Voter Awareness Forum

Election Commission of India

No Voter to be Left Behind

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Contents

INTRODUCTION

Developing the practice of informed and ethical electoral participation is vital to investment in future of democracy. Under its flagship programme 'Systematic Voters' Education & Electoral Participation' (SVEEP), the Election Commission of India carries out various interventions for strengthening and enhancing quality electoral participation.

Election Commission of India is now rolling out its ambitious project 'Electoral Literacy Club' (ELC) for mainstreaming of electoral literacy in Schools, Colleges and Communities to promote electoral literacy in all age groups of the Indian citizens.

In organizations, such as Government and Non-Government Organizations as well as in Corporates, the ELC has assumed the name of Voter Awareness Forum (VAF) and serve the purpose of imparting voter education to all employees within an organization.

What is a Voter Awareness Forum (VAF)?

Voter Awareness Forum (VAF) is an informal forum for generating discussions and awareness around the electoral process, on the how, what and where of registration & voting, through the medium of real-time activities.

Who shall be the members of VAF?

All employees, including contractual employees, shall be members of the VAF.

What shall we do in VAF?

In VAF, members will be a part of engaging activities, designed keeping specific learnings in mind, to help them become an *'Empowered Voter'*.

What is the structure of VAF?

1. The Head of each organization/ office shall be the chair of the VAF.
2. Chair shall appoint one senior officer as the Nodal Officer. Preference shall be given to an officer who has experience of the election duty.

What is the role of Nodal Officer?

The Nodal Officer will act as the convener of the VAF and will coordinate with the Office of Election Commission of India/Chief Electoral Officer/District Election Officer for the provision of VAF Resource Guide which shall carry instructions on the conduct of activities within the VAF.

Who shall conduct various activities of VAF?

The activities of VAF shall be coordinated by Executive Committee. The Committee shall be elected by the members of the VAF. Existing Clubs like Recreation Club, Sports Club etc. or similar bodies in an organization can also act as the Executive Committee of the VAF.

Calendar of Activities in VAF

There are seven activities to be conducted in a year by the VAF as follows:
(These are explained in detail in the VAF Resource Guide designed for VAF Nodal Officer)

I. Inauguration of the VAF – 1st year only

The inaugural activity shall be marked by a briefing session of all the employees in the organization where they are informed about the concept of VAF along with the basics of the electoral process. The inauguration can be followed by the 'Registration & Name-check' activity.

II. Registration & Name-check

Employees are encouraged to get enrolled as voters in case they aren't already enrolled. Moreover, the enrolled members of VAF will be explained the way to check their name in the electoral roll through NVSP portal.

III. Pledge taking on National Voters' Day (NVD)

NVD is celebrated every year on the 25th of January and dedicated to the Voters of India. NVD is a unique exercise for promoting electoral participation. All employees within an organization will assemble together and take the Voters' Pledge (available on ECI's website & VAF Resource Guide) on National Voters' Day.

IV. Build the Ballot

For every election, the employees can come together to build their own ballot which is an activity aimed at familiarizing the members with the process by which the order of names of the candidates to appear on the ballot paper is decided. Through this activity members will build their own ballot paper with dummy (or real) candidates and all symbols including NOTA.

V. Quiz

The VAF can organize a quiz of 20-25 questions with all the members of the office. A set of question and answer for the same can be found in the VAF Resource Guide for the Nodal Officer. Quiz can be made more interesting by giving freebies to the winning team/ each member who answer the question.

VI. Rajbhasha Diwas

On the occasion of *Rajbhasha Diwas*, celebrated by holding various literary and oratory competitions in Hindi, one of the themes given to the participants can be around importance of elections or value of vote. A list of suggested themes can be found in the VAF Resource Guide.

VII. Floor Games (optional)

Five stand alone floor games imparting messages for voter awareness have been developed by ECI complete with instructions. These 5 games include *Stapoo* describing the 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 *Gol Chakkar* game on EVM-VVPAT.

