

CHAPTER FIVE

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY DEMOCRACY

The word democracy is derived from the Greek word “demos” or “people” and kratia meaning “authority” or “rule”. Thus “democracy” may be defined simply as **“rule of the people”**.

However, the widely used definition of democracy by Abraham Lincoln is **“Government of the people, by the people, for the people”**.

It is the form of government where sovereignty and political authority are derived from the people, who give their mandate through a popular vote. It is a form of government in which supreme power is vested in the people collectively and is administered by them or through representatives elected by them. Democracy is about people's freedom to make choices from an informed basis, influencing decisions and unhindered participation in governance issues.



National Assembly Complex

4.2 FORMS OF DEMOCRACY

There are three main forms of democracy. These are direct, representative and constitutional democracy.

Direct Democracy

It refers to an idea of government by which all citizens meet together periodically to discuss issues affecting the community. In direct democracy, citizens rule directly, usually through popular assemblies. This type of democracy involves the participation of all the citizens of a state in decision-making. This type of democracy is practiced in small communities where it is possible for people to come together and discuss matters affecting their welfare and community. Direct democracy was practiced in ancient small Greek city-states. Similarly, in pre-colonial period among certain communities in Nigeria for example in pre-colonial Yoruba kingdom, the town crier usually summoned all the people to the king's palace or any other central place to take decision and participate in communal projects. That was also a form of

direct democracy. Direct democracy was practised in Greek-city states in the olden days.

Representative Democracy

In this type of democracy, citizen chooses individuals to rule in their place or on their behalf. The citizens choose their own representatives who will govern on their behalf and act according to the wishes of the people.

Representative democracy is government by which elected people govern in the interests of others. Representative democracy is also known as indirect democracy and it has replaced direct democracy due to increase in population, growth and expansion of territories to be governed. This type of democracy may have written or unwritten constitution.

Constitutional Democracy

Constitutional Democracy is one in which the constitution sets forth the foundation and extent of a government's powers. This is a type of democracy where the right to rule is derived from the Constitution. A Constitutional Democracy brings about a constitutional government in which those in power must and do obey the limitations placed upon them by the constitution.

Because of the importance of constitution to democracy, most countries of the world have entrenched the principle of democracy in their constitution, most especially due to its advantages over other forms of government. This allows for freedom of speech, press, religion, association or assembly, petition, rule of law etc. Constitutional democracy is practised in USA, Canada, France, India, Britain, Ghana, Nigeria, etc.

4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMOCRACY

1. There must be a constitution. A constitution is a set of rules and regulations that shows how a particular state is governed.
2. The citizens of the state enjoy the rule of law.
3. The fundamental human rights must be recognised and safeguarded by the constitution.
4. Regular elections - There must be regular and periodic elections. And election must be free and fair.
5. There should be a fixed term for every elective post. People holding elective posts must not be there forever but for a specific period.
6. Government actions and activities must be opened to public criticism and appraisal.
7. The judiciary should be independent.
8. There must be majority participation in government.
9. Party system: A good party system must be introduced in the country.

The Merits of Democracy

1. It gives the electorate the opportunity to elect leaders of their choice.
2. It ensures equal opportunity for all citizens in all spheres of life.
3. It promotes political stability.
4. It gives legitimacy to the elected government.
5. It encourages rule of law. Those in government rule according to the provisions of the constitution.
6. Democracy promotes public accountability. It makes public officers to be answerable to the people.
7. It encourages greater participation of the people in state affairs.
8. Tolerance - It encourages the spirit of give and take and

tolerance of the views of the opposition.

9. It allows for equality of rights (social, economic and political rights). **Demerits of Democracy**

1. It may lead to slow decision-making.
2. Expensive to operate.
3. It encourages the tryanny of the majority.
4. There is over politicization of issues.
5. Incompetent people may be in government.
6. Representatives may represent their own interests. **Conditions Necessary for a Successful Operation Of Democracy**

1. Good leadership – The leadership should be good and efficient.
2. Free and fair elections.
3. There should be rule of law.
4. Independence of judiciary.
5. There should be openness, transparency, accountability, tolerance to the oppositions.
6. Supremacy of the constitution.
7. Absence of electoral malpractices.
8. There should be widespread participation in policy making and policy implementation.

