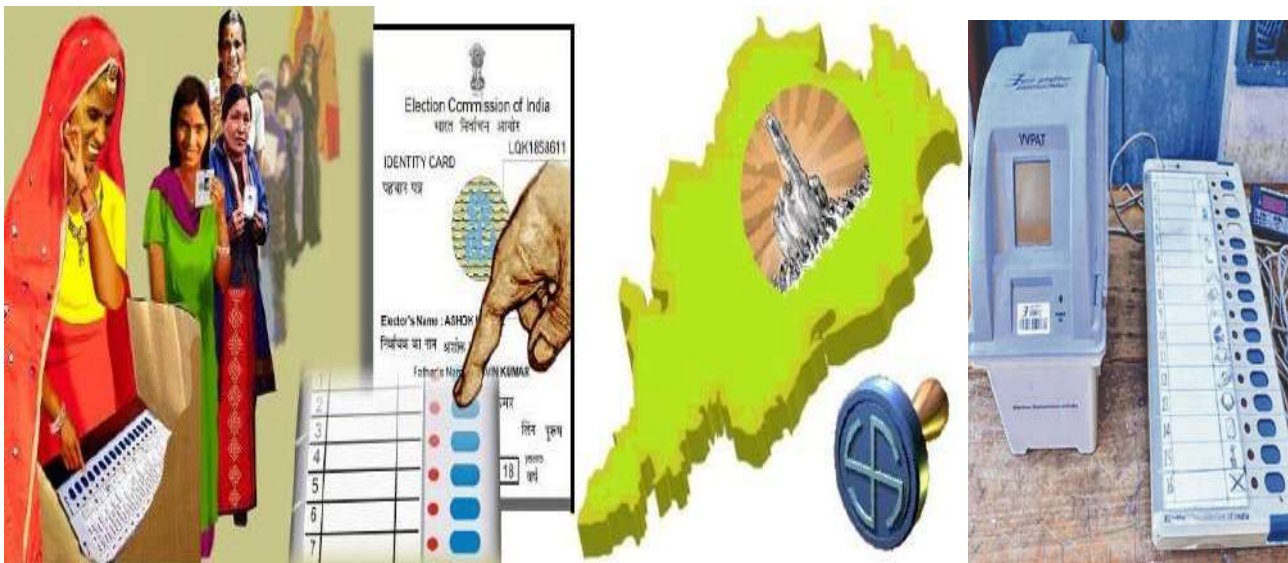


BASELINE SURVEY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF THE CITIZENS OF ODISHA



Sponsored by Chief electoral Officer, Odisha, Election Commission of India)



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(An ICSSR Institute in collaboration with Government of Odisha)

2019

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PREFACE

The Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha, Election Commission of India entrusted Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) to take up Baseline survey on “Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the Citizens of Odisha” (KAP). This study has been taken up by Dr. C.R. Das, and Dr.B.Patra who have completed this under pressing commitments from other activities.

This KAP study followed four-stage sampling (revenue division, assembly constituencies, polling station and voters) in selection of respondents. The representativeness of the respondents is evident from the fact that the selected 16 assembly constituencies are spread across 16 districts of the State. Further from these, nine are general constituencies, three are Scheduled Caste constituencies and four are Scheduled Tribe constituencies.

The results with regard to Knowledge, Attitude and Practices, brings out some variation across the three revenue divisions. It also suggests the need to strengthen the systematic voters’ education and electoral participation programme. This will enable citizens/voters to know about NOTA (None of the above), availability of voting facilities through Braille and the need for greater dissemination of voting knowledge in Northern and Southern revenue divisions.

I hope that this study will be of help to Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha, Election Commission of India and facilitate the upcoming 2019 elections. NCDS looks forward to comments and suggestions on the report.

DIRECTOR, NCDS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It has been proved through various studies that only democracy can give cohesion to India's dizzying diversity. It provides political cohesion in a society with a little tradition of political centralism, dizzying social diversity where democratic political system has been the ultimate source of the State's legitimacy and the main ingredient in the glue that has kept the country together. The constitutional mechanism created the Election Commission of India (ECI) is a permanent and independent constitutional body vests in it the 'superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President' (Article 324), has the credibility in conducting elections in the largest democracy in the Earth over more than six decades. There are several steps taken for successful conduct of election and ensuring better involvement of voters across the country. The Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation programme, better known as SVEEP, is the flagship program of the Election Commission of India for promoting voter education, awareness and voter literacy in India. Since 2009, the ECI have been working towards preparing India's electors and equipping them with basic knowledge related to the electoral process with a unique motto '*Greater Participation for a Stronger Democracy*'.

With the passage of time and innovative ideas to induct reforms in different aspects and access the barriers in the process of election, ECI gathered information through undertaking baseline survey of **Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens**, before conducting elections and study of voter turnout rates, its composition, characteristics, Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Beliefs and Practices (KABBP) after the adult suffrage, is an integral part of election management. The studies aims at to provide ground reality issues to Election Commission for taking necessary measures to reduce the gaps and increasing voter turnout as well as achieving 'universal adult suffrage', especially undertaking necessary steps to ensure accessibility of voters with physically disability to cast their votes'.

The task was assigned to us and we tried to complete the report within the stipulated time. We are highly grateful to Prof. Srijit Mishra, Director of our institute who encouraged us to take up the task and complete it in time. He clarified many of our doubts as and when asked for. This report, as we believe, could have never come to this stage unless we had received his administrative and intellectual support and wholehearted cooperation. We express our gratitude to him again for this and his interest in this work.

We are thankful Shri Surendra Kumar, IAS, Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha for his kind assignment of the work, and cooperation, suggestions. Our kudo to Shri Raghuram R. Iyer, Joint Chief Electoral Officer-cum-Joint Secretary to Government, Office of Chief Electoral Office, Home (Election) Department, Odisha for his constant support, guidance, and inspiring the team to compete the work with sincerity. We are thankful to Sri Ashok Kumar Dixit, Officer in CEO, for his support and clarifications to the team from time to time.

The report could not have been completed in time unless we had received help and cooperation of district administration, Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Officers in charge of Election, Block level officer to Booth level officers. We thank and express our gratitude to all stakeholders and particularly to all our respondents covering sixteen districts, who cooperate by providing their information to Investigators while canvassing the schedules. The villagers' and officials' cooperation during survey to gather various information need a special mention to offer our sincere thanks.

The fieldwork was carried out by threeteams consisting of a total member of 10 project staff; three Research Investigators, namely Dr. Puskar Jena, Shri Satya Narayan Panda and Shri Rahas Kumar Mallick, and Six Field Investigators, namely, Shri Braja Bihari Mishra, Shri

NaliniKantaMohapatra,Shri Uma Kant Das,Shri Harihar Mishra, , ShriPradipta Kumar Sahoo and shri Bikash Kumar Pradhan. The duration of the field study was from 16-11-2018 to 9-12-2018 and all of them completed their part on time.Shri ArakshitPatra, Research Assistant, Shri Sisir Kumar swain, Accounts Assistant also extend their cooperation during post field work. For, all of them deserve our commendation.

We acknowledge Dr. Rajshree Narayani Kanungo and Dr. Dipsikha Sahoo Post Doctoral Fellows, who have carefully, go through the report and made necessary suggestions. We are very thankful to them for their painstaking work.

We record our thanks to Smt. Sumati .Jani, OFS (I), Secretary,.ShriD.B.Sahoo, P.A, Smt. S.M.Pani, Asst.Programmer, ShriP.K.Mishra, SA, ShriP.K.Mohanty Jr. Accountant, ShriN.K.Mishra, Steno,Mr.NiranjanMohapatra, Libraian,ShriP.K.Mallia, CLT and ShriB.N.Rath, Ele-Cum-PO, ShriS.B.Sahoo,Xerox Operator of NCDS for their support and cooperation for completing the report in time.

Last but not least we express our heartfelt thanks to the Electorate of all the sixteen districts, who spared their valuable time with us and shared their experiences and answered to our questions.

We hope that the findings of the study will be very useful for the Election Commission of India, to conduct universal suffrage and make accessible to all by inclusive policy. The faith and belief on democracy has been increasing with the passage of time and timely action oriented implementation by the Election Commission of India. However, we the authors are solely responsible for any mistake or deficiency in the work.

C.R.Das
B.Patra

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Election Commission of India has developed Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation flagship programme (SVEEP) to create awareness about the significance of conducting an election that is free, fair and participatory in order to institutionalize democracy. The present Baseline Study essentially intends to outline the knowledge, attitude and practice of the voters in Odisha

Study Objectives

- To find out knowledge base of voters about election process, casting of votes and importance of voting in a democratic system of government.
- To assess voter's knowledge on enrolment procedure, eligibility and awareness about EPIC.
- To analyse exclusion-inclusion scenario of voters in Odisha and people deprived of EPIC.
- To examine attitude of voters in Odisha relating to their participation in election and grievances and hurdles faced in casting of votes.
- To analyse the challenges faced by People with Disabilities (PwDs) during registration and voting.

Research Method

This is a mixed study, in which both qualitative and quantitative methods have been used. Necessary data and information for the study were collected both from primary and secondary sources using various tools and techniques that include key informant interviews, group discussions, field observations, and literature review. The key informants include voter respondent using a structured schedule, election experts and Block Level Officers (BLOs). Group discussions were held with field level officials of the Commission. Moreover, the research team elicited information the knowledge, attitude and practice of voters on electoral process in Odisha. The following quantitative and qualitative methods are discussed.

KAP TOOL:

Structured schedules were used to collect data on knowledge, Attitude and Practice of voting, it was called KAP Tool. It included single response and multiple response questions

and most of the questions are close ended. Only registered voters in the sample booths are covered for purpose of the study.

DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR FGDS AND IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS:

A discussion guide was used to conduct the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews. Discussion guide is a detailed written outline of topics that is prompted to illicit information from the respondents. The FGDs were conducted with male and female voters between age groups of 18-25, 26-40 and 41-60 years. In-depths interviews were conducted with government functionaries such as Booth Level Officers and supervisors.

Sample Size

On the eve of KAP study, we have taken 16 Assemble Constituencies (ACs) from different revenue divisions and one booth from each selected (AC), then 100 sample respondents have been selected for the survey to collect data through structured schedules as per objectives, from each polling station. In case of repeated sample households, the sample has been replaced. If the number of voting households in the selected Polling station is less than 100, then all the households have been surveyed. The rest of the households have been selected randomly from the nearest polling station. Five households with disable voter households have been purposively selected from each Polling Station. If less than five disable person(s) found in any selected Polling Station, and then additional households have been selected purposively. Therefore, a total of 1680 voter households have been selected for the study,

KEY FEATURES OF RESPONDENTS

Out of 1624 respondents, 700 are from Central Division (43.10%), 400 are from Northern Division (24.63%) and 524 are from Southern Division (32.27%). Highest 40.64 per cent respondents are in the age group of 45 years and above, followed by 24.69 per cent in the age group 36-45 years, 23.52 per cent in the age group 26-36 years and 11.15 per cent in the age group 18-25 year. About 55.30 per cent respondents are male voters and 44.70 per cent respondents are female voters. The share of rural respondent (82.27%) is more than that of the urban respondent (27.77%).

Among the respondents, highest 38.36 per cent belong to OBC, followed by 27.77 per cent ST, 17.12 per cent SC and 16.75 per cent others category. So far as educational qualification of voter respondents are concerned, 36.39 per cent of voters have completed primary education, 24.75 per cent voters have high school education, 20.81 per cent voters

are illiterate, 8.93 per cent voters have graduate degree, 8.56 per cent voters have higher secondary education and 0.55 per cent have technical (Diploma) education.

Occupational background of indicate that 49.45 per cent are labour/cultivator, 20.94 per cent homemakers, 9.30 per cent private service holders, 7.94 per cent are engaged in own enterprise, 5.11 per cent are Government servants, 2.83 per cent unemployed, 2.77 per cent are engaged in other activities such as garage work, goat rearing and 1.66 per cent students.

Structure of respondent voter's house indicate that highest 44.95 per cent have semi-Pucca house, followed by 30.60 per cent have Kutcha house and 24.45 per cent have Pucca house.

Information gathered from sample voters revealed that all voter households have bank account, 91.50 per cent have electricity, 87.44 per cent have mattress, 69.15 per cent have television, 50.18 per cent have telephone, 48.21 per cent have bicycle, 46.12 per cent have chair, 45.57 per cent have motor cycle, 42.80 per cent have table, 10.34 per cent sample voters have mobile, 1.97 per cent sample voters have four wheelers and only 0.99 per cent sample voters have radio.

Medium of cooking used by sample voter households found that highest 56.83 per cent have been using Straw/Shrubs/ Grass, followed by 32.88 per cent using LPG/Natural gas, 7.82 per cent using wood, 1.54 per cent using Dung Cakes, 0.92 per cent using charcoal and no one using Coal/Lignite.

Knowledge

Field information indicates that 91.81 per cent respondents are aware of the minimum age of voters i.e. 18 years. It is also estimated that 17.12 per cent respondents have knowledge about 1st January being the determinant date for getting registered on the electoral roll voting. Knowledge base regarding National Voter's Day is limited to 3.63 per cent respondents. An overall estimate of the sample estimation suggests that 64.00 per cent respondents in the state are unaware of none of the above (NOTA). Around 20.87 per cent respondents opined that they only saw it when they cast their votes. It was also found out that 2.83 per cent respondents have seen NOTA in Electoral Literacy Programme (ELP) and about 12.25 per cent voters have only heard/read about NOTA. About 94.77 per cent voters are not aware that the names of the candidates are available in Braille on EVM. Around 93.17 per cent respondents are not aware of VVPAT. Division wise the percentage of unaware voters is highest in Southern division (97.71%) followed by Northern division (95.00%) and Central Division (88.71%).

Attitude

It is observed that, only one respondent (in the Central Division) has never registered his name in voter list due to lack of awareness. 2.22 per cent respondents have applied for registration and their application is in progress and 97.72 per cent respondents have already registered their name in voter list.

It is observed that 98.58 per cent respondents have got their voter ID and only 1.42 per cent has no interest or have not registered to lack of awareness. From these registered 56.32 per cent respondents through Booth Level Officers (BLO) as they visited their residence. 23.66 per cent registered through local voter enrolment drive, 12.69 per cent through special enrolment drive to register, 3.64 per cent have taken the help of political parties to enrol their name, 0.06 per cent respondents have taken the help of CSO/Association/individual to enrol their name and only 3.64 per cent have no knowledge or not taken interest in above mentioned methods.

Practice

Then the respondents who have not cast their vote in the last election, 50.60 per cent are female and 49.40 per cent are male. Social group-wise, 25.30 per cent are Scheduled Caste, 19.28 per cent Scheduled Tribe, 37.35 per cent Other Backward Caste and 18.07 per cent belong to Other Caste. Age group-wise results reveal that 54.22 per cent belongs to 18-25 year age group, 16.87 per cent belongs to 26-35 year age group, 9.64 per cent belongs to 36-45 year age group and 19.28 per cent belongs to 46+ year age group.

Difficulties at the time of Voting

More than one third (35.50 per cent) of the sample voters who were surveyed reported that they face difficulties during election. The important difficulties are long queue, no Separate Queue for Senior Citizens and absence of voter slip.

Basic Minimum Facilities

Separate Queues are necessary for women, PwDs and Senior citizens. Out of the total voters surveyed, 1.43 per cent opined that this facility is not available in their polling booth.

As per the assured minimum facilities mentioned by the ECI, drinking water should be made available in all polling booths. However, this minimum facility is not available in all the surveyed booths. This problem is relatively higher in the Central Division, where 8.31 per cent booths don't have this facility.

The chair/benches are necessary in the polling booth because the Senior citizens, PwDs, pregnant and lactating mothers may not be able to stand in queues for long hours. From the field survey it is found that this facility is available only in 3/4th of the surveyed booths.

As per the assured minimum facilities in the polling booth, separate toilets should be available for male and female voters and these toilets should be PwD friendly. If running water facility is not available, then separate arrangement should be made. However, from the field survey it is found that this facility is available only in 86.18 per cent booths.

There is provision for three people to sit (One BLO with booth slips, two NSS/NSC volunteers-One Male, and One Female) to guide and assist the voters entering the polling station, especially the PwDs. However, this facility is available only in 29.02 per cent booths.

The separate entry and exit facility is available in 95.26 per cent booths.

Ramp facility is available only in 62.23 per cent booths.

Wheel chair facility is available only in 1.23 per cent booths.

Signs for directions are available only in 83.84 per cent booths which are surveyed.

Proper and uninterrupted lighting facility is available only in 87.09 per cent booths which are surveyed.

As per the guidelines, two NSS/NSC volunteers, (One Male, One Female) should be present in each booth to guide and assist the voters entering the polling station, especially the PwDs. However, it is found that this facility is available only in 39.45 per cent booths which are surveyed.

Reasons for Voting

The most important reason for voting is “Voting is my right”.....as most of the voters considered voting as their right. The other important reasons are “I got voter slip”..... “Candidate was good”.....“Voting is my duty” and “Candidate was my choice”.....

SVEEP

Only 12.19 per cent respondents reported that they have seen or read voter/election related campaign. The Important sources of their information are TV, Newspaper/magazines, Radio/FM, NGO/Civil society, Cultural/entertainment programme. The important information/messages they received are “Date of voting and schedules”, “Voter slip distribution schedule” and “Voting is my right and duty”.

Only 52.77 per cent respondents have recalled that they have seen ECI advertisements or campaign with ICONs/STARs during elections. M.S Dhoni , Amir Khan and APJ Abdul

Kalam are the most popular icons. Only 1.49 per cent respondents reported that they have accessed the website of Election Commission/ Chief Electoral Officer of Odisha mainly to search name and other details on the electoral roll and to know the election results. All those who have accessed the website(s) are satisfied with it.

Only three respondents have called at the helpline numbers of ECI mainly for registering complain and to clear doubts about the registration and voting process.

None of the respondents have come across any of the voter edutainment materials such as picture book- proud to be a voter *garv se banein matdata*, animation film- *masti dosti aur matdan*, Radio programme – *Lokantra* express, Board games- *vote ki Bazzi/ Get set vote*, Cartoons strips- *wah election wah* and Computer game- *ready steady vote*.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Voter registration must be done efficiently and correctly and voter list should be updated before every poll regularly.
2. Even after several cautious attempts mistakes are found in the voter list and cards issued. The private agencies which are assigned this task play a vital role at the district level for registration and revision of voter list. Hence, the concerned BLOs and supervisors should be vigilant enough during the whole process to avoid mistakes. Measures in support of senior citizens and illiterate voters should be taken.
3. Proactive steps should be taken to make voters aware of complete election procedure through awareness campaign and distribution of leaflets at Panchayat level.
4. Demonstration of EVM and VVPAT as an essential exercise should be done to create public awareness, to erode technophobia and make the whole process user friendly before election.
5. Ramp ways and drinking water facilities are basic requirements that should be provided at all the polling booth.
6. Separate queues, sitting arrangements and shed facility (particularly during summer season) should be made for PwDs, senior citizens, and lactating/pregnant women during voting.
7. Measures should be taken for identification of PwDs as most of them face difficulties in getting a medical certificate.
8. Leaflets related to election such as use of EVM, availability of Braille on EVM, VVPAT and other at the polling booth. Should be circulated among the voters at booth level at least once before election. The awareness level is significantly low among the

9. voters of Southern division compared to other two divisions. Therefore, steps should be taken to increase the awareness level of voters of this division before election.
10. In some booths, it is found that the names of voters of a single household are enrolled in different polling booths. It creates a lot of inconvenience for them at the time of voting. Therefore, the electors of one household should be listed in one polling booth.
11. Adequate security personnel should be deployed at polling station on the polling day to avoid any type of unwarranted situations.
12. Measures should be taken to provide interrupted power supply in polling booths on voting day.
13. Volunteers should be temporally appointed to escort and provide assistance to patients/senior citizens and PWDs.
14. In some areas, people hesitate to enrol the names of their unmarried daughters even though they have attained 18 years of age. The main reasons are they want to hide the ages of their daughters and their names can be enrolled at their in-law's places after marriage. So, awareness should be created among the people encouraging them to enrol the names of their unmarried daughters.
15. Transportation arrangements should be made for the voters who are unable to move.

1.5 Role of the civil society organisations

1.5.1 Role of BLO: In addition to the usual election and electoral process observation activities, the civil society organisations monitor the activities of the Commission, its funding and expenditure on a regular basis, and ensure that its activities are in conformity with the law and are implemented in a transparent manner. E. Role of the media

1.5.2 Disclosing electoral information: The media can play an important role in disseminating electoral information for increased transparency in the electoral process. It should publish in-depth investigative reports relating to personal and financial information of candidates, violation of the election code of conduct, electoral expenditure, etc

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ABBREVIATION

AC	Assembly Constituency
AERO	Assistant Electoral Registration Officer (AERO)
AMF	Assured Minimum Facilities
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
AWW	Anganwadi Workers
BDO	Block Development Officer
BLO	Booth Level Officer
CEO	Chief Electoral Officer
DEO	Distinct Election Officer
ECI	Election Commission of India
ELP	Electoral Literacy Programme
EPIC	Electors' Photo Identity Card
ERO	Electoral Registration Officer-cum-sub-collector (ERO)
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
GPEO	Gram Panchayat Extension Officers
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMF	Information, Motivation and Facilitation
KABBP	Knowledge, Attitude, Belief, Behaviour and Practices
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
NOTA	None Of The Above
NVD	National Voters' Day 25th January
PS	Polling Station
PWD	People with Disability
RO	Returning Officer
SVEEP	Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation
VIP	Very Important Person
VR	Voter Registration

LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

1. KORAPUT DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	K.S.Chakrabarti	District Collector	06852-251238
2	Lalit Ku. Kahar	Sub-Collector	6852-251238
3	Alok Ku. Anugulia	Asst.Collector	8018446224
4	Prasanta Ku. Mohapatra	Head Clerk	9437142016
5	SmrutirekhaMallick	BLO	8895490676
6	Bighnaraj Panda	Office Attendant	9439387173
7	DillipKu.Sahu	Supervisor	9437102319

2. NOWARANGPUR DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	AjitKu.Mishra	District Collector	068580-222345
2	KarunakarRaika	Sub-Collector	9439643032
3	K.PrasadRao	Head Clerk	9178133470
4	Devi Prasad Tali	BDO,Raighar	9437790288
5	SusantGond	BLO	8018174512
6	RatikantSahu	GPO,Raighar	9777458382
7	S.N.Dash	Senior CLerk	7894882679

3. NUAPADA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	TaranisenNaik	Sub-Collector	9438240427
2	RushimaniNial	Supervisor-Komna Block	9937179249
3	GadaramMajhi	BLO	7894388699
4	SuitraJagat	AWW	8658883441

4. RAYAGADA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	AmrutRituraj	Sub-Collector	9438408608
2	George Dungdung	BDO-Chandrapur Block	8480795828
3	UdhabSabar	GPO	8763238067
4	RupaJagaranga	AWW	

5. GANJAM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
	DigantaRoutray	Sub-Collector	9437488188
	D.MaleswarPatra	Asst.Collector	9437528999
	Purna Chandra Behera	Senior Clerk	9861030768
	KaluPraadPradhan	Junior Clerk	9040617600
	BijayLaxmiNaik	Office Attendant	7064428172
	DayamayaPadhi	Tahasildar, Berhmpur	8249117584
	KailashSahu	Supervisor	9437108808
	AlakaSatpathy	BLO	9668170848
	SujataM.Behera	BLO	9437857994
	PurnaCh.Behera	Senior Clerk-2	9861030768

6. BALANGIR DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Mrs.SuchitaPuspa	DY. Collector(Election)	9437776757
2	Mr.Bhairab Singh Patel	Sub-Collector	06652-232322
3	Mr.Saroj Kumar Mishra	BDO,Puintala	9776531049
4	Mr.UpendraMajhi	ABDO	9937849270
5	Mr.Rudra Prasad Suna	GPEO	8280277665
6	Mrs.SanjuktaPattnaik	Supervisor	9438281324
7	Mrs.Bachhuri Deep	BLO	7609071654

7. BARGARH DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Debendra Kumar Nanda	Sub- Collector	9437190990
2	Pradip Kumar Nanda	Asst.- Collector	8249976230
3	Sarat Kumar Bag	BDO,Bargarh	7008626443
4	VerjinLakra	GPEO	7684903672
5	Srikanta Ku. Pradhan	Supervisor	9437832842
6	Mrs.BasantiBhoi	Sarapanch	8457044471
7	TillotamaSahu	BLO	9938225885

8. PURI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	BhabataranSahu	Sub-Collector	9437234023
2	Sudhir Kumar Nayak	BDO,Kakatpur	8249099734
3	Raghunath Das	GPEO	9090022073
4	HrudanandaSasmal	Supervisor	9556677066
5	Samim Khan	BLO	9853929355

9. BALASORE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Miss. SushritaTudu	DY.Collector	8895483309
2	NiluMohapatra	Sub-Collector	8763366196
3	SatyajitMohanty	Asst.Collector	9658659819
4	LaxmidharBehera	Head Cleark, DY.Collector Office	9437987381
5	DiptiRanjanSethy	BDO,Bhogarai	9438442296
6	Sarat Kumar Muduli	GPEO	7978774343
7	HimansuSekhar Das	Supervisor	7437980140
8	NagendraPatra	Sarapanch	9937432407
9	Minarani Das	BLO	7381716152
10	SukantaPradha	Sr. Asst, DY.Collector Office	8328902110

10. MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Nirmal Chandra Barada	DY.Collector (Election)	9078563512
2	DharmanandaBehera	Sub-Collector, Rairangpur	7008124227
3	Prasant Kumar Behera	Sr.Clerk Sub-Collector office	9438834480
4	LankeswarAmat	BDO, Tiring	9437349351
5	GajendraNathPradhan	GPEO	9337069516
6	Nabakishore Singh	Supervisor	9437663165
7	BidyaSagarBarik	BLO	8763850150
8	MalatiHemrum	AWW	9439381607
9	SuthaTudu	AWW	7750927634

11. KHURDA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Samir Das	Assistant Collector	8895882788
2	HemanginiSathpathy	BLO	9439010140
3	Rinarani Rout	AWW	9937265520
4	SandhyaraniPattnaik	ASHA	8280428948
5	Niharika Ray	President,MahilaMohaSangha	9178884572

12. JAJPUR DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Collector	Ranjan Ku Das	8895166500
2	Sub-Collector	Narayan Ch Dhal	9437257107
3	Deputy-Collector	KajalPradhan	8895266346
3	Bdo,Barchana Block	Ajitnarayan Prasad Giri	9437479095
4	Gpo, Barchana Block	AmiyaRanjanNatha	7008241885
5	Supervisor, Both No-123	RameshaCh Rout	9437351633
6	Blo, Both No-123	SangramSahoo	8763899883

13. KENDRAPARA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Collector	Dasatathisatpathy	9439883093
2	Sub-Collector	Sanjay kumar Mishra	9937353240
3	Deputy-Collector	SajibSatpathy	9438045578
3	Bdo ,Derabisi	GopabandhuGangasagar	9438141398
4	Gpo, Derabis	Damodar Jena	9439167302
5	Supervisor, Both No-59	Prabir Kumar Jena	7894259961
6	Blo, Booth No-59	Namitajena	7894259961

14. SUNDARGARH

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
1	Sub-Collector	Birashen Pradhan	9937671576
2	Asst. Collector	Sagarika Dhamal	7008534516
3	Bdo Tangarpali	Soumendra Ku Dash	9437721223
4	Gpo	Anant Ku Nayak	9937236191
5	Supervisor,	Susila Rath	9438370027

15. KEONJHAR

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
2	Sub-Collector	Parul Patwari	9437005496)
3	Bdo ,Joda	Aru Ku Maliick	8280405210
4	Gpo, Joda	Kanhu Majhi	8249819124
5	Supervisor, Bileipada	Gopinath Nayak	9437389064
6	Blo	Dushmanta Pradhan	9938995343

16. NAYAGARH

Sl. No.	Designation of officer	Name	Mobile No.
2	Sub-Collector	Jitendra Ku Sahoo	9437306664
3	Bdo	Manoj Patra	8763069804
4	Gpo	Ramahari Behera	7978602132
5	Blo, Balugan	Nakula Sahoo	7978602188
6	Supervisor	Suresh Ku Dash	9337312181

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACK GROUND

In democracy, the strength of citizens exercised through voting, determine the formation of government, for a fixed tenure, through elected representatives. The voting behaviour, practice and knowledge of citizens from different aspects hold the key to make the electoral system more vibrant and effective. The formation of government supported by majority numbers elected members of Lok Sabha/ State legislative Assemblies determines the governance in the country/states. The Parliament of India and the Legislative Assemblies of the States constituted by the elected members enriched the democratic system adopting electoral reform measures and innovative methods to ensure free and fair practices. The constitutional mechanism created the Election Commission of India (ECI) is a permanent and independent constitutional body vests in it the 'superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of the President and Vice- President' (Article 324), has the credibility in conducting elections in the largest democracy in the Earth over more than six decades. There are several steps taken for successful conduct of election and ensuring better involvement of voters across the country. The Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation program, better known as SVEEP, is the flagship program of the Election Commission of India for promoting voter education, awareness and voter literacy in India. Since 2009, the ECI have been working towards preparing India's electors and equipping them with basic knowledge related to the electoral process with a unique motto 'Greater Participation for a Stronger Democracy'

With the passage of time and innovative ideas to induct reforms in different aspects and access the barriers in the process of election, ECI gathered information through undertaking baseline survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens before conducting elections and study of voter turnout rates, its composition, characteristics, Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Beliefs and Practices (KABBP) after the adult suffrage, is an integral part of election management. The studies aims at to provide ground reality issues to Election Commission for taking necessary measures to reduce the gaps and increasing

voter turnout as well as achieving ‘universal adult suffrage’, especially undertaking necessary steps to ensure accessibility of voters with physical disability to cast their votes’.

To find out various issues affecting the voting system, the KAP study assesses the indicators affecting voter’s participation, which embraces both qualitative and quantitative methods. Although quantitative methods are often used in KAP studies because of their generalizability, qualitative approaches are also very common. Qualitative research is explorative in nature, and although not generalizable, gains in-depth knowledge of the perceptions, stories, opinions and beliefs of the participants in the study. This KAPS employs both a quantitative and qualitative approach and was achieved through the use of a questionnaire that contained both closed-ended and open-ended questions, aims at providing sufficient space for any new issues for improvement or reducing the bottlenecks for achieving greater participation.

The forthcoming seventeenth Lok Sabha, may be held simultaneously with the general election of Odisha Legislative Assembly (including other States and union territories of India) during the April-May 2019 needs to improve electoral system by analysing the findings of study undertaken and necessary best remedial measures to escape the disincentives/ disadvantages through appropriate policy measures. By inducting suitable measures to build a truly participative democracy in India by encouraging all eligible citizens to vote and make an informed decision during the elections. The programme is based on multiple general as well as targeted interventions which are designed according to the socio-economic, cultural and demographic profile of the state as well as the history of electoral participation in previous rounds of elections and learning thereof and equipping electors with basic knowledge related to the electoral process. (ECI, 2018).

The recent statement issued by ECI after ‘National Consultation on Accessible Elections’ is worth quoting, “The very foundation of a democracy lies in the representation of all stakeholders and an indispensable part of nation-building starts with the inclusion of all in its electoral process. To uphold the spirit of free and fair elections, Election Commission of India declared ‘Accessible Elections’ as the theme for this year’s National Voters’ Day, i.e. 25th January 2018. The theme seamlessly integrates with the underlying philosophy of universal adult suffrage and the concept of ‘No Voter to be Left Behind.’” Further the statement reads as “On 3rd and 4th July 2018, the Election Commission of India organized a National Consultation on Accessible Elections at ‘The Lalit’, New Delhi, where in all the 36 Chief Electoral Officers and representatives from Civil Society Organisations, working in the

field of Disability deliberated upon ways and means to make elections completely accessible to Persons with Disabilities. The two-day Consultation was also attended by representatives of national political parties and senior officials from Ministries apart from notable media organisations.

Ahead of the National Consultation, a series of Consultations with the stakeholders were conducted in Districts and States across the country to identify the existing barriers and challenges, assess the implementation of the directives given by Commission on the subject, consolidate and gain from good practices (including innovations and technological support) and for further engagement with the stakeholders. The reports of the Consultations from the States were documented into the Consultation Reader and the same were carefully assessed and analyzed in the National Consultation.”(ECI, November 21, 2018).

1.2. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

In the process of achieving the goal of participation many complex factors hinders the process are low level of literacy and awareness, socially backward, economically vulnerable, lack of interest, physical barriers and inaccessibility. Many voters are not able to vote due to unable to induct their names in the voters, list or other technical reasons i.e. not possessing Electors’ Photo Identity Cards (EPIC). Electoral rolls are subject to revision from time to time at regular intervals to induct the new eligible voters and deleting the deceased voters. Inserting the in-migrants voters are taking place but excluding the out-migrant voters are not effectively done due to the objection of near and dear persons or under reporting the out-migrants may be due to marriage, or working outside the area/state.

The registration processes of new voters are also unknown to many eligible citizens. The grass-root level officials or Booth Level Officers (BLOs) are School teachers/ Anganwadi Workers entrusted with the responsibility of revision of ‘electoral rolls’ by inducting new voters due to attaining the age of Voters, marriage, migration, transfer etc and deleting the name of deceased, out-migrants, women left village after marriage, change of residence, or left to stay at a better place or shift to urban areas for study or other reasons. The BLOs are not able to complete the revision process and many discrepancies continue to contain. As a result of which persons in the range of 18-35 are also not enumerated in the voters’ list. The reasons offered are the persons have no birth certificate or unable to produce age-proof. Many Women Voters are left out from the voters list needs proper instruction to enable them to enrol. Apart from that many poor voters did not exercise their voting right as they consider earning wage for the day is more important than cast their vote. Illiterate, poor

and weaker persons viewed it is better not to vote than voting , as it would create many hurdles due to local political situations. In tribal areas, inaccessible residents are unable to enrol in the voters list, even after enrolment at a later stage they are not interest to cast votes fearing, their safety and protection issues. To achieve ‘Greater Participation for a Stronger Democracy’, inclusive of eligible voters and error free electoral roll is pre-requisite, and now the ‘Accessible Elections’ provides opportunity to ensure the enrolment of ‘people with disability ‘(PWD) and to make the booth PWD friendly. Ensure preparation of electoral roll revised as per instructions with letter and spirit.

The Representation of People act 1950, Representation of People act 1951, the Registration of Elector Rules 1960 and the various executive directions issued by Election Commission constitute the legal framework of law under which the preparation and revision of electoral rolls is carried out. The Electoral rolls are maintained on the basis of geographical area constituting Assembly Constituency (AC) organised by ‘parts’ and each ‘Part’ into ‘Sections’. Subject to the 'superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission, the chief Electoral Officer (CEO) supervises the preparation and revision of electoral rolls of all ACs of the State while the District Electoral Officer (DEO)-cum- Collector and District Magistrate coordinate these activities in district. The electoral roll for each Constituency is prepared and revised by the Electoral Registration Officer-cum-sub-collector, and at Block level coordinate by Block Development Officer supported by Gram Panchayat Extension Officers (GPEO). One Booth Level Officer (BLO) is designated and engaged for each Polling Station working under a Supervisor.

In order to maintain reliability of rolls and to keep it updated, the extent Acts and Rules provide for periodic revision of rolls revised with reference to a qualifying date which is the first day of January of the year in which the rolls are so prepared or revised. During Summary Revision of rolls, the draft roll is published by the Election Commission; the chief Electoral Officer (CEO) at all designated locations including the polling stations. Any objections or claims for inclusions, deletions and corrections in the roll and submission of photographs are invited from the electors in prescribed forms within the prescribed period as notified. These are received by the designated officers, generally Booth Level Officers (BLOs) at the prescribed locations. After due consideration of the claims and objections, the Electoral Registration Officer-cum-sub-collector (ERO), Assistant Electoral Registration Officer(AERO), dispose of the applications by passing written orders on respective applications. The information/data are then handed over to the computer firms for necessary corrections/inclusions/deletion/insertion of photographs etc. After the validation by

respective ERO, and final approval such corrections, /inclusions/deletion/insertion of photographs then the supplementary list for final publication of the rolls uploaded.

For carry out the entire revision exercise requires dedicated BLOs who receive and process the applications from the public and act as the public interface, passing of judicious orders by the EROs/AEROs, correct and proper data entry and merging of photographs, and thorough validation of the same by the EROs office. The drawbacks from the public are of manifolds, including illiteracy, unawareness, improper filing of applications by not furnishing authentic information, non-enrolment of women due to social factors, ill-intended repeated entries, non-filing for deletion of dead/migrated electors, are reasons contributing for severe constraints in the exercise of correction in electors roll.

The List of Electors notified on 01-09-2018 and claims and objection of electors has been allowed up to 31-10-2018 but subsequently the Commission has extended the timeline of filing of claims and objections for Special Summery Revision of Photo electoral rolls which will be effect from 01-01-2019 as qualifying date programme, from 31-10-2018 to 15-11-2018. In order to make elections accessible for ‘people with disability ‘(PWD) physically challenged persons facilitated by the Election Commission through special initiative to include their name in electors roll and steps taken to make booths friendly for PWD electors to cast their votes. Booth wise information on very important voters, who are important persons of the society were also furnished before 26-10-2018 as instructed on 23-10-2018vide letter no 9738, by the ERO, Puri.

A campaign for awareness Electors Day was observed on 25th January 2017 and 25th January 2018. Special campaign for summery Revision of Electors’ Photo Identity card (EPIC) of PWD at Lataharan, Booth Number 161, Puriwas conducted on 5th October 2018. It is revealed from the interaction with shriSudhir Kumar Nayak, BDO, Mr HrudanandaSasmal, Supervisor of Booth No 161 that Deletion of Electors list was prepared on the basis of reports collected by BLOs from are community health workers instituted by the government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) as a part of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The mission began in 2005; thedeletions of deceased persons from Electors list are made on the basis of BLOs’ report cross checked from the fortnightly reports provided by Anganwadi Workers (AWW), Auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), Accredited social health activists (ASHAs).

The present study is conducted in 16 booths selected on the basis of stratified sampling taking into account of geographical coverage according to administrative revenue divisions and ACs on the basis of reservation for SCs and STs, simple random sampling

applied in selection of Elector households as well as respondent from the selected household decided on the basis of instructions given in the KISH GRID. In order to make it more representative and scientific 16 booths from 16 districts covered under the study by using three survey teams to simultaneously visiting the sample booth after consulting the respective officers of the area. The 16 districts comprise of seven districts from Central Division, Four from Western Division and Five from Southern Division. The details profile of the respondent's demographic characteristics according to their social, economic and other indicators of sample households will be discussed in details in Chapter-II.

1.3 VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN INDIA

1.3.1 Determinants The behaviour of voter is influenced by several factors such as religion, caste, community, language, money, policy or ideology, purpose of the polls, extent of franchise, political wave etc. The political parties and groups make use of these variables for the sake of winning the battle of the ballot box. Despite making their professions for enlightened secularism, politicians can be found making appeals to the religious and communal sentiments of the people; they can also be found involved in exploiting the factors of language or money to achieve the purpose of emerging successful in the war of votes. Appeals are issued and canvassing campaigns conducted in the name of a particular policy or ideology for the same purpose. The interest of the voters and accordingly their behaviour at the time of voting is also influenced by the nature or purpose of the elections or the extent of the suffrage. The force of charisma has its own part to play whereby the voters are influenced by a slogan like "Garibi Hatao", or „A vote for a pair of bullocks is vote for Panditji and progress", or "Indira means India, India means Indira", or "Indira means Dictatorship, "My heart beats for India" versus „Rajiv means Bofors" and the like. The roles of all these factors can be examined in the study of Indian electoral behaviour. There are several factors responsible for voting Behaviour in India. This paper highlighted some determinants of Indian voters. In India following main political and socio-economic factors which act as determinates of voting behaviours in our Democratic system;

1.3.2 Charisma One important factor of voting behaviour is Charisma. It means exceptional quality of a factor and override group elements leader that becomes a source of attraction and reverence for the people in large numbers; in an opposite sense, it also means a source of awe and terror that frightens the people in large numbers not to speak or dare to do anything against the wishes of the mighty leader. Fortunately, in our country, the constructive aspect of charisma has had its role at the time of election. Huge attendance at the meetings addressed by

towering personalities like Nehru, Indira, Vajpayee, Modi and a sudden change in the mind of the voters in response to the appeals issued by such great figures may be counted as the concrete evidences of the role of charisma in the electoral behaviour of our people. The slogan of “Garibi Hatao” worked miracles in the election of 1971. The personality of Mrs. Gandhi after India’s miraculous victory in the Bangladesh War had the same marvellous impact on the mind of the electorate in the State Assembly elections of 1972. The image of Jayaprakash Narayan had the same effect in the elections of 1977. So was the effect of the personality of Rajiv Gandhi in the elections of 1984 and of V.P. Singh in the elections of 1989. Personality of Modi, BJP won election of 2014. That is why, it is said “Where the groups factors are weak or cancel out, this charisma may be the major.”

1.3.3 Caste: Caste continues to be a determinant of voting behaviours in India. It has deep roots in the society and constitutes an important basis of social relations at all levels. Despite the adoption of several provisions which prohibit action and discrimination on its basis, caste continues to be a determinant of political behaviours. Politicisation of caste and casteism in politics has been a well known reality of the Indian political system. The political parties in India, without any exception, while formulating their policies, programmes and election strategies always keep in mind the caste factor. Caste is a factor in the selection of candidates for contesting an election from a constituency. Votes are demanded in the name of caste. The role of caste as a determinant of voting behaviour has been analysed by several scholars and they have come out with the conclusion, as Morris Jones writes, „Politics is more important to caste and caste is more important to politics than before.“ Caste is the main language of voters belonging to rural India. Despite the adoption of democratic values which conceive of a society free from casteism, caste continues to characterise politics in India. Indeed it has become one of the chief means by which the Indian masses have been attached to the process of democratic politics. The decision to implement Mandal Commission recommendation for reservation of jobs for other Backward Classes (castes) and the reaction it generated in politics testifies to the continued presence of caste as a determinant of politics in India. However, it must be stated that the role of caste as determinant of the voting behaviour has been undergoing a change, at least in the urban areas. Issue based political struggle is gradually taking its shape in the Indian polity. But the situation continues to be paradoxical.

1.3.4 Religion The establishment of a secular state in India by guaranteeing right to freedom of religion to everyone, treating every religion equal and non-recognition of any religion as a state religion has not been successful in preventing the role of religion as determinant of political behaviour in general and voting behaviour in particular. The

existence of such political parties and neo-political groups as stand linked with a particular religion, for example, Muslim League, Akali Dal, Hindu MahaSabha, Shiv sena etc., have been one of the reasons behind the continued role of religion as a determinant of voting behaviour. Religious pluralism of the Indian society is a major feature of the environment of Indian political system and it greatly influences the struggle for power among political parties. The selection of candidates is done with an eye upon the presence of a religious majority in a particular constituency. The candidates do not hesitate to seek votes by playing the religious card with co-religious voters and the secular card with members of others religious communities. Use of religious places for political ends is also a standard practice, particularly during elections. The religionisation of social-political issues is again resorted to by political parties and other groups. The voters very often vote on religious considerations.

1.3.5 Language India is a multi-lingual state. Linguismis also serves as factor in voting behaviour. The organization of states on linguistic basis fully reflects the importance of language as a factor of politics in India. There have been problems in states like that of status of one particular language in that state, or relating to the quality of the status of a language of a state. Since people have emotional attachment with their languages, they easily get influenced whenever there comes up any issue relating to language. Linguistic interests always influence voting behaviour.

1.3.6 MoneyFactor India is a poor country with a large number of people living below poverty line. Money as such plays a vital role in determining voting behaviour of the people in India. A rich candidate or party has always better chances of winning the elections. But it is to be pointed out here that it happens only in normal circumstances and not during a wave –election or when other key issues are involved. Despite organizing a very expensive election campaign, the Congress (I) lost power in 1989.

