

# ***Endline Survey Report on*** **Knowledge, Attitude and Practices** **of the Citizens of Odisha**



***(Sponsored by Election Commission of India)***



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(An ICSSR Institute in collaboration with Government of Odisha)

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# PREFACE

The Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha on behalf of Election Commission of India entrusted Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) to take up endline survey on *Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Citizens of Odisha* (KAP). This study has been taken up by Dr. Biswabas Patra and Dr. Chitta Ranjan Das, who have completed this under pressing commitments from other activities.

This study followed four-stage sampling (revenue division, assembly constituency, polling station and voter) in selection of respondents. A total number of 1800 voter respondents, including 56 people with disabilities have been selected from 18 polling stations of nine assembly constituencies spread across the state.

The report has some important suggestion to improve voter registration, keep all voters of the same household in the same booth, and make voting convenient for people with disabilities, senior citizens and pregnant/lactating mothers.

I hope that this study will be of help to Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha, Election Commission of India and others.

Srijit Mishra  
Director, NCDS



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It has been proved through various studies that only democracy can give cohesion to India's dizzying diversity. It provide 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 Endline survey of "Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens", after the elections and study of voter turnout rates, its composition, characteristics, Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Beliefs and Practices (KABBP), 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 to Shri Surendra Kumar, IAS, former Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha and Shri S. K. Lohani, IAS present Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha for their kind assignment of the work to us and for their cooperation, guidance and help. Our special thanks to Shri Raghuram R. Iyer, former Joint Chief Electoral Officer-cum-Joint Secretary to Government and Mr. Satrugna Kar, present Joint Chief Electoral Officer-cum-Joint Secretary to Government. We also express our thanks to Mr. Binaya Kumar Sahu, Asst. Chief Electoral Officer-cum- Under Secretary to Government, Mr. Ashok Kumar Dixit, former Section Officer, and other officers from the Office of Chief Electoral Office, Home(Election) Department, Odisha for their constant support.

The report could not have been completed in time without the help and cooperation from the respective district administrations, Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Officers in charge of Election, Block Level Officers and Booth Level Officers. We thank and express our gratitude

to all the stakeholders and particularly to all our respondents, who cooperate by providing their information to our Investigators.

The fieldwork was carried out by five teams consisting of a total member of Nine Research Assistants/Research Investigators, namely, Shri Arakhit Patra, Shri Braja Bihari Mishra, Shri Satya Narayan Panda, Shri Rahas Kumar Mallick, Shri Nalini Kanta Mohapatra, Shri Uma Kanta Das, Shri Harihar Mishra, Shri Pradipta Kumar Sahoo and Shri Bikash Pradhan. The duration of the field study was from 17-10-2019 to 6-11-2019. All of them deserve our commendation.

We record our thanks to Smt. Sumati .Jani, OFS (I), Secretary, Shri D.B. Sahoo, P.A to Director, Smt. S.M.Pani, Asst. Programmer, Shri P.K.Mishra, Senior Assistant, Shri P.K.Mohanty Jr. Accountant, Shri N.K.Mishra, Steno, Mr. Niranjana Mohapatra, Librarian, Shri P.K.Mallia, Computer Literate Typist and Shri B.N.Rath, Electrician-cum-Pump Operator, Shri S.B.Sahoo, Xerox Operator and other staffs 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 nine districts, who spared their valuable time with us and shared their experiences and answered to our questions during Focussed Group Discussions.

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 of the policy by the Election Commission of India. However, we the authors are solely responsible for any mistake or deficiency in the work.

**B.Patra**  
**C.R.Das**

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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 Endline Study essentially intends to outline the knowledge, attitude and practice of the voters in Odisha

## **Study Objectives**

- 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, the eligibility 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.

## **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.

## **Tools**

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 promoted to illicit information from the respondents. The FGDs were conducted with male and female voters of different age groups. In-depths interviews were conducted with government functionaries such as Booth Level Officers, supervisors and district level officers.

### ***Sample Size***

For this study, 18 polling stations from nine ACs have been randomly selected. A total number of 100 samples households (including PwD households) have been randomly selected 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. Therefore, a total number of 1800 voter households, including 56 PwDs households, have been selected for the study.

For the purpose, one structured interview schedule (as developed by TISS with some additional questions) has been canvassed to voter households through interactive method in the selected constituencies and booths.

Besides this, one Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and five opinion survey have been conducted in each selected Polling Stations to capture qualitative information. A total number of 18 FGDs has been conducted.

### **Key features of respondents**

- Out of the total 1800 respondents, 600 are from Central Division (33.33%), 600 are from Northern Division (33.33%) and 600 are from Southern Division (33.33%).
- Highest 39.11 per cent samples are in the age group 46 years and above, followed by 26.61 per cent in the age group 36-45 years, 22.72 per cent in the age group 26-35 years and 11.56 per cent in the age group 18-25 years.
- About 53.44 are male respondents and the rest 46.56 per cent are female respondents.
- The shares of rural and urban respondents are same.
- Highest 38.67 per cent are OBCs, followed by SCs (25.11%), STs (22.17 %) and General (14.06%).
- Highest 33.06 per cent sample voters have primary education, followed by high school education (25.78%), illiterate (17.17%), higher secondary education (12.00 %), graduation (11.50 %) and technical (Diploma) education (0.22%).

- Occupational background of sample voters indicate that highest 30.72 per cent sample voters are labour/cultivators, followed by 25.06 per cent home makers, 12.67 per cent private service holders, 12.56 per cent enterprise owners, 9.22 per cent Govt. service holders, 3.94 per cent Pensioners, 3.06 per cent students, 1.72 per cent unemployed, 0.61 per cent unemployed for work, 0.44 per cent other activist such as garage work, goat rearing, etc.
- Structure of respondent voter's house indicate that highest 37.78 per cent sample voters have Pucca house, followed by 33.61 per cent with Semi- Pucca house and 28.61 per cent with Kutcha house.
- About 94.50 per cent sample voters households have electricity connection, 81.78 per cent have chair, 80.28 per cent have table, 78.22 per cent have television, 78.17 per cent have telephone, 69.89 per cent sample have bicycle, 60.78 per cent have mattress, 43.22 per cent have motor cycle, 7.61 per cent have four wheeler and 1.78 per cent have radio.
- Highest 68.61 per cent sample voters used LPG/Natural gas for cooking followed by Wood/Straw/Shrubs (46.39%), Dung Cakes (0.78%) and Coal (0.33 %).

### **Knowledge**

- About 93.56 percentages of the sample voters are aware about the minimum age of voters.
- The knowledge of male sample voters (95.24%) is more as compared to female sample voters (91.65%).
- The knowledge level of SC category voters is relatively more than "Others", OBCs and STs.
- The percent of the voters who are aware about the minimum age, in the age group of "18-25 years" is more than the voters of other three age groups.
- Around half of the voters (48.33%) are aware about the date 1<sup>st</sup> January which determines the qualifying age for getting registered.
- More than half of the sample voters are aware about the National Voter's Day (56.50%).
- Only 11.17 per cent of the total respondents opined that they are not aware about NOTA.
- More than half of the sample voters opined that they only saw it when they cast their votes (51.67%).

- About one fourth of the voters (24.22%) have seen NOTA in ELP.
- Only 12.94 per cent voters have only heard/read about NOTA.
- Only 2.44 per cent of voters opined that they have seen Braille in the ELP.

### **Attitude**

- All the respondents have registered their names in voter list. No respondent is found who has never registered his name in voter list due to lack of awareness. Similarly, no respondent is found application is in progress.
- All the respondents have shown positive attitude to register their name in voter list to get voter ID and none showed no interest or neglected due to their lack of awareness.
- Highest 57 per cent respondents have attitude to register their name in voter list through BLO as they visited residence, followed by 16 per cent respondents registered their name through local voter enrolment centre, 27 per cent respondents adopted special enrolment drive to register their name. Few respondents have taken the help of political parties (0.33%) to enrol their name and only 0.06 per cent have no knowledge/ no taken interest to enrol their names.

### **Practices**

- About 97.61 per cent respondents have cast their vote at least in one election,
- Gender-wise it is found that the percentage of female voters who cast their vote at least in one election is more than that of the male voters.
- 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 (99.50%) followed by SCs (98.89%), OBCs (96.84%) and others (94.47%).
- 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 (98.96%) followed by the age group of “26-35 years” (97.56%) and “46 years and above” (97.44%). However, in the age group of “18-25 years” it is found to be relatively low (95.19%).

#### *Basic Minimum Facilities*

- About 99.20 per cent voters opined that separate queues were available in their polling booths.
- About 99.83 per cent voters opined that the drinking water facility was available in in their booths.
- About 92.66 per cent voters opined that chair/bench facility was available in their booths.

- About 89.87 per cent voters opined that the toilet facility was available in their booths.
- About 86.91 per cent of voters reported that helpdesk facility was available in their booths.
- About 93.97 per cent of the voters opined that separate entry and exist facility was available in their booths.
- About 95.33 per cent of the sample voters opined that ramp facility was available in their booths.
- About 88.50 per cent of the sample voters opined that the wheel chair facility was available in their booths.
- Three-fourths of the sample voters opined that Voter Facilitation Posters (VFP) facility was available in their booths.
- About 88.67 per cent of the sample voters opined that “signs for direction” or signage facility was available in their booths.
- About 89.13 per cent of the sample voters opined that volunteer’s facility was available in their booths.
- Only two-fifths of the sample voters opined that sign language symbols such as Election, Identity Card, Address, Polling Booth, etc. was there in their booths.
- Most of the voters come to vote as voting is there right. About 53.61 per cent of them came to vote as they got voter slip. Similarly, 53.27 per cent voters told that they came for voting as it is their duty.

#### *Difficulties at the time of Voting*

- About 77.58 per cent of the sample voters who were surveyed reported that they didn’t face any problem during elections and 22.42 per cent of them reported that they have faced difficulties during election.
- Most of the voters who have faced problems during elections opined that long queue (96.95%) as a difficulty, followed by lack of drinking water facility (15.48%) and no separate queue for senior citizen (9.14%).
- The percentage of non-voters to total sample voters has reduced from 5.11 in the baseline survey to 2.39.
- The respondents who did not cast their vote in the last election were mainly due to their absence from their constituency (97.67%) or their name was not in the electoral roll (2.33%).

## **SVEEP**

- About 72.94 per cent of the surveyed voters have seen or read any voter/ election related campaign.
- Among all the sources to disseminate information relating to election, posters/hoardings is the most important (72.51%), followed by TV (71.82%) rally or *pravat ferri* (61.08%), news papers and magazines (42.88%) and social medias like whatsapp and facebook (15.54%).
- About 94.59 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that they got information/messages on date of voting and schedule, about 83.40 per cent of them opined that they information/messages on “Voting is my right & duty”.
- Three slogans such as “No Voter to be Left”, “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai” and “Go Register, Go” were used in the last election to encourage the voters to cast their vote.
- MS Dhoni is the most popular icon (77.84%), followed by Dutti Chand (67.40%), Amir Khan (39.01%), Saina Nehwal (14.65%), Mary Kom (13.00%) and Swaraj Barik (2.75%).
- About 68.62 per cent voters have accessed the website of the election commission. They visited the website mainly to search the name, to know the polling station and other details.

## **Issues raised during FGDs**

- Errors in name, title, sex, age, father/husband’s name, address, etc are found in the EPIC.
- Parents of unmarried girls who crossed 18 years of age hesitate register the names of their daughters.
- Some eligible voters even though possess EPIC, could not vote during the last election as their name was missing in the voter list.
- The names of the dead/migrated/married voters whose names are supposed to be deleted from the voter list are found in the voter list.
- No special arrangement was made for senior citizens, pregnant women & PWDs.
- In some booths separate queue was not there for male & female voters.
- In some booths multiple EPICs with different numbers are found with a single voter.
- In some booths separate entry exit door was not there in each and every booth.
- The names of the voters of a particular household are found in different booths.



## **Recommendations**

- Voter registration should be done efficiently and correctly
- Voter list should be updated on regular intervals.
- BLOs and supervisors should be vigilant enough during the EPIC correction process to avoid mistakes.
- Educated, experienced and technically sound persons should be engaged as Data Entry Operator.
- Election Commission should entrust the responsibility of issue and correction of EPIC to Sahaj Jana Seva Kendras.
- Remuneration of the BLOs and Supervisors should be enhanced.
- Separate queues for PWDs, senior citizens, and lactating/pregnant women should be made.
- Drinking water facility should be provided in all booths.
- The electors of one household should be listed in one polling booth.
- Awareness should be created among the people to enrol the names of their unmarried daughters who have attained 18 years of age.
- Transportation arrangements should be made for the senior citizen voters who are unable to move.

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# ABBREVIATION

AC	Assembly Constituency
AERO	Assistant Electoral Registration Officer
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
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 IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

### 1. KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Dr. Gavali Parag Hanshad, I.A.S	Collector & DEO (Kalahandi)	9668303456
2	Susant Kumar Singh,OAS(SB)	Sub Collector	9437123919
3	Pradeep Kumar Mishra	Supervisor (Bhawanipatna Municipality)	7894807276
4	Pranabandhu Sabar	Sr. Clerk (Election), Sub-collector office	9439817856
5	Babita Nag	BLO, Naktiguda, Booth No-105	9777306570
6	Mira Singh	BLO, Irrigation colony, Primary School,	6371233306

### 2. KHORDHA DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Sasmita Jena	Senior Asst.(Election)Sub Collector Office	8847821281
2	Supriya Mohanty	BLO, Booth No-17	7978371694
3	Pitabas Das	Sector Supervisor, Booth No-17	9238688715
4	Sandeep Sahoo	Teacher, Booth No-17	9778126127
5	Subhadra Mohapatra	BLO, Booth No-113	9178610748
6	Srikanta Mohanty	Supervisor, Booth No-113	9337725252
7	Pitabas Mishra	Social Worker, Booth No-113	9437610347

### 3. MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

SL. No	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Sarat Ku Purohit	Sub-Collector (Transfer)	
2	Dhiren Kumar Bhoi	Sr. Clerk, Sub-collector Office	8917675170
3	Dukhabandhu Nayak	LAO(Land Acquisition Officer) Election In Charge	
4	Hemant Ku Mohanta	Industrial Development Officer (Election Supervisor)	
5	Jayakrushna Nayak	GPEO Booth No-226	9178164760
6	Prasana Mandal	BLO Booth No-226	8637232699
7	Urmila Mohanta	AWW Booth No-226	6370668306
8	Ashamani Nayak	ASHA Booth No-226	
9	Jayakrushna Nayak	GPEO Booth No.-223	9178164760
10	Kishore Ku Nayak	BLO Booth No.-223	9337913562
11	Geetanjali Bhartiya	AWW Booth No.-223	

### 4. DHENKANAL DISTRICT

SL. No	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Udaya Narayan Mohapatra	Sub-Collector, Hindol	9437529295
2	Gajanan Pradhan	Asst Sub-Collector, Hindol	9937160570
3	Utkal Acharya	BDO, Odapada Block	9437274313
4	Abhiram Sethi	GPEO, Odapada Block	9937978342
6	Pramila Sahoo	BLO, Both No-202	8455021202
7	Hemanta Kumar Mohanta	BDO Hindol Block	9437294703
9	Susila Naik	Supervisor, Booth No-138	9853685145
10	Sarojini Sahoo	BLO, Booth No-138	9938493109



## 5. SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

SL. No	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Bisworanjan Nayak	Sub-Collector Kuchinda	9438239182
2	William Bag	Asst Sub-Collector Kuchinda	8018279789
3	Susil Kujur	BDO, Bamara Block	9437055382
4	Laxminarayan Mahapatra	GPEO, Bamara Block	9938496709
5	Arati Patel	Supervisor, Booth No-38 Tangarmunda	9938217941
6	Sunafula Bag	BLO, Booth No-38 Tagarmunda	9178290700
7	Kishore Chandra Gopal CRCC	Supervisor, Booth No-12	9937426476
8	Anandini Barla	BLO, Booth No-12 Mahulamunda	9937506968

## 6. KEONJHAR DISTRICT

SL. No	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Alok Patel	Sub- Collector, Champua	7656914300
2	Charulata Singh	Asst. Collector, Champua	7008492436
3	Ranjan Kumar Patra	Sr. Asst. Sub-Collector Office	7008692475
4	Rama Chandra Patra	Sr. Asst. Joda, Municipality	9437162081
5	Khepa Singh	Supervisor, Booth No-102	9178737928
6	Ashis Kumar Mohanty	Supervisor, Booth No-87	9861900616
7	Sabitri Singh	BLO, Booth No-102, Joda H/S	8280037194
8	Laxmi Mahanta	BLO, Booth No-87, Baneikala	8018654815

## 7. BALASORE DISTRICT

SL.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Manoj Kumar Senapati	Asst. Collector,(Election) Collector office, Balasore	9777453661
2	Deepak Kumar Das	Asst. Collector,(Election) Collector office, Balasore	9437020394
3	Sukanta Pradhan	Sr. Asst.(Election) Collector Office, Balasore	8328902110
4	Nilu Mohapatra	Sub- Collector, Balasore	8763366196
5	Satyajit Mohanty	Asst. Collector, Sub-Collector office, Balasore	9337524833
6	Akula Mallick	BDO, Remuna	6371742595
7	Mohan Charan Majhi	ABDO, Remuna	9437752252
8	Jagamohan Nayak	GPEO, Remuna	9438059290
9	Gobinda Singh	Supervisor, Booth No-39	6371955707
10	Hiranya Das	Supervisor, Booth No-89	9348281717
11	Rashmirekha Bej	Headmistress, Govindapur Primary School	9937258076
12	Kanhu Charan Das	BLO, Booth No-39, Madhupura	9439054774
13	Prahallad Rout	BLO, Booth No-89, Govindapur	8984519198

## **8. MALAKANGIRI DISTRICT**

SL. No	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Hrishikesh Gond	Sub Collector	9556556226
2	Manoranjan Sethy	BLO, Booth No-98	9438659703
3	Kishore Ch Jena	Supervisor, Booth No-98	7077681493
4	Jaysen Udulia	BLO, Booth No-26	8895909345
5	Somen Halder	Supervisor, Booth No-26	8658562193

## **9. GANJAM DISTRICT**

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	D. Maleswar Patra	Sub Collector	9437528999
2	Bikram Dora	EO	9437806191
3	Puspita Choudhury	BLO, Booth No-84	9692313164
4	Rajlaxmi Reddy	Supervisor, Booth No-84	9338582961
5.	Salila Padhy	BLO, Booth No-93	7735454394
6.	Gitanjali Panigrahi	Supervisor, Booth No-93	9938591140

# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACK GROUND**

Voter is the central actor in democratic election. Voters Participation in the democratic and electoral process is integral to the successful running of any democracy and the very basis of wholesome democratic elections. This, it becomes an integral part of election management. In India and across the world, the imperative of enhanced voters' participation In Elections is no more a matter of debate, but a serious assignment. In recent decades however, the world has seen a decline in Voter' participation in elections, which would inevitable point to a democracy deficit.

In India, the constitutional mandate of the ECI for "Superintendence, Direction and Control" of elections contains the in-built high responsibility to have every eligible Indian on the electoral roll and get everyone on the electoral roll to voluntarily vote. Several million voters not turning out at polling booth, elections to election and large number of eligible citizens still missing from the Electoral Roll do not fetch credit to the great Indian democracy.

There is lot of gap between what the voters' should know' and what the 'actually know' in important areas like registration, EPIC/identity proofs. Polling Station location , use of EVMs, timing of the poll, do's & don'ts with regard to Model Code of Conduct, use of money/ muscle and liquor power by candidates or their associates to influence vulnerable sections of electorate. These knowledge need to be addressed by election managers with a sense of urgency.

Experience showed that even greater awareness does not necessarily het converted into greater participation. Questions arose as to how to improve or enhance the participation? The answer has been found In Voters' education.

Voter education needs 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 on the correct but also the most appropriate way to improve participation in a democracy compared to any other alternative way to improve participation in a democracy compared to any other alternative. Realising this several countries in fact have voters, education as part of their constitutional mandate.

## 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 interested to cast votes due to 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.

In Odisha, the election was conducted in four phases to select the candidates for the 21 Parliamentary Constituencies and 146 Assembly Constituencies.(The election for one Assembly Constituency [Patkura] was deferred due to the death of one candidate. The election for this constituency was held on 20th July, 2019). Therefore, after the General

Election and Odisha Legislative Assembly Elections in 2019 it becomes necessary to assess the peoples “Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices” (KAP) towards electoral process in Odisha. This will help the Election Commission to identify the issues and to take corrective measures for its effective design and implementation.

### **1.3 VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN INDIA**

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.

### **1.4 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.

## **1.5 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, the eligibility 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 will be used to identify the voter households for the study.

In the first stage , the state of Odisha has been divided in to three categories as per the revenue divisions, namely, i) Central Division, ii) Northern Division and 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), whereas the other two divisions have 41 ACs each. District-wise and reservation category-wise total number of ACs in each Revenue Division has been given in Annexure-1.

In the second stage, three ACs (one SC, one ST and one Unreserved) have been randomly selected from each Revenue Divisions. Therefore, a total number of nine ACs have been selected, out of which three are SC ACs, three are ST ACs and three are Unreserved ACs.

In the third stage, from each of the selected ACs two Polling Stations have been randomly selected. Therefore, a total number of 18 Polling Stations have been selected for the study.

