



Election Commission of India

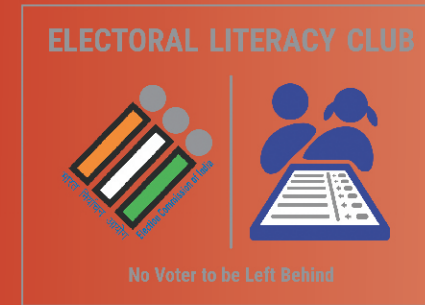
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road

New Delhi, 110001

Telephone: 91-11-23052205

Fax: 91-11-23052219

www.eci.nic.in



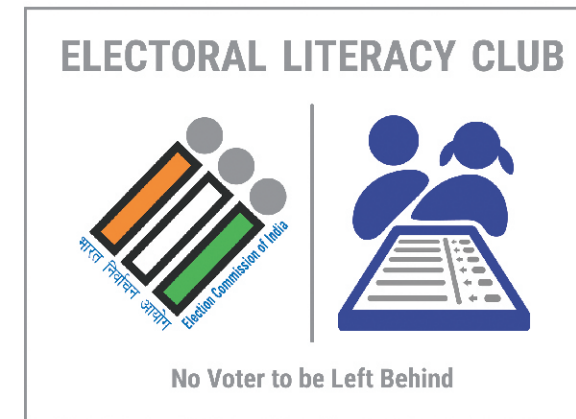
Election Commission of India

RESOURCE GUIDE

CHUNAV PATHSHALA

(ELECTORAL LITERACY CLUBS FOR COMMUNITIES)



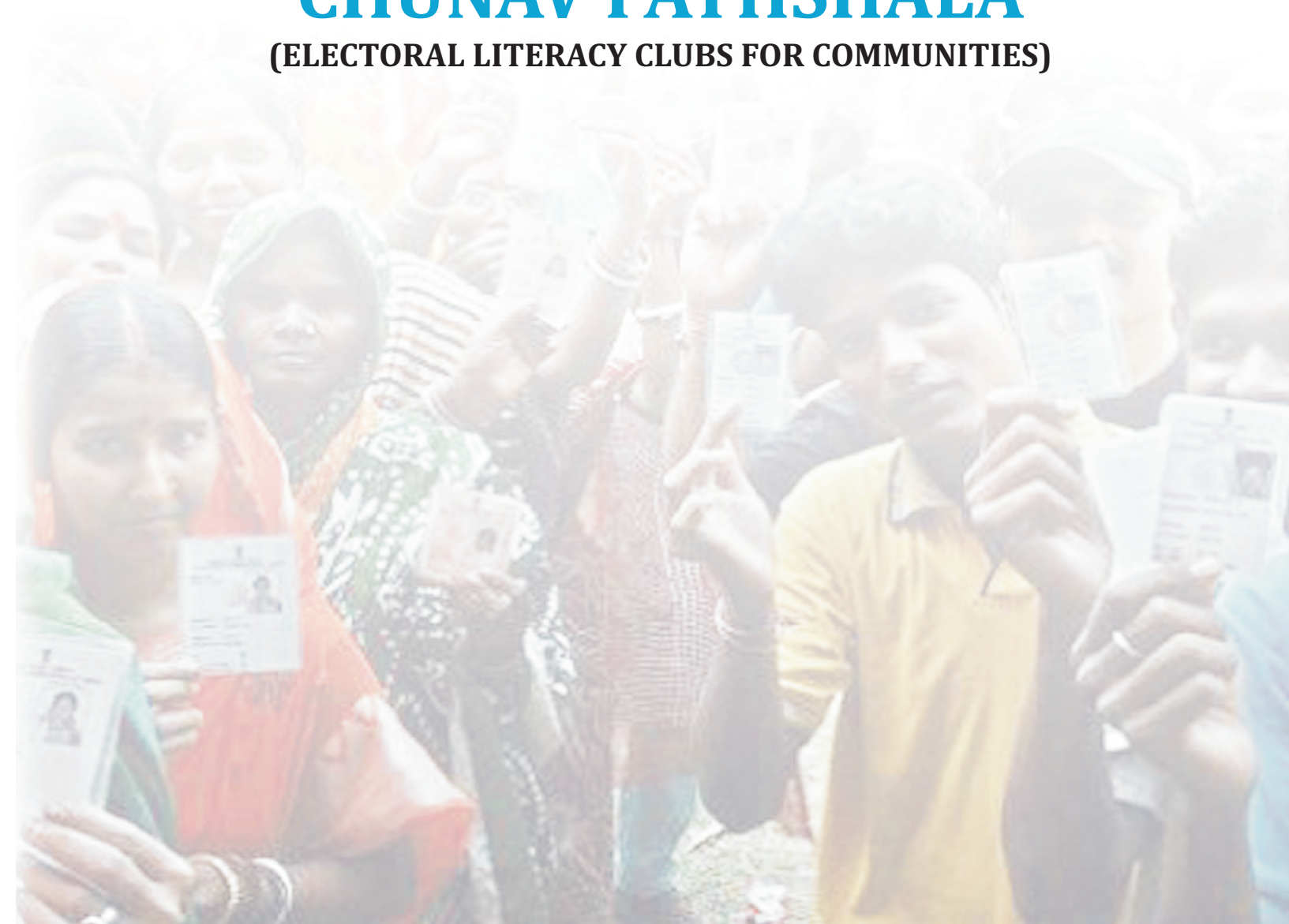


Election Commission of India

RESOURCE GUIDE

CHUNAV PATHSHALA

(ELECTORAL LITERACY CLUBS FOR COMMUNITIES)

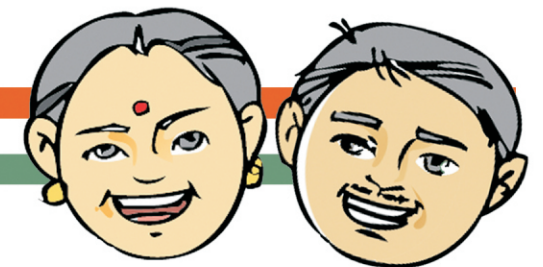


INDEX

1. Chunav Pathshala Introduction -----	05
2. Objective -----	05
3. Structure -----	05
4. Members & Participants -----	06
5. Nodal Officer – BLO -----	07
6. Convener -----	07
7. Venue -----	07
8. Pathshala Day & Time -----	08
9. Pathshala Conduct -----	08
10. Proposed Schedule of Activities -----	08
11. Chunav Pathshala Game Kit -----	09
12. Design of the Chunav Pathshala -----	10
13. Pathshala Song -----	11
14. Session Structure -----	11
15. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities -----	12
16. Matdata Mitra -----	12
17. Inauguration & Launch Activity -----	13
18. Monitoring -----	14
19. Community Radio -----	14
20. Activities with Instructions -----	15
i. Chunav Patrika – The Wall Magazine -----	16
ii. Soochi ki Tayaari -----	18
iii. Model Matdaan -----	20
iv. Card Game – Become a People’s Representative -----	25
v. Gram Sabha ki Yatra -----	26
vi. Nirvachitra -----	28
vii. Chunav Yantr & Build Your Ballot -----	30
viii. NOTA ko Janey -----	33
ix. Aao Panjikan Karein -----	35
x. Chunav Ki Kahaniyan -----	38
xi. Community Activity: Snakes & Ladders -----	39
xii. Community Activity: Chunav Yantr -----	41
xiii. Community Activity: Folk Performances -----	42
21. Resources -----	44

Published in 2018 by the Election Commission of India
Nirvahcan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi, 110001

Text, Photographs and Illustrations Copyright © Election Commission of India



1. Chunar Pathshala - Introduction

Electoral Literacy Clubs are being set up in the country to promote electoral literacy in all age groups of the Indian citizens, especially the future and young voters, through interesting and engaging activities and hands-on experience in an apolitical, neutral and non-partisan manner. To cater to the population outside the formal education structures, Electoral Literacy Clubs will be set at Polling Station level as '**Chunar Pathshalas**'.

Chunar Pathshala, shall be open to all the members of the village/community at the polling station level. While there will be significant focus on school dropouts, the *Chunar Pathshala* will aim to be representative of the village's demographic composition. As there shall be a mixed age group, it will have to be ensured that activities are easy to conduct and engage the members. The same premise will apply in urban areas also.

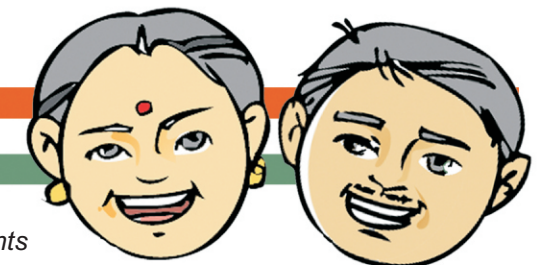
The following sections discuss in detail on how the *Chunar Pathshala* will be set up, who will be its participants, convener, where and how it will be conducted and what activities it will include.

2. Objectives

- (i) To educate the target population about voter registration, electoral process and related matters through hands on experience;
- (ii) To familiarize participants about EVM and VVPAT and educate them about robustness of EVM and integrity of the electoral process using EVMs;
- (iii) To help the target audience to understand the value of their vote and exercise their suffrage right in a confident, comfortable and ethical manner;
- (iv) To harness the potential of ELC members for carrying the electoral literacy in communities;
- (v) To facilitate voter registration for its eligible members who are not yet registered
- (vi) To develop a culture of electoral participation and maximize the informed and ethical voting and follow the principle '*Every vote counts*' and '*No Voter to be Left Behind*'

3. Structure

Chunar Pathshala may be named as per the name of the polling station and will be set up and coordinated by the Booth Level Officer (BLO). It will be the BLOs responsibility to create awareness about the *Chunar Pathshala*, invite people's participation for the same and arrange for a fixed place where the *Chunar Pathshala* will be convened.



4. Members & Participants

The *Chunav Pathshala* will be open to all. However, it must include the following target groups:

- Future voters of age group 14-17 years that are school dropouts
- New Voters in the 18-19 years age group
- Women folk (young and middle aged)
- Senior Citizens
- Persons with Disabilities (if any)
- Children below 14 years who are outside schools formal education systems
- Other groups specific to the area (For eg. Tribals)

The enrollment of members will be carried out with the help of BAGs and field functionaries of the government besides non-political CSOs and volunteers. Voluntary help by teachers, NLM functionaries, *Panchayat* officials or the Municipal officials (Non elected) of that Polling Station area may be taken for enrollment.

BLO with the help of the Convener must maintain a register of membership. He will send a quarterly report to the DEO in regards to membership. The register must be updated and signed by the Convener and BLO at the end of every quarter.



5. BLO as Nodal Officer

The respective Booth Level Officer (BLO) will act as Nodal Officer for these ELCs. The Booth Awareness Group (BAG) shall support and guide the ELC and shall assist the BLO in making the ELC functional and enrolling members.

6. Convener

BLO shall identify a Convener for the ELC from among the community itself. Convener must be educated. Volunteer Teacher and Preraks under NLMA may be preferred. Alternatively young members from the existing Booth Awareness Group (BAG) or from National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and notable NGOs may be taken as Conveners. They will be trained by a master trainer. An important task before setting up the ELCs in rural communities is the identification and training of the conveners.

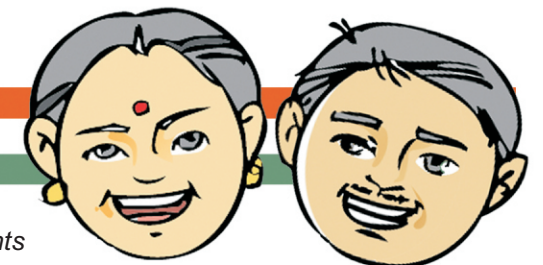
The BLO himself/herself may also act as the convener of the *Pathshala*. The State may decide whether the convener shall be a volunteer or the BLO himself/herself.

The Convener will be named as *Matdata Prashikshak*. The role of the *Matdata Prashikshak* is to study all activities and execute them in their most efficient capacity at the *Chunav Pathshala* which will take significant efforts and preparation by the Prashikshak. The *Prashikshak* with the help of BLO will discover the problems and issues of people, address their queries and serve as a medium for the participants' feedback and suggestions along with their own.

Matdata Prashikshak must have/acquire error free knowledge of the registration, electoral roll and the electoral process.

7. Venue

A major responsibility of the BLO is to identify an appropriate location for the conduct of *Chunav Pathshala*. The Venue will mostly be the Polling Station location of the last Lok Sabha or the Assembly Election or any other venue identified by the BLO. The *Pathshala* may be held out in an open ground where a significant number of participants can be accommodated. The location should be easily accessible and popular so that the participants can easily identify and



attend. Possible alternate location venues for the *Chunav Pathshala* are:

- Gram Sabha Meeting Grounds
- School Building Grounds
- Anganwadi Centers

Once the venue is set up, the BLO must arrange for proper announcement to be made time and again before every *Chunav Pathshala* is convened.

8. Pathshala Day and Time

Chunav Pathshala will be held once in two months with the members meeting every First Saturday of the alternate month and may begin anywhere between 2 – 4pm as per the time best suiting the location and demographics. Alternatively, if the BLO feels the timing is not suitable for a particular village due to whatsoever reason, s/he can suggest an appropriate day and time for the *Pathshala* to be convened. However, adherence to a fixed venue and time would provide continuity and strengthen attendance and help participants to be regular. This will also help the members to plan their participation in advance.

A listed activity in this document is the preparation and updation of a Wall Magazine by the members of the *Pathshala*. This can be done on every third Saturday of the month.

9. Pathshala Conduct

The *Pathshala* will assemble every first Saturday of the alternate month and carry out activities and games related to elections and electoral process. Every third Saturday will be earmarked for updating the wall magazine,

Of the 7 *Pathshalas* being organized every alternate month, will be accompanied by 3 additional activities for larger community engagement. After every 2 informative *Chunav Pathshala*, one activity will follow for larger community engagement. The idea is that the members themselves become active participants in disseminating Voter Education.