1.3.7 Sub-Nationalism Ethnic pluralism, communalism, regionalism and sub-nationalism are the hard realities of Indian society. Of late sub-nationalism has become a crucial factor in influencing the voting behaviour of the people. At times a secessionist group gives a call for the boycott of elections and uses pressure tactics to forces the voters either not to vote in favour of a particular party. Some regional political parties like some fractions of the Alkali Dal, Naga Nationalist Organization, Gorkha League, Jharkha party, AASU and AAGSP in Assam have raised parochial slogans from time to time and have disturbed the emotional stability of the people of their states. Such actions of some political parties have at times influenced some people to organize themselves on narrow and parochial lines.

1.3.8 Performance of the Party in Power Each Political party contests elections on the basis of an election manifesto, and after coming into power, it is expected to fulfil the promises made there in. Good or bad performance of the ruling party, just on the basis of the election promises made and promises actually fulfilled influence the basis behavior of the people in a big way. We experienced it in 1989 in India, when the Congress (I), which got a thumping majority in 1984 election, could not win even a simple majority in the very next election held in 1989 mainly because of its failure to perform successfully. In 1989, the Congress Party and in 1991 the Janata Dal failed to win because of their failures to exercise power and maintain their political stabilities. This has happened mainly because of a corresponding increase in the number of „floating voter“ or „switchers“ who are mostly young men and women from educated upper middle class, and are ready to shift their support from one party to another on the basis of their performance.

1.3.9 Mass literacy Mass literacy has been another factor of voting behaviours in India. It is because of this weakness of the people that political parties, communal groups and militant outfits, are in a position to exploit the sentiments of the people in the name of caste, religion, region and other such factor. The votes of the illiterate constitute a big proportion of the votes polled and hence it plays a big role in determining the outcomes of elections. However, despite this feature, the common sense and maturity born out of experience of the past has also been playing a big role in influence the voters mind and actions. In 1977 they united to defeat the forces authoritarianism and 1980; they again to defeat the united non performers.

1.3.10 FactionalismThe Indian Political life, from the village level to the national level, in characterized by factionalism. Neither political party, nor even the cadre based BJP and the two communist parties is free from factionalism. It is at work, as Rajani Kothari points out, at all level of the congress. It has adversely affected the strength of the congress is a political party with glorious past, a weak present and not a bright future. Other parties are also suffering from factionalism. The voters are getting disenchanted with some of the political parties because of their inability to overcome factionalism. They are turning to locally organized parties or regional parties which, because of their small organizational network and limited operational based are relatively less affected by factionalism.

1.3.11 Public Esteem of the CandidateA candidate report with the people with constituency or his known qualities or contribution in any value spread of activity always acts as a factor of voting behavior. Apart from his party's loyalty or opinion on various issue and problem, a voter while making his choice always takes into account the nature and level of his association with the candidate. A positive image of a party's candidate is a source of

popular support for the party. A voter prefers to vote for a candidate who is approachable and who can help him anyway.

1.3.12 Election campaigns; each party launches a vigorous election campaign for influencing the voters in its favour. Use of such means as mass meetings, street meetings, personal contacts, posters, poster war, speeches by film stars, TV and Radio broadcasts, newspaper advertisement, hand bills, processions and propaganda, is made to win votes, particularly the floating votes. Election Campaign is designed to make a voter believe that his interest can be best served by the party, the candidate of the party contesting from his constituency. Polling campaigning plays a role in influencing the choice of the voters. A party which is in a position to create an impression through its election campaign that it has a chance to win, can earn some additional votes as several voters try to side with the side which they perceive to be a winning side.

1.4 SVEEP

“I have the power”, this realisation of the importance of the power of the fundamental right to vote and the difference it could make to their lives and the nation makes the voter the central actor, the real hero, in a democratic election process. Is voting just a right, a duty, a voluntary action or an empowering collective journey taken by a huge number of people deciding not the fate of the candidate but their own? Who the voter decides to vote for is their individual choice and decision, but the voter should surely and definitely participate in the election process. Can we inform, empower, engage, and facilitate the voter to do so? Can we understand their reasons and perceptions, beliefs and motivations, barriers and challenges, experiences (good, bad, ugly) and their contexts and the contours that shape their decision to cast or not to cast their vote? Can we motivate the voter to realise the power, feel the power, believe in that power and energise him/her to take the call that their one vote can and does make the difference? It is an immense challenge given the size, scale, scope, diversity, geography, socio-cultural and religious factors, family-community dynamics, gender bias, disability and sometimes just the apathy, indifference and laziness. Voting is not just a physical action; it is not just a management or logistic issue; it is not just a matter of right or duty; it is “the power of one” that moves the mountains, changes the course of rivers, and brightens the stars and the constellations in the sky, as witnessed in the history of mankind.

1.4.1 Expanding the Mandate of Voter Participation

Voters’ participation in the democratic and electoral processes is integral to the successful running of any democracy and the very basis of wholesome democratic elections.

Thus, it becomes an integral part of election management. In India, the constitutional mandate of the Election Commission of India (ECI) for ‘superintendence, direction and control’ of elections contains the high, built-in responsibility to have every eligible Indian on the Electoral Roll and get everyone on the Electoral Roll to voluntarily vote. The election management processes have gone from strength to strength over decades and have responded ably to emerging challenges. The electoral process is one of the major unifying activities for Indian citizens. Election Day is the one day when everyone in India is EQUAL. India’s Constitution laid out the aspiration that every adult Indian, regardless of gender, formal education, socioeconomic status or location would have the right to vote and that every vote would count the same. To many it seemed to be an audacious aspiration, even impracticable in a country of our size, with limited physical infrastructure, with low levels of literacy and wide diversity.

The Election Commission has successfully converted this aspiration into a reality. This was undoubtedly a gigantic task, right from enumerating voters to locating polling booths at easily accessible places, to ensure the secrecy and security of the ballot. The sheer numbers of voters and logistical challenges on account of distances and accessibility were truly huge. However, the Commission rose to the challenge. It goes to the Commission’s credit that despite these enormous difficulties both Indians as well as the whole world perceive elections in India as being consistently fair and free. The Election Commission has also been quick to keep itself abreast of technological changes and in introducing improvements in the electoral process. Electoral rolls are computerised. Most voters have voter identity cards, proceedings in sensitive polling booths are video-graphed, polling at several booths is webcast and political parties have free airtime on national television. Ballot papers and ballot boxes have been replaced by Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). Results now get declared in one day. Each of these changes was, in some sense, a break-through. These improvements have contributed not only to the speedy conduct of elections but also to enhancing the transparency and credibility of the whole electoral process.

Dimensions and Challenges of Voter Participation ECI is a very small secretariat headquartered in Delhi, and it has developed a unique way of micro managing elections. LokSabha 2014 elections involved up to 834 million electors, using over one million EVMs and covered over 919,452 polling stations (PS). In most cases, the Commission uses photo Electoral Rolls. Across the world, many democracies are experiencing declining voter turnout and increasing apathy to vote amongst specific groups of people. In the last LokSabha elections in 2009, 417 million voters turned up to vote. Nowhere else have so many people

turned up to vote. Yet, one has to take into consideration the fact that although 717 million were registered as electors, as many as 300 million people did not turn out to vote in the Lok Sabha election 2009. When looked at closely, one finds that, in the Indian scenario, generally speaking women, youth and urban electors have less than overwhelming participation in elections. Experience shows that even greater awareness does not necessarily get converted into greater participation. The question, thus arises as to how to improve or enhance the participation? The answer has been found in the fact that voters need to be educated. Voter education needed to be given due and strong emphasis with the kind of seriousness and depth it deserves by the election management bodies. Voters' education is not only the correct but also the most appropriate way to improve participation in a democracy compared to any other alternative. Realising this, several countries have voters' education as part of their constitutional mandate. The theme chosen for the Diamond Jubilee Year of the ECI in 2010 was "Greater Participation for a Stronger Democracy". ECI realised that it needed to tread the last mile, where it was imperative that issues like healthy and complete Electoral Rolls, urban apathy, women's participation deficit and youth indifference to the electoral process had to be tackled. Participation based on voluntary inclination/motivation of the individual voters and persuasion by election management machinery, instead of compulsory voting that needed to be encouraged. Voter education held the key for this to materialise. The Commission thus decided to bring voter education to the centre table of election management and allocated it necessary priority and resources. A commemorative postal stamp on Election Commission of India was brought out as part of the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Commission. The stamp displayed on its face ordinary Indians exercising their franchise along with a display of the EPIC. Such moves were indicative of a new era to begin in which the Commission was going to be among the public more and more.

1.4.2 The Foundation of Voter Participation and SVEEP

To meet the challenge of eligible and yet unregistered citizens and not-so-high voter turnout, ECI consciously introduced a process of dialogue with citizens. It started reaching out to citizens to understand what was stopping them from registering in the electoral rolls and voting. Certain amounts of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities were taken up in 2009 to benefit the voters. This was subsequently revamped in 2010 as a national programme titled Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP). A lot of gaps were observed between what the voters 'should know' and what they 'actually do know' in important areas like registration, Election Photo Identity Cards

(EPIC)/identity proof, PS location, use of EVMs, timings of the poll, do's & don'ts with regard to Model Code of Conduct (MCC), use of money/muscle and liquor power by candidates or their associates to influence vulnerable sections of the electorate. These gaps exist because voters' education had not received the requisite priority from election managers. As greater awareness does not necessarily convert into greater participation, behavioural change held the key, which was a much more complex task. To improve participation of all sections of the electorate, Information, Motivation and Facilitation (IMF) have to be provided, for which the responsibility would lie with the election managers. Qualitatively and quantitatively, voter participation in India is still short of the ideal of participatory democracy.

1.4.3 Teamwork Leadership & Management Structure

SVEEP has grown into a strategic, scientific, systematic and synergistic initiative through a dedicated leadership and teamwork. The vision of SVEEP has evolved into a full-fledged component due to the relentless and innovative efforts that have gained momentum and established itself as a great contributor to the best practices of democracy. National Level The SVEEP Division of ECI formulates policies, lays down the framework, plans interventions and monitors implementation, besides carrying out a continuous discourse with the voting public, civil society groups and media from a national perspective. Realising the intricacies involved in bringing about a behavioural change among people, ECI emphasised on social orientation and a collaborative approach in the whole process of SVEEP, going much beyond the ordinary understanding of election management. State Level In each State CEO's office, an officer is assigned the charge of the SVEEP programme in the State. Core groups comprising representatives from educational institutions, youth organisations, women's organisations and civil society groups guide the State election machinery in evolving and executing a comprehensive SVEEP plan.

1.4.4 District Level

At the district level the institution of District Collector, who is the administrative head of the district, traditionally plays a key role in election management. The District Collector is usually the District Election Officer (DEO) and spearheads the implementation of the SVEEP programme at the district level. A district SVEEP committee constituted at the district level is generally headed by the Chief Executive Officer of the ZilaParishad (ZP) or Chief Development Officer or by DEO himself/herself to supervise the implementation of the programme in the district.

1.4.5 Booth Level Officers

Since 2006, ECI has introduced the institution of Booth Level Officers, popularly known as BLOs, who generally cover one or two polling stations and are responsible for maintaining the Electoral Roll in good health. Over the years, the Electoral Roll related work has become a perennial activity spreading almost throughout the year. The most differentiating part of SVEEP is the involvement of over nine lakh BLOs

1.4.6 Looking through the Lens Situation Analysis

The systematic assessment of current and previous electoral data is carried out to guide the interventions. In addition to comparative studies of statistical and numeric data, a simultaneous evidence based analysis of socio-cultural and economic factors is done in order to have a clear understanding of reasons for non-participation. The assessment is done based on population data, elector-population ratio, gender ratio on the Electoral Roll as against Census figures, EPIC coverage, age cohort, etc.

SVEEP addresses gaps in two phases. The first slip takes place when eligible citizens fail to register and the second slip occurs when those who are registered fail to vote. So SVEEP is designed to address gaps in two phases • the pre poll phase (registration of voters) and • the poll phase (turnout of voters to cast their vote). This includes gap analysis, also in the two phases of voter registration and voter turnout, by taking into account the various datasets.

1.5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the study are

- To find out the knowledge of voters about election process, casting of votes and the importance of voting in a democratic system of government.
- To find out voter's knowledge relating to enrolment procedure, theeligibility and the awareness about EPIC.
- To analyse of exclusion-inclusion scenario of voters in Odisha and the people deprived of EPIC.
- To find out the attitude of voters in Odisha relating to their participation in election and grievances and hurdles faced in casting of votes.
- To analyse the problems faced by the People with Disabilities (PwDs) during registration and voting.

1.6. RESEARCH DESIGN

Multi-stage stratified purposive as well as circular systematic sampling methods have been used to identify the voter households for the study. **In the first stage**, the state of Odisha has been divided into three categories as per the revenue divisions, namely 1) Central Division, ii) Northern Division, iii) Southern Division. Each division comprises of 10 districts. However, the total number of Assembly Constituencies (ACs) varies from division to division. The central division has highest number of ACs (65), where as the other two divisions have 41 ACs each. District-wise and reservation category-wise total number of ACs in each Revenue Division has given in Annexure-.

In the second stage, 10 per cent of the ACs has been selected purposively from each Revenue Divisions and from each reserved constituencies in consultation with the Office of the Chief Election, Bhubaneswar. Therefore, a total number of 16 ACs have been selected out, of which three is SC ACs, four are ST ACs and nine are Unreserved ACs. Division-wise, out of the 16 ACs, seven ACs are from Central Division, Four are from Northern Division and five are from the Southern Division. The details are given in Annexure-2

In the third stage, one Polling Station has been selected randomly from each selected ACs. Therefore, a total number of 16 Polling Stations have been selected for the study.

In the fourth stage, 100 sample voters' households have been selected randomly from the voter lists of each Polling Station. In case of repeated sample households, the sample has replaced. If the number of voting households in selected Polling Station is less than 100, then rest of the sample have been surveyed from nearest Polling Station, this situation has occurred in Nuapada Assembly Constituency. Five households with disable voters have been selected purposively. If the Polling Station is less than five Disable voter households, then additional households have been selected purposively. Therefore, a total number of 1680 voter households have been selected for the study. At the booth level, sampling has been done with the consultation of concerned supervisor and Booth Level officer.

A structured Interview schedule has used to canvass voter households through interactive method in selected booths.

Besides this, one Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) has conducted in each selected Poling Station to capture qualitative information as 16 FGDs have been conducted for the study.

In addition, opinion survey has conducted with different categories of people such as political leader, Civil Society Organisation (CVO), Teachers, Students, PRI Members, Lead

Farmers and officials associated with the electoral registration process at the important Polling Stations. Apart the data available from the District level election officers and the Office of the Chief Election Officers (Home Department), Bhubaneswar

1.6.1 Geographical Coverage

The proposed survey has conducted in 16 Polling Booths in 16 Assembly Constituencies of the state. About 10 per cent of the ACs and out of 1793 booths in selected constituencies, 9 per cent booths are covered under the study. All the booths are coming under different districts. Out 30 districts in the state, survey has conducted in 16 districts. Therefore more than 50 per cent districts are covered under the study.

1.6.2. Research Methodology

Component-A Quantitative Survey

Research Tool

A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data on Knowledge, attitude and practice of voting, it was called KAP Tool. It included single response and multiple response questions and most of the questions are close ended

Target Group

Only registered voters under the study in the sample booths are covered.

Component-B Qualitative Survey

Research Tool

A discussion guide was used to conduct the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. Discussion guide is a detailed written outline of topics and prompts for them to illicit information.

Target Group

The FGD were conducted with male and female voters in the age groups as 18-25, 26-40 and 41-60 years. In-depths interviews were conducted with Booth Level Officers and supervisors

1.6.3 Sample Size

On the eve of KAP study, randomly 100 samples have been collected from each Pooling station. In case of repeated sample households, the sample has replaced. If the number of voting households in the selected Polling station is less than 100, then all the households have been surveyed. The rest of the households have been selected randomly from the nearest Polling Station. Five households with disable voter households have been purposively selected from each Polling Station. If less than five disable person found in any selected Polling Station, then additional households have been selected purposively.

Therefore, total 1680 voter households have been selected for the study, The following table shows the details of the proposed sample size, achieved sample size of both PWDs, Non-PWD Households and non-compliance rate.

Table-1.1 Sample size for Quantitative Component

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Proposed Sample Size			Achieved Sample Size			Rate of non compliance (In %)
			PWD	Non-PWD	Total	PWD	Non-PWD	Total	
1	Baleswar	36-Bhograi(GEN)	5	95	100	5	95	100	0.0
2	Bargarh	3-Bargarh(GEN)	5	95	100	5	95	100	0.0
3	Kendrapara	96-Patkura(GEN)	5	95	100	5	95	100	0.0
4	Bolangir	66-Loisingha(SC)	5	95	100	5	95	100	0.0
5	Sundargarh	9-Sundargarh(ST)	5	95	100	7	93	100	0.0
6	Ganjam	133-Berhampur(GEN)	5	95	100	0	100	100	0.0
7	Jajpur	50-Barachana(GEN)	5	95	100	8	92	100	0.0
8	Keonjhar	25-Champua(GEN)	5	95	100	2	98	100	0.0
9	Khorda	112-Bhubaneswar Central(GEN)	5	95	100	0	100	100	0.0
10	Koraput	144-Koraput(SC)	5	95	100	6	100	106	0.0
11	Mayurbhanj	28-Rairangpur(ST)	5	95	100	3	97	100	0.0
12	Nabarangapur	73-Umerkote(ST)	5	95	100	9	100	109	0.0
13	Nayagarh	122-Nayagarh(GEN)	5	95	100	8	92	100	0.0
14	Nuapada	71-Nuapada(GEN)	5	95	100	3	100	103	0.0
15	Puri	105-Kakatpur(SC)	5	95	100	6	94	100	0.0
16	Rayagada	138-Gunupur(ST)	5	95	100	6	100	106	0.0
Total			80	1520	1600	78	1546	1624	

The overall rate of non-compliance was 5 per cent because of refusals and non-availability of respondents. Opinion surveys have been conducted with different categories of people such as political leaders, Civil Society Organisations, teachers, students, PRI members, Lead Farmers, Important villagers and officials associated with the electoral registration process at the Polling Station Level

Table-1.2 Sample size for Qualitative Component (FGDs)

Sl No	Name of the District	Name of the Assembly Constituency	No of FGDs Conducted			
			Proposed	Achieved	of % Achievement	No of Participants
1	Baleswar	36-Bhograi(GEN)	1	1	100.00	29
2	Bargarh	3-Bargarh(GEN)	1	1	100.00	20
3	Kendrapara	96-Patkura(GEN)	1	1	100.00	15
4	Bolangir	66-Loisingha(SC)	1	1	100.00	26
5	Sundargarh	9-Sundargarh(ST)	1	1	100.00	14
6	Ganjam	133-Berhampur(GEN)	1	1	100.00	23
7	Jajpur	50-Barachana(GEN)	1	1	100.00	11
8	Keonjhar	25-Champua(GEN)	1	1	100.00	7
9	Khorda	112-Bhubaneswar Central(GEN)	1	1	100.00	14
10	Koraput	144-Koraput(SC)	1	1	100.00	12
11	Mayurbhanj	28-Rairangpur(ST)	1	1	100.00	23
12	Nabarangapur	73-Umerkote(ST)	1	1	100.00	17
13	Nayagarh	122-Nayagarh(GEN)	1	1	100.00	30
14	Nuapada	71-Nuapada(GEN)	1	1	100.00	18
15	Puri	105-Kakatpur(SC)	1	1	100.00	49
16	Rayagada	138-Gunupur(ST)	1	1	100.00	20
Total			16	16	100.00	

Table-1.3 Sample size for the Qualitative Component (Opinion Survey)

Sl No	Name of the District	Name of the Assembly Constituency	No of Opinion Surveys conducted		
			Proposed	Achieved	of % Achievement
1	Baleswar	36-Bhograi(GEN)	5	5	100.00
2	Bargarh	3-Bargarh(GEN)	5	5	100.00
3	Kendrapara	96-Patkura(GEN)	5	5	100.00
4	Bolangir	66-Loisingha(SC)	5	5	100.00
5	Sundargarh	9-Sundargarh(ST)	5	5	100.00
6	Ganjam	133-Berhampur(GEN)	5	5	100.00
7	Jajpur	50-Barachana(GEN)	5	5	100.00
8	Keonjhar	25-Champua(GEN)	5	5	100.00
9	Khorda	112-Bhubaneswar Central(GEN)	5	5	100.00
10	Koraput	144-Koraput(SC)	5	5	100.00
11	Mayurbhanj	28-Rairangpur(ST)	5	5	100.00
12	Nabarangapur	73-Umerkote(ST)	5	5	100.00
13	Nayagarh	122-Nayagarh(GEN)	5	5	100.00
14	Nuapada	71-Nuapada(GEN)	5	5	100.00
15	Puri	105-Kakatpur(SC)	5	5	100.00
16	Rayagada	138-Gunupur(ST)	5	5	100.00
Total			80	80	100.00

1.6.4. Sampling Methodology

Multi-stage stratified purposive as well as circular systematic sampling methods have been used to identify the voter households for the study. In the first stage, the state of Odisha has been divided into three categories as per the revenue divisions, namely 1) Central Division, ii) Northern Division, iii) Southern Division. Each division comprises of 10 districts. However, the total number of Assembly Constituencies (ACs) varies from division to division. The central division has highest number of ACs (65), where as the other two divisions have 41 ACs each. District-wise and reservation category-wise total number of ACs in each Revenue Division has given in Annexure-.

In the second stage, 10 per cent of the ACs has been selected purposively from each Revenue Divisions and from each reserved constituencies in consultation with the Office of the Chief Election, Bhubaneswar. Therefore, a total number of 16 ACs have been selected out, of which three is SC ACs, four are ST ACs and nine are Unreserved ACs. Division-wise, out of the 16 ACs, seven ACs are from Central Division, Four are from Northern Division and five are from the Southern Division. The details are given in Annexure-2

In the third stage, one Polling Station has been selected randomly from each selected ACs. Therefore, a total number of 16 Polling Stations have been selected for the study.

In the fourth stage, 100 sample voters' households have been selected randomly from the voter lists of each Polling Station. In case of repeated sample households, the sample has replaced. If the number of voting households in selected Polling Station is less than 100, then rest of the sample have been surveyed from nearest Polling Station, this situation has occurred in Nuapada Assembly Constituency. Five households with disable voters have been selected purposively. If the Polling Station is less than five Disable voter households, then additional households have been selected purposively. Therefore, a total number of 1680 voter households have been selected for the study. At the booth level, sampling has been done with the consultation of concerned supervisor and Booth Level officer.

Table-1.4 Overview of Sampling Method adopted for Quantitative Component

Type of sampling methodology adopted	Multi-stage random purposive/ sampling
Number of Assembly Constituencies surveyed	16
Number of Polling Stations (PSUs) surveyed	16=1*16
Total sample size targeted (with sample size achieved in brackets)	(1680)
Number of districts covered	16

1.7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Project work was started on 16th November and completed on 9th December 2018. For better implementation, experienced field investigators and research investigators were selected through a interview process and finally six field investigators and three research investigators were selected, then all are divide in three groups, one group consist with two field investigators and one research investigator. They were sent to different constituency to collect information on knowledge, attitude and behaviour of voters and successfully they have completed the field work in stipulated time.

During survey, investigators were faced some problems and such problems vary from place to place. The major problems are celebration of PARAB festival in Koraput district, scattered houses in tribal area, long absence from house as migrant, scattered houses in urban area (Sahid Nagar), remote and inaccessible area (Rayagada District) as SAPTAH by the left wings at Chandrapur

1.7.1. Development of Research Tools

Keeping in mind the overall objective of the research, different research tools were developed to conduct the study smoothly. Three sets of schedules were developed to capture the relevant information; the schedules were developed in English language as provided by the ECI. During interview, questions were asked in vernacular language. A mock test was conducted before finalizing the structured schedule. Household schedule, schedule for FGD and Schedule for Opinion survey were developed.

1.7.2. Training of Field Teams

Based on official advertise on 06.11.2018, selected FIs and RIs were called for training. Three days rigorous training were conducted in our office seminal hall, our experts and experts from chief Electoral office were engaged to impart training on different aspects on field survey. On the first day, field enumerators were briefed on the quantitative aspects of KAP tools and question by question discussion were briefed and various methods of probing/asking questions were discussed. Second day session was on the various ethical consideration during field work such as privacy, informed consent and special consideration. Experts were carried out a mock test among enumerators as they can collect quantitative and qualitative information. On 3rd day their doubts were cleared by the experts.

1.7.3. Fieldwork and Data Collection

The field work was coordinated by Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar (NCDS). Quantitative teams were recruited with six field Investigators (FIs) and three Research Investigators (RIs) and a team comprising of two facilitators and two moderators were engaged in field level.

- The enumerators, those were selected by a test and were administered the questionnaires with their prior experiences in conducting surveys and all enumerators were able to read and speak English and odia by which they can canvass schedules with voters.
- In each team, a supervisor managed a team of two field investigators. He was responsible to scrutiny of all interview schedules and ensures that rectified schedule with highest quality norms.
- In field level, the facilitators helped to recruit respondents for the focus group discussions and they also set up appointments for the in-depth interviews.
- The moderators, who were graduate students in social sciences, managed the qualitative component of the study.
- The coordinators, who were employees of NCDS, were monitored the work of supervisors. They were tasked with recruitment of enumerators and training them. Thus, they were the main points of contact persons for the research team.
- The research team directed the study and closely monitored the entire process of data collection. They were also present for the training of enumerators and supervised the field work. Thus, they are serving as the resource persons for all the teams.

1.7.4. Data Processing

After the completion of field work, the data entry was conducted by experienced data entry operators under the supervision of the analytics and research team. All data was coded , punched, cleaned and validated before it was hand over to the research team, those were conducted data analysis(The findings for which detailed in the subsequent chapters). The raw data was stored in excel format that was converted to SPSS format.

1.7.5. Quality Control

To bring quality information, different strategies have adopted to control the field work. Field Investigators, Research Investigators, Enumerators and official staffs were engaged to carry out the field work perfectly. Enumerators and field Investigators were led by supervisor. 10 per cent of the cases were spot checked by supervisor. All questionnaires were

scrutinized at the end of the day. Double check was also undertaken to make sure that the enumerators have missed no vital information. The field manager conducted five per cent back check of schedules for quality measures. After verified schedules, investigators were handed over to the supervisor. Again supervisor visited the same households/respondents and asked key questions to cross check responses entered in schedules. 5 per cent case cross checked by field managers with surprise check whether the field team has visited/canvassing the questionnaire correctly.

1.8. DATA ANALYSIS AND DOCUMENTATION

This section carries brief discussion on important consideration which is inevitable for report writing and documentation. Research tables have created from excel sheet and analysis has made with SPSS for statistical analysis. Data analysis has made with specified objectives and report outlines. In case qualitative research analysis, transcription and content analysis has carried out to make a quality report.

1.9. Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration is important at the time of conducting survey. Seeking consent of the respondents, ensuring privacy and confidentiality has maintained and freedom allowed the respondents that not to answer a particular question/terminate interview and being sensitive to respondents with special needs.

- **Informed Consent**

The study warranted a free and fair execution of respondents' right to know the purpose the visit of Investigators. The investigators have informed the nature and purpose of the study clearly. For the qualitative study, prior consent of the participants was taken and in the case of women participants, consent of their husband has taken

- **Freedom to terminate the interview & not to respond to question**

During data collection, freedom has given to the respondents not bound to respond questions or terminate the interviews/FGD as they feel uneasy. The purpose of the study was explained to respondents and opportunities were given for non-participant in case of respondents not feels comfortable.

- **Privacy and Confidentiality**

Interaction with respondents were conducted in safe setting and respondents were informed about their opinion and given assurance never disclose their name and information provided

- **Respect and dignity of the respondents**

The investigators, moderators, recruiters and researchers were strictly informed to give respect to the participants and to maintain their dignity as the facts shall not unfair. The respondents were treated as being engaged in a interview process rather than treated as mere information givers. Gender roles and cultural factors were kept in perspective in conducting the field work, especially the qualitative component of the study.

1.10 REPORT OUTLINE

1. Introduction.
2. Socio-Economic and demographic profile
3. Knowledge
4. Attitude
5. Practice
6. SVEEP Programme
7. Conclusions and Recommendations

1.11 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is confine to 16 districts, 16 constituencies, 16 polling station and 100 voter households from each booth. Beside these, there are limitations such as

- Scattered households in tribal region which have affect field work
- Remote and inaccessible area have taken more time to complete the field work
- Natural factors like rain has obstruct the field work
- Left-wing extremist (LWE) affected area

CHAPTER-II

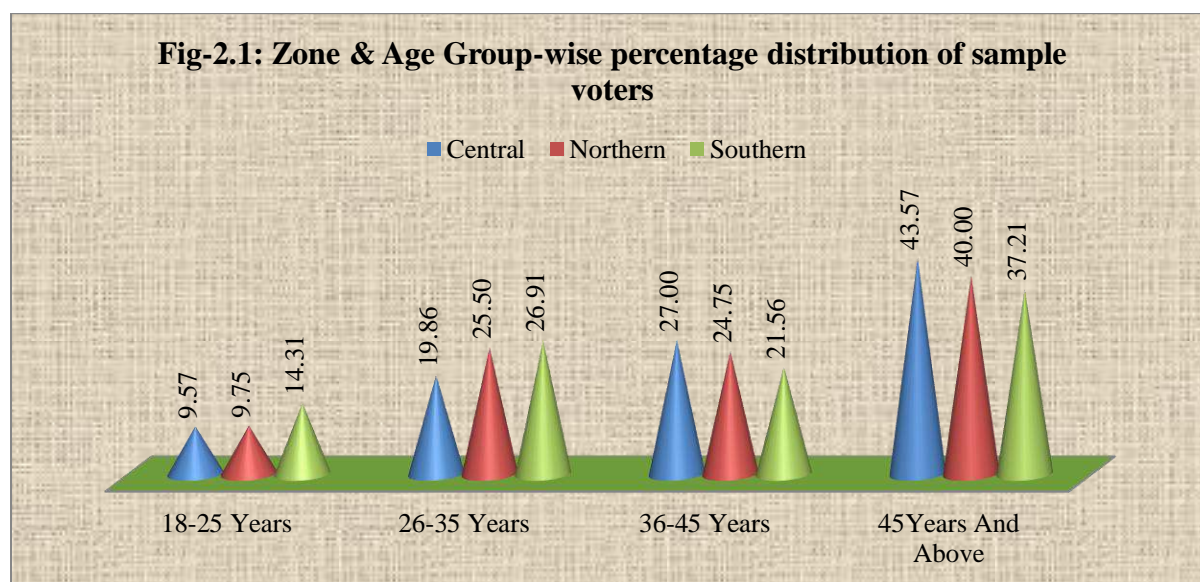
SOCIO-ECONOMICPROFILE

The objective of this chapter is to profile the respondents according to their social, economic and demographic characteristics so that it can be shown that sample size of the survey was representative of the entire state's population. In this context, age, sex, occupation, education, housings and asset position of voter households have discussed in the following. Division-wise analysis has attempted to draw the socio-economic picture of voter households

Table-2.1 Age group-wise distribution of the Respondents (%)

Sl. No	Division	N	18-25 Years	26-35 Years	36-45 Years	45 Years And Above	Total
1	Central	700	9.57	19.86	27.00	43.57	100.00
2	Northern	400	9.75	25.50	24.75	40.00	100.00
3	Southern	524	14.31	26.91	21.56	37.21	100.00
	Total	1624	11.15	23.52	24.69	40.64	100.00

Source Field Data



Age is the important factor in election process as to take decision to cast valid vote to select their elected candidates who can develop their society. Division-wise sample revealed that 700 voter respondents have surveyed in Central Division, 400 voter respondents have surveyed in Northern Division and 524 voter respondents have surveyed in Southern

Division. Age-group wise data reveals that highest 40.64 per cent samples are in the age group 45 years and above, followed by 24.69 per cent sample are in the age group 36-45 years, 23.52 per cent samples are in the age group 26-36 years and 11.15 per cent samples in the age group 18-25 year. Division-wise and age group-wise data reveals that same trend observed like above. Figure-2.1 shown details picture of age-wise and Division wise sample voters.

Table-2.2 Sex-wise of Respondents (in %)

Sl.No	Division Name	N	Male	Female	Total
1	Central	700	54.00	46.00	100.00
2	Northern	400	53.25	46.75	100.00
3	Southern	524	58.59	41.41	100.00
	Total	1624	55.30	44.70	100.00

Source Field Data

Sex is the crucial indicators to caste vote in election process. In this regard, 55.30 per cent male sample voters and 44.70 per cent sample voters have selected in sample selection to draw the comparative perception of male and female with their knowledge, attitude and behaviour. It is observed that highest more than 50 per cent male sample voters in comparison to more than 40 per cent sample voters in each Division. Fig-2.2 represents the clear picture of sex-wise sample voters in three Divisions.

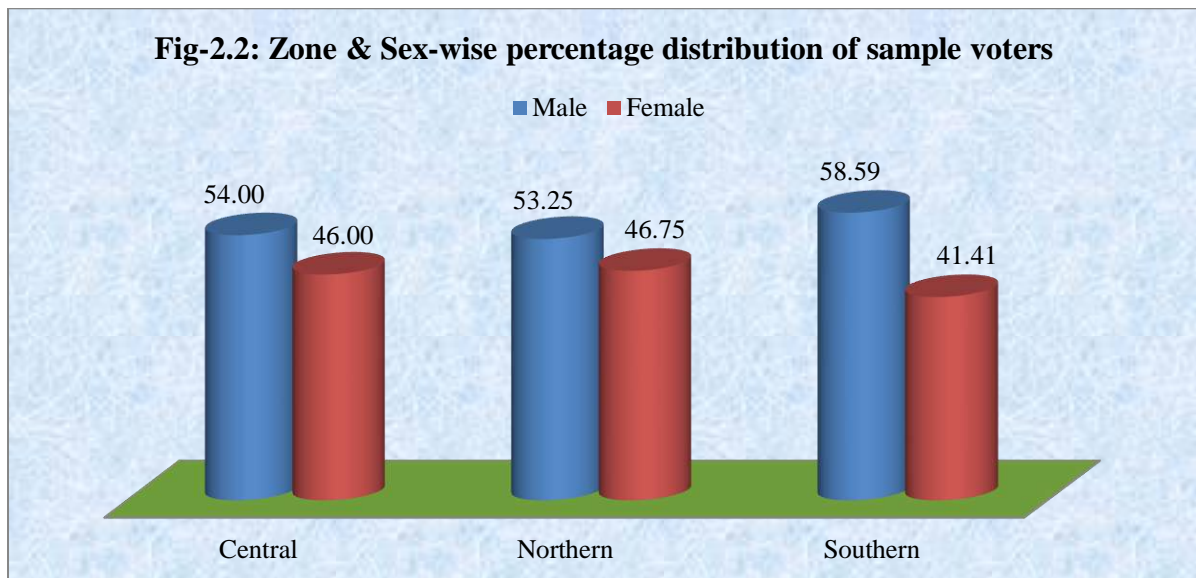
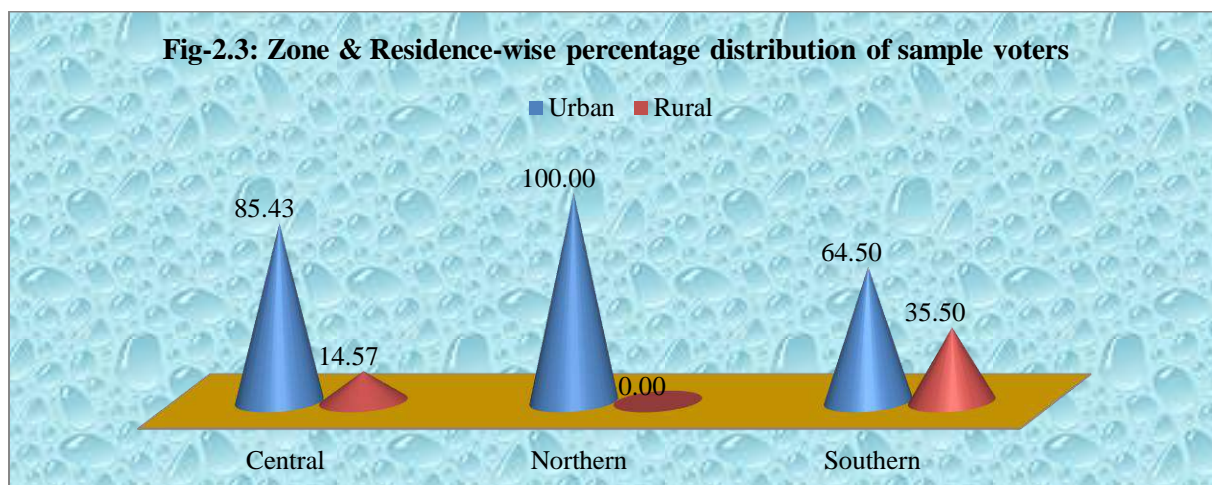


Table-2.3 Residence of Respondents (in %)

Sl.No	Division Name	N	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Central	700	85.43	14.57	100.00
2	Northern	400	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	Southern	524	64.50	35.50	100.00
	Total	1624	82.27	17.73	100.00

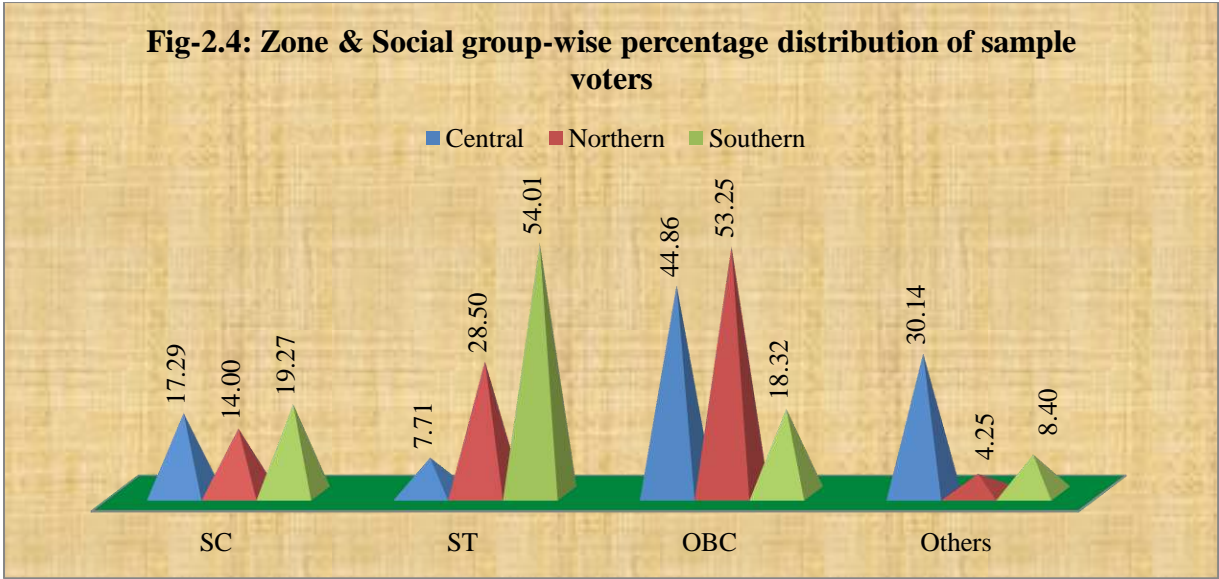
Source Field Data

Impact of voter's knowledge, attitude and behaviour varies from urban area to rural area. In this connection, sample has taken from rural and urban area to capture the real facts of voters practice and behaviour which essential in election process. For the better result, 82.27 samples have taken from urban and 17.73 per cent samples taken from rural area. It is observed that 100 per cent sample taken from urban area of Northern Division and fewer samples taken from other two Divisions due to polling station-wise random selection. Figure-2.3 has shown the picture of sample trend.

**Table-2.4 Social group of Respondents (in %)**

Sl.No	Division Name	N	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1	Central	700	17.29	7.71	44.86	30.14	100.00
2	Northern	400	14.00	28.50	53.25	4.25	100.00
3	Southern	524	19.27	54.01	18.32	8.40	100.00
	Total	1624	17.12	27.77	38.36	16.75	100.00

Source Field Data

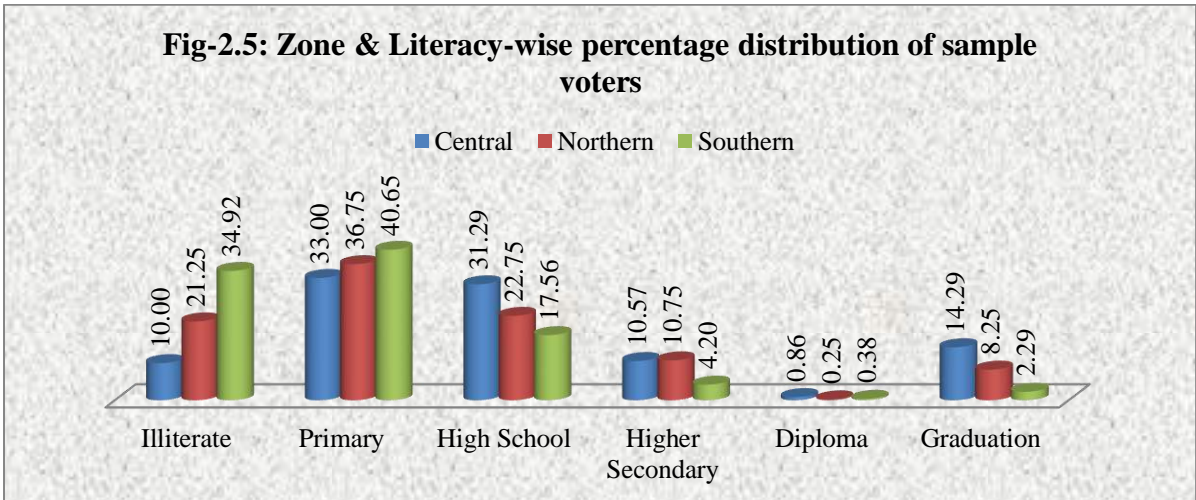


In the election process, caste consideration is another factor by which we can draw different perception among the castes. Among the all sample voters, highest 38.36 per cent are OBC, followed by 27.77 per cent are ST, 17.12 Per Cent are SC and 16.75 per cent are others. It is observed that highest OBC sample in Northern Division, followed by highest 54.01 per cent ST samples in Southern Division, highest SC samples in Southern Division and highest 30.14 per cent samples in Central Division. Fig-2.4 has shown the Division-wise clear picture.

