

# Institutional Representation of Democracy

## INTRODUCTION

**SUBJECT : CIVICS**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 02**

**CHAPTER NAME : INSTITUTIONAL  
REPRESENTATION OF DEMOCRACY**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# CONTENT

## DEMOCRACY

- UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE
- ELECTIONS
- POLITICAL PARTIES
- COALITION GOVERNMENT.

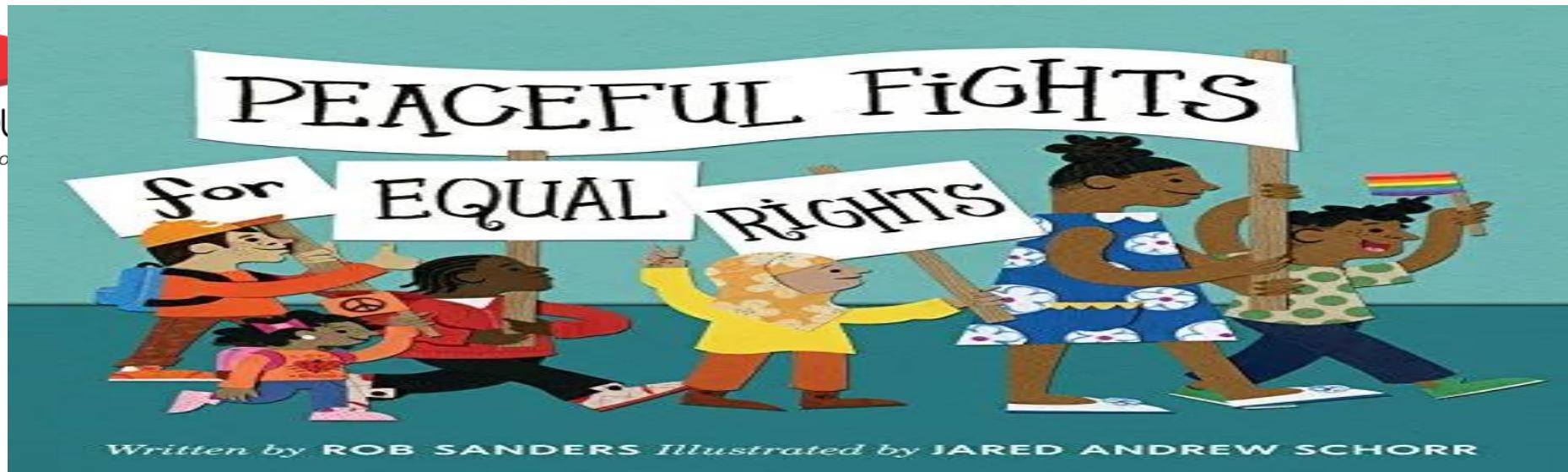
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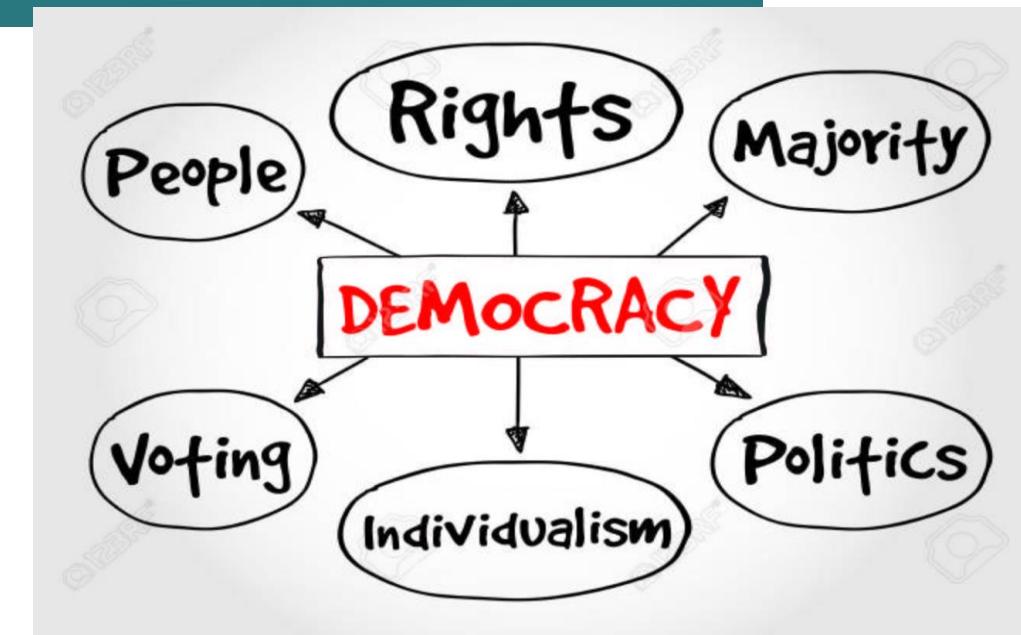
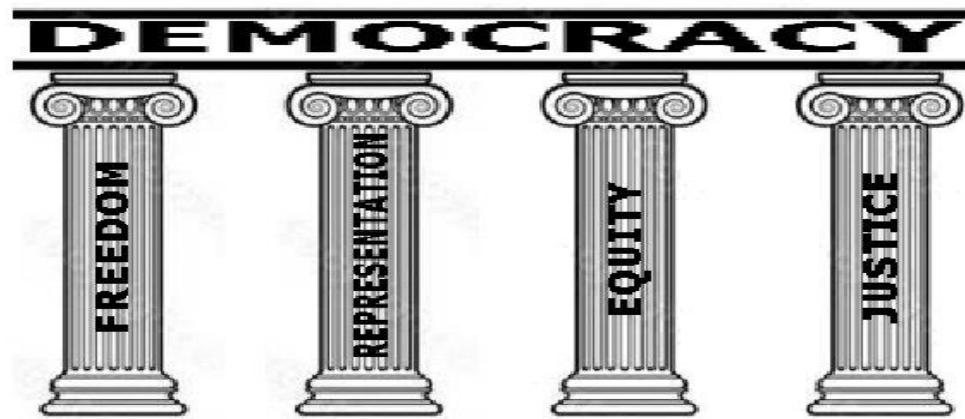
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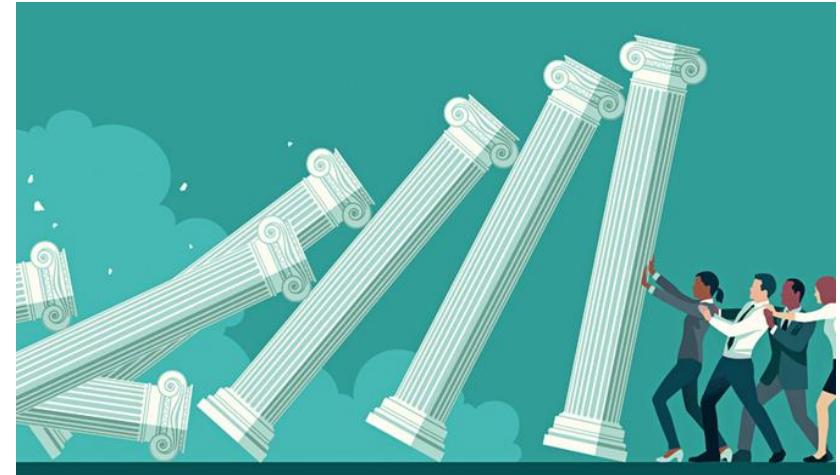