In the fourth stage, from the voters list of the each Polling Station 100 sample voters households have been randomly selected. If the number of voting households in the selected Polling Station is less than 100 then, all the households in that polling station have been surveyed and the rest of the households have been randomly selected from the adjacent Polling Station. In the present survey, the required number of households are not found in booth number 12 of Kuchinda AC. Therefore the rest of the households have been randomly selected from the adjacent booth (booth number 13). Therefore, a total number of 1800 voter households have been selected for the study.

For the purpose, one structured interview schedule (as developed by TISS with some additional questions) has been canvassed to voter households through interactive method in the selected constituencies and booths.

Besides this, one Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) has been conducted in each selected Polling Stations to capture qualitative information. A total number of 18 FGDs has been conducted.

In addition, Opinion Surveys has been conducted with different categories of people such as political leaders, Civil Society Organisations, teachers, students, men and women of different age groups and the officials associated with the electoral registration process at the Polling Station level. That apart the study will collect its research inputs from the secondary data available from the district level election officers and Office of the Chief Election Officer (Home Election Department), Bhubaneswar.

### **1.6.1 Geographical Coverage**

The proposed survey has conducted in 18 Polling Booths in nine Assembly Constituencies of the state.

### **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 households (including PwD households) have been selected 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. Therefore, total 1800 voter households, including 56 PwDs households, have been selected for the study. The following table shows the details of the proposed sample size, achieved sample size of booth PWDs, Non-PWD Households and non-compliance rate.



**Table-1.1 Sample size for Quantitative Component**

Sl No	Name of the Districts	Name of the Assembly Constituency and Booths	Proposed Sample Size			Achieved Sample Size			Rate of Non Compli ance
			PwD	Non-PwD	Total	Pw D	Non-PwD	Total	
1	Khordha	<b>Bhubaneswar Central-112</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)17-Unit-8_(Gen)	5	95	100	1	199	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)113-Unit-9_(Gen)	5	95	100	1	199	200	<b>0</b>
2	Balasore	<b>Remuna-39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)39-Madhupura_(SC)	5	95	100	8	192	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)89-Gobindpur_(SC)	5	95	100	1	199	200	<b>0</b>
3	Mayurbhanj	<b>Jahsipur-26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)223- Anlabeni_(ST)	5	95	100	3	197	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)226-Jashipur_(ST)	5	95	100	4	196	200	<b>0</b>
4	Keonjhar	<b>Champua-25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)87- Baneikela_(Gen)	5	95	100	3	197	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)102-Joda_(Gen)	5	95	100	1	199	200	<b>0</b>
5	Dhenkanal	<b>Hindol-56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)212-Godidihi_(SC)	5	95	100	6	194	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)138-Rasol_(SC)	5	95	100	2	198	200	<b>0</b>
6	Sambalpur	<b>Kuchinda-15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)12-Mahulmunda_(ST)	5	95	100	2	198	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)38-Tangarmunda_(ST)	5	95	100	4	196	200	<b>0</b>
7	Ganjam	<b>Berhampur-133</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)84-Church Road_(Gen)	5	95	100	5	195	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)93-City Hospital Road_(Gen)	5	95	100	3	197	200	<b>0</b>
8	Kalahandi	<b>Bhawanipatna-80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)105-Irrigation	5	95	100	1	199	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)129-Naktiguda_(SC)	5	95	100	1	199	200	<b>0</b>
9	Malkangiri	<b>Malkangiri-146</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>
		(a)98-Goudaguda_(ST)	5	95	100	3	197	200	<b>0</b>
		(b)26-Tandiki_(ST)	5	95	100	7	193	200	<b>0</b>
Total			<b>90</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Field Survey

Besides this, one Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) has been conducted in each selected Polling Stations to capture qualitative information. A total number of 18 FGDs has been conducted. The following table shows the details of the FGDs conducted and number of participants in each FGD.

**Table-1.2 Sample size for Qualitative Component (FGDs)**

Sl No	Name of the Districts	Name of the Assembly Constituency and Booths	No. of FGDs Conducted			
			Propo sed	Achie ved	% of achievements	No of Participant
1	Khordha	<b>Bhubaneswar Central-112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>
		(a)17-Unit-8_(Gen)	1	1	100	19
		(b)113-Unit-9_(Gen)	1	1	100	10
2	Balasore	<b>Remuna-39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>
		(a)39-Madhupura_(SC)	1	1	100	18
		(b)89-Gobindpur_(SC)	1	1	100	15
3	Mayurbhanj	<b>Jahsipur-26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>
		(a)223- Anlabeni_(ST)	1	1	100	15
		(b)226-Jashipur_(ST)	1	1	100	25
4	Keonjhar	<b>Champua-25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>
		(a)87- Baneikela_(Gen)	1	1	100	24
		(b)102-Joda_(Gen)	1	1	100	17
5	Dhenkanal	<b>Hindol-56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>
		(a)212-Godidihi_(SC)	1	1	100	21
		(b)138-Rasol_(SC)	1	1	100	<b>20</b>
6	Sambalpur	<b>Kuchinda-15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>
		(a)12-Mahulmunda_(ST)	1	1	100	19
		(b)38-Tangarmunda_(ST)	1	1	100	19
7	Ganjam	<b>Berhampur-133</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>
		(a)84-Church Road_(Gen)	1	1	100	6
		(b)93-City Hospital Road_(Gen)	1	1	100	11
8	Kalahandi	<b>Bhawanipatna-80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>
		(a)105-Irrigation Colony_(SC)	1	1	100	6
		(b)129-Naktiguda_(SC)	1	1	100	24
9	Malkangiri	<b>Malkangiri-146</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>
		(a)98-Goudaguda_(ST)	1	1	100	16
		(b)26-Tandiki_(ST)	1	1	100	24
Total			<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	309

Source: Field Survey

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

Sl No	Name of the Districts	Name of the Assembly Constituency and Booths	No of Opinion Surveys conducted		
			Proposed	Achieved	% of achievements
1	Khordha	<b>Bhubaneswar Central-112</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)17-Unit-8_(Gen)	5	5	100.00
		(b)113-Unit-9_(Gen)	5	5	100.00
2	Balasore	<b>Remuna-39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)39-Madhupura_(SC)	5	5	100.00
		(b)89-Gobindpur_(SC)	5	5	100.00
3	Mayurbhanj	<b>Jahsipur-26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)223- Anlabeni_(ST)	5	5	100.00
		(b)226-Jashipur_(ST)	5	5	100.00
4	Keonjhar	<b>Champua-25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)87- Baneikela_(Gen)	5	5	100.00
		(b)102-Joda_(Gen)	5	5	100.00
5	Dhenkanal	<b>Hindol-56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)212-Godidihi_(SC)	5	5	100.00
		(b)138-Rasol_(SC)	5	5	100.00
6	Sambalpur	<b>Kuchinda-15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)12-Mahulmunda_(ST)	5	5	100.00
		(b)38-Tangarmunda_(ST)	5	5	100.00
7	Ganjam	<b>Berhampur-133</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)84-Church Road_(Gen)	5	5	100.00
		(b)93-City Hospital Road_(Gen)	5	5	100.00
8	Kalahandi	<b>Bhawanipatna-80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)105-Irigation Colony_(SC)	5	5	100.00
		(b)129-Naktiguda_(SC)	5	5	100.00
9	Malkangiri	<b>Malkangiri-146</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
		(a)98-Goudaguda_(ST)	5	5	100.00
		(b)26-Tandiki_(ST)	5	5	100.00
Total			90	90	100.00

Source: Field Survey

**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. In the second stage, three of the ACs (one SC, one ST and one unreserved) has been selected purposively from each Revenue Division. Therefore a total number of nine ACs has been selected out of which three are SC ACs, three is ST ACs and three are unreserved ACs.

In the third stage, two Polling Stations have been selected randomly from each selected ACs. Therefore, a total number of 18 Polling Stations have been selected for the study.

In the fourth stage, 100 sample voters' households (including PwD voter 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 Kuchinda Assembly Constituency. Therefore, a total number of 1800 voter households (including 56 PwD 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 randompurposive/ sampling
Number of Assembly Constituencies surveyed	9
Number of Polling Stations (PSUs) surveyed	9*2=18
Total sample size targeted (with sample size achieved in brackets)	(1800)
No of PwD households	56
Number of districts covered	9

Source: Field Survey

## 1.7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The field survey work was conducted between 17th October,2019 and 06th November,2019. For better implementation, experienced Research Investigators were engaged who have worked as field investigator in the earlier election related studies. All of them are divided in five groups (four groups consists two research investigators and one group consists of one research investigator). They were sent to different ACs to collect information on knowledge, attitude and behaviour of voters and successfully they have completed the field work in the stipulated time.

During their field survey, investigators were faced some problems and such problems vary from place to place. The major problems are scattered houses, long absence from the house, etc.

### 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**

One day rigorous training was conducted in the seminal hall at NCDS on 11.10.19. Our experts and experts from the Chief Electoral Office were engaged to impart training on different aspects on field survey. On that day, field enumerators were briefed on the quantitative aspects of KAP tools and question by question discussion were held and various methods of probing/asking questions were discussed.

### **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 nine 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, two research investigators manage the field work. Both are responsible to scrutiny of all interview schedules and ensure 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 Research Investigators. 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 two experience computer operators. 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, 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. Five per cent schedules were backchecked by the Project Director, to know whether the field team has canvassed the schedule correctly or not.

### **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 been given to the respondents not bound to respond to 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-participants in case of respondents who do not feel comfortable.

- **Privacy and Confidentiality**

Interactions with respondents were conducted in a safe setting and respondents were informed about their opinion and given assurance that their name and information provided by them will never be disclosed to others.

- **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 be unfair. The respondents were treated as being engaged in an 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**

The report has the following chapters.

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 confined to nine districts, nine constituencies, eighteen polling stations and hundred voter households from each booth.

## CHAPTER-II

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

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 Division & Age Group-wise distribution of the Respondents (in %)**

Sl No.	Division Name	N	18-25 Years	26-35 Years	36-45 Years	46 Years and above	Total
1	Central	600	11.33	20.00	28.17	40.50	100.00
2	Northern	600	10.17	22.33	26.83	40.67	100.00
3	Southern	600	13.17	25.83	24.83	36.17	100.00
<b>Total</b>		1800	11.56	22.72	26.61	39.11	100.00

Source: Field Data

Age is an important factor in election process as to take decision to caste valid vote to select their elected candidates who can develop their society. Division-wise sample revealed that 600 voter respondents have surveyed in each of the Central, Northern and Southern Divisions. Age-group wise data reveals that highest 39.11 per cent samples are in the age group 46 years and above, followed by 26.61 per cent in the age group 36-45 years, 22.72 per cent in the age group 26-35 years and 11.56 per cent in the age group 18-25 year. Same trend is observed in all the Divisions. Figure-2.1 shows age-wise and Division wise number of sample voters.

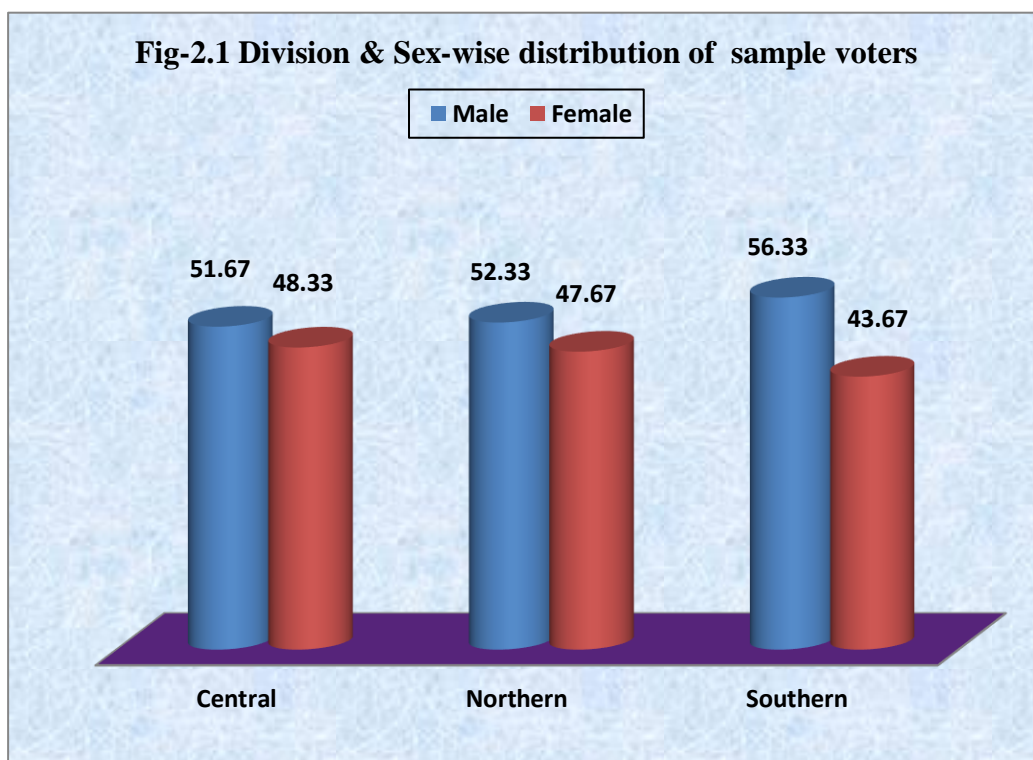
**Table-2.2 Sex-wise of Respondents (in %)**

Sl. No.	Division Name	N	Male	Female	Total
1	Central	600	51.67	48.33	100.00
2	Northern	600	52.33	47.67	100.00
3	Southern	600	56.33	43.67	100.00
Total		1800	53.44	46.56	100.00

Source: Field Data

Out of the total respondent of 1800, 53.44 are male respondents and the rest 46.56 per cent are female respondents. The trend is more or less same in all the divisions. Fig-2.2 represents the clear picture of sex-wise sample voters in three Divisions.



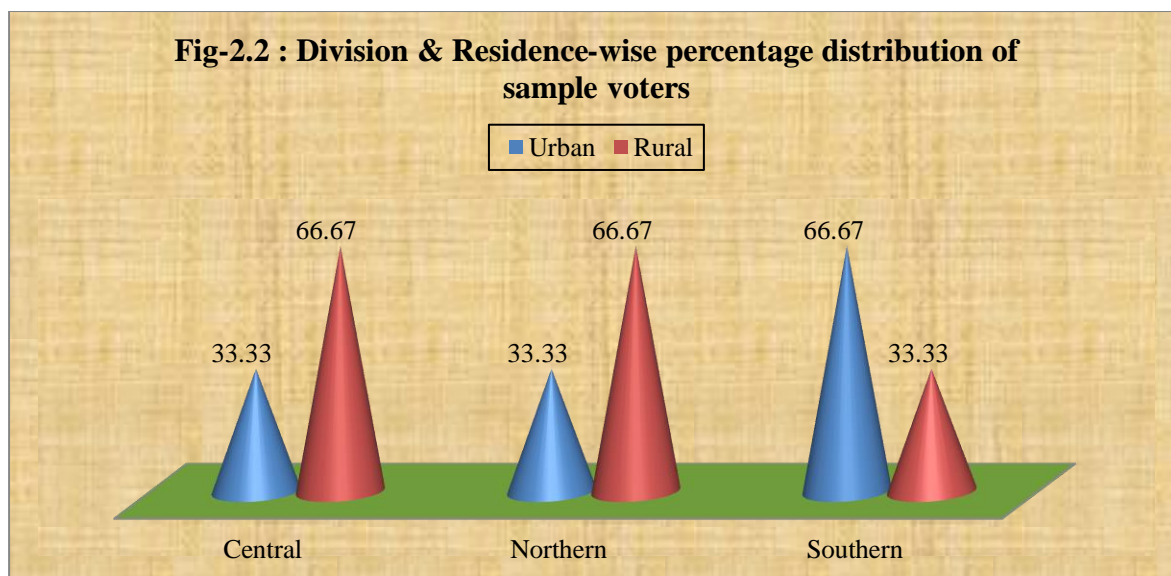


**Table-2.3 Residence of Respondents (in %)**

Sl. No	Division Name	N	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Central	600	33.33	66.67	100.00
2	Northern	600	33.33	66.67	100.00
3	Southern	600	66.67	33.33	100.00
Total		1800	44.44	55.56	100.00

Source: Field Data

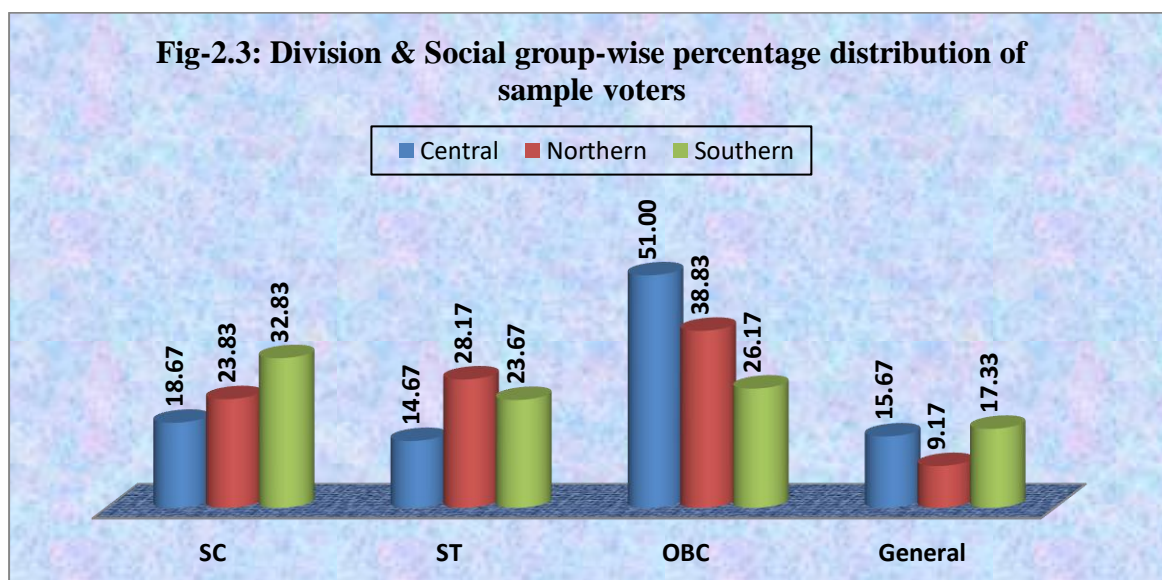
Impact of voter's knowledge, attitude and behaviour varies from urban area to rural area. In this connection, sample has been taken from rural and urban area to capture the real facts of voters practice and behaviour which is essential in election process. For the better result, 44.44 samples have been taken from urban area and 55.56 per cent samples have been taken from rural areas. It is observed that 66.67 per cent sample taken from urban area of Southern Division and 66.67 per cent sample taken from rural area of Central & Northern 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	General	Total
1	Central	600	18.67	14.67	51.00	15.67	100.00
2	Northern	600	23.83	28.17	38.83	9.17	100.00
3	Southern	600	32.83	23.67	26.17	17.33	100.00
<b>Total</b>		1800	25.11	22.17	38.67	14.06	100.00

Source: Field Data



In the election process, caste is another factor by which we can draw different perception among the voters. Among the all sample voters of 1800, highest 38.67 per cent are OBCs, followed by 25.11 per cent SCs, 22.17 per cent STs and 14.06 per cent Others. This picture varies from division to division. In Central and Northern divisions the share of OBC

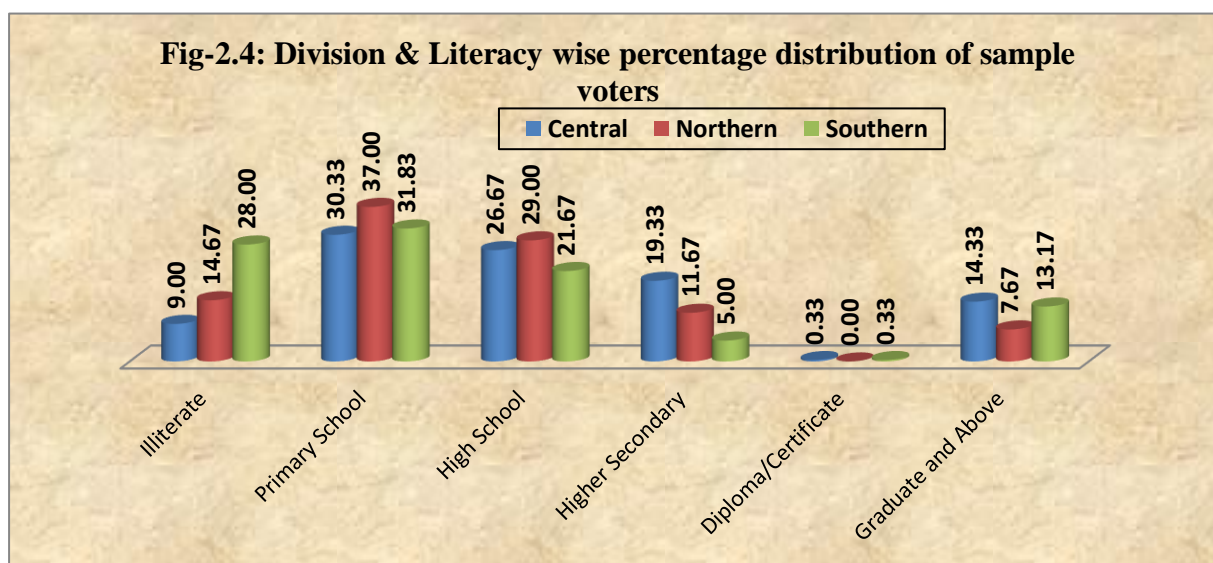
voter respondents is more as compared to Southern division. In Northern division, the share of ST voter respondents is second highest, but in the other two divisions their share is the lowest one. Fig-2.4 has shown the Division-wise picture of voters in different social groups.