Table-2.5 Education of Respondents (in %)

Sl. No	Division Name	N	Illiterate	Primary	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Graduation	Total
1	Central	700	10.00	33.00	31.29	10.57	0.86	14.29	100.00
2	Northern	400	21.25	36.75	22.75	10.75	0.25	8.25	100.00
3	Southern	524	34.92	40.65	17.56	4.20	0.38	2.29	100.00
	Total	1624	20.81	36.39	24.75	8.56	0.55	8.93	100.00

Source Field Data

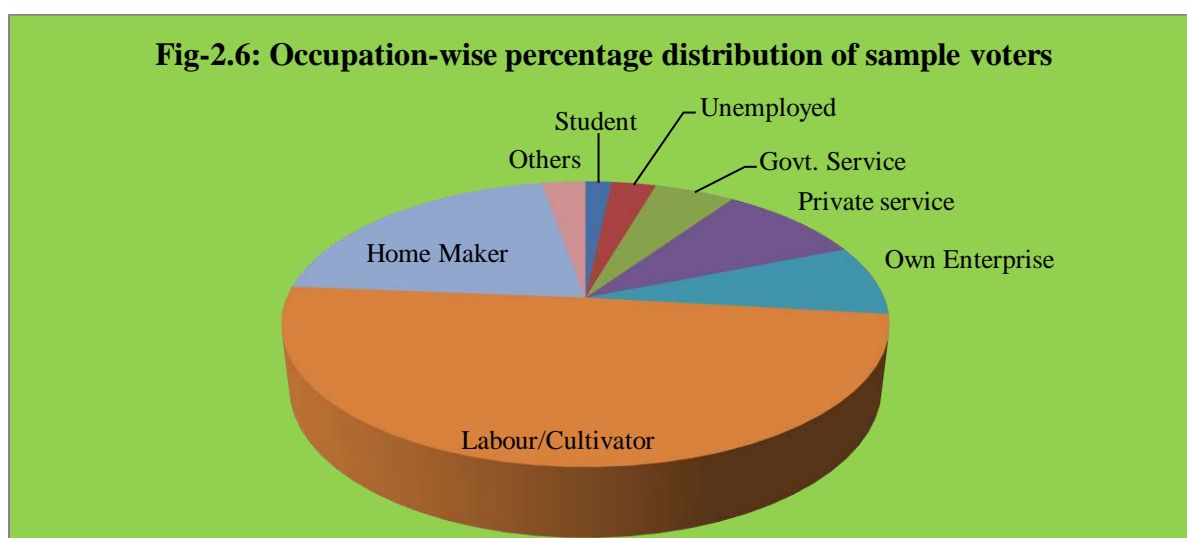


Education of voters is very essential in the election process to judge fittest candidate for the development of their society and nation. It is observed that highest 36.39 per cent sample voters have primary education, followed by 24.75 per cent sample voters have high school standard education, 20.81 per cent sample voters are illiterate, 8.93 per cent sample voters have graduation level education, 8.56 per cent sample voters have higher secondary education and only 0.55 per cent sample voters have technical (Diploma) education among total sample. Division-wise data reveals the more or less same trend. It is observed that highest 34.92 per cent illiterate voters found in Southern Division, highest 40.65 per cent primary educated voters found in Southern Division, highest 31.29 per cent high school educated voters found in Central Division, highest 10.75 per cent higher secondary educated found in Northern Division, highest 0.86 per cent diploma educated voters found in Central Division and highest 14.29 per cent graduate voters found in Central Division. Fig-2.5 has outlined the details education of voters.

Table 2.6 Occupation of Respondents (in %)

Sl. No	Occupation	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	700	400	524	1624
1	Student	1.71	2.00	1.34	1.66
2	Unemployed	3.86	2.25	1.91	2.83
3	Govt. Service	7.86	2.50	3.44	5.11
4	Private service	12.14	11.00	4.20	9.30
5	Own Enterprise	6.71	6.25	10.88	7.94
6	Labour/Cultivator	33.57	48.00	71.76	49.45
7	Home Maker	31.29	26.25	3.05	20.94
8	Others	2.86	1.75	3.44	2.77
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data



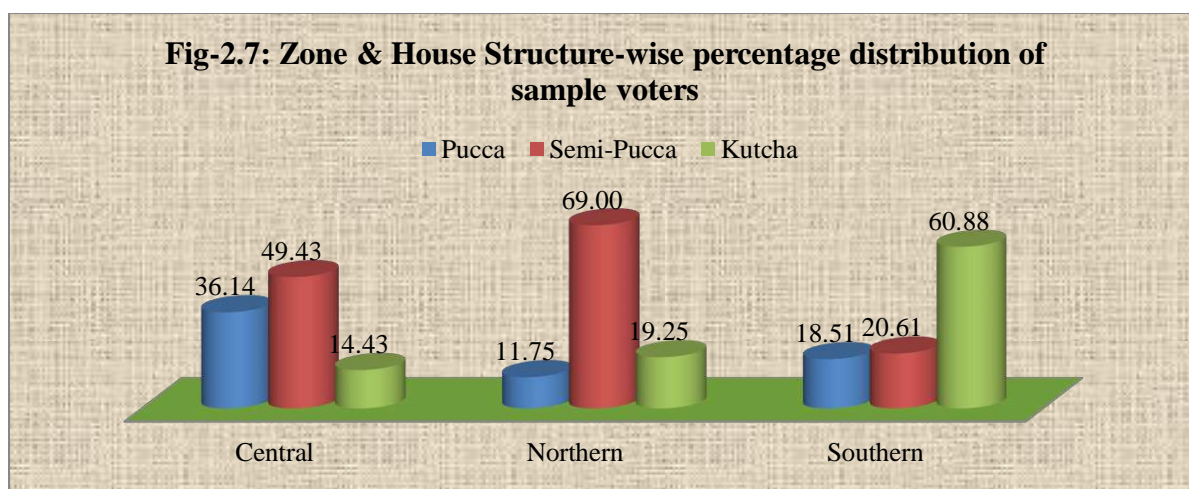
Occupation of voters dignifies the knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practice of voting. In this regard, it is observed that out of total sample, highest 49.45 per cent sample voters are labour/cultivator, followed by 20.94 per cent sample voters are home maker, 9.30 per cent sample voters are private service holder, 7.94 per cent sample voters have own enterprise, 5.11 per cent sample voters are Govt, service holder, 2.83 per cent sample voters are unemployed, 2.77 per cent sample voters are engaged in other activities such as garage work, goat rearing etc and 1.66 per cent sample voters are student in all study area. Division-wise data more or less same trend like analysis of all samples Graphical representation has shown in fig-2.6.

Table-2.7 House Structure of Respondents (in %)

SL.No	House Structure	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	700	400	524	1624
1	<i>Pucca</i>	36.14	11.75	18.51	24.45
2	<i>Semi-Pucca</i>	49.43	69.00	20.61	44.95
3	<i>Kutcha</i>	14.43	19.25	60.88	30.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

House structures of voters indicate a factor to assess the knowledge, attitude and behaviour of voters in voting practice. It is observed that out of total sample, highest 44.95 per cent sample voters have semi-*Pucca* house, followed by 30.60 per cent sample voters have *Kutcha* house and 24.45 per cent sample voters have *Pucca* house in study area. *Pucca* husheshighest observed in Southern Division, highest semi-*Pucca* house observed in Northern Division and highest *Kutcha* hose observed in Southern Division. Fig-2.7 represents the trends of house structure in study area.



To assess the voter's attitude, their asset position also a factor creates awareness in voting attitude in election process. It is observed that out of all samples, all voter households have bank account, highest 91.50 per cent sample voters have electricity, 87.44 per cent sample voters have mattress, 69.15 per cent sample voters have television, 50.18 per cent sample voters have telephone, 48.21 per cent sample voters have bicycle, 46.12 per cent sample voters have chair, 45.57 per cent sample voters have motor cycle, 42.80 per cent sample voters have table, 10.34 per cent sample voters have mobile, 1.97 per cent sample voters have four wheeler and only 0.99 per cent sample voters have radio. Division-wise data indicate same trend. Fig-2.8 represents the graphical picture to understand clearly.

Table-2.8 Asset Position of Respondents (in %)

Sl.No	Assets	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	700	400	524	1624
1	Electricity	92.57	92.25	89.50	91.50
2	Mattress	71.43	99.75	99.43	87.44
3	Table	37.86	24.00	63.74	42.80
4	Chair	43.71	25.50	65.08	46.12
5	Radio	0.14	3.50	0.19	0.99
6	Television	65.43	97.00	52.86	69.15
7	Telephone	13.43	75.00	80.34	50.18
8	Bicycle	33.86	47.00	68.32	48.21
9	Motorcycle/Scooter	39.57	94.25	16.41	45.57
10	Car/Jeep/Van	4.00	0.00	0.76	1.97
11	Bank Account/Post Office	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Mobile	18.71	2.00	5.53	10.34
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

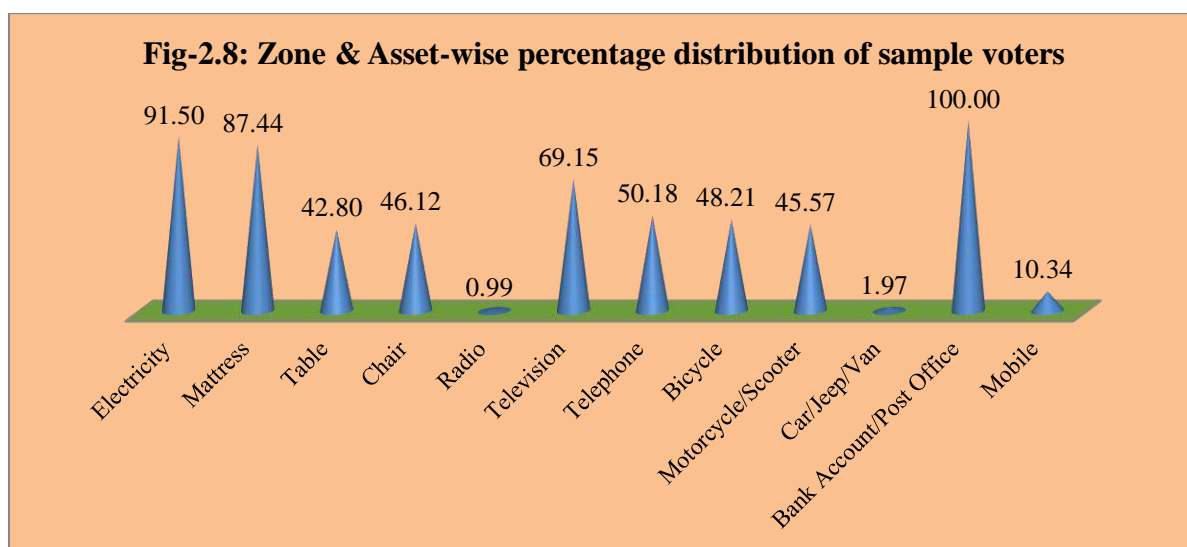


Table-2.9 Fuel consumption of Respondents (in %)

Sl.No	Items	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	700	400	524	1624
1	LPG/Natural gas	36.29	13.25	43.32	32.88
2	Coal/Lignite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Charcoal	0.57	2.75	0.00	0.92
4	Wood	0.00	0.00	24.24	7.82
5	Straw/Shrubs/Grass	63.14	79.00	31.49	56.83
6	Dung Cakes	0.00	5.00	0.95	1.54
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Consumption of fuel for cooking has collected to know the socio-economic status of voters. It is observed that out of total sample, highest 56.83 per cent sample voters used Straw/Shrubs/ Grass, followed by 32.88 per cent sample voters have used LPG/Natural gas, 7.82 per cent sample voters have used wood, 1.54 per cent sample voters have used Dung Cakes, 0.92 per cent sample voters have used charcoal and no one have used Coal/Lignite in study area. Highest percentage of sample voters used Straw/Shrubs/Grass in Central and Northern Division, and highest 43.32 per cent sample voters used LPG/Natural gas in Southern Division. Fig-2.9 indicates the graphical picture.

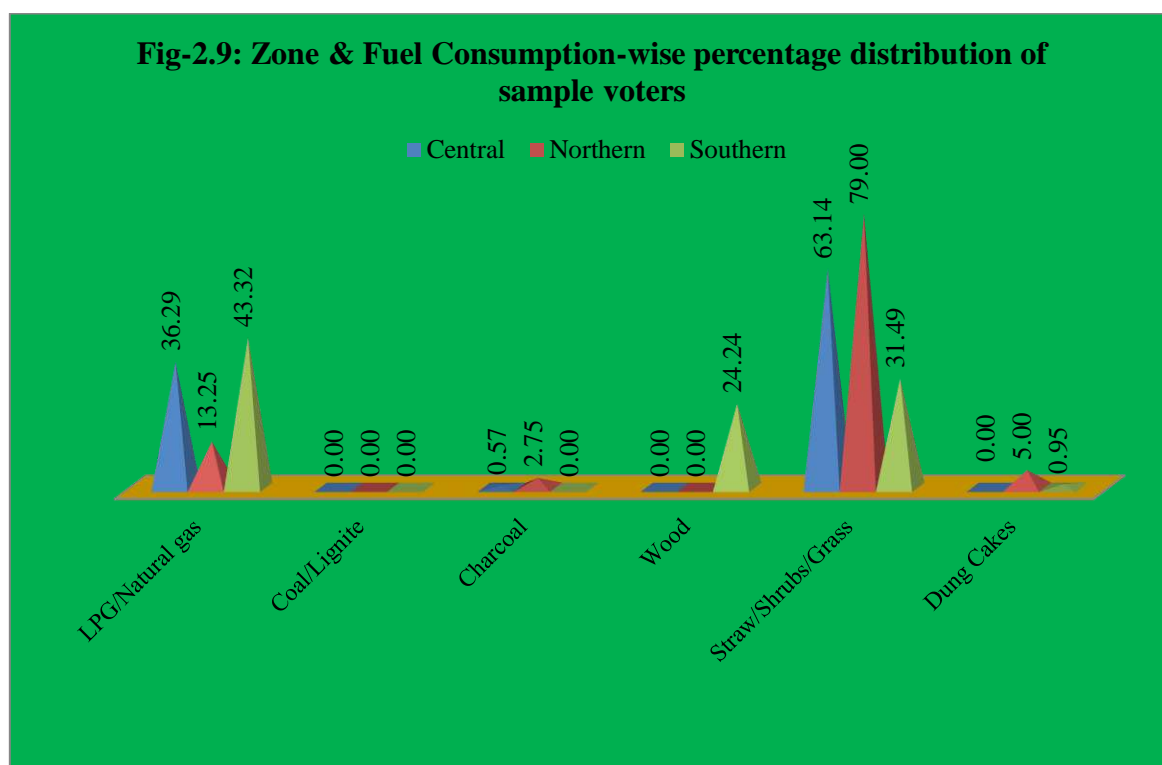


Table-2.10 Distribution of respondent according to their Exposure to media (in %)

Sl. No	Division Name	Response	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
		N	700	400	524	1624
1	Read News Paper	Almost Everyday	29.29	18.75	17.37	22.84
		At least once a week	7.57	11.00	1.53	6.47
		Less than once a week	16.29	8.00	10.50	12.38
		Not at all	46.86	62.25	70.61	58.31
2	Listen Radio	Almost Everyday	1.43	2.50	1.34	1.66
		At least once a week	3.57	2.50	0.19	2.22
		Less than once a week	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.05
		Not at all	94.00	94.00	97.33	95.07
3	Watch Television	Almost Everyday	76.57	61.00	45.04	62.56
		At least once a week	1.29	1.75	1.15	1.35
		Less than once a week	0.29	0.50	2.10	0.92
		Not at all	21.86	36.75	51.72	35.16
4	Internet (FB, Whatsapp)	Almost Everyday	25.14	5.25	4.01	13.42
		At least once a week	1.71	0.25	1.34	1.23
		Not at all	72.71	94.25	93.32	84.67
Total			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Media exposure of voters is important factor to gain knowledge, attitude to caste vote and access practice and behaviour in election process. Read News paper, listen radio, watch television and Internet access are sources of exposure. In this regard, questions have asked as used “Almost Every day”, “At least once a week”, “Less than once a week” and “Not at all”.

On the context of read news paper, out of total sample, highest 58.31 per cent sample voters responded that they never read news paper, 22.84 per cent sample voters informed that they almost read news paper every day, 12.38 per cent sample voters opened that they read news paper less than once a week and 6.47 per cent sample voters opined that they have read news paper at least once a week.

On the context of Listen Radio, out of total sample, highest 95.07 per cent sample voters responded that they never Listen Radio, followed by 2.22 per cent sample voters opined that they have Listen Radio at least once a week, 1.65 per cent sample voters informed that they almost Listen Radio every day and 1.05 per cent sample voters opened that they Listen Radio less than once a week and

On the context of Watch Television, out of total sample, highest 62.56 per cent sample voters informed that they almost Watch Television every day, followed by 35.16 per cent sample voters responded that they never Watch Television, 0.92 per cent sample voters opened that they Watch Television less than once a week and 1.35 per cent sample voters opined that they have Watch Television at least once a week.

On the context of Internet (FB, Whats app) use, out of total sample, highest 84.67 per cent sample voters responded that they never used Internet, followed by 13.42 per cent sample voters informed that they almost useInternet every day and 1.23 per cent sample voters opined that they have used Internetat least once a week.Division-wise data has shown in following 4 graphs.

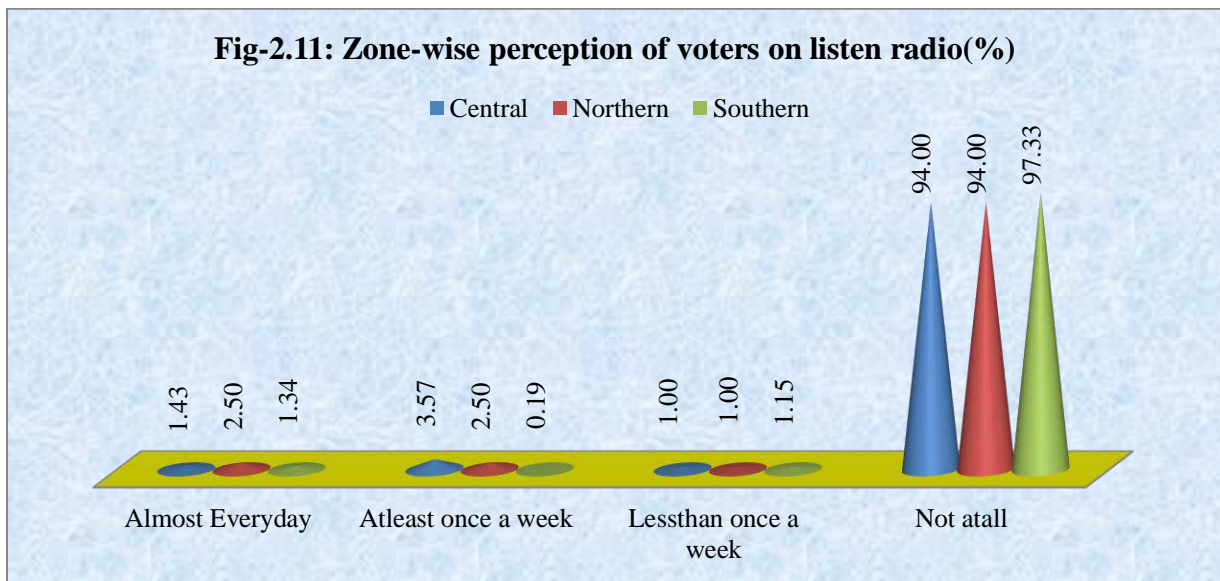
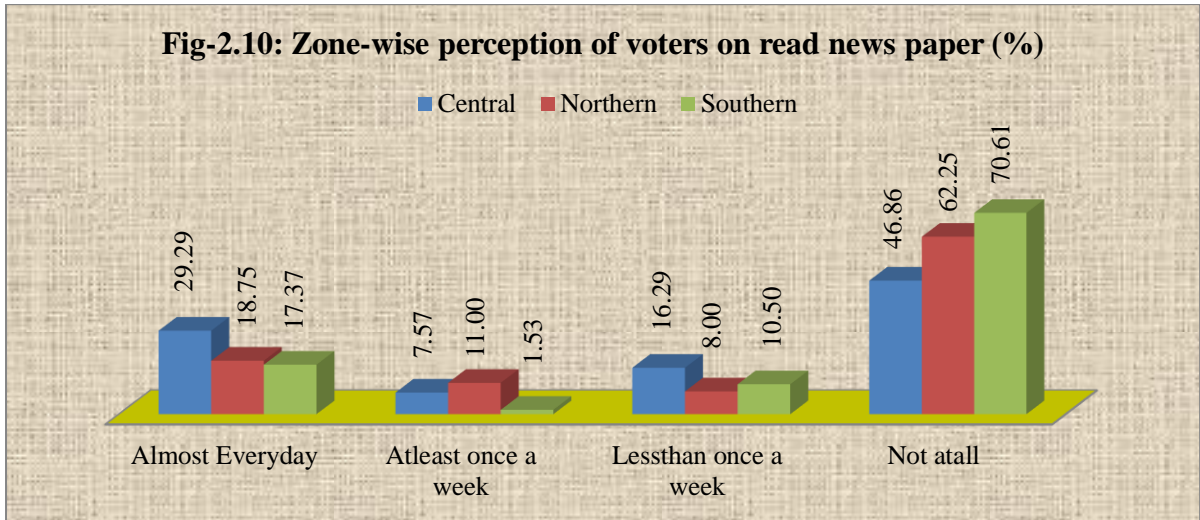


Fig-2.12: Zone-wise perception of voters on watch television(%)

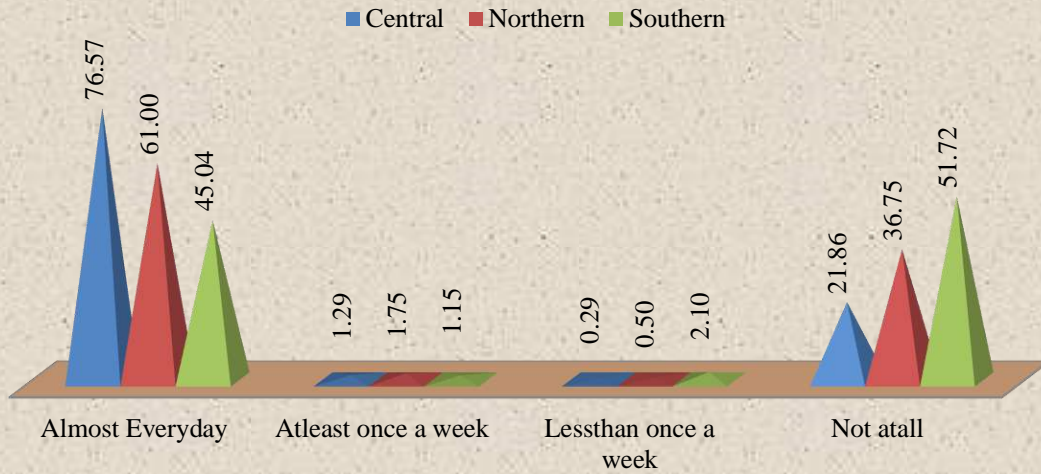
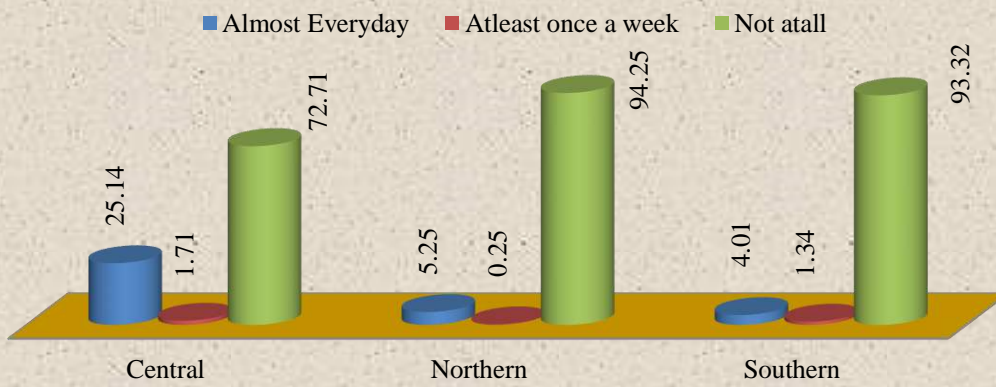


Fig-2.13: Zone-wise perception of voters on use Internet(%)



CHAPTER-III

KNOWLEDGE OF VOTERS

This chapter presents findings on the levels of awareness on information areas that has been pre-decided by the EC, in addition to state-specific indicators that has been included in this survey. The knowledge indicators could be classified as correct knowledge and misconceptions. This chapter has also explored the variation in knowledge across socio-economic and demographic background. In addition, the sources of knowledge (radio, television, newspapers/magazines, friend/relative, school/teacher, IEC campaign and other sources) will also be described.

Whether citizens are knowledgeable enough to make competent electoral choices, the evidence clearly proves that they do not know much about politics beyond basic facts about government and their elected leaders. Given that media coverage makes national politics more prominent than local politics, it is logical to assume that they are even less knowledgeable about local politics than national politics. Recent research has begun to make the case that people are at least as familiar with local politics as they are national politics, if not more. Despite the fact that we conducted our study in an environment that favors parity in knowledge on electoral process, our evidence casts serious doubt about recent claims that people know as much about local issues and local government as they do about national issues and national government.

3.1 KNOWLEDGE ON VOTERS AGE AND VOTING DATE

Knowledge on voting age and date are quite important indicator to access the knowledge of voters. The Indian constitution confers voting rights on any individual who is a citizen of the country and is above 18 years of age. This minimum age limit came in to effect from March 28th, 1989 prior to which it was 21 Years.

It is revealed from table 3.1 that 91.81 percentage of the sample voters are aware about the minimum age of voters divisions wise it is found that the awareness level is highest in northern (99.50%), followed by central division (90.43%) and southern division (87.79%).

Gender-wise, it is found that the knowledge of male sample voters (92.54%) in more as compared to female sample voters (90.91%), Though similar picture in found in all the three divisions, the gap in the knowledge level of male and female voters in more in central division compared to other two divisions.

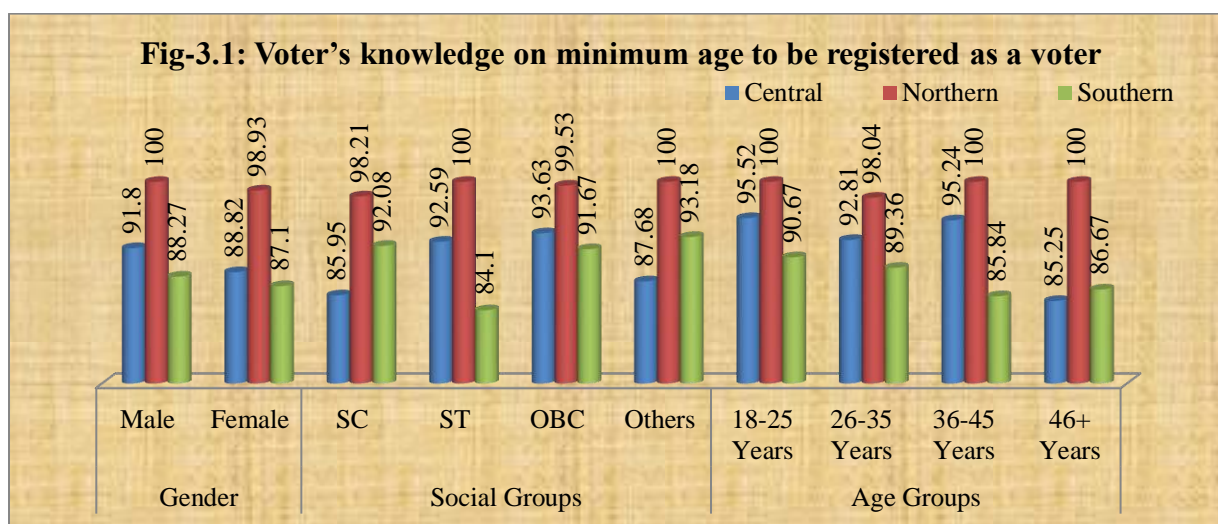
Social category -wise, It is found that the knowledge level of sample voters of OBC category is relatively more than SC, ST and Others categories of voters. Division wise it is revealed that all the voters of STs and Others Category are aware about the Minimum age of registration to be a voter.

Age-group-wise it is found that the knowledge level increases as the age increases. It is revealed that the voters of the age group of “18-25 years” are more aware than the voters of others three age groups. The awareness level is lowest among the voters of “46 and above years” age group. Divisions-wise it is found that in their northern division the voters of all the age groups are aware about the minimum age of registration except the voters of “26-35 years”. In the Central and Southern divisions, the awareness level of the voters of “46 years and above” is relatively less than the voters of the same age group of the northern division.

Table-3.1 Voter’s knowledge on minimum age to be registered as a voter

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	91.80	100.00	88.27	92.54
		Female	88.82	98.93	87.10	90.91
2	Social Groups	SC	85.95	98.21	92.08	90.65
		ST	92.59	100.00	84.10	89.14
		OBC	93.63	99.53	91.67	95.35
		Others	87.68	100.00	93.18	89.34
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	95.52	100.00	90.67	94.48
		26-35 Years	92.81	98.04	89.36	92.93
		36-45 Years	95.24	100.00	85.84	93.77
		46+ Years	85.25	100.00	86.67	89.24
Total			90.43	99.50	87.79	91.81

Source Field Data



Every Indian citizen who has attained the age of 18 years on the qualifying date, that is 1st day of January of the year of revision of electoral roll unless otherwise disqualified, is eligible to be registered as a voter in the electoral roll. It is revealed from table-3.2 that few voters (17.12%) are aware about the date 1st January which determines the qualifying age for getting registered. This Knowledge is more among the sample voters of central division (26.57) compared to northern (22.00%) and southern (0.76%) divisions.

Gender-wise it is found that more Percentage of males (19.38%) is aware about this than the females (14.33%). This trend is more or less same in all the divisions except southern divisions. In Southern division, fractionally more percentage of female voters is aware on this one compared to male voters.

Social group-wise, it is revealed from the table that the voters from ‘Others’ category (26.10%) is more aware on this aspect are compared to ‘OBCs’ (22.79%), ‘SCs’ (12.23%) and STs (6.87%). Division-wise, it is found that in all the divisions, the gap on this aspect is very less between OBCs and OCs’. Infarct the “OBCs” are more aware as compared to the “OCs”. Similarly the gap on the awareness level is very less between SCs’ and ‘STs’. However, there is wide gap between ‘SC & ST’ and ‘OBC &OCs’ category of voters.

Age Group –wise, The Percentage of voters who are aware about the NVD is highest in the “26-35 years” age group (19.37%), closely followed by the voters of “46 years and above” age group (18.18%). The similar trend has been found in all the three revenue divisions surveyed.

Table-3.2: Awareness of the voters on qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	31.48	24.88	0.65	19.38
		Female	20.81	18.72	0.92	14.33
2	Social Groups	SC	19.01	19.64	0.00	12.23
		ST	18.52	15.79	1.06	6.87
		OBC	29.62	22.54	1.04	22.79
		Others	28.44	64.71	0.00	26.10
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	25.37	17.95	1.33	13.81
		26-35 Years	30.94	28.43	1.42	19.37
		36-45 Years	22.75	16.16	0.00	14.71
		46+ Years	27.21	22.50	0.51	18.18
Total			26.57	22.00	0.76	17.12

Source Field Data

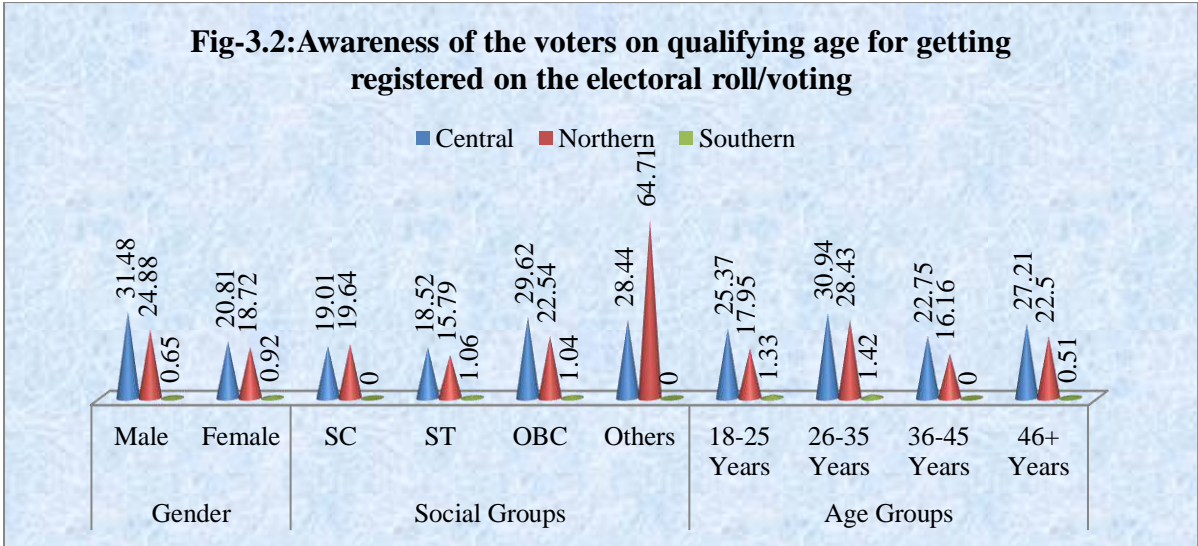


Table-3.3 revealed the percentage of voters who have said that 18th birthday is the qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting.

Table-3.3: Distribution of sample voters about 18th birthday is the qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	19.58	22.07	66.45	36.19
		Female	23.91	17.65	63.59	34.16
2	Social Groups	SC	28.93	19.64	77.23	44.60
		ST	7.41	23.68	63.96	47.01
		OBC	29.30	18.31	60.42	30.34
		Others	9.48	17.65	56.82	17.65
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	20.90	20.51	68.00	40.33
		26-35 Years	20.86	18.63	63.83	36.13
		36-45 Years	26.46	19.19	67.26	36.16
		46 +Years	19.02	21.25	64.10	32.88
Total			21.57	20.00	65.27	35.28

Source Field Data

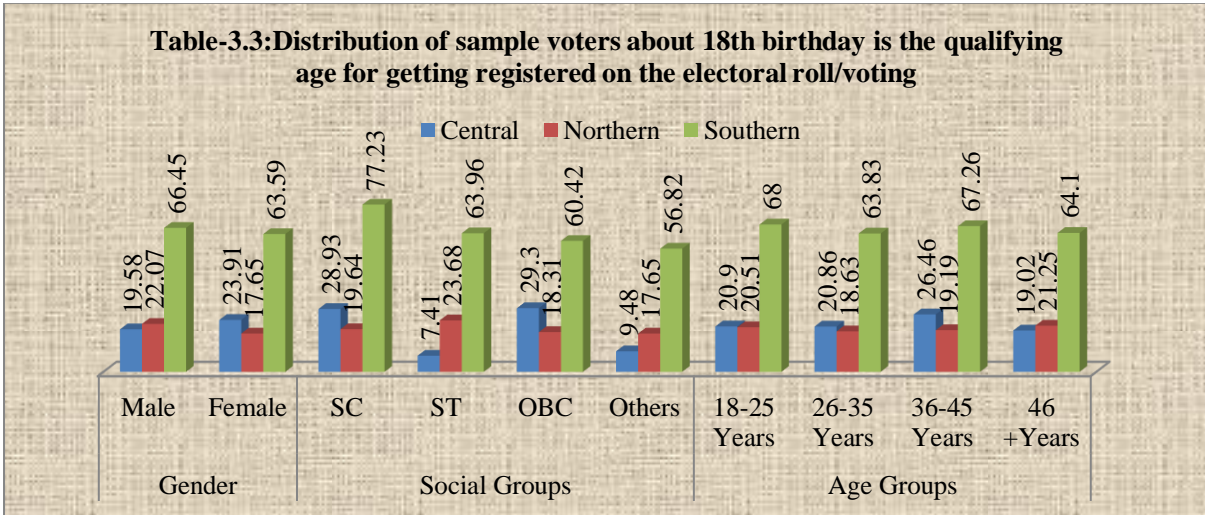
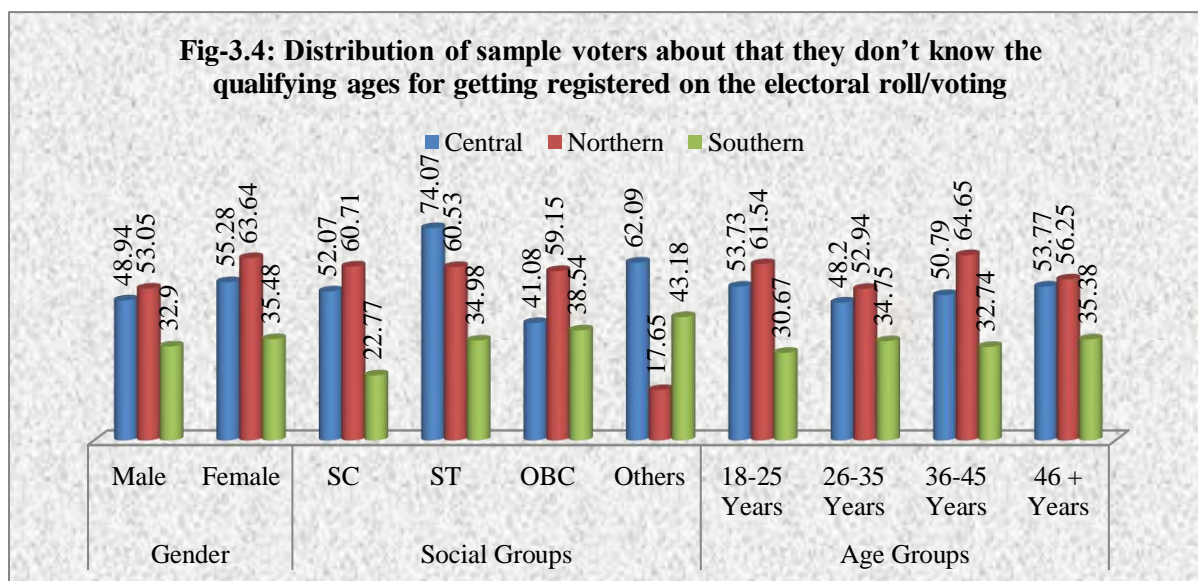


Table-3.4 shows the percentage of voters who don't know the qualifying ages for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting.

Table-3.4 Distribution of sample voters about that they don't know the qualifying ages for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	48.94	53.05	32.90	44.43
		Female	55.28	63.64	35.48	51.52
2	Social Groups	SC	52.07	60.71	22.77	43.17
		ST	74.07	60.53	34.98	46.12
		OBC	41.08	59.15	38.54	46.87
		Others	62.09	17.65	43.18	56.25
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	53.73	61.54	30.67	45.86
		26-35 Years	48.20	52.94	34.75	44.50
		36-45 Years	50.79	64.65	32.74	49.13
		46 + Years	53.77	56.25	35.38	48.94
Total			51.86	58.00	33.97	47.60

Source Field Data



3.3 Awareness about National Voters Day (NVD)

The significance of National Voters' Day is to encourage more young voters to take part in the political process. It is a day to celebrate the right to vote and vibrant democracy of India. The day was first celebrated in 2011 to mark Election Commission's Foundation Day.

It is revealed from the table 3.5 that very few sample voters are aware about the National Voter's Day (3.63%). In this aspect also the knowledge level of southern division sample voters is relatively poor than the other two divisions,

Gender-wise it is revealed from the table that the male voters (4.23%) are relatively more aware about National Voters Day (NVD) than the female voters (2.89%).. This gender gap is found both in central and northern divisions. However the southern division more percentage of female voters are aware about the NVD than their male counterparts.

Social Category-wise it is revealed from the table that the percentage of voters who have given, correct answer (25th January) is highest among OBC's (6.10%), closely followed by "Other Castes"(5.15%) . Very few voters among SCs (1.08%) and STs (0.89%) have given correct answer.

There is little variation among the voters of different age groups. However, the percentage of voters who have given correct answer is highest among the voters of "26-35 years" of age (4.45%) and lowest among the voters of "18-25 years" of age (2.21%).

Table-3.5: Distribution of sample voters who are give wrong answer about the National Voters Day (NVD)

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	5.56	7.51	0.33	4.23
		Female	3.73	3.74	0.92	2.89
2	Social Groups	SC	0.00	5.36	0.00	1.08
		ST	1.85	0.88	0.71	0.89
		OBC	6.37	7.98	1.04	6.10
		Others	5.69	11.76	0.00	5.15
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	0.00	7.69	1.33	2.21
		26-35 Years	5.04	7.84	1.42	4.45
		36-45 Years	4.76	5.05	0.00	3.49
		46+ Years	5.57	4.38	0.00	3.64
Total			4.71	5.75	0.57	3.63

Source Field Data

Table-3.6 Distribution of sample voters who gave correct answer about the National Voters Day

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	24.34	22.54	18.57	21.94
		Female	12.11	11.23	17.51	13.50
2	Social Groups	SC	16.53	14.29	9.90	13.67
		ST	16.67	14.04	14.84	14.86
		OBC	18.79	18.31	30.21	20.39
		Others	20.38	35.29	31.82	23.16
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	22.39	15.38	20.00	19.89
		26-35 Years	22.30	15.69	18.44	19.11
		36-45 Years	16.40	16.16	14.16	15.71
		46 +Years	17.70	19.38	19.49	18.64
Total			18.71	17.25	18.13	18.17

Source Field Data

Table-3.7 Distribution of sample voters who are Notaware about the National Voters Day

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	70.11	69.95	81.11	73.83
		Female	84.16	85.03	81.57	83.61
2	Social Groups	SC	83.47	80.36	90.10	85.25
		ST	81.48	85.09	84.45	84.26
		OBC	74.84	73.71	68.75	73.52
		Others	73.93	52.94	68.18	71.69
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	77.61	76.92	78.67	77.90
		26-35 Years	72.66	76.47	80.14	76.44
		36-45 Years	78.84	78.79	85.84	80.80
		46+ Years	76.72	76.25	80.51	77.73
Total			76.57	77.00	81.30	78.20

Source Field Data

3.2 Knowledge about NOTA, Braille letter on EVM and VVPAT

NOTA or 'None of the above' is a ballot option that a voter can choose to apply instead of giving their vote to any of the contesting candidates. In 2009, the Election Commission of India had asked the Supreme Court to offer this option on electoral ballots, but the government had opposed to it.

Table-3.8: Distribution of voters according to their awareness about NOTA

Sl.No	Category	Saw It hen cast vote	Saw in ELP	Heard/Read	No	Total
1	Central	23.00	2.71	21.14	53.14	100.00
2	Southern	38.25	6.50	12.50	42.75	100.00
3	Northern	4.77	0.19	0.19	94.85	100.00
1	Male	23.05	3.23	14.70	59.02	100.00
2	Female	18.18	2.34	9.23	70.25	100.00
1	SC	12.59	2.16	16.91	68.35	100.00
2	ST	11.53	1.33	5.32	81.82	100.00
3	OBC	32.26	2.57	13.48	51.69	100.00
4	Others	18.75	6.62	16.18	58.46	100.00
1	18-25 Years	13.81	1.66	13.81	70.72	100.00
2	26-35 Years	19.63	2.09	14.92	63.35	100.00
3	36-45 Years	26.43	4.74	12.72	56.11	100.00
4	46 +Years	20.15	2.42	10.00	67.42	100.00

Source Field Data

About 64 percent of the total respondents opined that they are not aware about NOTA. Division wise it is revealed that about 94 per cent voters in their southern divisions are not aware about NOTA. More than half of the voters in the Central division (53.14%) are not aware of this. However, In the northern division the situation is relatively better as 42.75 per cent of the voters are unaware of NOTA. Therefore, more attention should be given to create awareness among the voters about the NOTA.

Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of woman voters (70.25%) are unaware of NOTA, than male voters (59.02%). The gender gap is more in Central and Northern divisions as in these two divisions it is 20.63 and 15.1 per cent point respectively. In the Southern division the gap is only 1.72 per cent point

Social Category wise it is found that the percentage of voters who are unaware of NOTA is highest among STs (81.82%), followed by SCs (68.35%), others (58.46%) and OBCs (51.69%). The variation among the social categories is more in the northern division as compared to other two divisions.

Age Group-wise it is Revealed from the table that the percentage of the voters who are not aware about NOTA are relatively high in their age groups like “15-25 Years” (70.72%) and ‘46 years and above” (67.42%). In all the 4 age groups more than half of the voters are not aware of NOTA.