10. Proposed Schedule of Activities

Following is a proposed schedule of the order of activities in which the *Chunav Pathshala* shall be conducted on every second Saturday of the month. It may be noted that except for the first two classes, the convener has the freedom to reschedule the classes per his/her choice. For example, EVM activity must be held around the time of elections or the *Gram Sabha* activity be held on the day the *Sabha* assembles.

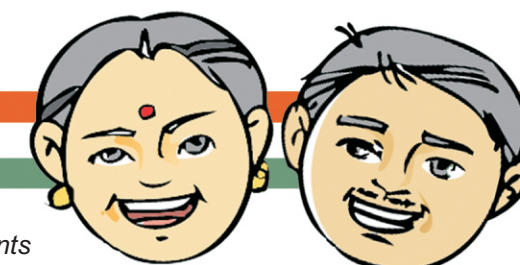
Session I	Activity : Soochi ki Tayaari followed by Game- Matdaan ke Padav
Session II	Activity : Model Matdaan: Election Simulation
Session III	Activity : Card Game on Nomination followed by Activity : Gram Sabha ki Yatra
Session IV <i>Community activity</i>	Community Activity for Girls and Women: Nirvachitra followed by Game: Snakes & Ladders Rangoli Making on Informed and Ethical Voting
Session V	Activity : Nirvachitra/Scroll followed by Game: Varnawali
Session VI	Activity : Chunav Yantr & Build your Ballot followed by Activity : NOTA ko Janey
Session VII <i>Community activity</i>	Activity : Community Activity: Chunav Yantr- (EVM & VVPAT) Voter Quiz Contest
Session VIII	Activity : Aao Panjikaran Karein followed by Game- Khojo toh janey
Session IX	Activity : Chunav Ki Kahaniyan followed by Game – Ludo on Accessibility & Inclusion
Session X <i>Community activity</i>	Community Activity: Folk Art Performance in the village at Haat or a Mela

11. Chunav Pathshala Game Kit

The Conveners have been provided with a game kit which contains of 5 stand alone games and 1 story scroll. This kit has been designed for the conduct of a few games which will be played in continuation of some activities described in this guide book with the intent of repeating and reinforcing certain vital information and values. The 5 games have been provided complete with instructions.

The kit includes a game of *Stapoo* describing stages of voting, *Snakes and Ladders* describing the electoral process, *Maze* game giving information on the various forms used in the electoral process, *Ludo* on accessibility in elections and an *Election Tambola*.

The kit also includes a story scroll on the electoral process which may be used by conveners in the *Nirvachitra* activity of the *Pathshala* where it is not possible to arrange for film screening equipment.



12. Design of the Chunav Pathshala

The *Chunav Pathshala* will be a one of its kind classroom with a festive and colourful mood. The following elements shall be part of the *Pathshala* to whatever extent possible:

- The *Pathshala* session will always begin with the Song and conclude with an anecdote
- The *Pathshalas* shall be held amidst poster and photo exhibitions of ECI campaigns with the members being surrounded by motivational messages and information related to voter education.



- A blackboard is a necessary feature of the *Pathshala* and will carry an election/voting related *Suvichar* (positive thought) on the top in every meeting. The helpline number (State Contact Centre/National Contact Centre/District Helpline) will always be mentioned at the bottom of the board.
- A voter library /resource corner will be set up where resources such as brochures, manuals, voter guides, voter flip books, *Vote Ki Baazi* game kit, books etc. can be placed.
- A set up to play music via speakers may be arranged. 15 minutes before and after the class, state specific SVEEP songs will be played along with the ones produced by the Election Commission of India

13. Pathshala Song

There shall be a song for the *Chunav Pathshala* in the local language of preferably 4-6 sentences that should underline the importance of electoral participation. The song can be selected from a competition conducted during the inauguration of the *Pathshala* and modified suitably to reflect the ethos of the *Pathshala*.

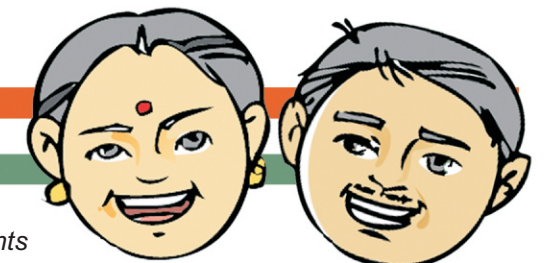
The *pathshala* song must contain the following messages –

- Importance of Registration
- Value of Voting
- Informed and Ethical electoral participation

14. Session Structure

Every session of the *Chunav Pathshala* will follow the following structure –

S.No.	Title	Description
1.	Assembly	In a 10 minute assembly before beginning the <i>Pathshala</i> , various songs on registration and voting prepared under DEO/CEO's office will be played to attract the people and give them time to settle. The convener will then greet all those who are present and give a short introduction on the <i>Chunav Pathshala</i> and its importance.
2..	Reciting the Song	S/he will then along with all present recite the ' <i>Chunav Pathshala</i> ' call song (mentioned in the resources) enthusiastically.
3.	Activity for the Day	The convener will then conduct the activity of the day which shall not exceed the duration of an hour (Except for the folk art making activity).
4.	3-2-1 Summary and Recall	All activities must follow this recall method which has been explained in individual activity descriptions.
5.	Conclusion	The <i>Pathshala</i> shall end with the convener telling a short story from the <i>Belief in the Ballot</i> imparting learning in sync with the activity conducted in the session. For example if the <i>Pathshala</i> class is on election simulation, the story could be about people who went to cast their vote even when faced with dire situations.



15. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

The ELCs will be an inclusive club that must make every attempt to ensure the participation of students with disabilities.



- The convener shall make efforts to promote inclusion and sensitize other club members about the same.
- The venue for all ELC activities should be on the ground floor of the school building to ensure easy access.
- If a person with hearing impairment is attending the meeting, sign language interpreter should be made available for their convenience (the interpreter may be a family member/companion that the person already has)
- Any activity conducted in the Pathshala should not leave behind persons with disabilities.
- Persons with disabilities will be fairly represented in the club.

16. Matdata Mitra

A major aim of the *Chunav Pathshala* is to make citizens aware of the electoral process who will further share their knowledge with their community members and help in motivating the larger society to participate in the electoral process. *Chunav Pathshala* will give a unique opportunity to proactive citizens to assume the role of 'Matdata Mitra' a friend who will guide the community members in the electoral process and motivate them to enroll and vote.

Selection: MatdataMitra shall be selected from among the member of ChunavPathshala who attend all the six sessions of the Pathshala and actively participate in the activities. The *Matdata Mitra* could be of any age and can be motivators in the community. The selection will be done by the Convener and the BLO. Approximately there may be 2-4 Mitra for every 100 electors covering all segments/parts of the village/community. Keeping in view the inclusion of PwDs, the *Matdata Mitra* may also learn sign language.

Role: *Matdata Mitra* shall be given a Badge and shall help the Convener and BLO in conducting various activities in the *Chunav Pathshala* and various community activities by the *Chunav Pathshala*. S/he will help engage the population with the ELC Community activities besides helping the population gets enrolled. *Matdata Mitra* shall be considered to be engaged as a polling volunteer during elections and also as the Convener of *Chunav Pathshala*, after one year of experience of working as *Matdata Mitra*.

Appreciation: The '*Matdata Mitra*' will receive a certification from the DEO and every year, the best '*Matdata Mitras*' in the district shall be felicitated by the DEO at the district level NVD function.

17. Inauguration & Launch Activity

Pre-Publicity

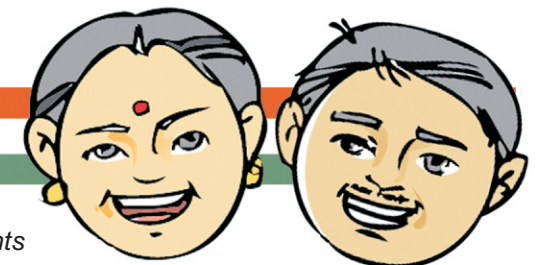
BLO will make arrangements for publicity of the launch of the *Chunav Pathshala* in the community. S/he may print pamphlets and banners for the purpose besides making loudspeaker announcements. Locally relevant folk/traditional media may be utilized and announcement in *Gram Sabha* meeting can also be made.

ERO or DEO shall chair the launch, as per their availability.

Essential Components in Inauguration

BLO shall coordinate the inaugural event, this being a high-profile event that will launch the concept of *Chunav Pathshala*.

- I. Introduction to the concept of *Chunav Pathshala* and the broad activities planned for the year through the *Pathshala*
- II. Film Show – *Masti, Dosti aur Matdaan*
- III. Interactive Session after the film show :
 - a. Quiz on information given in the film
 - b. Queries from audience on the issues faced by them regarding registration and voting
- IV. A contest for selecting the *Chunav Pathshala* Song is to be held. The song, in the local language, should highlight the importance of vote and electoral participation and be of 4-8 sentences long. The winning entry shall be made the *Pathshala* song, after suitable modification by the BLO/ Convener.
- V. Drawing the first Wall Magazine (refer to the activity on Wall Magazine)



VI. Other contests may be held keeping with the interest and age-group of the audience e.g. songs, slogans etc. All the contests may be pre-publicised so that audience come prepared with ideas. The entries of the contests may be suitable used to decorate the *pathshala* later or as resource for subsequent *pathshala* activities (e.g. stories/songs)

Key Takeaways for Pathshala Members

1. Introduction to the concept of *Chunav Pathshala*
2. Broad awareness on electoral process
3. *Chunav Pathshala* Song

Resources

1. *Masti Dosti aur Matdaan*– Film
2. Or Radio story – *Lok Tantr Express*

Material Required

1. Screen, projector, laptop / audio player and speakers
2. Paper and Crayons, Pen/pencils
3. Prizes and Merchandise items

The BLO must try to include community members identified at important points of convergence for the first *Pathshala* session. The points of convergence may be described as locations and businesses here various community members continually interact for example, ration shops, barber shops, dairies, Anganwadi centres etc. Thus the members of the first *Pathshala* maybe shop owners, barbers, grocers etc.

18. Monitoring

An effective monitoring mechanism needs to be devised by the CEO and DEO. CEOs must also take up impact assessment periodically to evaluate the performance of the *Chunav Pathshala*. ECI will also conduct impact assessment studies.

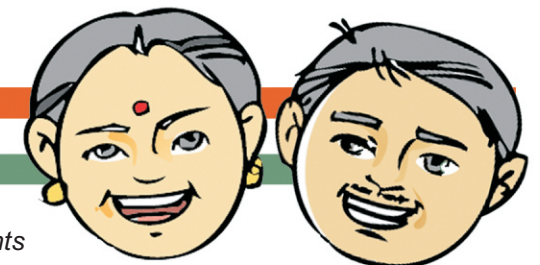
19. Community Radio

For the spread of messages of electoral literacy, the community radio can be utilized as a powerful tool which must be explored by the CEOs/DEOs for the *Chunav Pathshalas*. Rather Community Radio may be made an integral part of ELC and the team running the Community Radio may be invited to take sessions at the *Pathshala* and also cover the key learnings in their programmes.

Collaborations may be done with various CSOs and organisations at district level for production of weekly/monthly programmes specific to the topic of voter education.

The DEO/ ERO shall ensure the spread of basic literacy material to these CSOs and organizations.

20. ACTIVITIES WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONVENER



Activity: Chunav Patrika-the Wall Magazine

Overview

The idea behind a Wall Magazine is that members of *Chunav Pathshala* learn while preparing the content on 'the Wall' and non-members receive/consume the information while crossing 'the Wall'. The wall will be utilized to display various contents related to electoral literacy that will be painted on it.

Materials required

- i) Coloured Chalk or Paint
- ii) Chart Papers and Pens/Crayons or any other material that members find suitable

Method:

1. The Convener will pre-identify the outer wall of a prominent building (preferably the *Chunav Pathshala* venue itself).
2. Convener will ask for enthusiastic volunteers who will work with him/her for drawing the first wall magazine during the inaugural of the *Chunav Pathshala*. The content will be created in 4 sections. These sections have been detailed out in the given table.
3. The inaugural theme of wall magazine shall be '**Democracy: Government of the people, for the people, by the people**'. A sample of the same is given on page number 45.

TOPIC	
<p>Section 1 It will feature fundamental dicta for the viewers related to the theme.</p>	<p>Section 2 It will display creatives e.g. drawings and stories by the <i>Pathshala</i> related to the theme.</p>
<p>Section 3 It will invite responses from the viewer on questions related to the theme such as 'are you a voter?', 'if not what to do for becoming a voter?' etc. and space shall be provided to the audience to respond in the same section. Along with this, part of the section will be left blank to give the audience some space to write comments or pose questions.</p>	<p>Section 4 It will carry announcements such as the date and time of the next <i>Chunav Pathshala</i>, contest announcements and names of winners. Names of Matdata Mitras and members of <i>Chunav Pathshala</i> can also be displayed here. Name of the BLO and District Contact Centre No. shall be prominently displayed.</p>

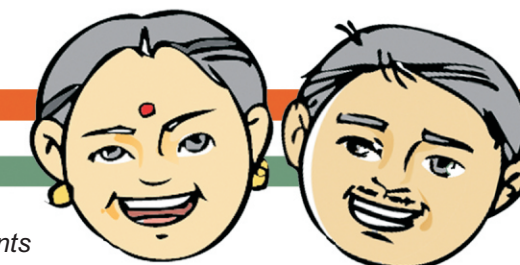
4. Members shall divide the wall into 4 sections and proceed to either paint the information on it or use coloured chalks. They can even simply put all information on chart paper and stick it on the wall.
5. The specific section of the wall magazine will display the entries of the various winners

6. Convener must remember to write the date and time of the first *Chunav Pathshala* session in the last section of the magazine. This shall thus inform all those who pass by the wall about the date of the next meeting/session of the *Chunav Pathshala*.
7. The information on the wall magazine will be changed /updated after every session of the *Chunav Pathshala* or earlier if the members want to contribute more frequently. There shall be theme for every one or two month, as decided by the Convener in consultation with the members.