## PILLARS of DEMOCRACY



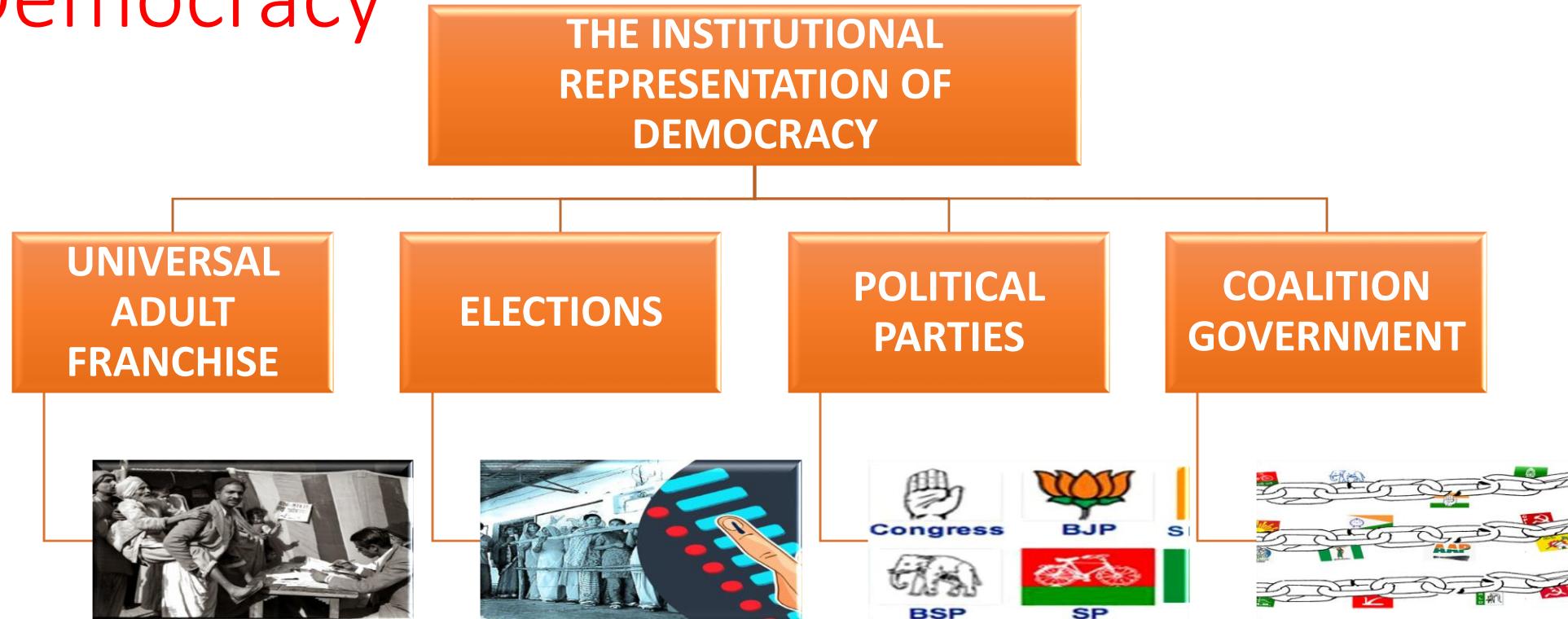
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# What are these picture showing?