Table-3.9: Distribution of Voters who have said that not aware about it

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	43.65	35.68	94.14	59.02
		Female	64.29	50.80	95.85	70.25
2	Social Groups	SC	52.07	50.00	98.02	68.35
		ST	59.26	61.40	94.35	81.82
		OBC	50.32	32.86	97.92	51.69
		Others	56.40	17.65	84.09	58.46
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	56.72	56.41	90.67	70.72
		26-35 Years	48.20	39.22	95.74	63.35
		36-45 Years	49.21	24.24	95.58	56.11
		46 + Years	57.05	53.13	95.38	67.42
Total			53.14	42.75	94.85	64.04

Source Field Data

And around 20.87 per cent of the sample voters opined that they only saw it when they cast their votes. Their percentage is highest in the Northern division (38.25%), followed by Central divisions (23.00%). It is very low in the Southern division (4.77%).

Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of male voters (23.05%) have opined that they saw it when they cast their votes, than female voters (18.18%). The gender gap is more in Central division (9.81% point) as compared to Northern division (4.55% point) and the Southern division (1.85% point).

Social Category wise it is highest among OBCs (32.26%), followed by "Others" (18.75%). It is almost same among SCs (12.59%) and STs (11.53%). The Variation among the social categories is more in northern division (32.28% point) than Central division (15.76% point) and Southern division (12.65% point).

Age Group-wise it is revealed from the table that around 26.43 per cent voters in the age group of "36-45 years" have seen NOTA when they cast their votes. This is 20.15 per cent among the voters in the age group of "46 years and above", 19.63 per cent among the voters in the age group of "26-35 years" and only 13.81 per cent among the voters of "18.25 years".

Table-3.10: Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw NOTA when they cast their vote

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	27.51	40.38	5.54	23.05
		Female	17.70	35.83	3.69	18.18
2	Social Groups	SC	13.22	32.14	0.99	12.59
		ST	27.78	18.42	5.65	11.53
		OBC	28.98	50.70	2.08	32.26
		Others	18.48	35.29	13.64	18.75
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	11.94	28.21	8.00	13.81
		26-35 Years	22.30	37.25	4.26	19.63
		36-45 Years	24.34	55.56	4.42	26.43
		46 + Years	24.92	30.63	4.10	20.15
Total			23.00	38.25	4.77	20.87

Source Field Data

Very few voters (2.83%) have seen NOTA in ELP. Division- wise it is found that 6.50 per cent of the sample Voters of Northern division and 2.71 per cent voters in the central division have seen it in ELP. However in the Southern division their share is very low, i.e. 0.19 per cent who have said that they saw NOTA one in electoral literacy programme.

Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of male voters (3.23%) have seen ELP, than female voters (2.34%). The gender gap is more in Central and Northern divisions as in these two divisions it is 1.58 and 1.16 per cent point respectively. In the Southern division the gap is only 0.33 per cent point.

Social Category wise it is highest among “Others” (6.62%), followed by OBCs (2.57%). It is very low among SCs (2.16%) and STs (1.13%).

Age Group-wise it is revealed from the table that around 4.74 per cent voters in the age group of “36-45 years “ have seen NOTA only in ELP. This is 2.42 per cent among the voters in the age group of “ 46 years and above”, 2.09 per cent among the voters in the age group of “26-35 years” and only 1.66 per cent among the voters of “18.25 years”.

Table-3.11: Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw NOTA one in Electoral Literacy Programme

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	3.44	7.04	0.33	3.23
		Female	1.86	5.88	0.00	2.34
2	Social Groups	SC	0.00	10.71	0.00	2.16
		ST	0.00	5.26	0.00	1.33
		OBC	0.64	6.57	0.00	2.57
		Others	8.06	0.00	2.27	6.62
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	1.49	2.56	1.33	1.66
		26-35 Years	2.88	3.92	0.00	2.09
		36-45 Years	3.70	12.12	0.00	4.74
		46+ Years	2.30	5.63	0.00	2.42
Total			2.71	6.50	0.19	2.83

Source Field Data

About 12.25 per cent voters have only heard/read about NOTA. It is highest in the central division followed by the Northern and Southern divisions. Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of male voters (14.70%) have heard/read about it, than female voters (9.23%). The gender gap is more in Central and Northern divisions as compared to Southern division. Social Category wise it is highest among “SCs” (16.91%), followed by others (16.18%) and OBCs (13.48%) It is very low among STs (5.32%). Age Group-wise it is revealed from the table that around 14.92 per cent voters in the age group of “26-35 years “ have heard/read about NOTA . This is 13.81 per cent among the voters in the age group of “18-26 years ”, 12.72 per cent among the voters in the age group of “36-45 years” and only 10.00 per cent among the voters of “45 years and above”.

The Chief Election Commission has mentioned the names of the candidates in Braille on the EVMs, in order to attract the visually impaired voters to the pooling booths. By this the visually impaired voters will be able to identify the name of the candidate and party of their choice.

Table-3.12 Distribution of Voters about that they Have Heard/read NOTA

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	25.40	16.90	0.00	14.70
		Female	16.15	7.49	0.46	9.23
2	Social Groups	SC	34.71	7.14	0.99	16.91
		ST	12.96	14.91	0.00	5.32
		OBC	20.06	9.86	0.00	13.48
		Others	17.06	47.06	0.00	16.18
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	29.85	12.82	0.00	13.81
		26-35 Years	26.62	19.61	0.00	14.92
		36-45 Years	22.75	8.08	0.00	12.72
		46+Years	15.74	10.63	0.51	10.00
Total			21.14	12.50	0.19	12.25

Source Field Data

Table-3.13: Distribution of voters according to their awareness about NOTA

Category	Saw It hen cast vote	Saw in ELP	Heard/Read	No	Total
Central	0.00	0.00	3.57	96.43	100.00
Southern	0.00	0.00	8.75	91.25	100.00
Northern	0.00	0.00	0.95	99.05	100.00
Male	0.00	0.00	3.90	96.10	100.00
Female	0.00	0.00	4.13	95.87	100.00
SC	0.00	0.00	2.52	97.48	100.00
ST	0.00	0.00	3.10	96.90	100.00
OBC	0.00	0.00	6.10	93.90	100.00
Others	0.00	0.00	2.21	97.79	100.00
18-25 Years	0.00	0.00	3.87	96.13	100.00
26-35 Years	0.00	0.00	4.19	95.81	100.00
36-45 Years	0.00	0.00	3.49	96.51	100.00
46 +Years	0.00	0.00	4.24	95.76	100.00

About 94.77 per cent voters are not aware that the names of the candidates are available in Braille on EVM .The awareness level is relatively better in Northern division compared to other two the divisions.Gender-wise there is not much variation. Among the Social Groups, it is found that the percentage of the voters is more than 90 per cent in all the groups. There is not much variation across the sample voters of different age groups.

Only 1.60 per cent voters have seen the name of the candidates in Braille letters when they cast their votes. Gender wise it is found that 1.93 per cent of female sample voters have seen it when they cast their votes against 1.34 per cent of the male voters. Social group wise it is found that the percentage of OBC voters who have seen this when they cast their votes

(2.09%) is highest and others is the lowest (1.10%) among all groups. The extreme age groups like 18-25 years of age and 46 years and above have low percentage compare to the other two middle age groups such as 26-35 years and 36-45 years

Table-3.14 Distribution of Voters about awareness Braille on EVM

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	96.30	87.79	98.37	94.99
		Female	94.72	90.37	97.70	94.49
2	Social Groups	SC	95.04	92.86	99.01	96.04
		ST	100.00	88.60	97.53	95.57
		OBC	93.63	87.32	98.96	92.30
		Others	97.63	100.00	97.73	97.79
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	98.51	89.74	94.67	95.03
		26-35 Years	93.53	90.20	97.87	94.24
		36-45 Years	95.77	88.89	98.23	94.76
		46+ Years	95.74	88.13	99.49	95.00
Total			95.57	89.00	98.09	94.77

Source Field Data

Table-3.15: Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw name of candidate available in Braille on the EVM when they cast their vote

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	1.59	1.88	0.65	1.34
		Female	1.55	3.21	1.38	1.93
2	Social Groups	SC	1.65	3.57	0.00	1.44
		ST	0.00	1.75	1.41	1.33
		OBC	1.91	2.82	1.04	2.09
		Others	1.42	0.00	0.00	1.10
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	1.49	0.00	1.33	1.10
		26-35 Years	2.16	2.94	1.42	2.09
		36-45 Years	2.12	5.05	0.88	2.49
		46 + Years	0.98	1.25	0.51	0.91
Total			1.57	2.50	0.95	1.60

Source Field Data

About 2.16 per cent of the sample voters have seen Braille letter on EVM in ELP .In Southern division no sample voter has seen this in ELP. Very few voters in the Central Division (0.29%) have seen this in ELP. The percentage of voters who have seen it ELP is highest in the Northern division (8.25%). Gender-wise it is found that the percentage of male

sample voters (2.56%) who have seen the Braille letter on the EVM in ELP is more as compared to female sample voters (1.65%). Social Group wise it is found that the percentage of OBCs is highest (3.37%), followed by STs (2.44%), SCs (0.72%) and others (0.37%). Similarly it is found that the percentage of sample voters is more in the extreme age groups like 18-25 years of age (2.21%) and 46 years and above (2.88%) compare to the other two middle age groups such as 26-35 years (1.57%) and 36-45 years (1.50%).

Table-3.16: Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw one in electoral literacy programme

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	0.53	9.86	0.00	2.56
		Female	0.00	6.42	0.00	1.65
2	Social Groups	SC	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.72
		ST	0.00	9.65	0.00	2.44
		OBC	0.32	9.39	0.00	3.37
		Others	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.37
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	0.00	10.26	0.00	2.21
		26-35 Years	0.00	5.88	0.00	1.57
		36-45 Years	0.00	6.06	0.00	1.50
		46+ Years	0.66	10.63	0.00	2.88
Total			0.29	8.25	0.00	2.16

Source Field Data

Only 1.48% of sample voters have heard/read about the Braille letter on EVM. Division wise their percentage is relatively more in central divisions as compare to southern and Northern Divisions. Gender-wise the percentage of female voters is more than that of the male voters. Social group wise the percentage of OBCs is highest and that of the STs is lowest. Age group-wise the percentage of sample voters in the age group of 26-35 years is highest followed by 18-25 years, 36-45 years and 46 years and above.

Table-3.17 Distribution of respondents about their knowledge on EVM

SI No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	1.59	0.47	0.98	1.11
		Female	3.73	0.00	0.92	1.93
2	Social Groups	SC	3.31	0.00	0.99	1.80
		ST	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.67
		OBC	4.14	0.47	0.00	2.25
		Others	0.47	0.00	2.27	0.74
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.66
		26-35 Years	4.32	0.98	0.71	2.09
		36-45 Years	2.12	0.00	0.88	1.25
		46+ Years	2.62	0.00	0.00	1.21
Total			2.57	0.25	0.95	1.48

Source Field Data

The EVM machines required only a single press of button to cast the vote. By this, both the time taken to conduct the poll and the time required to process and declared results have reduced to a considerable extent. However as a various Public Interest Litigations (PILs) have argued that the machines are not tamper proof and can be easily manipulated. To overcome these limitations, the Voter- Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system has been adopted. This system shows a printout of the vote just cast by the voter, confirming that the vote was counted in fever of the candidate/party intended, this paper trail can later be used to verify the data obtained through the machines, in case suspicion arises.

Table-3.18: Distribution of voters according to the source of their awareness about VVPAT

Category	Saw it when cast vote	Saw in ELP	Heard/Read	No	Total
Central	0.00	0.00	10.43	89.57	100.00
Southern	0.00	0.00	5.00	95.00	100.00
Northern	0.00	0.00	0.19	99.81	100.00
Male	0.00	0.00	7.57	92.43	100.00
Female	0.00	0.00	3.58	96.42	100.00
SC	0.00	0.00	14.56	85.44	100.00
ST	0.00	0.00	13.33	86.67	100.00
OBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Others	0.00	0.00	2.75	97.25	100.00
18-25 Years	0.00	0.00	3.87	96.13	100.00
26-35 Years	0.00	0.00	7.33	92.67	100.00
36-45 Years	0.00	0.00	5.24	94.76	100.00
46 Years And	0.00	0.00	5.76	94.24	100.00

Source Field Data

Around 93.17 percentages of the sample voters are not aware about VVPAT. Division wise the percentage of unaware voters is highest in Southern division (97.71%) followed by Northern division (95.00%) and Central Division (88.71%).

Gender-wise more percentage of female voters (95.04%) is unaware about the VVPAT as against male voters (91.65%). This trend is found in Central and Northern divisions. However, in central division the gender gap is more than the northern division. In Southern division more percentage of males are unaware about this as compared to females.

Social group-wise it is revealed from the table that the percentage of voters who are not aware about VVPAT is highest among the STs (96.23%) followed by Others (93.75%) and OBCs (91.97%). Division wise it is found that in Southern division, all the SC sample voters are not aware about VVPAT.

Age group-wise, it is found that the percentage of voters who are not aware about VVPAT is more among the sample voters of “36-45 years” (94.26%), followed by sample voters of “46 years and above” (93.48%), sample voters of “ 18-25 years” (93.37%) and sample voters of “26-35 years” (91.36%).

Table-3.19: Distribution of Voters who have said that they have VVAPT not aware about it

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	85.45	92.49	98.70	91.65
		Female	92.55	97.86	96.31	95.04
2	Social Groups	SC	78.51	98.21	100.00	90.29
		ST	98.15	93.86	96.82	96.23
		OBC	87.58	95.77	97.92	91.97
		Others	93.84	82.35	97.73	93.75
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	92.54	94.87	93.33	93.37
		26-35 Years	85.61	91.18	97.16	91.36
		36-45 Years	88.36	98.99	100.00	94.26
		46+ Year	89.51	95.00	98.46	93.48
Total			88.71	95.00	97.71	93.17

Source Field Data

No sample voter has seen VVPAT when they cast their vote, as VVPAT is not yet introduced in elections in the state of Odisha.

No sample voter has seen VVPAT in the ELP, as this programme is not yet started in Odisha. This programme is going to be started from 7th January 2019 in the state.

Table-3.20: Distribution of Voters who have said that they Have VVAPT Heard/read about it

Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Gender	Male	13.23	7.51	0.00	7.35
		Female	6.83	2.14	0.00	3.58
2	Social Groups	SC	19.01	1.79	0.00	8.63
		ST	1.85	6.14	0.00	1.77
		OBC	11.15	4.23	0.00	7.06
		Others	6.16	17.65	0.00	5.88
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	7.46	5.13	0.00	3.87
		26-35 Years	12.95	8.82	0.00	7.07
		36-45 Years	10.58	1.01	0.00	5.24
		46 +Years	9.51	5.00	0.00	5.61
Total			10.29	5.00	0.00	5.67

Source Field Data

3.3 Voters Perception on different aspects of voting

3.3.1 Every vote counts

Most of the voters are aware about the importance of each vote. About 74 per cent of the total sample voters agree that every vote counts and 13 per cent of them strongly agree with it. Only 2.28 per cent of them are dis-agreeing with it and 1.11 per cent strongly disagree with it.

3.3.2 Voting should be made compulsory

More than half of the voters are of the opinion that voting should be made compulsory (53.14%). Around 12.87 per cent of sample voters are strongly agree with it.

3.3.3 Voting is a cumbersome chore

About 47.97 per cent voters are disagree with it and 4.86 per cent are strongly disagree with it. About 33.62 per cent sample voters are neither agrees nor dis- agrees. Only 10.59 per cent of sample voters are agree and 2.96 per cent of them are strongly agree that voting is a cumbersome chore.

3.3.4 Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India

More than 3/5 of the sample voters are either agree or strongly agree that elections are conducted freely and fairly in India and 32.27 per cent of them are neither agree nor disagree. Only 5.17 percent of the sample voters are disagree/strongly disagree with it.

3.3.5 EVMs provide accurate results

Around 73 per cent of the sample voters are either agree or strongly agree that EVMs provide accurate results. Few (2.59%) of them are either disagree or strongly disagree with it. The rest 24.51 per cent sample voters are not sure whether the EVMs provide accurate results or not. That means nearly a quarter of voters are sceptical about the functioning of the EVMs.

3.3.6 Women should consult male member or elders before voting in elections

Women are very dependent on their male family members or elders during elections. Around 58.62 per cent of the sample voters opined that women should consult their male family members or elders before voting in elections. Only 29.06 per cent of them are either disagree or strongly disagree with it.

3.3.7 The Influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections

The Use of money and muscle power in elections is increasing day by day. About 44.27 per cent of the sample voters are either agree or strongly agree with it. Around the 31.34 per cent of the sample voters are either agree or disagree with it. The rest 1/4th of the sample voters (24.38%) are neither agree nor disagree with it.

3.3.8I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections

Around 11.70 per cent of the sample voters were of the opinion that they are not intended to vote in the upcoming elections. Similarly, 62.81 per cent of the sample voters opined that they are going to vote in the upcoming elections. However, a quarter of them (25.49%) are not sure whether they will vote or not.

The following table shows the perception of the sample voter's o different aspects of election.

Table-3.21 Voters perception on different aspects of election

Sl. No	Responses	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
1	Every Votes Count	1.11	2.28	9.73	74.01	12.87	100.00
2	Voting Should be compulsory	4.13	12.13	17.73	53.14	12.87	100.00
3	Voting is a cumbersome chore	4.86	47.97	33.62	10.59	2.96	100.00
4	Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India	0.43	4.74	32.27	43.90	18.66	100.00
5	EVMs provide accurate results	1.17	1.42	24.51	57.27	15.64	100.00
6	Women should consult male member or elders before voting in elections	4.13	24.94	12.32	51.91	6.71	100.00
7	The Influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections	3.08	28.26	24.38	28.08	16.19	100.00
8	I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections	14.29	48.52	25.49	10.10	1.60	100.00

Source Field Data

3.4 Problems faced by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

Out of the total 1624 sample voters, 78 Voters (4.80%) are found to be PwDs. Among the PwDs, the share of persons with movement problem (62.82%) is highest, followed by persons with seeing problem (33.33%). Very few persons have speech (2.56%) and hearing problems (1.28% each). PwDs are found in all the three revenue divisions. Division wise it is revealed from the table () that the number of PwDs is highest in Central division (44.87%) followed by Southern division (28.92%) and Northern division (24.36%).

Table-3.22: Type and Division wise distribution of PwDs.

SI No	Types OF PWD	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	In Seeing	53.85	19.23	26.92	100.00
2	In Speech	0.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
3	In Hearing	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	In Movement	40.82	26.53	32.65	100.00
Total		44.87	24.36	30.77	100.00

Source Field Data

(i) Problems at the time of registration:

Almost all the PwDs did not face any problem at the time of registration. Only two PwDs (One each from Central and Northern divisions) reported that they did not get any Co-operation from the concerned BLOs and registered themselves with the help from the representative of the political parties.

(ii) Problems at the time of Voting:

A total number of six PwDs told that they have faced problems at the time of voting. Out of them five PwDs belongs to Central division. All of them are at the opinion that travelling arrangements should be made for them to come to the polling booth and return. As per the directives of the ECI each and every PwD should be tagged polling station-wise and he/she should be picked up from his residence and dropped back there after he/she has cast their vote. Two of them reported that separate queues and sitting arrangements should be made for them. Another two reported that some refreshment (Tea/Snacks) should be provided them on the polling day.

CHAPTER-IV

ATTITUDE OF VOTERS

This chapter presents the willingness of respondents to register and turn out to vote, thus light has given on the attitudes of people towards elections. Specific on information areas and indicators has pre-decided by the ECI. In any democratic political system, voting is one of the forms of political participation. Free and fair election is among rational and essential elements of a democratic government

The Focus group discussions (FGD) and household level survey of electors across the region, Caste, age, gender and religion reveals that the majority of People have impressive attitude towards electoral voting system and reveals their positive attitude to participate in voting system. Positive attitude also can be assessed with the voters of remote villages resided by Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) from their enthusiastic and eagerness to express their demands and grievances and ensure positive assurance from the candidates and their representatives campaigning in their area for fulfilment of their demands. Panchayati Raj (PR) or urban local bodies (ULBs) election carry more importance to voters as compared to Assembly/Parliamentary election as the local issues carry more weight than state/National agenda. Contestants of local body elections directly contact electors and local issues draw more attention than the elections fought for Assembly/Parliamentary constituencies. The reason may also due to the fact that local elections area and population remain within the reach of candidates and local candidates personal contact make the PR/ULBs election more interesting than Assembly/Parliamentary election where the spatial and voters are more and personal contact of candidates are relatively less. Electors are more conscious of their voting rights and those persons who have reached at the age of 18 are showing their interest to induct their names in the 'Voters' List'. Some of the educated persons, though their number is very less are disenchanted to exercise their vote as they think voting is meaningless as after election is over candidates never bother about to address their problems as promised. But, More than 95 per cent of people in FGDs express the voting system is very much effective and help to achieve different common development issues are taken up to redress their grievances.

The positive attitude of the voters towards an election is revealed from the level of interest of the electors to cast their votes in the next election, to ensure significance of

democratic governance. Eagerness to participate in voting system is also due to the fact that before forthcoming election various development works, implementation of welfare programmes and active contact by political potential candidates helps to resolve both local and individual issues more effectively.

4.1 ATTITUDE ON VOTER REGISTRATION

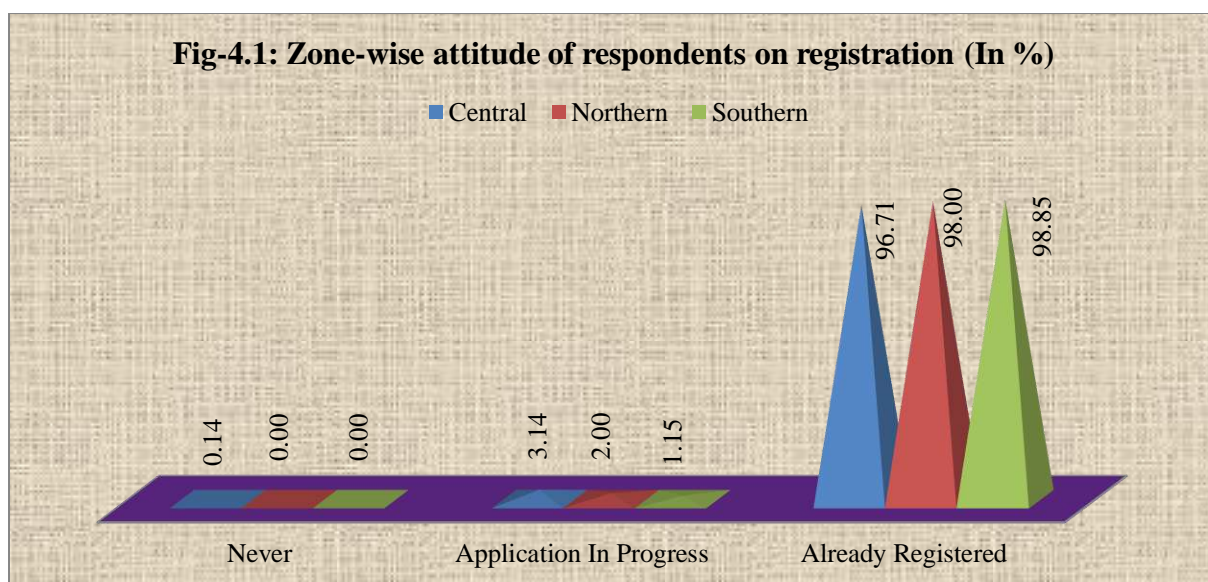
In democratic state, as a citizen of India all the citizens above 18 years have rights and should register their name in electoral process through caste vote as to select representatives for good governance. In this context, Division-wise, gender-wise, social group-wise and age group-wise analysis has done in following with graphical representation.

Table-4.1 Division-wise attitude of respondents on registration(In %)

Sl.No	Division Name	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Never	1 (0.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.06)
2	Application In Progress	22 (3.14)	8 (2.00)	6 (1.15)	36 (2.22)
3	Already Registered	677 (96.71)	392 (98.00)	518 (98.85)	1587 (97.72)
4	Total	700 (100.00)	400 (100.00)	524 (100.00)	1624 (100.00)

Source Field Data

N.B Figures in parentheses represents percentage to the respective totals



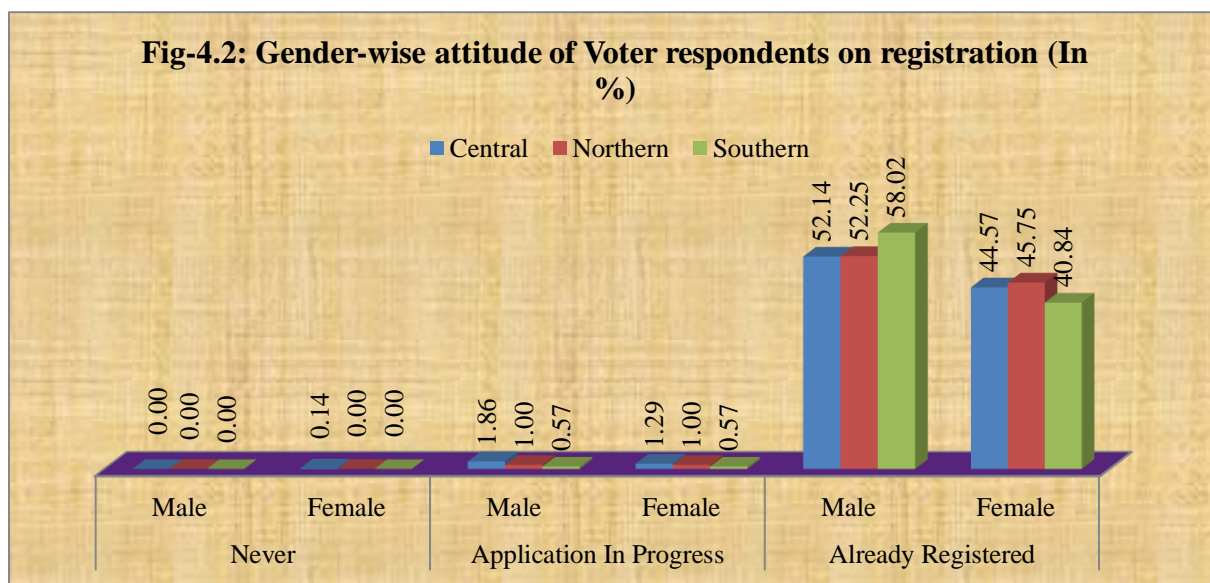
In the election process and for the development of democracy, eligible age people should register their name in voter list to cast vote. It is observed that out of total sample, only 0.06 percent respondent never registered his name in voter list due to lack of awareness,

particularly one household in central Division, 2.22 per cent respondents are registered their name and their application in progress and 97.72 per cent respondents have registered their name in voter list. Details have shown in fig-4.1.

Table-4.2: Gender-wise attitude of Voter respondents on registration (In %)

Sl.No	Responses	Gender	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Never	Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Female	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06
		Total	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06
2	Application In Progress	Male	1.86	1.00	0.57	1.23
		Female	1.29	1.00	0.57	0.99
		Total	3.14	2.00	1.15	2.22
3	Already Registered	Male	52.14	52.25	58.02	54.06
		Female	44.57	45.75	40.84	43.66
		Total	96.71	98.00	98.85	97.72
4	Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data



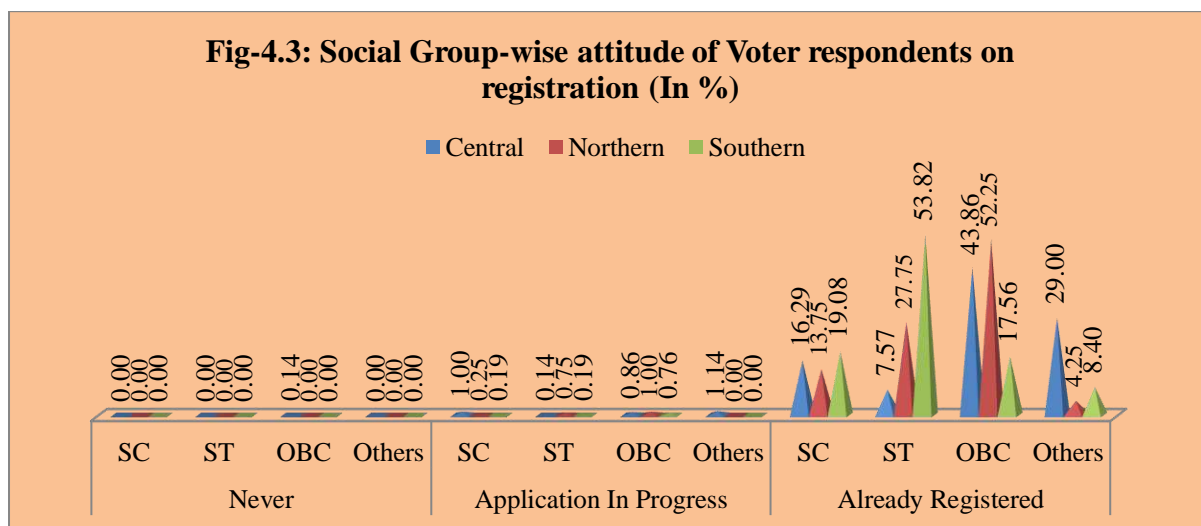
Gender-wise attitude of voter respondents on registration of their name has given with responses like “Never”, “Application in Progress” and “Already Registered”. Out of total ‘Never’ response reported respondents, only 0.14 per cent female in Central Division has not registered his name in voter list. Out of total “Application in Progress” response reported respondents, 1.23 per cent male respondents and 0.99 per cent females in study area. Highest 1.86 male and 1.29 per cent female found in Central Division. Out of ‘Already Registered’ response reported respondents, 54.06 per cent male and 43.66 per cent female founds in study area. Out of total females, highest 45.75 per cent in Northern Division, followed by 44.57 per

cent in Central Division and 40.84 per cent in Southern Division already registered their name. Out of total Male, highest 58.02 per cent in Southern Division, followed by 52.25 per cent in Northern Division and 52.14 per cent have already registered in central Division.

Table-4.3: Social Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on registration (In %)

Sl.No	Responses	Social Groups	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Never	SC	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06
		ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		OBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06
2	Application In Progress	SC	2.00	0.50	0.57	1.17
		ST	0.57	0.75	0.38	0.55
		OBC	0.14	0.50	0.19	0.25
		Others	0.43	0.25	0.00	0.25
		Total	3.14	2.00	1.15	2.22
3	Already Registered	SC	7.43	9.25	13.74	9.91
		ST	19.29	24.75	26.53	22.97
		OBC	26.86	24.25	21.37	24.45
		Others	43.14	39.75	37.21	40.39
		Total	96.71	98.00	98.85	97.72
Total			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data



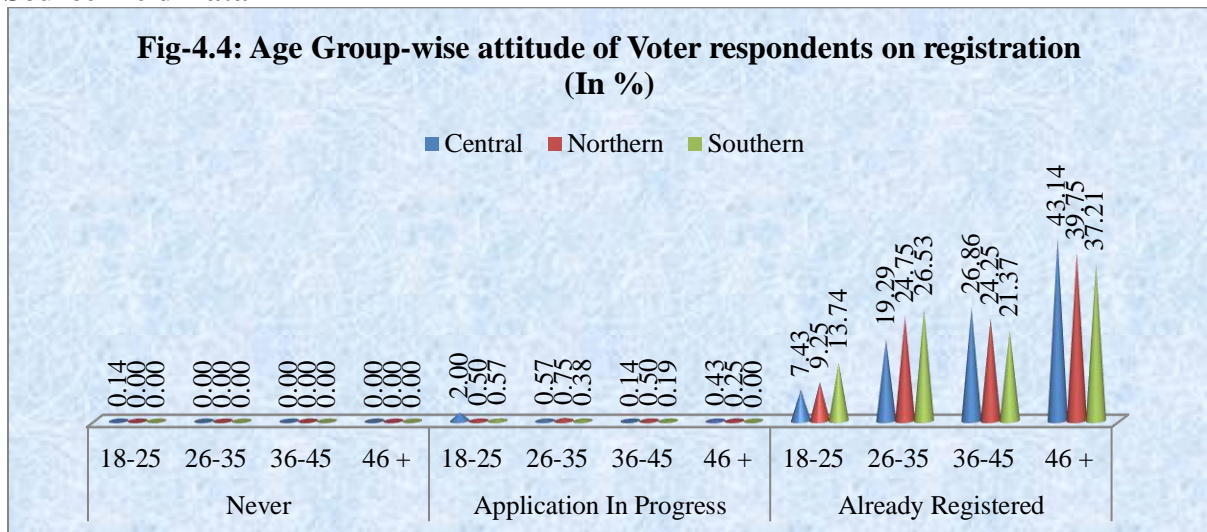
Social group-wise attitude of voter respondents on registration of their name has given with responses like “Never”, “Application in Progress” and “Already Registered”. Out of total ‘Never’ response reported respondents, only 0.14 per cent SC respondent in Central Division has not registered his name in voter list. Out of total “Application in

Progress”response reported respondents, 1.77 per cent SC respondents, 0.55 per cent ST respondents, 0.25 per cent OBC respondents and 0.99 per cent other respondents in study area. It is observed that highest 2 per cent SC respondents in Central Division, 0.75 per cent ST respondents in Northern Division and 0.57 per cent SC in Southern Division application in progress. Out of ‘Already Registered’ response reported respondents, 9.91 per cent SC, 22.97 per cent ST, 24.45 per cent OBC and 40.39 per cent others are founds in study area. It is observed that, highest 13.74 per cent SC responded in southern Division, 26.53 per cent ST responded in SouthernDivision, 26.86 per cent OBC responded in Central Division and 43.14 per cent othersin CentralDivision already registered their name.

Table-4.4 Age Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on registration (In %)

Sl.No	Responses	Age Groups	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Never	18-25 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		26-35 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		36-45 Years	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06
		46 Years And Above	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06
2	Application In Progress	18-25 Years	1.00	0.25	0.19	0.55
		26-35 Years	0.14	0.75	0.19	0.31
		36-45 Years	0.86	1.00	0.76	0.86
		46 Years And Above	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.49
		Total	3.14	2.00	1.15	2.22
3	Already Registered	18-25 Years	16.29	13.75	19.08	16.56
		26-35 Years	7.57	27.75	53.82	27.46
		36-45 Years	43.86	52.25	17.56	37.44
		46 Years And Above	29.00	4.25	8.40	16.26
		Total	96.71	98.00	98.85	97.72
Total			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data



Age group-wise attitude of voter respondents on registration of their name has given with responses like “Never”, “Application in Progress” and “Already Registered”. Out of total ‘Never’ response reported respondents, only 0.14 per cent in the age group 36-45 Years respondent in Central Division has not registered his name in voter list. Out of total “Application in Progress” response reported respondents, 0.55 per cent respondents in the age group 18-25 Years, 0.31 per cent respondents in the age group 26-35 Years, 0.86 per cent respondents in the age group 36-45 Years and 0.49 per cent respondents in the age group 46 Years + in study area. It is observed that highest 1.14 per cent respondents in the age group 46 Years + in Central Division, one per cent respondents in the age group 36-45 Years in Northern Division and 0.76 per cent respondents in the age group 36-45 years in Southern Division application in progress. Out of ‘Already Registered’ response reported respondents, 16.56 per cent respondents in the age group 18-25 Years, 27.46 per cent respondents in the age group 26-35 Years, 37.44 per cent respondents in the age group 36-45 Years and 16.26 per cent respondents in the age group 46 Years + in study area. It is observed that highest 43.46 per cent responded in the age group 36-45 Years in Central Division, 52.25 per cent responded in the age group 36-45 Years in Northern Division, and 53.82 per cent respondents in the age group 26-35 Years in Southern Division have already registered their name.

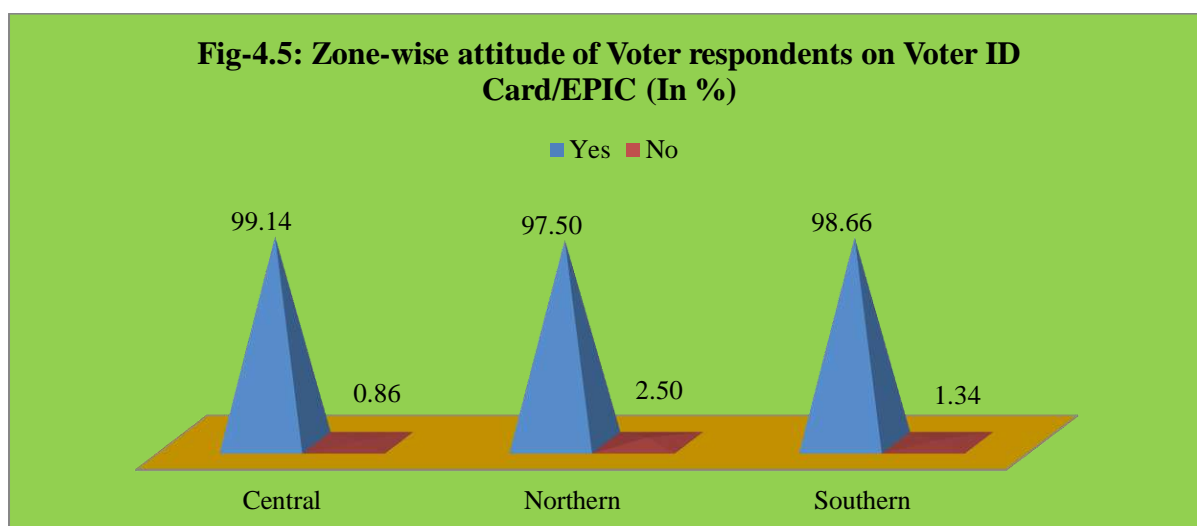
4.2 ATTITUDE ON VOTER ID/EPIC

A Voter ID Card, also known as the Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) is a photo identity card that is issued by the Election Commission of India to all individuals who are eligible to vote. The primary purpose of this card is to improve the accuracy of the electoral roll and to help prevent cases of electoral fraud. Additionally, it also serves as an identification proof when individual’s cast their vote. This card is commonly known by other names such as an election card, voter’s card, Voter ID, etc. Voter ID/EPIC is essential, not only for election process, but also use everywhere as identification for a citizen who have attained 18 age years. After various schemes and steps implemented and promoted by EC to cover voter registration of all eligible citizens, those have attained 18 years age. Still, some are left due to various socio-economic constraints and lack of awareness. In this regard, attempt has made to trace out the facts with Division-wise, Gender-wise, Social Group-wise and Age group-wise analysis in the following. It is revealed from annexure-4.1 that the numbers of polling stations having more than 90 % of EPIC are around 96 per cent, followed by 80-90% are only 2.99 per cent and rests of the polling stations are having only one per cent.