Themes for Wall Magazine

Following are a list of themes and possible sub-themes for the wall magazine –

1. **Democracy: The Government of the People, by the People, for the People**
2. **My Vote is My Right**
 - The value of a vote
3. **Inclusive Elections: Every Vote Counts the Same**
4. **Getting Registered**
 - 18 years - the age of eligibility
 - Voter List
5. **Voter Card/My EPIC (Electors Photo Identity Card)**
6. **Who all can Contest an Election?**
 - Eligibility
 - Steps to become a candidate
7. **Ethical and Informed Voting**
 - Do's and Don'ts in Election Campaign
 - Model Code of Conduct; Whom to Report Malpractices by Candidates
8. **Electronic Voting Machine(EVM) and VVPAT(Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail)**
 - Secrecy of Vote
 - Integrity of the election process through use of EVM/VVPAT
9. **NOTA**
 - When to use None Of The Above
 - Knowing the essential information of your candidate
10. **Election Commission vs State Election Commission/NVD**



Activity: Soochi ki Tayaari (to be followed by next activity- Matdaan ke Padav.)

Overview

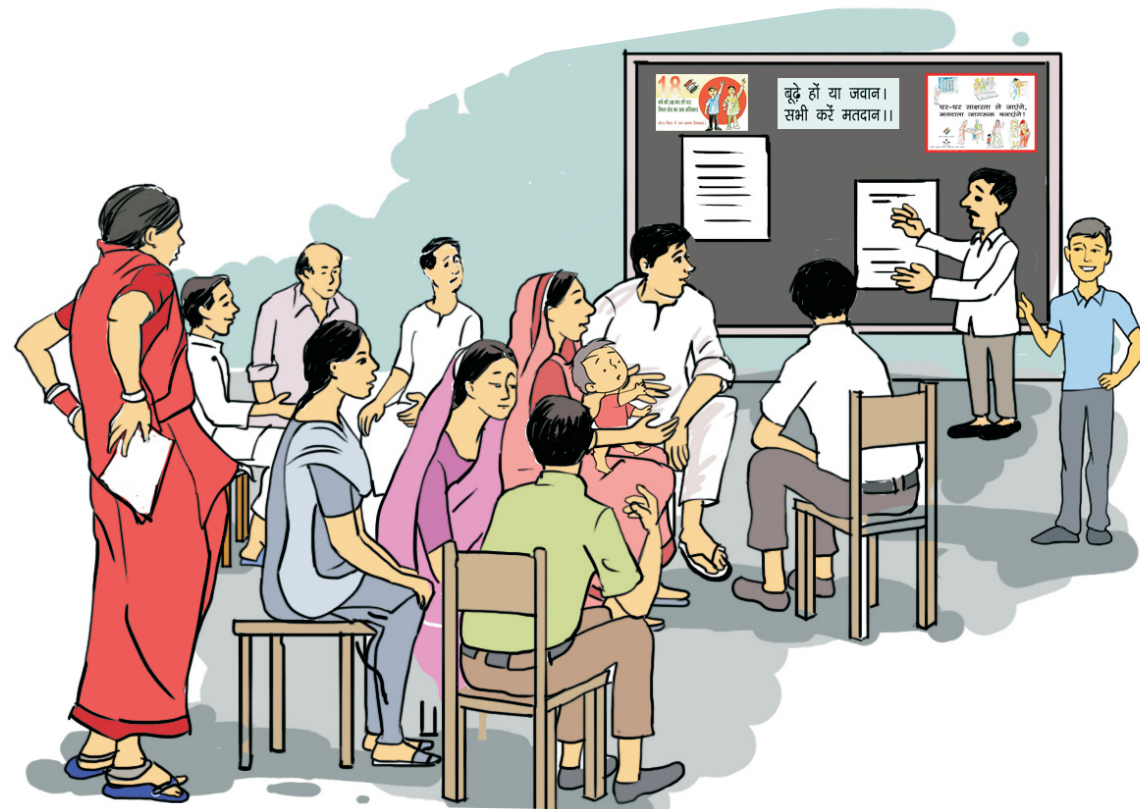
The first formal activity of the *Pathshala* the list of members of the *Chunav Pathshala* will be prepared and correlate it to the concept of voter list of a constituency.

Participants: All 14 years and above

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Know what is a Voters' List
- ii) Know about the role of a Booth Level officer
- iii) Realize the importance of Registration



Resources

- i) Dummy Voter List

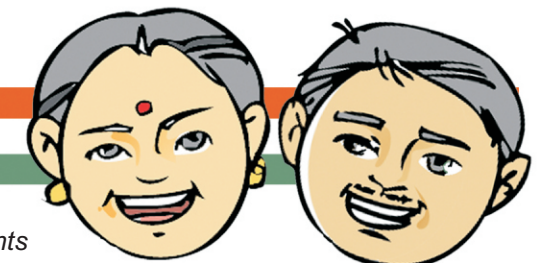
Materials required

- I) Pen/pencil

Duration : 15 minutes

Method

1. **Start the session** with the singing of the *Chunav Pathshala* song by all present. The song should be written on the black board for the convenience of all members.
2. Convener will welcome the members and introduce self. S/he will briefly speak on the concept of the *Chunav Pathshala* and give the members an overview into the various activities that have been planned for the year.
3. Depending on the number of people present in the ELC, divide the members into 2-4 groups. Identify one member in each group and assign him/her the task of writing down the names of each of the remaining member of the group. S/he must first include his/her name in the Voters' List.
4. Paste the list on the wall/black board/make shift notice board and identify it as the first list of members of the *Chunav Pathshala*. Clarify that the names on the list will keep on adding as new members join. Anyone who attends the classroom sessions will become member of the *Pathshala*.
5. Once the list is pasted on the wall, Booth Level Officer will come forward and introduce him/herself to the members and talk about responsibilities of a BLO which essentially include updating the voter list and deletion/addition of names in the voter list within the part under his/heryour jurisdiction.
6. Introduce to the members the concept of a Voters' List.
7. Correlate the role played by the identified member of each group, that was set up at the beginning of the activity, with that of the BLO.
8. This list of members shall be used as a voters' list for the next activity, which is the election simulation. Emphasize the importance of having name on the voters' list in order to vote.
9. **At the end of the session**, Convener shall take the list of members of the *Pathshala* that was pasted on the wall and keep it in record.
10. This activity will be followed by the Game – Matdaan ke Padav
11. Convener to explain the instructions given with the Game and encourage all members to join the game.



Activity : Model Matdaan - Election Simulation

Overview

This election simulation activity is aimed towards familiarizing the people with the steps involved in the voting process and promoting a culture of electoral participation.

Participants: All members of the *Pathshala*

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Be aware of how having their name on the voters' list is a must for voting
- ii) Get familiar with the scenario inside a Polling Station
- iii) Understand secrecy of a Vote
- iv) Be aware of how votes are counted

Resources

- i) Mascot Handbook (provided in the resources)
- ii) Ballot Papers (provided in the resources)
- iii) Voters' List (provided in the resources)

Material Required

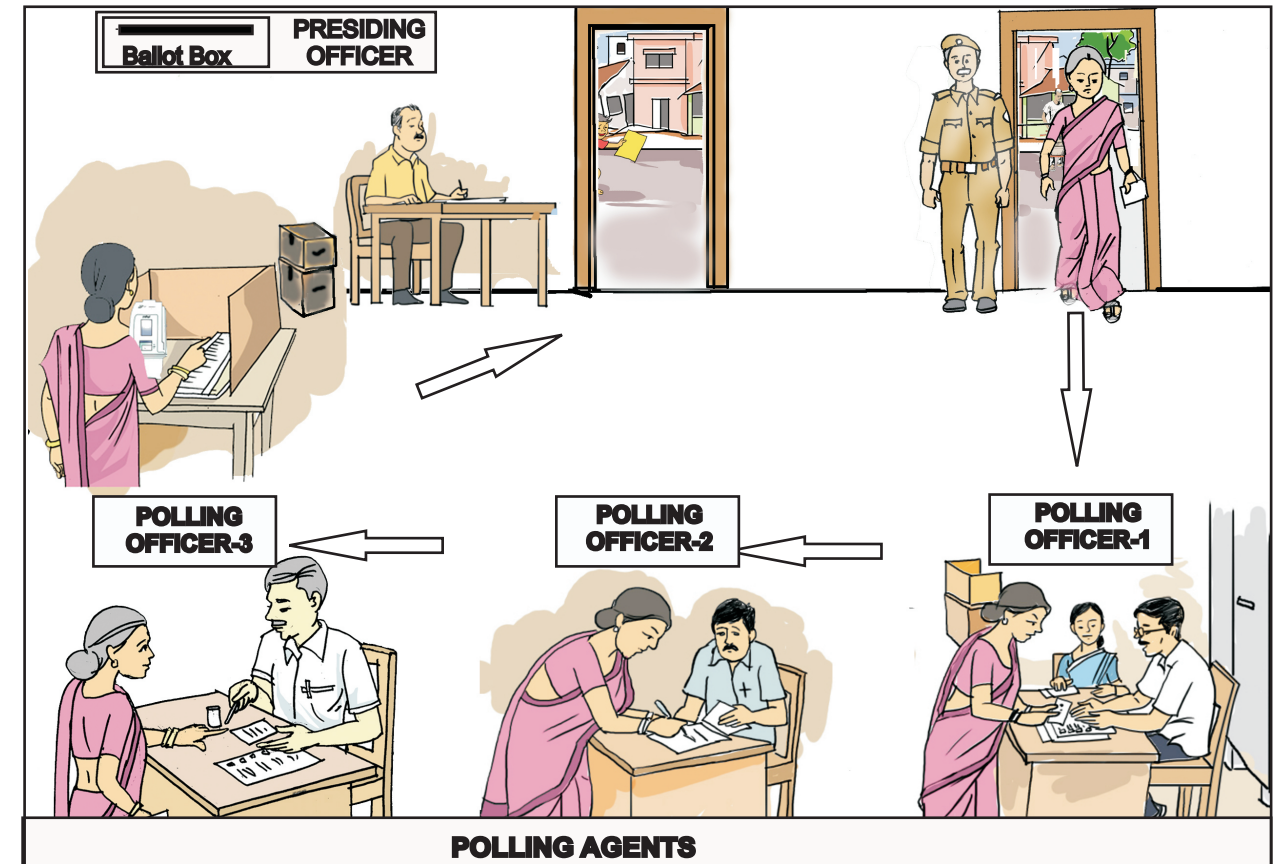
- i) Posters (optional)
- ii) Ballot Box
- iii) Cover Screens
- iv) Certificate

Duration : 45 minutes

Preparation

1. The ELC members will arrange for a box to be used as a ballot box. A shoe box with a wide cut on one side can be used as a ballot box.
2. Members may set up the *polling station* in the room as per the illustration provided.
3. The polling booth may be set up in a manner that no one is able to see when a voter is inside the booth marking his/her vote on the ballot. It can be made with a card board folded into three and placed around the ballot box.

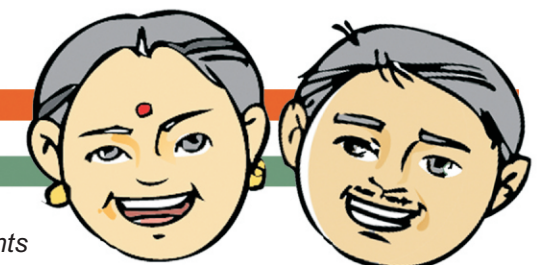
4. To let the *Pathshala* members know that even though they will be voting with ballot papers, in real elections voting occurs through the Electronic Voting Machine that keeps their vote safe and secure.
5. Put up the voters' list created in the first session on a makeshift notice board or paste on the wall.



Do not seal the ballot box and leave the top open until it has been shown as empty to all the participants. A pencil will be left behind the voting screen.

Method

6. **Start the session** with the singing of the *Chunav Pathshala* song by all present. The song should be written on the black board for the convenience of all members.
7. Ballot paper has been included in the resources. Tell them that NOTA means None of the Above and can be used as an option.



Note: At this stage, tell the group that on the real ballot papers, the name of the candidates are arranged in an alphabetical order. Talk to the members about how this is done to ensure equality and to enforce that no candidate is more privileged than the other.

8. Demonstrate to the members how a ballot paper is folded (along the width, so that the mark does not get accidentally copied on another candidates name when it's folded).

Campaign

9. Communicate to the members that they would be choosing a symbol/mascot for their *Chunav Pathshala*, through the process of Voting.
10. Introduce the Mascots from the Handbook that has been provided in the resources.
11. Let the members shortlist 2-4 symbols/mascots. Three to Five volunteer members may be invited to campaign for one of the mascot/symbol. Ensure that one of the volunteer is a woman/girl. Encourage PwD, if any, to volunteer.
12. Ensure that the volunteers are familiarised with the following rules for campaigning -
 - Any form of coercion or, intimidation guised as appeals to vote is not allowed
 - Defacement of community property is not allowed
 - Disturbance and nuisance (e.g. loud announcements, misconduct and littering the immediate surroundings) is not allowed.
 - Any instance of bribery is not allowed.
 - Any instance of drawing support on the basis of discrimination is not allowed.
 - Attempts to mislead and misinform voters is not allowed to be made.
 - Attempts to publicly malign the image and discredit rival candidates is not allowed to be made.
13. If found practicing unfair means, the candidate mascot will be disqualified.
14. Invite the volunteers one by one and encourage them to give a short speech to convince the members to vote for the mascot. These members will also have the right to vote in the elections.
15. After the volunteers have completed their speeches, the convener must take a moment and interact with the members talking about the importance of knowing a candidate. The convener can guide the discussion on the basis of the following points -
 - Are you aware about your local candidates? (it is expected that the community members will be aware about their *Sarpanch* and other candidates from the latest elections)
 - How does it help to know the details about the candidates?
 - Are you aware of the candidates contesting the state/national elections?