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# Key Elements: Representation of Democracy



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# UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE

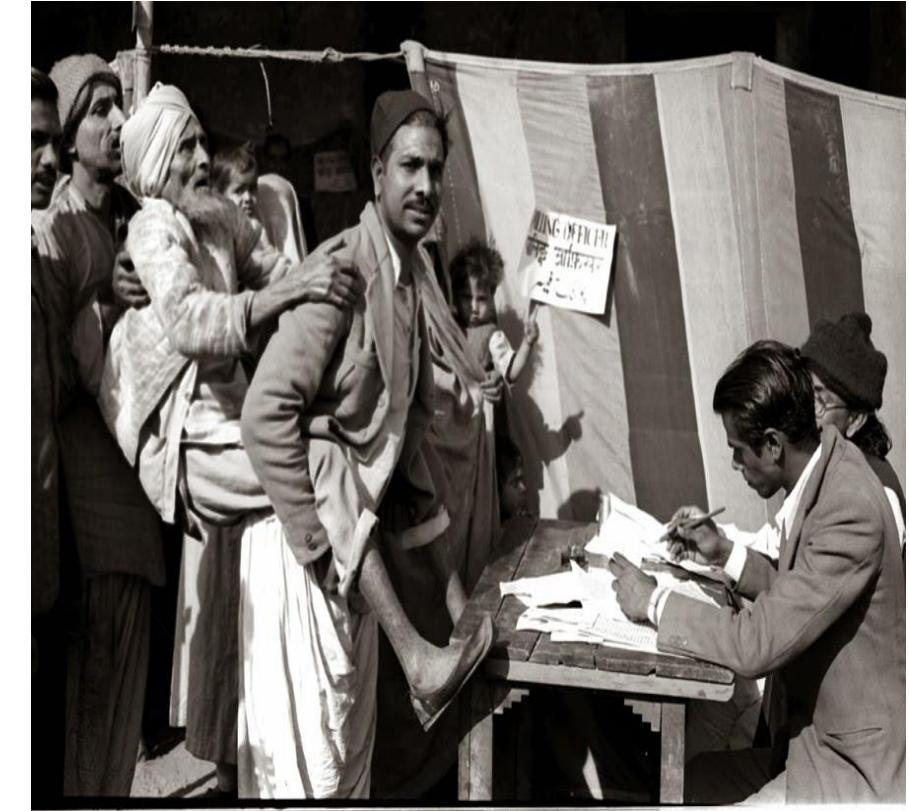
UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE - Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, color, religion or gender.

It is based on equality, which is a basic principle of democracy.

- ❖ One must be a citizen of India
- ❖ One must have attained 18 years of age
- ❖ One must not be of unsound mind
- ❖ One must not have been declared bankrupt by a competent court

## Evolution of Universal Adult Franchise

- ❖ United Kingdom only male landowners who were Protestant by faith, could vote.
- ❖ in South Africa, even till 1994, non-whites were not allowed to vote in national elections.