Table-4.5 Division-wise attitude of Voter respondents on Voter ID Card/EPIC (In %)

Sl.No	Division	Yes	No	Total
1	Central	99.14	0.86	100.00
2	Northern	97.50	2.50	100.00
3	Southern	98.66	1.34	100.00
	Total	98.58	1.42	100.00

Source Field Data

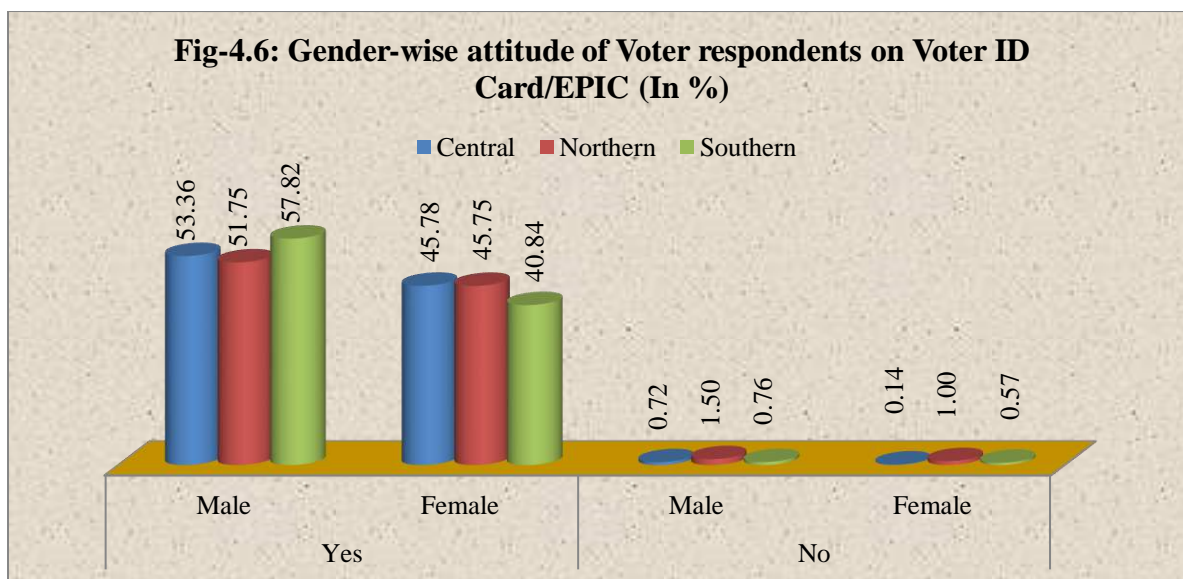


Voter ID is essential for a voter to cast vote. In this regard, attitude of respondents have collected from field survey. It is observed that 98.58 per cent respondents have attitude to register their name in voter list to get voter ID and only 1.42 per cent have no interest or neglected due to their lack of awareness. Division-wise data reveals that the 99.14 per cent respondents in Central Division have taken interest to get Voter ID, followed by 98.66 per cent respondents in Sothern Division and 97.50 per cent respondents in Northern Division. Out of ‘no’ response, highest 2.50 per cent respondents in Northern Division, followed by 1.34 per cent respondents in Southern Division and only 0.86 per cent respondents in Central Division

Table-4.6 Gender-wise attitude of Voter respondents on Voter ID Card/EPIC (In %)

Sl.No	Division	Yes			No			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Central	53.36	45.78	99.14	0.72	0.14	0.86	100.00
2	Northern	51.75	45.75	97.50	1.50	1.00	2.50	100.00
3	Southern	57.82	40.84	98.66	0.76	0.57	1.34	100.00
	Total	54.41	44.18	98.58	0.92	0.49	1.42	100.00

Source Field Data

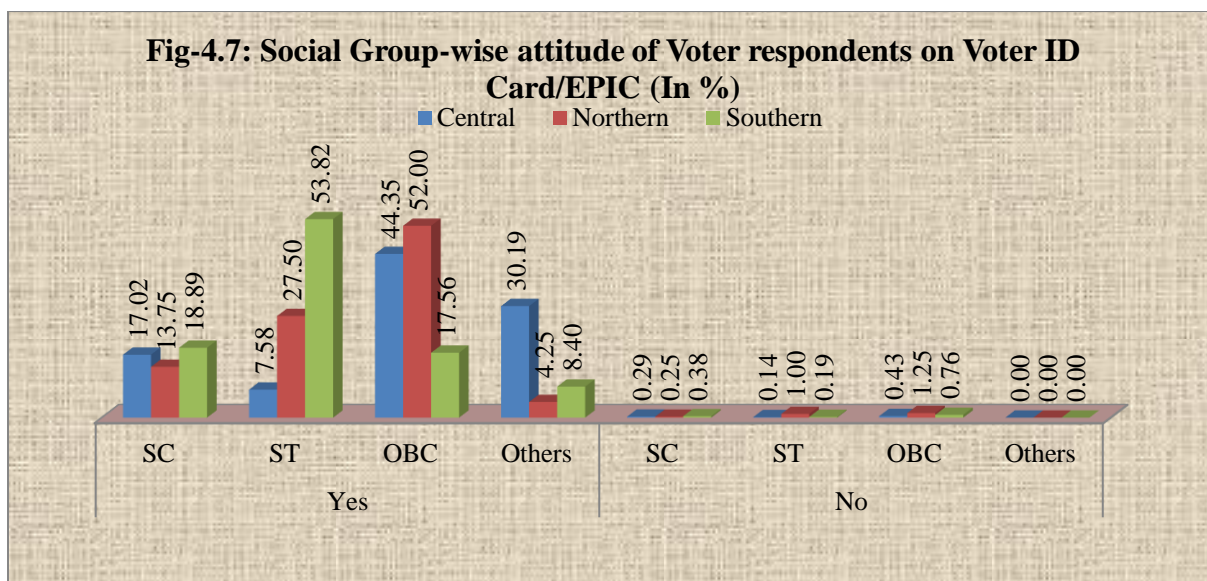


Gender is the important factor on the attitude of getting voter ID, particularly, female are deprived of or neglected due to shifting of place during their marriage. In this regard, gender-wise attitude of respondents have collected from field survey. It is observed that male respondents have more attitude than female respondents in study area as 54.41 per cent male and 44.18 per cent female. In case of 'No' responses, 0.92 per cent male respondents and 0.49 per cent female respondents have no attitude to get voter ID in the study area. Division-wise data reveals same trend

Table-4.7 Social Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on Voter ID Card/EPIC(In %)

Sl.No	Responses	Social Groups	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Yes	SC	17.02	13.75	18.89	16.82
		ST	7.58	27.50	53.82	27.42
		OBC	44.35	52.00	17.56	37.58
		Others	30.19	4.25	8.40	16.76
		Total	99.14	97.50	98.66	98.58
2	No	SC	0.29	0.25	0.38	0.31
		ST	0.14	1.00	0.19	0.37
		OBC	0.43	1.25	0.76	0.74
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.86	2.50	1.34	1.42
		Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

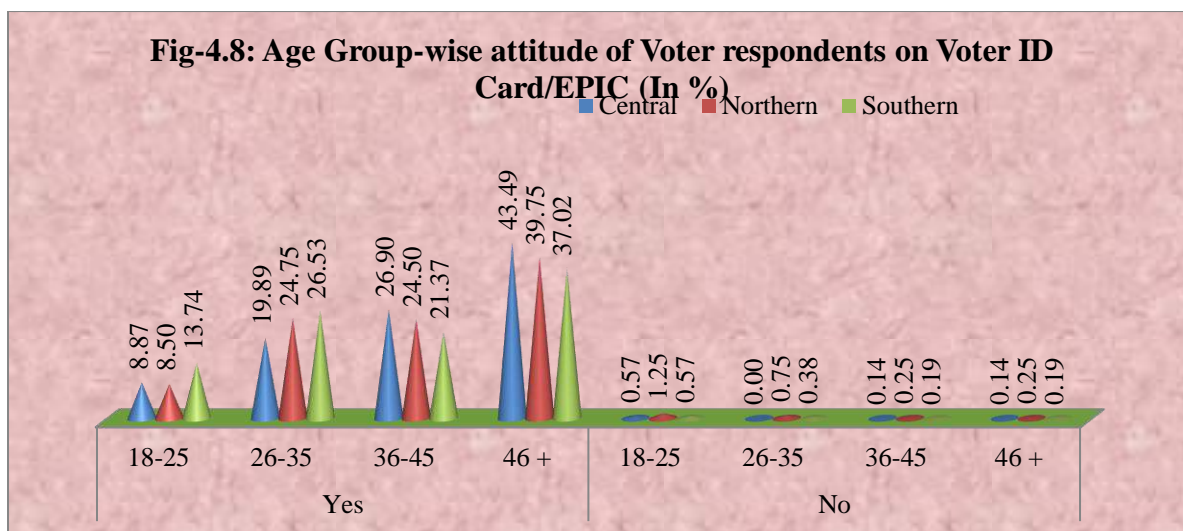


Social group is the important factor on the attitude of getting voter ID, particularly SCs and STs are neglected due to their incidence of poverty and vulnerability. In this regard, Social Group-wise attitude of respondents have collected from field survey. It is observed that OBCs and other caste respondents have more attitude than SCs and STs Respondents in study area as 16.82 per cent SCs, 27.42 per cent STs, 37.58 per cent OBCs and 16.76 per cent other caste have attitude to get voter ID/EPIC. In case of 'No' responses, 0.31 per cent SCs, 0.37 per cent STs and 0.74 per cent OBCs respondents have no attitude to get voter ID in the study area. Division-wise data reveals same trend

Table-4.8 Age Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on Voter ID Card/EPIC (In %)

Sl.No	Responses	Age Groups	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Yes	18-25 Years	8.87	8.50	13.74	10.35
		26-35 Years	19.89	24.75	26.53	23.23
		36-45 Years	26.90	24.50	21.37	24.52
		46 Years And Above	43.49	39.75	37.02	40.48
		Total	99.14	97.50	98.66	98.58
2	No	18-25 Years	0.57	1.25	0.57	0.74
		26-35 Years	0.00	0.75	0.38	0.31
		36-45 Years	0.14	0.25	0.19	0.18
		46 Years And Above	0.14	0.25	0.19	0.18
		Total	0.86	2.50	1.34	1.42
	Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data



Age group is another indicator on the attitude to access voter ID; particularly higher age groups have more responsibility than lower age groups due to their necessity. In this regard, Age Group-wise attitude of respondents have collected from field survey. It is noticed that attitude of 18-25 age group is less than the attitude of above three age group Respondents in study area as 10.35 per cent 18-25 year age group, 23.23 per cent 26-35 year age group, 24.52 per cent 36-45 years age group and 40.48 per cent 46+ years age group have attitude to access voter ID/EPIC. In case of 'No' responses, the trend is just reverse as 0.74 per cent 18-25 year age group, 0.31 per cent 26-35 year age group, 0.18 per cent 36-45 years age group and 0.18 per cent 46+ years age group have no attitude to get voter ID in the study area. Division-wise data reveals same trend

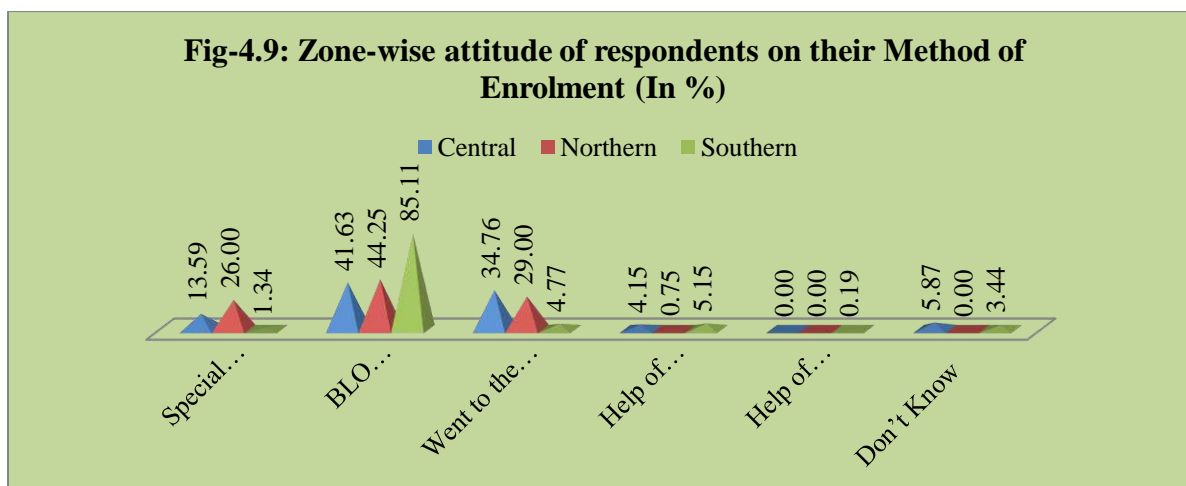
4.3 METHOD OF ENROLMENT

For the registration/enrolment, different process have adopted by EC. In this regard, Division-wise, Gender-wise, Social Group-wise and Age group-wise analysis has undertake to draw the perception of respondents.

Table-4.9 Division-wise attitude of respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)

Sl.No	Methods	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Special Enrolment Drive	13.59	26.00	1.34	12.69
2	BLO Visited to Residence	41.63	44.25	85.11	56.32
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	34.76	29.00	4.77	23.66
4	Help of Political Parties	4.15	0.75	5.15	3.64
5	Help of CSO/Association/Individual	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06
6	Don't Know	5.87	0.00	3.44	3.64
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data



Method of enrolment is a system for a voter to know how to register their name in voter list. In this regard, attitude of respondents have received. It is observed that highest 56.32 per cent respondents have attitude to register their name in voter list through BLO as they visited residence, followed by 23.66 per cent respondents have registered their name through local voter enrolment drive, 12.69 per cent respondents have adopted special enrolment drive to register their name, 3.64 per cent respondents have taken the help of political parties to enrol their name, only 0.06 per cent respondents have taken the help of CSO/Association/individual to enrol their name and only 3.64 per cent have no knowledge/ no taken interest to take any type of above mentioned methods. Division-wise data trend has given in figure.

Table-4.10 Gender-wise attitude of Voter respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)

Sl.No	Perceptions	Gender	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Special Enrolment Drive	Male	8.30	13.50	0.95	7.21
		Female	5.29	12.50	0.38	5.48
		Total	13.59	26.00	1.34	12.69
2	BLO Visited to Residence	Male	21.75	25.50	50.38	31.92
		Female	19.89	18.75	34.73	24.40
		Total	41.63	44.25	85.11	56.32
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	Male	18.60	14.00	2.48	12.26
		Female	16.17	15.00	2.29	11.40
		Total	34.76	29.00	4.77	23.66
4	Help of Political Parties	Male	2.29	0.25	2.86	1.97
		Female	1.86	0.50	2.29	1.66
		Total	4.15	0.75	5.15	3.64
5	Help of CSO/ Association/Individual	Male	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06
		Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06
6	Don't Know	Male	3.15	0.00	1.72	1.91
		Female	2.72	0.00	1.72	1.73
		Total	5.87	0.00	3.44	3.64
Total			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Gender is the important factor on the attitude to adopt a method of enrolment, particularly, female are deprived of or neglected due to various reasons. In this regard, gender-wise attitude of respondents have collected from field survey. It is observed that in all methods and Divisions, the attitude of male respondents have more performance than female respondents except female respondents have more adopted method-3 in Northern Division of study area.

Table-4.11 Social Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)

Sl.No	Responses	Gender	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Special Enrolment Drive	SC	3.15	5.50	0.19	2.77
		ST	1.00	5.00	1.15	2.03
		OBC	5.15	15.25	0.00	5.98
		Others	4.29	0.25	0.00	1.91
		Total	13.59	26.00	1.34	12.69
2	BLO Visited to Residence	SC	4.86	5.75	17.18	9.06
		ST	4.58	9.50	43.89	18.48
		OBC	20.31	25.75	16.60	20.46
		Others	11.87	3.25	7.44	8.32
		Total	41.63	44.25	85.11	56.32
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	SC	7.58	2.75	1.15	4.31
		ST	2.00	13.75	2.48	5.05
		OBC	15.45	12.00	0.76	9.86
		Others	9.73	0.50	0.38	4.44
		Total	34.76	29.00	4.77	23.66
4	Help of Political Parties	SC	0.86	0.00	0.19	0.43
		ST	0.00	0.25	3.82	1.29
		OBC	1.86	0.25	0.57	1.05
		Others	1.43	0.25	0.57	0.86
		Total	4.15	0.75	5.15	3.64
5	Help of CSO/Association/ Individual	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		OBC	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06
6	Don't Know	SC	0.86	0.00	0.57	0.55
		ST	0.14	0.00	2.67	0.92
		OBC	2.00	0.00	0.19	0.92
		Others	2.86	0.00	0.00	1.23
		Total	5.87	0.00	3.44	3.64
Total			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Social group is another indicator on the attitude to adopt method of enrolment, particularly SCs and STs are neglected due to their incidence of poverty, illiteracy and vulnerability. In this regard, Social Group-wise attitude of respondents have collected from field survey. It is observed that OBCs and other caste respondents have more attitude than SCs and STs Respondent in study area.

Table-4.12 Age Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)

Sl. No	Responses	Age Groups	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
			%	%	%	%
1	Special Enrolment Drive	18-25	1.29	3.50	0.19	1.48
		26-35	3.00	5.25	0.38	2.71
		36-45	4.43	8.50	0.19	4.07
		46 +	4.86	8.75	0.57	4.44
		Total	13.59	26.00	1.34	12.69
2	BLO Visited to Residence	18-25	5.01	3.50	12.60	7.09
		26-35	9.30	12.00	23.47	14.54
		36-45	11.87	10.75	17.94	13.56
		46 +	15.45	18.00	31.11	21.13
		Total	41.63	44.25	85.11	56.32
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	18-25	2.72	2.50	0.19	1.85
		26-35	7.01	8.25	1.34	5.48
		36-45	9.30	5.50	1.15	5.73
		46 +	15.74	12.75	2.10	10.60
		Total	34.76	29.00	4.77	23.66
4	Help of Political Parties	18-25	0.14	0.25	0.57	0.31
		26-35	0.43	0.00	0.57	0.37
		36-45	1.00	0.00	1.15	0.80
		46 +	2.58	0.50	2.86	2.16
		Total	4.15	0.75	5.15	3.64
5	Help of CSO/ Association/ Individual	18-25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		26-35	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06
		36-45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		46 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06
6	Don't Know	18-25	0.29	0.00	0.76	0.37
		26-35	0.14	0.00	0.95	0.37
		36-45	0.43	0.00	1.15	0.55
		46 +	5.01	0.00	0.57	2.34
		Total	5.87	0.00	3.44	3.64
Total			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Age group is another indicator on the attitude of respondent to adopt method of enrolment; particularly higher age groups have more responsibility than lower age groups due to their necessity. In this regard, Age Group-wise attitude of respondents have collected from field survey. It is noticed that attitude of 18-25 age group is less than the attitude of above three age group Respondents in study area

4.4 DISCUSSION ON CONCEPT

4.4.1. Attitude of Voters towards Elections

Generally the overall attitudes of voters towards election were found to be unfavourable. This implies that, people had negative feelings about elections. This led to having 65.4% of registered voters who did not vote as it was revealed in last election. These results reflect what has been presented in the National Electoral Commission Report about 2010 general election that majority of citizens had unfavourable attitude towards election. This is witnessed by only 34.6% of registered voters who turned to vote in compared to 42.8% of registered voters who voted in 2010 general election countrywide.

4.4.2. Civic Education and Voting

The results reveal that only a small proportion of respondents who had civic education voted followed by a significant proportion of respondents with no civic education who voted. The findings are in line with [43] as cited by [44] who are arguing that apparent relationship between education and turnout may not be causal rather represents a spurious correlation. This reveals that citizens with low education can also participate more effectively in voting as it has been the case with what was found in this study.

4.4.3. Attitude towards Voting Based on Gender

The results reveal that men have favourable attitude towards election than women. This indicates the likelihood of more men participating in voting than women. The findings are in line with a study by [45] who asserts that men have favourable attitude towards voting than women. Importance of Participating in Election These results reveal that majority of respondents perceive elections participation to be important. This indicates how people have been in a position of seeing how important elections are in real terms. It tells that through favorable attitude, which can be due to the fact that, voting is very important component in promoting and exercising democracy and the freedom of choice among the people; people exercise their rights and democracy to choose the leaders of their choices [46].

4.4.4. The Influence of Age on Voting

These results reveal that less young people participate in election than old people. This shows that most young people have not realized how important it is to participate in

elections, despite the fact that Young people seem to have a genuine interest in politics, yet political alienation often limits their participation. These findings conform to the study by that, “the larger the percentage of the population that is over 65 years of age *ceteris paribus*, the greater the expected voter participation”. Similarly, asserts that older people vote more than the young ones since they are less mobile than the young ones.

4.5 CONCLUSION

There are variations in terms of voters’ attitudes. Attitudes of voters towards voting is likely to be influenced by a multitude of factors ranging all the way from demographic factors to socio-economic aspects in the society including the perceived importance of voting plus the likelihood of voting to yield anticipated results. Much as voting is one of the forms of political participation in a democratic political system, a lot has to be done to cultivate positive attitudes of citizens in a democracy that will make it possible to turn out to vote in countries where voting is not compulsory. Various stakeholders should take initiatives towards instilling the sense of valuing voting to the citizens through various platforms, by so doing the chance is that the run out rate is likely to increase too.

CHAPTER-V

PRACTICES

An attempt has been made to draw the practices of voters during the elections in this chapter with regard to registration and voting. We have followed the specific indicators which are pre-decided by the ECI.

Voting is one of the most commonly used terms in contemporary age of democratic politics. The ever increasing popularity of democratic theory and practice has even made this term a household name. In democratic systems, and their number is quite large and even increasing, each adult citizen uses “voting” as a means for expressing his approval or disapproval of governmental decisions, policies and programmes of various political parties and the qualities of the candidates who are engaged in the struggle to get the status of being the representatives of the people. In limited terms, voting refers to the function of electing representatives by casting votes in elections. However, in broad terms, as Richard Rose and Harve Massavir point out, voting covers as many as six important functions- such as 1. It involves individual’s choice of governors or major governmental policies; 2. It permits individuals to participate in a reciprocal and continuing exchange of influence with officeholders and candidates; 3. It contributes to the development or maintenance of an individual’s allegiance to the existing constitutional regime; 4. It contributes to the development or maintenance of a voter’s disaffection from existing constitutional regime; 5. It has emotional significance for individuals; and 6. For some individuals it may be functionless i.e. devoid of any emotional or political significant personal consequences.” Voting as such is a function of immense significance for the voters, the candidates and the students of politics. The study of voting practices has come to be regarded as an important aspect of contemporary political research and theory.

5.1 VOTING PRACTICE

Political equality and political participation are basic democratic ideals (Lijphart, 1997 and) can be strengthened with the greater electoral participation based on the knowledge, attitude and practices of voters. Election studies conducted across different nations, both developed and developing, revealed that in few cases votes are purchased in bulk by money or by adopting unfair practices like social pressure, caste kin network or muscle power (Schaffer, 2008) Major threats are perception of cumbersome documentation

and lack of knowledge for registration in voter lists, lack of interest due to mal-practices, poor candidates and trust deficit with political parties/candidates and governance (Zutshi,2014). Improvement in voters' turnout in India since 1951 reveals that it as an important factor in the sustenance of Indian democracy, where citizen's participation has improved in increasing numbers to choose their governments, election after election (Yadav, 2000). It is observed by Varshney that "in case of India, voter turnouts have been high in comparison to several Western democracies, despite the presence of a large illiterate and economically backward population. Scholars have pointed out that the deprived seem to have greater faith in India's elections than the advantaged" (Varshney, 200020).

Present baseline survey results revealed that few respondent voters admit that influence of money, muscle power rarely happen and people are considering the criteria of effectiveness in service delivery, personal integrity and sympathiser of public will secure the votes. The criteria for selection of representatives on the basis of caste, community, socio-economic status, political affiliation have been relegated to background. Backward area voters are waiting for elections, as they think it as an opportunity to put their demand and list of works before the contesting candidates. The candidates approaching the voters with bundle of assurance that their area, problem of people, and genuine development issues will not be neglected after election and therefore, it provides a platform to people to vent their grievances. In some cases electors through meetings among themselves decide to vote to a good candidate in lieu of their valuable vote, who will put effort to help the people of the area/village in achieving development and resolve the difficult issues faced by people from time to time. Candidates who have been extending support during natural disaster and visiting people during their sorrow and joys have secured their votes.

5.2 PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION

Voting is a fundamental right of any citizen that enables them to choose the leaders of tomorrow. In many countries, the minimum age for voting is 18 years. Voting not only enables the citizens to vote for political parties, but it also helps them to realize the importance of citizenship. Many people do not vote thinking one vote will not make a change, but as a matter of fact, it does. A nation's political foundations are built using elections.

Benefits of Voting

Voting is a basic process that keeps a nation's governmental system works. It enables the citizens to choose their own government. It also allows the people to choose their representatives in the government. The purpose of every government is to develop and implement various policies for the benefit of its citizens. It also enables the person with the right to question the government about issues and clarifications. Voting is the way to express the opinion of a citizen in a democratic nation. Voting is crucial to activating the democratic process. On the day of the election, voters won't just have the capacity to choose their representatives in government for the following term, and they can also decide on measures like security issues that concede the government authority to borrow funds for development projects and different advancements. Also, in some cases, voters cast their voting sheets on social issues.

Right to vote

Right to vote energizes social awareness since it empowers political cooperation. The citizens can follow the progress of their political representatives and the legislature. This consistent process enables the general population to settle on educated choices about whom to vote in favour of in the following term. Also, the legislature can't generally act arbitrarily when the entire nation is observing. Every adult is given the right to vote, irrespective of sex, class, occupation and so forth. This is representative of uniformity and congruity. It is a fundamental right in which all citizens get an opportunity to choose who represents them. Every party that is competing in any elections announces and establishes various benefits and social reforms for their people. Some of these political parties might be deceiving with their initial reforms, but can have the intention of corruption. It's the responsibility and skills of citizen that decides which government is to be elected. It is the right, benefit and obligation to vote as a citizen of your nation and an individual from your society. Individuals may figure their vote does not make a difference, but rather votes can shape remote monetary and social arrangements.

Table-5.1: Division-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote at least one Election (In %)

Sl.No	DivisionName	N	Yes	No	Total
1	Central	700	92.86	7.14	100.00
2	Northern	400	93.25	6.75	100.00
3	Southern	524	98.85	1.15	100.00
Total		1624	94.89	5.11	100.00

Source Field Data

Division-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote at least in one election reveals that highest 98.85 per cent respondents had given vote in Southern division, followed by 93.25 per cent in Northern division and 92.86 per cent in Central division.

Table-5.2: Gender-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote at least one Election (In %)

Sl. No	Gender	N	Yes	No	Total
1	Male	898	95.43	4.57	100.00
2	Female	726	94.21	5.79	100.00
Total		1624	94.89	5.11	100.00

Source Field Data

Gender-wise it is found that the percentage of male voters who have cast their vote at least one election is more than that of the female voters. This may be due to the fact that there are social stigmas in some areas of Odisha where women are not allowed to go to public places such as polling station during their menstruation period. However, the gender gap is little more than one percentage point

Table-5.3: Social Group-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote at least one Election (In %)

Sl.No	Social Groups	N	Yes	No	Total
1	SC	278	92.45	7.55	100.00
2	ST	451	96.45	3.55	100.00
3	OBC	623	95.02	4.98	100.00
4	Others	272	94.49	5.51	100.00
Total		1624	94.89	5.11	100.00

Source Field Data

Social-group-wise it is found that the percentage of sample voters who have cast their vote at least in one election is highest among the STs (96.45%) followed by OBCs (95.02%), Others (94.49%) and SCs (92.45%).

Table-5.4: Age Group-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote at least one Election (In %)

Sl.No	Age Groups	N	Yes	No	Total
1	18-25	181	75.14	24.86	100.00
2	26-35	382	96.34	3.66	100.00
3	36-45	401	98.00	2.00	100.00
4	46 +	660	97.58	2.42	100.00
Total		1624	94.89	5.11	100.00

Source Field Data

Age-group-wise it is revealed from the table that the percentage of the sample voters in the age group of “36-45 years” who have cast their vote at least in one election, is highest (98.00%) followed by the age group of “46 years and above” (97.58%),”26-35 years” (96.34%).However in the age group of “18-25 years” it is found to be very less (75.14%).This may be due to the fact that the voters in this age group are very new and recently enrolled themselves in the voter list.

Table-5.5: Division-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote in the recent Assembly election (In %)

Sl.No	Division	N	Yes	No	Total
1	Central	700	99.69	0.31	100.00
2	Northern	400	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	Southern	524	100.00	0.00	100.00
Total		1624	99.87	0.13	100.00

Source Field Data

We have also tried to collect information, whether the sample voters have cast their votes in the recent assembly election or not. Division-wise sample voters who have cast their vote in the recent Assembly election reveals that in Northern and Southern divisions all the voters have cast their votes. However, in the central division very few voters (0.31%) have not cast their votes in the recent assembly election.

Table-5.6: Gender-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their voting the recent Assembly election (In %)

Sl.No	Gender	N	Yes	No	Total
1	Male	898	100.00	0.00	100.00
2	Female	726	99.71	0.29	100.00
Total		1624	99.87	0.13	100.00

Source Field Data

Gender-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote in the recent Assembly election reveals that all the male voters have cast their vote while 99.71 per cent of female voters have cast their votes.

Table-5.7: Social Group-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their voting the recent Assembly election (In %)

Sl.No	Social Groups	N	Yes	No	Total
1	SC	278	100.00	0.00	100.00
2	ST	451	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	OBC	623	99.66	0.34	100.00
4	Others	272	100.00	0.00	100.00
Total		1624	99.87	0.13	100.00

Source Field Data

Social group-wise distribution of sample voters shows that all the voters in the “Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Other Caste” categories have cast their vote in the recent assembly election. About 99.66 per cent voters in the Other Backward Caste have cast their vote in the last assembly election.

Table-5.8: Age Group-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their voting the recent Assembly election (In %)

Sl.No	Age Groups	N	Yes	No	Total
1	18-25	181	100.00	0.00	100.00
2	26-35	382	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	36-45	401	99.75	0.25	100.00
4	46 +	660	99.84	0.16	100.00
Total		1624	99.87	0.13	100.00

Source Field Data

Age group-wise revealed from the above table that all the voters in the age group of “18-25 years” and “26-35 years” have cast their votes in the last assembly election. In the age group of “36-45 years” and “46- years and above” it was 99.75 per cent and 99.84 per cent respectively.

5.3 BASIC FACILITIES IN AT THE POLLING STATION

According to the ECI’s guidelines some basic minimum facilities should be provided to the voters during the polling day. We have tried to enquire whether these facilities are available in the surveyed booths or not.

- **Separate Queue**

Separate Queues are necessary in the voting booth, particularly when the number of voters is more than 800. Separate Queues are also necessary for women, PwDs and Senior citizens. Out of the total voter’s survey, 97.92 per cent opined that separate queues are available in their polling booth and 1.43 per cent opined that this facility is not available in their polling booth. About 1.05 per cent of the sample voters could not answer this question. In the Polling booths where there is limited space and only one door available for entry and exist of the voters, the possibility of separate queues is very less.

Division wise it is found that in Northern division this facilities available in 99.42 per cent booths, in Southern division it is available in 99.20 per cent booths and in Central Division it is available only in 96.00 per cent booths. The following table shows the distributions of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of separate queue in the voting booth.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of the separate queue in their voting booth has been given in the following table.

Table-5.9: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability separate queue in the voting booth.

Category		N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	2.46	96.00	1.54	100.00
	Southern	373	0.80	99.20	0.00	100.00
	Northern	518	0.58	99.42	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	1.63	97.32	1.05	100.00
	Female	684	1.17	98.68	0.15	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	1.56	98.05	0.39	100.00
	ST	435	1.38	98.62	0.00	100.00
	OBC	592	0.51	98.99	0.51	100.00
	Others	257	3.50	94.16	2.33	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	2.94	97.06	0.00	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	1.63	97.83	0.54	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	1.02	98.22	0.76	100.00
	46 + Years	644	1.24	97.98	0.78	100.00
Total		1541	1.43	97.92	0.65	100.00

Source Field Data

Table-5.10: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Drinking water facility in the voting booth.

Category	Category	N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	7.69	91.69	0.62	100.00
	Southern	373	0.54	99.46	0.00	100.00
	Northern	518	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	3.15	96.73	0.12	100.00
	Female	684	3.65	95.91	0.44	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	2.33	96.89	0.78	100.00
	ST	435	4.14	95.86	0.00	100.00
	OBC	592	3.04	96.62	0.34	100.00
	Others	257	3.89	96.11	0.00	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	2.21	97.79	0.00	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	2.45	97.55	0.00	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	3.82	95.93	0.25	100.00
	46 + Years	644	3.88	95.65	0.47	100.00
Total		1541	3.37	96.37	0.26	100.00

Source Field Data

- **Drinking Water**

As per the assured minimum facilities mentioned by the ECI, drinking water should be made available in all polling booths. However, this minimum facility is not available in all the surveyed booths. Only in the Northern division all the booths have all this facility. All

most all the booths in the Southern division have this facility. In Central Division only 91.69 per cent booth have this facility.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of drinking water facility in their voting booth has been given in the following table.

- **Chair/Benches**

As per the assured minimum facilities mentioned by the ECI, adequate number of furniture should be made available in all the polling booths. The chair/benches are necessary in the polling booth because the Senior citizens, PwDs , Pregnant and Lactating women may not be able to stand in queues for long hours. From the field survey it is found that this facility is available only in 3/4th of the surveyed booths. In the Southern division, this facility is available in as many as 86.33 per cent booths and in central division it is available in 75.08 per cent booths. However, in the Northern division this facility is available only in 21.04 per cent booths.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of chair/benches in their voting booth has been given in the following table

Table-5.11: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Chair/Benches in the voting booth.

Category		N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	8.62	75.08	16.31	100.00
	Southern	373	11.53	86.33	2.14	100.00
	Northern	518	78.96	21.04	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	33.84	59.86	6.30	100.00
	Female	684	31.87	59.36	8.77	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	21.40	71.60	7.00	100.00
	ST	435	53.56	45.75	0.69	100.00
	OBC	592	24.49	69.76	5.74	100.00
	Others	257	29.18	47.86	22.96	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	47.06	50.00	2.94	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	33.97	58.97	7.07	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	29.01	61.83	9.16	100.00
	46 +Years	644	31.83	60.71	7.45	100.00
Total		1541	32.97	59.64	7.40	100.00

Source Field Data

- **Toilets**

As per the assured minimum facilities in the polling booth, separate toilets should be available for male and female voters and these toilets should be PwD friendly. If running water facility is not available, then separate arrangement should be made. However, from the field survey it is found that this facility is available only in 86.18 per cent booths which are surveyed. In the Northern division this facility is available in all the booths. This facility is available in 89.54 per cent booths in the Southern divisions and in the Central division it is available only in 73.23 per cent booths.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of toilet facility in their voting booth has been given in the following table

Table-5.12: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Toilets facility in the voting booth.

Category		N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	10.77	73.23	16.00	100.00
	Southern	373	1.34	89.54	9.12	100.00
	Northern	518	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	5.02	87.28	7.70	100.00
	Female	684	4.68	84.80	10.53	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	10.51	75.49	14.01	100.00
	ST	435	2.53	91.49	5.98	100.00
	OBC	592	5.41	86.32	8.28	100.00
	Others	257	1.95	87.55	10.51	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	4.41	86.76	8.82	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	4.89	86.96	8.15	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	5.60	86.26	8.14	100.00
	46+ Years	644	4.50	85.56	9.94	100.00
Total		1541	4.87	86.18	8.96	100.00

Source Field Data

- **Helpdesk**

As per the assured minimum facilities in the polling booth, tables of 4'×2.5' with provision for three people to sit (One BLO with booth slips, two NSS/NSC volunteers-One Male, and One Female) to guide and assist the voters entering the polling station, especially the PwDs. However, only 29.02 per cent booths which are surveyed reported that this facility is available in their booths. This facility is available in more number of booths of central division (45.08%), compared to Southern division (39.41%). This facility is available only in 1.39 per cent booths in the Northern division. Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of helpdesk in their voting booth has been given in the following table

Table-5.13: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability Help Desk in the voting booth

Category		N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	6.62	45.08	48.31	100.00
	Southern	373	22.25	39.41	38.34	100.00
	Northern	518	97.88	1.93	0.19	100.00
Gender	Male	857	42.12	29.87	28.00	100.00
	Female	684	39.77	28.36	31.87	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	43.19	22.57	34.24	100.00
	ST	435	65.98	18.62	15.40	100.00
	OBC	592	28.55	38.34	33.11	100.00
	Others	257	25.68	32.68	41.63	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	55.15	18.38	26.47	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	45.38	25.00	29.62	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	38.42	35.62	25.95	100.00
	46+ Years	644	37.27	29.97	32.76	100.00
Total		1541	41.08	29.20	29.72	100.00

Source Field Data

- **Separate Entry & Exit**

We have tried to know whether separate entrance and exit is provided in the polling station or not. This is an assured minimum facility at the polling booth. However, it is found that this facility is available in 95.26 per cent booths which are surveyed. In Southern division this facility is available in almost all the booths surveyed (99.20%) and in the Central division it is available in as many as 98.92 per cent booths. This facility is available only in 87.84 per cent booths in the Northern division. Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of separate entry and exist in their voting booth has been given in the following table

Table-5.14: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability separate entry and exit in the voting booth

Category		N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	0.31	98.92	0.77	100.00
	Southern	373	0.00	99.20	0.80	100.00
	Northern	518	12.16	87.84	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	4.67	95.10	0.23	100.00
	Female	684	3.65	95.47	0.88	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	3.11	96.11	0.78	100.00
	ST	435	0.69	98.85	0.46	100.00
	OBC	592	3.72	95.78	0.51	100.00
	Others	257	12.45	87.16	0.39	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	6.62	93.38	0.00	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	6.79	92.93	0.27	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	2.80	97.20	0.00	100.00
	46 +Years	644	3.11	95.81	1.09	100.00
Total		1541	4.22	95.26	0.52	100.00

Source Field Data

- **Ramp**

We have tried to know whether ramp facility is available in the polling station or not. This is an assured minimum facility at the polling booth. As per AMF, in case there are stairs to reach polling station, ramp should also be provided there. However, it is found that this facility is available only in 62.23 per cent booths which are surveyed. In Northern division this facility is available in 73.55 per cent booths surveyed and in the Southern division it is available only in 65.95 per cent booths. This facility is available only in 51.08 per cent booths in the Central division.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of ramp facility in their voting booth has been given in the following table

Table-5.15: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Ramp in the voting booth

Category	N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total	
Division	Central	650	21.85	51.08	27.08	100.00
	Southern	373	4.02	65.95	30.03	100.00
	Northern	518	26.45	73.55	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	17.85	65.58	16.57	100.00
	Female	684	20.61	58.04	21.35	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	29.96	53.31	16.73	100.00
	ST	435	21.84	65.52	12.64	100.00
	OBC	592	17.06	60.14	22.80	100.00
	Others	257	8.17	70.43	21.40	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	15.44	71.32	13.24	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	18.48	62.77	18.75	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	21.12	61.58	17.30	100.00
	46 +Years	644	18.94	60.40	20.65	100.00
Total	1541	19.08	62.23	18.69	100.00	

Source Field Data

- **Wheelchairs**

Every Indian voter with disability or reduce mobility has also a right to vote in spite of his/her physical dysfunction. In order to facilitate them and senior citizens/pregnant women/lactating mothers who are unable to move there is a provision to provide them wheel chair facility at the polling booths. However, it is found that this facility is available only in 1.23 per cent booths which are surveyed. In Southern division this facility is available in 2.95 per cent booths surveyed and in the Central division it is available only in 0.77 per cent booths. This facility is available only in 0.58 per cent booths in the Northern division.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of wheel chairs facility in their voting booth has been given in the following table

Table-5.16: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Wheelchairs in the voting booth

Category		N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	94.00	0.77	5.23	100.00
	Southern	373	58.18	2.95	38.87	100.00
	Northern	518	99.42	0.58	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	88.10	1.05	10.85	100.00
	Female	684	85.96	1.46	12.57	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	86.77	0.39	12.84	100.00
	ST	435	91.72	1.15	7.13	100.00
	OBC	592	80.57	1.86	17.57	100.00
	Others	257	94.94	0.78	4.28	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	95.59	0.74	3.68	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	88.32	1.36	10.33	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	83.72	1.78	14.50	100.00
	46 +Years	644	86.80	0.93	12.27	100.00
Total		1541	87.15	1.23	11.62	100.00

Source Field Data

- **Sign for directions**

Signs for directions or Signage are necessary to guide the voters in the polling stations in the proper directions this is necessary for the parking for PwDs who have coming on wheelchairs, to indicate directions for drinking water, for the queue, for the polling personnel, male/female toilets, toilets for PwDs voters. However, it is found that this facility is available only in 83.84 per cent booths which are surveyed. In Northern division this facility is available in 99.42 per cent booths surveyed and in the Central division it is available only in 76.00 per cent booths. This facility is available only in 75.87 per cent booths in the Southern division.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Signs for direction in their voting booth has been given in the following table

Table-5.17 Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Sign for directions in the voting booth

Category		N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	1.23	76.00	22.77	100.00
	Southern	373	7.24	75.87	16.89	100.00
	Northern	518	0.58	99.42	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	2.57	85.76	11.67	100.00
	Female	684	2.34	81.43	16.23	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	1.17	81.32	17.51	100.00
	ST	435	1.15	95.40	3.45	100.00
	OBC	592	4.39	77.87	17.74	100.00
	Others	257	1.56	80.54	17.90	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	1.47	89.71	8.82	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	2.72	85.05	12.23	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	3.05	83.46	13.49	100.00
	46 +Years	644	2.17	82.14	15.68	100.00
Total		1541	2.47	83.84	13.69	100.00

Source Field Data

- **Proper Lighting**

Proper and uninterrupted lighting facility is an esthetical minimum assured facility in all the polling booths. As per the guidelines, electricity connection with two plugs, minimum one fan and two /three tube lights should be available in all the booths.

However, it is found that this facility is available only in 87.09 per cent booths which are surveyed. In Northern division this facility is available in all the booths surveyed and in the Southern division it is available in 94.91 per cent booths. This facility is available only in 72.31 per cent booths in the Central division.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of proper lighting facility in their voting booth has been given in the following table

- **Volunteers/Escorts**

As per the guidelines, two NSS/NSC volunteers, (One Male, One Female) should be present in each booth to guide and assist the voters entering the polling station, especially the PwDs.

However, it is found that this facility is available only in 39.45 per cent booths which are surveyed. In Central division this facility is available in 42.00 per cent booths surveyed and in the Southern division it is available only in 40.48 per cent booths. This facility is available only in 35.52 per cent booths in the Northern division.

Gender, caste and age group- wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Volunteers/Escorts in their voting booth has been given in the following table.

Table-5.18: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of proper lighting in the voting booth

	Category	N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	26.92	72.31	0.77	100.00
	Southern	373	2.14	94.91	2.95	100.00
	Northern	518	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	12.49	86.81	0.70	100.00
	Female	684	11.11	87.43	1.46	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	21.40	78.60	0.00	100.00
	ST	435	8.05	91.03	0.92	100.00
	OBC	592	13.01	85.47	1.52	100.00
	Others	257	6.23	92.61	1.17	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	11.03	88.24	0.74	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	11.41	88.04	0.54	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	13.74	85.24	1.02	100.00
	46 +Years	644	11.18	87.42	1.40	100.00
Total		1541	11.88	87.09	1.04	100.00

Source Field Data

Table-5.19 Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability Volunteers/Escorts in the voting booth

	Category	N	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
Division	Central	650	36.77	42.00	21.23	100.00
	Southern	373	22.79	40.48	36.73	100.00
	Northern	518	64.48	35.52	0.00	100.00
Gender	Male	857	43.64	39.32	17.04	100.00
	Female	684	41.52	39.62	18.86	100.00
Social Groups	SC	257	27.24	51.36	21.40	100.00
	ST	435	53.33	39.31	7.36	100.00
	OBC	592	41.55	35.30	23.14	100.00
	Others	257	42.80	37.35	19.84	100.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	136	43.38	46.32	10.29	100.00
	26-35 Years	368	41.03	42.12	16.85	100.00
	36-45 Years	393	42.49	36.39	21.12	100.00
	46 +Years	644	43.63	38.35	18.01	100.00
Total		1541	42.70	39.45	17.85	100.00

Source Field Data

5.4 PERCEPTION ON REASONS FOR VOTING

ECI has wanted to know the reasons why the voters come for voting. It has given a total number of 12 pre-designed reasons. On the basis of that it is revealed that most of the voters come to vote as voting is their right. About 54.51 per cent of them came to vote as they got voter slip. Similarly, about 45.43 per cent of them opined that they came to vote as the candidate was their choice. Only 42.18 per cent voters told that they came for voting as voting is their duty.

Division wise it is found that 72.59 per cent voters in the Southern division told that they came to vote as voting is their duty but only 33.08 per cent voters in central division and 15.85 per cent voters in Northern division told that they came to vote as voting is their duty. With regard to this, there is a wide variation found among the divisions.

Table-5.20: Division-wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)

Sl. No	Response	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	650	373	518	1541
1	My vote can change things	11.38	6.43	8.30	9.28
2	Voting is my right	69.69	63.27	66.60	67.10
3	Voting is my duty	33.08	15.82	72.59	42.18
4	Enabling environment created by EC	2.62	6.43	0.97	2.99
5	I got Registered in electoral	19.08	47.45	0.58	19.73
6	I got voter Slip	48.92	50.13	64.67	54.51
7	Candidate was good	23.23	19.03	70.08	37.96
8	Candidate was my Choice	35.69	33.78	66.02	45.43
9	I am political party sympathizer	22.31	32.44	0.00	17.26
10	Voted as religious leader said so	0.92	0.00	0.19	0.45
11	Head of family said to vote	13.38	6.17	3.28	8.24
12	Influenced by friends	6.00	0.00	0.19	2.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

It is observed that, out of total respondents, highest (67.10 %) opined against the option 'voting is my right' followed by 54.51 percent opined against 'I got voter slip', 45.43 percent opined against 'Candidate was good', 42.18 percent opined against 'voting is my duty', 37.96 percent opined against 'Candidate was my choice' and other responses were very low.

Division-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that out of given 12 responses, in option "My vote can change things" highest 11.38 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Division. In option

“Voting is my right” highest 69.69 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Division. In option “Voting is my duty” highest 72.59 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Division. In option “Enabling environment created by EC” highest 6.43 per cent respondents have opined in Northern Division in comparison to other Division. In option “I got registered in electoral” highest 47.45 per cent respondents have opined in Northern Division in comparison to other Division. In option “I got voter Slip” highest 64.67 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Division. In option “Candidate was good” highest 70.08 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Division. In option “Candidate was my Choice” highest 66.02 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Division. In option “I am political party sympathizer” highest 32.44 per cent respondents have opined in Northern Division in comparison to other Division. In option “Voted as religious leader” highest 0.92 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Division. In option “Head of family said to vote” highest 0.92 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Division. In option “Influenced by friends” highest 6 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Division.

Table-5.21: Gender-wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)

Sl.No	Response	Male	Female	Total
	N	857	684	1541
1	My vote can change things	9.45	9.06	9.28
2	Voting is my right	71.18	61.99	67.10
3	Voting is my duty	46.32	36.99	42.18
4	Enabling environment created by EC	4.08	1.61	2.99
5	I got Registered in electoral	21.47	17.54	19.73
6	I got voter Slip	55.08	53.80	54.51
7	Candidate was good	38.39	37.43	37.96
8	Candidate was my Choice	47.37	42.98	45.43
9	I am political party sympathizer	17.27	17.25	17.26
10	Voted as religious leader said so	0.23	0.73	0.45
11	Head of family said to vote	4.32	13.16	8.24
12	Influenced by friends	2.80	2.34	2.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

Gender-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that, out of given 12 responses, in option “My vote can change things” highest 9.45 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female (9.06 %). In option “Voting is my right” highest 71.18 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female (61.99 %). In option “Voting is my duty” highest 46.32 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female. In option “Enabling environment created by EC” highest 4.08 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female. In option “I got registered in electoral” highest 21.47 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female. In option “I got voter Slip” highest 55.08 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison female. In option “Candidate was good” highest 38.39 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female. In option “Candidate was my Choice” highest 47.37 per cent male respondents have opined in in comparison to female. In option “I am political party sympathizer” highest 17.27 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female. In option “Voted as religious leader” highest 0.73 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison to male. In option “Head of family said to vote” highest 13.16 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison to male. In option “Influenced by friends” highest 2.80 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to male. It is observed that male respondents more response in comparison to females in all respect, except in the option “Voted as religious leader”, and “Head of family said to vote”.

