

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI

Class IXth. Subject Political science. Date 18.1.2021.

Ch: ELECTORAL POLITICS ( NOTES)

## What is Our System of Election?

Elections are held in India in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha (Assembly) regularly after every 5 years. After 5 years, the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end.

Elections held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day or within a few days is called a **General Election**. Sometimes elections are held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a member. This is called a **By-Election**.

## Electoral Constituency

India is divided into different areas for the purpose of elections. These areas are called **electoral constituencies**. The voters living in an area elect one representative.

- By For Lok Sabha elections, India is divided into 543 constituencies. The representative elected from each constituency is called a **Member of Parliament** or an MP.
- Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. In this case, the elected representative is called the **Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA**. Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies.

The same principle applies for Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several '**wards**' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body. Sometimes these constituencies are counted as '**seats**', for each constituency represents one seat in the assembly.

SUBJECT TEACHER'S MUKESH KUMAR