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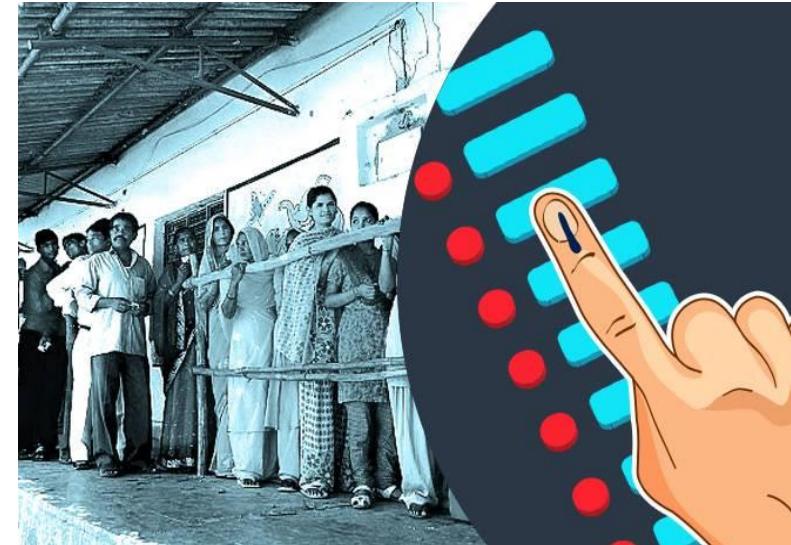
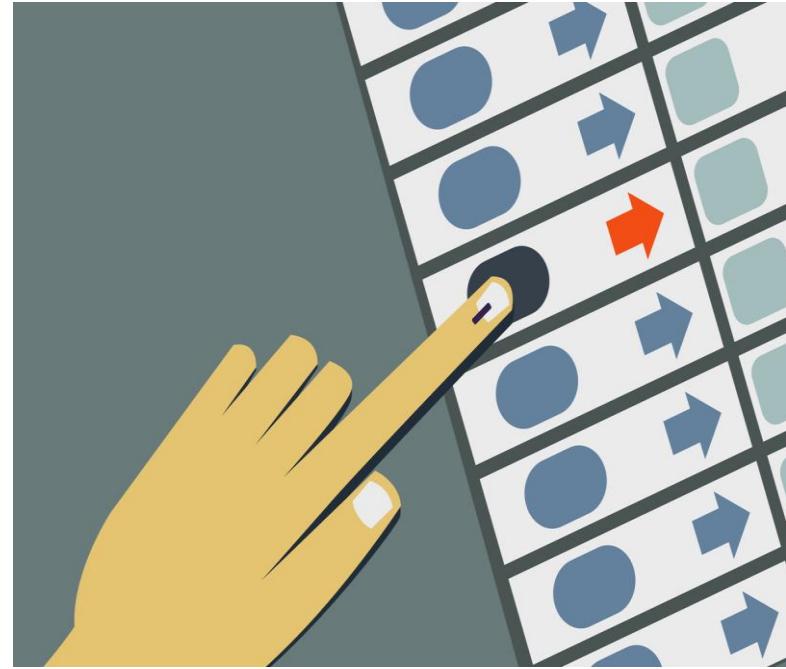
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# ELECTIONS

Elections are the process by which the citizens of a democracy select or choose their representatives. The elected representatives from different parts of the country meet in a body called the assembly or parliament.

- Democracies run on the principle of one **vote per person**.
- In India, elections are held once in five years. This is called the **General Election**.
- Sometimes when a member of parliament or state legislature dies in office, or resigns, elections are held in his or her constituency before the completion of five years. This is called a **bye-election**.
- if for certain reasons, the president, on the advice of the prime minister, dissolves the Lok Sabha or a state assembly, elections will be conducted ahead of five years. This is called **a mid-term election**.
- **21 MPs from Odisha**



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- All parties and candidates who are contesting (competing in) the elections, have the right to campaign freely.

### **Requirements for fair elections**

- ❖ All citizens should have only one vote and all votes should carry the same value.
- ❖ If people have to vote, they should have choices. In India, we have many political parties and candidates to choose from. This makes our democracy true and vibrant.
- ❖ Elections should be held regularly.
- ❖ Elections should be conducted in an atmosphere free of fear or violence. There should be no compulsions on the voters to vote for a particular candidate.

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# Activities

- MAKE A CHART OF DIFFERENT RULING PARTY IN OUR COUNTRY AND THE C.M OF ALL STATES.
- 1-STATE 2-RULING PARTY 3- CM

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# Election Commission

**Election Commission:** This is an independent body that is answerable only to the parliament. The head of this body is the **Chief Election Commissioner**, who is appointed by the president of India.

people from more disadvantaged backgrounds will face discrimination for generations due to the caste system.

For many from these communities, winning elections from an unreserved constituency would be highly improbable. By reserving constituencies for them, the government wants to make the election process as inclusive as possible.