Table-5.22: Social Group-wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)

Sl.No	Response	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
	N	257	435	592	257	1541
1	My vote can change things	5.84	6.67	9.63	16.34	9.28
2	Voting is my right	67.70	58.16	70.10	74.71	67.10
3	Voting is my duty	46.69	48.51	32.43	49.42	42.18
4	Enabling environment created by EC	1.95	1.38	5.41	1.17	2.99
5	I got Registered in electoral	14.40	11.95	30.91	12.45	19.73
6	I got voter Slip	45.53	58.62	55.24	54.86	54.51
7	Candidate was good	36.96	50.80	32.26	30.35	37.96
8	Candidate was my Choice	47.86	52.18	43.58	35.80	45.43
9	I am political party sympathizer	21.79	14.02	21.11	9.34	17.26
10	Voted as religious leader said so	0.39	0.46	0.51	0.39	0.45
11	Head of family said to vote	8.56	5.75	8.28	12.06	8.24
12	Influenced by friends	4.67	0.23	1.52	7.00	2.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

Social group-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that, out of given 12 responses, highest response made by others castes respondents are in option “My vote can change things”, “Voting is my right”, “Head of family said to vote”, “Influenced by friends” and “Voting is my duty” in comparison to other social groups. Highest response made by OBC castes respondents are in option “Enabling environment created by EC”, “Voted as religious leader” and “I got registered in electoral” in comparison to other social groups. Highest response made by ST castes respondents are in option “I got voter Slip”, “Candidate was good” and “Candidate was my Choice” in comparison to other social groups. Only highest responses made by SC caste are in option “I am political party sympathizer” in comparison to other social groups. It is observed that male respondents more response in comparison to females in all respect, except in the option “Voted as religious leader”, and “Head of family said to vote”.

Table-5.23: Age Group-wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)

Sl.No	Response	18-25	26-35	36-45	46 +	Total
	N	136	368	393	644	1541
1	My vote can change things	10.29	8.97	9.16	9.32	9.28
2	Voting is my right	61.03	68.75	70.48	65.37	67.10
3	Voting is my duty	49.26	45.92	41.73	38.82	42.18
4	Enabling environment created by EC	2.21	2.45	2.80	3.57	2.99
5	I got Registered in electoral	10.29	17.93	25.45	19.25	19.73
6	I got voter Slip	54.41	53.53	56.49	53.88	54.51
7	Candidate was good	47.06	40.49	34.10	36.96	37.96
8	Candidate was my Choice	50.74	47.28	41.98	45.34	45.43
9	I am political party sympathizer	11.03	16.03	17.30	19.25	17.26
10	Voted as religious leader said so	0.00	0.27	1.02	0.31	0.45
11	Head of family said to vote	8.09	10.33	7.38	7.61	8.24
12	Influenced by friends	1.47	1.09	0.76	4.81	2.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

Age-group-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that, out of given 12 responses, highest response made by 46+ age group respondents are in option “Enabling environment created by EC”, “I am political party sympathizer” and “Influenced by friends” in comparison to other age groups. In case of 36-45 age group respondents, highest responses are in option “Voting is my right”, “I got registered in electoral” and “Voted as religious leader” in comparison to other age groups. In case of 26-35 age group respondents, highest responses are in option “Voting is my duty” & “Head of family said to

vote” in comparison to other age groups. In case of 18-25 age group respondents, highest responses are in option “My vote can change things”, “I got voter Slip”, “Candidate was good” and “Candidate was my Choice” in comparison to other social groups. It is observed that young age respondents are more response in comparison to other age groups in study area.

5.5 PERCEPTION ON DIFICULTIES IN ELECTION

Attempt has been made to know whether the voters face any difficulty during election or not. About 64.50 per cent of the sample voters who were surveyed reported that they don’t face any problem during elections and 35.50 per cent of them reported that they face difficulties during election. In this regard, Division-wise, gender-wise, social group-wise and age group-wise analysis has made.

Table-5.24: Division-wise perception of respondents face voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Division-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in study area related to election has

Sl.No	Division	N	No	Yes	Total
1	Central	650	81.85	18.15	100.00
2	Northern	373	93.30	6.70	100.00
3	Southern	518	22.01	77.99	100.00
Total		1541	64.50	35.50	100.00

observed that highest problems (77.99 %) found among the respondents of Southern Division, followed by 18.15 % faced problems in Central Division and 6.70 per cent faced problem in Northern Division.

Table-5.25: Gender-wise perception of respondents face voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Gender-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in this election observed that highest

Sl.No	Gender	N	No	Yes	Total
1	Male	857	63.59	36.41	100.00
2	Female	684	65.64	34.36	100.00
Total		1541	64.50	35.50	100.00

problems (36.41 %) found among the male respondents in comparison to female (34.36 %) have faced problems in election.

Table-5.26: Social Group-wise perception of respondents face voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Social group-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in this election has observed that highest

Sl.No	Age Groups	N	No	Yes	Total
1	SC	257	68.87	31.13	100.00
2	ST	435	45.98	54.02	100.00
3	OBC	592	77.36	22.64	100.00
4	Others	257	61.87	38.13	100.00
Total		1541	64.50	35.50	100.00

problems (54.02 %) faced by ST respondents, followed by others (38.13%), SCs(31.13%) and OBCs (22.64%).

Table-5.27: Age Group-wise perception of respondents face voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Age group-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in this election has observed that highest problems (47.79%) faced by 18-25 years

Sl.No	Age	N	No	Yes	Total
1	18-25	136	52.21	47.79	100.00
2	26-35	368	64.95	35.05	100.00
3	36-45	393	70.48	29.52	100.00
4	46 +	644	63.20	36.80	100.00
Total		1541	52.21	47.79	100.00

age group respondents, followed by 46 years and above age group respondents (36.80%), 26-35 year age group respondents (35.05%) and 36-45 year age group respondents (35.05%) have faced problem in this election.

Table-5.28: Division-wise perception of respondents on voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	118	25	404	547
1	Long Queue	99.15	100.00	100.00	99.82
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	51.69	32.00	13.12	22.30
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking	24.58	4.00	0.00	5.48
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.18
5	Difficulties in locating my polling Station	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.37
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter	3.39	0.00	26.73	20.48
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	5.08	8.00	0.50	1.83
8	Long Distance	0.85	0.00	8.42	6.40
9	Lack of Waiting space	0.85	0.00	2.23	1.83
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

It is observed that, out of total respondents, highest (99.82 %) opined voting difficulties as long queue followed by 22.30 percent opined as no Separate Queue for Senior Citizen, 20.48 percent opined as Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip and other responses were very low.

Division-wise perception of respondents on voting difficulties in this election reveals that out of given 9 responses, highest around cent per cent respondents have opined “Long Queue” for voting difficulties in all Divisions. In response “No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen” highest 51.69 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Division. In response “Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp” highest 24.58

per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Division, no difficulties found in Southern Division. In option “Threaten by Political Party” only 4 per cent respondents have opined in Northern Division in comparison to other Division as no problem found. In response “Difficulties in locating my polling Station” only 0.50 per cent respondents have opined in Northern Division in comparison to other Division as no problem found. In response “Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip” highest 26.73 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Division. In response “No Guidance from polling personnel” highest 8 per cent respondents have opined in Northern Division in comparison to other Division. In response “Long Distance” highest 8.42 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Division. In response “Lack of Waiting space” highest 2.23 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Division.

Table-5.29: Gender-wise voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	Male	Female	Total
	N	312	235	547
1	Long Queue	100.00	99.57	99.82
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	19.23	26.38	22.30
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp	5.45	5.53	5.48
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.00	0.43	0.18
5	Difficulties in locating my polling Station	0.32	0.43	0.37
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	20.83	20.00	20.48
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	1.92	1.70	1.83
8	Long Distance	5.45	7.66	6.40
9	Lack of Waiting space	1.92	1.70	1.83
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

Gender-wise perception of respondents on voting difficulties in this election reveals that out of given 9 responses, around cent per cent male and female respondents have opined “Long Queue” for voting difficulties in election. In response “No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen” highest 26.38 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison male respondents. In response “Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp” highest 5.53 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison to male respondents. In response “Threaten by Political Party” only 0.43 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison to male respondents as no problem found. In response “Difficulties in locating my polling Station” only 0.43 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison to

male respondents. In response “Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip” highest 20.83 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison female respondents. In response “No Guidance from polling personnel” highest 1.92 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison female. In response “Long Distance” highest 7.66 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison to male respondents. In response “Lack of Waiting space” highest 1.92 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison female that have difficulties in this election.

Table-5.30: Social Group -wise voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
	N	80	235	134	98	547
1	Long Queue	100.00	100.00	99.25	100.00	99.82
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	22.50	11.06	28.36	40.82	22.30
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp	10.00	0.85	11.19	5.10	5.48
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.18
5	Difficulties in locating my polling Station	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.37
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	22.50	24.26	20.90	9.18	20.48
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	2.50	1.28	2.99	1.02	1.83
8	Long Distance	21.25	3.40	5.22	3.06	6.40
9	Lack of Waiting space	2.50	2.98	0.00	1.02	1.83
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

Social group-wise perception of respondents on voting difficulties in this election reveals that out of given 9 responses, around cent per cent of all social group respondents have opined “Long Queue” for voting difficulties in election. In response “No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen” highest 40.82 per cent other social group respondents have opined in comparison other social group respondents. In response “Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp” highest 11.19 per cent OBC respondents have opined in comparison to other social group respondents. In response “Threaten by Political Party” only 0.75 per cent OBC respondents have opined in comparison to other social group respondents as no problem found. In response “Difficulties in locating my polling Station” only 2.04 per cent other caste respondents have opined in comparison to other social group respondents as problem found. In response “Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip” highest 24.96 per cent ST respondents have opined in comparison other social group respondents. In response “No

Guidance from polling personnel” highest 2.99 per cent OBC respondents have opined in comparison other social group respondents. In response “Long Distance” highest 21.25 per cent SC respondents have opined in comparison to other social group respondents. In response “Lack of Waiting space” highest 2.98 per cent ST respondents have opined in comparison other social group respondents that have difficulties in this election.

Table-5.31: Age Group -wise voting difficulties in this Election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	18-25	26-35	36-45	46 +	Total
	N	80	235	134	98	547
1	Long Queue	100.00	100.00	99.25	100.00	99.82
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	22.50	11.06	28.36	40.82	22.30
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp	10.00	0.85	11.19	5.10	5.48
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.18
5	Difficulties in locating my polling Station	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.37
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	22.50	24.26	20.90	9.18	20.48
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	2.50	1.28	2.99	1.02	1.83
8	Long Distance	2.50	2.98	0.00	1.02	1.83
9	Lack of Waiting space	21.25	3.40	5.22	3.06	6.40
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, not additive

Age group-wise perceptions of respondents on their voting difficulties in this election, reveal that out of given 9 responses, around cent per cent of all age group respondents have opined “Long Queue” for voting difficulties. In response “No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen” highest 40.82 per cent 46+ year age group respondents have opined in comparison other age group respondents. In response “Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp” highest 11.19 per cent 36-45 year age group respondents have opined in comparison to other age group respondents. In response “Threaten by Political Party” only 0.75 per cent 36-45 year age group respondents have opined in comparison to other age group respondents as no problem found. In response “Difficulties in locating my polling Station” only 2.04 per cent 46+ year age group respondents have opined in comparison to other age group respondents as problem found. In response “Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip” highest 24.26 per cent 26-35 year age group respondents have opined in comparison other age group respondents. In response “No Guidance from polling personnel” highest 2.99 per cent 36-45

year age group respondents have opined in comparison other age group respondents. In response “Long Distance” highest 2.98 per cent 26-35 year age group respondents have opined in comparison to other age group respondents. In response “Lack of Waiting space” highest 21.25 per cent 18-25 year age group respondents have opined in comparison other age group respondents that have difficulties in this election.

5.6 PERCEPTION ON REASONS FOR NOT VOTING

On the eve of knowledge, attitude and practice of respondents on voting attitude, some responses are pre-designed by EC and questions were asked to the respondents of three Divisions related to why the respondents are interested for voting. In this regard, Division-wise, gender-wise, social group-wise and age group-wise analysis has made.

Table-5.32: Distribution of respondents who did not caste vote in last Election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	N	Did Not Vote in Last Election
1	Central	50	60.24
2	Northern	27	32.53
3	Southern	6	7.23
1	Male	41	49.40
2	Female	42	50.60
1	SC	21	25.30
2	ST	16	19.28
3	OBC	31	37.35
4	Others	15	18.07
1	18-25	45	54.22
2	26-35	14	16.87
3	36-45	8	9.64
4	46 +	16	19.28
	Total	83	100.00

Source Field Data

Out of total non-voted respondents in the last election, it is observed that 50.60 per cent female and 49.40 per cent male respondents did not caste vote in the last election. Social group-wise, 25.30 per cent SC respondents, 19.28 per cent ST respondents, 37.35 per cent OBC respondents and 18.07 per cent other caste respondents did not caste vote in last election. Age group-wise results reveals that 54.22 per cent 18-25 year age group respondents, 16.87 per cent 26-35 years age group respondents, 9.64 per cent 36-45 year age group and 19.28 per cent 46+ tear age group did not caste vote in the last election.

Table-5.33: Division -wise reason for not voting in last election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	50	27	6	83
1	Name Was Not On the electoral roll	14.00	18.52	66.67	19.28
2	I was Not in my Constituency	14.00	0.00	16.67	9.64
3	Did Not have my Photo ID Card	12.00	7.41	0.00	9.64
4	Did not Know My Polling station	4.00	11.11	0.00	6.02
5	Polling Station was at a Distance	0.00	3.70	0.00	1.20
6	There was no candidate of my choice	6.00	0.00	0.00	3.61
7	In Last Election my age was below 18years So	50.00	59.26	16.67	50.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Division-wise reason for not voting in last election, out of non-voted respondents, it is observed that highest 50.60 per cent did not cast vote due to their age below 18 years, followed by 19.28 per cent respondents reported that their name was not on the electoral roll and other reasons were below 10 per cent for which they did not cast vote in last election. Response-wise result reveals that in Central Division highest 50 per cent respondent did not cast vote due to their age below 18 years, followed by 14 per cent did not cast vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment and he was not in that constituency, 12 per cent respondents did not cast vote due to lack of photo ID Card, 6 per cent respondents did not cast vote as candidate was not their choice and 4 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they did not find polling station. In Northern Division, highest 59.26 per cent respondent did not cast vote due to their age below 18 years, 18.52 per cent did not cast vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, 11.11 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they did not find polling station, 7.41 per cent respondents did not cast vote due to lack of photo ID Card and 3.70 per cent respondents did not cast vote as polling station was in distance. In Southern Division, it is revealed that highest 66.67 per cent did not cast vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, followed by 16.67 per cent respondents did not cast vote due to their age below 18 years and they were not in that constituency.

Table-5.34: Gender -wise reason for not voting in last election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	Male	Female	Total
	N	41	42	83
1	Name Was Not On the electoral roll	12.20	26.19	19.28
2	I was Not in my Constituency	4.88	14.29	9.64
3	Did Not have my Photo ID Card	7.32	11.90	9.64
4	Did not Know My Polling station	2.44	9.52	6.02
5	Polling Station was at a Distance	0.00	2.38	1.20
6	There was no candidate of my choice	4.88	2.38	3.61
7	In Last Election my age was below 18years So	68.29	33.33	50.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Gender-wise result reveals that among male respondents, highest 68.29 per cent respondent did not cast vote due to their age below 18 years, followed by 12.20 per cent did not cast vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, 7.32 per cent respondents did not cast vote due to lack of photo ID Card, 4.88 per cent respondents did not cast vote as candidate was not their choice and they were not in that constituency and 2.44 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they did not find polling station. Among female respondents, highest 33.33 per cent respondent did not cast vote due to their age below 18 years, 26.19 per cent did not cast vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, 14.29 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they were not in that constituency, 11.90 per cent respondents did not cast vote due to lack of photo ID Card, 9.52 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they did not find polling station, 2.38 per cent respondents did not cast vote as polling station was in distance and no choice of candidate.

Table-5.35: Social Group -wise reason for not voting in last election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
	N	21	16	31	15	83
1	Name Was Not On the electoral roll	19.05	18.75	19.35	20.00	19.28
2	I was Not in my Constituency	9.52	0.00	16.13	6.67	9.64
3	Did Not have my Photo ID Card	0.00	37.50	0.00	13.33	9.64
4	Did not Know My Polling station	4.76	0.00	9.68	6.67	6.02
5	Polling Station was at a Distance	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	1.20
6	There was no candidate of my choice	0.00	0.00	9.68	0.00	3.61
7	In Last Election my age was below 18years So	66.67	37.50	45.16	53.33	50.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Social group-wise result reveals that among SC respondents, highest 66.67 per cent respondent did not caste vote due to their age below 18 years, followed by 19.05 per cent did not caste vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, 9.52 per cent respondents did not caste vote as they were not in the constituency and 4.76 per cent respondents did not caste vote as they did not know their polling station. Among ST respondents highest 37.50 per cent respondent did not caste vote due to their age below 18 years and lack of photo ID Card, 18.75 per cent did not caste vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment and 6.25 per cent respondents did not caste vote as polling station was in distance. Among OBC respondents, highest 37.50 per cent respondent did not caste vote due to their age below 18 years, 19.35 per cent did not caste vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, 16.13 per cent respondents did not caste vote as they were not in the constituency and 9.68 per cent respondents did not caste vote as they did not know their polling station and candidate was not choice. Among other caste, highest 53.33 per cent respondent did not caste vote due to their age below 18 years, 20 per cent did not caste vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, 13.33 per cent respondents did not caste vote due to lack of photo ID Card and 6.67 per cent respondents did not caste vote as they were not in the constituency and did not know their polling station

Table-5.36: Age Group -wise reason for not voting in last election (In %)

Sl.No	Response	18-25	26-35	36-45	46 +	Total
	N	45	14	8	16	83
1	Name Was Not On the electoral roll	15.56	35.71	37.50	6.25	19.28
2	I was Not in my Constituency	2.22	14.29	25.00	18.75	9.64
3	Did Not have my Photo ID Card	0.00	14.29	25.00	25.00	9.64
4	Did not Know My Polling station	0.00	0.00	12.50	25.00	6.02
5	Polling Station was at a Distance	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	1.20
6	There was no candidate of my choice	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.75	3.61
7	In Last Election my age was below 18years So	82.22	35.71	0.00	0.00	50.60
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source Field Data

Age group-wise result reveals that among 18-25 year age group respondents, highest 82.22 per cent respondent did not caste vote due to their age below 18 years, followed by 15.56 per cent did not caste vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment,

2.22 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they were not in the constituency. Among 26-35 year age group respondents highest 35.71 per cent respondent did not cast vote due to their age below 18 years and 18.75 per cent did not cast vote as their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment and polling station was in distance. Among 36-45 year age group respondents, highest 37.50 per cent respondent did not cast vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment, 25 per cent did not cast vote as they were not in the constituency and lack of photo ID Card and 12.50 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they did not know their polling station. Among 46+ year age group, highest 25 per cent respondent did not cast vote due to lack of photo ID Card and did not know their polling station, followed by 18.75 per cent respondents did not cast vote as they were not in that constituency and candidate was not their choice, 6.25 per cent did not cast vote due to their name was not enrolled in the voter enrolment and polling station was in distance.

CHAPTER-VI

SVEEP PROGRAMME & GAP ANALYSIS

The aim of this chapter is to analyse how awareness of ECI's campaign impacted knowledge, attitude and practice among respondents. A pledge, which gained popularity among newly eligible voters in India during the past four years, changed the attitude of young India towards elections, thanks to SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) initiatives by Election Commission of India (ECI). "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". In this context, attempt has made to draw the real picture on the implementation of SVEEP in Odisha.

Table-6.1 Division-wise perception of respondents their seen or read any voter/election related campaign (In %)

Sl.No	Division	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
1	Central	19.14	78.71	2.14	100.00
2	Northern	12.00	87.75	0.25	100.00
3	Southern	3.05	96.95	0.00	100.00
Total		12.19	86.82	0.99	100.00

Source Field Data

Division-wise perception of respondents who have seen or read any voter/election related campaign reveals that highest 86.82 per cent respondents did not seen or read any voter/election related campaign, followed by 12.19 per cent respondents have seen or read any voter/election related campaign and only 0.99 per cent respondents did not know about campaign in all Divisions. In Central Division, highest 78.71 per cent respondents did not seen or read any voter/election related campaign, followed by 19.14 per cent respondents have seen or read any voter/election related campaign and only 2.14 per cent respondents did not know about campaign. In Northern Division, highest 87.75 per cent respondents did not seen or read any voter/election related campaign, followed by 12 per cent respondents have seen or read any voter/election related campaign and only 0.25 per cent respondents did not know about campaign. In Southern Division, highest 96.95 per cent respondents did not seen

or read any voter/election related campaign and 3.05 per cent respondents have seen or read any voter/election related campaign did not know about campaign.

Table-6.2: Source-wise perception on receipt of election related information (In %)

Sl.No	Sources	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	News Paper/ Magazines	78.71	87.50	96.95	86.76
2	TV	97.86	100.00	100.00	99.08
3	Radio/FM	56.71	47.50	38.55	48.58
4	Rally/ <i>Pravat Ferry/Loudspeaker</i>	10.57	9.75	0.76	7.20
5	Cultural/Entertainment Prog.	36.86	19.00	58.02	39.29
6	Govt. Circulars	0.57	0.75	8.97	3.33
7	Posters/Hoardings	1.71	0.25	0.95	1.11
8	NGO/Civil Society	45.00	46.25	47.52	46.12
9	Internet/Social Media	11.14	1.25	1.91	5.73
10	SMS	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.12
11	Pledge Letters/ <i>SnkalpPatras</i>	0.14	0.25	0.00	0.12
12	At Polling Station	0.43	0.25	0.19	0.31

Source Field Data

Source-wise perception of respondents on receipt of election related information reveals that highest 97.86 per cent respondents have seen TV, followed by 78.71 per cent respondents have read News Paper/ Magazines, 56.71 per cent listen Radio/FM, 45 per cent have receipt from NGO/Civil Society, 36.86 per cent have attained cultural programme and others are below 10 per cent in Central Division. The trend in Northern Division, highest cent per cent highest 100 per cent respondents have seen TV, followed by 87.50 per cent respondents have read News Paper/ Magazines, 47.50 per cent listen Radio/FM, 46.25 per cent have receipt from NGO/Civil Society, 19 per cent have attained cultural programme and others are below 10 per cent. The trend in Southern Division, highest cent per cent highest 100 per cent respondents have seen TV, followed by 96.95 per cent respondents have read News Paper/ Magazines, 58.02 per cent have attained cultural programme, 47.52 per cent have receipt from NGO/Civil Society, 38.555 per cent listen Radio/FM and others are below 10 per cent. It is observed that respondents of Central Division have received information through internet and SMS in comparison to other two Divisions.

Table-6.3 Types of Voter's Information/Messages (In %)

Sl.No	Information/Messages	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	Date of Voting and Schedule	99.00	100.00	100.00	99.57
2	Voting is my right & duty	50.86	45.00	29.39	42.49
3	Cast vote as per your choice	17.86	18.50	1.34	12.68
4	Register yourself	12.57	7.25	2.67	8.07
5	Preparation of voter cards	15.14	11.75	0.19	9.48
6	Voter Slip distribution schedule	49.29	49.50	55.73	51.42
7	Alternate identity documents	5.71	18.25	0.00	6.96
8	Separate queue for old & sick	3.00	2.75	0.00	1.97
9	Do's & Don'ts on polling day	0.71	1.50	21.56	7.64
11	Others-Newly Appointed	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06

Source Field Data

Attempt has taken to draw the voter's perception on their awareness on information/messages. Division-wise it is observed that voters of central Division have more aware in Date of Voting and Schedule (99.00 %), Voting is my right & duty (50.86 %), Voter Slip distribution schedule (49.29 %), Cast vote as per your choice (17.86 %), Preparation of voter cards (15.14 %), Register yourself (12.57 %) and others are below 6 per cent. In case of Northern Division, it is observed that voters of central Division have more aware in Date of Voting and Schedule (100 %), Voter Slip distribution schedule (49.50 %), Voting is my right & duty (45 %), Cast vote as per your choice (18.50 %), Alternate identity documents (18.25 %), Preparation of voter cards (11.75 %) and others are below 8 per cent. In case of Southern Division, it is observed that voters of central Division have more aware in Date of Voting and Schedule (100 %), Voter Slip distribution schedule (55.73 %), Voting is my right & duty (29.39 %), Do's & Don'ts on polling day (21.56 %) and others are below 8 per cent. It is observed that voters of Central Division have more awareness in comparison to other two Divisions.

Table-6.4 Perception of respondents on their seen advertisement/campaign with icons/stars (In %)

Sl.No	Division	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
1	Central	47.01	32.30	20.69	100.00
2	Northern	73.22	21.37	5.41	100.00
3	Southern	44.88	12.80	42.32	100.00
Total		52.77	22.55	24.68	100.00

Source Field Data

Perception on advertisement/campaign of icons/stars, it is observed that 52.77 per cent have seen, 22.55 per cent have not seen and 24.68 per cent don't know in study area. Division-wise reveals that highest 73.22 per cent respondents in Northern Division have

opined they have seen advertisement/campaign of icons/stars, followed by 44.88 per cent in Southern Division and 47.01 per cent in Central Division. Again, out of ‘No’ response, highest 32.30 percent respondents in Central Division have not seen advertisement/campaign of icons/stars, followed by 21.37 per cent in Northern Division and 12.80 per cent in Southern Division. Out of ‘Don’t know’ response, highest 42.32 per cent in southern Division, 20.69 per cent in Central Division and 5.41 per cent in Northern Division.

Table-6.5 Perception on Most appealing/ motivating icon/stars (In %)

Sl.No	Name of the Icon/Stars	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	APJ Abdul Kalam	36.52	20.00	0.00	25.16
2	M.S. Dhoni	82.58	93.33	4.62	69.18
3	Mary Kom	12.92	9.33	0.00	9.43
4	SainaNehwal	6.74	6.67	0.00	5.35
5	Aamir Khan	48.88	24.00	33.85	39.94
6	Others-Amitabh Bachan	0.00	1.33	61.54	12.89

Source Field Data

Source-wise perception of respondents on Most appealing/ motivating icon/stars reveals that highest 82.58 per cent respondents have opined for M.S. Dhoni, followed by 48.88 per cent respondents have opined for Amir Khan, 36.52 per cent have opined for APJ Abdul Kalam, 12.92 per cent opined for Mary Kom and only 6.74 per cent opined for Saina Nehwal. In Northern Division, highest 93.33 per cent respondents have opined for M.S. Dhoni, followed by 24 per cent respondents have opined for Amir Khan, 20 per cent have opined for APJ Abdul Kalam, 9.33 per cent opined for Mary Kom and only 6.67 per cent opined for Saina Nehwal In Southern Division, highest Dhoni, followed by 33.85 per cent respondents have opined for Amir Khan, 4.62 per cent respondents have opined for M.S.It is observed that respondents of Central Division have opined for more icons in comparison to other two Divisions.

Table-6.6 Perception of respondents on their access to the website of ECI/Chief Electoral Officer of Odisha (In %)

Sl.No	Division Name	Yes	No	No Response	Total
1	Central	3.09	71.87	25.05	100.00
2	Northern	1.14	82.91	15.95	100.00
3	Southern	0.00	57.68	42.32	100.00
Total		1.49	69.50	29.01	100.00

Source Field Data

Division-wise perception of respondents who on their access to the website of ECI/Chief Electoral Officer of Odisha that highest 69.50 per cent respondents did not access,

followed by 29.01 per cent respondents never access and only 1.49 per cent respondents have access, particularly 3.09 per cent in Central Division, 1.14 per cent in Northern Division and no access in southern Division.

Table-6.7 Purpose of visiting the Website (In %)

Sl.No	Purpose	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
1	To search the name and other details	76.47	50.00	0.00	71.43
2	To register/Make modifications	17.65	0.00	0.00	14.29
3	To download forms	11.76	0.00	0.00	9.52
4	To know polling details	11.76	0.00	0.00	9.52
5	To know election results	17.65	50.00	0.00	23.81

Source Field Data

Purpose of visiting the Website, it observed that highest access in Central Division in comparison to other two Divisions and southern Division have no purpose to visit website. The voters of central Division have access for all purposes in central Division. So steps should be taken for northern and southern Division to strengthen in e-access.

Table-6.8 Satisfactory experiences sample voters during voting (In %)

Sl.No	Division	Yes	No	No Response	Total
1	Central	47.06	52.94	0.00	100.00
2	Northern	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	Southern	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		38.10	61.90	0.00	100.00

Source Field Data

During voting, only 47.06 per cent voters are satisfied in central Division and 52.94 per cent are not satisfied during voting. All the respondents are not satisfied in Northern Division and no response of the respondents of Southern Division.

No information collected on Voters used call Centre facility /Help line Numbers, Purpose of Call, Problem Addressed satisfactorily, Voter Entertainment Material developed by ECI

Strategy based on the situation and understanding the type of voters, the SVEEP strategies are developed and utilised to overcome barriers to voter registration. Some of these are mental barriers, while some have to do with lack of relevant information or problems with the voter registration process and management. In addition, spreading awareness about informed, un-intimidating and inducement-free voting, under the broader framework of civic education, is an integral part of the approach. The overarching framework of the strategy for voter registration and participation named as IMF comprises of a plethora of systematic interventions to involve the people in the electoral process.

GAP ANALYSIS

Election practitioners use certain statistical indicators and analyses for benchmarking the number of people who ought to be registered as electors. These are: • Electoral Population (EP) ratio • Age Cohort Analysis and Gender Ratio. These are analysed below

Electoral-Population Ratio:

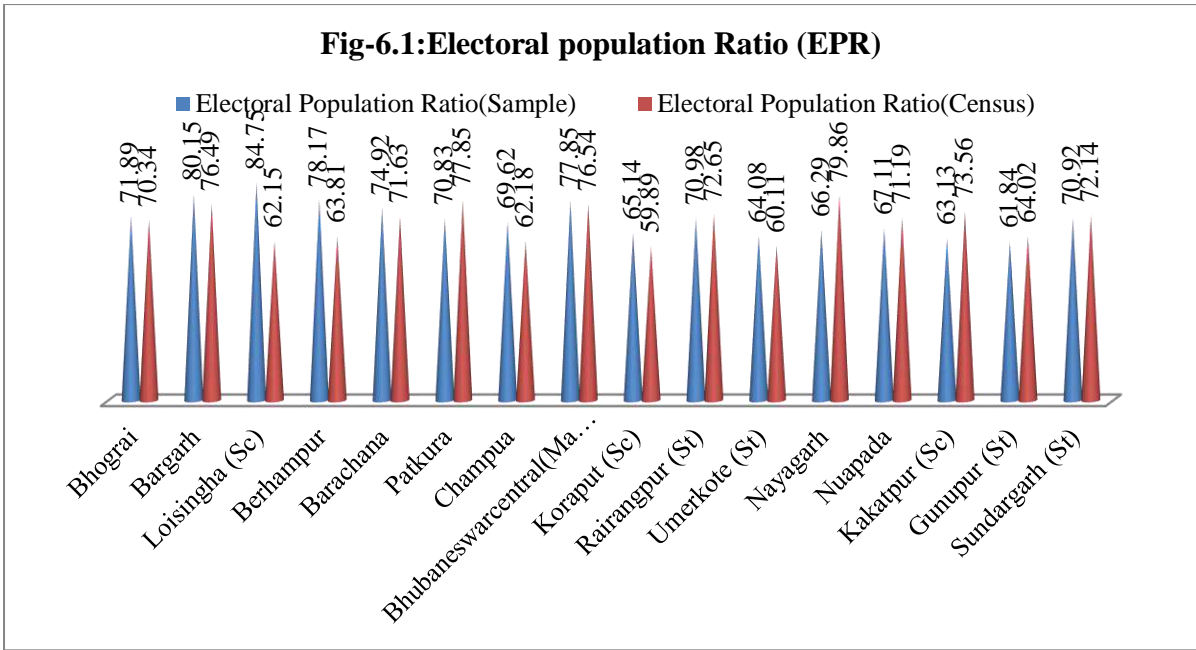
The EP Ratio is equal to the total number of registered electors divided by the total population for total population, Census projections for the year of the analysis. In simple terms in taken in to account, it refers to the proportion of the population of people who are 18 years of age and more in the total population. A very high EP ratio may indicate the presence of duplicate names in the Electoral Rolls while a very low EP ratio shows the need to include missing but eligible persons as electors.

It is observed that electoral-population ratio shows slightly high in the sample assembly constituencies' i.e. 70.45 in comparison to 70.29 as calculated by ECI. Among the sample constituencies, Patkura, Rairangpur, Nuapada, Kakatpur and Gunupur electoral - population ratio is less in comparison to Census data and rests sample constituencies are showing high percentage of ration in comparison to Census data, Table: 6.9 revealed that the details electoral population ratio of the 14 constituencies of Odisha has been given in Annexure-6.2.

Table-6.9: Electoral population Ratio (EPR)

Sl.No	Name of Constituency	Total Population	Population 18+	Electoral Population Ratio(Sample)	Electoral Population Ratio(Census)
1	Bhograi	466	335	71.89	70.34
2	Bargarh	403	323	80.15	76.49
3	Loisingha (Sc)	354	300	84.75	62.15
4	Berhampur	394	308	78.17	63.81
5	Barachana	594	445	74.92	71.63
6	Patkura	521	369	70.83	77.85
7	Champua	418	291	69.62	62.18
8	Bhubaneswarcentral(Madhya)	325	253	77.85	76.54
9	Koraput (Sc)	370	241	65.14	59.89
10	Rairangpur (St)	441	313	70.98	72.65
11	Umerkote (St)	515	330	64.08	60.11
12	Nayagarh	525	348	66.29	79.86
13	Nuapada	447	300	67.11	71.19
14	Kakatpur (Sc)	594	375	63.13	73.56
15	Gunupur (St)	553	342	61.84	64.02
16	Sundargarh (St)	509	361	70.92	72.14
Grand Total		7429	5234	70.45	70.29

Source: Field data and ECI Data



Gender Ratio:

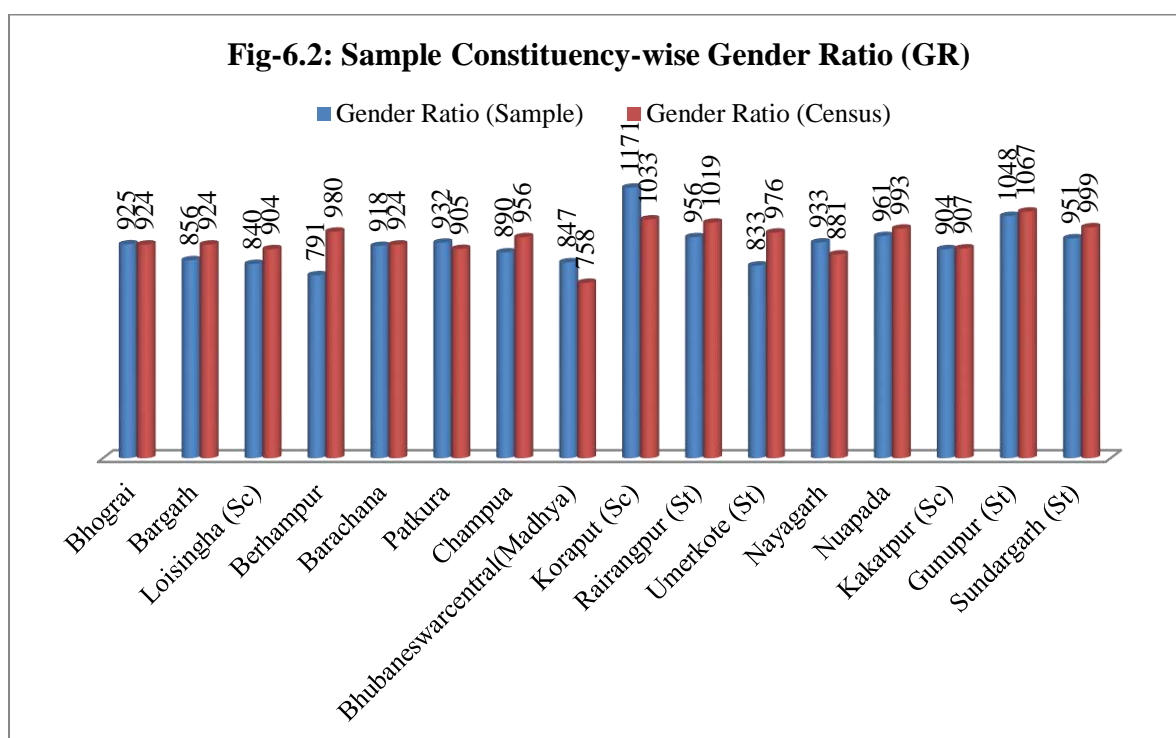
In the Electoral Roll, the gender ratio refers to the number of female electors per 1000 male electors. The sex ratio is the ratio of males to the females in a population and calculated as the number of females per 1000 males. It is a sort of socio-demographic pointer on the balance between men and women in the population.

It is observed from the table 6.10 that gender ratio shows slightly less in sample assembly constituencies' i.e.917 in comparison to 942 as calculated by ECI from census data. Among the sample constituencies it is found that in constituencies' like Loisinga, Berhampur, Barachana, Rairangpur, Umerkote, Nuapada, Gunupur, Kakatpur and Sundargarh the gender ratio is less in comparison to Census data and in rest of the sample constituencies it is higher than the Census data. Details gender ratio of the constituencies of Odisha has been given in Annexure-6.1.

Table-6.10: Sample Constituency-wise Gender Ratio (GR)

Sl. No	Name of Constituency	Male	Female	Total	Gender Ratio (Sample)	Gender Ratio (Census)
1	Bhograi	174	161	335	925	924
2	Bargarh	174	149	323	856	924
3	Loisingha (Sc)	163	137	300	840	904
4	Berhampur	172	136	308	791	980
5	Barachana	232	213	445	918	924
6	Patkura	191	178	369	932	905
7	Champua	154	137	291	890	956
8	Bhubaneswarcentral(Madhya)	137	116	253	847	758
9	Koraput (Sc)	111	130	241	1171	1033
10	Rairangpur (St)	160	153	313	956	1019
11	Umerkote (St)	180	150	330	833	976
12	Nayagarh	180	168	348	933	881
13	Nuapada	153	147	300	961	993
14	Kakatpur (Sc)	197	178	375	904	907
15	Gunupur (St)	167	175	342	1048	1067
16	Sundargarh (St)	185	176	361	951	999
	Total	2730	2504	5234	917	942

Source: Field data and ECI Data



Age Cohort Analysis:

The electoral rolls are analysed to get the number of electors in each age group (18 years-19 years; 20-29 years; 30-39 years and so on). These are then compared with the

Census figures to identify which age groups require focus in terms of higher registrations and which require focus in terms of removing duplications or no longer valid entries. The annual analysis of every other age group is done in cohorts of 10 years, but that of young and new electors is done in the age cohort of 18-19 years. This enables the election machinery to focus their efforts on enrolling this age group immediately on their attaining eligibility.

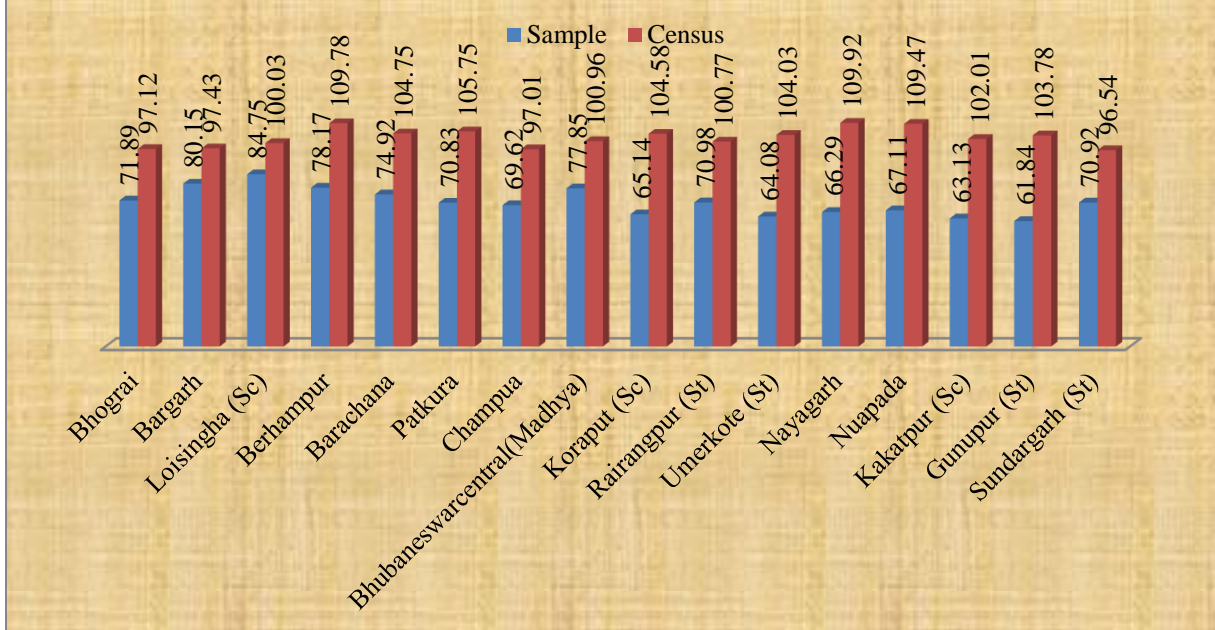
It is observed that Age Cohort of the sample assembly constituencies is comparatively less than district as a whole with census data. In sample district such as Balesore, Baragada, Keunjar and Sundargarh, the age cohort is less than other sample district as per census data with Calculation by ECI, this shows that attempt should be made include to the missing voters/non-enroll 18+ population. Details gender ratio of the constituencies of Odisha has given in Annexure-6.3.

Table-6.11: Age Cohort

Sl. No	Name of Constituency	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total 18+ to	% to total population	
											Sample	Census
1	Bhograi	4	88	84	54	40	54	9	2	335	71.89	97.12
2	Bargarh	2	76	85	62	52	30	14	2	323	80.15	97.43
3	Loisingha (Sc)	7	71	84	59	42	25	9	3	300	84.75	100.03
4	Berhampur	5	61	74	68	55	31	11	3	308	78.17	109.78
5	Barachana	9	78	135	94	57	48	15	9	445	74.92	104.75
6	Patkura	9	65	100	81	43	39	16	16	369	70.83	105.75
7	Champua	5	62	57	51	78	27	7	4	291	69.62	97.01
8	Bhubaneswar central(Madhya)	1	22	43	46	79	39	16	7	253	77.85	100.96
9	Koraput (Sc)	0	71	64	51	32	16	7	0	241	65.14	104.58
10	Rairangpur (St)	5	68	67	67	62	30	11	3	313	70.98	100.77
11	Umerkote (St)	10	88	75	70	47	26	14	0	330	64.08	104.03
12	Nayagarh	4	67	89	74	59	37	14	4	348	66.29	109.92
13	Nuapada	9	99	53	37	54	28	13	7	300	67.11	109.47
14	Kakatpur (Sc)	0	69	95	93	56	37	15	10	375	63.13	102.01
15	Gunupur (St)	30	122	67	30	40	46	6	1	342	61.84	103.78
16	Sundargarh (St)	4	76	84	67	57	49	18	6	361	70.92	96.54
Grand Total		104	1183	1256	1004	853	562	195	77	5234		

Source: Field data, ECI & Census data

Fig-6.3:Age Cohort



CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides overall conclusions and recommendations based on the findings knowledge, attitude and practice of voters in election process. After discussion on knowledge, attitude, practice, SVEEP and other instrumental equipments for election and for the awareness of voter respondent, we have made attempt to bring the whole concept in a nutshell.

