

ADVANTAGES:

1. Democratic Participation: Candidates had the opportunity to participate in the democratic process and offer themselves as representatives of the people.

2. Platform for Policy Advocacy: Running for office provided a platform for candidates to advocate for their party's policies, vision, and proposed solutions to national and local issues.

3. Access to Resources: Political parties often provided resources, including funding, campaign staff, and promotional materials, to help candidates reach voters effectively.

4. Media Coverage: Candidates received media attention during the election period, which allowed them to communicate their messages to a broader audience.

5. Engagement with Constituents: Running for office required candidates to engage with constituents, listen to their concerns, and address local issues.

6. Party Support: Candidates benefited from the backing of their political parties, which could help in terms of credibility, voter outreach, and party loyalists' support.

7. Incumbency Advantage: Incumbent candidates had the advantage of name recognition and often had established connections with their constituents.

8. Alliance Building: Candidates who were part of political alliances could leverage the collective strength of the alliance to compete effectively in certain regions.

9. Local Networks: Candidates with strong local networks, community ties, and a track record of public service could gain an advantage in garnering support.

10. Ideological Appeal: Candidates who resonated with the ideological beliefs and aspirations of their constituents were more likely to secure their votes.