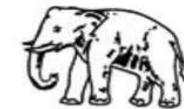
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# Election campaigns

- The president of India sets the ball rolling by announcing the next elections.
- The Chief Election Commissioner then announces the dates for the next elections.
- After that the various political parties decide the constituencies they will be contesting elections from.
- The Election Commission also allots symbols for the different political parties.
- Each party holds meetings to select their candidates. Campaigning ends at 48 hours before polling day.



\*ELEPHANT  
Bahujan Samaj Party



LOTUS  
Bharatiya Janata Party



EARS OF CORN & SICKLE  
Communist Party of India



HAMMER SICKLE & STAR  
Communist Party of India  
(Marxist)



HAND  
Indian National Congress

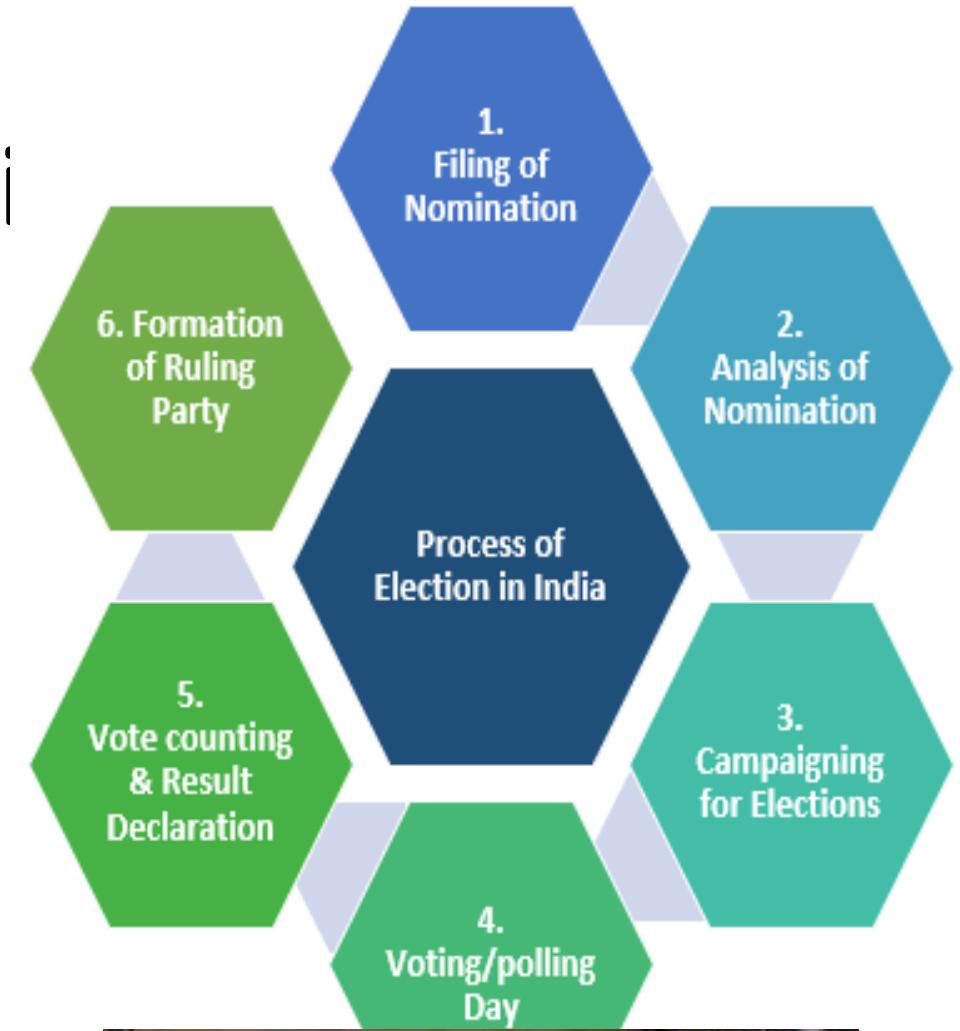


CLOCK  
Nationalist Congress Party

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# The process of election—polli

- On the appointed day, people go to the polling booth allotted to them, to cast their votes.
- To ensure that people can cast their vote without any fear, and without pressure from any one, voters cast their vote in secret.
- Only the person who votes, knows who he or she has voted for. This is called secret ballot.
- Nowadays, voters in India cast their vote through electronic voting machines.