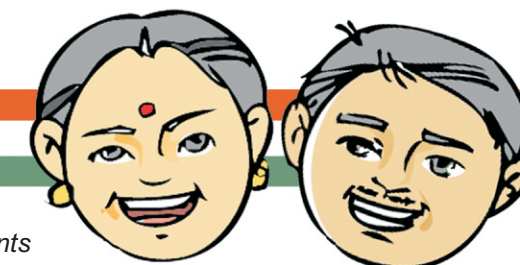
Convener must finally tell the members that knowing about the candidates will lead to an informed decision and help choose an efficient leader. They can thus **find out about their candidate at either their Returning Officer's Office or website** where affidavits of the candidates are available. The convener may also provide the details of the same.

Planning

16. The convener must introduce the concept and role of 'Presiding Officer' and 'Polling Officers' to the members.
17. Convener shall be the Presiding Officer and oversee the entire process.
18. The first Polling Officer will have the voter list and will check the name of the voter on the list and mark against the name when voter turns up for voting.
19. Second Polling Officer shall give the ballot paper to the voter.
20. Third Polling Officer will mark the fore finger of the left hand.
21. Convener shall invite volunteers to acts as polling officers. One person can also do the role of both 2nd and 3rd Polling Officer, wherever members are less in number.
22. Wherever large numbers of members are present during the election simulation activity, Convener can ask some of the members to volunteer as security personnel to regulate the queue.
23. Members to be told that they must mark the ballot before dropping it in the ballot box, else their vote will not be counted.
24. Members to be instructed not to write names, numbers etc. on the ballot paper or leave any stray marks else there ballot will be rejected. They must mark the ballot with a 'tick mark' in front of the name of the candidate.
25. If the ballot paper is marked incorrectly by the members accidentally, they can approach the Presiding Officer to replace the ballot.
26. Emphasise on the secrecy of the vote.

Voting

27. Demonstrate to everyone that the ballot box is empty.
28. Instruct the participants to make separate queue for men and women. Persons with disability and senior citizens shall be given priority in the queues.
29. Ask the participants to approach one at a time and check their name with the first Polling Officer and collect the ballot paper from the 2nd Officer and get their finger inked from the 3rd Polling Officer before going behind the voting screen to mark the ballot paper.



30. Voters will have to drop their marked ballot paper in the ballot box after folding their ballot paper in two.
31. Post the voting by all, talk to the members about the secrecy of vote. Also mention how EVMs have now replaced ballot papers for the Assembly and *Lok Sabha* elections and are an efficient and secure way to cast a vote in secret.

Counting of Votes

32. Call one person forward to open the ballot box and empty its contents on the table.
33. Let the members who acted as Polling Officers conduct the counting under the supervision of the Presiding Officer (Convener).
34. Once the ballots are unfolded one by one, different piles of marked ballots shall be created for different candidates.
35. Divide the blackboard into 5 columns, one representing each mascot, and 5 members can stand by the board and keep a score. In the absence of a blackboard, a large chart paper, cardboard or any large surface can be used. The idea is that every member must be able to see the vote count.
36. Unfold the marked ballots, show to all the participants, and call out the name of the candidate for whom it is marked.
37. Form a different pile of rejected ballot papers and do not count these votes. Explain why these ballot papers were rejected.
38. Finally announce the name of the mascot with most number of votes as the elected mascot.
39. Use the mascot as the symbol for the *Chunav Pathshala* for that year.
40. **Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall** activity where the convener will randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following –
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here they can ask questions related to the activity)



Activity : Card Game- Become A People's Representative (followed by next activity – Gram Sabha ki Yatra)

Overview

The card game takes the players through the process of nomination and election from the point of view of a political candidate. It can be played by 2-6 players at a time.

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Be aware of the eligibility criteria to become a candidate
- ii) Get familiar with the nomination process
- iii) Know about the Model Code of Conduct
- iv) Know about Disqualification

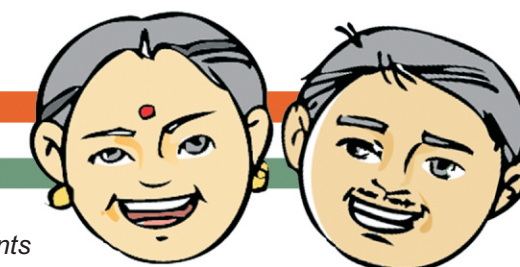
Resources

- i) Card Game

Duration : 30 minutes

Method

1. This game can be played by members without any facilitation and guidance.
2. Instructions come with the game and can be played anytime by the members. The game may be played just before the Activity Gram Sabha ki Yatra
3. Post the game, facilitator can invite an informal discussion on the various aspects of the nomination and election process.



Activity: Gram Sabha ki Yatra

Overview

This activity is aimed at having the members witness the outcome of the electoral process and see 'representative democracy' in action in the form of local self government.

This activity may be preceded by the Activity-Card Game on How to become a representative.

Participants: All members of the *Chunav Pathshala*

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Understand the importance of elections: the medium of choosing our representatives
- ii) Understand the election process of *Panchayat*
- iii) Understand what is Representative Democracy after observing it in action

Material Required

- i) Notebook and pencil

Field Visit

1. The activity will take place on a scheduled day of the *Gram Sabha*.
2. Inform the *Pathshala* members about this activity anytime before the *Panchayat* comes together for a *Gram Sabha*.
3. During the visit, members will observe the proceedings of the *Gram Sabha* meet. They also interact with the *Gram Sabha* members and *Panchayat* members.

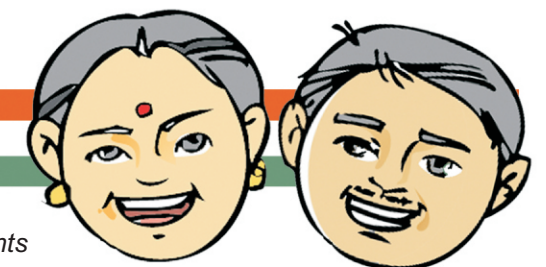
Post Visit Discussion

1. The learners are prompted to recall their memories of the *Gram Sabha* visit. The Convener asks for a few volunteers for a role play activity.
2. The volunteers take 10 minutes to discuss and then execute a re-enactment of what they observed in the *Gram Sabha* meeting.
3. The Convener, post role play, invites ELC members to share their experience.
4. Through this process, the Convener must help the members realize the importance of the *Gram Sabha*- how it is a platform for people's representatives to voice the concerns of the people. The convener may use the discussion points given .

5. Take the discussion forward to a state and national level and tell the *Pathshala* members about how every vote is a voice that shapes the future of the country.
6. Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall activity where the convener will randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following -
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here they can ask questions related to the activity)
7. **Conclude the session** with a short anecdote from the '*Belief in Ballot*' or '*Sentinels of Democracy*' or the 'Cartoon Strip' related to the elected representative/ counting in elections

Discussion Points

1. What were the issues raised in the *Gram Sabha* ?
2. Who raised these issues?
3. Whom did the issues concern?
4. How were the *Panchayat* members chosen? What do they do?
5. Would the people be able to bring their concerns to public notice in the absence of the *Panchayat* ?
6. How do people in a town voice their concerns ? In cities ? In States ? In the entire nation ?



Activity : Nirvachitra/Scroll (For Young People of 14-17 Years) to be followed by the Game 'Varnawali'

Overview

Introducing the electoral process and procedures through an engaging film/flipchart and thereafter using comics for advocacy and information dissemination.

Participants: *Pathshala* members falling in the age group 14-17 years

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the students must -

- i) Know that 18 years is the age of eligibility to become a voter
- ii) Get familiar with the process of registration as a voter
- iii) Realize the value of a vote
- iv) Recognize the role of a Booth Level Officer who is the first point of contact with a voter and guides him/her through the electoral process

Resources

- i) *Masti Dosti Matdan* (Animated short film-12 minutes)
- ii) *Abhay and Abha* – Scroll
- iii) *Loktantra Express* – audio story
- iv) Flip Chart on Registration & Voting
- v) Game- Varnawali

**The scroll, audio story and flip chart maybe used as alternative resources where film screening is not possible*

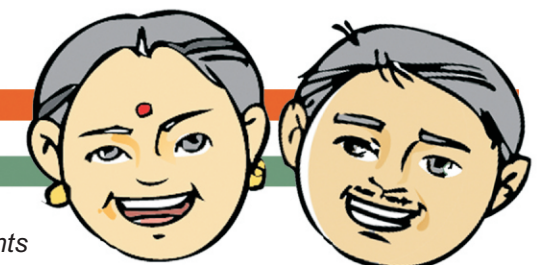
Material required

- i) Screen, Projector, laptop and Speakers
- ii) Notebook, Pen, Pencil, Eraser, Sketch Pens
- iii) A-4 sheet in four quadrants for each student
- iv) Chart Paper and Bold Markers

Method

1. **Start the session** with the singing of the *Chunav Pathshala* song by all present. The song should be written on the black board for the convenience of all members.

2. The convener engages members in an informal discussion on different types of governances.
3. The members are then asked about the way Indians choose their government. A brief information about elections as a process is given by the facilitator. With the aim to readying them as future responsible voters' topics like voting age, registration and value of every vote are discussed.
4. The discussion is followed by showing the film/flip chart or playing the audio story.
5. After the film/ flip chart showcase, a brain storming session on the importance of vote is conducted.
6. The learners are prompted to recall their first memories of an actual election that was held in their vicinity in which they, or their parents /neighbors may have participated.
7. Members are then provided with a sheet, pencils, erasers and crayons.
8. The members are asked to write a small story or draw a poster as a comic depicting the memory they recall of the election.
9. Finally, the stories/drawings are displayed on the Wall Magazine for general audiences.
10. **Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall** activity where the convener will randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following –
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here members they can ask questions related to the activity)
11. **Conclude the session** with the game 'Varnawali'. Convener to explain the instructions given with the game and encourage all members to join the game.



Activity : Chunav Yantr (EVM & VVPAT) & Build Your Ballot

Overview

The activity is aimed at familiarizing the students with EVM and VVPAT. Through this activity members will build their own ballot paper with dummy candidates and symbols including NOTA.

Participants: All members of the *Pathshala*

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Know what is an Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) and the role of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)
- ii) Be aware of how names appear on the Ballot Paper and the EVM
- iii) Be able to appreciate the integrity of the process
- iv) Be aware that NOTA is the last option on the ballot
- v) Know the difference between a Parliamentary Constituency and an Assembly Constituency

Resources

- i) EVM-VVPAT Movie
- ii) Handout on EVM
- iii) Sample Ballot Paper and Dummy Symbols
- iv) Extracts from ECI instructions regarding Ballot Paper

Materials Required

- i) Screen, Projector, Laptop and Speakers
- ii) Pen/Pencil
- iii) Glue
- iv) 15 Blank paper slips
- v) 15 paper slips with symbols
- vi) 1 NOTA paper slip

Duration: 30 minutes

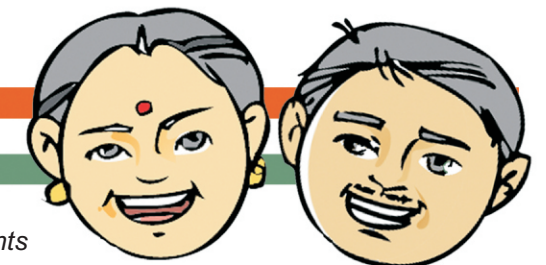
Preparation

Facilitator to go through the extracts of the ECI instruction given in the resources

Method

1. The convener gathers all the *Pathshala* members and shows the EVM-VVPAT film.

2. Post the film screening, he invites questions/doubts from the *Pathshala* members on the use of EVM.
3. Having shown the movie on EVMs, the convener will tell the members that they will build a Ballot Paper themselves and will encourage the members to imagine that they are citizens of an election going State.
4. The Convener must be aware of the Assembly Constituency of the area where the ELC is set up. S/he must engage the members in a short discussion and ask the following questions
 - What are the Legislative Assembly Elections? How are they different from *Lok Sabha* Elections?
 - What is a Constituency?
 - What is an Assembly Constituency (AC)? Is it the same as the Parliamentary Constituency (PC) or Ward (the constituency for *Gram Panchayat* elections)?
 - For Legislative Assembly Elections, a voter needs to know the AC or the PC?
5. Post the discussion, invite 15 volunteers to act as candidates for the Assembly Constituency where the *Pathshala* is set up.
6. Present the list of party symbols to the class, where 5 symbols will represent the National parties, 4 symbols will represent the recognised State parties, another 3 symbols will represent registered but unrecognized State parties and 3 symbols will be independent candidates (the symbols are given in resources).
7. Randomly allot one symbol each to the 15 volunteers.
8. Explain to the entire class that on the Ballot Paper the names of candidates from the National parties and recognized State parties appear first, followed by candidates from registered but unrecognized parties with the independent candidates names appearing at last.
9. The arrangement of names within these three categories shall be in alphabetical order according to *Devanagari* script in the case of elections to Parliament and in the script of the official language of the state in the case of elections to State Legislature.
10. Announce to the members and the volunteers that they will now build the ballot for an EVM. Mention that one EVM holds 16 options at a time and the last option is always NOTA.
11. Distribute a blank paper slip to each of the 15 volunteers and ask them to write their name on it in Hindi and English.
12. Meanwhile ask the remaining members to design the ballot paper with rows and column as per the sample given in the resource, keeping the space for the symbol and candidate name blank. NOTA may be drawn in the last row/column as depicted.
13. Invite the volunteers holding symbols of the dummy recognized National and State parties to step forward. Explain to them that their names will go on the ballot first but in



an alphabetical order. Convener to help members go through the guidelines for listing out candidates on the ballot paper and assist the volunteers.