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ACTIVITIES WITH INSTRUCTIONS

Inauguration of VAF

A formal inauguration will be held to mark the beginning of the VAF in the organization/ department/corporate. The inauguration shall invite all the employees within the office. The Chair of the VAF shall start the event with a briefing session where everyone is informed about the concept of VAF and introduced to the Nodal Officer and members of the Executive Committee.

The Nodal Officer may then take over and talk to employees about club membership along with the basics of the electoral process. The inauguration can be followed by the 'Registration & Name-check' activity which has been described in subsequent pages of this resource guide.

Registration and Name-check

Overview
This activity is to be conducted around the time when elections are announced. Through this activity, members shall understand how to check their name on electoral roll and if not already enrolled, they will learn how to register as voter. They will be familiarized with various forms for enrolment and the online registration facility www.nvsp.in.

Learning Outcomes
Post the completion of the activity, the member must know –
i.   Learn to check their names in the Voter List

ii.   Know how to rectify details in the Voter List or remove name from the same
iii. Know how to fill Form 6 for registration
iv.   What is EPIC
v.   What is NVSP

Material Required
i.   5-6 laptops with internet connection
ii. Projector, screen
Note: The convener must keep a check on the dates of the summary revision of the state. S/he log on to www.eci.gov.in to obtain this information

Duration: 45-60 minutes

Preparation

1. Before the session begins, one laptop with internet connection can be connected to the projector. This will be used for the purpose of giving members a live demo.
2. Internet connection shall be ensured on other laptops which shall be arranged on 2-3 tables along a wall of the room as convenient.
3. All members must be informed to carry their EPICs (Elector Photo Identity Cards) also know as Voter ID.

Method

1. Convener will start the session by asking the members 'What is a Voter List'. With this question s/he will start a brief discussion on the Voter List and its importance. The convener must –
   - Let the members know that the voters' list consists the name of all citizens that are registered as voters. It is also known as the electoral roll.
   - Tell the members that it is important to have their names in the voter 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 voter list before elections.

2. The Convener then tells the members that they can check their names in the voter list online by visiting www.nvsp.in.

3. The Convener will give a demo on how to do so through the laptop connected to the projector. The Convener shall click on the 'Search your name in Electoral Roll' option present on the left hand side of NVSP's home page.

4. An alternate method of checking name in the electoral roll is by visiting the website of the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of the State where a digital copy of the roll exists.

5. Post the demo, the convener will instruct other members to use the laptops and search their names in the electoral roll one by one using the laptops present. S/he shall give the members about 10 minutes for this.

6. The Convener will now ask the members to answer by a show of hands if they are not registered as a voter.

7. Convener shall motivate the members who are not registered to fill form 6 and get them registered as a voter. S/he shall proceed to once again open www.nvsp.in and give a demo on how one can fill form 6 online and get enrolled.

8. The Convener shall give a special focus to the following two things –

   i. The documents required for filling Form 6.

   ii. The Declaration of the form. Convener must emphasize that Form 6 can either be filled to enroll as a new voter or in the case a voter has shifted their address to a new constituency.

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9. The convener must convey that NVSP offers various other services to the voters like deleting name from electoral roll, rectifying details in the roll etc. and must encourage members to explore the portal on their own.

10. The convener shall also tell the members that an alternative method of enrolling is downloading form 6 from the internet, filling it, attaching copies of required documents and submitting the same at the office of their Electoral registration Officer (ERO).

Pledge taking on National Voters' Day (NVD)

Overview

National Voters' Day is celebrated every year on the 25th of January and is dedicated to the voters of India. NVD is a unique exercise for promoting electoral participation. In this activity, the employees within an organization will assemble together and take the Voters' Pledge on National Voters' Day.

Learning Outcomes

Post the completion of the activity, the members must –
i. Realize the value of their vote
ii. Be enthused for participating in elections
iii. Know about the NVD pledge

Resources

i. Copy of NVD Pledge

Material Required

i. Screen, projector, microphone, speakers

Duration: 15 minutes

Timeline: 25th January

Method

1. Before the activity, the convener shall send out a circular to all members of the VAF conveying the proposed time and venue for the activity.

