

LEARNNOVATOR

E - Newsletter

Vol. 6 Issue 2

April - June 22

VOTE INDIA

It's your right and Responsibility!



ELECTORAL INSIGHTS: VOTER'S AWARENESS AND RIGHTS

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EDITORIAL - VOTER'S AWARENESS & RIGHTS

"In a gentle way, you can shake the world".

- Mahatma Gandhi

India is a democratic republic where our Legislatures, as well as Parliament, are of the people, by the people, and for the people. Voting is a freedom we have as a constitution. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country. It operates under the authority of Constitution as per Article 324, and subsequently enacted Representation of the People Act.

Our country has also witnessed the spirit of wanting a reform and discouraging a government that is not working. The voting percentage has increased dramatically in recent years and people have become "Change Makers." The Election Commission of India has unveiled its "Voter Education Channel," one of the most recent attempts to persuade electors to participate in the election process and provide details regarding the polling process. Voting does make a difference. It lets our voices be heard and share our opinions. It offers us not just the power to select the best representative, but, it also enables everyone to become an integral part of the decision-making phase which affects our routine life.

Indian democracy may be strengthened if all parties concerned, including the media, take the responsibility seriously and commit to improve democratic structures such as the electoral system.

A programme for creating awareness of voting rights as part of the Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) programme has been approved by the Chief Electoral Officer. It includes making conscious attempts to disseminate information, materials and scheduling of programmes designed to inform voters about the specifics and mechanics of the voting process for a particular election. It also involves providing information on who is eligible to vote; where and how to register; how electors can check the voter lists to ensure they have been duly included; what type of elections are being held; where, when and how to vote; who the candidates are; and how to file complaints.

Dr. Jimmy M. Kapadia
Professor & Director
SRLIM



DEMOCRACY NEEDS TO VOTE & WE MUST VOTE



Mr. Dilipsingh Kshatriya
Assistant Editor
The New Indian Express
Ahmedabad

"Democracy is of the people, for the people, and by the people" This definition of democracy is given by Abraham Lincoln which means that democracy is a system run by the people, for the people. In ancient times

there was a monarchy in which the king and his descendants ruled over the people. But nowadays specially in India where democracy exists any people who have right to vote can select and vote for their chosen leader. After the end of king's rule now in a democracy people began to elect their own king. For this, everyone must understand the method of today's voting.

In India's democracy, any citizen of the age of 18 can vote. As per the Indian democracy system every five years there are elections, now there are different types of elections and there are many types of voting.

1) First is State Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) Elections

Members of State Legislative Assembly, are elected directly by voting, from a set of candidates who stands in their respective constituencies. Every adult citizen of India can vote only in their constituency. Candidates who win the State Legislative Assemblies elections are called 'Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA) and hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the Governor. The house meets in the respective state, on matters relating to the creation of new laws, removing or

improving the existing laws that affect all citizens living in that state. The total strength of each assembly depends on each State, mostly based on size and population. Similar to the Lok Sabha elections, the leader of the majority party/alliance takes oath as Chief Minister of the State.

2) Second: Parliamentary General Elections (Lok Sabha)

Members of Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the lower house of India's Parliament are elected by being voted upon by all adult citizens of India, from a set of candidates who stand in their respective constituencies. Every adult citizen of India can vote only in their constituency. Candidates who win the Lok Sabha elections are called 'Members of Parliament and hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi, on matters relating to the creation of new laws, removing or improving the existing laws that affect all citizens of India. Elections take place once in 5 years to elect 543 members for the Lok Sabha (Lower house).

3) Third: Rajya Sabha (Upper House) Elections

The Rajya Sabha, also known as the Council of States, is the upper house of India's Parliament. Candidates are not elected directly by the citizens, but by the Members of Legislative Assemblies and up to 12 can be nominated by the President of India for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. Members of the Parliament in Rajya Sabha get a tenure of six years, with one-third of the body facing re-election every two years. Rajya Sabha acts as a second-level review body before a bill becomes an act.

4) By-election

When an elected candidate to either the State Assembly or Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha leaves the office vacant before their term ends, a by-election is conducted to find a suitable replacement to fill the vacant position. It is often referred to in India as Bypolls.