**Table-2.5 Education of Respondents (In %)**

Sl No	Division Name	N	Illiterate	Primary	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Graduate & above	Total
1	Central	600	9.00	30.33	26.67	19.33	0.33	14.33	100.00
2	Northern	600	14.67	37.00	29.00	11.67	0.00	7.67	100.00
3	Southern	600	28.00	31.83	21.67	5.00	0.33	13.17	100.00
Total		1800	17.22	33.06	25.78	12.00	0.22	11.72	100.00

Source: Field Data

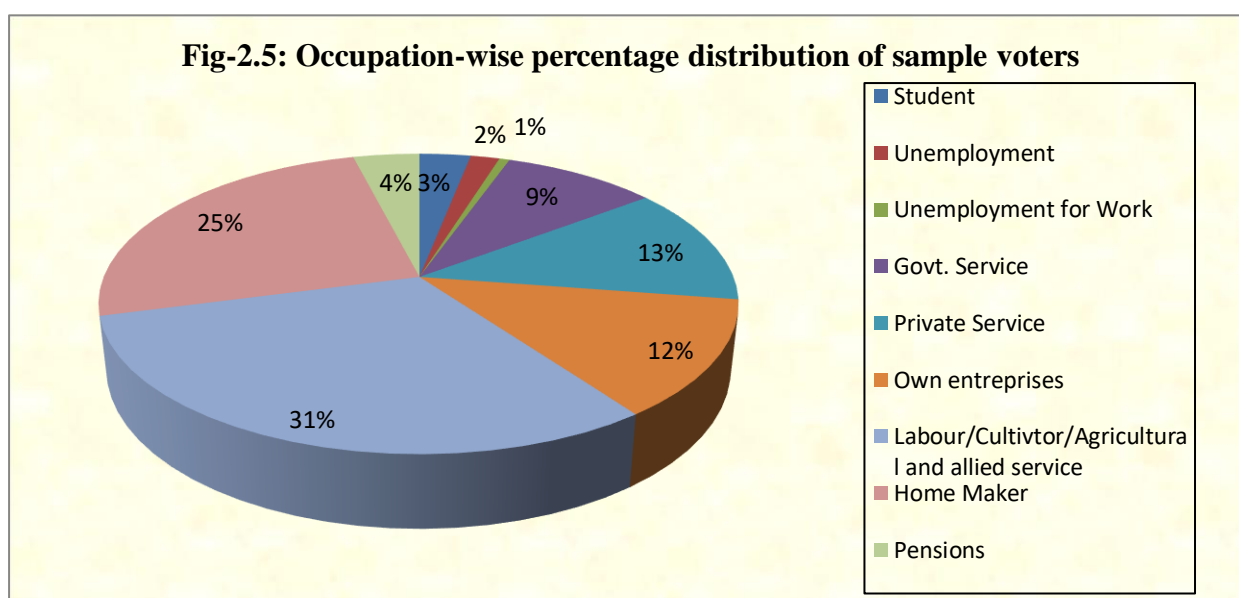
Education of voters is very essential in the election process to judge fittest candidate for the development of their society and nation. It is observed that highest 33.06 per cent sample voters have primary education, followed by 25.78 per cent sample voters have high school education, 17.22 per cent sample voters are illiterate, 12.00 per cent sample voters have higher secondary education, 11.72 per cent sample voters have graduation level education and only 0.22 per cent sample voters have technical (Diploma) education. Division-wise data reveals the more or less same trend. It is observed that highest 28.00 per cent illiterate voters found in Southern Division, highest 37.00 per cent primary educated voters found in Northern Division, highest 29.00 per cent high school educated voters found in Northern Division, highest 19.33 per cent higher secondary educated found in Central Division, highest 0.33 per cent diploma educated voters found in Central & Southern Division and highest 14.33 per cent graduate & above voters are found in Central Division. Fig-2.5 has outlined the details education of voters.



**Table 2.6 Occupation of Respondents (In %)**

Sl. No.	Occupations	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	600	600	600	1800
1	Student	5.33	2.00	1.83	3.06
2	Unemployment	2.83	1.17	1.17	1.72
3	Unemployment for Work	0.83	0.17	0.83	0.61
4	Govt. Service	8.17	4.50	15.00	9.22
5	Private Service	14.17	10.00	13.83	12.67
6	Own enterprises	16.50	8.50	12.67	12.56
7	Labour/Cultivator/Agricultural and allied service	15.17	38.17	38.83	30.72
8	Home Maker	30.67	31.17	13.33	25.06
9	Pensions	5.33	4.33	2.17	3.94
10	Others	1.00	0.00	0.33	0.44
<b>Total</b>		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data



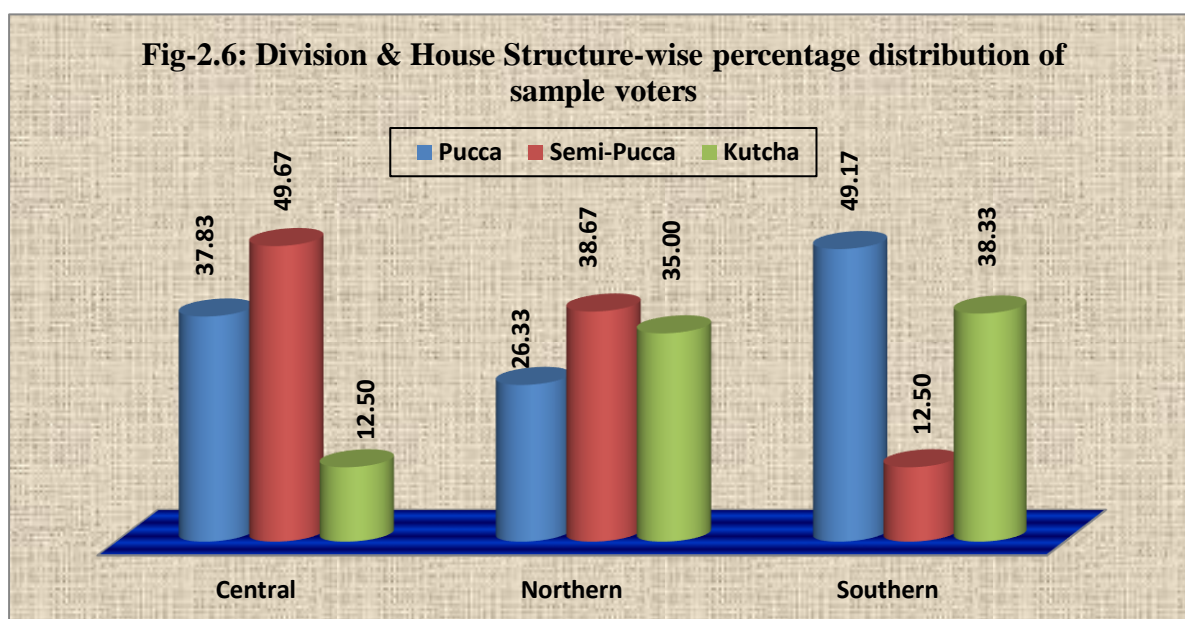
Occupation of voters signifies the knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practice of voting. In this regard, it is observed that out of total sample, highest 30.72 per cent sample voters are labour/cultivators, followed by 25.06 per cent home makers, 12.67 per cent private service holders, 12.56 per cent enterprise owners, 9.22 per cent Govt. service holders, 3.94 per cent Pensioners, 3.06 per cent students, 1.72 per cent unemployed, 0.61 per cent unemployed for work, 0.44 per cent other activist such as garage work, goat rearing, etc. More or less same trend is found in all the Divisions. Graphical representation has been shown in fig-2.6.

**Table-2.7 House Structure of Respondents (In %)**

Sl No.	House Structure	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	600	600	600	1800
1	Pucca	37.83	26.33	49.17	37.78
2	Semi-Pucca	49.67	38.67	12.50	33.61
3	Kutcha	12.50	35.00	38.33	28.61
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 37.78 per cent sample voters have *Pucca* house, followed by 33.61 per cent sample voters with *Semi- Pucca* house and 28.61 per cent sample voters with *Kutcha* house. In Southern Division, the percentage of *Pucca* house is highest, In Central Division, the percentage of semi-*Pucca* house is highest and In Southern Division, the percentage of *Kutcha* house is highest in . Fig-2.7 represents the house structure in the study area.

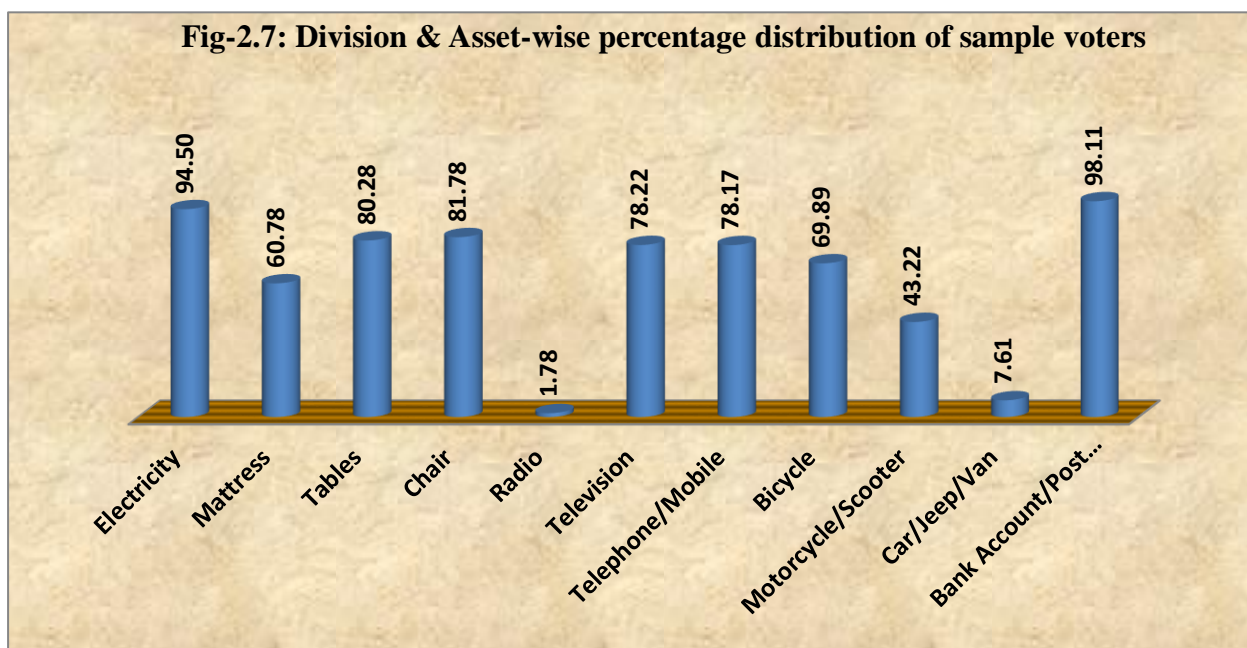


To assess the voter's attitude in election process, their assets position also a factor. It is observed that out of all samples, 98.11 per cent voter households have bank account, highest 94.50 per cent sample voters have electricity, 81.78 per cent have chair, 80.28 per cent have table, 78.22 per cent have television, 78.17 per cent have telephone, 69.89 per cent sample have bicycle, 60.78 per cent have mattress, 43.22 per cent have motor cycle, 7.61 per cent have four wheeler and 1.78 per cent have radio. Division-wise data indicate same trend. Fig-2.8 represents the graphical picture of the asset position of the sample voters.

**Table-2.8 Asset Position of Respondents (In %)**

Sl No.	Assets	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	600	600	600	1800
1	Electricity	100.00	99.83	83.67	94.50
2	Mattress	73.67	28.50	80.17	60.78
3	Table	91.17	88.33	61.33	80.28
4	Chair	91.50	94.17	59.67	81.78
5	Radio	3.33	1.67	0.33	1.78
6	Television	79.50	82.00	73.17	78.22
7	Telephone/Mobile	78.33	81.50	74.67	78.17
8	Bicycle	45.83	79.50	84.33	69.89
9	Motorcycle/Scooter	47.67	38.17	43.83	43.22
10	Car/Jeep/Van	17.33	0.83	4.67	7.61
11	Bank Account/Post Office	99.17	96.17	99.00	98.11
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	600	600	600	1800
1	LPG/Natural gas	81.83	51.67	72.33	68.61
2	Coal/Lignite	0.00	0.33	0.67	0.33
3	Wood/Straw/Shrubs	34.17	49.17	55.83	46.39
4	Dung Cakes	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.78
5	Grass	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.11
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data



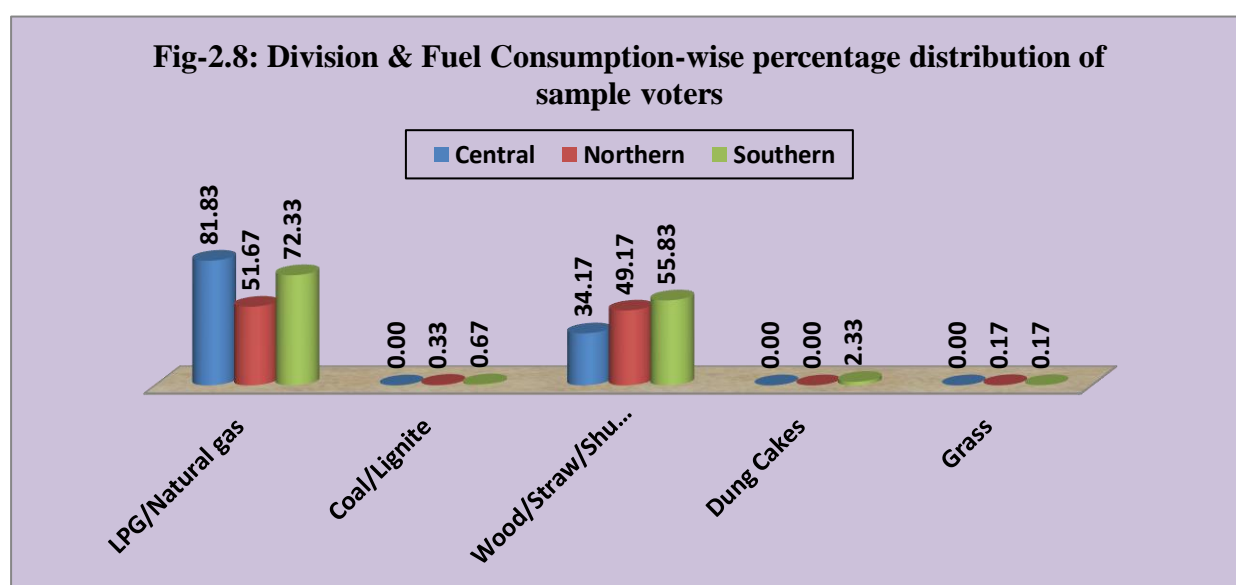
Consumption of fuel for cooking has collected to know the socio-economic status of voters. It is observed that out of total sample, highest 68.61 per cent sample voters used LPG/Natural gas followed by 46.39 per cent used Wood/Straw/Shrubs, 0.78 per cent used Dung Cakes, and 0.33 per cent used Coal/Lignite. About 0.11 percentage of sample voters used Grass in Northern and Southern Division and highest 81.83 per cent sample voters used LPG/Natural gas in Central Division.

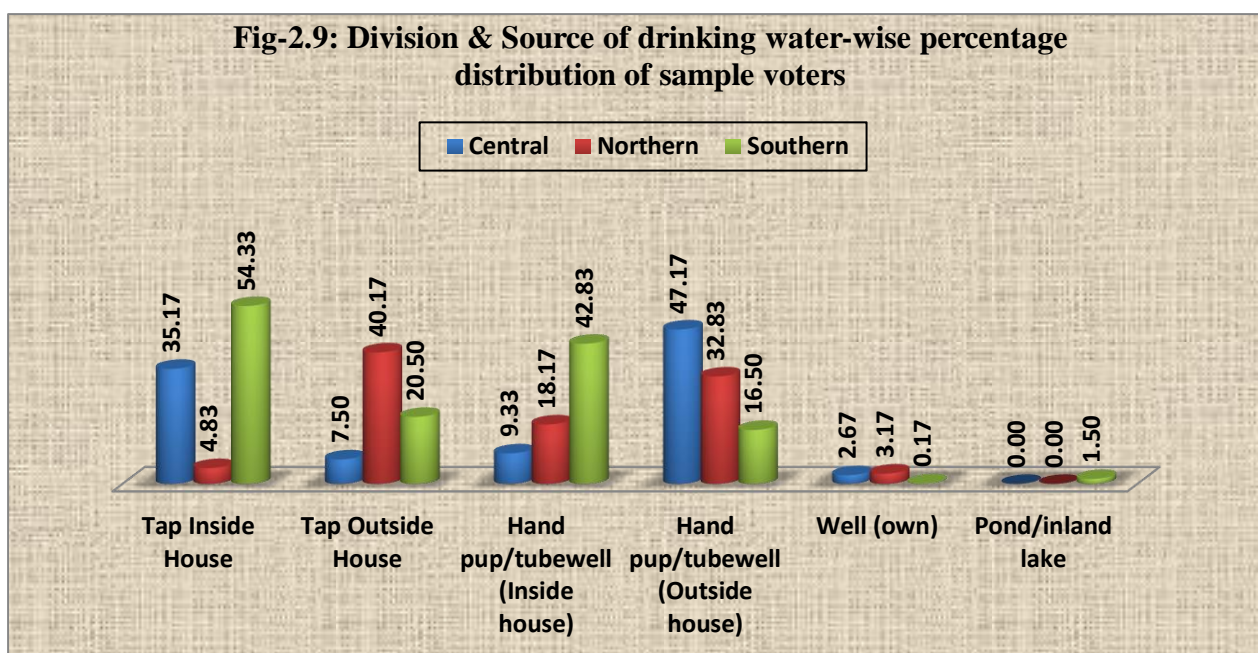
**Table-2.10 Source of drinking water Division-wise percentage distribution of sample voters (%)**

Sl No.	Items	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
	N	600	600	600	1800
1	Tap Inside House	35.17	4.83	54.33	31.44
2	Tap Outside House	7.50	40.17	20.50	22.72
3	Hand pump/tube well (Inside house)	9.33	18.17	42.83	23.44
4	Hand pump/tube well (Outside house)	47.17	32.83	16.50	32.17
5	Well (own)	2.67	3.17	0.17	2.00
6	Pond/inland lake	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.50
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

The source of drinking water varies from place to place. It is observed that out of total sample, highest 32.17 per cent sample voters used hand pump (out side) followed by 31.44 per cent voters used tap water inside house. 23.44 per cent voters used hand pump (in side). 22.72 per cent voters used tap water from outside. 2.00 per cent voters used well water. Only 0.50 per cent voters used pond/inland water and highest 54.33 per cent voters are used Tap water inside house in Southern Division. Fig-2.10 indicates the graphical picture.





**Table-2.11 Distribution of respondent according to their Exposure to media (in %)**

Sl No.	Division Name	Response	Central	Northern	Southern	Grand Total
		N	600	600	600	1800
1	Read News Paper	Almost Every Day	33.67	17.50	48.17	33.11
		At Least Once a week	2.17	9.33	1.67	4.39
		Less than once a week	9.50	1.33	2.33	4.39
		Not at all	54.67	71.83	47.83	58.11
2	Listen Radio	Almost Every Day	4.17	0.67	1.83	2.22
		At Least Once a week	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.06
		Less than once a week	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.11
		Not at all	95.33	99.33	98.17	97.61
3	Watch Television	Almost Every Day	86.33	76.17	69.83	77.44
		At Least Once a week	1.00	1.67	1.83	1.50
		Less than once a week	0.33	0.67	3.17	1.39
		Not at all	12.33	21.50	25.17	19.67
4	Internet (Facebook, Whatsapp etc)	Almost Every Day	34.17	13.00	31.00	26.06
		At Least Once a week	1.00	3.83	5.50	3.44
		Less than once a week	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.17
		Not at all	61.83	80.17	60.00	67.33
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

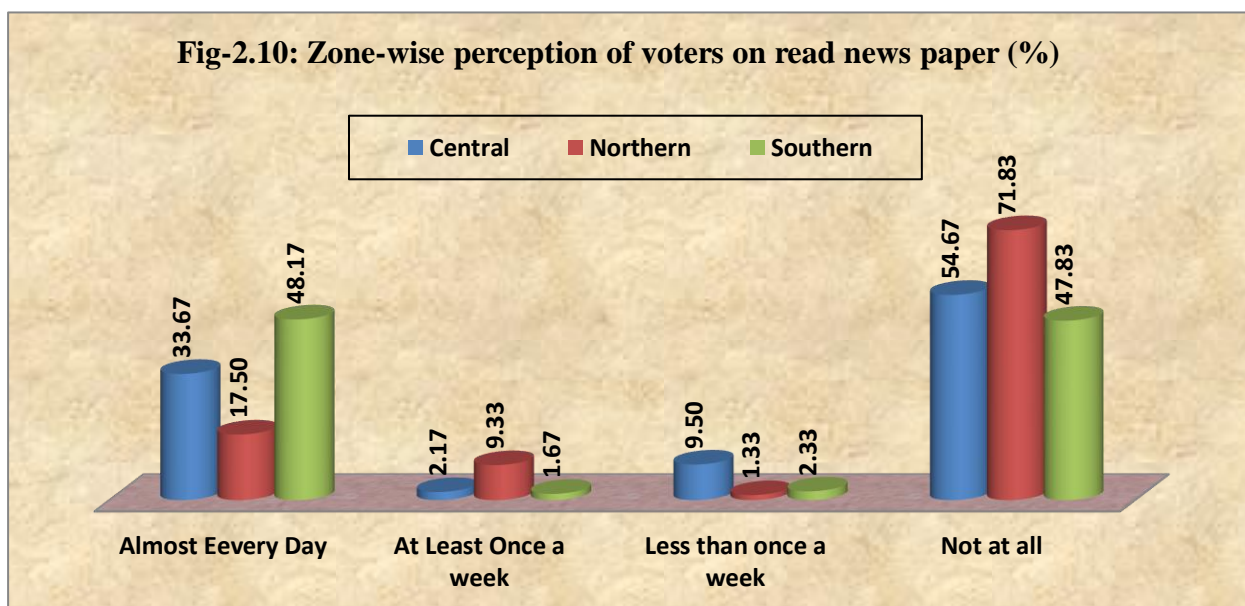


television and Internet access are sources of exposure. In this regard, questions have asked as used “Almost Every day”, “At least once a week”, “Less than once a week” and “Not at all”.