14. The volunteers will write their names on the dummy ballot paper and simultaneously affix the paper slip with their party symbol in front of their names. They will also doodle/sketch an image of themselves in front of their names, before the party symbol.
15. The same suit must be followed with the dummy unrecognised party candidates, and finally independent candidates.
16. The ballot paper is thus ready.
17. Convener to inform the members that the names of the contesting candidates are represented in the same manner on the EVM.
18. Convener to emphasise that EVM displays name and photograph of the candidate and voters should know their candidates and their antecedents, party manifestoes to take an informed decision for deciding their ballot.
19. **Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall** activity where the convener will randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following –
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here members can ask questions related to the activity)

Note to the Convener

- Post the conclusion of activity the Convener must ask the entire class to applaud for themselves for Building the Ballot. S/he must then bring to the notice of the people, that the listing of candidates on the ballot is done in an unbiased way and that the order of the list is no indicator of the capability of the candidate. Thus, everyone must know their candidates and vote for the candidate they like irrespective of their position on the EVM.
- The Convener must also highlight that the last option on the EVM is NOTA. Of the 16 options on the Balloting Unit of the EVM, the last option will always be NOTA. In case there are 16 candidates, another Balloting Unit is added to the EVM and the NOTA option will be added there.
- At max, 4 Balloting Units can be attached together, thus the EVM can accommodate a list of 64 (16 X 4) options (63 candidates + NOTA). If a constituency thus has more than 64 candidates, traditional ballot papers and ballot box will be used for polling. The convener may convey this information.

Activity: NOTA ko Janey

Overview

An interactive no-contact game played amongst any number of participants with the convener aiming to inform learners about the concept behind NOTA. Voting NOTA is not equivalent to 'wasting your vote'. Knowing what you DO NOT want is just as important as knowing what you want. This activity may be preceded by the Activity-Build Your Ballot

Participants: All members of *Pathshala*

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Know what is NOTA
- ii) Be able to appreciate that Every Vote Counts – even NOTA

Resources

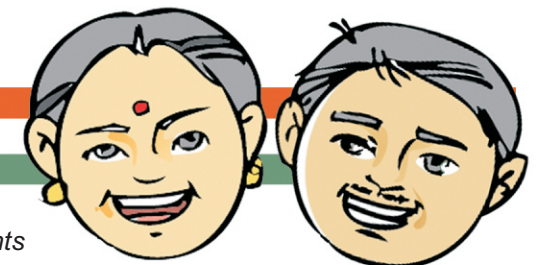
Flash Cards 4

Duration: 15 minutes

Presented below is the prototype of the game:



Which of these can you use to dig dirt to plant a healthy new sapling?



Method

1. Convener shows the first flash card to the *Pathshala* members. Flash card carries a question and four choices as the possible answers. However, the first three options are absurd and funny and the last one is NOTA, or none of the above. Members are asked to choose the correct answer.
2. The exercise is such that the learners have no option but to choose NOTA as the correct answer every time. The 'absurdity' level of each set increases as the levels pass by.
3. After rounds of the game, the facilitator explains the meaning of NOTA and when it was introduced as an option on the EVM.
4. Post this; the convener brings out one final round where the where the following question is verbally asked - "Who do you vote for?" The answers would include:
 - a. A corrupt politician bribing the people to vote in his/her favour
 - b. A lazy politician who is inefficient
 - c. A politician with criminal charges
 - d. None Of The Above (NOTA)
5. Convener then initiates a Group Discussion or Debate in the *Pathshala* giving the members 15 minutes to form into teams and prepare points. The Group Discussion/Debate may cover any of these points:
 - Would you like to have NOTA option in making everyday decisions of your life?
 - Is knowing what you don't want as important as knowing what you want?
 - Why do you think NOTA is important?
6. Convener to Make The Point that NOTA is also a choice of the voter and votes on NOTA indicates peoples rejection of the candidates fielded and this will prompt Political Parties to field worthy candidates in next elections.
7. **Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall** activity where the convener will randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following –
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here members can ask questions related to the activity)

Activity: Aao Panjikaran Karen followed by Game- Khojo toh janey

Overview

This activity encourages the *Pathshala* members to check their names in the Voters' List and guides the unregistered eligible electors on filling Form 6 for enrollment in the Voters' List.

Participants: All 14 years and above

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Learn to check their names in the Voters' List
- ii) Know how to rectify details mentioned in the Voters' List
- iii) Know how to fill Form 6
- iv) Motivate others to Register

Resources

- i) Voter List of the locality
- ii) Copies of Form 6 (as per the number of members in the *Pathshala* to be arranged by the BLO)
- iii) Few copies of Form 8 (to be arranged by the BLO)
- iv) ERO's details
- v) Maze Game-Khojo toh Janey

Note – The presence of the Booth Level Officer is essential for this activity.

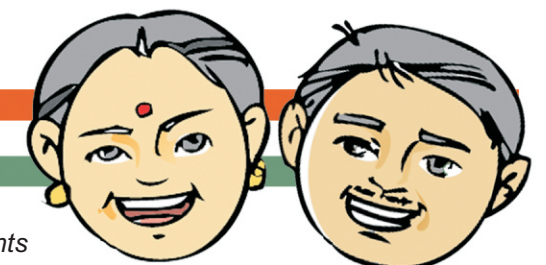
Material

Pen and paper

Duration: 45 minutes

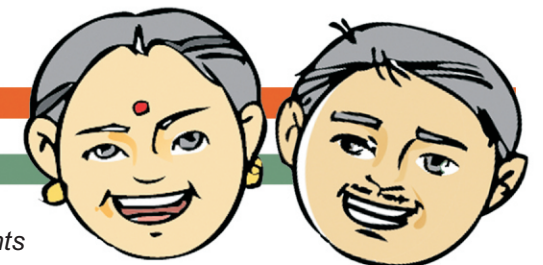
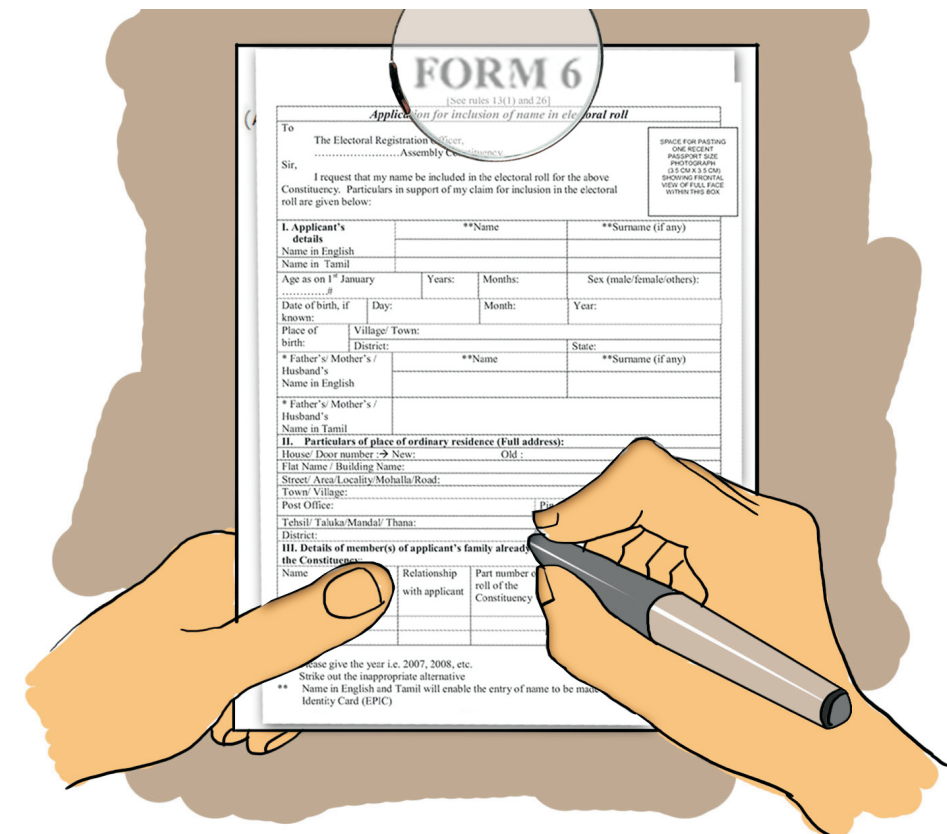
Method

1. Start the session with the singing of the *Chunav Pathshala* song by all present. The song should be written on the black board for the convenience of all members.
2. Write the name and contact details of the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) and the Booth Level Officer (BLO) of that locality on the blackboard.



3. The Convener will take note of the members into two groups – one with all members above 18 years of age and the other with all members in 14-17 years age bracket. S/he must however ensure that everyone is seated together and that the two groups are not seated separately.
4. Convener will start the session by asking the members 'What is a Voters' List'. With this question s/he will start a brief discussion on the Voter List and its importance. The convener must –
 - Recall instances from the election simulation and refer to the activity where they had registered their name in a dummy voter list before voting.
 - Let the members know that the voters' list consists the name of all citizens that are registered as voters
 - Tell the members that it is important to have their names in the voters' list or else they cannot cast their vote
 - Convey to the members that if they have filled Form 6 to register themselves as voters, it is essential to check their name and details in the voters' list before elections.
5. The Convener will then bring out the voters' list of the locality and invite all members 18+ in age to check for their and their eligible family members' name and details in the list.
 - For all eligible members who do not have their names in the list and are thus unregistered, the Convener will provide a copy of Form6.
 - For all eligible members with errors in the mentioned details in the list, the Convener will provide a copy of Form6.
 - For all other members in the 14-17 age category, the Convener will provide a copy of Form 6.
6. Addressing first the members with incorrect details, the convener will explain how by filling Form8 they can get the error rectified. S/he will then give instructions on filling the form.
7. For all others the Convener will proceed to give instructions on how to fill Form6 to get registered. This will serve as a practice exercise for the young members below 18 years of age.
8. Enrolled members with no errors in details will be given the task to guide others on filling the form.
9. After all forms have been filled, the Convener will collect all the forms of members above 18 years and hand them over to the BLO. The forms of members of 14-17 years age will be reviewed by the Convener himself/herself.

10. Post the collection of forms, the Convener will reiterate the role of the BLO and let the members know that for any problems faced during the registration process, they can contact the BLO or the ERO (Electoral Registration Officer) for help. The Convener must encourage the members to note down the details of the same from the blackboard.
11. The Convener must enthuse all members to encourage everyone they know in their community to check their names in the Voter List or get them registered if they aren't already.
12. **Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall** activity where the Convener will ask the randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following –
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here members can ask questions related to the activity)
13. Conclude the session with the Game-Khojo toh Janey. Convener to explain the instructions given with the game and encourage all members to join the game



Activity: **Chunav Ki Kahaniyan followed by Game-Ludo on Accessibility & Inclusion**

Overview

Through various election related stories the Convener will motivate the members into exercising their franchise, subtly communicating the important information regarding registration process, ethical voting, election dos and don'ts; discuss various issues affecting the community and how to overcome them, and barriers faced by community members.

The convener will essentially be engaging in a story telling session with the *Pathshala* members.

Participants : All members of the *Pathshala*

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Be able to appreciate the value of each Vote
- ii) Be able to develop a value for Ethical and Informed Voting
- iii) Be able to perceive the massive preparations done to bring the ballot to the people

Resources

- i) Belief in the Ballot
- ii) Sentinels of Democracy
- iii) Ludo Game

Method

1. Start the session with the singing of the *Chunav Pathshala* song by all present. The song should be written on the black board for the Convenience of all members.
2. Convener holds a story telling session communicating important messages.
3. Convener then invites the *Pathshala* members to share their own experiences related to the topic.
4. A healthy discussion follows where the convener tries to gauge the people's perceptions and know their problems.
5. Conclude the session with the game – Ludo on Accessibility & Inclusion. Convener to explain the instructions given with the game and encourage all members to join the game.

Community Activity for Women and Girls : **Snakes & Ladders Game**

Overview:

The Snakes & Ladders Game gives the players important pieces of information related to the electoral process.

Participants: Members of the *Chunav Pathshala* to conduct the game and Community women to play the Gamee

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must be aware of the following -

- i) Voter Registration Process
- ii) Form 6 for Registration
- iii) Voter Helpline 1800111950
- iv) Checking the name on the Voters' list
- v) Voter ID

Resources

- i) Nirvachitra Film/Scroll
- ii) Snakes & Ladder Game

Duration: 30 minutes

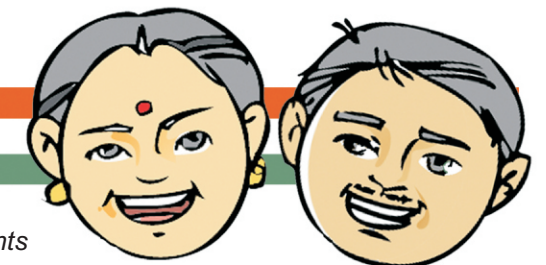
Material: Chalk or dry colours to draw the Game

Preparation

Possible locations could be the *Anganwadi* Centers, Government School Ground, *Panchayat* Meeting Ground or any other ground to play it.

Method

1. Start the community session with the singing of the *Chunav Pathshala* song by the members of the *Chunav Pathshala*. Convener will oversee the conduct of the Community Activity by the *Pathshala* members and intervene wherever required.
2. Community to be shown the Nirvachitra film/scroll.
3. Meanwhile ELC members shall paint a copy of the game on the ground, with the help of Community members or layout the game flex if available.



4. Members to re-learn the various components of the electoral process while they draw out the game
5. The community members learn the process of registration and voting while playing the game
6. Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall activity where the Convener will randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following –
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here members can ask questions related to the activity)
7. ***Pathshala* members to conclude** the game by highlighting important points of the electoral registration process especially Form 6, BLO and Voters' List.



Community Activity: Chunav Yantr (EVM & VVPAT)

Overview

Chunav Yantr is a film screening activity where the audience will be shown movie on EVM and VVPAT. Through this activity, the audience will learn how the EVM operates and how VVPAT ensures the secrecy of one's vote.

