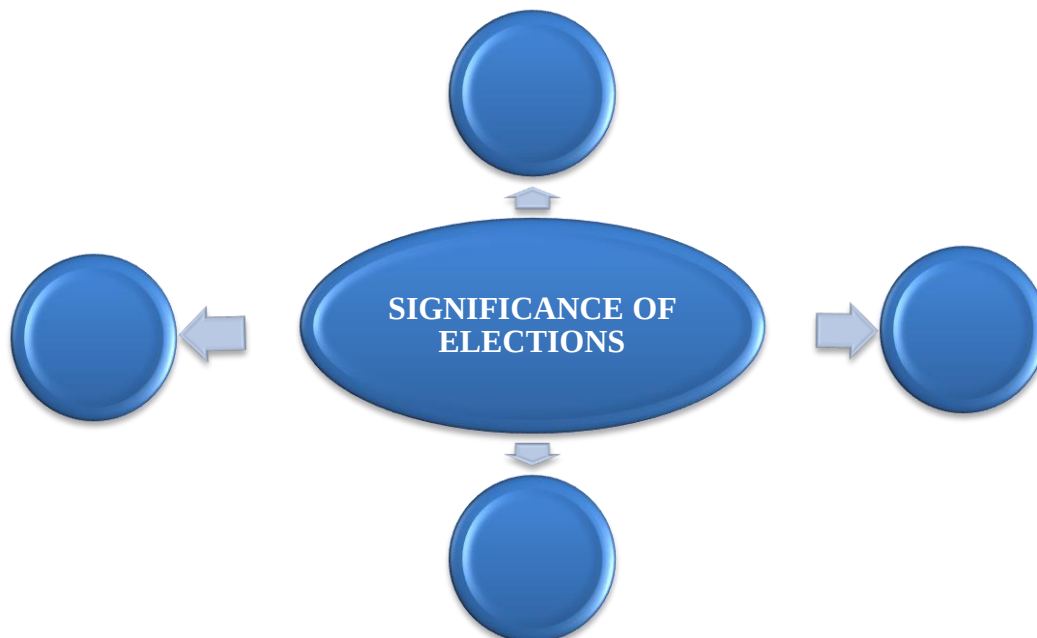
- follow the instructions and proceed accordingly.

- gather the relevant information about the elections from the link shared by teacher.
- proceed to make a scroll.
- pen down the gathered information on the scroll.
- display the scroll in the class.

What have I observed?



What have I learnt?



What am I curious to learn?

“One final test of the free and fair election lies in the outcome itself.” Justify the statement with the outcomes of India’s elections.

Let me evaluate myself

1. Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?

- a) India has the largest number of voters
- b) India’s Election Commission is very powerful
- c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote
- d) In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict

2. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CCE) of India?

- a) The Chief Justice of India
- b) The Prime Minister of India
- c) The President of India
- d) The People of India

3. What is the age of a person who can contest election for Lok Sabha in India?

- a) 25 Years
- b) 30 Years
- c) 35 Years
- d) 40 Years

4. The number of Lok Sabha Constituencies in India at present is:

- a) 541
- b) 546
- c) 543
- d) 540

5. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections?

- a) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections
- b) Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over
- c) The Right to Vote should be given to selected people only
- d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner they prefer