There are also various other types of elections like Panchayat election, corporation election and many other, it is known as local body election in which any citizen of India can vote, Voting means you can vote for the representative of your choice. And your vote also contributes to whether your representative wins or loses this election. Because even one vote in an election leads to defeat.

You should think about which party leader is right for you in your locality, village, or state election and vote so that the leader of your choice can win the election to do the right work for your development. That means voting becomes very necessary for us when we want to choose the right leader.

When the election is like this, the date time is fixed and on that day, you can vote for the person or party you like to win at your convenient time. Elections are now held by Electronic Voting Machine (EVM), and you can easily vote for your leader. Your vote is precious. The value of democracy has always been high. However, it is unfair that we do not have 100% voting. Because many people are not interested in elections and do not value their vote. Many people do not vote in a head-to-head battle between parties. Many people say that if I don't vote, nothing will happen nothing is going to change.

Then many people make the excuse of time that they don't have time to vote. Also, many people think that if we don't have a single worthy candidate, then we don't have to vote for anyone. So many complain that no one has come to tell us, so why should we vote? Many people even after 18 years do not have election cards due to which they cannot vote. There are many reasons why polling is not 100% and due to which proper development or good leaders are not taking the right place. So vote must be given as part of duty and right.

**your VOTE
is your VOICE**

NEW INITIATIVE TO MOBILIZE VOTERS

Students have come up with innovative campaigns to create awareness on 100 per cent polling. A school student and two college students, who had come out with novel campaigns with paint, came to the Collectorate to create awareness among voters.

Fourteen-year-old M. Madhuranthagi, a 10th standard student from Saravanampatti, had made a piece of art with painted rice grains. She had used about 5,000 rice grains in six colours to make it on a cardboard measuring two-and-a-half-foot high and two-feet-wide.

The girl started working on it on Sunday and finished it on Tuesday morning. "I spent nearly 10 hours on the voter awareness drawing," she said. She first fixed about 4,000 rice grains on the cardboard in the shape of India's map and painted it. The highlight of her work was the remaining 1,000 rice grains in the shape of a hand-casting vote.

Each of these grains had '100 % vote' written on them and could be read only with a magnifying glass. "Having made quite a few paintings with words written on small rice grains, writing on 1,000 rice grains was not a tough task. I was quite fast at it," she adds.

Madhuranthagi said that she had taken the pain in coming out with a drawing with a difference to grab the attention of voters and to make them aware about importance of voting.

Two youths wearing shorts came up with a novel campaign to create awareness on voting by painting their bodies in white and wrote the words '100 per cent vote' on them in red colour. Persons crossing the Collectorate could not miss them, as they stood holding placards on the importance of voting. The students also explained passers-by on the reason for coming out with such a campaign.



Dr. Hemlata Agarwal
Professor
SRLIM

THE EMERGING ISSUE: VOTER'S AWARENESS & ELECTORAL EDUCATION



Ms. Jhanvi Modi
Second Year Student
SRLIM

In India, people elect the government which makes India a democratic country. Indian democracy has survived from many issues like poverty, illiteracy, education system, women's safety and

so on. One of the emerging issues is voter awareness and rights for elections. Voting is an integral part of our democracy and it is crucial for people to have their voice. People should have adequate electoral knowledge and awareness to know their rights as a voter.

The future of the country depends on the participation of voters in the voting procedures. Not just participation but their involvement is equally essential. For that, every citizen should be aware of their electoral rights and responsibilities. However, many voters are still unaware about their voting rights. Voters have provisions for voting rights under the constitution of India such as the right to know, the right not to vote (NOTA), and voting rights of disable or infirm citizens. Along with the rights, a citizen must fulfil all the responsibilities as a voter.

Moreover, the main issue that often affects the social system is the electoral education. Nowadays many high schools and colleges take initiative in voting awareness by helping eligible students for making their voter cards. Systematic voters' Education and Electoral participation is the new initiative to aware citizens about voters' rights.

All voters should have basic information about registration in the electoral roll, use of EVMs (Electronic Voting Machines), Voter's identity card and ethical voting. A voter must have knowledge about each party of the election as well as the NOTA option procedure.

The right to vote is not considered as a fundamental right, but as a constitutional right. Hence, it is our responsibility to take part in the election and give a vote to a liable candidate without any bias. A question can be raised that what is right between a biased vote and no vote? As per my perception if you think no candidate is liable for the respective position, you can give a vote to the NOTA option and system will consider your vote.