2. For the activity, as everyone assembles in the VAF, the convener will welcome all and give a short introduction to the activity and its purpose.

3. The Convener will engage the members in a short, informal discussion on elections and participation, and importance of voting, with the aim to gauge the existing perceptions and opinions of the people.

4. The convener can ask the following questions if required –
   - What are your thoughts on elections?
   - Do you think they are important?
   - Is voting important? Why or why not?
   - Is it important to know our candidate before voting?

5. The Convener may end the conversation referring to

Universal Adult Franchise that has been granted to one and all by the Indian Constitution and how our vote is our voice in the democratic process. S/he must also take a moment to talk about making an informed choice and vote ethically without being influenced by money or muscle.

6. Convener then displays the NVD Pledge on the projector screen for all to view. In case a projector is not available, physical copies of the pledge can be distributed amongst all present.

7. The Convener shall speak out one line out loud on a microphone and the gathering employees can repeat after him/her.

8. Post the pledge, the Convener shall once again encourage members to exercise their right to franchise in every election in an informed and ethical manner.

Build the Ballot

Overview
Through this activity members will build their own ballot paper with dummy candidates and symbols including NOTA.

Learning Outcomes
Post the completion of the activity, the members must –
i.   Be aware of how names appear on the Ballot Paper and the EVM
ii. Be able to appreciate the integrity of the process
iii. Be aware that NOTA is the last option on the ballot

Resources
i.   Extracts from ECI instructions regarding ballot paper (provided in the resources)
ii. Guidelines for listing out candidates on the ballot paper (provided in the resources)
iii. List of 15 symbols (provided in the resources)

Material Required
i.   Pen/Pencil
ii. Glue
iii. 15 Blank stick-on paper slips
iv. 15 Stick-on paper slips with symbols
v.   1 NOTA stick-on paper slip

Duration: 30 minutes

Preparation
Convener to go through the extracts of the ECI instruction given in the resources

Method
1. 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.

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2. The Convener then invites 15 volunteers to act as candidates for the Assembly Constituency where the VAF is set up.

3. Present the list of party symbols to the class, where 5 symbols will represent the National parties, 4 symbols will represent the recognized 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).

4. Randomly allot one symbol each to the 15 volunteers.

5. Explain to the entire VAF that on the ballot paper the names of candidates from the National parties and recognized State parties appear first(category I) , followed by candidates from registered but unrecognized parties (category II) with the independent candidates (category III) names appearing at last.

6. The arrangement of names within these three categories 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 in the case of elections to State Legislature.

7. Announce to the members and the volunteers that they will now build a ballot (which is then stuck on an EVM). Mention that one EVM holds 16 options at a time and the last option is always NOTA.

8. Distribute a blank paper slip to each of the 15 volunteers and ask them to write their name on it in Hindi and English.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. The same suit must be followed with the dummy unrecognized party candidates, and finally independent candidates.

13. The ballot paper is thus ready.

14. Convener to inform the members that the names of the contesting candidates are represented in the same manner on the EVM.

15. Convener to emphasize that EVM displays name and photograph of the candidate and voters should know their candidates and their antecedents. Voters should go through party manifestoes to take an informed decision for deciding their ballot.

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 more than 16 candidates, another Balloting Unit is added to the EVM and the NOTA option will be added there.

- At max, 24 Ballot Units (BU) can be attached together. Thus the EVM can accommodate a list of 384 (24 x 16) options which includes 383 candidates + NOTA. NOTA is always the last button on the EVM. The convener may convey this information.

Elections Quiz

Overview
This is a simple activity to engage the members of VAF, test their knowledge on the basics of registration and voting as well as impart information on the same.

