

PROJECT WORK VIII TH CLASS-FIII

2021-2022



ఇది కేవలం నమూనాగా మాత్రమే తయారు చేయడం జరిగింది. ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఇలాగే తయారు చేయవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. మీ స్థానిక అవసరాల దృష్ట్యా మార్పు చేసుకోగలరు. ఈ ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఆంగ్ల మాధ్యమం విద్యార్థులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని చేసింది.



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PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST - III
VIII TH CLASS

Priliminary information .

Name of the student : K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
Class : VIII
Roll no : 16
Name of the unit : INDIAN ELECTION SYSTEM

Title of the project : INDELIBLE INK

Project number : 03
Type of project : INDIVIDUAL
Date of project assigned : 21.02.2022
Date of project submission : 02.03.2022



TITLE OF THE PROJECT

indelible ink

INTRODUCTION

The composition, colour, longevity and efficiency of indelible ink will be introduced in this project.

OBJECTIVE /AIM

We have chosen this project with the intention of fully understanding the greatness of indian election system

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers , And the internet .

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

Electoral ink, indelible ink, electoral stain or phosphoric ink is a semi-permanent ink or dye that is applied to the forefinger (usually) of voters during elections in order to prevent electoral fraud such as double voting. It is an effective method for countries where identification documents for citizens are not always standardised or institutionalised. One of the more common election ink compositions is based on silver nitrate, which can produce a stain lasting several weeks. It was first used during the 1962 Indian general election, in Mysore State, now the modern-day state of Karnataka.



Application.

Electoral stain is used as an effective security feature to prevent double voting in elections. Ink is normally applied to the left hand index finger, especially to the cuticle where it is almost impossible to remove quickly. Ink may be applied in a variety of ways, depending on circumstance and preference. The most common methods are via dipping bottles with sponge inserts, bottles with brush applicators, spray bottles, and marker pens.



Composition .

Electoral stain typically contains a pigment for instant recognition, a silver nitrate which stains the skin on exposure to ultraviolet light, leaving a mark that is impossible to wash off and is only removed as external skin cells are replaced. Industry standard electoral inks contain 10%, 14% or 18% silver nitrate solution, depending on the length of time the mark is required to be visible. Although normally water-based, electoral stains occasionally contain a solvent such as alcohol to allow for faster drying, especially when used with dipping bottles, which may also contain a biocide to ensure bacteria are not transferred from voter to voter. Silver chloride can be easily removed by hydroxides, hence other photosensitive pigmentation needs to be added. Silver nitrate can cause a condition called argyria, although this requires frequent or extreme exposure.



Longevity .

Election stain typically stays on skin for 72–96 hours, lasting 2 to 4 weeks on the fingernail and cuticle area. The election ink used puts a permanent mark on the cuticle area which only disappears with the growth of new nail. It can take up to 4 months for the stain to be replaced completely by new nail growth. Stain with concentrations of silver nitrate higher than 18% have been found to have no added effect on stain longevity, as silver nitrate does not have a photosensitive reaction with live skin cells. This means that the stain will fade as new skin grows. Silver nitrate is an irritant and is used as a cauterizing agent at concentrations of 25% or higher.

Colour.

Electoral stain is traditionally violet in colour, before the photosensitive element takes effect to leave a black or brown mark. However, for the 2005 Surinamese legislative election, orange replaced violet as the colour for marking the voters' fingers as it was found to last just as long and be more appealing to voters, as it resembled the national colours.

Efficiency.

Marker pens are the most efficient use of ink, with one 5 ml pen able to mark 600 people, although dipping bottles are often preferred, despite a 100 ml bottle only marking 1000. Dipping bottles can leave a more comprehensive stain of slightly greater longevity (depending on silver nitrate content) than markers can. However marker pens are much cheaper and easier to transport, reducing costs to the election organisers considerably, and the advised option when stains are only needed to be guaranteed for 3 to 5 days. Marker pens also leave a much smaller mark when properly applied, which is more agreeable to many voters.

Controversies

CONCLUSION

We are very much thankful to our social studies teacher and also the Headmaster of our school for their cooperation and guidance Throughout the project work .