Eventually, India has improved electoral behaviour over the past decade. An ethical electoral system will make India a more prosperous, less corrupt and strong democracy. India is a diverse country with a large population. Hence, each vote is precious to make one powerful nation.

WE DON'T HAVE THE RIGHT TO COMPLAIN IF WE DON'T VOTE

In a republic like ours, it is up to the electorate to choose the best candidate. Never should we believe that the absence of one or two voters will have any significance. We must wisely exercise the authority that our constitution has granted us to elect a leader who can lead the nation in the correct direction. The statement "Of the people, for the people, and by the people" is the fundamental cornerstone of democracy. Voting is not just our RIGHT, it's also our DUTY. Always keep in mind that you should not vote for someone based only on their religion or caste (assuming they belong to your caste). In exchange for our vote, we should not take any gifts or financial rewards from any politician. We should look into the candidates running for office in our district, and then we must vote for one of them. Please seek assistance from voting poll workers, since improper procedures will render your vote invalid.

Mr. Ravi K. Vakanerwala
Second Year Student
SRLIM



We must respect the right to vote that was granted with the help of the Indian Constitution. When they turn 18, the young people can't wait to use their right to vote. The sensation that follows a person's vote exhibits a sense of pride in being a responsible citizen. As may be seen from the inked finger being shared on social media. The trend is continuing to gain notice among older people and younger people alike.

The turnout for the 2019 Lok Sabha elections was a record 67.1%, according to the Election Commission (source: Times of India), but it might be higher if we all made the decision to vote and encouraged our friends and family to do the same. Although election day will be a holiday, don't miss the opportunity to cast your vote for one day of fun might cost us and our nation.

How should I cast my vote?

- Examine the platform and history of the candidate. If the person is a sitting member of parliament, you should research both their performance and that of their party before making a decision.
- Check the party's previous promises, see which parties have kept their commitments, and compare the work of the various parties if you wish to cast your vote based on their performance.
- Consider the current and future of the nation as it relates to our next generation before casting your vote.

STRACTICAL - The Startup Battle



JAGRITI - Ek Nai Soch



SIMULATION



IICL - THE INDIAN INFLUENCERS CRICKET LEAGUE '22 - LIVE PROJECT



INDIA'S MISSING VOTERS

280 MILLION

Number of people who had a vote, but did not cast it in 2014. That is a third of the 834 million voters in India

454 MILLION

Indians classified as migrants by the census. While age-wise data is not available, at least 270 million of them should be of voting age

224 MILLION

Number of people who migrated after marriage, the majority of whom are women

13 MILLION

Number of NRIs. A law, now challenged in court, allows them a proxy vote. Their number fades in comparison with the internal migrants



An Initiative by The Times of India



SARVAJANIK UNIVERSITY'S FOUNDATION MONTH CELEBRATION



**SEMINAR ON
FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR HOMEMAKERS**



**"A VISIT TO MAMTA -
MENTAL HYGIENIC CLINIC"**

INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY CELEBRATION



**COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITY -
"SAPLING DISTRIBUTION AND PLANTATION DRIVE"**



**SESSION ON
AN AWARENESS OF ORGANIC FARMING**

WORKSHOPS



Management Lessons through Movies

Dr. Margie Parikh, Professor
B. K. School of Business Management
Gujarat University | Ahmedabad



Dynamics of World Economy & Financial Markets

Dr. Aditya Srinivas
COO and Chief Economist, BSE Brokers Forum, Mumbai

GUEST LECTURES

FUTURE OF BANKING IN INDIA

Mr. Rutwik Bhatt
Manager
Axis Bank Ltd. | Surat

LETTER OF CREDIT

CA Eric Bhatena
General Manager - Finance
Garden Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd. | Surat

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Professor
G.H. Bhakta Management Academy
Department of Business and Industrial Management | Surat

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Coach-Trainer-Consultant | Surat

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Ms. Padmini Pandya Naik
HR Executive
SRK Group | Surat

ENTREPRENEURIAL JOURNEY

Mr. Ghanshyam Lukhi
Managing Director
Tapi Fruit Processing Pvt. Ltd. | Surat

SIX SIGMA

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Surat

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NEXT ISSUE THEME

Electric Vehicle & Environment

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