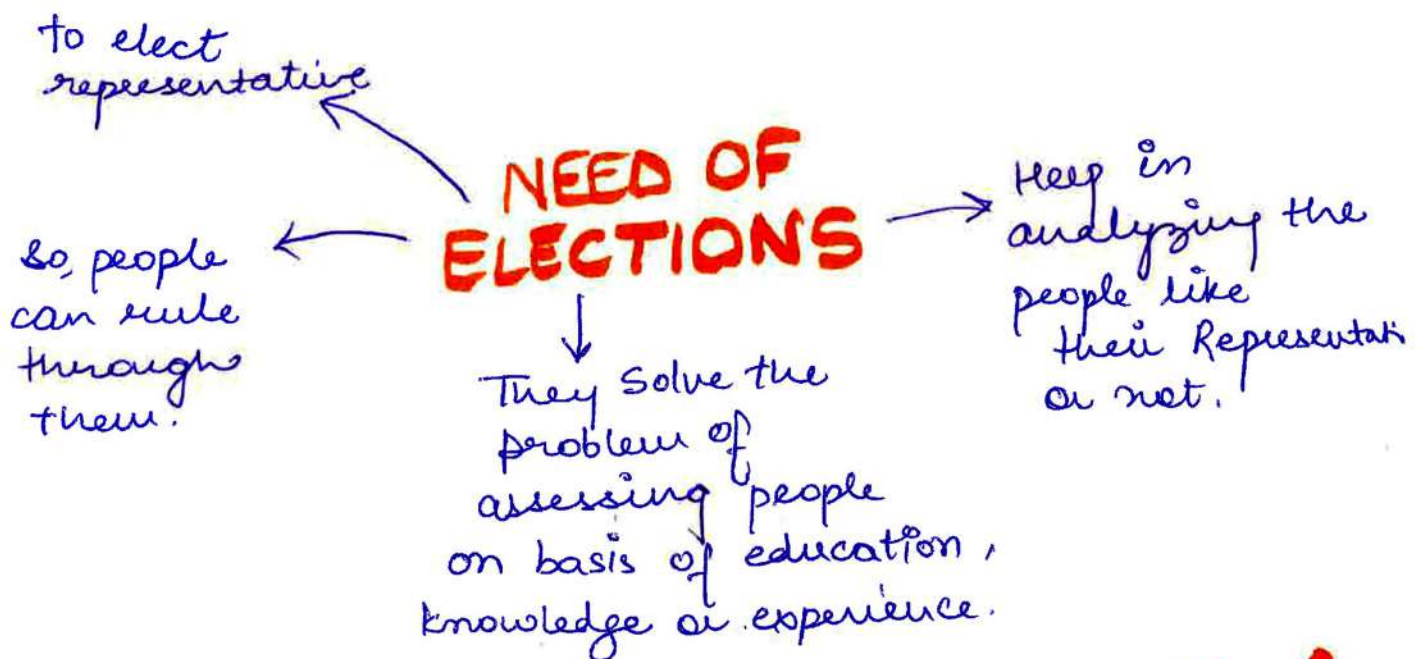




# Electoral Politics