Participants: All Community members besides members of the *Chunav Pathshala*

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must -

- i) Have knowledge about EVM and VVPAT
- ii) Have knowledge of how to cast vote on an EVM
- iii) Realize the Safety and Security of the vote with EVM

Resources

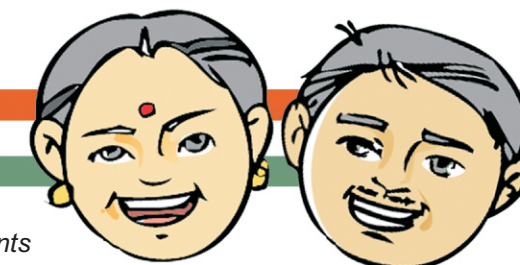
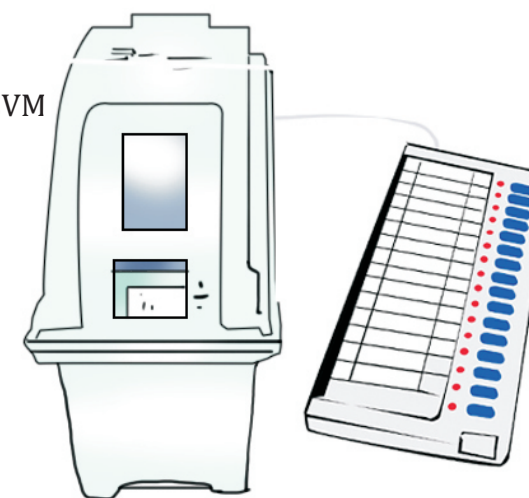
- i) EVM-VVPAT movie
- ii) Dummy EVM
- iii) Pamphlet on EVM

Material Required

- i) Screen, Projector, Laptop and Speakers

Method

1. The Convener and *Pathshala* members gather the *Community* members, at a suitable venue.
2. Start the *Community* session with the singing of the *Pathshala* song by the members of the *Chunav Pathshala*.
3. Convener shows the EVM-VVPAT film.
4. Post the film screening, he invites questions from the *audience* on the use of EVM.
5. The Convener then brings out a dummy EVM and demonstrates how to use it.
6. After the demonstration, the Convener does a recap based on questions he asks the members to ensure that they understand how to cast their vote on an EVM.
7. The Convener wraps up the session by reinforcing the fact that EVMs are a safe, easy and effective way for collecting votes and that the EVM ensures the secrecy of a vote.
8. Members distribute the pamphlet on EVMs to all those present.



Community Activity: Folk Performances

Overview

The activity is aimed at a holistic learning of the club members of the various communities using the medium of storytelling and traditional art-forms to imbibe within them the value of every vote in a democracy and at the same time reiterating all their learnings regarding the registration process. The members will be expected to execute stories in a creative manner of story-telling and further educate the members of their larger community by performing in front of them.

Participants: *Pathshala* members to prepare the Folk performance to be performed later in front of the Community

Key Learnings: As per the storyline selected

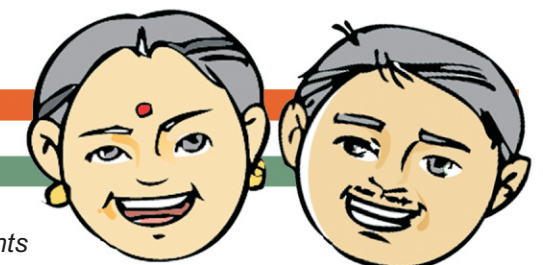
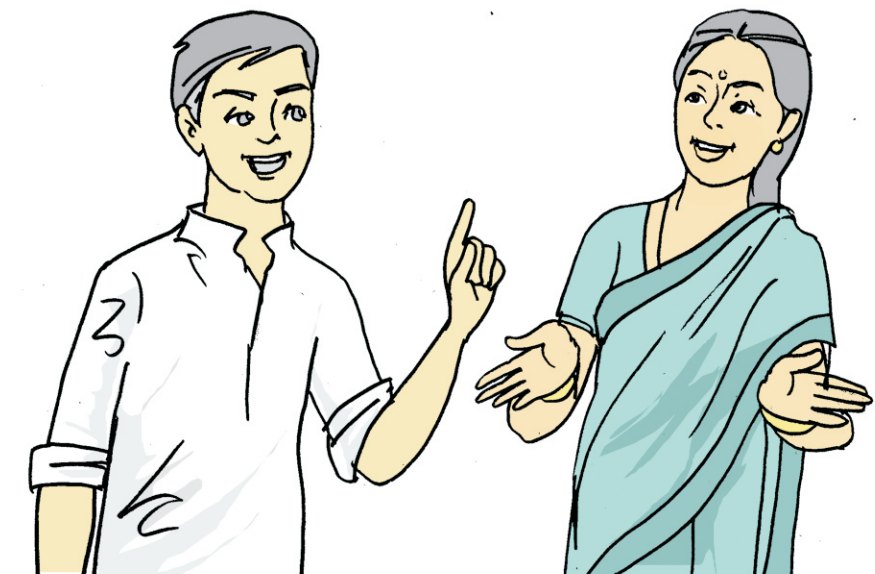
Resource : *Abhay & Abha*- picture book, storylines and anecdotes have been provided in Resources.

Preparation

- i) Establish contact with local folk performers and hold a joint session at the ELC where members and artisans will develop messages/stories of voter education through the art form.
- ii) The art forms will differ regionally and could be anything from dance, drama, puppetry to any other regional form of story-telling like *Kavads* in Rajasthan, *Warli* Paintings in Gujarat, *Scrolls* etc.
- iii) Try to involve as many ELC members as possible in preparation for the Folk performance/s, be it a play, street theatre or song, musical drama etc.
- iv) In case no folk artists are available, conduct the activity without them.
- v) Members can refer to the story lines given in the resources. However, members are expected to develop their own stories while referring to resources only as examples. They can be guided into developing these stories.
- vi) Members who are not performing may be encouraged to make pamphlets highlighting the important messages/takeaways of the performance.
- vii) Finalize a community event where the ELC members will perform their art. This can be a *Haat*, *Mela* or any festive gathering.

Method

1. The Convener and *Pathshala* members gather the Community members at a suitable venue.
2. Start the community session with the singing of the *Pathshala* song by the members of the *Chunav Pathshala*.
3. BLO or Convener or a member of the *Pathshala* to introduce the performance to the audience.
4. Members to perform in front of the audience.
5. The performance shall be followed by distribution of pamphlets specifically prepared by the ELC members for the purpose.
6. Conduct a 3-2-1 Summary and Recall activity where the convener will randomly ask different *Pathshala* members the following –
 - 3 things that they learnt today
 - 2 things they are going to keep in mind
 - 1 thing they need to know more about (here member can ask questions related to the activity)




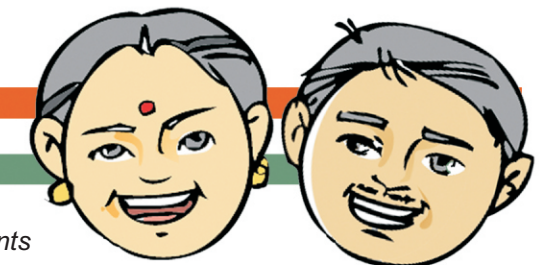
CHUNAV PATRIKA : Illustration for 1st Patrika

Topic:

लोकतंत्र – लोगों की, लोगों के द्वारा, और लोगों के लिए बनायीं गयी सरकार।

21. RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES

<p>Section 1 - लोकतंत्र ही प्रजातंत्र और प्रजातंत्र ही लोकतंत्र। लोकतंत्र वह शासन प्रणाली है जिस में दश के नागरिक द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि देश की सरकार बनाते हैं और देश का शासन करते हैं। लोकतंत्र की जय। एक लोकतांत्रिक सरकार ही देश के नागरिकों की पसंद, उनकी आवाज का प्रतिबिम्ब है क्योंकि वह स्वयं अपना नेता चुनते हैं। लोकतांत्रिक चुनाव से चुने जाने वाला ये नेता, नागरिकों के हर सवाल का उत्तरदायी होता है और इन्हीं नागरिकों की सेवा करना उस की जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है। लोकतंत्र लोगों की आवाज को ताकत देता है।</p>	<p>Section 2 -</p> <p>वोट लिस्ट में नाम लिखारं। वोट कार्ड सभी बनवारं।।</p> 				
<p>Section 3 - कैसे बनें लोकतंत्र का महत्वपूर्ण भाग? चुनाव में मतदान कर के। चुनाव? मतदान? यह क्या है? लोकतंत्र में अपने प्रतिनिधि को चुनने की प्रक्रिया का नाम है चुनाव। भारत के हर 18 वर्ष की उम्र से ऊपर वाले नागरिक के पास मत, यानी की वोट देने का अधिकार है। इस अधिकार का प्रयोग वह हर चुनाव में मतदान के रूप में कर सकता है। चुनाव में सभी नागरिक अपना मतदान करते हैं और जिस उम्मीदवार के पक्ष में अधिकांश वोट होते हैं वही चुनाव जीतता है और लोगों का प्रतिनिधि बन जाता है।</p> <p>तो क्या अब आप बनेंगे दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग? लोकतंत्र, चुनाव एवं मतदान के बारे में आप की क्या राय है? कृपया नीचे अपने विचारों को एक लिखित रूप दें।</p>	<p>Section 4 -</p> <p>अगली चुनाव पाठशाला का आयोजन..... तिथि को.....बजे होगा। जरूर आइयेगा।</p> <p>पिछली प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं के नाम :</p> <p>मतदाता मित्र :</p> <p>चुनाव पाठशाला के सदस्यों की सूची :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="2470 1270 2812 1380"> <tbody> <tr> <td>टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।</td> <td>टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।</td> <td>टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।</td> <td>टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>बीएलओ :</p> <p>संपर्क :</p>	टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।	टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।	टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।	टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।
टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।	टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।	टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।	टटटटनम्ब ११११११११ ।।।।।।।।।।		



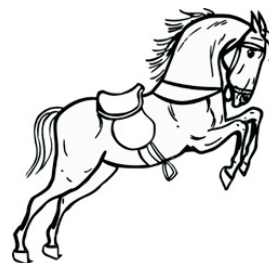
MASCOT HANDBOOK

Mr. HORSE

HORSE - a solid-hoofed plant-eating domesticated mammal with a flowing mane and tail, used for riding, racing, and to carry and pull loads.

DID YOU KNOW?!

A group of horses will not go to sleep at the same time - at least one of them will stay awake to look out for the others.



Mr. Horse's Speech

Is that a superbike? Is that a fast train? No, it's me- Mr. horse- your super-companion!

As you all must be knowing, I'm a mega-quick, 4-legged (yes, I am very proud that I have 'legs' and not paws, like the others) creature, and spend most of time practising for friendly races. You must have seen me often in the field, galloping my way to the finishing line and trotting back to the start. That's my daily schedule.

'I practise. I perform'. This is my motto and I believe in it. The Sports Day is my favourite event. Over the years, I have improved my records. For me, it is important to be the best. And, I think you all can be the best with me as your class mascot. A strict diet of grains, hay, grass and a healthy routine, is all that I need to become the fastest. You too can come first. Be disciplined, be determined, work hard- and you will reach your goal.

So, if you think, you want your class to be just as competitive and fierce like I am- I, Mr. horses, would be very happy to be your mascot. Thank You very much! Have a Neighday!

Mr. BUFFALO

WATER BUFFALO - is a large heavily built animal originating in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and China. It was domesticated around 5000 years ago.

DID YOU KNOW?!

The bulky, water buffalo can run very fast when it is faced with danger. The average speed of water buffalo is 30 miles per hour.



Mr. Buffalo's Speech

Hello everyone!

You all know me here, don't you? After all, I am the rough, tough and angry one of the lot. But, that's not all about me. When left on my own, I am very different. For example, I totally love chewing and munching delicious green grasses for hours. It keeps me fit and healthy, you know. You all should take it very seriously. It helps me get stronger, and have muscles.

I might come across as being someone who loves to stay alone, but hey, I'm always in for good gossip and chatter when I am at the waterhole. But, yes, when I'm angry, I can scare and frighten with my two great horns. That's the bad-me. You don't want to see that side, do you? Even I don't want it. I love staying relaxed and without troubles. Everyone wants that.

So, if you think the class is in need for a strong, powerful and solid mascot, cast your vote for me, *Mr. Buffalo*. I promise, I won't disappoint. See you!

Ms. RABBIT

DOMESTIC RABBITS - are friendly, furry, burrowing plant-eating mammals, with long ears, long hind legs, and a short tail.

DID YOU KNOW?!

A baby rabbit is called a kit, a female is called a doe, and a male is a buck. A group of rabbits is called a herd.



Ms. Rabbit's Speech

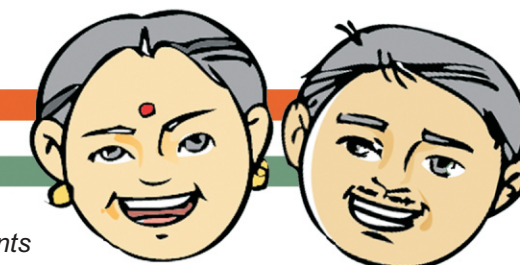
Well hello friends!

Wow, a mascot campaign! This seems cool. I never thought that someone as small and mushy like me, would one day stand as a representative for you all. But, I guess, with age catching up fast, it was time I did something meaningful.

Actually, it was Bugs Bunny who urged me, and I thought- why not make an attempt? So what- if we are tiny, little, furry mammals- we are super-crafty, always active and are supposed to be lucky. No doubt, we give a tough time to the meat-eaters. They can't get us that easily. Also, I have a huge team, you see. It's my family. We stay together.

Usually, I love to scamper around, alone in the wild when the sun's out, but at night, my burrow is the family's party retreat. That reminds me- whether I win or not, all of you are invited to my home. Once you fit in, you'll have a lovely time. I promise.

To end- if you like adventure, and want a super-fun life like mine... and, um, love carrots... Yes, CARROTS! How could I miss that, then go ahead... vote for me. Till then, Happy Scampering!