Importance of Democracy

Democracy has today become a term of praise. All governments, be monarchy, republic, military, describe their political system as democratic. This is because of the qualitative attractions and the unique advantages theoretically inherent in that political system.

1. Democracy prevents dictatorship.
2. Orderly transfer of power.
3. Equality of rights.
4. Benefit of criticism. A democratic society permits the free expression of opinion and constructive criticism.
5. A democratic government operates on the basis of separation of powers.
6. Independence of judiciary, free press, political parties, civil and political rights.
7. Social development – welfare programmes such as employment opportunities, construction of roads, provision of drinkable water etc.
8. Our democracy should be people oriented and Nigerian people should be citizens of the constitution. They must learn the constitution.

4.4 PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

MEANING AND EXPLANATION OF PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

The pillars of democracy are the ideals of democracy. They are the essential features of democracy. They are principles that must be in place for democracy to work. They promote and sustain democracy and democratic practices.

They include:

1. **The People:** Democracy centres around the people. It is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Democracy is people government.

2. **Democratic Institutions:** This includes the three arms of governments (executive, judiciary and legislature), political parties, electoral commission, civil society group, pressure groups etc.
3. **Transparent Electoral Process:** Democracy requires that the election be carried out according to due process of the law and according to legal ground rules that are established in an inclusive and open manner. A transparent process limits the possibility for election fraud.
4. **Majority Rule and Minority Rights:** Democracy emphasises majority rule and recognises minority rights.
5. **Citizen Participation:** This is a right of all citizens to participate in government or governance. It may involve becoming informed about issues, debating them in community or civic meetings, voting in elections, paying taxes and rates and protesting peacefully when necessary. It ensures that leaders do not abuse their powers.
6. **Political Tolerance:** This means the willingness of an individuals and groups to accept, respect and actively defend the democratic right of others, to hold and express opinions, however, unpopular, as long as the expression of those opinions does not infringe on the rights of others (as in hate speech).
7. **Rule of Law:** This means that all people in the country are subject to the same known, fair and impartial laws and that they will be held accountable before the courts if they violate those laws.
8. **Separation of Powers:** This is a principle usually provided for in the constitution to ensure that the powers of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government are clearly set out and assigned to separate independent institutions such that each branch serves as a check and balance on the others.
9. **Human Rights:** Human rights are generally accepted principles of fairness and justice. They are moral rights that belong equally to all people simply because they are human beings. They are sometimes divided into:
 1. **Civil Rights:** This includes the right to liberty, to equality, to practice religion or not, as a matter of choice, not to be assaulted or tortured, not to be detained without trial.
 2. **Political Rights:** Include the right to vote, and the freedoms of thought, expression, speech, information, association and assembly.
 3. **Social Rights:** Include freedom from discrimination on the basis of race, sex, ethnicity, religion or sexual preferences, the right to marry and have a family, and the rights to privacy, recreation, education and health care.
 4. **Economic Rights:** Include the right to employment, housing, an adequate standard of living and a pension if old or disabled.
 5. **Equality:** This means all people are equal in the eyes of the law. No individual or group may be discriminated against due to their race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation or political affiliation.

6. **Multi party system:** This is a political system which provides a formal mechanism for the expression of a diversity of views in government, for an on going opposition to the party in government, and for open competition in elections.
7. **Economic Freedom:** This refers to the right of ownership of property and businesses and the right of people to choose their work and to join labour unions.
8. **Freedom of Mass Media:** This means that the media should be free from control by government or other powerful interests in society, and should have the same rights to freedom of opinion and expression which are given to individual under the constitution.

4.5 VOTER EDUCATION

Voter Education is an interactive and continuous process aimed at developing public awareness, enlightenment and understanding of key concepts of governance in a democratic system. Voter education therefore means developing democratic values amongst the entire population so that the necessary atmosphere of openness and tolerance of multi-party political activity will exist.

It also entails developing a complete understanding of the election management process and what conditions are required to ensure free and fair elections.



A picture showing public awareness on election **Meaning of Voting**

Voting is the process of choosing or selecting representatives into political offices. It is a means by which people elect or choose people who will govern them in a democratic system. Voting occurs during the period of election. Voting is a very important duty and civic responsibility. It is also the first step towards shaping the lives citizens in a democratic society.

It is the right of people to vote for their preferred political candidates during elections.