7.1 Knowledge

- The knowledge of voters about election process, casting of votes and the importance of voting in a democratic system of government and electoral process knowledge exists casts serious doubt on claims that knowledge on voting approximates the influence of political parties, lack of awareness and incidence of economic transformation. We find that in terms of what the Odisha public knows about voting, there is not any parity between what they think about electoral process, casting vote and importance of voting.
- It is revealed that 91.81 percentages of the sample voters are aware about the minimum age of voters. Divisions wise it is found that the awareness level is highest in northern (99.50%), followed by central division (90.43%) and southern division (87.79%).
- It is revealed from table-3.2 that few voters (17.12%) are aware about the date 1stJanuary which determines the qualifying age for getting registered. This Knowledge is more among the sample voters of central division (26.57) compared to northern (22.00%) and southern (0.76%) divisions.
- It is revealed from the table 3.5 that very few sample voters are aware about the National Voter's Day (3.63%). In this aspect also the knowledge level of southern division sample voters is relatively poor than the other two divisions,
- About 64 percent of the total respondents opined that they are not aware about NOTA. Division wise it is revealed that about 94 per cent voters in their southern divisions are not aware about NOTA. More than half of the voters in the Central division (53.14%) are not aware of this. However, In the northern division the situation is relatively better as 42.75 per cent of the voters are unaware of NOTA.

Therefore, more attention should be given to create awareness among the voters about the NOTA.

- Around 20.87 per cent of the sample voters opined that they only saw it when they cast their votes. Their percentage is highest in the Northern division (38.25%), followed by Central divisions (23.00%). It is very low in the Southern division (4.77%).
- Very few voters (2.83%) have seen NOTA in ELP. Division-wise it is found that 6.50 per cent of the sample Voters of Northern division and 2.71 per cent voters in the central division have seen it in ELP. However in the Southern division their share is very low, i.e. 0.19 per cent who have said that they saw NOTA one in electoral literacy programme.
- About 12.25 per cent voters have only heard/read about NOTA. It is highest in the central division followed by the Northern and Southern divisions. Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of male voters (14.70%) have heard/read about it, than female voters (9.23%). The gender gap is more in Central and Northern divisions as compared to Southern division
- About 94.77 per cent voters are not aware that the names of the candidates are available in Braille on EVM. The awareness level is relatively better in Northern division compared to other two the divisions. Gender-wise there is not much variation. Among the Social Groups, it is found that the percentage of the voters is more than 90 per cent in all the groups. There is not much variation across the sample voters of different age groups.
- About 2.16 per cent of the sample voters have seen Braille letter on EVM in ELP. In Southern division no sample voter has seen this in ELP. Very few voters in the Central Division (0.29%) have seen this in ELP
- Around 93.17 percentages of the sample voters are not aware about VVPAT. Division wise the percentage of unaware voters is highest in Southern division (97.71%) followed by Northern division (95.00%) and Central Division (88.71%).

7.2 Attitude

- There are variations in terms of voters' attitudes. Attitudes of voters towards voting is likely to be influenced by a multitude of factors ranging all the way from demographic factors to socio-economic aspects in the society including the perceived importance of voting plus the likelihood of voting to yield anticipated results. Much

as voting is one of the forms of political participation in a democratic political system, a lot has to be done to cultivate positive attitudes of citizens in a democracy that will make it possible to turn out to vote in countries where voting is not compulsory.

- It is observed that out of total sample, only 0.06 percent respondent never registered his name in voter list due to lack of awareness, particularly one household in central Division, 2.22 per cent respondents are registered their name and their application in progress and 97.72 per cent respondents have registered their name in voter list.
- It is observed that 98.58 per cent respondents have attitude to register their name in voter list to get voter ID and only 1.42 per cent have no interest or neglected due to their lack of awareness. Division-wise data reveals that the 99.14 per cent respondents in Central Division have taken interest to get Voter ID, followed by 98.66 per cent respondents in Sothern Division and 97.50 per cent respondents in Northern Division. Out of 'no' response, highest 2.50 per cent respondents in Northern Division, followed by 1.34 per cent respondents in Southern Division and only 0.86 per cent respondents in Central Division
- It is observed that highest 56.32 per cent respondents have attitude to register their name in voter list through BLO as they visited residence, followed by 23.66 per cent respondents have registered their name through local voter enrolment drive, 12.69 per cent respondents have adopted special enrolment drive to register their name, 3.64 per cent respondents have taken the help of political parties to enroll their name, only 0.06 per cent respondents have taken the help of CSO/Association/individual to enroll their name and only 3.64 per cent have no knowledge/ no taken interest to take any type of above mentioned methods.

7.3 Practices

- The behaviour of a voter is influence by several factors such as religion, caste, community, language, money, policy or ideology, purpose of the polls, extent of franchise and the like political parties and groups make use of these variables for the sake of winning the battle of the ballot box. It is therefore, imperative that the use of these determinants should be avoided and elections should be conducted in a very free and fair manner. It also depends upon whether the system allows freedom of thought, expression and association to the people.
- Division-wise perception of respondents on their vote at least in one election reveals that highest 42.18 per cent respondents had given vote in central Division, followed

by 33.61 per cent respondents had given vote in Southern Division and 24.21 per cent respondents had given vote in Northern Division out of total vote given in study area. Out of total non-voted respondents, highest 60.24 per cent were not given vote at least in one election in Central Division, followed by 32.53 per cent were not given vote at least in one election in Northern Division and only 7.23 per cent were not given vote at least in one election in Southern Division.

- It is observed that around more than 95 per cent respondents have opined that basic facilities are available in polling stations; around less than 5 per cent respondents opined as they are facing problem during voting and very negligible respondents have opined that they have no knowledge about basic facilities in polling station except wheel chair in all Divisions. Differently Division-wise data indicates that respondents of Central Division have opined around more in comparison to other two Divisions.
- It is observed that, out of total respondents, highest (67.10 %) opined against the option 'voting is my right' followed by 54.51 percent opined against 'I got voter slip', 45.43 percent opined against 'Candidate was good', 42.18 percent opined against 'voting is my duty', 37.96 percent opined against 'Candidate was my choice' and other responses were very low.
- Division-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in study area related to election has observed that highest problems (53.52 %) found among the respondents of Central Division, followed by 35.01 % faced problems in Northern Division and 11.47 per cent faced problem in Southern Division. Again, it is observed that highest 73.86 per cent respondents in Southern Division, followed by 21.57 per cent respondents in Central Division and only 4.57 per cent respondents are not faced any problem during election.
- It is observed that, out of total respondents, highest (99.82 %) opined voting difficulties as long queue followed by 22.30 percent opined as no Separate Queue for Senior Citizen, 20.48 percent opined as Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip and other responses were very low.
- Out of total non-voted respondents in the last election, it is observed that 50.60 per cent female and 49.40 per cent male respondents did not caste vote in the last election. Social group-wise, 25.30 per cent SC respondents, 19.28 per cent ST respondents, 37.35 per cent OBC respondents and 18.07 per cent other caste respondents did not caste vote in last election. Age group-wise results reveals that 54.22 per cent 18-25

year age group respondents, 16.87 per cent 26-35 years age group respondents, 9.64 per cent 36-45 year age group and 19.28 per cent 46+ tear age group did not caste vote in the last election.

- it is observed that highest 50.60 per cent did not caste vote due to their age below 18 years, followed by 19.28 per cent respondents reported that their name was not on the electoral roll and other reasons were below 10 per cent for which they did not caste vote in last election.

7.4 SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation)

Only 12.19 per cent respondents reported that they have seen or read voter/election related campaign. The Important sources of their information are TV, Newspaper/magazines, Radio/FM, NGO/Civil society, Cultural/entertainment programme. The important information/messages they received are “Date of voting and schedules”, “Voter slip distribution schedule” and “Voting is my right and duty”.

Only 52.77 per cent respondents have recalled that they have seen ECI advertisements or campaign with ICONs/STARs during elections. M.S Dhoni , Amir Khan and APJ Abdul Kalam are the most popular icons. Only 1.49 per cent respondents reported that they have accessed the website of Election Commission/ Chief Electoral Officer of Odisha mainly to search name and other details on the electoral roll and to know the election results. All those who have accessed the website(s) are satisfied with it.

Only three respondents have called at the helpline numbers of ECI mainly for registering complain and to clear doubts about the registration and voting process. None of the respondents have come across any of the voter edutainment materials such as picture book- proud to be a voter *garv se banein matdata*, animation film- *masti dosti aur matdan*, Radio programme – *Lokantra* express, Board games- *vote ki Bazzi/ Get set vote*, Cartoons strips- *wah* election *wah* and Computer game- *ready steady vote*.

7.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Voter registration must be done efficiently and correctly and voter list should be updated before every poll regularly.
2. Even after several cautious attempts mistakes are found in the voter list and cards issued. The private agencies which are assigned this task play a vital role at the district level for registration and revision of voter list. Hence, the concerned BLOs and

supervisors should be vigilant enough during the whole process to avoid mistakes. Measures in support of senior citizens and illiterate voters should be taken.

3. Proactive steps should be taken to make voters aware of complete election procedure through awareness campaign and distribution of leaflets at Panchayat level.
4. Demonstration of EVM and VVPAT as an essential exercise should be done to create public awareness, to erode technophobia and make the whole process user friendly before election.
5. Ramp ways and drinking water facilities are basic requirements should be provided at all the polling booth.
6. Separate queues, sitting arrangements and shed facility (particularly during summer season) should be made for PWDs, senior citizens, and lactating/pregnant women during voting.
7. Measures should be taken for identification of PWDs as most of them face difficulties in getting a medical certificate.
8. Leaflets related to election such as use of EVM, availability of Braille on EVM, VVPAT and other available at the polling booth, etc. should be circulated among the voters at booth level at least once before election. The awareness level is significantly low among the voters of Southern division compare to other two divisions. Therefore, steps should be taken to increase the awareness level of voters of this division before election.
9. In some booths, it is found that the names of voters of a single household are enrolled in different polling booths. It creates a lot of inconvenience for them at the time of voting. Therefore, the electors of one household should be listed in one polling booth.
10. Adequate security personnel should be deployed at polling station on the polling day to avoid any type of unwarranted situations.
11. Measures should be taken to provide interrupted power supply in polling booths on voting day.
12. Volunteers should be temporally appointed to escort and provide assistance to patients/senior citizens and PWDs.
13. It is marked in some polling booths that some voters have not voted since last few elections as they are migrated to other places. Their names should be deleted from the electoral list after proper verification.
14. In some areas, people hesitate to enrol the names of their unmarried daughters even though they have attained 18 years of age. The main reasons are they want to hide the

ages of their daughters and their names can be enrolled at their in-law's places after marriage. So, awareness should be created among the people encouraging them to enrol the names of their unmarried daughters.

15. Transportation arrangements should be made for the voters who are unable to move.

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ANNEXUR-1 HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Baseline Survey on “Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP)” of Citizens of Odisha



(Sponsored by Chief Electoral Office, Odisha, Bhubaneswar)



**NABAKRUSHNA CHOUDHURY CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES,
ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR**

751013

(An ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Govt. of Odisha)

2018

Question Number

Confidential when filled

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Baseline Survey

Introduction and consent Greetings! My name is _____(full name). I work for _____ (name of Institute), a research organization based in _____ (place) that regularly conducts surveys on various socioeconomics and political issue. Presently we are interviewing people here in _____ (name of town / Village) in _____(state) and collecting information regarding about their electrical participation. I'm going to ask you some questions related to registration and participations in elections. Some of the answer to questions may be personal, but I want you to know that all your answer will be kept completely confidential. There is no compulsion on answering every question and you may choose not to respond to any question. Further, you may also terminate this interview at any time if you are uncomfortable answer in the questions. There is no penalty for refusing to take part in this interview nor is there any incentive for participations. However, your honest answer to these questions will help us better understand how people think. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. The survey will take about _____ minutes to ask these questions. Would you be willing to participate?

Section A Identification and quality control

Q No.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
A1	Consent	Not received	0	END
		Received	1	
A2	Name of State/ UT & census code			
A3	Name of district & census code			
A4	Type of residence	Rural	0	
		Urban	1	
A5	Name of AC & code			
A6	Name of polling station & part no.			
A7	Name of village/ urban block & code			
A8	Landmark near house			
Sub section A(i) Details of interview				
A9	Date of Interview	In DD-MM format 20XX		
A10	Start time of Interview	(In HHMM, 24 hour format)		
A11	End time of interview	(In HHMM, 24 hour		

		format		
A12	Interview result code	Completed	1	
		Entire HH absent	2	
		for a long time	3	
		Postponed Refused (Pl. Specify reasons)	4	

*Instruction in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

		HH/ dwelling vacant	5	
		Address of HH/ dwelling not found	6	
A13	Name of enumerator and ID / Code			
A14	Name of Supervisor and ID / Code			
Sub section A(ii) Quality control				
A15	Field back check	No	0	
		Yes	1	
A16	Field Scrutiny	No	0	
		Yes	1	
A17	Data entry Double entry	No	0	
		Yes	1	

SECTION B SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

Q No.	Question	Response	Code
B1	How many people (Including You) ordinarily resident in this household?		
B2	How many people are older than 18 years? (as on 1 st January 20XX)		

Subsection B (i) Household (HH) roster

NOTE LIST ALL THOSE WHO LIVE UNDER THE SAME ROOF, SHARE THE SAME KITCHEN AND ARE ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD STARTING WITH THE HH HEAD. THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE HH ROSTER (B3) SHOULD BE EQUAL TO THE CODE IN B21.

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
Sl No	Name	Relation with HH head	Sex	Age (in Years)	Disabled	Migrated in last 1 year	Voted in last Lok-Sabha election	Voted in last Assembly election
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								

*Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator / surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

CODE LIST FOR HH ROSTER

- Relationship with HH head Head=01; Wife/Husband=02; Son/Daughter=03; Daughter-in-law/Son-in law=04; Grandchild=05; Father/Mother=06; Brother/Sister=07; Father-in-law/Mother-in-law=08; Nephew/Niece=09; Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law=10; Other relative=11; Servant/Other=12
- Sex Male=1; Female=2; Third gender=3
- Disabled No=0; Yes (in seeing)=1; Yes (in speech)=2; Yes (in hearing)=3; Yes(in movement)=4;
- Migrated in last 1 year No=0; Yes=1
- Enrolled No=0; Yes (application in progress)=1; Yes(currently enrolled)=2
- Voted in last LokSabha/ Assembly election No=0; yes=1

Subsection B(ii) Kish grid

LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE NO.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5	
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6	
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	
7	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	
8	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	

INSTRUCTIONS TO SELECT RESPONDENTS FROM KISH GRID

Look at the last digit of the questionnaire number on the cover page. This is the row number should circle. Check the total number of eligible respondents from the household roster or B2. This is the column number you should circle. Find the box where the circled row and the circled column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. Record this in B12. This is the selected respondent to whom you should administer the questionnaire. For example, if the house hold questionnaire number is “3716”, go to row 6 and circle the row number (‘6’). If there are three people eligible for an interview in the household (it does not matter if they are available for interview or not), go to column 3 and circle the column number (‘3’). Draw lines from row 6 and column 3 and find the box where the two meet, and circle the number in it (‘2’). This means you have to select the second eligible person.

Q No.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
B12	Number selected from kish grid	Enter code from kish grid		
B13	S. No of the sampled respondent	Enter code from HH roster / B3		

Section C: Voter registration

Qno.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
C1	How long have you been living in your current residence? *CODE 00 FOR LESS THAN 1 YR. *CODE 98 IF LIVING SINCE BIRTH	In years		If coded 98 → C3
C2	Have you got your name deleted from the electoral roll of the previous constituency by filling the declaration in part 4 of Form 6?	No	0	
		Yes	1	
		Don't know	9	
C3	Are you registered in the voter list?	Never	0	→ C8
		Yes, application in progress	1	→ C5
		Yes, currently enrolled	2	
C4	IF CODED 2 IN C3: Do you have a voter ID card/ EPIC?	No	0	
		Yes	1	
C5	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: Which polling station have you applied to be enrolled in/are currently enrolled in? *NOTE: CROSS VERIFY FROM A6	Incorrect polling station	0	
		Correct polling station	1	
C6	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: How did you enroll yourself?	During a special enrollment drive	01	
		A Booth Level Officer had visited residence	02	
		Went to the local voter enrollment center	03	
		Went to the State Election Office	04	
		Online/ NVSP	05	
		With help from political parties	06	
		With help from CSO/ Association/ Individual	07	
		Don't know	99	
C7	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: How would you rate the process of getting enrolled?	Easy	1	Also H3 for persons with disabilities
		Neither easy nor difficult	2	
		Difficult	3	
		Don't know	9	

* Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

C8	IF CODE 0 IN C3: Did you try to ever enroll yourself?	No	0	→ C10
		Yes	1	
C9	IF CODED 1 IN C8: If you tried, what is the status of the application?	Got the acknowledgment	01	
		An election official has visited me	02	
		Waiting for acknowledgment	03	
		Proof of address rejected/ insufficient	04	
		Proof of age/ other documents rejected/ insufficient	05	
		Others (please specify)		
C10	IF CODED 0 IN C8: Why didn't you try to enroll yourself in the voter's list?	I don't know the procedure	01	
		The procedure is very cumbersome	02	
		Do not have any proof of residence	03	
		I am not interested	04	
		Others (please specify)		

Section D: Voter participation

Qno.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
D1	Did you vote in at least one election? *(VERIFY WITH RESPONSE IN B10 OR B11)	No	0	→ D7
		Yes	1	
D2	Did you vote in the recent Assembly Election	No	0	
		Yes	1	
D3	IF CODED 1 IN D1: What were your reasons for voting in this election? *MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE	My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	01	
		Voting is my right	02	
		Voting is my duty	03	
		Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	04	
		I got registered in electoral roll	05	
		I got voter slip	06	

* Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

		Candidate was good	07	
		Candidate was of my choice	08	
		I am a political party sympathizer	09	
		Cast vote due to threat or coercion	10	
		Voted as religious leader said to	11	
		Head of family said to vote	12	
		Influenced by friends	13	
		I had the option of NOTA	14	
		Others (please specify)		
D4	IF CODED 1 IN D1: Did you come across any of these basic minimum facilities at the polling station? *CODE LIST: No=0; Yes=1; Don't know=9	a. Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens		
		b. Drinking water		
		c. Chairs/benches		
		d. Toilets		
		e. Help desk		
		f. Separate entry and exit in the polling booth		
		g. Ramp		
		h. Wheelchairs		
		i. Signs for directions		
		j. Proper lighting		
		k. Volunteers/courts		
D5	IF CODED 1 IN D1: Did you face any difficulty in voting in this election?	No	0	→ E1
		Yes	1	
D6	IF CODED 1 IN D5: What difficulty did you face? *MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE	Long queue	01	Also PH for persons with disabilities
		No separate queue for senior citizen	02	
		Lack of facilities including drinking water toilet and ramp	03	
		Coercion/ threat by political party	04	
		Difficulties in locating my polling station	05	
		Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	06	
		No guidance from polling personnel	07	
		Others (please specify)		

* Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

D7	IF CODED 0 IN D1: What were your reasons for not voting in this election?	My name was not on the electoral roll	01
		I was not in my constituency	02
		I did not get voter slip	03
		I did not have my electoral photo ID card (EPIC)	04
		I did not know my polling station	05
		Polling station was at a distance (logistic problem)	06
		Long queue and I did not have time	07
		I felt insecure to go to the polling station	08
		There was no candidate of my choice/liking	09
		I just did not want to vote as nothing will change/ No faith in political system	10
		Did not vote as community or religious leader said so	11
		Head of family said not to vote	12
		Voting in national or Assembly elections doesn't make a difference, I vote only in local election	13
		Voting in national elections doesn't make a difference, I vote only in Assembly and local election	14
Others (please specify)			

	Do you know about:	Responses			
		a.	b.	c.	
E4	a. option of NOTA /none of the above on EVM that could be used if you don't like any candidate?	Yes, saw it when I cast my vote	1	1	1
		Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	2	2	2
	b. names of candidates available in Braille on the EVM?	Yes, have heard/read about it	3	3	3
	c. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail VVPAT, that helps verify your vote?	No	4	4	4
E5	Finally, I am going to read out a few more statements and I would like to know your opinion on them.	Every vote counts			
		Voting should be made compulsory			
		Voting is a cumbersome chore			
	Please tell me if you strongly disagree(=1), disagree(=2), neither agree nor disagree(=3), agree(4) or strongly agree(=5).	Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India			
		EVMs provide accurate results			
	There are no correct or incorrect responses so please give me your honest opinion.	Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections			
		The influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections			
		I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections			

Section F: Exposure to SVEEP interventions

Qno.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
F1	Do you recall seeing or reading any voter/election related campaign of Election Commission of India	No	0	→ G1
		Yes	1	
		Don't know	9	→ G1
F2	Which source did you receive the election related information/	Newspapers/magazines	1	
		TV advertisements and programmes	2	
		Radio and FM channels	3	
		Activity like Rallies, Prabhat Pheris, loudspeaker announcement	4	
		Cultural/entertainments programmes	5	
		Government offices circular	6	
		Posters, hoardings and publicity materials	7	
		NGO and Civil society Group	8	
		Internet/ social Media/Whatsapp	9	

* Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

		SMS	10	
		Pledge letters/Sankalp patras through school students in the family	11	
		At Polling Station	12	
		Others (please specify)		
F3	What were the voter information/messages you received? *MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE	Date of voting and schedules	01	
		Voting is my right and duty	02	
		Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement	03	
		Register Yourself	04	
		Preparation of voter cards (EPIC)	05	
		Voter slip distribution schedule	06	
		Alternate identity documents for voting	07	
		Separate queues for old and sick	08	
		Do's and don'ts on polling day	09	
		NVSP portal	10	
		Others (please specify)		
F4	Do you recall seeing any ECI-advertisement or campaign with ICONs/STARS during this election?	No	0	→ F6
		Yes	1	
		Don't know	9	→ F6
F5	Who was the most appealing/motivating ICON/STAR?	Ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam	1	
		Cricketer M.S. Dhoni	2	
		Sportsperson Mary Kom	3	
		Sportsperson Saina Nehwal	4	
		Actor Aamir Khan	5	
		Others (please specify)		
F6	Have you ever accessed the websites of the Election Commission/ Chief electoral Officer of your state?	No	0	→ F9
		Yes	1	
		Don't know	9	→ F9
F7	If yes, for what purpose did you access the website?	To search name and other details on the Electoral Roll	1	
		To register/ make modifications online	2	
		To download registration forms	3	

* Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

Section G: Background information

Qno.	Question	Response	Code			
G1	What's your educational qualification?	Illiterate	1			
		Primary school	2			
		High school	3			
		Higher secondary	4			
		Diploma/ Certificate	5			
		Graduate & above including Professional/ Technical Courses	6			
G2	What's your occupation?	Student	1			
		Unemployed	2			
		Unemployed available for work	3			
		Government Service	4			
		Private Service	5			
		Own enterprise	6			
		Labourer/ Cultivator/ Agricultural and allied activities	7			
		Home maker	8			
		Others (please specify)				
G3	What's your marital status?	Never married	1			
		Married, no gauna	2			
		Married	3			
		Widowed	4			
		Separated/divorced	5			
G4	What's your social group?	SC	1			
		ST	2			
		OBC	3			
		Others	4			
G5	How often do you: a. read a newspaper or magazine? b. listen to the radio?	Responses	a.	b.	c.	d.
		Almost every day	1	1	1	1
		At least once a week	2	2	2	2
		Less than once a week	3	3	3	3

* Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

	c. watch television?					
	d Internet (Facebook, Whatsapp etc)?	Not at all	4	4	4	4
G6	During elections, which of the following sources do you rely on the most to get news on elections and politics?	Newspaper/magazine	1			
		Television	2			
		Radio	3			
		Internet	4			
		Mobile phone	5			
		Family/relatives/friends	6			
		Others (please specify)				

Section H: Only for Persons with Disabilities(PwDs)

Qno.	Question	Response	Code
H1	Have you come across any publicity/ voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwDs?	No	0
		Yes	1
H2	Have you been contacted by the BLO of your area?	No	0
		Yes	1
H3	IF CODED 2 OR 3 IN C8: Please elaborate on the difficulties faced in the process of registration.		
H4	IF CODED 1 IN D5: Please elaborate on the difficulties faced in the process of voting.		

* Instructions in bold are highlighted for the enumerator/ surveyor. Kindly pay attention.

Standard of Living and Wealth index	
<i>Household structure</i>	
<i>Pucca</i>	
<i>Semi-Pucca</i>	
<i>Kutchra</i>	
<i>Assets</i>	
<i>Electricity</i>	
<i>Mattress</i>	
<i>Table</i>	
<i>Chair</i>	
<i>Radio</i>	
<i>Television</i>	
<i>Telephone</i>	
<i>Bicycle</i>	
<i>Motor cycle/ scooter</i>	
<i>Car/ jeep/ van</i>	
<i>Bank account / post office</i>	
<i>None of the above</i>	
<i>Cooking fuel</i>	
<i>LPG/ Natural gas</i>	
<i>Coal/ lignite</i>	
<i>Charcoal</i>	
<i>Wood Straw/ Shrubs/</i>	
<i>Grass</i>	
<i>Dung cakes</i>	
<i>Source of drinking water</i>	
<i>Tap inside house</i>	
<i>Tap outside house</i>	
<i>Hand pump/tube well</i>	
<i>Well</i>	
<i>Pond/inland lake</i>	
<i>Others</i>	

ANNEXURE-4.1: Polling Station-wise percentage distribution of Electors EPIC

(As per Draft Electoral Roll, 2019)

Sl. No.	Name Of District	Assembly Constituency No & Name	<50%	>50%<60%	>60%<70%	>70%<80%	>80%<90%	>90%	% of Non Photo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	BARGARH	1- PADAMPUR	0	0	0	0	1	318	1.06
		2- BIJEPUR	0	0	0	0	2	283	1.42
		3- BARGARH	0	0	0	3	24	204	5.01
		4- ATTABIRA (SC)	0	0	0	0	9	243	2.23
		5- BHATLI	0	0	0	0	0	291	1.9
		Dist. Total	0	0	0	3	36	1339	2.29
2	JHARSUGUDA	6- BRAJARAJNAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	257	0.01
		7- JHARSUGUDA	0	0	0	0	0	253	0
		Dist. Total	0	0	0	0	0	510	0
3	SUNDARGARH	8- TALSARA (ST)	0	0	0	0	5	272	2.03
		9- SUNDARGARH (ST)	0	0	0	1	26	269	3.47
		10- BIRAMITRAPUR (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	301	0.58
		11- RAGHUNATHPALI (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	193	1.02
		12- ROURKELA	0	0	0	0	6	191	1.28
		13- RAJGANGAPUR (ST)	0	0	0	1	24	249	4.66
		14- BONAI (ST)	0	0	0	0	1	307	0.31
		Dist. Total	0	0	0	2	62	1782	2
4	SAMBALPUR	15- KUCHINDA (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	264	0
		16- RENGALI (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	235	0
		17- SAMBALPUR	0	0	0	0	0	189	0
		18- RAIRAKHOL	0	0	0	0	0	247	0
		Dist. Total	0	0	0	0	0	935	0
5	DEOGARH	19- DEOGARH	0	0	0	0	0	337	0.04
		Dist. Total	0	0	0	0	0	337	0.04
6	KEONJHAR	20- TELKOI (ST)	0	0	0	0	8	313	1.61
		21- GHASIPURA	0	0	0	0	2	298	1.03
		22- ANANDAPUR (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	291	0.59
		23- PATNA (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	273	0.67
		24- KEONJHAR (ST)	0	0	0	3	19	261	2.94
		25- CHAMPUA	0	0	1	5	19	227	3.51
		Dist. Total	0	0	1	8	48	1663	1.74
7	MAYURBHANJ	26- JASHIPUR (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	292	0.97
		27- SARASKANA (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	262	0.94
		28- RAIRANGPUR (ST)	0	0	0	0	3	292	2.31
		29- BANGRIPOSI (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	257	0.09
		30- KARANJIA (ST)	0	0	0	0	1	240	1.47
		31- UDALA (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	242	0.64
		32- BADASAH (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	239	0.7
		33- BARIPADA (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	254	1.27
		34- MORADA	0	0	0	0	0	282	0.68
		Dist. Total	0	0	0	0	4	2360	1.02
8	BALASORE	35- JALESWAR	0	0	0	0	2	247	1.28
		36- BHOGRAI	0	0	0	0	6	246	2.66
		37- BASTA	0	0	0	0	2	246	1.8
		38- BALASORE	0	0	2	8	31	157	6.79
		39- REMUNA (SC)	0	0	2	3	20	203	4.91
		40- NILGIRI	0	0	0	0	2	216	1.53
		41- SORO (SC)	0	0	0	0	8	218	2.98
		42- SIMULIA	0	0	0	0	3	265	2.08
		Dist. Total	0	0	4	11	74	1798	2.99
9	BHADRAK	43- BHANDARIPOKHARI	0	0	0	0	1	256	0.8
		44- BHADRAK	0	0	0	0	2	253	0.65

		45- BASUDEVPUR	0	0	0	0	0	266	0.5
		46- DHAMNAGAR (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	252	0.23
		47- CHANDABALI	0	0	0	0	0	262	0.72
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	3	1289	0.58
10	JAJPUR	48- BINHARPUR (SC)	0	0	0	0	7	232	1.65
		49- BARI	0	0	0	0	1	223	0.29
		50- BARACHANA	0	0	0	0	0	206	0.12
		51- DHARMASALA	0	0	0	0	0	258	0.68
		52- JAJPUR	0	0	0	1	10	246	2.28
		53- KOREI	0	0	0	1	7	204	1.98
		54- SUKINDA	0	0	0	0	2	221	1.51
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	2	27	1590	1.24
11	DHENKANAL	55- DHENKANAL	0	0	0	0	0	272	0
		56- HINDOL (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	270	0.85
		57- KAMAKHYANAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	236	0.43
		58- PARJANGA	0	0	0	0	2	240	1.14
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	2	1018	0.59
12	ANGUL	59- PALLAHARA	0	0	0	0	0	239	0
		60- TALCHER	0	0	0	0	0	201	0.06
		61- ANGUL	0	0	0	0	0	246	0.32
		62- CHHENDIPADA (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	227	0.46
		63- ATHAMALLIK	0	0	0	0	0	250	0
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	0	1163	0.18
13	SUBARNAPUR	64-BIRMAHARAJPUR (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	267	0.56
		65- SONEPUR	0	0	0	0	0	319	0.07
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	0	586	0.29
14	BOLANGIR	66- LOISINGHA (SC)	0	0	0	0	8	288	2.42
		67- PATNAGARH	0	0	0	0	3	339	1.47
		68- BOLANGIR	0	0	0	8	41	217	6.13
		69- TITLAGARH	0	1	0	3	21	284	4.29
		70- KANTABANJI	0	0	0	2	30	302	4.42
	Dist. Total		0	1	0	13	103	1430	3.71
15	NUAPADA	71- NUAPADA	0	0	0	0	7	294	1.38
		72- KHARIAR	0	0	0	6	20	276	3.69
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	6	27	570	2.56
16	NABARANGPUR	73- UMERKOTE (ST)	0	0	0	0	3	217	1.49
		74- JHARIGAM (ST)	0	0	0	1	2	252	1.14
		75- NABARANGPUR (ST)	0	0	0	1	6	263	1.17
		76- DABUGAM (ST)	0	0	0	0	4	234	1.25
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	2	15	966	1.26
17	KALAHANDI	77- LANJIGARH (ST)	1	0	0	3	30	259	4.31
		78- JUNAGARH	0	0	0	3	13	256	3.01
		79- DHARMGARH	0	0	0	0	8	285	2.3
		80- BHAWANIPATNA (SC)	0	0	0	6	38	224	5.31
		81- NARLA	0	0	0	0	0	279	0.65
	Dist. Total		1	0	0	12	89	1303	3.12
18	KANDHAMAL	82- BALIGUDA (ST)	0	0	0	0	2	176	1.91
		83- G- UDAYAGIRI (ST)	0	0	0	0	8	243	2.17
		84- PHULBANI (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	230	0.41
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	10	649	1.48
19	BOUDH	85- KANTAMAL	0	0	0	0	0	217	0.61
		86- BOUDH	0	0	0	0	0	194	0.61
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	0	411	0.61
20	CUTTACK	87- BARAMBA	0	0	0	0	0	290	0.45
		88- BANKI	0	0	0	0	0	235	0.01
		89- ATHAGARH	0	0	0	0	0	254	0.23
		90- BARABATI-CUTTACK	0	0	0	6	24	167	5.23
		91- CHOUDWAR-CUTTACK	0	0	0	3	25	183	4.08
		92- NIALI (SC)	0	0	0	0	1	271	0.53
		93- CUTTACK SADAR (SC)	0	0	0	4	24	205	4.33
		94- SALIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	251	0.01

		95- MAHANGA	0	0	0	0	2	301	0.55
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	13	76	2157	1.71
21	KENDRAPARA	96- PATKURA	0	0	0	0	6	303	2.42
		97- KENDRAPARA (SC)	0	0	0	0	1	244	1.8
		98- AUL	0	0	0	0	5	313	1.98
		99- RAJANAGAR	0	0	0	0	2	282	1.61
		100- MAHAKALAPADA	0	0	0	0	3	279	1.97
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	17	1421	1.96
22	JAGATSINGHPUR	101- PARADEEP	0	0	0	0	0	231	1.22
		102- TIRTOL (SC)	0	0	0	0	1	264	1
		103- BALIKUDA-ERASAMA	0	0	0	0	2	310	0.51
		104- JAGATSINGHPUR	0	0	0	0	0	239	0.85
23	PURI	105- KAKATPUR (SC)	0	0	1	2	21	256	4.63
		106- NIMAPARA	0	0	0	1	13	266	2.85
		107- PURI	0	1	4	12	64	154	9.48
		108- BRAHMAGIRI	0	0	0	1	27	243	4.38
		109- SATYABADI	0	0	0	1	15	238	4.04
		110- PIPILI	0	0	0	6	22	245	4.29
	Dist. Total		0	1	5	23	162	1402	4.99
24	KHURDA	111- JAYADEV (SC)	0	0	0	2	16	217	3.78
		112- BHUBANESWAR	0	3	17	43	58	77	15.77
		113- BHUBANESWAR NORTH	0	12	29	57	41	104	17.05
		114- EKAMRA-	3	10	29	50	66	68	19.05
		115- JATANI	0	0	1	15	34	204	6.78
		116- BEGUNIA	0	0	0	0	0	238	0.88
		117- KHURDA	0	0	0	1	15	239	3.28
		118- CHILIKA	0	0	0	0	4	240	1.94
	Dist. Total		3	25	76	168	234	1387	9.24
25	NAYAGARH	119- RANPUR	0	0	0	1	9	230	2.61
		120- KHANDAPADA	0	0	0	0	2	215	2.44
		121- DASPALLA (SC)	0	0	0	0	3	231	2.27
		122- NAYAGARH	0	0	0	4	13	228	4.53
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	5	27	904	3.02
26	GANJAM	123- BHANJANAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	259	0.06
		124- POLASARA	0	0	0	0	3	260	1.82
		125- KABISURYANAGAR	0	0	0	0	4	241	1.57
		126- KHALIKOTE (SC)	0	0	0	0	4	235	2.2
		127- CHHATRAPUR (SC)	0	0	0	0	1	243	1.48
		128- ASKA	0	0	0	0	1	208	0.6
		129- SURADA	0	0	0	0	0	254	0.17
		130- SANAKHEMUNDI	0	0	0	1	11	241	2.34
		131- HINJILI	0	0	0	0	4	220	1.02
		132- GOPALPUR	0	0	0	1	6	201	1.57
		133- BERHAMPUR	0	0	0	0	3	166	1.7
		134- DIGAPAHANDI	0	0	0	0	2	253	2.1
		135- CHIKITI	0	0	0	0	10	231	2.72
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	2	49	3012	1.48
27	GAJAPATI	136- MOHANA (ST)	0	0	0	0	3	294	0.68
		137- PARALAKHEMUNDI	0	0	0	0	4	272	1.32
	Dist. Total		0	0	0	0	7	566	1

28	RAYAGADA	138- GUNUPUR (ST)	0	1	0	2	6	275	2.48
		139- BISSAM CUTTACK (ST)	0	0	0	0	5	284	1.07
		140- RAYAGADA (ST)	0	0	0	0	0	298	0.05
		Dist. Total	0	1	0	2	11	857	1.16
29	KORAPUT	141- LAXMIPUR (ST)	0	0	0	0	2	221	1.15
		142- KOTPAD (ST)	0	0	0	0	2	241	1.23
		143- JEYPORE	0	0	0	1	15	219	3.68
		144- KORAPUT (SC)	0	0	0	0	3	201	1.04
		145- POTTANGI (ST)	0	0	1	3	9	223	2.45
		Dist. Total	0	0	1	4	31	1105	1.95
30	MALKANGIRI	146- MALKANGIRI (ST)	0	0	0	2	6	289	1.32
		147- CHITRAKONDA (ST)	0	0	0	1	3	239	0.47
		Dist. Total	0	0	0	3	9	528	0.94
		STATE	4	28	87	279	1126	36082	2.21

ANNEXURE-6.1: CONSTITUENCY-WISE ELECTOR INFORMATION (GENDER RATIO)

Name of State:	ODISHA
Gender Ratio of State (As per Census, 2011):	978
Gender Ratio of State (As per current Draft Electoral Roll): 2019	939

.	Name of the District	No. & Name of the Assembly Constituency	Census Gender Ratio of District	Electors as per 2014 Roll on the basis of which the last General Election-2014 was held				Electors as per Last Final Roll w.r.t. 01/01/2018 as the qualifying date				Electors as per now proposed in Draft Electoral Roll-2019					
				Male	Female	Other	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Other	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Other	Sex Ratio		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	BARGARH	1- PADAMPUR		115154	109040	0	947	124328	119426	15	961	124328	119426	15	961		
		2- BIJEPUR		108907	98096	0	901	115417	105713	14	916	115417	105713	14	916		
		3- BARGARH		105466	93086	1	883	113003	104445	5	924	113003	104445	5	924		
		4- ATTABIRA (SC)		107650	94691	2	880	111556	102184	2	916	111556	102184	2	916		
		5- BHATLI		108957	97549	0	895	115464	105625	3	915	115464	105625	3	915		
		DIST. TOTAL	976	546134	492462	3	902	579768	537393	39	927	579768	537393	39	927		
2	JHARSUGUDA	6- BRAJARAJNAGAR		101030	89447	36	885	105443	96144	39	912	105443	96144	39	912		
		7- JHARSUGUDA		103376	97379	53	942	107256	103881	82	969	107256	103881	82	969		
		DIST. TOTAL	951	204406	186826	89	914	212699	200025	121	940	212699	200025	121	940		
3	SUNDARGARH	8- TALSARA (ST)		97831	98934	2	1011	100295	102312	5	1020	100295	102312	5	1020		
		9- SUNDARGARH (ST)		111692	108445	1	971	117130	117064	2	999	117130	117064	2	999		
		10- BIRAMITRAPUR (ST)		106578	105759	4	992	114330	116754	9	1021	114330	116754	9	1021		
		11- RAGHUNATHPALI (SC)		85947	77965	1	907	90154	85419	21	947	90154	85419	21	947		
		12- ROURKELA		98904	86386	5	873	104673	95150	24	909	104673	95150	24	909		
		13- RAJGANGAPUR (ST)		116220	113811	1	979	124849	124912	3	1001	124849	124912	3	1001		
		14- BONAI (ST)		100573	100185	12	996	106561	109195	6	1025	106561	109195	6	1025		
		DIST. TOTAL	971	717745	691485	26	963	757992	750806	70	991	757992	750806	70	991		
4	SAMBALPUR	15- KUCHINDA (ST)		98150	96276	0	981	102858	102999	1	1001	102858	102999	1	1001		
		16- RENGALI (SC)		87598	83095	16	949	93941	93162	15	992	93941	93162	15	992		
		17- SAMBALPUR		93400	85321	44	914	100523	96113	43	956	100523	96113	43	956		
		18- RAIRAKHOL		90398	84892	16	939	95881	92289	18	963	95881	92289	18	963		
		Dist. Total	973	369546	349584	76	946	393203	384563	77	978	393203	384563	77	978		
5	DEOGARH	19- DEOGARH		108757	103416	3	951	117028	112823	6	964	117028	112823	6	964		
		Dist. Total	976	108757	103416	3	951	117028	112823	6	964	117028	112823	6	964		
6	KEONJHAR	20- TELKOI (ST)				101110	98189	13	971	108415	108001	44	996	108428	108030	2	996
		21- GHASIPURA				102096	95522	0	936	108892	104581	81	960	108894	104579	81	960

		22- ANANDAPUR (SC)		103301	96204	0	931	111444	107020	8	960	111448	107016	8	960
		23- PATNA (ST)		93705	89761	0	958	98592	95202	0	966	98531	95121	0	965
		24- KEONJHAR (ST)		103193	98465	10	954	109153	107869	1	988	109155	107868	0	988
		25- CHAMPUA		103357	94789	3	917	110627	105668	8	955	108172	103432	8	956
		Dist. Total	987	606762	572930	26	944	647123	628341	142	971	644628	626046	99	971
7	MAYURBHANJA	26- JASHIPUR (ST)		96109	94665	4	985	101332	99944	3	986	101349	99951	3	986
		27- SARASKANA (ST)		91512	91258	6	997	98692	99333	7	1006	98741	99285	7	1006
		28- RAIRANGPUR (ST)		104485	105449	4	1009	112436	114603	7	1019	112441	114598	7	1019
		29- BANGRIPOSI (ST)		92980	89386	1	961	101963	100219	2	983	101968	100219	2	983
		30- KARANJIA (ST)		83615	81964	3	980	89863	89329	4	994	89876	89343	4	994
		31- UDALA (ST)		86633	84642	0	977	93244	92460	0	992	93249	92455	0	991
		32- BADASAHU (SC)		86055	82806	4	962	92858	91049	10	981	92867	91040	10	980
		33- BARIPADA (ST)		96552	94541	0	979	103937	104080	1	1001	103954	104083	1	1001
		34- MORADA		100744	97061	2	963	109013	106634	4	978	109019	106634	4	978
		Dist. Total	1005	838685	821772	24	980	903338	897651	38	994	903464	897608	38	994
8	BALASORE	35- JALESWAR		110086	102791	2	934	117738	110653	7	940	117744	110647	7	940
		36- BHOGRAI		106244	97147	3	914	113348	104695	6	924	113347	104696	6	924
		37- BASTA		105084	97096	0	924	112776	104943	7	931	112776	104943	7	931
		38- BALASORE		105106	95295	4	907	111208	102598	8	923	111209	102597	8	923
		39- REMUNA (SC)		102443	92985	5	908	111479	103440	21	928	111477	103442	21	928
		40- NILGIRI		92694	87991	1	949	98853	95932	10	970	98864	95932	10	970
		41- SORO (SC)		100994	92426	2	915	108200	100586	9	930	108204	100582	9	930
		42- SIMULIA		110110	102931	8	935	118808	112068	10	943	118809	112067	10	943
		Dist. Total	957	832761	768662	25	923	892410	834915	78	936	892430	834906	78	936
9	BHADRAK	43- BHANDARIPOKHARI		105452	96515	4	915	113220	105211	5	929	113220	105211	5	929
		44- BHADRAK		120317	108647	19	903	125614	115665	25	921	125619	115660	25	921
		45- BASUDEVPUR		117216	103583	1	884	126408	113227	7	896	126409	113225	7	896
		46- DHAMNAGAR (SC)		108215	94263	1	871	115295	103549	13	898	115293	103551	13	898
		47- CHANDABALI		109902	95433	4	868	119645	105895	5	885	119644	105896	5	885
		Dist. Total	981	561102	498441	29	888	600182	543547	55	906	600185	543543	55	906
10	JAJPUR	48- BINJHARPUR (SC)		103528	88528	0	855	109823	96931	3	883	109827	96927	3	883
		49- BARI		103846	87319	2	841	111064	96033	3	865	111074	96023	2	864
		50- BARACHANA		86231	78607	2	912	92927	85874	2	924	92929	85872	2	924
		51- DHARMASALA		103890	90961	2	876	112301	101772	4	906	112302	101771	4	906
		52- JAJPUR		112499	96694	3	860	119490	105763	6	885	119492	105761	6	885
		53- KOREI		93199	81713	0	877	99843	89850	31	900	99844	89849	31	900
		54- SUKINDA		91054	82665	2	908	99179	92422	2	932	99177	92424	2	932
		Dist. Total	972	694247	606487	11	874	744627	668645	51	898	744645	668627	50	898
11	DHENKANAL	55- DHENKANAL		121910	110691	15	908	128592	118858	21	924	129516	119846	24	925
		56- HINDOL (SC)		122582	108664	21	886	131223	118513	21	903	130958	118222	21	903
		57- KAMAKHYANAGAR		102571	90317	4	881	108474	97387	26	898	109302	98471	27	901
		58- PARJANGA		99561	90138	6	905	107496	99344	9	924	107868	99786	9	925
		Dist. Total	947	446624	399810	46	895	475785	434102	77	912	477644	436325	81	913