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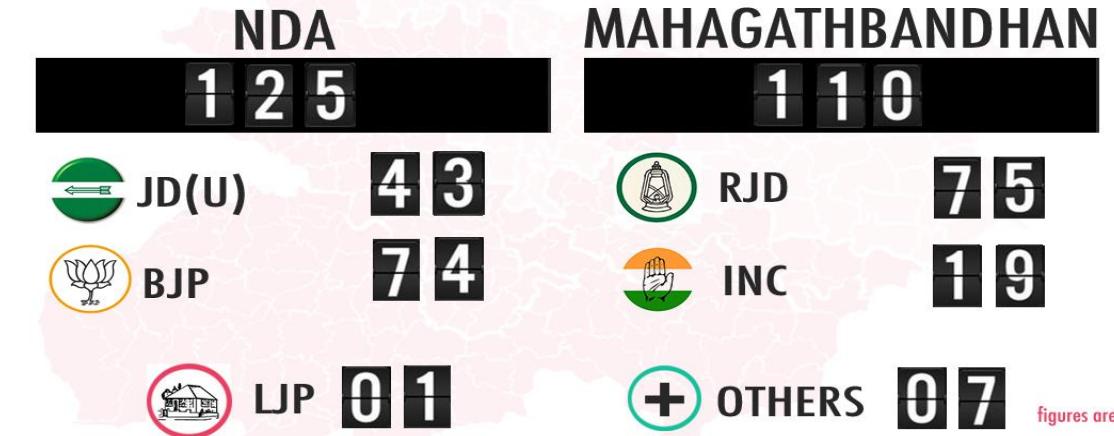
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# Declaration of results

- After the elections are over, the Election Commission's next job is the counting of votes and the announcement of the names of the successful candidates. Once this is over, the job of the Election Commission is over.

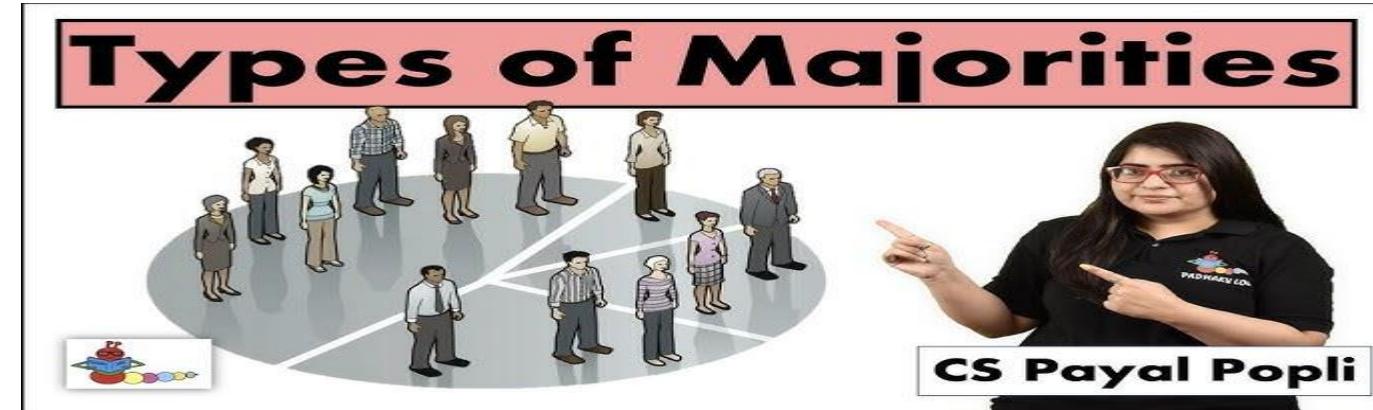


IST:  
**11.30 PM**      Bihar Assembly Elections **2020**



# Absolute and simple majority

- When a candidate secures more than half of the votes polled, he or she is said to have won by an **absolute majority**.
- However, sometimes, the votes polled may be divided in such away that none of the candidates may get an absolute majority.
- In such a case, the person who gets the most votes, even if it is only one more than that won by his rival, is declared the winner by **simple majority**.



# Homé Assignment

1. The -----announces the dates for the next elections.
2. who is appointed by the president of India.
  - a- Prime minister
  - b-MLA
  - C- Election Commission
3. Discuss the any two process of election – polling
4. Distinguish between absolute majority & simple majority

# Formation of government

- The party that wins the majority of seats gets qualified to form the government.
- The party meets to elect a leader from among the successful candidates.
- This leader would become the next prime minister of India.