Learning Outcomes
Post the completion of the activity, the members must know about –
i.   The basics of election process
ii.   The registration process
iii. The do's and don'ts of voting

Resources
Dummy set of questions for quiz (provided in the resources)

Duration: 30 minutes

Method
1. The Convener shall divide members into 2-4 teams depending on the strength of the VAF.

2. The Convener has the liberty to decide the format of the quiz. S/he can introduce buzzer rounds, rapid fire, simple team wise questions or a mix of two or more formats.

3. Each team that gets a correct answer shall be awarded 10 points. A tally of the same shall be maintained on a board for all to view.

4. If no team is able to correctly answer a question, the convener shall answer the same for the benefit of all.

5. A tie breaker round shall be introduced in case the quiz ends at an even score between two or more teams.

6. At the end of the quiz, the winning team shall be awarded with some certificate or prize by the VAF Executive Committee.

Rajbhasha Diwas

On the occasion of *RajbhashaDiwas*, celebrated on the 14th of September every year by holding various literary and oratory competitions in Hindi, one of the topics given to the participants can be around elections or value of voting. A list of suggested themes is as follows –

-   *(Har Mat Zaroori Hai*) Every Vote Counts
-   *(Koi Matdata Na Chhoote)* No Voter to be Left Behind
-   *(Mera Vote, Meri Awaaz)* My Vote, My Voice

RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES

Pledge taking on National Voters' Day (NVD)

Voters' Pledge

'We, the citizens of India, having abiding faith in democracy, hereby pledge to uphold the democratic traditions of our country and the dignity of free, fair and peaceful elections, and to vote in every election fearlessly and without being influenced by considerations of religion, race, caste, community, language or any inducement'.

मतदाताओं द्वारा ली जाने वाली शपथ

हम, भारत के नागरिक, लोकतंत्र में अपनी पूर्ण आस्था रखते हुए यह शपथ लेते हैं कि हम अपने देश की लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं की मर्यादा को बनाए रखेंगे तथा स्वतंत्र, निष्पक्ष एवं शांतिपूर्ण निर्वाचन की गरिमा को अक्षुण्ण रखते हुए, निर्भीक होकर, धर्म, वर्ग, जाति, समुदाय, भाषा अथवा अन्य किसी भी प्रलोभन से प्रभावित हुए बिना सभी निर्वाचनों में अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग करेंगे।

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Build a Ballot

SAMPLE BALLOT PAPER

रोहन मणियार (देश कल्याण पार्टी) Rohan Maniyar (Desh Kalyan Party)	Photograph	
अनिल कुमार (जय म्हाभारत पार्टी) Anil Kumar (Jan Mahabharath Party)	Photograph	
अशफाक खान (अतुल्य किसान पार्टी) Ashpakh Khan (Atulya Kisan Party)	Photograph	
राजपाल भवानी (विश्व शक्ति पार्टी) Rajpal Bahavani (Vishwa Shakti Party)	Photograph	
दुर्गा प्रसाद शास्त्री (नया दौर पार्टी) Durgaprasad Sastry (Naya Daur Party)	Photograph	
प्रदीप चौधरी (सेहिकवादी जन पार्टी) Pradip Choudhary (Secularist Jan Party)	Photograph	
सुदेश पाटील (जय हो पार्टी) Sudesh Patil (Jai Ho Party)	Photograph	
आशा साहेबराव पगारे (अपक्ष) Asha Sahebrao Pagare (Independent)	Photograph	

DUMMY SYMBOLS

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

Important Instructions regarding Ballot paper and NOTA

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.

   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.

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

2. You will determine the arrangement of the names of candidates in alphabetical order in each of the three

> *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*

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.

3. 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

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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

1. 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).

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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:-

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.

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.

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.

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.

Quiz

Sample question set for the quiz along with answers -

Q.1 How can I get registered as a voter in India?
Ans. You can get registered as a voter in India if you are:
* An Indian citizen
* 18 years of age on 1st January of current year
* Resident of polling area

Q.2 How can we register as a voter?
Ans. Voter registration can be done by 2 methods:
1. Offline - Submit documents to local Booth Level Officer (BLO) or Electoral Registration Officer (ERO)
2. Online - Submit at www.nvsp.in

Q3. What are the documents required for filling form 6 for getting enrolled in the voters' list?
Ans. Passport size photo, copy of age proof and copy of address proof.