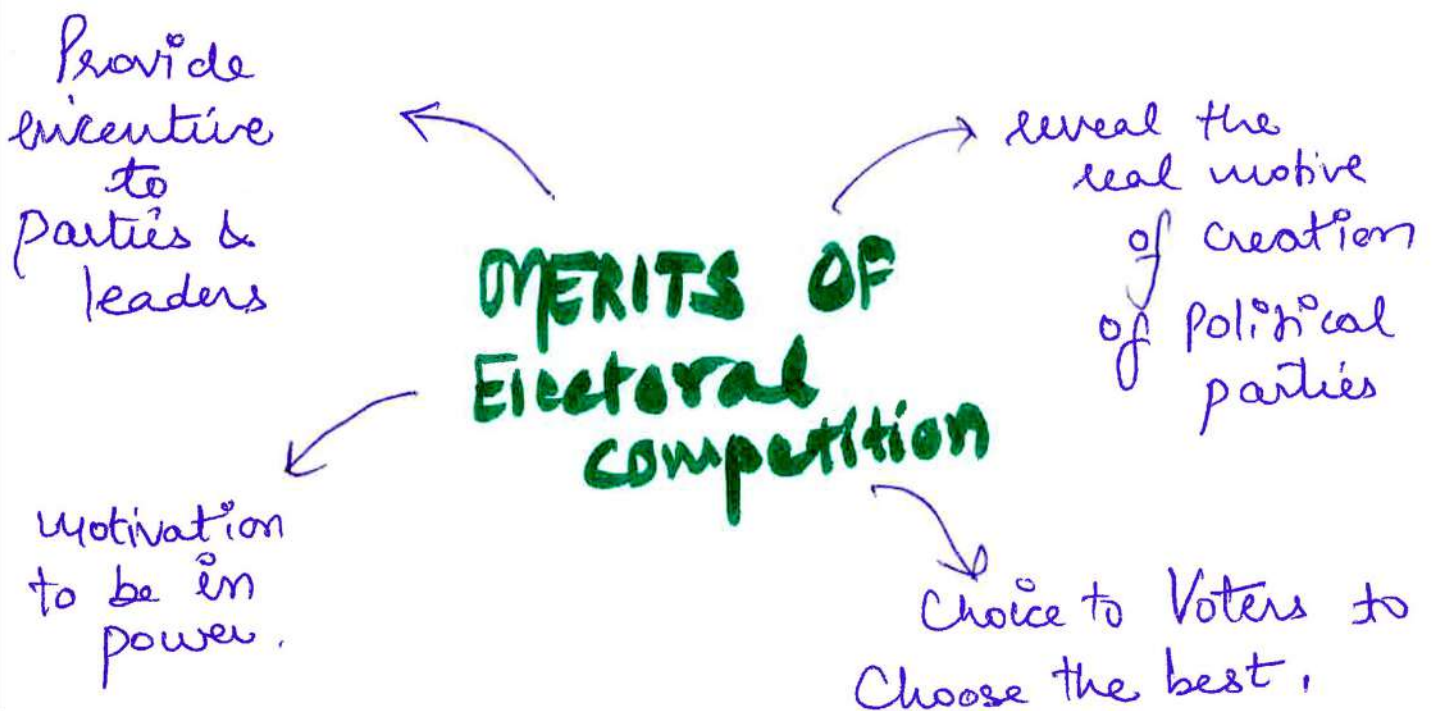
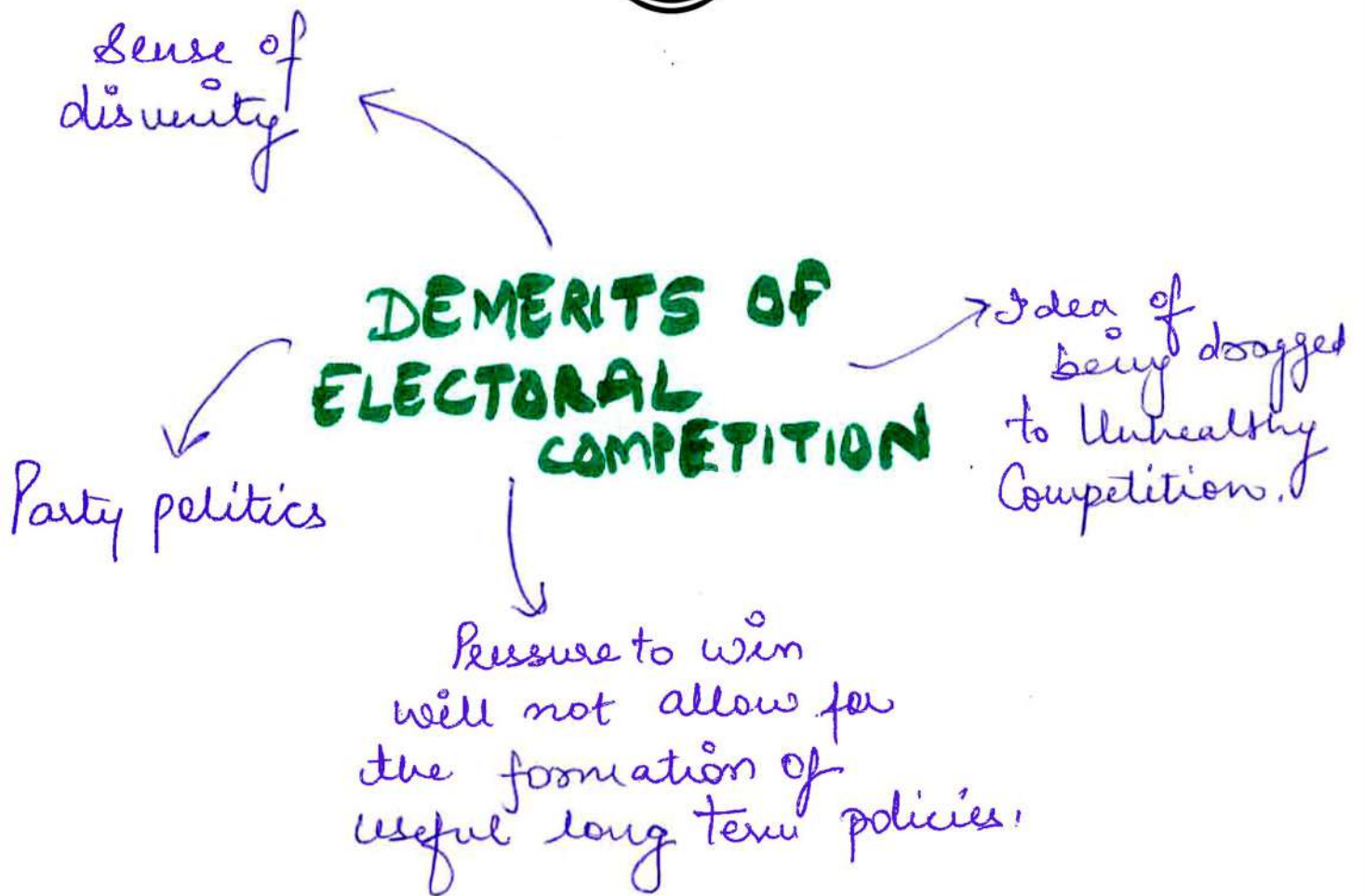
## Elections