On the context of read news paper, out of total sample, highest 58.11 per cent sample voters responded that they never read news paper, 33.11 per cent sample voters informed that they almost read news paper every day, 4.39 per cent sample voters opened that they read news paper less than once a week and 4.39 per cent sample voters opined that they have read news paper at least once a week.

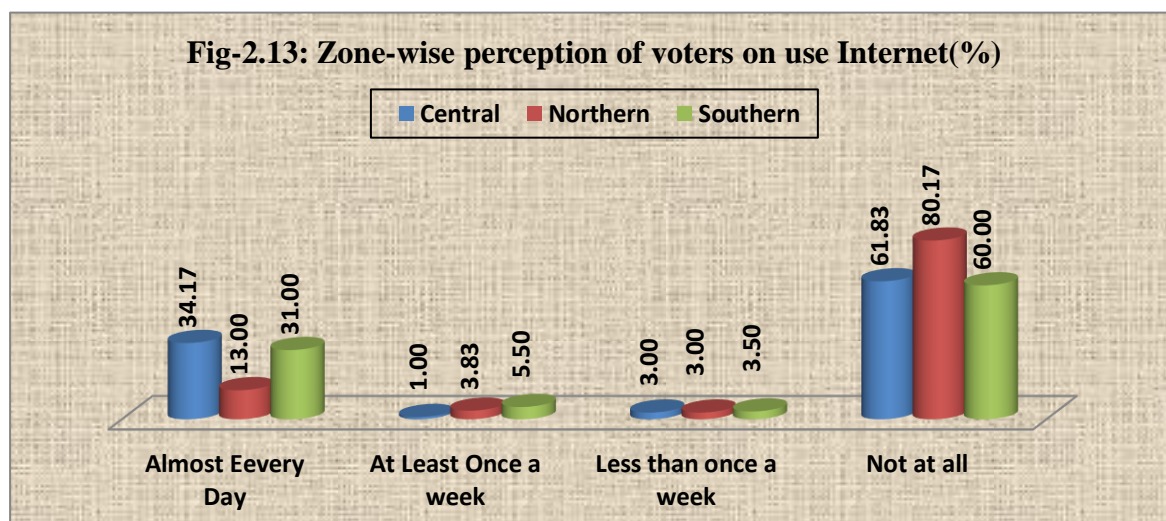
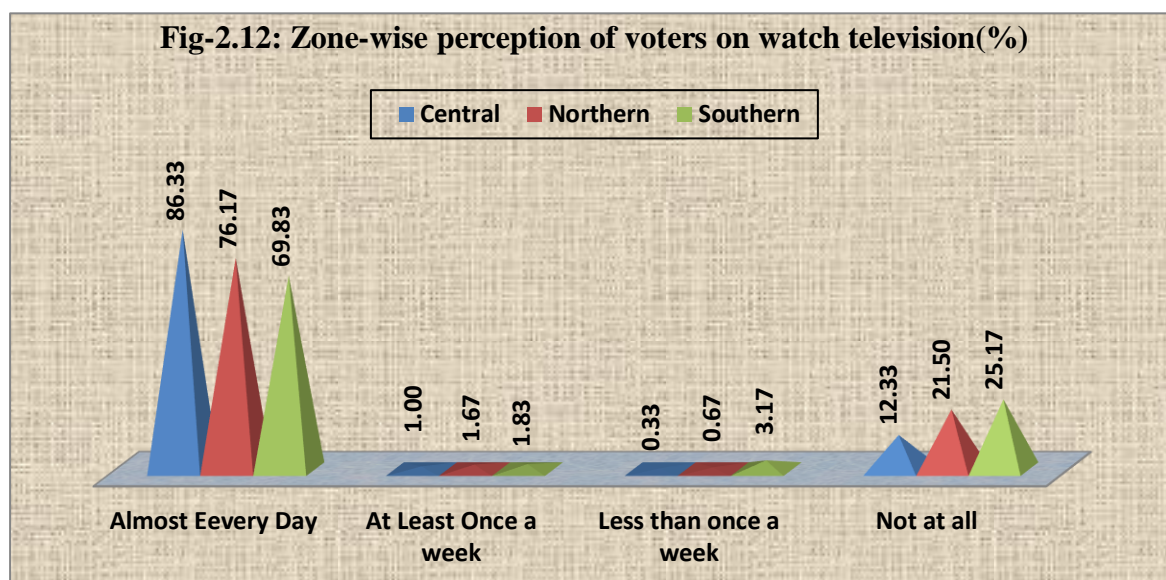
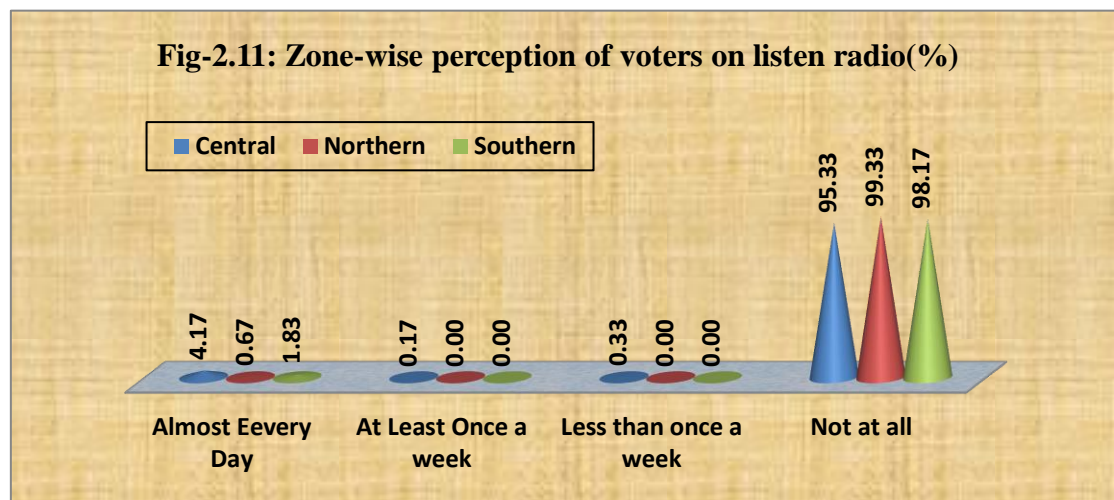
On the context of Listen Radio, out of total sample, highest 97.61 per cent sample voters responded that they never Listen Radio, followed by 2.22 per cent sample voters opined that they have Listen Radio every day and 0.11 per cent sample voters opened that they Listen Radio less than once a week and 0.06 per cent sample voters informed that they almost Listen Radio at least once a week.

On the context of Watch Television, out of total sample, highest 77.44 per cent sample voters informed that they almost Watch Television every day, followed by 19.67 per cent sample voters responded that they never Watch Television, 1.39 per cent sample voters opened that they Watch Television less than once a week and 1.50 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 67.33 per cent sample voters responded that they never used Internet, followed by 26.06 per cent sample voters informed that they almost use Internet every day, 3.44 per cent sample voters opined that they have used Internet at least once a week and 3.17 per cent sample voters

opined that they have used Internet at Less than once a week. Division-wise data has shown in following 4 graphs (Fig-2.11, 2.12, 2.13, and 2.14).



## **CHAPTER-III**

### **KNOWLEDGE**

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) are also described.

#### **3.1 KNOWLEDGE ON VOTERS AGE AND VOTING DATE**

Knowledge on voting age and date are quite important indicators 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 28<sup>th</sup>, 1989 prior to which it was 21 Years.

It is revealed from table 3.1 that 93.56 percentages of the sample voters are aware about the minimum age of voters. In the baseline survey this figure was 91.81. Division-wise, it is found that the awareness level is highest in northern (99.50%), followed by central division (93.67%) and southern division (87.50%). Compared to baseline survey, positive change is found in central division, no change in northern division and negative change in southern division. The negative change in southern division is primarily due to one booth of Malkangiri district in the sample, where there is no electricity and far from developmental activity.

Gender-wise, it is found that the knowledge of male sample voters (95.24%) is more as compared to female sample voters (91.65%), Though similar picture is found in all the three divisions, the gap in the knowledge level of male and female voters is more in southern division compared to other two divisions. Compared to baseline, the knowledge gap between male and female voters in central and northern division have increased and in southern division it has decreased. This is mainly due to the poor figures from the Malkangiri district.

Social category-wise, it is found that the knowledge level of sample voters of SC category is relatively more than others, OBCs and ST categories of voters. Compared to baseline, the percentage of SC, OBC and other category of voters who have knowledge on

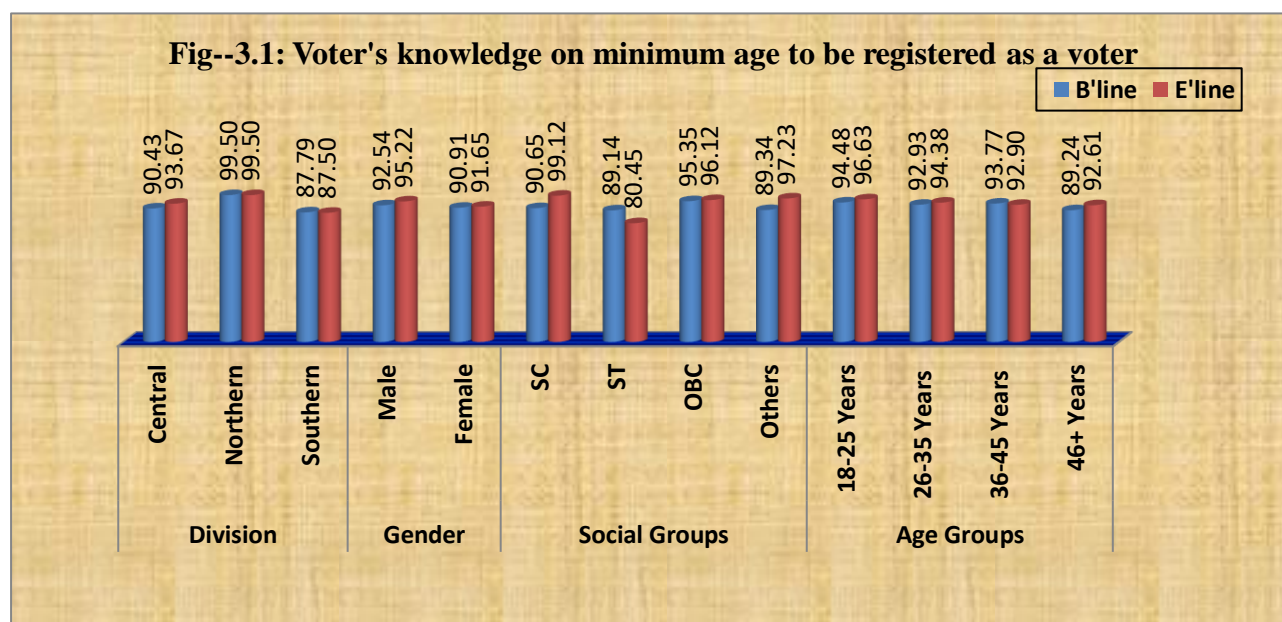
minimum age has increased. But incase of southern division it has decreased. This is mainly due to the poor figures from the Malkangiri district.

Age-group-wise it is found that the knowledge level has no relation with age. 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. Compared to baseline the percentage of voters who have knowledge on minimum age has increased in all age groups except voters in the age group og 36-45 years of age.

**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	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	91.80	96.45	100.00	100.00	88.27	89.64	92.54	95.22
		Female	88.82	90.69	98.93	98.95	87.10	84.73	90.91	91.65
2	Social Groups	SC	85.95	96.43	98.21	100.00	92.08	100.00	90.65	99.12
		ST	92.59	92.05	100.00	98.82	84.10	51.41	89.14	80.45
		OBC	93.63	93.46	99.53	99.57	91.67	96.18	95.35	96.12
		Others	87.68	92.55	100.00	100.00	93.18	100.00	89.34	97.23
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	95.52	95.59	100.00	100.00	90.67	94.94	94.48	96.63
		26-35 Years	92.81	98.33	98.04	99.25	89.36	87.10	92.93	94.38
		36-45 Years	95.24	95.86	100.00	100.00	85.84	81.88	93.77	92.90
		46+ Years	85.25	89.30	100.00	99.18	86.67	88.94	89.24	92.61
Total			90.43	93.67	99.50	99.50	87.79	87.50	91.81	93.56

Source: Field Data



Every Indian citizen who has attained the age of 18 years on the qualifying date, that is 1<sup>st</sup> 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 48.33 per cent of voters are aware about the date 1<sup>st</sup> January which determines the qualifying age for getting registered. This was only 17.12 per cent in the baseline survey. This Knowledge is more among the sample voters of central division (72.33%) compared to northern (53.83%) and southern (18.83%) divisions. Compared to baseline, all the three divisions have shown a positive change.

Gender-wise it is found that more percentage of females (48.81%) is aware about this than the males (47.92%). This trend is more or less same in all the divisions except northern divisions. In this division, more percentage of male voters is aware on this one compared to female voters. Compared to baseline, all the three divisions have shown a positive change. But the change is more in case of females than males.

Social group-wise, it is revealed from the table that the voters from ‘Others’ category (58.10%) is more aware on this aspect as compared to ‘OBC’ (51.72%), ‘ST’ (43.36%) and SCs (43.04%). Compared to baseline, all the social group categories have shown a positive.

Age Group –wise, The Percentage of voters who are aware about the NVD is highest in the “46+ years” age group (49.01%), closely followed by the voters of “26-35 years” age group (48.17%). Compared to baseline, all the age group categories have shown a positive change, but the change is more in case of 18-25 years age group compared to other age groups.

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

Electoral Roll/Voting										
Sl No.	Groups of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	31.48	71.94	24.88	55.73	0.65	18.64	19.38	47.92
		Female	20.81	72.76	18.72	51.75	0.92	19.08	14.33	48.81
2	Social Groups	SC	19.01	62.50	19.64	60.84	0.00	16.75	12.23	42.04
		ST	18.52	76.14	15.79	50.89	1.06	14.08	6.87	43.36
		OBC	29.62	74.84	22.54	47.64	1.04	12.74	22.79	51.72
		Others	28.44	72.34	64.71	70.91	0.00	38.46	26.10	58.10
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	25.37	86.76	17.95	42.62	1.33	18.99	13.81	48.08
		26-35 Years	30.94	72.50	28.43	55.22	1.42	23.23	19.37	48.17
		36-45 Years	22.75	65.09	16.16	55.28	0.00	19.46	14.71	47.60
		46+ Years	27.21	73.25	22.50	54.92	0.51	15.21	18.18	49.01
Total			26.57	72.33	22.00	53.83	0.76	18.83	17.12	48.33

Source: Field Data

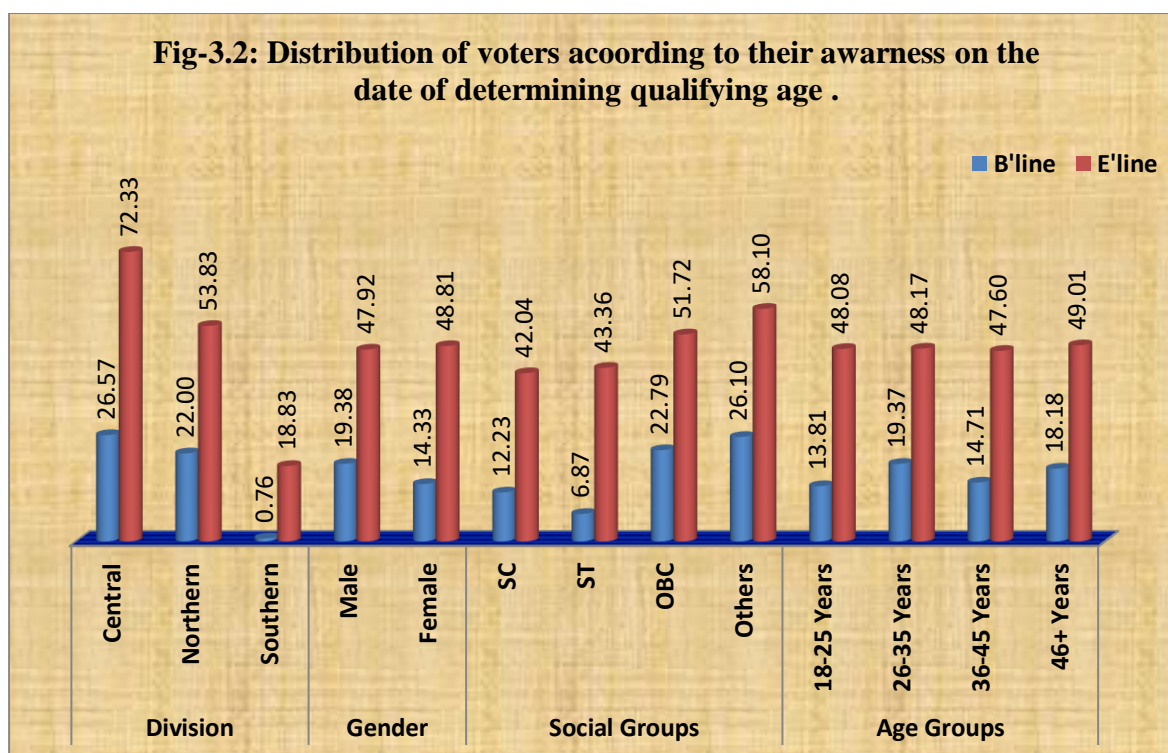


Table-3.3 revealed the percentage of voters who have said that 18th birthday is the qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting. Compared to baseline their percentage has declined from 35.28 per cent to 21.83 per cent. Their percentage has declined in central and southern divisions but increased in northern division.

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

getting registered on the electoral roll/voting										
Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	19.58	2.90	22.07	30.25	66.45	38.46	36.19	24.32
		Female	23.91	0.69	17.65	29.72	63.59	27.48	34.16	18.97
2	Social Groups	SC	28.93	0.00	19.64	22.38	77.23	46.19	44.6	27.21
		ST	7.41	10.23	23.68	27.81	63.96	6.34	47.01	16.29
		OBC	29.3	0.33	18.31	42.06	60.42	38.22	30.34	22.84
		Others	9.48	1.06	17.65	5.45	56.82	40.38	17.65	18.18
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	20.9	1.47	20.51	36.07	68	30.38	40.33	22.60
		26-35 Years	20.86	0.83	18.63	32.09	63.83	32.26	36.13	22.98
		36-45 Years	26.46	3.55	19.19	32.30	67.26	26.17	36.16	20.25
		46 + Years	19.02	1.23	21.25	25.82	64.1	41.01	32.88	22.02
Total			21.57	1.83	20.00	30.00	65.27	33.67	35.28	21.83

Source: Field Data

The percentage of voters who do not know the qualifying ages for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting has declined from 47.60 to 29.83 between baseline and endline

survey periods. The decline is found in central and southern divisions; and in northern division there is a sizable increase in the voters percentage (Table-3.4).