Q4. Which is the relevant date for determining the qualifying age of 18 years?
Ans. First day of January of the year in which the electoral roll is finally published.

Q.5 How many categories of voters are there in India?
Ans. There are 3 categories of voters in India:
1. General Voters - Regular residents

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2. Overseas Electors - NRIs with Indian passport
3. Service Voters - Armed forces personnel

Q6. What is the full form of EPIC?
Ans. Elector Photo Identity Card

Q.7 What is AMF ?
Ans. Certain Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF) are made available at each each polling station. These include accessibility through Ramp, drinking water, shade for protection from sun and rain, toilet, signages and Help Desk etc.

Q.8 What is the maximun distance to a polling station?
Ans. Polling stations are set up in such a manner that ordinarily, no voter is required to travel more than 2 kilometres for casting their vote. In sparsely populated areas, mobile polling station visits surrounding villages on vehicle according to a pre-notified timetable.

Q.9 How many officers are there in a polling station?
Ans. At a polling station, There is one Presiding Officer, who is assisted by three Polling Officers.

Q.10 What is the responsibilty of each polling officer?
Ans. **1st Polling Officer** verifies the identity of voters and marks them on the Electoral Roll.
2nd Polling Officer inspects the elector's left hand forefinger for any traces of ink and then puts a mark of indelible ink on the forefinger. He also gives a paper slip to the elector after taking their signature/ thumb impression on a register.
3rd Polling Officer is in-charge of the Control Unit of the EVM. They check the indelible ink mark, collect the paper

slip and activate EVM's Ballot Unit by pressing Ballot button the Control Unit.

Q.11 What is the Voting Compartment?.
Ans. Inside the Polling Station there is a Voting Compartment inside which EVM & VVPAT is kept. Elector goes to the voting compartment after 3rd polling officer has activated the Ballot Unit to cast their vote by pressing a button on EVM. Voter can also verify their vote through the printed slip visible on the VVPAT for 7 seconds.

Q 12. To make correction in name or other details, which form needs to be filled?
Ans. Form 8

Q 13. What is NVSP and what is its use?
Ans. National Voters' Service Portal. NVSP is an Online portal providing service to voters such as filling forms, checking name in electoral roll and obtaining contact information of BLO and ERO.

Q 14. What is the official term for the voters' list?
Ans. Electoral Roll

Q 15. Who is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency?
Ans. Electoral Registration Officer (ERO)

Q 16. What does VVPAT stand for?
Ans. Voter Verifiable paper Audit Trail

Q 17. Who is responsible for counting of votes and declaration of results?
Ans. Returning Officer (RO)

Q18. For how long is the slip on the VVPAT visible before it falls in the drop box?
Ans. 7 seconds

Q.19 How is the functioning of EVM VVPAT verified at the polling station?
Ans. Presiding Officer conducts a mock poll before the commencement of actual elections in presence of polling agents of contesting candidates to verify the functioning of EVM-VVPAT.

Q 20. Name the chemical used to prepare the indelible ink used on poll day to mark the finger.
Ans. Silver Nitrate

Q 21. Which national event is celebrated one day before the Republic Day?
Ans. National Voters' Day – 25th January

Q 22. Who manufactures EVMs?
Ans. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore and Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad

Q 23. What is ECI's helpline number for electors?
a.   1800-11-1947
b.   1800-11-1950
c.   1800-11-1965
d.   1800-11-1980

Q 24. Which is the Parliamentary Constituency with the smallest area (of 10.59 sq km)?
a.   Paharganj
b.   Chandni Chowk
c.   Karol Bagh
d.   Daryaganj