Mr. CAMEL

CAMEL – is a large, long-necked mammal of desert regions, with long slender legs, broad cushioned feet, and either one or two humps on the back.



DID YOU KNOW?!

A camel's hump does not store water. It stores fat!

Mr. Camel's Speech

Well, well, well- here I am everyone! Sorry, to have kept you waiting. You see, I just completed my second journey across the Thar desert. But, hey, who said I'm tired. I have my speech ready and I know you're going to love it.

I made some points while I was on my way. It's right here on this note. So, can I begin? Alright, here it goes- First, I'm very patient and determined. How else can anyone walk for miles in stuffy heat and face all those dust storms without getting tired... I am a champ at that. Not without reason do they call me the '*ship of the desert*', right.. Plus, I am made of 'thick skin'. I don't know what it really means, but my Mum asked me to mention it. She helped me a lot with the speech yesterday, you see. Love You, Mummy!!

And... Umm... Yes! The hump, the hump - my lovely hump. That's my tank, my reservoir, my store- one-stop source for everything I need. Yes, I know you can't grow one- but, all of you can save little by little all the things that are important, can't you? That would be your hump. You'll understand how valuable it is.

Am I forgetting anything? Well I don't think so! That would be it. Oh, no wait- yes, whenever I'm free, I can teach you the *Sand Walk*. Me and my friends at the oasis love doing it. It's real fun. But, it's a secret. I can't tell everyone. Vote for me, and I'll share it with all of you. *Bye bye!*

Mr. DOG

DOG – A dog is a domesticated carnivorous mammal that has an acute sense of smell, and a barking, howling,, or whining voice. There are about 340 recognised breeds of dogs.



DID YOU KNOW?!

Dogs can smell feelings! They can tell if you are fearful or angry, happy or sad.

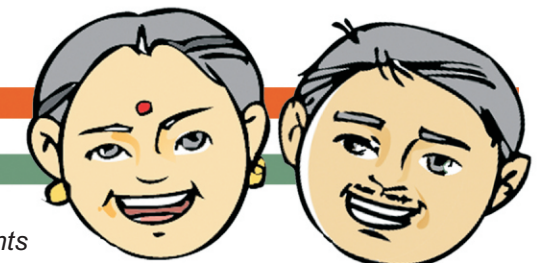
Mr. Dog's Speech

Alright, alright- yes, my cheeks are really hairy. But I think they are cute! Now, can I start my speech? I promise, it would be really short. Thank You, everyone! I am so happy to be here along with my friends, *Mr. Horse, Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Camel, & Mr. Rabbit*. I wish them all the very best.

Now, about me. Apart from my cute cheeks, did any of you know that I have a *Badge for loyalty and bravery*? I don't like to speak about it much, but, I do believe it was awarded for my strong points.

But, that's not everything. Once in a while, I do like to go easy and keep myself amused with Frisbees and gym balls. Curious little toys, aren't they? That's just for my off-time, though. When I'm on duty, I'm always alert, watchful and aware. That's the code I follow. I stand by it and lead by example. '*It's my turf and I have to protect it*'- clear and simple. In return, all that I want is a pack of biscuits to munch on and a tasty snack. I'm easy to please, am I not?

Finally then- if you want a lovable, heroic and faithful buddy to represent your group-, look no further and vote for me. I'm sure, we'll have fun. Have a nice day! *Woof-Bye!*



CHUNAV YANTR : EVM Pamphlet

Hi, I am EVM. You want to know me, I have a long name: Electronic Voting Machine, but everyone simply calls me EVM.

You want to know what I do? Why is my work important?

- I make an elaborate electoral process secure.
- Did you know that over 55 crores Indians stepped out their homes to participate in the 2014 general elections.
- Yes, that's right it's the number that makes our elections, the world's largest democratic exercise.
- I help in conducting free and fair elections of such a large magnitude.

You may want to know, what I am made of and how I really help.

- I can electronically store and calculate votes with many security features and is simply impossible to tamper with my settings.

Why is it impossible?

- My brain and my programme is fused to a one time programmable chip and it cannot be read or modified.
- I cannot be connected to any system or to the internet, that simply means that I cannot be manipulated through the wire or wireless means.

Who makes me so secure?

- Some of India's finest engineers working in our two public premier companies. Yes, the same engineers who make equipments and technology that I use by Indian defence forces and atomic energy programs.
- It doesn't end there to ensure that I am 100% secure reliable that technical expert committee comprises eminent professor from various IITs evaluate my software and hardware designs

But am I ready to used in elections?

- Not yet, I go through multiple layers of testing and security audits before and during the manufacturing process and also before being used in elections.
- I undergo a first level check by engineers of BEL and ECIL who make sure my components and I am functioning properly then secure with the highest security paper seal that cannot be opened without breaking it.

- Then I take a mock test which is called a **mock poll** where atleast 1000 votes are cast on EVM randomly, in front of representatives of political parties.
- A manual record of the votes polled for each candidate is maintained and tallied with the electronic count given by the EVM at the end of the mock poll. This mock test ensures my integrity.

How I am then assigned to the polling booth?

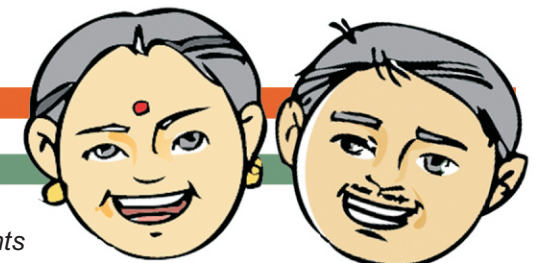
- Poll going EVMs are randomized through software in the presence of representatives of the political parties. So, no one, not even, the Election Commission can predict which EVM will go to which Constituency.
- The list of the randomized EVMs is given to the representatives of the political parties and candidates.
- Now, the names of contesting candidates are set on the ballot unit in alphabetical order. So, it is impossible to guess the name of any candidate before hand.
- After the candidates setting I am randomly selected by the candidates for another mock poll of at least 1000 votes.

And then, the big day arrives.

- On poll day, before polling actually begins I have to go through another mock poll of atleast 50 votes in the presence of agents of each candidate.
- At each stage I am sealed with printed paper seals printed in Nasik security press and the representative of political parties and candidates sign on them.
- After the poll I am sealed in my carry case and polling agents sign on the paper seal. Then, they accompany me to the strong room which is sealed and then signed on by the candidate's or their agents.
- **On the counting day** the votes are counted in the presence of candidates and their representatives.
- Representatives of the political parties and candidates are thus, active participants in each of the stages and keep a watchful eye on me throughout.

✓ **Over the years 5 different high courts have considered various petitions that raised questions on my integrity. Each of these five reached the conclusion that I am credible, reliable and tamper-proof.**

✓ **The experts over the world have studied and appreciate the India's Electoral Process which ensures the free and fair elections for electorate of over 86.6 crores.**



FOLK PERFORMANCES: Illustrative Story Lines

STORY LINE 1

It is Divya's birthday and she has just turned 18 years old. However, celebrations will have to wait, for she is preparing dedicatedly for her entrance exams to get into a good engineering college which are to be held in a week. Divya's grandfather, an ex-polling official visits her on her birthday for there is no occasion more important to him than his only granddaughter reaching the age to vote. He is happy to see her working hard but at the same time is disappointed over her lack of interest in getting registered.

Grandfather decided that this has to change. Post her examination; he takes Divya on a journey of incidents and experiences that transforms the young ambitious girl into an engineer of tomorrow's democracy.

STORY LINE 2

Vivek is a sprightly young man and leads the life of a small time farmer. To get by, he also works odd jobs for anyone who requires his help in the village. Always carrying a friendly smile, Vivek is well liked by all and is a known face around his village.

With elections around the corner, the BLO of his community finds out that Vivek is not a registered voter even though he is 24. To his surprise, he discovers that Vivek is adamant about not getting himself enrolled. Why Vivek doesn't want to vote? What does the BLO show him that changes Vivek's mind?

STORY LINE 3

Traveling north towards Himachal in the State Roadways bus, Sanhita, Sushant and Deepa, three young college students from Delhi, are actively discussing the political scenario of the country. While Sanhita counts the positives of the government, Deepa argues against it and Sushant suffers with mixed feelings. The bored bus conductor takes an interest in their conversation and realises that none of them have ever voted in the elections.

Stepping in the conversation, the bus journey turns into one of realisation and awareness as the conductor guides the young trio into looking at development of India through the perspective of elections and appreciating the true spirit of democracy.

लोकतंत्र दूत of Uttar Pradesh

हमें अपना अधिकार है... न केवल हम पोलिंगबूथ पर जाएंगे, हम अपने साथ सभी को वोट ज़रूर कराएंगे। हम न केवल सीतापुर को पर पूरे देश को दिखाएंगे की हम क्या कर सकते हैं। (we will fight for our right, not only will we ensure that we all go to vote but also that everyone votes), declared Dilip, a differently-abled middle aged man.

Dilip was one of the 3000 differently-abled persons who were selected from Sitapur district in Uttar Pradesh, as booth ambassadors. In fact, each one of the 3,000 polling booths in Sitapur district was represented by a differently abled voter. They were crowned as the Loktantra-doots (messengers of democracy) and each of them was given an identity card. This added to their prestige and gave them immense confidence. A grand ceremony was organised - where all the 3,000 Loktantra-doots were brought on motorcycles, - 'Loktantra- vahan' (vehicle of democracy). The rally of motorcycles with the differently-abled voter as the pillion rider drew clapping and cheering from the gathered crowd.

The Loktantra-doots were motivated to turn into emissaries for elections and take up a drive for maximum voting in their area. Each Loktantra-doot was then given a mashal which they carried to his/her polling booth.

This was the idea of Kinjal Singh, DEO Sitapur who wanted to motivate the differently-abled persons to come out and vote.

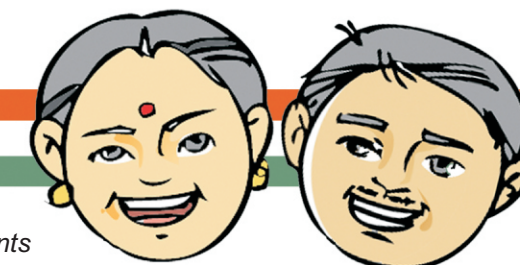
The strategy to involve them started with a painting/ poster competition titled 'मेरा मत भी देगा लोकतंत्र को नया आयाम और मज़बूती' (my vote too would provide new heights and strength to democracy), this competition witnessed a participation of more than 4,000 differently-abled persons. "It feels so good that we have been specially invited by district administration. We are not less than anyone else and we will surely vote," said Ramlal who walks with a crutch. Many of them painted on the rights and duty of differently-abled voters. The posters showed the differently-abled voters reaching the booth and voting or a differently-abled voter smiling with the mark on his finger. These posters were then displayed at each polling booth of Sitapur district.

"I voted for the first time in my life. The motivation, the confidence and facilities provided to us made this possible. I am so happy!" uttered Ramlal, walking slowly on one foot.

I Will Choose My Leader

Rasthali, now in Kolasib District but was under the Aizawl District during the 1998 Legislative Assembly Election is a small village located in the North Western part of Mizoram near the Assam Border. The village was to vote for Legislative Assembly elections on 23rd February 1998 and the State Government had declared it a public holiday to facilitate the voting process. However, it was no holiday for a young timber seller as he had to earn his daily living by selling timber in the neighbouring village. He had to travel 8 kms on foot to and from the neighbouring village.

However, as he got ready to leave, thoughts about civic duty, fraternity and equality kept crossing his mind. On this day, he was an equal in the eyes of the law. Albeit his socio-economic status, he was an elector with the right to vote. As he approached the village selling timber, he promised himself that after selling the goods, he will go back and vote. But for him to exercise his franchise, he had to reach the polling station before dusk. He sold his goods a little earlier than usual, travelled back on foot to his village and approached the polling station with much



enthusiasm. Upon reaching the polling station, he joined the long queue and a sense of satisfaction filled his heart. Brimming with happiness, he thought to himself, “Today I am one with the nation.”

Our Wee bit of nation-Building

This is the story of the tireless devotion of the nameless and faceless men who were instrumental in conducting the simultaneous Elections to Assembly and Lok Sabha in 2014. Changra Polling station is one of the remotest polling stations in 53-Changlang North (ST) Assembly Constituency of Changlang district. It is situated at a distance of approximately 48 km from the district headquarters and takes about four hours of exhausting foot march on porter tracts to reach the polling station as there is no road connectivity. The poll was scheduled on 9th March 2014. My polling team and I had to leave for Changra two days prior to poll day to assemble the equipment. Since there is neither mobile nor landline connectivity in Changra, the Sector Magistrate who was accompanying us was provided with a walkie-talkie to convey an hourly report to the election control room at Changlang.

As we started our downward descent on the undulating track, balancing on our wobbly knees under the weight of the material that we were carrying, we reached a suspension bridge with a bamboo base over Tirap River. It was so old and rickety that we had to cross it tightly clutching the wire rope of the bridge with both our hands, stowing away our umbrellas despite the heavy downpour. Thereafter, a steep uphill climb awaited us. It took us three painful hours, stumbling all along on tired limbs walking on a narrow porter tract to reach the polling station. We had not brought along any climbing gear. At places, numerous sand rivulets had completely blocked the track which we cleared with crude wooden sticks that we found on the spot.

In some places the tract was so narrow that a single step out of line meant falling into the deep gorge. There was no margin for error so we ploughed on with our heavy bags, crawling on all fours under the overlying rocks in several places, dragging and at times pushing the polling material. On the poll day, there was very low signal in the walkie-talkie. To convey the poll commencement report and subsequently the hourly report to the election control room at Changlang HQ, the Sector Magistrate had to actually climb on trees for better signal strength! The fact that we managed to conduct the elections smoothly instills a deep sense of pride in us. I think we were nation-building in our own small way!