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

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	48.94	25.16	53.05	14.01	32.90	42.90	44.43	27.75
		Female	55.28	26.55	63.64	18.53	35.48	53.44	51.52	32.22
2	Social Groups	SC	52.07	37.50	60.71	16.78	22.77	37.06	43.17	30.75
		ST	74.07	13.64	60.53	21.30	34.98	79.58	46.12	40.35
		OBC	41.08	24.84	59.15	10.30	38.54	49.04	46.87	25.43
		Others	62.09	26.60	17.65	23.64	43.18	21.15	56.25	23.72
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	53.73	11.76	61.54	21.31	30.67	50.63	45.86	29.33
		26-35 Years	48.20	26.67	52.94	12.69	34.75	44.52	44.50	28.85
		36-45 Years	50.79	31.36	64.65	12.42	32.74	54.36	49.13	32.15
		46 + Years	53.77	25.51	56.25	19.26	35.38	43.78	48.94	28.98
Total			51.86	25.83	58.00	16.17	33.97	47.50	47.60	29.83

Source: Field Data

### 3.2 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 gave wrong answer about the National Voter's Day (3.39%). In this aspect, more percentage of the voters from the southern division gave wrong answer than the other two divisions. Compared to baseline survey, the percentage of voters who gave wrong answer about the NVD has increased in southern division and in central and northern divisions it has declined.

Gender-wise it is revealed from the table that the male voters (4.37%) gave wrong answer about National Voters Day (NVD) than the female voters (2.27%). This gender gap is found in northern and southern divisions. However, in the central division more percentage of female voters gave wrong answer about the NVD than their male counterparts. Compared to baseline survey the gender gap has increased by 0.76 percentage points.

Social Category-wise it is revealed from the table that the percentage of voters who gave wrong answer (25<sup>th</sup> January) is highest among SCs (5.09%), followed by "Other Castes" (3.16%). Very few voters among OBCs (2.87%) and STs (2.51%) gave wrong answer. Compared to baseline the percentage of voters who gave wrong answer about the NVD has increased among the SCs and STs, whereas it has decreased among the OBCs and other caste voters.



There is little variation among the voters of different age groups. However, the percentage of voters who gave wrong answer is highest among the voters of “26-35 years” of age (4.65%) and lowest among the voters of “18-25 years” of age (1.44%). Compared to baseline the percentage of voters gave wrong answer about the NVD has increased among the voters of '26-35' year age group, whereas it has decreased among the voters of other age groups.

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

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	5.56	1.61	7.51	1.91	0.33	9.17	4.23	4.37
		Female	3.73	1.72	3.74	1.40	0.92	3.82	2.89	2.27
2	Social Groups	SC	0.00	0.00	5.36	2.10	0.00	10.15	1.08	5.09
		ST	1.85	1.14	0.88	1.78	0.71	4.23	0.89	2.51
		OBC	6.37	2.61	7.98	1.29	1.04	5.73	6.10	2.87
		Others	5.69	1.06	11.76	1.82	0.00	5.77	5.15	3.16
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	0.00	2.94	7.69	1.64	1.33	0.00	2.21	1.44
		26-35 Years	5.04	1.67	7.84	2.24	1.42	9.03	4.45	4.65
		36-45 Years	4.76	1.18	5.05	2.48	0.00	4.70	3.49	2.71
		46 + Years	5.57	1.65	4.38	0.82	0.00	9.22	3.64	3.69
Total			4.71	1.67	5.75	1.67	0.57	6.83	3.63	3.39

Source: Field Data

It is revealed from the table 3.6 that more than half of the sample voters are aware about the National Voter's Day (56.50%). As per baseline survey only 18.17 per cent of voters gave correct answer. In this aspect also the knowledge level of central division sample voters is relatively poor than the other two divisions. Compared to baseline survey, the percentage of voters who gave correct answer about the NVD has increased in all the divisions.

Gender-wise it is revealed from the table that the male voters (57.48%) are relatively aware about National Voters Day (NVD) than the female voters (55.37%). This gender gap is found in southern and central divisions. However, in northern division the more percentage of female voters is unaware about the NVD than their male counterparts. Compared to baseline survey the gender gap has decreased.

Social Category-wise it is revealed from the table that the percentage of voters who have given, correct answer (25<sup>th</sup> January) is highest among Others (62.85%), followed by “SCs”(58.63%). More than half of the voters voters among OBCs (56.03%) and STs (50.88%) have given correct answer. Compared to baseline the percentage of voters who are aware about the NVD has increased among all social categories of voters.



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 “18-25 years” of age (62.02%) and lowest among the voters of “46+ years” of age (54.97%). Compared to baseline the percentage of voters who gave correct answer about the NVD has increased among the voters of all age groups.

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

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	24.34	52.90	22.54	47.45	18.57	71.01	21.94	57.48
		Female	12.11	49.31	11.23	49.65	17.51	68.32	13.50	55.37
2	Social Groups	SC	16.53	48.21	14.29	50.35	9.90	70.56	13.67	58.63
		ST	16.67	52.27	14.04	41.42	14.84	61.27	14.86	50.88
		OBC	18.79	50.00	18.31	50.21	30.21	76.43	20.39	56.03
		Others	20.38	57.45	35.29	58.18	31.82	70.19	23.16	62.85
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	22.39	54.41	15.38	47.54	20.00	79.75	19.89	62.02
		26-35 Years	22.30	58.33	15.69	42.54	18.44	65.81	19.11	55.99
		36-45 Years	16.40	50.89	16.16	50.31	14.16	70.47	15.71	56.78
		46 + Years	17.70	46.91	19.38	50.82	19.49	68.66	18.64	54.97
Total			18.71	51.17	17.25	48.50	18.13	69.83	18.17	56.50

Source: Field Data

### 3.3 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-3.7: Distribution of Voters who have said that not aware about NOTA**

Sl. No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	43.65	1.61	35.68	10.51	94.14	19.23	59.02	10.71
		Female	64.29	1.72	50.8	10.14	95.85	24.43	70.25	11.69
2	SocialGroups	SC	52.07	0.89	50.00	17.48	98.02	2.03	68.35	6.64
		ST	59.26	2.27	61.4	4.73	94.35	60.56	81.82	24.06
		OBC	50.32	0.98	32.86	12.02	97.92	24.20	51.69	9.91
		Others	56.40	4.26	17.65	1.82	84.09	0.96	58.46	2.37
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	56.72	1.47	56.41	11.48	90.67	22.78	70.72	12.50
		26-35 Years	48.2	1.67	39.22	12.69	95.74	23.23	63.35	13.45
		36-45 Years	49.21	2.37	24.24	8.70	95.58	23.49	56.11	11.06
		46 + Years	57.05	1.23	53.13	9.84	95.38	18.43	67.42	9.52
Total			53.14	1.67	42.75	10.33	94.85	21.50	64.04	11.17

Source: Field Data

Only 11.17 per cent of the total respondents opined that they are not aware about NOTA. Division wise it is revealed that about 21.50 per cent voters in their southern

divisions are not aware about NOTA. Very few voters in the central division (1.67%) are not aware of this. However, in the northern division as many as 10.33 per cent of the voters are unaware of NOTA. Compared to baseline survey the awareness among the voters about NOTA has increased to a considerable extent in all the divisions.

Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of woman voters (11.69%) are unaware of NOTA, than male voters (10.71%). The gender gap is less in Central and Northern divisions compared to Southern division. among the gender groups, the percentage of the voters who are not aware about NOTA has reduced to a considerable extent as compared to baseline survey.

Social category wise it is found that the percentage of voters who are unaware of NOTA is highest among STs (24.06%), followed by OBCs (9.91%), SCs (6.64%) and Others (2.37%). The variation among the social categories is more in the northern division as compared to other two divisions. In all social categories, the percentage of the voters who are not aware about NOTA has reduced to a considerable extent as compared to baseline survey.

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 “26-35 Years” (13.45%) and “18-25 years” (12.50%). In all age groups, the percentage of the voters who are not aware about NOTA has reduced to a considerable extent as compared to baseline survey.

**Table-3.8: Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw NOTA when they cast their vote**

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	27.51	60.97	40.38	46.82	5.54	60.65	23.05	56.24
		Female	17.70	53.10	35.83	43.01	3.69	42.75	18.18	46.42
2	Social Groups	SC	13.22	51.79	32.14	57.34	0.99	72.08	12.59	62.39
		ST	27.78	20.45	18.42	31.36	5.65	12.68	11.53	22.31
		OBC	28.98	66.67	50.70	37.77	2.08	44.59	32.26	52.01
		Others	18.48	67.02	35.29	85.45	13.64	83.65	18.75	77.87
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	11.94	48.53	28.21	47.54	8.00	62.03	13.81	53.37
		26-35 Years	22.30	55.00	37.25	45.52	4.26	50.32	19.63	50.12
		36-45 Years	24.34	62.72	55.56	51.55	4.42	46.31	26.43	53.86
		46 + Years	24.92	56.79	30.63	39.75	4.10	55.76	20.15	50.57
Total			23.00	57.17	38.25	45.00	4.77	52.83	20.87	51.67

Source: Field Data

Around 51.67 per cent of the sample voters opined that they only saw it when they cast their votes. Their percentage is highest in the central division (57.17%), followed by northern division (52.83%) and southern division (45.00%). Compared to baseline survey their percentage has increased to a considerable extent from 20.87 to 51.67. The change is more visible in northern division.

Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of male voters (56.24%) have opined that they saw it when they cast their votes than female voters (46.42%). Compared to baseline survey their percentage has increased to a considerable extent in case of both male and female voters.

Social Category wise it is highest among others (77.87%), followed by “SCs” (62.39%) OBCs (52.01%) and STs (11.53%). In all social categories, the percentage of the voters who saw NOTA when they cast their vote has increased to a considerable extent as compared to baseline survey.

Age Group-wise it is revealed from the table that around 53.86 per cent voters in the age group of “36-45 years” have seen NOTA when they cast their votes. This is 50.57 per cent among the voters in the age group of “46 years and above”, 50.12 per cent among the voters in the age group of “26-35 years” and 53.37 per cent among the voters of “18-25 years”.

**Table-3.9: Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw NOTA one in Electoral Literacy Programme**

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	3.44	19.68	7.04	30.89	0.33	14.20	3.23	21.41
		Female	1.86	24.14	5.88	37.06	0.00	24.43	2.34	28.64
2	Social Groups	SC	0.00	28.57	10.71	20.98	0.00	20.81	2.16	22.79
		ST	0.00	26.14	5.26	45.56	0.00	21.83	1.33	32.83
		OBC	0.64	19.28	6.57	34.33	0.00	18.47	2.57	24.14
		Others	8.06	15.96	0.00	12.73	2.27	11.54	6.62	13.44
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	1.49	16.18	2.56	19.67	1.33	10.13	1.66	14.90
		26-35 Years	2.88	21.67	3.92	24.63	0.00	16.77	2.09	20.78
		36-45 Years	3.70	18.34	12.12	32.30	0.00	20.81	4.74	23.80
		46 + Years	2.30	25.10	5.63	39.75	0.00	22.12	2.42	29.26
Total			2.71	21.50	6.50	32.33	0.19	18.83	2.83	24.22

Source: Field Data

Very few voters (24.22%) have seen NOTA in ELP. Division- wise it is found that 32.33 per cent of the sample voters of northern division and 21.50 per cent voters in the central division have seen it in ELP. However in the southern division their share is relatively low, i.e. 18.83 per cent who have said that they saw NOTA in electoral literacy programme.

Gender-wise, it is found that comparatively more percentage of female voters (28.64%) saw NOTA in electoral literacy programme, than male voters (21.41%).

Social Category wise it is highest among “STs” (32.83%), followed by OBCs (24.14%), SCs (22.79%), and Others (13.44%).

Age Group-wise it is revealed from the table that around 23.80 per cent voters in the age group of “36-45 years “ have seen NOTA only in ELP. This is 29.26 per cent among the voters in the age group of “46 years and above”, 20.78 per cent among the voters in the age group of “26-35 years” and only 14.90 per cent among the voters of “18.25 years”.

**Table-3.10 Distribution of Voters about that they Have Heard/read NOTA**

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	25.40	18.39	16.90	14.65	0.00	5.62	14.70	12.68
		Female	16.15	21.03	7.49	9.79	0.46	8.40	9.23	13.25
2	Social Groups	SC	34.71	18.75	7.14	4.20	0.99	5.08	16.91	8.19
		ST	12.96	51.14	14.91	18.34	0.00	4.93	5.32	20.80
		OBC	20.06	13.07	9.86	15.88	0.00	12.74	13.48	13.94
		Others	17.06	12.77	47.06	0.00	0.00	3.85	16.18	6.32
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	29.85	33.82	12.82	21.31	0.00	5.06	13.81	19.23
		26-35 Years	26.62	21.67	19.61	17.16	0.00	9.68	14.92	15.65
		36-45 Years	22.75	16.57	8.08	7.45	0.00	9.40	12.72	11.27
		46 + Years	15.74	16.87	10.63	10.66	0.51	3.69	10.00	10.65
Total			21.14	19.67	12.50	12.33	0.19	6.83	12.25	12.94

Source: Field Data

About 12.94 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 female voters (13.25%) have heard/read about it, than male voters (12.68%). The gender gap is more in Central and Northern divisions as compared to Southern division.

Social Category-wise, it is highest among STs (20.80%), followed by OBCs (13.94%) and SCs (8.19%). It is very low among others (6.32%). Not much variation is found compared to baseline survey. Infact, in some cases it has reduced.

Age Group-wise, it is revealed from the table that around 15.65 per cent voters in the age group of “26-35 years” have heard/read about NOTA. This is 19.23 per cent among the voters in the age group of “18-25 years”, 11.27 per cent among the voters in the age group of “36-45 years” and only 10.65 per cent among the voters of “45 years and above”. Compared to baseline the per cent of voters who have heard/read about NOTA have increased in case of all age groups except the age group of “36-45 years”.

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. However, almost all the voters have refused that they have seen braille on the EVM machine. However, only 2.44 per cent of voters opined that they have seen braille in the ELP.

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, 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 favor of the candidate/party intended, this paper trail can later be used to verify the data obtained through the machines, in case suspicion arises.

Around 17.83 percentage of the sample voters are not aware about VVPAT. This figure was as high as 93.17 in the baseline survey. Division wise the percentage of unaware voters is highest in southern division (40.33%) followed by central division (10.33%) and central division (2.83%).

Gender-wise, more percentage of female voters (20.29%) is unaware about the VVPAT as against male voters (15.70%). This trend is found in all the divisions.

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 (31.83%) followed by SCs (15.49%), OBCs (14.51%) and others (9.09%). Compared to baseline survey, the figures in all divisions have reduced to a considerable extent.

Age group-wise, it is found that the percentage of voters who are not aware about VVPAT is more or less same among the sample voters of all age groups. Compared to baseline survey, the figures in all age groups have reduced to a considerable extent.

**Table-3.11: Distribution of Voters who have said that they have VVAPT not aware about it**

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	85.45	9.35	92.49	2.23	98.70	34.02	91.65	15.70
		Female	92.55	11.38	97.86	3.50	96.31	48.47	95.04	20.29
2	Social Groups	SC	78.51	11.61	98.21	3.50	100.00	26.40	90.29	15.49
		ST	98.15	5.68	93.86	5.92	96.82	78.87	96.23	31.83
		OBC	87.58	11.44	95.77	0.43	97.92	41.40	91.97	14.51
		Others	93.84	9.57	82.35	1.82	97.73	12.50	93.75	9.09
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	92.54	8.82	94.87	1.64	93.33	32.91	93.37	15.87
		26-35 Years	85.61	10.00	91.18	1.49	97.16	36.13	91.36	17.11
		36-45 Years	88.36	9.47	98.99	1.24	100.00	48.32	94.26	18.79
		46 + Years	89.51	11.52	95.00	4.92	98.46	40.55	93.48	18.18
Total			88.71	10.33	95.00	2.83	97.71	40.33	93.17	17.83

Source: Field Data

Note-Very few voters have heard or read about VVPAT before voting.

**Table-3.12 Distribution of Voters about that they have Heard/read about VVPAT**

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	13.23	4.52	7.51	1.27	0.00	7.99	7.35	4.68
		Female	6.83	6.90	2.14	2.10	0.00	15.27	3.58	7.88
2	Social Groups	SC	19.01	8.93	1.79	2.10	0.00	10.66	8.63	7.52
		ST	1.85	5.68	6.14	2.37	0.00	4.93	1.77	4.01
		OBC	11.15	3.59	4.23	0.00	0.00	19.75	7.06	6.03
		Others	6.16	8.51	17.65	5.45	0.00	7.69	5.88	7.51
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	7.46	11.76	5.13	0.00	0.00	10.13	3.87	7.69
		26-35 Years	12.95	7.50	8.82	0.75	0.00	14.19	7.07	7.82
		36-45 Years	10.58	2.96	1.01	3.11	0.00	12.08	5.24	5.85
		46 + Years	9.51	4.94	5.00	1.64	0.00	8.76	5.61	4.97
Total			10.29	5.67	5.00	1.67	0.00	11.17	5.67	6.17

Source: Field Data

Note-Very few voters have seen VVPAT in ELPs.

**Table-3.13 Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw VVPAT in Electoral Literacy Programme**

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.64	0.00	2.07	0.00	1.04
		Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	1.91	0.00	0.84
2	Social Groups	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	2.03	0.00	1.11
		ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.00	4.23	0.00	2.01
		OBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.29
		Others	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.79
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.96
		26-35 Years	0.00	0.83	0.00	2.24	0.00	1.94	0.00	1.71
		36-45 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.63
		46 + Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.71
Total			0.00	0.17	0.00	0.67	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.94

Source Field Data

Note-More than three-fourth of voters saw VVPAT when they cast their vote.

**Table-3.14 Distribution of Voters who have said that they saw VVPAT when they cast their Vote**

Sl No	Group of Voters	Category	Central		Northern		Southern		Grand Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Gender	Male	0.00	85.81	0.00	95.86	0.00	55.92	0.00	78.59
		Female	0.00	81.72	0.00	93.71	0.00	34.35	0.00	71.00
2	Social Groups	SC	0.00	79.46	0.00	93.71	0.00	60.91	0.00	75.88
		ST	0.00	88.64	0.00	90.53	0.00	11.97	0.00	62.16
		OBC	0.00	84.97	0.00	99.14	0.00	38.22	0.00	79.17
		Others	0.00	80.85	0.00	92.73	0.00	78.85	0.00	82.61
3	Age Groups	18-25 Years	0.00	79.41	0.00	98.36	0.00	54.43	0.00	75.48
		26-35 Years	0.00	81.67	0.00	95.52	0.00	47.74	0.00	73.35
		36-45 Years	0.00	87.57	0.00	95.65	0.00	37.58	0.00	74.74
		46 + Years	0.00	83.54	0.00	93.03	0.00	48.85	0.00	76.14
Total			0.00	83.83	0.00	94.83	0.00	46.50	0.00	75.06

Source: Field Data

### **3.4 VOTERS PERCEPTION ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF VOTING**

#### **3.4.1 Every vote counts**

Most of the voters are aware about the importance of each vote. About 67 per cent of the total sample voters agree that every vote counts and 23 per cent of them strongly agree with it. Only 0.61 per cent of them are dis-agreeing with it and 0.33 per cent strongly disagree with it.

#### **3.4.2 Voting should be made compulsory**

More than half of the voters are of the opinion that voting should be made compulsory (59%).

#### **3.4.3 Voting is a cumbersome chore**

About 40 per cent voters are disagree with it and 10 per cent are strongly dis- agree with it. About 43 per cent sample voters do not agree nor dis- agree. Only 5.5 per cent of sample voters are agreed and 1.22 per cent of them are strongly agreed that voting is a cumbersome chore.

#### **3.4.4 Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India**

More than three-fifths of the sample voters are either agreed or strongly agreed that elections are generally conducted freely and fairly in India. And 27 per cent of them are neither agreed nor dis-agreed. Only 7 per cent of the sample voters are disagree/strongly disagree with it.

### **3.4.5 EVMs provide accurate results**

Around 86 per cent of the sample voters are either agree or strongly agree that EVMs provide accurate results. Few (6%) of them are either disagree or strongly disagree with it. The rest (8%) 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.

### **3.4.6 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 18 per cent of the sample voters opined that women should consult their male family members or elders before voting in elections. About 59 per cent of them are either dis-agree or strongly dis-agree with it.

### **3.4.7 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 28 per cent of the sample voters are either agree or strongly agree with it. Around the 36 per cent of the sample voters are either agreed or dis- agreed with it. The rest 36 per cent of the sample voters are neither agreed nor dis-agreed with it.

### **3.4.8 “I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections”**

Around 7 per cent of the sample voters were of the opinion that they are not intended to vote in the upcoming elections. Similarly, 80 per cent of the sample voters opined that they are going to vote in the upcoming elections. However, 13 per cent of them are not sure whether they will vote or not.

The following table shows the perception of the sample voters’ of different aspects of election.