12	ANGUL	59- PALLAHARA		80542	73580	0	914	85288	79163	0	928	85475	79449	0	929
		60- TALCHER		86433	73316	5	848	92484	80196	25	867	92669	80363	25	867
		61- ANGUL		105572	93178	3	883	110437	98891	6	895	110272	98873	6	897
		62- CHHENDIPADA (SC)		97493	88549	1	908	103981	94670	3	910	103938	94599	3	910
		63- ATHAMALLIK		92154	86056	0	934	99218	93998	2	947	99220	93996	2	947
		Dist. Total	942	462194	414679	9	897	491408	446918	36	909	491574	447280	36	910
13	SUBARNAPUR	64-BIRMAHARAJPUR (SC)		99039	86885	0	877	106340	95213	1	895	106337	95209	1	895
		65- SONEPUR		122232	109609	15	897	126707	113774	17	898	126857	114040	17	899
		Dist. Total	959	221271	196494	15	888	233047	208987	18	897	233194	209249	18	897
14	BOLANGIR	66- LOISINGHA (SC)		111021	99946	10	900	118358	106962	21	904	118368	106968	20	904
		67- PATNAGARH		130805	121848	10	932	140859	131877	16	936	138795	129478	16	933
		68- BOLANGIR		111168	102188	6	919	119912	112463	8	938	119868	112425	8	938
		69- TITLAGARH		116715	109494	18	938	124730	117088	23	939	124740	117095	23	939
		70- KANTABANJI		123652	117904	22	954	136654	130809	34	957	136660	130815	34	957
		Dist. Total	983	593361	551380	66	929	640513	599199	102	935	638431	596781	101	935
15	NUAPADA	71- NUAPADA		104654	102491	21	979	110602	109788	39	993	110605	109788	36	993
		72-KHARIAR		111876	107313	5	959	118043	113686	22	963	118049	113681	21	963
		Dist. Total	1020	216530	209804	26	969	228645	223474	61	977	228654	223469	57	977
16	NABARANGPUR	73- UMERKOTE (ST)		88966	85212	2	958	94730	92489	10	976	94341	92120	10	976
		74- JHARIGAM (ST)		96877	96695	5	998	101676	102657	5	1010	101680	102653	5	1010
		75- NABARANGPUR (ST)		104147	107056	21	1028	109540	114280	35	1043	109537	114283	35	1043
		76- DABUGAM (ST)		87562	90434	9	1033	93402	97125	12	1040	93394	97126	12	1040
		Dist. Total	1018	377552	379397	37	1005	399348	406551	62	1018	398952	406182	62	1018
17	KALAHANDI	77- LANJIGARH (ST)		96555	97394	12	1009	104321	105984	19	1016	104321	105984	19	1016
		78- JUNAGARH		111322	105814	1	951	116147	110691	6	953	116155	110685	4	953
		79- DHARMGARH		119304	114690	0	961	124350	119224	3	959	124348	119226	3	959
		80- BHAWANIPATNA (SC)		106032	99848	7	942	114086	108496	10	951	114086	108496	10	951
		81- NARLA		100662	95764	3	951	106409	101219	15	951	106411	101218	14	951
		Dist. Total	1003	533875	513510	23	962	565313	545614	53	965	565321	545609	50	965
18	KANDHAMAL	82- BALIGUDA (ST)		67260	70082	4	1042	72769	76756	5	1055	72772	76754	5	1055
		83- G- UDAYAGIRI (ST)		85658	88069	25	1028	93084	97921	39	1052	93089	97918	39	1052
		84- PHULBANI (ST)		82766	83625	0	1010	88998	91934	9	1033	88822	91745	8	1033
		Dist. Total	1037	235684	241776	29	1026	254851	266611	53	1046	254683	266417	52	1046
19	BOUDH	85- KANTAMAL		72674	70352	0	968	79334	76274	1	961	79336	76273	1	961
		86- BOUDH		71875	67643	0	941	78293	73738	3	942	78298	73737	3	942
		Dist. Total	991	144549	137995	0	955	157627	150012	4	952	157634	150010	4	952
20	CUTTACK	87- BARAMBA		114377	99071	5	866	120568	104543	5	867	120570	104541	5	867

		88- BANKI		101964	88188	4	865	106414	94922	17	892	106430	94944	13	892
		89- ATHAGARH		97361	86397	2	887	102770	93131	4	906	102776	93125	4	906
		90- BARABATI-CUTTACK		110400	99671	5	903	116422	108249	14	930	116423	108249	14	930
		91- CHOUDWAR-CUTTACK		112149	97700	5	871	117483	106054	75	903	117486	106052	74	903
		92- NIALI (SC)		116215	102080	14	878	122519	111987	25	914	122532	111975	24	914
		93- CUTTACK SADAR (SC)		105784	92134	2	871	111642	101410	22	908	111641	101413	22	908
		94- SALIPUR		111787	98996	2	886	119350	109502	14	917	119351	109502	13	917
		95- MAHANGA		126417	109742	8	868	132548	118733	11	896	132553	118728	11	896
		Dist. Total	955	996454	873979	47	877	1049716	948531	187	904	1049762	948529	180	904
21	KENDRAPARA	96- PATKURA		120516	106308	1	882	125427	113525	2	905	125435	113517	2	905
		97- KENDRAPARA (SC)		104951	92260	6	879	111267	100460	6	903	111274	100457	6	903
		98- AUL		128958	113285	1	878	135428	120798	4	892	135431	120795	4	892
		99- RAJANAGAR		116727	103176	5	884	125004	111674	4	893	125006	111673	4	893
		100- MAHAKALAPADA		116295	101658	1	874	124168	110234	0	888	124171	110235	0	888
		Dist. Total	1006	587447	516687	14	880	621294	556691	16	896	621317	556677	16	896
22	JAGATSINGHPUR	101- PARADEEP		102806	86678	16	843	108651	93017	12	856	108660	93021	12	856
		102- TIRTOL (SC)		114766	101300	10	883	120709	109539	8	907	120714	109536	8	907
		103- BALIKUDA-ERASAMA		124484	108700	12	873	130704	115709	12	885	130715	115698	12	885
		104- JAGATSINGHPUR		104624	92570	15	885	109107	98789	16	905	108764	98143	16	902
		Dist. Total	967	446680	389248	53	871	469171	417054	48	889	468853	416398	48	888
23	PURI	105- KAKATPUR (SC)		116917	104745	1	896	122375	111006	1	907	122375	111006	1	907
		106- NIMAPARA		116186	104572	2	900	120806	110612	0	916	120811	110612	0	916
		107- PURI		117932	106249	4	901	122617	112037	8	914	122615	112035	8	914
		108- BRAHMAGIRI		101743	94396	11	928	108439	100512	7	927	108440	100501	7	927
		109- SATYABADI		100292	91089	5	908	104810	95757	0	914	104815	95753	0	914
		110- PIPILI		109282	99199	17	908	115070	105437	1	916	115074	105433	1	916
		Dist. Total	963	662352	600250	40	906	694117	635361	17	915	694130	635340	17	915
24	KHURDA	111- JAYADEV (SC)		88286	77859	4	882	93068	84617	24	909	92806	84395	23	909
		112- BHUBANESWARCENTRAL (MADHYA)		128454	93793	90	730	128666	97481	147	758	128673	97485	147	758
		113- BHUBANESWAR NORTH (UTTAR)		154255	116769	35	757	155509	121044	55	778	155513	121046	55	778
		114- EKAMRA- BHUBANESWAR		138128	111229	110	805	141963	118116	117	832	141967	118119	116	832
		115- JATANI		109026	97488	4	894	116593	106774	27	916	116597	106771	27	916
		116- BEGUNIA		103106	91915	5	891	108480	98338	5	907	108480	98339	4	907
		117- KHURDA		113347	102015	5	900	120215	110111	9	916	120220	110108	9	916
		118- CHILIKA		108418	94069	7	868	114995	100878	6	877	115002	100872	6	877
		Dist. Total	925	943020	785137	260	833	979489	837359	390	855	979258	837135	387	855
25	NAYAGARH	119- RANPUR		99276	86547	5	872	107587	96999	16	902	107592	96995	15	902
		120- KHANDAPADA		87692	75495	2	861	94410	82691	12	876	94413	82689	11	876
		121- DASPALLA (SC)		89326	79637	0	892	96001	87154	10	908	96003	87154	9	908
		122- NAYAGARH		104411	89355	1	856	114499	100872	11	881	114499	100873	10	881
		Dist. Total	916	380705	331034	8	870	412497	367716	49	891	412507	367711	45	891
26	GANJAM	123- BHANJANAGAR		111491	101243	5	908	116827	106489	8	912	116831	106487	7	911

		124- POLASARA		113622	100158	0	882	122411	108754	5	888	122411	108754	5	888
		125- KABISURYANAGAR		109442	96196	10	879	116886	102241	12	875	116889	102239	11	875
		126- KHALIKOTE (SC)		104961	92550	1	882	111950	98682	12	881	111953	98680	12	881
		127- CHHATRAPUR (SC)		106843	98996	2	927	112241	105124	4	937	112241	105124	4	937
		128- ASKA		97542	84508	4	866	103086	89615	3	869	103085	89618	3	869
		129- SURADA		111252	97583	6	877	117127	103006	12	879	117131	103002	12	879
		130- SANAKHEMUNDI		105076	92630	2	882	110512	96798	1	876	110520	96795	1	876
		131- HINJILI		107760	93514	2	868	113640	99385	7	875	113643	99382	7	875
		132- GOPALPUR		91334	86534	0	947	101027	96710	1	957	101028	96709	1	957
		133- BERHAMPUR		93109	89949	1	966	100813	98801	29	980	101010	99031	29	980
		134- DIGAPAHANDI		98822	89200	2	903	107547	98764	3	918	107552	98760	3	918
		135- CHIKITI		95733	91834	3	959	101941	97854	2	960	101972	97874	2	960
		Dist. Total	981	1346987	1214895	38	902	1436008	1302223	99	907	1436266	1302455	97	907
27	GAJAPATI	136- MOHANA (ST)		95575	98105	0	102	102349	106442	0	104	102358	106436	0	104
							6				0				0
		137- PARALAKHEMUNDI		95940	98175	0	102	100293	103200	2	102	100317	103218	2	102
							3				9				9
		Dist. Total	1042	191515	196280	0	102	202642	209642	2	103	202675	209654	2	103
							5				5				4
28	RAYAGADA	138- GUNUPUR (ST)		94078	99456	39	105	98836	105415	20	106	98819	105417	41	106
							7				7				7
		139- BISSAM CUTTACK (ST)		95915	109735	36	114	99292	115476	20	116	99292	115469	27	116
							4				3				3
		140- RAYAGADA (ST)		103421	111997	51	108	109179	120210	89	110	109186	120209	88	110
							3				1				1
		Dist. Total	1048	293414	321188	126	109	307307	341101	129	111	307297	341095	156	111
							5				0				0
29	KORAPUT	141- LAXMIPUR (ST)		74552	80551	4	108	79258	87777	4	110	79365	87916	4	110
							0				7				8
		142- KOTPAD (ST)		88668	91859	3	103	94723	99629	16	105	94723	99629	16	105
							6				2				2
		143- JEYPORE		92376	95414	14	103	98201	102581	25	104	98257	102643	26	104
							3				5				5
		144- KORAPUT (SC)		83963	85337	4	101	90268	93255	9	103	90268	93255	9	103
							6				3				3
		145- POTTANGI (ST)		84682	88422	2	104	89591	95276	4	106	89621	95312	4	106
							4				3				4
		Dist. Total	1031	424241	441583	27	104	452041	478518	58	105	452234	478755	59	105
							1				9				9
30	MALKANGIRI	146- MALKANGIRI (ST)		99842	97012	6	972	110523	111206	5	100	110543	111218	5	100
											6				6
		147- CHITRAKONDA (ST)		79704	82980	3	104	87042	93319	8	107	87043	93323	8	107
							1				2				2
		Dist. Total	1016	179546	179992	9	100	197565	204525	13	103	197586	204541	13	103
							2				5				5
	GRAND TOTAL			15164146	13987183	118	922	16116754	15138898	215	939	16114200	15136036	209	939
							5				1				7

ANNEXURE-6.2: CONSTITUENCY-WISE ELECTOR INFORMATION (Elector-Population Ratio)

Name of State:	ODISHA
Projected Population of State (Projected up	44626919
Total Electors in State	31252333
Elector - Population Ratio in State	69.75

Sl No.	Name of the District	No & Name of the Assembly Constituency	Total Population (Projected as on 2019)			Electors as per Draft Electoral Roll, 2019				Ratio of Electors to Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	BARGARH	1- PADAMPUR	165871	163659	329530	124328	119427	14	243769	74.56	73.27	73.93
		2- BIJEPUR	155435	153311	308745	115418	105712	14	221144	73.87	69.23	71.58
		3- BARGARH	143004	141098	284102	113003	104445	5	217453	78.61	74.32	76.49
		4- ATTABIRA (SC)	160587	158447	319034	111558	102182	2	213742	69.1	64.75	66.95
		5- BHATLI	159766	157651	317417	115469	105620	3	221092	71.89	67.27	69.61
		Dist. Total	784666	774172	1558838	579776	537386	38	1117200	73.5	69.7	71.62
2	JHARSUGUDA	6- BRAJARAJNAGAR	163296	157725	321021	105448	96148	26	201622	65.03	62.25	63.68
		7- JHARSUGUDA	154475	149201	303676	107262	103880	80	211222	69.92	71.1	70.52
		Dist. Total	317771	306927	624697	212710	200028	106	412844	67.41	66.55	67.01
3	SUNDARGARH	8- TALSARA (ST)	147303	146031	293334	100305	102309	5	202619	68.3	71.65	69.95
		9- SUNDARGARH (ST)	165106	163679	328785	117139	117064	2	234205	71.16	73.15	72.14
		10- BIRAMITRAPUR (ST)	165229	163756	328985	114332	116753	8	231093	69.4	72.92	71.14
		11- RAGHUNATHPALI(SC)	162030	160629	322658	90157	85416	21	175594	55.81	54.38	55.11
		12- ROURKELA	149172	147884	297056	104673	95150	24	199847	70.38	65.8	68.13
		13- RAJGANGAPUR (ST)	169107	167643	336750	124854	124907	3	249764	74.05	76.2	75.11
		14- BONAI (ST)	170785	169310	340095	106564	109194	6	215764	62.58	65.96	64.25
		Dist. Total	1128732	1118931	2247662	758024	750793	69	1508886	67.36	68.62	67.98
4	SAMBALPUR	15- KUCHINDA (ST)	152309	151099	303408	102859	102998	1	205858	66.65	68.52	67.57
		16- RENGALI (SC)	134927	133854	268781	93952	93166	15	187133	68.72	69.96	69.34
		17- SAMBALPUR	130765	129728	260493	100618	96199	43	196860	75.94	74.53	75.26
		18- RAIRAKHOL	136901	135320	272220	95882	92289	18	188189	69.12	68.55	68.85
		Dist. Total	554902	550001	1104903	393311	384652	77	778040	69.95	70.3	70.13
5	DEOGARH	19- DEOGARH	170191	166561	336752	117055	112835	6	229896	69.45	68.53	69
		Dist. Total	170191	166561	336752	117055	112835	6	229896	69.45	68.53	69

6	KEONJHAR	20- TELKOI (ST)	168959	169153	338112	108428	108030	2	216460	64.11	64.6	64.35
		21- GHASIPURA	156796	156975	313771	108894	104579	81	213554	69.38	67.39	68.41
		22- ANANDAPUR	163806	163993	327799	111448	107016	8	218472	67.96	66.01	66.99
		23- PATNA (ST)	147066	146843	293909	98531	95121	0	193652	66.93	65.52	66.23
		24- KEONJHAR	163530	163713	327243	109155	107868	0	217023	66.68	66.65	66.66
		25- CHAMPUA	170933	171127	342059	108172	103432	8	211612	63.22	61.14	62.18
		Dist. Total	971090	971804	1942893	644628	626046	99	1270773	66.31	65.16	65.75
7	MAYURBHANJ	26- JASHIPUR (ST)	151944	156738	308682	101349	99951	3	201303	66.27	64.92	65.59
		27- SARASKANA (ST)	142822	147330	290152	98741	99285	7	198033	68.68	68.6	68.64
		28- RAIRANGPUR (ST)	154720	159602	314322	112441	114598	7	227046	72.2	73.09	72.65
		29- BANGRIPOSI (ST)	149473	154187	303659	101968	100219	2	202189	67.77	66.17	66.97
		30- KARANJIA (ST)	139762	144173	283935	89876	89343	4	179223	63.89	63.08	63.49
		31- UDALA (ST)	136542	140851	277392	93249	92455	0	185704	67.85	66.82	67.33
		32- BADASAH (SC)	134794	139049	273843	92867	91040	10	183917	68.44	66.65	67.55
		33- BARIPADA (ST)	154377	159250	313628	103954	104083	1	208038	66.9	66.53	66.72
		34- MORADA	160780	165848	326628	109019	106634	4	215657	67.36	65.45	66.41
		Dist. Total	1325214	1E+06	2692242	903464	897608	38	1801110	67.73	66.84	67.29
8	BALASORE	35- JALESWAR	170146	164481	334626	117744	110647	7	228398	69.99	68.66	69.34
		36- BHOGRAI	160133	154803	314936	113347	104696	6	218049	71.59	69.03	70.34
		37- BASTA	167553	161974	329527	112776	104943	7	217726	68.08	66.13	67.12
		38- BALASORE	165628	160114	325743	111209	102597	8	213814	67.91	65.4	66.68
		39- REMUNA (SC)	154783	149631	304414	111477	103442	21	214940	72.84	70.56	71.73
		40- NILGIRI	144528	139718	284246	98864	95932	10	194806	69.19	70.08	69.63
		41- SORO (SC)	149568	144588	294156	108204	100582	9	208795	73.17	71	72.11
		42- SIMULIA	167586	162007	329593	118809	112067	10	230886	71.7	70.6	71.17
		Dist. Total	1279925	1E+06	2517241	892430	834906	78	1727414	70.52	68.87	69.72
9	BHADRAK	43- BHANDARIPOKHARI	153453	152370	305824	113220	105211	5	218436	73.9	69.93	71.93
		44- BHADRAK	170262	169063	339325	125619	115660	25	241304	73.9	69.28	71.62
		45- BASUDEVPUR	169537	168344	337880	126409	113225	7	239641	74.68	68.11	71.43
		46- DHAMNAGAR (SC)	154996	153901	308897	115293	103551	13	218857	74.51	68.14	71.36
		47- CHANDABALI	162142	161001	323143	119644	105896	5	225545	73.91	66.61	70.29
		Dist. Total	810389	804680	1615070	600185	543543	55	1143783	74.18	68.41	71.32
10	JAJPUR	48- BINJHARPUR (SC)	133106	129532	262638	109827	96927	3	206757	80.1	72.62	76.41
		49- BARI	136751	133081	269833	111074	96023	2	207099	78.85	70.03	74.5
		50- BARACHANA	121227	121068	242296	92929	85872	2	178803	74.42	68.84	71.63
		51- DHARMASALA	147718	143750	291468	112302	101771	4	214077	73.81	68.71	71.29
		52- JAJPUR	150071	146041	296112	119492	105761	6	225259	77.3	70.28	73.84

		53- KOREI	132978	129406	262384	99844	89849	31	189724	72.89	67.38	70.19
		54- SUKINDA	133068	129494	262562	99177	92424	2	191603	72.36	69.27	70.83
		Dist. Total	954920	932372	1887292	744645	668627	50	1413322	75.7	69.6	72.69
11	DHENKANAL	55- DHENKANAL	174794	164514	339308	129516	119846	24	249386	72.09	70.32	71.23
		56- HINDOL (SC)	169710	159732	329441	130958	118222	21	249201	75.08	71.44	73.31
		57- KAMAKHYANAGAR	143660	135211	278870	109302	98471	27	207800	74.02	70.3	72.22
		58- PARJANGA	143785	135331	279117	107868	99786	9	207663	72.99	71.17	72.11
		Dist. Total	631949	594787	1226736	477644	436325	81	914050	73.54	70.81	72.22
12	ANGUL	59- PALLAHARA	122510	116391	238901	85475	79449	0	164924	67.47	66.49	66.99
		60- TALCHER	129336	122874	252210	92669	80363	25	173057	69.28	63.7	66.59
		61- ANGUL	145940	138648	284588	110272	98873	6	209151	73.06	69.46	71.32
		62- CHHENDIPADA (SC)	135236	128482	263718	103938	94599	3	198540	74.32	71.72	73.06
		63- ATHAMALLIK	137821	130932	268753	99220	93996	2	193218	69.61	69.93	69.77
		Dist. Total	670843	637329	1308171	491574	447280	36	938890	70.86	68.36	69.65
13	SONEPUR	64-BIRMAHARAJPUR(SC)	145912	140285	286197	106337	95209	1	201547	64.72	60.35	62.58
		65- SONEPUR	175522	167980	343501	126857	114040	17	240914	64.19	60.37	62.33
		Dist. Total	321433	308265	629698	233194	209249	18	442461	64.43	60.36	62.44
14	BOLANGIR	66- LOISINGHA (SC)	183218	181339	364557	118368	106968	20	225356	64.77	59.46	62.15
		67- PATNAGARH	178519	176686	355204	138795	129478	16	268289	77.95	73.87	75.93
		68- BOLANGIR	175795	173995	349790	119868	112425	8	232301	68.37	65.14	66.77
		69- TITLAGARH	191400	189440	380841	124740	117095	23	241858	65.34	62.31	63.85
		70- KANTABANJI	185056	183157	368213	136660	130815	34	267509	74.04	72	73.04
		Dist. Total	913988	904617	1818606	638431	596781	101	1235313	70.03	66.5	68.29
15	NUAPARA	71- NUAPADA	150051	154952	305003	110605	109788	36	220429	72.19	70.19	71.19
		72- KHARIAR	164022	169380	333401	118049	113681	21	231751	70.49	66.48	68.47
		Dist. Total	314073	324332	638405	228654	223469	57	452180	71.3	68.25	69.77
16	NABARANGPUR	73- UMERKOTE (ST)	149819	156096	305915	94341	92120	10	186471	61.41	58.84	60.11
		74- JHARIGAM (ST)	163643	170501	334145	101680	102653	5	204338	60.59	60.02	60.31
		75- NABARANGPUR (ST)	175087	182425	357512	109537	114283	35	223855	61.01	62.46	61.75
		76- DABUGAM (ST)	149044	155291	304335	93394	97126	12	190532	61.1	62.36	61.74
		Dist. Total	637594	664313	1301907	398952	406182	62	805196	61.02	60.96	60.99
17	KALAHANDI	77- LANJIGARH (ST)	167446	168408	335853	104321	105984	19	210324	61.54	62.22	61.89
		78- JUNAGARH	169794	170767	340561	116155	110685	4	226844	67.58	64.08	65.83
		79- DHARMGARH	183036	184089	367124	124348	119226	3	243577	67.11	64.03	65.57
		80- BHAWANIPATNA(SC)	159393	160310	319703	114086	108496	10	222592	70.7	66.91	68.81
		81- NARLA	157166	158070	315236	106411	101218	14	207643	66.88	63.31	65.1
		Dist. Total	836834	841643	1678477	565321	545609	50	1110980	66.73	64.09	65.41

18	KANDHAMAL	82- BALIGUDA (ST)	122673	124733	247406	72772	76754	5	149531	64.69	65.73	65.22
		83- G- UDAYAGIRI (ST)	147168	149638	296807	93089	97918	39	191046	68.97	69.89	69.46
		84- PHULBANI (ST)	147041	149510	296551	88822	91745	8	180575	65.87	65.54	65.71
		Dist. Total	416882	423882	840764	254683	266417	52	521152	66.62	67.13	66.89
19	BOUDH	85- KANTAMAL	124458	122510	246969	79336	76273	1	155610	66.72	64.65	65.69
		86- BOUDH	125162	123202	248364	78298	73737	3	152038	65.47	62.15	63.82
		Dist. Total	249621	245712	495333	157634	150010	4	307648	66.09	63.4	64.75
20	CUTTACK	87- BARAMBA	161539	152655	314194	120570	104541	5	225116	72.93	66.09	69.59
		88- BANKI	142569	135342	277911	106430	94944	13	201387	70.44	66.4	68.46
		89- ATHAGARH	139884	132193	272078	102776	93125	4	195905	74.35	69.31	71.89
		90- BARABATI-CUTTACK	168456	159191	327647	116423	108249	14	224686	67.53	65.62	66.6
		91- CHOUDWAR-CUTTACK	164153	155123	319276	117486	106052	74	223612	69.94	65.98	68.02
		92- NIALI (SC)	153582	145134	298715	122532	111975	24	234531	77.96	74.46	76.26
		93- CUTTACK SADAR(SC)	140880	133132	274012	111641	101413	22	213076	77.43	73.51	75.52
		94- SALIPUR	152226	143858	296084	119351	109502	13	228866	76.61	73.46	75.07
		95- MAHANGA	164138	155111	319248	132553	118728	11	251292	78.91	73.87	76.45
		Dist. Total	1387427	1E+06	2699166	1049762	948529	180	1998471	73.93	69.78	71.91
21	KENDRAPARA	96- PATKURA	152952	154210	307161	125435	113517	2	238954	82.04	73.68	77.85
		97- KENDRAPARA (SC)	135914	137035	272949	111274	100457	6	211737	81.9	73.38	77.63
		98- AUL	153286	154548	307834	135431	120795	4	256230	88.39	78.23	83.29
		99- RAJANAGAR	157163	158456	315619	125006	111673	4	236683	79.57	70.54	75.04
		100- MAHAKALAPADA	159013	160326	319339	124171	110235	0	234406	78.12	68.82	73.45
		Dist. Total	758327	764574	1522901	621317	556677	16	1178010	81.97	72.88	77.4
22	JAGATSINGHPUR	101- PARADEEP	150306	146444	296750	108660	93021	12	201693	71.01	62.75	66.95
		102- TIRTOL (SC)	150580	146708	297288	120714	109536	8	230258	78.74	73.75	76.29
		103- BALIKUDA-ERASAMA	160299	156176	316475	130715	115698	12	246425	80.1	73.18	76.7
		104- JAGATSINGHPUR	132661	129253	261914	108764	98143	16	206923	80.53	75.01	77.82
		Dist. Total	593846	578581	1172427	468853	416398	48	885299	77.55	71.09	74.38
23	PURI	105- KAKATPUR (SC)	157518	151473	308991	122375	111006	1	233382	75.75	71.29	73.56
		106- NIMAPARA	158868	152776	311643	120811	110612	0	231423	74.15	70.43	72.33
		107- PURI	152587	146736	299323	122615	112035	8	234658	78.35	74.28	76.36
		108- BRAHMAGIRI	142943	137461	280404	108440	100501	7	208948	73.97	71.12	72.58
		109- SATYABADI	134296	129141	263437	104815	95753	0	200568	76.1	72.13	74.15
		110- PIPILI	151460	145651	297112	115074	105433	1	220508	74.08	70.42	72.28
		Dist. Total	897673	863238	1760910	694130	635340	17	1329487	75.4	71.6	73.53
24	KHURDA	111- JAYADEV (SC)	137527	131355	268883	92806	84395	23	177224	66.57	65.35	65.99
		112-	151417	144622	296039	128673	97485	147	226305	83.83	68.57	76.54

		BHUBANESWARCENTRAL(MADHYA)													
		113- BHUBANESWARNORTH (UTTAR)				158582	151468	310050	155513	121046	55	276614	96.74	81.29	89.33
		114- EKAMRA-				157099	150049	307149	141967	118119	116	260202	89.14	80.07	84.82
		115- JATANI				155849	148855	304704	116597	106771	27	223395	73.8	72.96	73.41
		116- BEGUNIA				154450	147520	301970	108480	98339	4	206823	69.28	67.81	68.58
		117- KHURDA				170176	162541	332717	120220	110108	9	230337	69.69	68.91	69.31
		118- CHILIKA				163860	156510	320370	115002	100872	6	215880	69.23	65.56	67.47
		Dist. Total				1248961	1E+06	2441881	979258	837135	387	1816780	77.34	71.38	74.49
25	NAYAGARH	119- RANPUR		133198	120272	253470	107592	96995	15	204602	78.77	77.42	78.13		
		120- KHANDAPADA		121325	109552	230877	94413	82689	11	177113	75.89	72.46	74.25		
		121- DASPALLA (SC)		126783	114483	241265	96003	87154	9	183166	73.84	73.08	73.48		
		122- NAYAGARH		137183	123868	261052	114499	100873	10	215382	81.39	78.17	79.86		
		Dist. Total		518489	468175	986664	412507	367711	45	780263	77.59	75.4	76.54		
26	GANJAM	123- BHANJANAGAR		159437	151841	311277	116831	106487	7	223325	75.45	70.03	72.77		
		124- POLASARA		157618	150103	307720	122411	108754	5	231170	79.97	72.35	76.2		
		125- KABISURYANAGAR		148939	141841	290780	116889	102239	11	219139	80.81	71.98	76.44		
		126- KHALIKOTE (SC)		142398	135612	278010	111953	98680	12	210645	80.95	72.67	76.85		
		127- CHHATRAPUR (SC)		153820	146485	300304	112241	105124	4	217369	75.14	71.66	73.42		
		128- ASKA		134117	127723	261840	103085	89618	3	192706	79.14	70.07	74.65		
		129- SURADA		155560	148144	303704	117131	103002	12	220145	77.53	69.43	73.52		
		130- SANAKHEMUNDI		152858	145568	298426	110520	96795	1	207316	74.45	66.4	70.46		
		131- HINJILI		151005	143808	294813	113643	99382	7	213032	77.49	69.01	73.29		
		132- GOPALPUR		134466	128055	262521	101028	96709	1	197738	77.36	75.42	76.4		
		133- BERHAMPUR		162895	155134	318029	101010	99031	29	200070	63.85	63.75	63.81		
		134- DIGAPAHANDI		148214	141150	289365	107552	98760	3	206315	74.72	69.87	72.32		
		135- CHIKITI		136191	129696	265888	101972	97874	2	199848	77.1	75.36	76.24		
		Dist. Total		1937517	2E+06	3782678	1436266	1302455	97	2738818	76.33	70.49	73.44		
27	GAJAPATI	136- MOHANA (ST)		174018	173574	347592	102358	106436	0	208794	63.25	63.04	63.14		
		137- PARALAKHEMUNDI		146669	146291	292961	100317	103218	2	203537	73.54	72.53	73.03		
		Dist. Total		320687	319866	640553	202675	209654	2	412331	67.96	67.38	67.66		
28	RAYAGADA	138- GUNUPUR (ST)		152235	163039	315274	98819	105417	41	204277	63.48	64.52	64.02		
		139- BISSAM CUTTACK(ST)		167854	179768	347622	99292	115469	27	214788	57.85	64.09	61.05		
		140- RAYAGADA (ST)		172547	184795	357341	109186	120209	88	229483	61.88	64.91	63.46		

		Dist. Total	492636	527601	1020237	307297	341095	156	648548	61	64.51	62.81
29	KORAPUT	141- LAXMIPUR (ST)	128988	137103	266091	79365	87916	4	167285	59.91	64.27	62.13
		142- KOTPAD (ST)	149101	158487	307587	94723	99629	16	194368	61.86	63	62.45
		143- JEYPORE	150043	159488	309530	98257	102643	26	200926	63.77	64.5	64.15
		144- KORAPUT (SC)	146790	156024	302815	90268	93255	9	183532	59.88	59.9	59.89
		145- POTTANGI (ST)	134942	143432	278375	89621	95312	4	184937	64.67	66.6	65.65
		Dist. Total	709864	754534	1464398	452234	478755	59	931048	62.04	63.59	62.83
30	MALKANGIRI	146- MALKANGIRI (ST)	177319	184705	362024	110543	111218	5	221766	61.64	60.95	61.3
		147- CHITRAKONDA (ST)	150562	156832	307394	87043	93323	8	180374	57.17	60.23	58.72
		Dist. Total	327880	341538	669418	197586	204541	13	402140	59.59	60.62	60.11
GRAND TOTAL			22484322	2.2E+07	44626919	16114200	15136036	2097	31252333	71.21	68.25	69.75

ANNEXURE-6.3: DISTRICT AGE-COHORT WISE ELECTOR INFORMATION

Name of District : BARGARH				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1558838	
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1146635	
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	63201	4.05	4374	0.28	0.38
20-29	281938	18.09	217942	13.98	19.01
30-39	246152	15.79	315704	20.25	27.53
40-49	215667	13.84	230663	14.8	20.12
50-59	163809	10.51	164604	10.56	14.36
60-69	103408	6.63	106674	6.84	9.3
70-79	59317	3.81	55642	3.57	4.85
80+	13143	0.84	21597	1.39	1.88
Total 18+ to 80+	1146635	73.56	1117200	71.67	97.43
District Total	1558838				

Name of District : SUNDARGARH				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					2247662
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1562902
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	89694	3.99	7013	0.31	0.45
20-29	410642	18.27	344686	15.34	22.05
30-39	350136	15.58	411422	18.3	26.32
40-49	302806	13.47	324556	14.44	20.77
50-59	207800	9.25	215661	9.59	13.8
60-69	122275	5.44	126565	5.63	8.1
70-79	65580	2.92	58519	2.6	3.74
80+	13970	0.62	20464	0.91	1.31
Total 18+ to 80+	1562902	69.53	1508886	67.13	96.54
District Total	2247662				

Name of District : KEONJHAR				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1942893
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1309958
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	68998	3.55	6644	0.34	0.51
20-29	344271	17.72	285741	14.71	21.81
30-39	279699	14.4	350884	18.06	26.79
40-49	251196	12.93	275466	14.18	21.03
50-59	183766	9.46	179279	9.23	13.69
60-69	114861	5.91	104793	5.39	8
70-79	55043	2.83	48896	2.52	3.73
80+	12124	0.62	19070	0.98	1.46
Total 18+ to 80+	1309958	67.42	1270773	65.41	97.01
District Total	1942893				

Name of District : MAYURBHANJ				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					2692242
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1787280
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	107184	3.98	8265	0.31	0.46
20-29	441840	16.41	427645	15.88	23.93
30-39	353306	13.12	444896	16.53	24.89
40-49	353734	13.14	376419	13.98	21.06
50-59	267247	9.93	273469	10.16	15.3
60-69	164595	6.11	161908	6.01	9.06
70-79	82017	3.05	77289	2.87	4.32

80+	17357	0.64	31219	1.16	1.75
Total 18+ to 80+	1787280	66.39	1801110	66.9	100.77
District Total	2692242				

Name of District : BALASORE				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)				2517241	
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1778608	
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected up to the year of current revision)	% age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	% age to total Population	% age to 18+ Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	87835	3.49	8571	0.34	0.48
20-29	452145	17.96	359888	14.3	20.23
30-39	400679	15.92	443340	17.61	24.93
40-49	327065	12.99	380048	15.1	21.37
50-59	247058	9.81	255643	10.16	14.37
60-69	146539	5.82	154311	6.13	8.68
70-79	90448	3.59	81925	3.25	4.61
80+	26838	1.07	43688	1.74	2.46
Total 18+ to 80+	1778608	70.66	1727414	68.62	97.12
District Total	2517241				

Name of District : JAJPUR				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1887292	
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1349325	
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected up to the year of current revision)	% age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	% age to total Population	% age to 18+ Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	67426	3.57	7583	0.4	0.56
20-29	370443	19.63	291940	15.47	21.64
30-39	280600	14.87	366170	19.4	27.14
40-49	240671	12.75	304984	16.16	22.6
50-59	178118	9.44	206062	10.92	15.27
60-69	121057	6.41	132170	7	9.8
70-79	65040	3.45	70323	3.73	5.21
80+	25970	1.38	34090	1.81	2.53
Total 18+ to 80+	1349325	71.5	1413322	74.89	104.75
District Total	1887292				

Name of District : BOLANGIR				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1818606	
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1234773	
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected up to the year of current revision)	% age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	% age to total Population	% age to 18+ Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	69529	3.82	2752	0.15	0.22
20-29	297907	16.38	242823	13.35	19.67
30-39	247834	13.63	348496	19.16	28.22

40-49	237708	13.07	264743	14.56	21.44
50-59	168208	9.25	182301	10.02	14.76
60-69	136293	7.49	111038	6.11	8.99
70-79	56667	3.12	59277	3.26	4.8
80+	20626	1.13	23883	1.31	1.93
Total 18+ to 80+	1234773	67.9	1235313	67.93	100.03
District Total	1818606				

Name of District : NUAPADA				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					638405
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					413046
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	21469	3.36	2844	0.45	0.69
20-29	97191	15.22	96983	15.19	23.48
30-39	80774	12.65	117211	18.36	28.38
40-49	80549	12.62	97007	15.2	23.49
50-59	57523	9.01	68075	10.66	16.48
60-69	51822	8.12	39753	6.23	9.62
70-79	17364	2.72	21484	3.37	5.2
80+	6355	1	8823	1.38	2.14
Total 18+ to 80+	413046	64.7	452180	70.83	109.47
District Total	638405				

Name of District : NABARANGPUR				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1301907
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					773978
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	42737	3.28	3428	0.26	0.44
20-29	204092	15.68	200757	15.42	25.94
30-39	166673	12.8	234515	18.01	30.3
40-49	152802	11.74	168819	12.97	21.81
50-59	96729	7.43	105877	8.13	13.68
60-69	76372	5.87	59390	4.56	7.67
70-79	27364	2.1	24221	1.86	3.13
80+	7208	0.55	8189	0.63	1.06
Total 18+ to 80+	773978	59.45	805196	61.85	104.03
District Total	1301907				

Name of District : KENDRAPARA				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1522901
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1113978
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	52257	3.43	5065	0.33	0.45

20-29	273508	17.96	240629	15.8	21.6
30-39	235141	15.44	292601	19.21	26.27
40-49	196793	12.92	248390	16.31	22.3
50-59	160659	10.55	174110	11.43	15.63
60-69	96983	6.37	113837	7.48	10.22
70-79	76737	5.04	63926	4.2	5.74
80+	21900	1.44	39452	2.59	3.54
Total 18+ to 80+	1113978	73.15	1178010	77.35	105.75
District Total	1522901				

Name of District : PURI				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1760910
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1303257
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	60314	3.43	5335	0.3	0.41
20-29	333291	18.93	234917	13.34	18.03
30-39	276836	15.72	331250	18.81	25.42
40-49	258294	14.67	300099	17.04	23.03
50-59	166047	9.43	211111	11.99	16.2
60-69	115551	6.56	131046	7.44	10.06
70-79	66173	3.76	77177	4.38	5.92
80+	26751	1.52	38552	2.19	2.96
Total 18+ to 80+	1303257	74.01	1329487	75.5	102.01
District Total	1760910				

Name of District : KHURDA				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					2441881
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1799580
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	96209	3.94	6863	0.28	0.38
20-29	461918	18.92	294200	12.05	16.35
30-39	412227	16.88	484154	19.83	26.9
40-49	353765	14.49	443063	18.14	24.62
50-59	232294	9.51	288974	11.83	16.06
60-69	143359	5.87	172799	7.08	9.6
70-79	69735	2.86	87735	3.59	4.88
80+	30073	1.23	38992	1.6	2.17
Total 18+ to 80+	1799580	73.7	1816780	74.4	100.96
District Total	2441881				

Name of District : NAYAGARH				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					986664
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					709834
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	33054	3.35	2424	0.25	0.34
20-29	166538	16.88	149595	15.16	21.07
30-39	154253	15.63	202045	20.48	28.46
40-49	128694	13.04	166931	16.92	23.52
50-59	96609	9.79	115701	11.73	16.3
60-69	76709	7.77	75253	7.63	10.6
70-79	36670	3.72	44780	4.54	6.31
80+	17307	1.75	23534	2.39	3.32
Total 18+ to 80+	709834	71.94	780263	79.08	109.92
District Total	986664				

Name of District : GANJAM				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					3782678
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					2494717
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected upto the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	149229	3.95	11136	0.29	0.45
20-29	645441	17.06	595141	15.73	23.86
30-39	532700	14.08	728835	19.27	29.22
40-49	478534	12.65	599578	15.85	24.03
50-59	309609	8.18	392733	10.38	15.74
60-69	225713	5.97	241290	6.38	9.67
70-79	111894	2.96	124011	3.28	4.97
80+	41597	1.1	46094	1.22	1.85
Total 18+ to 80+	2494717	65.95	2738818	72.4	109.78
District Total	3782678				

Name of District : RAYAGADA				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)					1020237
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)					625478
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort(Projected up to the year of current revision)	%age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	%age to total Population	%age to 18+Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	38268	3.75	2991	0.29	0.48
20-29	158911	15.58	164350	16.11	26.28
30-39	128250	12.57	191682	18.79	30.65
40-49	128136	12.56	137727	13.5	22.02
50-59	79890	7.83	83578	8.19	13.36

60-69	66502	6.52	45253	4.44	7.23
70-79	20878	2.05	17501	1.72	2.8
80+	4643	0.46	5466	0.54	0.87
Total 18+ to 80+	625478	61.31	648548	63.57	103.69
District Total	1020237				

Name of District : KORAPUT				Year of Revision 2019	
District Population in numbers (Projected up to the year of current revision)				1464398	
District Population of 18+ only (Projected up to the year of current revision)				890295	
Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected up to the year of current revision)	% age to total Population	Electors as per Final Electoral Roll 2018	% age to total Population	% age to 18+ Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	49480	3.38	3489	0.24	0.39
20-29	223457	15.26	225148	15.37	25.29
30-39	176240	12.03	261353	17.85	29.36
40-49	178894	12.22	193110	13.19	21.69
50-59	111776	7.63	131891	9.01	14.81
60-69	113015	7.72	74306	5.07	8.35
70-79	31135	2.13	32267	2.2	3.62
80+	6297	0.43	9484	0.65	1.07
Total 18+ to 80+	890295	60.8	931048	63.58	104.58
District Total	1464398				

PHOTO GALLERY: BALESWAR



PHOTO GALLERY: BARGARH



PHOTO GALLERY: BOLANGIR



PHOTO GALLERY: BERHAMPUR



PHOTO GALLERY: KORAPUT



PHOTO GALLERY: MAYURBHANJ



PHOTO GALLERY: NAWARANGPUR



PHOTO GALLERY: NUAPADA



PHOTO GALLERY: PURI

PHOTO GALLERY: KHORDHA



PHOTO GALLERY: JAJPUR



PHOTO GALLERY: KENDRAPARA



PHOTO GALLERY: NAYAGARH



PHOTO GALLERY: SUNDARGARH



PHOTO GALLERY: RAYAGADA