Picture Showing Citizens Voting During an Election VOTERS' REGISTRATION

This is a process by which a record is made for citizens to vote during an election. It is the process of collecting vital information about the data of a prospective voter in order to confirm his/her eligibility to vote. Voter registration protects the electoral system from those who might wish to vote fraudulently by providing a means of identifying legitimate voters. Voter registration is therefore a cornerstone of free and fair election.



A Picture of Voter Registration Card

Importance of Voting

- (i) It enables the citizen to perform their civic duty and responsibility.
- (ii) It helps the citizen to participate in the political process and democratic system.
- (iii) It promotes good representation.
- (iv) It allows citizens to elect or choose the people that will govern them and serve their interests.
- (v) It enables the citizens to take part in the issues that affect them.
- (vi) It serves as a venue to determine the popularity of political parties and their candidates.

(vii) It serves as a platform through which citizens can be well informed, better educated on political issues and about representative democracy.

(viii) It accords or gives legitimacy to government in power especially when the voting is conducted under a free and fair atmosphere.

1. It is also used to evaluate and assess the performance of political office holders. Where a particular party performs creditably well such a party can be re-elected but where a party did not perform to the satisfaction of people such a party can be voted out of power. It helps to checkmate and control abuse of power and bad governance.
2. It can be used to assess the integrity, credibility and programmes of each political parties during their electioneering campaign.

The Process of Voting

(i) The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) is the body that is responsible to organise and conduct election in Nigeria.

(ii) During the election period, the body will give instructions and guidelines that must be followed by citizens in the process of organising an election.

(iii) Eligible voters who are citizens of the country will register their names with the commission and the commission will issue them registration cards.

(iv) The commission usually display voters' register before the date of the elections for voters to crosscheck and verify and if need be make necessary correction.

(v) On the day of the elections, each voter goes to the polling center assigned to him with registration card for identification and accreditation.

(vi) At the centre, the electoral officers will give him/her, he/she, his/her a ballot paper on which he secretly makes a mark against the name of the candidate or party of his choice and put it in to an envelop. The envelop is finally dropped in to the ballot box. He then leaves the polling center immediate and waits for the election results.

Responsibilities of a Voter

(i) To register for elections.

(ii) He must conduct himself in orderly and peaceful manner.

(iii) He must obey electoral laws and report cases of electoral malpractices.

1. He must not sell his vote but vote wisely.
2. He must not take bribe.
3. He has the right to vote for a leader of his choice.
4. He has the right to monitor his vote and ensure that his vote counts.

Rights of Voters

Voters have the rights to:

1. Vote for the party of their choice, without fear of intimidation or violence.
2. Free and fair elections.

3. Vote for the person(s) of their choice during any election.
4. Vote only once in an election.
5. Have access to all parties' views and positions, so that they can make well-informed choices.
6. Know the number of people who registered at the polling station and the number of those who effectively voted.

Importance of Voter Education

1. It enlightens and encourages the people on their inherent political right as citizens to transform their society by electing people who govern them.
2. It gives people information about the process of election.
3. It instills in the people the conviction that with their single vote they can bring into power a new democratic, transparent, accountable and capable government.
4. It enables citizens to protect, preserve and sustain democratic government.**ELECTION**

Meaning of Election

An election is the process of choosing by vote. It allows people to choose the leaders they want to govern them. Elections are important part of any civilised society and they have a direct influence on how any nation performs in all aspects of human existence. During elections, candidates and political parties compete for the votes of the electorate.

A voter is a person who can vote during election to choose a leader or representative. A voter exercises the right to vote. However, such a person must be registered and qualified to vote. In Nigeria, he or she must be a citizen who is 18 years old and above and is duly registered.

Voting is the civic responsibility of a citizen in an election. Voting is a formal expression of opinion or will by people to choose their leaders or representatives. There are different forms of voting. These include open voting, secret voting, voting by proxy, plural voting.

Types of Elections

1. **Primary Election:** A primary election is an election by which political parties elect candidates that would represent the parties in a general election.
2. **General Election:** This involves electorate (voters) casting their votes in an election for candidates of their choice that will represent them either in the executive or legislature without any interference e.g. it is during the general elections that the president, vice-president, national assembly members, governors and others are elected.
3. **By-Election:** This is an election that takes place to fill a vacant elective post as a result of disqualification, resignation or death of the individual holding that office. The election takes place in that constituency, where there has been a vacancy.
4. **Referendum:** It is a vote by the electorate on an issue of public policy such as a constitutional amendment, local government creation, state creation or boundary adjustment. Referendum enables voters to decide issues by themselves. It allows the government to put an issue or government policy to the people when they have no mandate to take a decision on that particular

issue.