**Table-3.15 Voters perception on different aspects of election**

Sl No.	Response	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neither Agree nor Disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Can't say	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'lin	B'lin	E'lin
1	Every Votes Count	1.11	0.33	2.28	0.61	9.73	9.33	74.01	67.22	12.87	22.4	0.00	0.06
2	Voting Should be compulsory	4.13	3.72	12.13	21.22	17.73	15.78	53.14	47.61	12.87	11.6	0.00	0.06
3	Voting is a cumbersome chore	4.86	10.44	47.97	40.17	33.62	42.61	10.59	5.50	2.96	1.22	0.00	0.06
4	Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India	0.43	2.94	4.74	4.22	32.27	27.00	43.90	46.61	18.66	19.1	0.00	0.06
5	EVMs provide accurate results	1.17	3.00	1.42	3.33	24.51	17.44	57.27	57.06	15.64	19.1	0.00	0.06
6	Women should consult male member or elders before voting in elections	4.13	7.56	24.94	51.61	12.32	22.28	51.91	13.89	6.71	4.61	0.00	0.06
7	The influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections	3.08	10.22	28.26	25.89	24.38	35.94	28.08	21.28	16.19	6.61	0.00	0.06
8	I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections	14.29	15.56	48.52	64.06	25.49	13.17	10.10	3.44	1.60	3.72	0.00	0.06

Source: Field Data

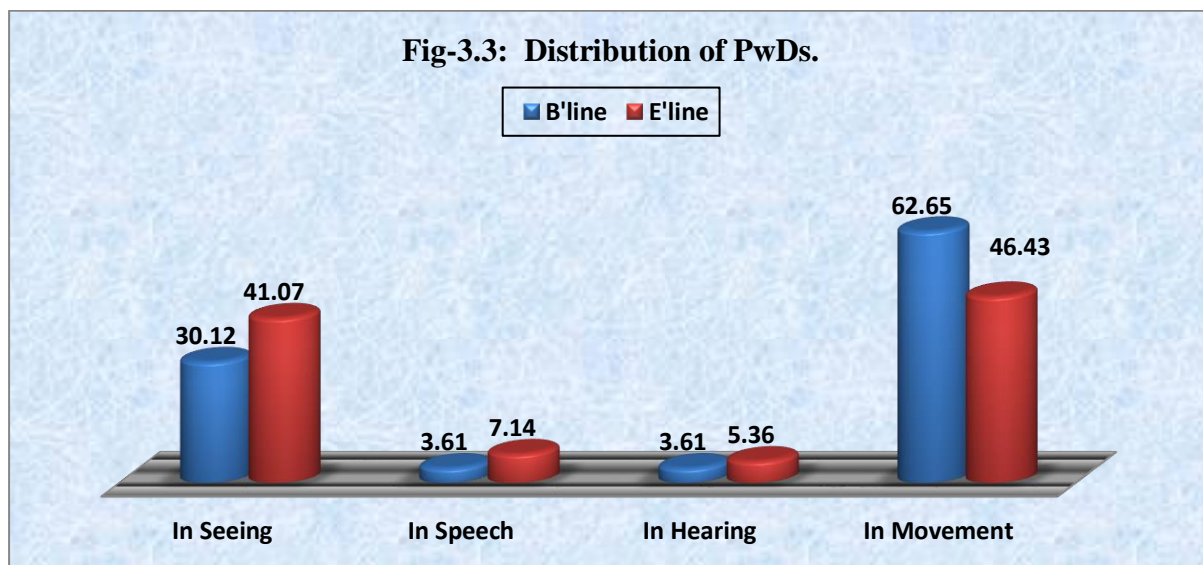
### 3.5 Problems faced by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

Out of the total 1800 sample voters, 56 Voters (3.11%) are found to be PwDs. Among the PwDs, the share of persons with movement problem (46.43%) is highest, followed by persons with vision problem (41.07%). Very few persons have speech (7.14%) and hearing problems (5.36% 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 (35.71%) and equal number of them are found in Southern division (32.14%) and Northern division (32.14%).

**Table-3.16: Type and Division wise distribution of PwDs.**

Sl No	Types of PWD	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	In Seeing	53.85	43.48	19.23	43.48	26.92	13.04	13.12	41.07
2	In Speech	0.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	3.61	7.14
3	In Hearing	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.61	5.36
4	In Movement	40.82	23.08	26.53	26.92	32.65	50.00	62.65	46.43
	Total	44.87	35.71	24.36	32.14	30.77	32.14	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

**Problems at the time of Voting:**

Only one PwD from Jashipur Assembly Constituency reported that no separate queue and no sitting arrangement was there for the PwDs at the time of voting. Another PwD from the same constituency reported that no transportation facility was provided to her.

## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **ATTITUDE**

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 and gender 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 been done.

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

Sl. No	Division Name	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Never	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
2	Application In Progress	3.14	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	2.22	0.00
3	Already Registered	96.71	100.00	98.00	100.00	98.85	100.00	97.72	100.00

Source: Field Data

In the election process and for the development of democracy, eligible age people should register their name in voter list to caste vote. It is observed that out of total sample, no respondent is found who has never registered his name in voter list due to lack of awareness. Similarly, no respondent is found application is in progress and all the respondents have registered their names in voter list. Details have been shown in Table-4.1.

#### 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-4.2 Division, Gender, Social Category and Age Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on Voter ID Card/EPIC (In %)**

Sl. No	Category	Yes		No	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	99.14	100.00	0.86	0.00
	Northern	97.50	100.00	2.50	0.00
	Southern	98.66	100.00	1.34	0.00
	Total	98.58	100.00	1.42	0.00
Gender	Male	54.41	100.00	0.92	0.00
	Female	44.18	100.00	0.49	0.00
	Total	98.59	100.00	1.41	0.00
Social Categories	SC	16.82	100.00	0.31	0.00
	ST	27.42	100.00	0.37	0.00
	OBC	37.58	100.00	0.74	0.00
	Others	16.76	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	98.58	100.00	1.42	0.00
Age-Wise	18-25 Years	10.35	100.00	0.74	0.00
	26-35 Years	23.23	100.00	0.31	0.00
	36-45 Years	24.52	100.00	0.18	0.00
	46 + Years	40.48	100.00	0.18	0.00
	Total	98.58	100.00	1.42	0.00

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 all the respondents have positive attitude to register their name in voter list to get voter ID and none showed no interest or neglected due to their lack of awareness. Compared to baseline the situation has improved.

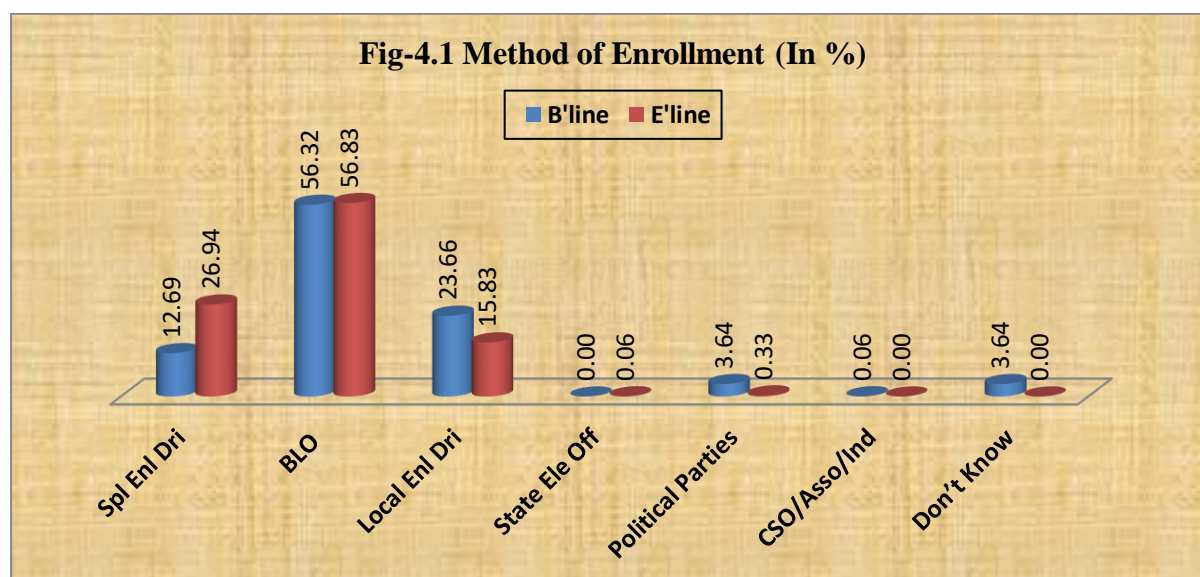
#### **4.3 METHOD OF ENROLMENT**

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-4.3 Division-wise attitude of respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)**

Sl. No	Methods	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Special Enrolment Drive	13.59	10.67	26.00	40.17	1.34	30.00	12.69	26.94
2	BLO Visited to Residence	41.63	73.67	44.25	34.83	85.11	62.00	56.32	56.83
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	34.76	15.50	29.00	24.67	4.77	7.33	23.66	15.83
4	Went to the State Election Office	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
5	Help of Political Parties	4.15	0.00	0.75	0.33	5.15	0.67	3.64	0.33
6	Help of CSO/Association/Individual	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00
7	Don't Know	5.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.00	3.64	0.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	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 57 per cent respondents have attitude to register their name in voter list through BLO as they visited residence, followed by 16 per cent respondents have registered their name through local voter enrolment centre, 27 per cent respondents have adopted special enrolment drive to register their name. Few respondents have taken the help of political parties (0.33%) to enrol their name and only 0.06 per cent have no knowledge/ no taken interest to enroll their names.

**Table-4.4 Gender-wise attitude of Voter respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)**

Sl. No	Perceptions	Gender	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Special Enrolment Drive	Male	8.30	6.83	13.50	25.17	0.95	15.50	7.21	15.83
		Female	5.29	3.83	12.50	15.00	0.38	14.50	5.48	11.11
		Total	13.59	10.67	26.00	40.17	1.34	30.00	12.69	26.94
2	BLO Visited to Residence	Male	21.75	35.83	25.50	16.17	50.38	35.83	31.92	29.28
		Female	19.89	37.83	18.75	18.67	34.73	26.17	24.40	27.56
		Total	41.63	73.67	44.25	34.83	85.11	62.00	56.32	56.83
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	Male	18.60	8.83	14.00	10.67	2.48	4.67	12.26	8.06
		Female	16.17	6.67	15.00	14.00	2.29	2.67	11.40	7.78
		Total	34.76	15.50	29.00	24.67	4.77	7.33	23.66	15.83
4	Went to the State Election Office	Male	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
		Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
5	Help of Political Parties	Male	2.29	0.00	0.25	0.33	2.86	0.33	1.97	0.22
		Female	1.86	0.00	0.50	0.00	2.29	0.33	1.66	0.11
		Total	4.15	0.00	0.75	0.33	5.15	0.67	3.64	0.33
6	Help of CSO/Association/Individual	Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00
		Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00
7	Don't Know	Male	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.91	0.00
		Female	2.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.73	0.00
		Total	5.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.00	3.64	0.00
Total			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 than female respondents.

**Table-4.5 Social Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)**

Sl. No	Responses	Social Categories	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Special Enrolment Drive	SC	3.15	2.00	5.50	7.83	0.19	2.83	2.77	4.22
		ST	1.00	0.33	5.00	13.00	1.15	12.33	2.03	8.56
		OBC	5.15	6.17	15.25	18.33	0.00	12.50	5.98	12.33
		Others	4.29	2.17	0.25	1.00	0.00	2.33	1.91	1.83
		Total	13.59	10.67	26.00	40.17	1.34	30.00	12.69	26.94
2	BLO Visited to Residence	SC	4.86	15.00	5.75	12.00	17.18	24.83	9.06	17.28
		ST	4.58	13.67	9.50	8.33	43.89	11.33	18.48	11.11
		OBC	20.31	35.83	25.75	8.00	16.60	12.83	20.46	18.89
		Others	11.87	9.17	3.25	6.50	7.44	13.00	8.32	9.56
		Total	41.63	73.67	44.25	34.83	85.11	62.00	56.32	56.83
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	SC	7.58	1.67	2.75	4.00	1.15	5.17	4.31	3.61
		ST	2.00	0.67	13.75	6.83	2.48	0.00	5.05	2.50
		OBC	15.45	8.83	12.00	12.33	0.76	0.67	9.86	7.28
		Others	9.73	4.33	0.50	1.50	0.38	1.50	4.44	2.44
		Total	34.76	15.50	29.00	24.67	4.77	7.33	23.66	15.83
4	Went to the State Election Office	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		OBC	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
5	Help of Political Parties	SC	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.43	0.00
		ST	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	3.82	0.00	1.29	0.00
		OBC	1.86	0.00	0.25	0.17	0.57	0.17	1.05	0.11
		Others	1.43	0.00	0.25	0.17	0.57	0.50	0.86	0.22
		Total	4.15	0.00	0.75	0.33	5.15	0.67	3.64	0.33
6	Help of CSO/Association/Individual	SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		OBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00
		Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00
7	Don't Know	SC	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.55	0.00
		ST	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.00	0.92	0.00
		OBC	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.92	0.00
		Others	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00
		Total	5.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.00	3.64	0.00
Total			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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 positive attitude than SCs and STs.

**Table-4.6 Age Group-wise attitude of Voter respondents on their Method of Enrolment (In %)**

Sl. No	Responses	Age Groups	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Special Enrolment Drive	18-25 Years	1.29	0.67	3.50	1.00	0.19	4.17	1.48	1.94
		26-35 Years	3.00	1.50	5.25	6.17	0.38	8.00	2.71	5.22
		36-45 Years	4.43	2.33	8.50	10.83	0.19	8.83	4.07	7.33
		46+ Years	4.86	6.17	8.75	22.17	0.57	9.00	4.44	12.44
		Total	13.59	10.67	26.00	40.17	1.34	30.00	12.69	26.94
2	BLO Visited to Residence	18-25 Years	5.01	9.33	3.50	3.67	12.6	8.50	7.09	7.17
		26-35 Years	9.30	16.00	12.00	7.50	23.47	16.33	14.54	13.28
		36-45 Years	11.87	22.83	10.75	9.83	17.94	13.50	13.56	15.39
		46+ Years	15.45	25.50	18.00	13.83	31.11	23.67	21.13	21.00
		Total	41.63	73.67	44.25	34.83	85.11	62.00	56.32	56.83
3	Went to the local Voter enrolment drive	18-25 Years	2.72	1.33	2.50	5.50	0.19	0.50	1.85	2.44
		26-35 Years	7.01	2.50	8.25	8.67	1.34	1.50	5.48	4.22
		36-45 Years	9.30	3.00	5.50	6.00	1.15	2.50	5.73	3.83
		46+ Years	15.74	8.67	12.75	4.50	2.10	2.83	10.60	5.33
		Total	34.76	15.50	29.00	24.67	4.77	7.33	23.66	15.83
4	Went to the State Election Office	18-25 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		26-35 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		36-45 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		46+ Years	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
		Total	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
5	Help of Political Parties	18-25 Years	0.14	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.31	0.00
		26-35 Years	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.37	0.00
		36-45 Years	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.15	0.00	0.80	0.06
		46+ Years	2.58	0.00	0.50	0.17	2.86	0.67	2.16	0.28
		Total	4.15	0.00	0.75	0.33	5.15	0.67	3.64	0.33
6	Help of CSO/Association/ Individual	18-25 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		26-35 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00
		36-45 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		46+ Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.00
7	Don't Know	18-25 Years	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.37	0.00
		26-35 Years	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.37	0.00
		36-45 Years	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.55	0.00
		46+ Years	5.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	2.34	0.00
		Total	5.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.00	3.64	0.00
	Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

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 groups.

#### **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 favourable. This implies that, people have positive feelings about elections. This led to having 27% of registered voters who did not vote as it was revealed in last election.

##### **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 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 who asserts that men have favourable attitude towards voting than women. 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.

##### **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**

### **PRACTICE**

An attempt has been made elections in this chapter to draw the practices of voters during the 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 programmers 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 Richaedd Rose and Harve Massavir pointed 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 is 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, 2002).

Present endline 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 is 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.

## **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.	Division Name	N		Yes		No	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Central	700	600	92.86	93.00	7.14	7.00
2	Northern	400	600	93.25	99.83	6.75	0.17
3	Southern	524	600	98.85	100.00	1.15	0.00
Total		1624	1800	94.89	97.61	5.11	2.39

Source: Field Data

Division-wise distribution of sample voters who have cast their vote at least in one election reveals that in southern division all the respondents had given vote, followed by 99.83 per cent in northern division and 93 per cent in central division. Compared to baseline survey, this figure has improved in all the three divisions. However, the rate of improvement is more in northern division than other two revenue divisions.

**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	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Male	898	962	95.43	97.30	4.57	2.70
2	Female	726	838	94.21	97.97	5.79	2.03
Total		1624	1800	94.89	97.61	5.11	2.39

Source: Field Data

Gender-wise it is found that the percentage of female voters who cast their vote at least one election is more than that of the male voters. This shows that compared to baseline, the female voting rate has improved to a great extent. In baseline survey, the male voting rate was little higher than that of the females.

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

Sl No.	Social Category	N		Yes		No	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	SC	278	452	92.45	98.89	7.55	1.11
2	ST	451	399	96.45	99.50	3.55	0.50
3	OBC	623	696	95.02	96.84	4.98	3.16
4	Others	272	253	94.49	94.47	5.51	5.53
Total		1624	1800	94.89	97.61	5.11	2.39

Source: Field Data

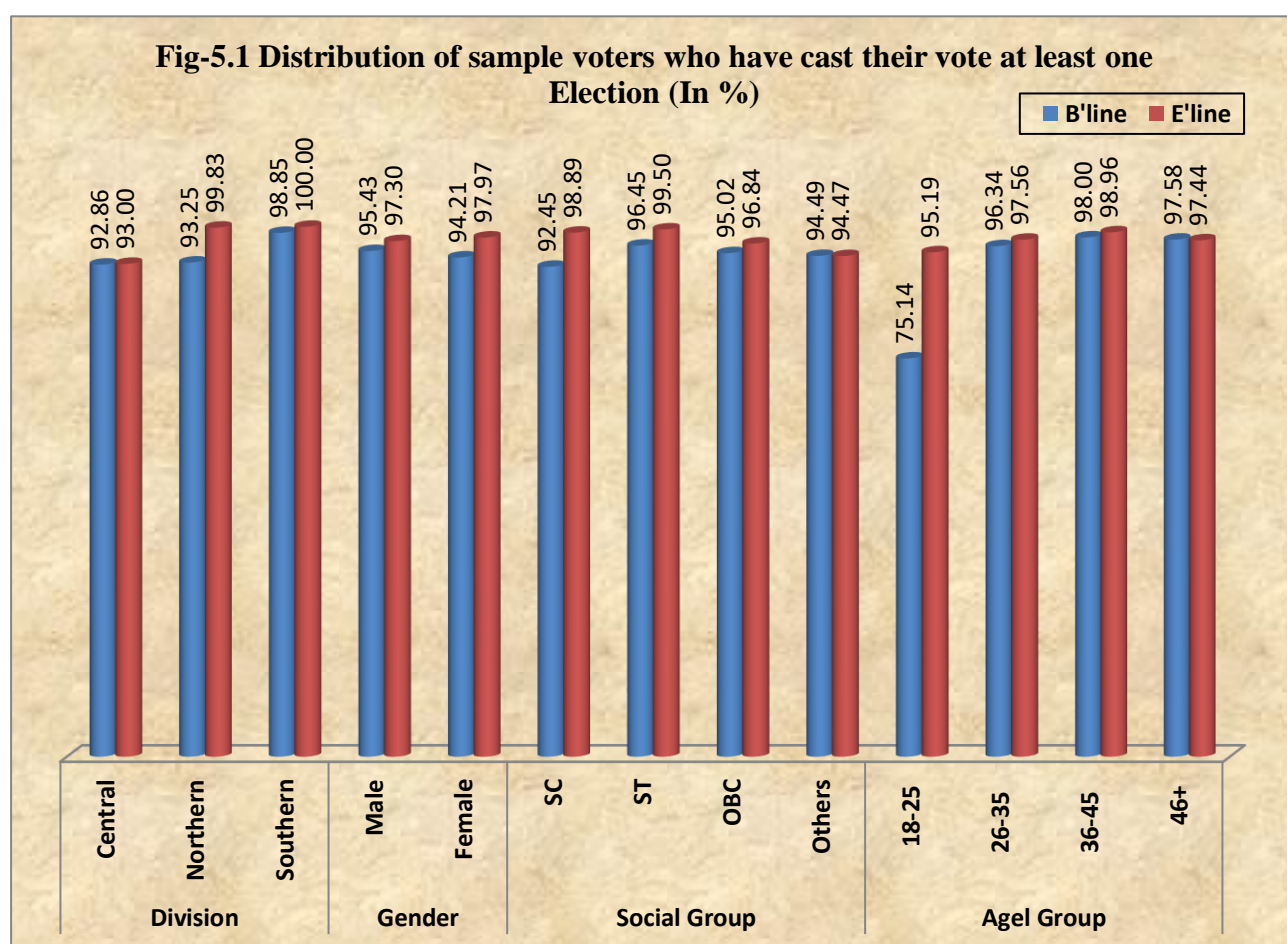
Social-group-wise it is found that the percentage of sample voters who have cast their vote at least in one election is highest among the STs (99.50%) followed by SCs (98.89%),

OBCs (96.84%) and others (94.47%). Compared to baseline the voting percentage of all groups have improved, except 'Others'. In this group the voting percentage has fractionally reduced from 94.49 to 94.47.

**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	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	18-25 Years	181	208	75.14	95.19	24.86	4.81
2	26-35 Years	382	409	96.34	97.56	3.66	2.44
3	36-45 Years	401	479	98.00	98.96	2.00	1.04
4	46 +Years	660	704	97.58	97.44	2.42	2.56
Total		1624	1800	94.89	97.61	5.11	2.39

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 (98.96%) followed by the age group of “26-35 years” (97.56%), “46 years and above” (97.44%). However, in the age group of “18-25 years” it is found to be relatively less (95.19%). 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. Compared to the baseline, the percentage of voting in the age group of “18-25 years” has improved a lot. As a matter of fact, the improvement is visible in all age groups except the age group of “46 years and above”. In this age group, the voting percentage has fractionally decreased from 97.58 to 97.44.