The mechanism by which people choose their representative at regular interval is called an Election.



## What Makes an Election Democratic?

- Everyone has right to choose their representative.
- Everyone is free to Contest Election.
- Choices are offered at regular intervals.
- Election are conducted in free & fair election specified manner.







## Electoral Constituencies

- A group of voters in specified area.
- For Lok Sabha, India is divided into 543 Constituencies.
- Member of Parliament is elected representative.
- For Vidhan Sabha, MLA is elected.
- These Constituencies are counted as seats & each one specifies one seat.

## Reservations

Some Constituencies are reserved for SC & ST.  
In the year 2012, 84 seats are reserved for Schedule Caste & 47 for Schedule Tribe.  
(in Lok Sabha).

Voter List :- The list of eligible persons to vote, officially called as Voter List or Electoral roll.

## Nomination of Candidates

- Minimum age required is 18 yrs for voter & for candidate in Election, it is 25 years.



- In very extreme cases, restrictions are being imposed on criminals.
- Party nomination is called Party Ticket.
- candidate need to fill out this ticket & give money as security.

## Election Campaign

Means the promotion of policies, offers & promises that the candidate make to Voters to fulfill if they are elected.

Maintain  
basic peace  
till elections  
result declare.

### **CODE OF CONDUCT**

Not more than 25  
lacs spending in  
assembly election.

No Bribe,  
No threat

No appeal on  
the name of  
Caste or religion

No use of  
government  
resources  
for Campaign