5. **Plebiscite:** This is a vote by people on issues of national importance referred to them. It is a 'yes' or 'no' vote of the people. Other types of election are Recall/Indirect election and Run-off election.**Importance of Election**

1. It fosters democracy by allowing every qualified person to participate in the affairs of the nation.
2. It allows citizens to choose their own leaders and representatives.
3. It makes provision for the accountability of the leaders to the electorate.
4. Through electioneering campaigns, discussions and debates, the electorate are well educated in state craft.
5. It fosters integration of various groups in political associations.
6. Elections are an important part of any civilised society and they have a direct influence on how any nation performs in all aspects of human existence.

Elections demonstrate that political power is derived from the people that politicians must account for their actions. It is important that the whole electoral process is carried out in a way satisfactory to a large extent to all concerned.

Qualification For Election

1. Citizenship - Only Nigerian citizens are allowed to vote and be voted for.
2. Residence - The voter must have lived in the area for a given period of time before the election time.
3. Registration - Only those who have registered to vote in an election are allowed to vote.
4. Sanity - All citizens qualified to vote must have sound mind e.g. lunatics or mad people are not allowed to vote.
5. Age - A citizen is qualified to vote if he is up to the voting age. The age is 18 years.
6. Physical presence - All qualified voters are expected to be physically present at the voting venue.

ELECTORAL BODIES

Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC): It is the body charge with the responsibility of conducting elections in Nigeria. It is the body that organizes and conducts elections in to key national political offices such as the President, the Vice president office, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The head of the commission is known as the chairman who is the Chief Executive Officers of the commission.

Functions of INEC

1. It organises and conducts election in to government positions.
2. It registers political parties in accordance with the constitution.
3. It monitors the organisation and operation of the political parties.
4. It monitors political campaigns and provides rules and regulations that govern political parties.
5. It also provides guidelines for the conduct of elections.

6. It arranges and conducts the registration of qualified people to vote and prepares, maintains and revises the voters' register.
7. It enlightens the public on how to vote.
8. It breaks the country into electoral wards and constituencies.

State Independent Electoral Commission (SIEC) is the body that organizes and conducts elections into state political offices such as Chairmanship position and Councillors.

NEED FOR FREE AND FAIR ELECTION

Open, free and fair elections are indispensable to democracy. Free and fair election serves to articulate the popular will of the people. It is a means by which the people can shape the character and influence the operations of their political system.

Therefore free and fair elections will bring about the following:

1. Good Leadership: Free and fair election will bring and promote good leadership and good governance in the country.
2. It will give legitimacy and popular support to the government in power. There will be majority participation in government.
3. It will bring in government about openness, transparency, accountability, tolerance and understanding in the country.
4. It will promote rule of law and supremacy of the constitution. For example, aggrieved and defeated politicians can seek redress in law courts.
5. Absence of electoral malpractices. A free and fair election will prevent electoral malpractices and post-electoral violence, protests and riots. This idea of do-or-die affair that is prevalent in our electoral system is not good enough for our democracy. A free and fair elections will stop this dastardly mis-conception of politics.
6. It will encourage and promote stable democracy system.
7. It will give Nigeria a good image in the comity of nations.

ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES

Electoral malpractices can be defined as disregard or disobedience to electoral laws when there is a violation to the rules and regulations guiding the conduct of elections or attempt to go against the rules and regulations of the conduct of elections.

The following activities can be described as electoral malpractices in Nigeria:

1. Unduly influencing a vote or voters with respect to election campaign or voting.
2. Impersonating an eligible voter or attempting to vote more than once.
3. Manipulation of votes.
4. Interfering with or counterfeiting election materials.
5. Printing or making false statement that may disrupt the election.
6. Making or accepting bribes with respect to the election campaign or voting.
7. Disrupting other parties campaign materials/rallies.
8. Underage voting.
9. Hoarding of electoral materials.
10. Intimidating electoral officers or voters.
11. Stealing of ballot boxes and materials.