### **5.3 BASIC FACILITIES IN 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 voters surveyed, 99.20 per cent opined that separate queues are available in their polling booth and 0.74 per cent opined that this facility is not available in their polling booth. In the baseline survey, these figures were 97.92 and 1.43 respectively. Therefore it can be said that compared to baseline the percentage of voters who said that there was separate queue has improved.

About 0.06 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 exit of the voters, the possibility of separate queues is very less.

Division-wise it is found that in Northern division this facilities available in all the booths, in Southern division it is available in 99.67 per cent booths and in Central Division it is available only in 97.85 per cent booths.

Gender-wise it is found that in female percentage (99.51%) is more than the males (98.93%). This trend was also there in the baseline survey.

Social group-wise it is found that there is not much variation among them.

Similarly, not much variation is also found among the voters of different age groups.

The following table shows the distributions of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of separate queue in the voting booth.

**Table-5.5: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability separate queue in the voting booth.**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	2.46	1.97	96.00	97.85	1.54	0.18
	Southern	373	599	0.80	0.33	99.20	99.67	0.00	0.00
	Northern	518	600	0.58	0.00	99.42	100.00	0.00	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	1.63	0.96	97.32	98.93	1.05	0.11
	Female	684	821	1.17	0.49	98.68	99.51	0.15	0.00
Social Groups	SC	257	447	1.56	0.67	98.05	99.33	0.39	0.00
	ST	435	397	1.38	0.50	98.62	99.24	0.00	0.25
	OBC	592	674	0.51	0.89	98.99	99.11	0.51	0.00
	Others	257	239	3.50	0.84	94.16	99.16	2.33	0.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	2.94	1.52	97.06	98.48	0.00	0.00
	26-35 Years	368	399	1.63	0.25	97.83	99.75	0.54	0.00
	36-45 Years	393	474	1.02	0.42	98.22	99.37	0.76	0.21
	46 +Years	644	686	1.24	1.02	97.98	98.98	0.78	0.00
Total		1541	1757	1.43	0.74	97.92	99.20	0.65	0.06

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. This minimum facility was available in 99.83 per cent of the surveyed booths during endline survey. Compared to the baseline this figure has improved by 3.46 percentage points.

In central and northern divisions all the surveyed booths have drinking water facility. But in southern division 99.50 per cent of the polling booths have this facility.

**Table-5.6: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Drinking water facility in the voting booth.**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	7.69	0.00	91.69	100.00	0.62	0.00
	Southern	373	599	0.54	0.00	99.46	99.50	0.00	0.50
	Northern	518	600	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	3.15	0.00	96.73	99.79	0.12	0.21
	Female	684	821	3.65	0.00	95.91	99.88	0.44	0.12
Social Groups	SC	257	447	2.33	0.00	96.89	100.00	0.78	0.00
	ST	435	397	4.14	0.00	95.86	99.75	0.00	0.25
	OBC	592	674	3.04	0.00	96.62	100.00	0.34	0.00
	Others	257	239	3.89	0.00	96.11	99.16	0.00	0.84
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	2.21	0.00	97.79	99.49	0.00	0.51
	26-35 Years	368	399	2.45	0.00	97.55	100.00	0.00	0.00
	36-45 Years	393	474	3.82	0.00	95.93	99.79	0.25	0.21
	46 +Years	644	686	3.88	0.00	95.65	99.85	0.47	0.15
Total		1541	1757	3.37	0.00	96.37	99.83	0.26	0.17

Source: Field Data

- 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 92.66 per cent surveyed booths. In the baseline survey, this figure was only 59.64. Therefore the situation has improved to a considerable extent as compared to the baseline.

In the northern division, this facility is available in all the sample voters' opinioned that this facility was available in their booths and in southern division 94.99 per cent voters opinioned that this facility was available in their booths. In the central division, 93.91 per cent voters opinioned that this facility was available in their booths.

Division, gender, social 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-5.7: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Chair/Benches in the voting booth.**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	8.62	6.09	75.08	93.91	16.31	0.00
	Southern	373	599	11.53	4.51	86.33	94.99	2.14	0.50
	Northern	518	600	78.96	0.00	21.04	100.00	0.00	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	33.84	3.10	59.86	96.58	6.30	0.32
	Female	684	821	31.87	3.90	59.36	96.10	8.77	0.00
Social Groups	SC	257	447	21.40	1.57	71.60	98.43	7.00	0.00
	ST	435	397	53.56	1.26	45.75	98.74	0.69	0.00
	OBC	592	674	24.49	7.27	69.76	92.28	5.74	0.45
	Others	257	239	29.18	0.00	47.86	100.00	22.96	0.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	47.06	2.53	50.00	97.47	2.94	0.00
	26-35 Years	368	399	33.97	2.51	58.97	97.24	7.07	0.25
	36-45 Years	393	474	29.01	2.51	61.83	97.24	9.16	0.25
	46 +Years	644	686	31.83	3.79	60.71	96.06	7.45	0.15
Total		1541	1757	32.97	2.90	59.64	92.66	7.40	0.17

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 only in 89.87 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 3.69 percentage point of voters saying that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day.

In the northern division, all the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. About 99.83 per cent voters in the southern divisions opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day and in central division only 68.28 per cent voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. Southern and northern divisions have shown improved pictures, but the picture in central division has deteriorated.

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-5.8: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Toilets facility in the voting booth.**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	10.77	30.82	73.23	68.28	16.00	0.90
	Southern	373	599	1.34	0.17	89.54	99.83	9.12	0.00
	Northern	518	600	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	5.02	9.19	87.28	90.49	7.70	0.32
	Female	684	821	4.68	10.60	84.8	89.16	10.53	0.24
Social Groups	SC	257	447	10.51	5.37	75.49	94.41	14.01	0.22
	ST	435	397	2.53	0.76	91.49	98.24	5.98	1.01
	OBC	592	674	5.41	19.73	86.32	80.27	8.28	0.00
	Others	257	239	1.95	5.44	87.55	94.56	10.51	0.00
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	4.41	6.06	86.76	92.93	8.82	1.01
	26-35 Years	368	399	4.89	8.27	86.96	91.73	8.15	0.00
	36-45 Years	393	474	5.60	10.55	86.26	89.24	8.14	0.21
	46 +Years	644	686	4.50	11.37	85.56	88.34	9.94	0.29
Total		1541	1757	4.87	9.85	86.18	89.87	8.96	0.28

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 86.91 per cent of voters who are surveyed reported that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 57.71 percentage point of voters saying that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day.

Relatively more percentage of surveyed voters in the northern division (100.00%) opined that this facilities was available in booths, compared to southern division (90.32%). Only 69.18 per cent of surveyed voters in the central division reported that this facility was available in their booths.

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-5.9: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability Help Desk in the voting booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	6.62	30.65	45.08	69.18	48.31	0.18
	Southern	373	599	22.25	0.00	39.41	90.32	38.34	9.68
	Northern	518	600	97.88	0.00	1.93	100.00	0.19	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	42.12	9.08	29.87	88.35	28.00	2.56
	Female	684	821	39.77	10.48	28.36	85.26	31.87	4.26
Social Groups	SC	257	447	43.19	5.82	22.57	91.05	34.24	3.13
	ST	435	397	65.98	1.76	18.62	96.98	15.4	1.26
	OBC	592	674	28.55	18.25	38.34	76.11	33.11	5.64
	Others	257	239	25.68	6.28	32.68	92.89	41.63	0.84
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	55.15	6.06	18.38	89.90	26.47	4.04
	26-35 Years	368	399	45.38	7.02	25.00	89.72	29.62	3.26
	36-45 Years	393	474	38.42	10.76	35.62	86.71	25.95	2.53
	46 +Years	644	686	37.27	11.66	29.97	84.55	32.76	3.79
Total		1541	1757	41.08	9.73	29.20	86.91	29.72	3.36

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, 93.97 per cent of the voters surveyed opined that this facility was available in their booths at the time of voting. Compared to baseline, there is a decrease of 1.29 percentage points.

In southern and northern divisions all the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths and in the central division only 81 per cent of them have opined that this facility was available in their booths.

Gender, social group 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-5.10.

**Table-5.10: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability separate entry and exit in the voting booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	0.31	17.38	98.92	81.00	0.77	1.61
	Southern	373	599	0.00	0.00	99.20	100.00	0.80	0.00
	Northern	518	600	12.16	0.00	87.84	100.00	0.00	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	4.67	6.09	95.10	93.59	0.23	0.32
	Female	684	821	3.65	4.87	95.47	94.40	0.88	0.73
Social Groups	SC	257	447	3.11	6.26	96.11	93.29	0.78	0.45
	ST	435	397	0.69	2.52	98.85	96.98	0.46	0.50
	OBC	592	674	3.72	5.79	95.78	93.62	0.51	0.59
	Others	257	239	12.45	8.37	87.16	91.21	0.39	0.42
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	6.62	6.06	93.38	92.42	0.00	1.52
	26-35 Years	368	399	6.79	6.02	92.93	93.73	0.27	0.25
	36-45 Years	393	474	2.80	6.12	97.20	93.25	0.00	0.63
	46 +Years	644	686	3.11	4.66	95.81	95.04	1.09	0.29
Total		1541	1757	4.22	5.52	95.26	93.97	0.52	0.51

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, 95.33 per cent of the sample voters opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 33.10 percentage points.

In the northern division, all the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. About 98.33 per cent voters in the southern division and 87.10 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. Compared to baseline survey, all the divisions have shown improved pictures.

Gender, social group 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-5.11: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Ramp in the voting booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	21.85	7.71	51.08	87.10	27.08	5.20
	Southern	373	599	4.02	0.00	65.95	98.33	30.03	1.67
	Northern	518	600	26.45	0.00	73.55	100.00	0.00	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	17.85	2.03	65.58	96.90	16.57	1.07
	Female	684	821	20.61	2.92	58.04	93.54	21.35	3.53
Social Groups	SC	257	447	29.96	6.49	53.31	91.72	16.73	1.79
	ST	435	397	21.84	1.76	65.52	94.96	12.64	3.27
	OBC	592	674	17.06	0.45	60.14	97.33	22.80	2.23
	Others	257	239	8.17	1.67	70.43	97.07	21.40	1.26
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	15.44	3.54	71.32	94.44	13.24	2.02
	26-35 Years	368	399	18.48	3.51	62.77	94.74	18.75	1.75
	36-45 Years	393	474	21.12	1.27	61.58	96.62	17.30	2.11
	46 +Years	644	686	18.94	2.33	60.40	95.04	20.65	2.62
Total		1541	1757	19.08	2.45	62.23	95.33	18.69	2.22

Source: Field Data

- **Wheel chairs**

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, 88.50 per cent of the sample voters opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 87.27 percentage points.

In the southern division, 98.16 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the polling day. About 82.50 per cent voters in the northern division and 84.59 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths on the polling day. Compared to baseline survey all the divisions have shown improved pictures.

Gender, social group 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-5.12: Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Wheel chairs in the voting booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	94.00	8.24	0.77	84.59	5.23	7.17
	Southern	373	599	58.18	0.00	2.95	98.16	38.87	1.84
	Northern	518	600	99.42	0.83	0.58	82.50	0.00	16.67
Gender	Male	857	936	88.10	2.46	1.05	90.71	10.85	6.84
	Female	684	821	85.96	3.41	1.46	85.99	12.57	10.60
Social Groups	SC	257	447	86.77	5.59	0.39	91.95	12.84	2.46
	ST	435	397	91.72	3.78	1.15	66.50	7.13	29.72
	OBC	592	674	80.57	0.89	1.86	96.29	17.57	2.82
	Others	257	239	94.94	2.09	0.78	96.65	4.28	1.26
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	95.59	4.04	0.74	86.87	3.68	9.09
	26-35 Years	368	399	88.32	2.26	1.36	89.22	10.33	8.52
	36-45 Years	393	474	83.72	2.95	1.78	87.97	14.50	9.07
	46 +Years	644	686	86.80	2.92	0.93	88.92	12.27	8.16
Total		1541	1757	87.15	2.90	1.23	88.50	11.62	8.59

Source: Field Data

- **Display of Voter Facilitation Posters(VFP)**

In a recent development, display of voter facilitation posters at all polling stations to disseminate information on alternative identification documents has been made mandatory in all polling booths. However, three-fourths of the sample voters opined that this facility was available in their booths.

In the southern division, 85.14 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the polling day. About 83.33 per cent voters in the northern division and 56.99 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths on the polling day.

Gender, social group 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-5.13 Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Voter Facilitation Posters in the Polling Booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	NA	13.26	NA	56.99	NA	29.75
	Southern	373	599	NA	0.17	NA	85.14	NA	14.69
	Northern	518	600	NA	0.00	NA	83.33	NA	16.67
Gender	Male	857	936	NA	3.31	NA	79.59	NA	17.09
	Female	684	821	NA	5.36	NA	71.01	NA	23.63
Social Groups	SC	257	447	NA	5.37	NA	83.22	NA	11.41
	ST	435	397	NA	7.05	NA	75.06	NA	17.88
	OBC	592	674	NA	2.52	NA	67.95	NA	29.53
	Others	257	239	NA	2.51	NA	83.68	NA	13.81
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	NA	5.05	NA	77.78	NA	17.17
	26-35 Years	368	399	NA	4.26	NA	75.94	NA	19.80
	36-45 Years	393	474	NA	5.27	NA	72.78	NA	21.94
	46 +Years	644	686	NA	3.35	NA	76.68	NA	19.97
Total		1541	1757	NA	4.27	NA	75.58	NA	20.15

Source: Field Data

- **Sign for directions**

Signs for directions or Signage are necessary to guide the voters in the polling stations in the proper direction. 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, 88.67 per cent of the sample voters opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 5.03 percentage points.

In the southern division, 97.16 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. About 90.83 per cent voters in the northern division and 77.24 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. Compared to baseline survey central and southern divisions have shown improved pictures.

Gender, social group 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 of Sign for directions in the Polling Booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	1.23	12.72	76.00	77.24	22.77	10.04
	Southern	373	599	7.24	0.00	75.87	97.16	16.89	2.84
	Northern	518	600	0.58	0.17	99.42	90.83	0.00	9.00
Gender	Male	857	936	2.57	4.06	85.76	90.71	11.67	5.24
	Female	684	821	2.34	4.14	81.43	86.36	16.23	9.50
Social Groups	SC	257	447	1.17	5.82	81.32	89.49	17.51	4.70
	ST	435	397	1.15	6.55	95.40	86.90	3.45	6.55
	OBC	592	674	4.39	2.52	77.87	91.84	17.74	5.64
	Others	257	239	1.56	1.26	80.54	81.17	17.90	17.57
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	1.47	6.57	89.71	88.38	8.82	5.05
	26-35 Years	368	399	2.72	3.26	85.05	90.23	12.23	6.52
	36-45 Years	393	474	3.05	5.27	83.46	87.97	13.49	6.75
	46 +Years	644	686	2.17	3.06	82.14	88.34	15.68	8.60
Total		1541	1757	2.47	4.10	83.84	88.67	13.69	7.23

Source: Field Data

- Volunteers**

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, 89.13 per cent of the sample voters opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 49.68 percentage points.

In the northern division, 99.83 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the voting day. About 91.32 per cent voters in the southern division and 75.27 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths on the polling day. Compared to baseline survey all the divisions have shown improved pictures.

Gender, social group 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-5.15 Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability Volunteers/Escorts in the polling booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	36.77	11.83	42.00	75.27	21.23	12.90
	Southern	373	599	22.79	0.83	40.48	91.32	36.73	7.85
	Northern	518	600	64.48	0.17	35.52	99.83	0.00	0.00
Gender	Male	857	936	43.64	3.95	39.32	89.64	17.04	6.41
	Female	684	821	41.52	4.26	39.62	88.55	18.86	7.19
Social Groups	SC	257	447	27.24	5.15	51.36	86.58	21.40	8.28
	ST	435	397	53.33	4.79	39.31	83.38	7.36	11.84
	OBC	592	674	41.55	2.82	35.30	94.36	23.14	2.82
	Others	257	239	42.80	4.60	37.35	88.70	19.84	6.69
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	43.38	3.54	46.32	88.38	10.29	8.08
	26-35 Years	368	399	41.03	4.51	42.12	89.97	16.85	5.51
	36-45 Years	393	474	42.49	4.64	36.39	87.55	21.12	7.81
	46 +Years	644	686	43.63	3.64	38.35	89.94	18.01	6.41
Total		1541	1757	42.70	4.10	39.45	89.13	17.85	6.77

Source: Field Data

- **Sign language poster for Deaf Voters**

For the first time, ECI in its commitment towards Accessible Elections have introduced sign language symbols such as Election, Identity Card, Address, Polling Booth, etc. to help deaf voters. The sign language posters were also found in some of the sample booths. Only two-fifths of the sample voters opined that this poster was there in their booths.

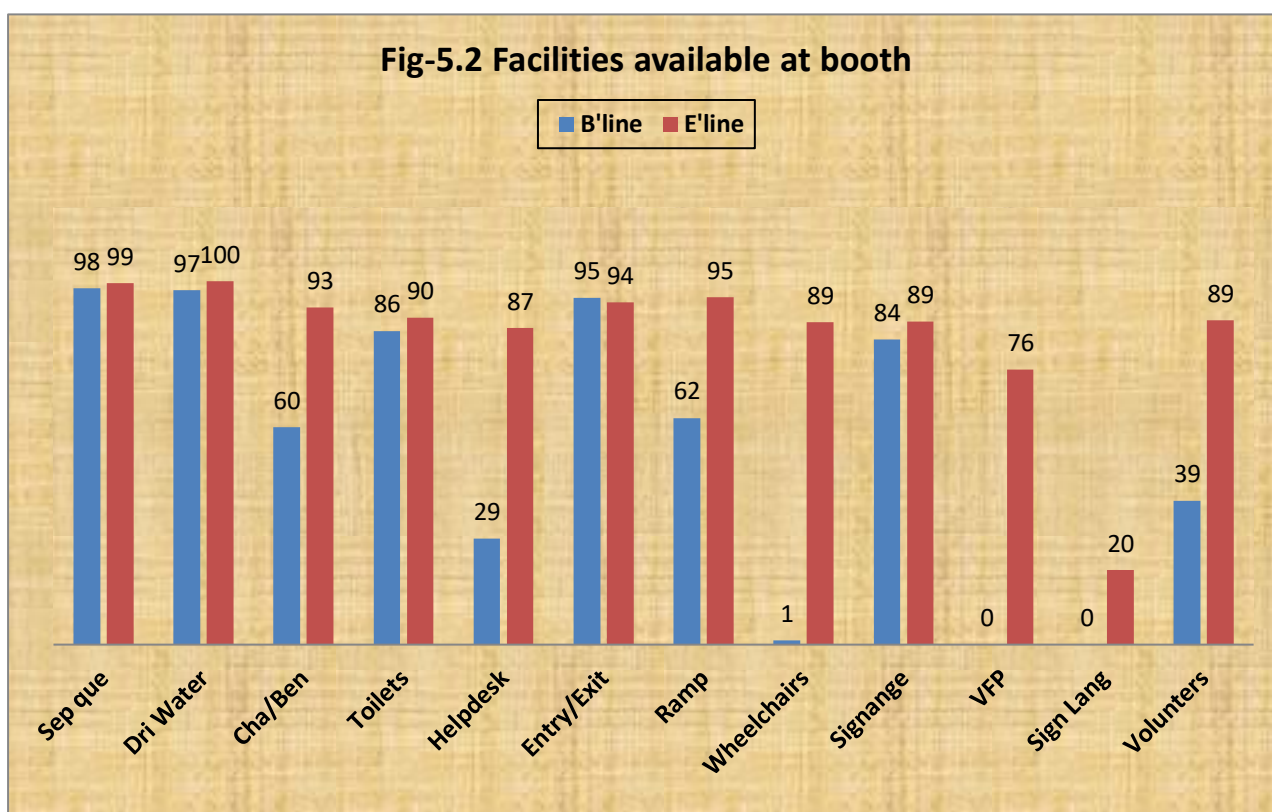
In the southern division, 33.22 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths on the polling day. About 25.27 per cent voters in the central division and only 3.33 per cent voters in northern division opined that this poster was there in their booths on the polling day.

Gender, social group and age group-wise distribution of the sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of sign language poster in their booth has been given in the following table.

**Table-5.16 Distribution of sample voters according to their opinion on the availability of Sign language poster for Deaf Voters in the polling booth**

Category	Division Name	N		No		Yes		Don't Know	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
Division	Central	650	558	NA	18.10	NA	25.27	NA	56.63
	Southern	373	599	NA	3.01	NA	33.22	NA	63.77
	Northern	518	600	NA	80.00	NA	3.33	NA	16.67
Gender	Male	857	936	NA	35.04	NA	22.97	NA	41.99
	Female	684	821	NA	33.01	NA	17.66	NA	49.33
Social Groups	SC	257	447	NA	52.35	NA	14.54	NA	33.11
	ST	435	397	NA	15.62	NA	27.71	NA	56.68
	OBC	592	674	NA	27.15	NA	21.81	NA	51.04
	Others	257	239	NA	50.21	NA	15.90	NA	33.89
Age Groups	18-25 Years	36	198	NA	41.92	NA	18.69	NA	39.39
	26-35 Years	368	399	NA	39.35	NA	21.55	NA	39.10
	36-45 Years	393	474	NA	29.75	NA	19.20	NA	51.05
	46 +Years	644	686	NA	31.78	NA	21.28	NA	46.94
Total		1541	1757	NA	34.09	NA	20.49	NA	45.42

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 53.61 per cent of them came to vote as they got voter slip. Similarly, 53.27 per cent voters told that they came for voting has voting is their duty.