Q 25. The constituency reserved for monks of Buddhist Monasteries of Sikkim, which has no territorial jurisdiction and monks cast their vote on separate EVMs for Assembly Elections is named _____.
a.   Sangha
b.   Bhikkhu
c.   Vihara
d.   Avasa

Q 26. Which of the following wouldn't apply as an address proof for enrolling as a voter?
a.   Bank Passbook
b.   Passport
c.   College I.D
d.   Driving License

Q 27. What two special methods are extended to the members of Armed forces to facilitate them to vote from their station of posting?
Ans. Postal Ballot and Proxy Voting

Q 28. Can a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) citizen who is living abroad participate in Indian elections?
Ans. Citizens of India who are abroad for work or study can register as overseas Indian electors at the constituency mentioned in their passport as permanent residence . However, they have to come to the Polling station to vote.

Q 29. In the most recent models of EVM, how many balloting units can be attached together?
Ans. 24

Q 30. What is the last option on an EVM?
Ans. NOTA – None of the Above.

Voter
Awareness
Forum

Q 31. What is the main basis of allocation of seats to various states in the Lok Sabha?
Ans. Population of the State

Q32. In which state was Photo Electoral Rolls used for elections for the first time on a pilot basis?
Ans. Haryana

Q 33. In which year was the voting age reduced from 21 to 18?
Ans. 1989

Q 34. Sita has shifted her residence under the same constituency. What should she do?
Ans. Fill form 8A to change residence details

Q. 35 What is Form 7 used for?
Ans. Form 7 is used for deleting of a name from the electoral roll. This may be filled if a person has shifted residence or is dead. It can also be used for objecting the inclusion of any person on electoral roll when s/he isn't eligible.

Resource: Floor Games (links)

The floor games (English/ Hindi) are available at the following link:

http://ecisveep.nic.in/files/category/14-games/

It is suggested to get them printed on a flex with a dimension of minimum 7 feet length and width varying between 7 feet and 9 feet.
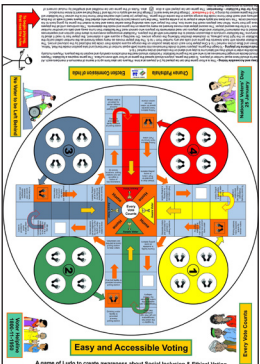
How & Why to enroll on Electoral Roll (Voter List)

- Eligibility for becoming a voter – 18 years of age as on 1st of January; Indian citizen and ordinary resident of that polling area.
- **Form 6** – To register as an elector, fill **Form 6 online at www.nvsp.in.** Form 6 can also be collected from the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) or the Booth Level Officer (BLO).
- Documents required to be submitted with Form 6 - a passport size photograph, photocopies of documentary proof of age and residence.
- BLO shall visit the address given by you for verification. Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) or Voter ID is thereafter issued.

- **Form 7** to be used for deleting of a name from the electoral roll. This may be filled if a person has shifted residence or is dead. It can also be used for objecting the inclusion of any person on electoral roll when s/he isn't eligible.
- **Form 8** is to make modifications or corrections in entries in the electoral roll.
- **Form 8A** is filled if a person has shifted address within the same constituency. However, if the address change is to a different constituency, the person should fill form 6.
- A person should not be enrolled at more than one electoral roll.
- ECI Helpline: **1950**

Voting in an Election

- You must check your name in the electoral roll (voters' list) which is available on the website of the Chief Electoral Officer of the State and the office of the ERO. This must be done much ahead of poll day to ensure that if your name is missing, you apply on time for inclusion of your name.
- You must carry either EPIC or any other alternative documents approved by Election Commission of India to the polling station.
- No gadgets are allowed inside the polling booth.
- At the polling booth, press the button in front of the

name of the candidate of your choice on the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) post which you will hear a beep sound.
- You must then check the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) to verify that **your vote has gone to the right candidate. VVPAT will display information for 7 seconds.**
- If you do not wish to support any candidate then you can press the NOTA option.
- Vote ethically and make an informed choice while deciding your vote.

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
Election Commission of India

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