Picture Showing Electoral Malpractices

Causes of Electoral Malpractices

1. Selfish interests and inordinate ambition of political office seekers.
2. Corrupt electoral officials.
3. Poverty and illiteracy.
4. Politics as a do or die affair.

Consequences of Electoral Malpractices

1. It can lead to political crisis and violence e.g. annulment of June 12 election of 1993.
2. It may also lead to military coup.
3. It may lead to political instability.
4. It may create problem of legitimacy to those in power.
5. Transition from one government to another government may be difficult.

Ways of Preventing Electoral Malpractices

1. The stakeholders in an election must abide and follow the electoral laws.
2. The commission that is responsible for the conduct of election must be independent, honest, transparent and be an impartial umpire.
3. The electorate must be properly educated about the election.
4. There must be adequate security and protection from law enforcement agencies e.g. police.
5. Election officials should be given adequate training.
6. Money politics should be de-emphasized.
7. Electoral offenders must be dealt with according to the law.
8. Political parties, politicians and their supporters must abide by the rules and regulations.
9. The votes should be counted publicly at the polling stations and results announced immediately at the stations.

10. Poverty must be reduced. Poverty encourages electoral malpractices.



**Picture Showing the Chairman of INEC
(Prof. Attairu Jega)**

Structure of INEC and Ad-hoc Staff

Chairman

INEC HQ

Resident Electoral
Commission
(REC)
36 + 1 FCT

Administrative Secretary
(Admin Sec.)

Electoral Officer (EO)
774 (1 per LGA)

Assistant Electoral Officer
(AEO)

AD-HOC Supervisory Presiding
Staff Officer (SPO)
Approx. 9000 (1 Per RA)

Presiding Officer
(PO)
Approx. 120,000 (1 per
Polling Station)

4.6 DEMOCRACY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Meaning of Political Apathy

Apathy means the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic about something. Apathy is when people do not care or when they feel so powerless that they do not try to change things, to right a wrong, to fix a mistake or to improve conditions.

Sometimes when some people feel unable to achieve something, they then become jealous of their friends, relatives, or fellow members of the community who attempt to do so. Then they seek to bring the attempting achiever down to their own level.

Political apathy however, can be defined as lack of interest in taking active part in politics either by voting or being voted for or having no interest in political activities. Political apathy is the indifference on the part of citizen of any country as regards their attitude towards political activities for example, elections, public opinion, civic responsibilities etc.

Forms of Political Apathy

1. **Refusal to register and vote:** When citizens refuse to register and vote during election time is a form of political apathy. This occurs when those in power do not fulfilled their promises to the electorates or lack good governance may lead to political apathy.
2. **Lack of interest in politics:** Some people abhor politics. They consider politics as evil or people in politics as devilish. Therefore, these people see politics as a bad game that is not meant for good people, such people do not show interest in politics. They have wrong notion of politics as a dirty game.
3. **Refusal to protest against rigging:** This occur when citizens do not show their displeasure either through peaceful protests, or instituting law suits in courts against a free and fair elections. Also by not writing or making commentaries in the print and electronic media. For example when citizens show complacency by saying they leave everything to God to judge when there is clear evidence of massive rigging of votes, thuggery and political violence during an election.
4. **Lack of participation in political affairs of a country either as electorates or as a member of a political parts:** This means when citizens do not take part in politics or in a democratic system.

Reasons for Political Apathy

1. **Bad government:** When government is not directing the affairs of the people in the best interest of the people. This may lead to political apathy among the citizens.
2. **Unfulfilled political promises:** Politicians during political campaign make empty promises. They make promises that they can not fulfilled.
3. **Violence, rigging, thuggery etc** during election can lead to

political apathy.

4. **Corruption and bribery can also lead to political apathy:** When politicians are corrupt like the Nigerian situations, this may also create political apathy.
5. Loss of live and properties, witch-hunting of political opponents and threat to life of family members may also create or lead to political apathy.
6. Lack of proper political awareness and orientation as well as adequate training in good governance and democratic system.
7. Cheating, lack of trust, manipulation of election results etc.
8. Imposition of unqualified or appointment of inexperienced candidates may also lead to political apathy.
9. Ignorance, peer influence and religious belief etc.