(As told by a polling official of Changra polling station)

Just Voted, Just Married

“ Like a responsible citizen, I ensured that my name figures in the voters' list; and I decided that even though the voting date coincided with my wedding date, I cast my vote first and then leave for the wedding venue. I want to request all citizens that irrespective of any issue, please go and vote. It's our duty,” said Kavita Thakrey of Bhiwandi parliamentary constituency.

Digambar Rama Mokal of Maleghar in Pen Taluka, Nitin Badguzar Raver of Jalgaon, Kavita Patil Nandurbarare amongst a long list of those responsible citizens who took time out from their wedding to reach the polling station to vote. After doing their duty, they returned to their wedding and tied the nuptial knot.

India's First Voter - Sham Saran Neigh

“ I will walk to the polling station”, said Neigh as he trudged a long distance, early in the morning of 7th July, 2014, accompanied by his wife Hira Mani, to reach polling booth no.50 in Kalpa village of Kinnaur district. As he reached amidst cheering crowds and traditional trumpet music, he was greeted and facilitated by the Deputy Commissioner. After checking his name which was registered on serial no. 123, he proudly got his finger inked and cast his vote for the 16th Lok Sabha elections.

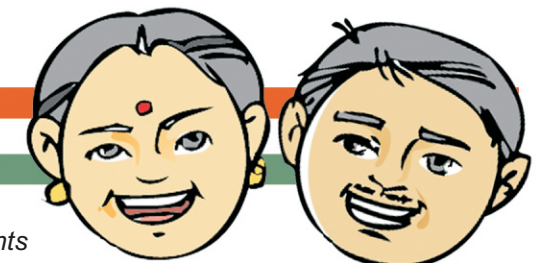
Shyam Saran Negi is a 97-year-old retired school teacher who cast the first vote in the elections held in 1951 — the nation's first elections after the end of the British Raj in 1947. For him, this franchise is greater than a duty; it is much more than a right. Negi has voted in every general election since 1951, inspiring millions with his spirit. He is believed to be among one of India's oldest voters.

A Father's Devotion





Vervek is a small village in Aizawl district of Mizoram. During the Legislative Assembly Election, 2008, the Polling Officer and BLO along with other election team members were busy in their poll duties and by noon almost everyone in the village had cast their vote. The PO then requested the village crier to inform the villagers that if anyone was left, they should come before the poll closes. By 2 pm the crier came running to the PO and informed him that one person who had gone to a neighbouring village to get medicines from the PHC as his daughter had been unwell for three days, had not voted.

The PO was requested to wait for him, as before leaving he had specifically mentioned that he will be back in time to cast his vote. The EC team continued to wait for the man but it was November and the days were short. The poll was supposed to close at 4 pm and the PO was worried that the man might not return in time. There was no way to contact him either.





However, a few minutes before the clock struck 4 pm, the man arrived in the village and rushed directly to the polling station. The BLO took the medicines and immediately sent a peon to deliver them to his house. When the poll closed, every elector in the village had voted and the EC team was hugely satisfied about the 100% turnout.



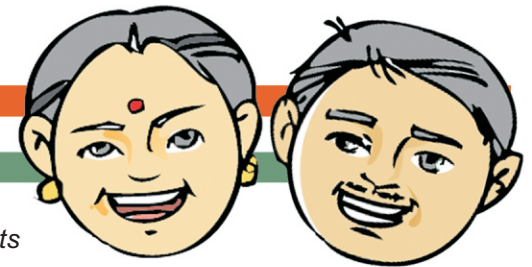
NOTA koJaney : FLASH CARDS

	
<p>Which of these is a good thing to eat?</p>	
	

	
<p>Which of these can you use to dig dirt to plant a healthy new sapling?</p>	
	

	
<p>Which of these can be used as a mode of transportation?</p>	
	

	
<p>Which of these is a flying bird?</p>	
	

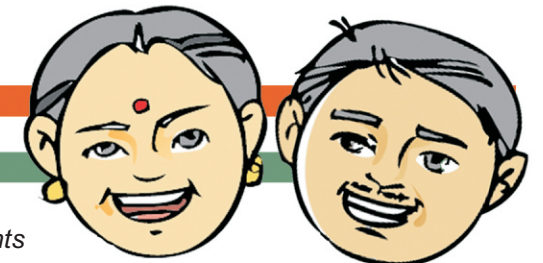


CHUNAV YANTR & BUILD YOUR BALLOT : DUMMY SYMBOLS

Party/Independent Candidate	Symbols
National Parties (recognized) 5	क
	ख
	ग
	घ
	च
State Parties (recognized) 4	छ
	ज
	झ
	ट
Parties (registered) 3	ठ
	ड
	ढ
Independent Candidates 3	त
	थ
	द

SAMPLE BALLOT PAPER

रोहन मणियार (देश कल्याण पार्टी) Rohan Maniyar (Desh Kalyan Party)		
अनिल कुमार (जय महाभारत पार्टी) Anil Kumar (Jan Mahabharath Party)		
अशपाक खान (अतुल्य किसान पार्टी) Ashpakh Khan (Atulya Kisan Party)		
राजपाल भवानी (विश्व शक्ति पार्टी) Rajpal Bahavani (Vishwa Shakti Party)		
दुर्गा प्रसाद सास्त्री (नया दौर पार्टी) Durgaprasad Sastry (Naya Daur Party)		
प्रदीप चौधरी (सेकुलरिस्ट जन पार्टी) Pradip Choudhary (Secularist Jan Party)		
सुदेश पाटील (जय हो पार्टी) Sudesh Patil (Jai Ho Party)		
इनमें से कोई नहीं None Of The Above		



Important Instructions regarding Ballot paper and NOTA

The names of the contesting candidates are arranged on the ballot paper in the same order in which their names appear in the list of contesting candidates.

Extracts from RO Handbook

Arrangement of names in the list of validly nominated candidates, etc.

1. As per Section 38 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and Form 4 (list of validly nominated candidates) and Form 7A (List of contesting candidates), names of candidates in the said list have to be arranged under three categories, i.e.

- (i) candidates of recognized National parties and State political parties in the States concerned,
- (ii) candidates of registered unrecognized political parties and
- (iii) other (independent) candidates.

2. Therefore, names of candidates have to be arranged in the said lists and also on the ballot papers in the same order under these categories. It may be noted that names have to be arranged alphabetically in each of the above mentioned three categories separately, in the manner explained in Chapter V.

(However, the headings of the above mentioned three categories as given in Forms 4 and 7A should not appear on the ballot papers.)

3. You will determine the arrangement of the names of candidates in alphabetical order in each of the three categories in the list of validly nominated candidates, the list of contesting candidates and also in ballot papers on the basis of the first letter of his name irrespective of whether the name given is the proper name or surname. The initials, if any, prefixed to the name of a candidate should be ignored for the aforesaid purpose. Thus in the case of candidate giving his name as T.K. Reddy, the place of that candidate, according to alphabetical order in the relevant category should be determined with reference to the letter 'R and not T. However, if two candidates in the same category have the same name but different initials, for example P.S. Reddy and T.K. Reddy, then the two names should be arranged inter se with reference to the first letter of the initials. Further, if two or more such candidates have the same name but different surnames, then their names should be arranged inter se in alphabetical order with reference to the surnames.

4. The arrangement of names of candidates shall be in alphabetical order according to **Devanagri script in the case of elections to Parliament and in the script of the official language of the state concerned in the case of elections to State Legislatures.**

5. Rules 22(3) and 30(3) of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961 provide that if two or more candidates bear the same name, they shall be distinguished by the addition of their occupation or residence or in some other manner. In such cases, the arrangement of

names of those candidates, if falling under the same category in the list of validly nominated candidates and contesting candidates and in the ballot paper will be with reference to the distinguishing names of the candidates.

6. There will also be no objection to the addition of any honorific, academic, hereditary, professional or any other title to the name of a candidate, but such title should on no account be taken into consideration, in the arrangement of names in alphabetical order in the lists of validly nominated candidates or of contesting candidates or in the ballot papers.

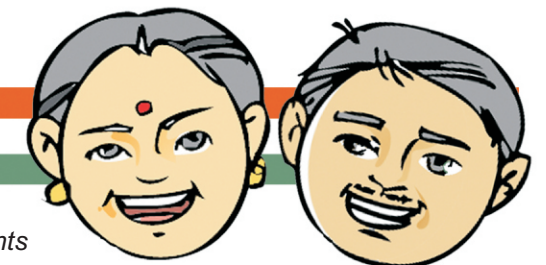
Ballot papers of ballot units of voting machines

- i. If the number of contesting candidates exceeds sixteen (now fifteen after advent of NOTA) the ballot paper shall be printed on two sheets of the prescribed dimension if the number of candidates is between seventeen and thirty two (now 31), on three sheets if the number of contesting candidates is between thirty three and forty eight (48), on four sheets if their number is between forty nine and sixty three(63).
- ii. In such cases where the ballot paper is printed on more than one sheet, the names of contesting candidates from S.No.17 to 32 shall be printed on the second sheet, from S.No.33 to 48 on the third sheet and from 49 onwards on the fourth sheet. If the number of candidates is less than thirty two the space below the panel for the last contesting candidate in the second sheet shall be kept blank. Similarly, for the third and fourth sheets of the ballot papers.
- iii. On each such sheet, in the space provided for indicating the particulars of the election, its number shall be indicated in bold words and letters, e.g., 'Sheet No.1', 'Sheet No.2', etc.
- iv. The names of the contesting candidates shall be printed in the same language or languages in which the list of contesting candidates has been prepared. The serial number of the candidate shall be indicated in the international form of Indian numerals.
- v. Serial number and the name of the candidate shall be printed on the left hand side and his symbol on the right hand side in the panel meant for him.

NOTA

In compliance of the judgment and order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission hereby gives the following directions to implement the NOTA option on EVMs/Ballot Papers:-

- I. After the panel containing the name and particulars of the last candidate on the ballot paper, there shall be a panel below the said last panel with the words "None of the Above" written therein, for the benefit of those electors who may wish to exercise the option of not voting for any of the candidates in the fray. The symbol of NOTA shall be displayed against the option on the ballot paper.

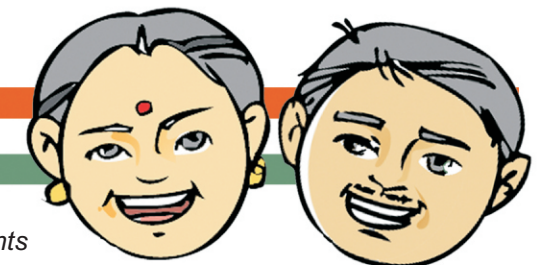


- ii. These words shall be written in the same language or languages as used in the case of names of candidates. The size of the panel shall be the same as in the case of the candidates.”
- iii. If there are sixteen candidates in the fray, an additional balloting unit shall be attached to the first balloting unit for the “None of the Above” panel.
- iv. Thus, in case more than one balloting unit is used, “None of the Above” panel shall be only in the last balloting unit below the panel for the last candidate.

Conveners Notes

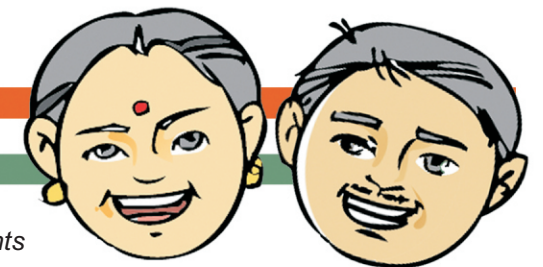
Other Resources

1. Belief in Ballot
2. Sentinels of Democracy
3. MastiDostiMatdaan – animation Film
4. Abhay&Abha – Picture Book
5. Flip Chart on Registration & Voting
6. FAQ & Glossary
7. Games
 - a. Matdaan ke Padaav
 - b. Khojo toh Janey
 - c. Varnawali
 - d. Ludo on Accessibility & Inclusion
 - e. Snakes & Ladders



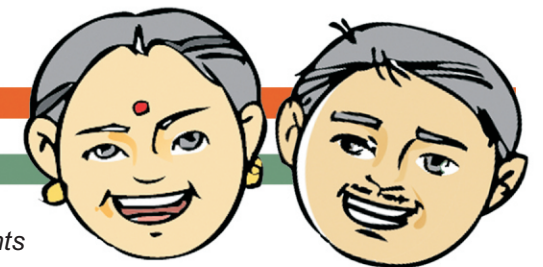
Conveners Notes

Conveners Notes



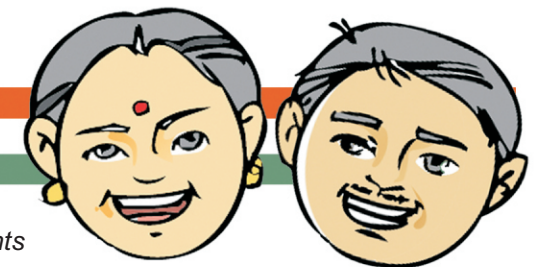
Conveners Notes

Conveners Notes



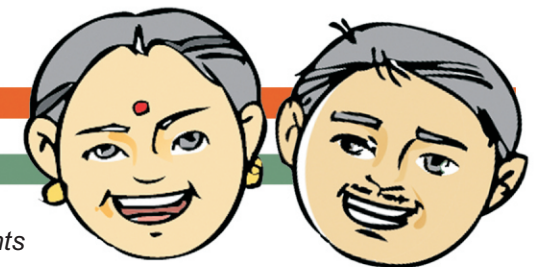
Conveners Notes

Conveners Notes



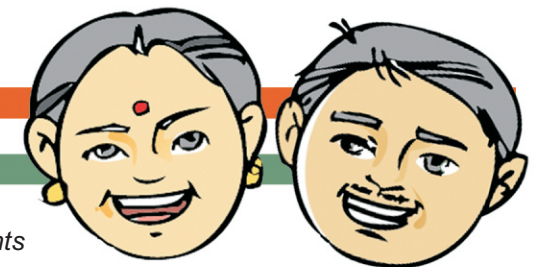
Conveners Notes

Conveners Notes



Conveners Notes

Conveners Notes



Conveners Notes

Conveners Notes