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# POLITICAL PARTIES



Indian National  
Congress (INC)



Bharatiya Janata  
Party (BJP)



Bahujan Samaj  
Party (BSP)



Nationalist Congress  
Party (NCP)



Communist Party  
of India (CPI)



Rashtriya Janata  
Dal (RJD)

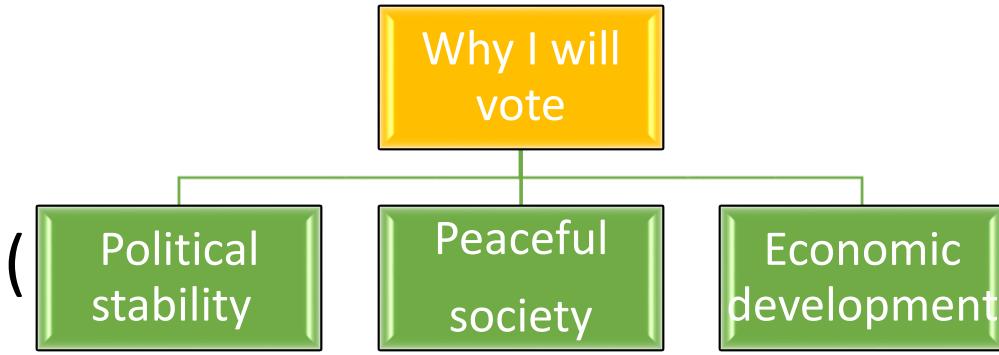


Communist Party of  
India-Marxist (CPI-M)

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A **political party** is a group of people who voluntarily decide to enter politics and who aspire to run the government if elected to power.

- I. Parties are known for the stand they take on issues like the country's foreign policy.( political )
- II. Religion and social issues.( social )
- III. Economic issues like inflation, loans to farmers, etc( Economic)



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# Different party systems

5.

## Classification of party system

Single party system

Two-party system  
Bi- party system

Multi party system

One party system.

Only single party is allowed to control and run the govt. The electoral system does not permit free competition for power.

Eg..China(only communist Party)

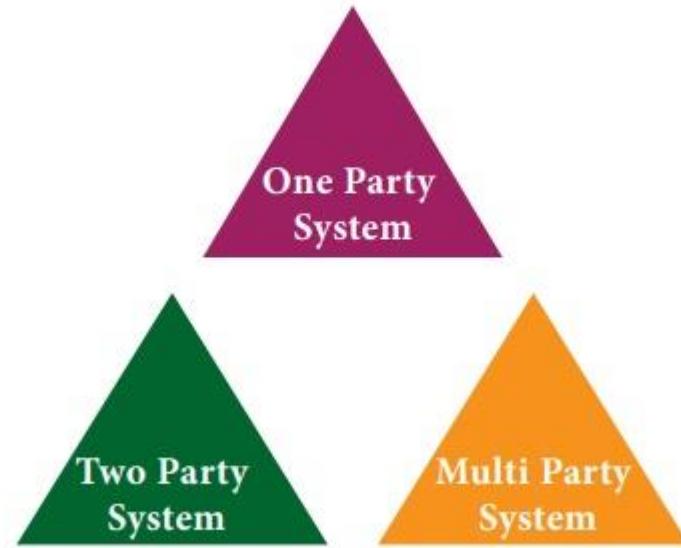
It is not a democratic option

Several parties may exist and have seats in state legislation but only two main parties win the majority . eg. USA, UK

Eg. Labour party and the conservative party of Britain

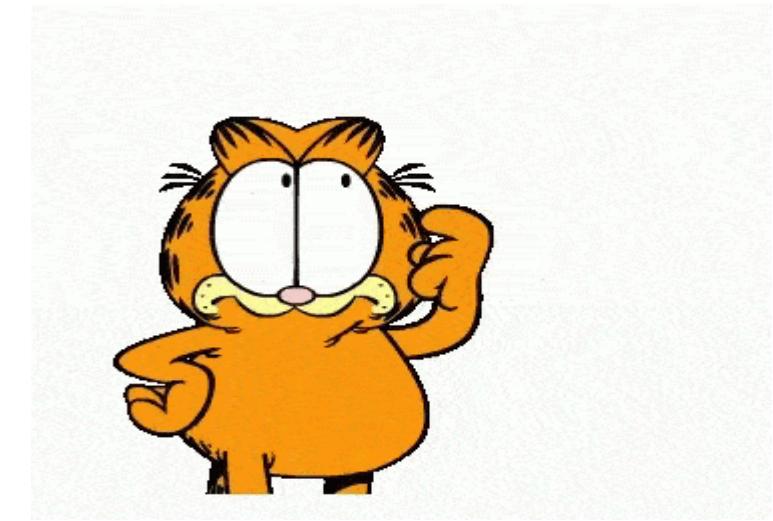
More than two parties may come to power on its own or in alliance.

Eg. India  
Many get political representation



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# What about India ?



In India, there are two groups of parties—**NATIONAL AND REGIONAL**. National parties have a base in four or more states.

while regional parties contest elections mainly from their respective states or regions.