Why Leaders Fail to Protect the Interest of their Followers

1. **Selfishness:** This is the act of caring only about oneself rather than about other people. When leaders think of themselves and their family only. Any country that has selfish leaders, cannot grow to the highest level.
2. **Party Interest:** When political leaders act according to the dictate of their party only at the detriment of the interest of the entire country. When political leaders submit to the interest of their party as against the interest of the entire country.
3. **Greediness:** This means unnecessary desire for wants or material things at the expense of others.
4. **Poverty:** Due to poverty in the land, many political leaders see their positions as a way of getting out of poverty. As a result, they use their positions to loot the national treasury.
5. **Corruption and Bribery:** Many politicians in Nigeria are corrupt, therefore they are not concerned about the welfare of the people.
6. **Religious/Ethnic Factors:** Many leaders favour only members of their religious or ethnic groups.

How Good Leaders can protect the Interest of their Followers

1. **Good governance:** Leaders must embark on good governance through good policies that will promote the interest of their followers.
2. Leaders must promote and defend the country.
3. Leaders must see themselves as servants of the people and place service to humanity and mankind above personal gain and selfish interest.
4. Leaders must create enabling environment and peaceful atmosphere that will guarantee the security of lives and properties.
5. Leaders must create equal opportunities through employment and provision of social services.
6. Leaders must provide good leadership and lead by example.

Popular Participation in Politics

Popular participation is defined as the way by which people take active part in political activities publicly in the interest of majority of the people.

It is also the opening up of the political process as being necessary in order to accommodate freedom of opinions, tolerate differences, accept

consensus on issues as well as ensure the effective participation of the people and their organisations and associations.

It also involves recognizing people as central and indeed key to the process of popular participation.

Popular participation in politics could also be described as a process where all citizens irrespective of the backgrounds, financial status, religious and political beliefs are band together as equal under political parties or associations to contribute and determine who govern them in the best interest.

Reasons why People do not participate in Politics

1. Bad governance/leadership and mismanagement of people funds irritate men of integrity and discourage them from participating in politics.
2. Illiteracy: This refers to lack of knowledge or ideas in politics. Individuals who do not have any political ideas cannot play or participate in politics.
3. Political violence, thuggery, witch-hunting, political assignations also discourage people from participating in politics.
4. Insincerity and partisanship of the electoral commission: It is believed that the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) manipulates election results in favour of the incumbent or ruling party.
5. The belief that the votes of the people will not count at the end of the polls or elections also discourage some people from participating in politics. The notion that there is no free and fair election at the end of the day.
6. Apathy and ignorance about political issues.
7. Discrimination against women: Many people are of the view that politics is not for women because of many "dirty" deals that are involved. Also some women believe that their male counterparts will not vote for them because they are women.
8. Economic Factor: Politics requires huge financial resources, therefore those who are not rich financially may not be opportuned to participate in politics.
9. Weak Legal System: Lack of independent judiciary as well as inadequate laws to punish electoral offenders. In Nigeria our electoral laws are inadequate and we have corrupt judges that will subvert the rule of law in favour of the highest bidder.
10. Lack of trust, deceit and manipulation of election results in favour of the ruling or incumbent government.

Benefits of Popular Participation in Politics

1. It ensures that credible people are elected into government.
2. It ensures and guarantees political stability.
3. It will promote peace, unity, progress and harmony in the country.
4. It discourages political apathy.
5. It creates political awareness and orientation.
6. It enables the citizens to perform their civic duties and obligations to the country.
7. It helps to strengthen our democratic system.
8. It leads to conduct of free and fair elections.
9. It promotes confidence and trust in the people as well as in the system.

10. It guarantees even representation at all geo-political zones.**Exercises**

1. Explain the meaning of democracy.
2. Discuss three forms of democracy.
3. List five characteristics of a democratic system of government.
4. Write a brief report on the last election held in Nigeria.
5. Define Voting.
6. Describe voters' registration.
7. List five importance of voting.
8. Explain the process of voting.
9. Define election.
10. List five importances of elections.
11. State four reasons for free and fair elections.
12. Explain the following terms:
 - (a) Election (b) Voter (c) Voting
 - (xiii) List five forms of electoral malpractices.
 - (xiv) Mention four ways of preventing electoral malpractices.
 - (xv) Explain the meaning of political apathy.
 - (xvi) State five forms of political apathy.
 - (xvii) List five reasons for political apathy.
 - (xviii) What is popular participation?
 - (xix) State five reasons why some people do not participate in politics.