**Political parties are the life-line of Indian democracy**

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# HOME ASSIGNMENT

## 1. Explain the following term

- a. political parties

## 2. Answer the following Questions

- a. Distinguish between National party & Regional party
- b. Discuss different types of political party system around the world

## 3. Fill in the blanks

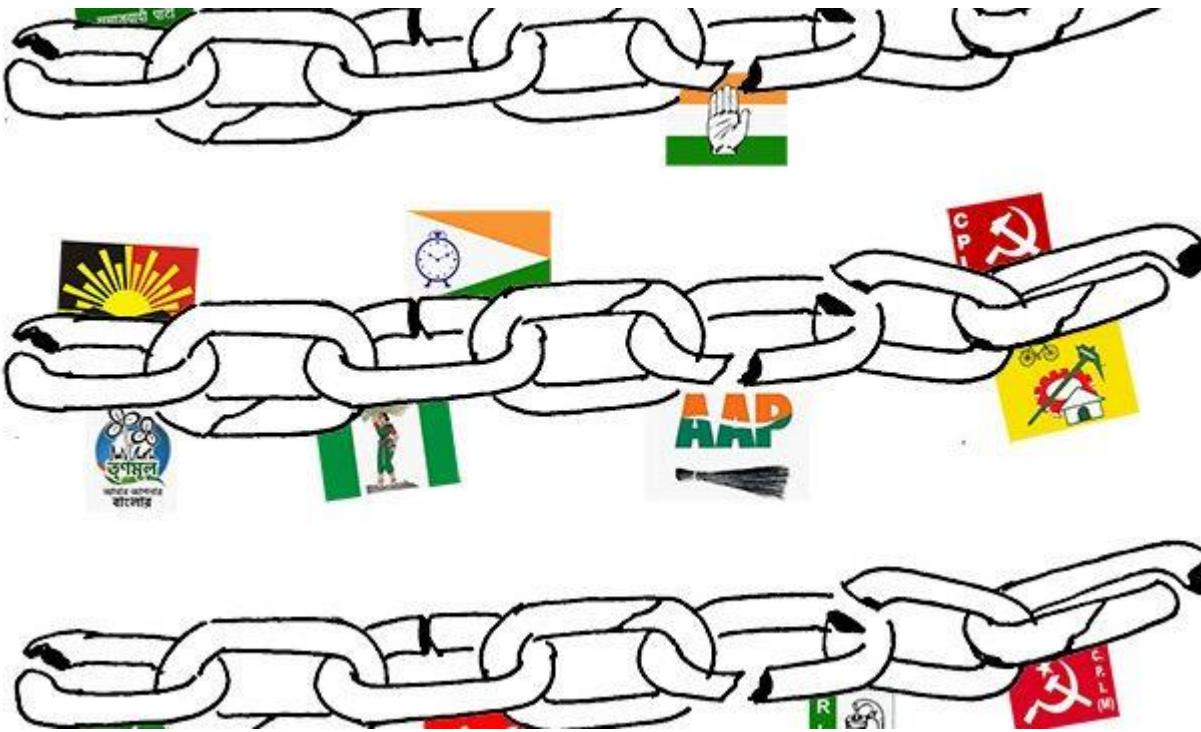
Political parties are the life-line of -----

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# COALITION GOVERNMENT



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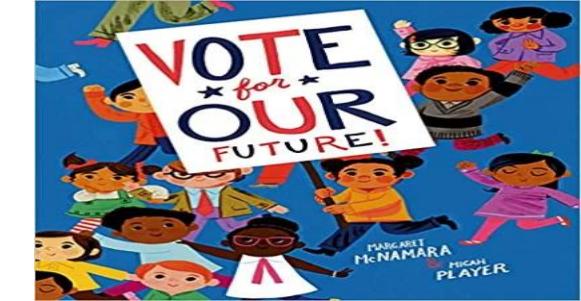
# COALITION GOVERNMENT

sometimes no single party gets a majority. On such occasions, two or more parties join together and stake their claim to form a government. This is called a coalition government.



# DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

- ❖ Responsible citizenship
- ❖ Capable leaders
- ❖ Public opinion
- ❖ Tolerance
- ❖ Equality



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# POINT TO REMEMBER

**Universal adult franchise:** the right to vote granted to all adult citizens of a country.

**Elections:** the process by which the citizens of a democracy select their representatives.

**Ballot:** a paper or card used to cast a vote; it lists the names of all candidates standing for election from that constituency.

**Constituency:** a voting district; a geographical area that sends an elected representative to the parliament or state assembly.

**Campaign:** a series of activities undertaken to ensure success in the elections.

**Coalition:** the coming together of two or more diverse groups.

**Assembly :**The elected representatives from different parts of the country meet in a body called the assembly or parliament.

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