Division wise it is found that 64.50 per cent voters in the Southern division told that they came to vote as voting is their duty but only 53.94 per cent voters in central division and 41.40 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-5.17: Division-wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)**

Sl No.	Response	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	650	558	373	599	518	600	1541	1757
1	My Vote Matters	11.38	35.30	6.4	0.5	8.3	6.3	9.3	13.55
2	Voting is my Right	69.69	89.61	63.27	82.47	66.60	81.17	67.10	84.29
3	Voting is my Duty	33.08	53.94	15.82	41.40	72.59	64.50	42.18	53.27
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by election Commission	2.6	20.4	6.4	3.5	1.0	1.3	3.0	8.1
5	Because of accessible Polling	0.0	12.90	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.8
6	I got registered in electoral roll	19.08	16.31	47.45	1.8	0.6	10.83	19.73	9.5
7	I got voter slip	48.9	82.1	50.1	27.1	64.7	53.7	54.5	53.6
8	Candidate was good	23.2	8.8	19.0	36.6	70.1	29.3	38.0	25.3
9	Candidate was my Choice	35.70	0.0	33.78	0.0	66.02	0.0	45.43	0.0
10	I voted for a Political party	22.31	15.41	32.44	40.73	0.0	0.0	17.26	18.78
11	Cast vote due to threat or	0.92	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
12	My family asked me	13.38	2.8	6.2	0.2	3.3	0.2	8.2	1.0
13	Influenced by friends	6.00	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	2.6	0.9
14	I had the option of NOTA	0.00	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2
15	SHG Group Decided	0.00	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

It is observed that, out of total respondents, highest (84.29%) opined against the option 'voting is my right' followed by 53.61 per cent opined against 'I got voter slip', 53.27 per cent opined against 'voting is my duty', 25.27 per cent opined against 'Candidate was good', 18.78 per cent opined against 'I voted for a political party', 13.55 per cent opined against 'My Vote Matters' and other responses were very low.

Division-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that out of given 12 responses, in option “Voting is my right” highest 89.61 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other two Divisions. In option “Voting is my duty” highest 64.50 per cent respondents have opined in Southern Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “Enabling environment created by EC” highest 20.43 per cent respondents have opined in central Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “I got registered in electoral roll” highest 16.31 per cent respondents have opined in central Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “I got voter Slip” highest 82.08 per cent respondents have opined in central Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “Candidate was good” highest 36.56 per cent respondents have opined in northern Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “I voted for a political party” highest 40.73 per cent respondents have opined in Northern Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “My family asked me” highest 2.87 per cent respondents have opined in Central Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “Influenced by friends” highest 2.50 per cent respondents have opined in southern Division in comparison to other Divisions. In option “I had the option of NOTA” highest 3.58 per cent respondents have opined in central Division in comparison to other Divisions.

**Table-5.18: Gender-wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)**

Sl No.	Response	Male		Female		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	857	936	684	821	1541	1757
1	My Vote Matters	9.45	14.00	9.06	13.03	9.28	13.55
2	Voting is my Right	71.18	87.50	61.99	80.63	67.10	84.29
3	Voting is my Duty	46.32	57.69	36.99	48.23	42.18	53.27
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by election Commission	4.08	9.19	1.61	6.94	2.99	8.14
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	0.00	5.88	0.00	3.53	0.00	4.78
6	I got registered in electoral roll	21.47	10.47	17.54	8.40	19.73	9.50
7	I got voter slip	55.08	52.46	53.80	54.93	54.51	53.61
8	Candidate was good	38.39	30.24	37.43	19.61	37.96	25.27
9	Candidate was my Choice	47.37	0.00	42.98	0.00	45.43	0.00
10	I voted for a Political party	17.27	18.06	17.25	19.61	17.26	18.78
11	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	0.23	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.45	0.00
12	My family asked me	4.32	0.64	13.16	1.46	8.24	1.02
13	Influenced by friends	2.80	0.75	2.34	1.10	2.60	0.91
14	I had the option of NOTA	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.61	0.00	1.20
15	SHG Group Decided	0.00	0.11	0.00	2.07	0.00	1.02

Source: Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

Gender-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that, out of given 13 responses, in option “My vote matters” 14.00 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to 13.03 per cent female voters. In option “Voting is my right” highest 87.50 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to female (80.63 %). In option “Voting is my duty” highest 57.69 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to 48.23 per cent female. In option “Enabling environment created by EC” highest 9.19 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to 6.94 per cent female. In option “I got registered in electoral roll” highest 10.47 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to 8.40 per cent female. In option “I got voter Slip” highest 52.46 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison 54.93 per cent female. In option “Candidate was good” highest 30.24 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to 19.61 per cent female. In option “I voted for a political party” highest 18.06 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to 19.61 per cent female. In option “My family asked me” highest 1.46 per cent female respondents have opined in comparison to 0.64 pe cent male. In option “Influenced by friends” 0.75 per cent male respondents have opined in comparison to 1.10 per cent female. It is observed that male respondents more response in comparison to females in all respect, except in the option “I got registered in electoral roll”, “I voted for a political party”, “My family asked me”, “Influenced by friends” and “SHG group decided”.



**Table-5.19: Social Group-wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)**

Sl No.	Response	SC		ST		OBC		Others		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	257	447	435	397	592	674	257	239	1541	1757
1	My Vote Matters	5.84	15.44	6.67	19.65	9.63	8.16	16.34	15.06	9.28	13.55
2	Voting is my Right	67.7	80.54	58.16	74.06	70.1	89.61	74.71	93.31	67.1	84.29
3	Voting is my Duty	46.69	58.84	48.51	54.16	32.43	49.26	49.42	52.72	42.18	53.27
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by election Commission	1.95	2.68	1.38	12.59	5.41	8.46	1.17	10.04	2.99	8.14
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	0.00	2.24	0.00	10.83	0.00	4.01	0.00	1.67	0.00	4.78
6	I got registered in electoral roll	14.4	6.71	11.95	16.88	30.91	6.38	12.45	11.30	19.73	9.50
7	I got voter slip	45.53	48.55	58.62	53.90	55.24	54.01	54.86	61.51	54.51	53.61
8	Candidate was good	36.96	24.38	50.8	25.94	32.26	29.67	30.35	13.39	37.96	25.27
9	Candidate was my Choice	47.86	0.00	52.18	0.00	43.58	0.00	35.8	0.00	45.43	0.00
10	I voted for a Political party	21.79	19.24	14.02	24.43	21.11	18.69	9.34	8.79	17.26	18.78
11	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	0.39	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.45	0.00
12	My family asked me	8.56	0.67	5.75	0.00	8.28	1.63	12.06	1.67	8.24	1.02
13	Influenced by friends	4.67	0.22	0.23	2.77	1.52	0.15	7.00	1.26	2.6	0.91
14	I had the option of NOTA	0.00	1.34	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.30	0.00	3.35	0.00	1.20
15	SHG Group Decided	0.00	3.13	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02

Source Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

Social group-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that, out of given 13 responses, highest response made by others castes respondents are in option “I got voter slip”, “Voting is my right”, “My family asked me” and “I had the option of NOTA” in comparison to other social groups. Highest response made by OBC castes respondents are in option “Candidate was good”. in comparison to other social groups. Highest response made by ST castes respondents are in option “because of free and fair environment created by EC”, “Accessible Polling Station”, “I got registered in electoral roll”, “I voted for a political party” an “Influenced by friends” in comparison to other social groups. Highest responses made by SC caste are in option “Voting is my duty” and “SHG group decided” in comparison to other social groups.

**Table-5.20 Age Category wise perception of respondents on reason for voting (In %)**

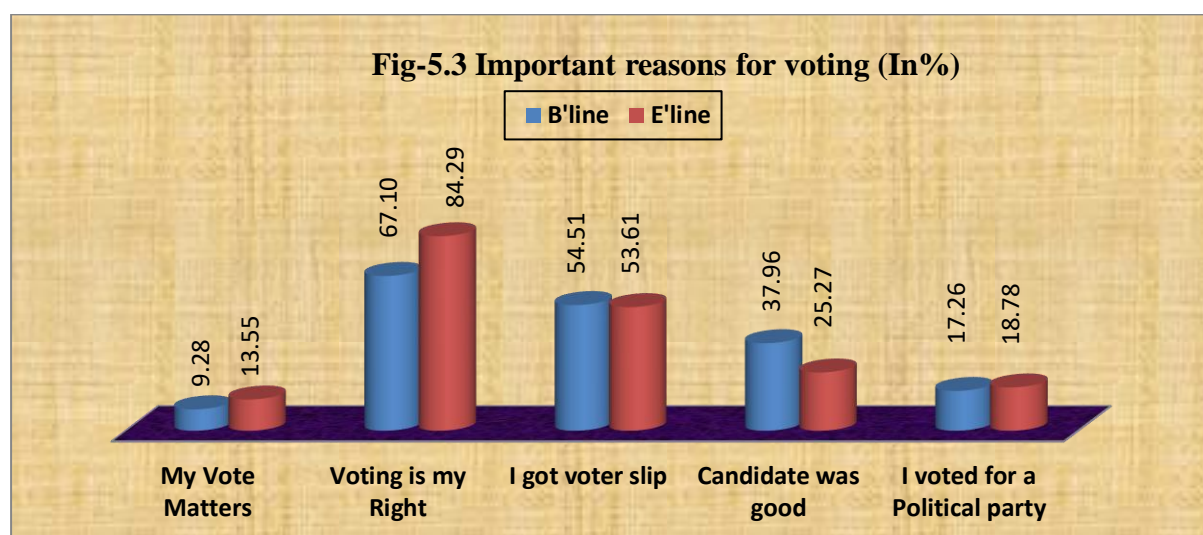
Sl No.	Response	18-25 Years		26-35 Years		36-45 Years		46+ Years		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	136	198	368	399	393	474	644	686	1541	1757
1	My Vote Matters	10.29	17.17	8.97	14.79	9.16	12.45	9.32	12.54	9.28	13.55
2	Voting is my Right	61.03	85.35	68.75	90.73	70.48	84.18	65.37	80.32	67.1	84.29
3	Voting is my Duty	49.26	55.05	45.92	55.64	41.73	52.53	38.82	51.90	42.18	53.27
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by election Commission	2.21	9.09	2.45	8.02	2.8	8.02	3.57	8.02	2.99	8.14
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	0.00	6.57	0.00	5.01	0.00	5.06	0.00	3.94	0.00	4.78
6	I got registered in electoral roll	10.29	13.13	17.93	9.52	25.45	10.76	19.25	7.58	19.73	9.50
7	I got voter slip	54.41	52.53	53.53	48.87	56.49	54.64	53.88	55.98	54.51	53.61
8	Candidate was good	47.06	23.23	40.49	30.58	34.1	21.73	36.96	25.22	37.96	25.27
9	Candidate was my Choice	50.74	0.00	47.28	0.00	41.98	0.00	45.34	0.00	45.43	0.00
10	I voted for a Political	11.03	17.17	16.03	19.05	17.3	20.68	19.25	17.78	17.26	18.78
11	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	0	0.00	0.27	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.45	0.00
12	My family asked me	8.09	1.01	10.33	0.75	7.38	1.27	7.61	1.02	8.24	1.02
13	Influenced by friends	1.47	0.51	1.09	0.25	0.76	1.48	4.81	1.02	2.6	0.91
14	I had the option of NOTA	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.84	0.00	1.46	0.00	1.20
15	SHG Group Decided	0.00	0.51	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.63	0.00	1.31	0.00	1.02

Source: Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

Age-group-wise perception of respondents on reasons for voting reveals that, out of given 13 responses, highest response made by 46+ age group respondents are in option “I got voter slip” and “SHG group decided” in comparison to other age groups. In case of 36-45 age group respondents, highest responses are in option “I voted for a political party”, and “My

family asked me” in comparison to other age groups. In case of 26-35 age group respondents, highest responses are in option “Voting is my right”, “Voting is my duty”& “Candidate was good” in comparison to other age groups. In case of 18-25 age group respondents, highest responses are in option “My vote matters”, “Enabling environment created by EC”, “Accessible polling station” and “I got registered in electoral roll” in comparison to other social groups.



## 5.5 PERCEPTION ON DIFFICULTIES 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-5.21: Division-wise perception of respondents face voting difficulties in this Election (In %)**

Sl No.	Division	N		No		Yes	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Central	650	558	81.85	85.66	18.15	14.34
2	Northern	373	599	93.30	75.63	6.70	24.37
3	Southern	518	600	22.01	72.00	77.99	28.00
Total		1541	1757	64.50	77.58	35.50	22.42

Source: Field Data

Division-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in study area related to election has observed that highest problems (28.00%) found among the respondents of Southern Division, followed by (24.37 %) faced problems in Northern Division and 14.34 per cent faced problem in Central Division. However, compared to baseline the percentage of

voters who have faced problems has reduced in central and southern divisions. But in the northern division it has increased.

**Table-5.22: Gender-wise perception of respondents face voting difficulties in this Election (In %)**

Sl No.	Division	N		No		Yes	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Male	857	936	63.59	74.57	36.41	25.43
2	Female	684	821	65.64	81.00	34.36	19.00
Total		1541	1757	64.50	77.58	35.50	22.42

Source: Field Data

Gender-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in the last election observed that highest problems (25.43%) found among the male respondents in comparison to female (19.00%) have faced problems in election. However, compared to baseline, the percentage of voters who have faced problems is reduced in case of both male and female voters.

**Table-5.23: Social Group-wise perception of respondents face voting difficulties in this Election (In %)**

Sl No.	Social Category	N		No		Yes	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	SC	257	447	68.87	69.80	31.13	30.20
2	ST	435	397	45.98	80.35	54.02	19.65
3	OBC	592	674	77.36	79.67	22.64	20.33
4	Others	257	239	61.87	81.59	38.13	18.41
Total		1541	1757	64.50	77.58	35.50	22.42

Source: Field Data

Social group-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in this election has observed that highest problems (30.20%) faced by SC respondents, followed by OBCs (20.33%), STs(19.65%) and others (18.41%). However, compared to baseline the percentage of voters who have faced problems has reduced in all social groups.

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

Sl No.	Age-wise	N		No		Yes	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	18-25 Years	136	198	52.21	82.83	47.79	17.17
2	26-35 Years	368	399	64.95	73.93	35.05	26.07
3	36-45 Years	393	474	70.48	80.17	29.52	19.83
4	46 +Years	644	686	63.20	76.38	36.80	23.62
Total		1541	1757	64.50	77.58	35.50	22.42

Source: Field Data

Age group-wise, on the point of facing voting difficulties in this election has observed that highest problems (26.07%) faced by 26-35 years age group respondents, followed by 46 years and above age group respondents (23.62%), 36-45 year age group

respondents (19.83%) and 18-25 year age group respondents (17.17%) have faced problem in this election. However, compared to baseline the percentage of voters who have faced problems has reduced in all age groups.

**Table-5.25: Division-wise perception of respondents on voting difficulties in this Election (In %)**

Sl. No	Response	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	118	80	25	146	404	168	547	394
1	Long Queue	99.15	90.00	100.00	97.26	100.00	100.00	99.82	96.95
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	51.69	38.75	32.00	3.42	13.12	0.00	22.30	9.14
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp	24.58	20.00	4.00	30.82	0.00	0.00	5.48	15.48
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.00	1.25	4.00	4.79	0.00	0.00	0.18	2.03
5	Difficulties in locating my polling Station	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.50	0.00	0.37	0.25
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	3.39	1.25	0.00	1.37	26.73	0.00	20.48	0.76
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	5.08	6.25	8.00	2.05	0.50	0.00	1.83	2.03
8	Long Distance/Transport	0.85	6.25	0.00	0.00	8.42	0.00	6.40	1.27
Total		100.00	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0

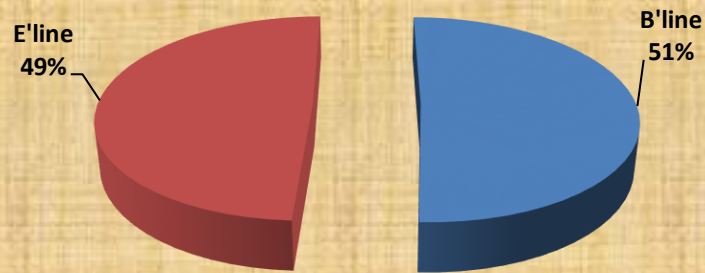
Source: Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

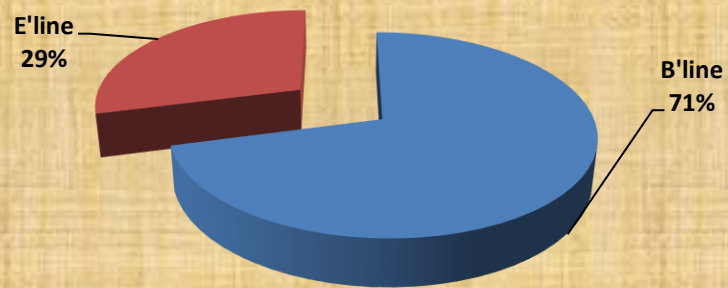
It is observed that, out of total respondents, highest opined voting difficulties as long queue (96.95%) followed by lack of drinking water facility (15.48%) and No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen (9.14%) The responses to the other difficulties were very low. All the respondents in the southern division have expressed that they have faced this problem. In fact, they have not faced any other problem except this problem.

The top three problems faced by the male and female voters are same,ie. long queue (male=97.90%, female=95.51%), lack of drinking water facility (male=13.03%, female=19.23%) and no separate queue for senior citizens (male=9.66%, female=8.33%)

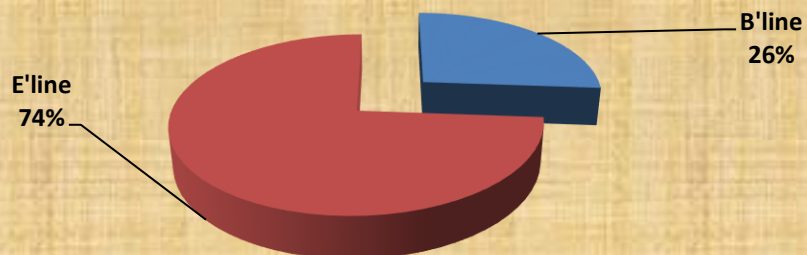
**Fig-5.4 Long Queue**



**Fig-5.5 No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen**



**Fig-5.6 Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp**



**Table-5.26: Gender-wise voting difficulties in this Election (In %)**

Sl. No	Response	Male		Female		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	312	238	235	156	547	394
1	Long Queue	100.00	97.90	99.57	95.51	99.82	96.95
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	19.23	9.66	26.38	8.33	22.30	9.14
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking Water/Toilet/Ramp	5.45	13.03	5.53	19.23	5.48	15.48
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.00	1.68	0.43	2.56	0.18	2.03
5	Difficulties in locating my polling Station	0.32	0.42	0.43	0.00	0.37	0.25
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	20.83	1.26	20.00	0.00	20.48	0.76
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	1.92	1.26	1.70	3.21	1.83	2.03
8	Long Distance/Transport Facility	5.45	0.42	7.66	2.56	6.40	1.27
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

Social group-wise perception of respondents on voting difficulties in this election reveals that for SC, ST and OBCs the first three problems are same, ie long queue, lack of drinking water facility and no separate queue for the senior citizens. But for the respondents of “other” social groups the the third most important problem is “no guidance from polling personnel”.

**Table-5.27: Social Group -wise voting difficulties in this Election (In %)**

Slb.No	Response	SC		ST		OBC		Others		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	80	135	235	78	134	137	98	44	547	394
1	Long Queue	100.0	98.5	100.0	92.3	99.3	97.1	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.0
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	22.5	4.4	11.1	14.1	28.3	12.4	40.8	4.6	22.3	9.1
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking	10.0	9.6	0.9	17.9	11.1	15.3	5.1	29.6	5.5	15.5
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.00	3.0	0.00	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.2	2.0
5	Difficulties in locating my polling	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter	22.5	1.5	24.3	0.0	20.9	0.0	9.2	2.3	20.5	0.8
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	2.5	0.7	1.3	3.9	3.0	0.7	1.0	6.8	1.8	2.0
8	Long Distance/Transport	21.3	0.0	3.4	5.1	5.2	0.7	3.0	0.0	6.4	1.3

Source: Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

Age group-wise perception of respondents on voting difficulties in this election reveals that for all the age groups the first three problems are same, ie long queue, lack of drinking water facility and no separate queue for the senior citizens.

**Table-5.28: Age Group-wise voting difficulties in this Election (In %)**

Sl. No	Response	18-25 Years		26-35 Years		36-45 Years		46+ Years		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	80	34	235	104	134	94	98	162	547	394
1	Long Queue	100.0	94.1	100.0	97.1	99.3	98.9	100.0	96.3	99.8	97.0
2	No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen	22.5	8.8	11.1	8.7	28.4	14.9	40.8	6.2	22.3	9.1
3	Lack of Facility in Drinking	10.0	8.8	0.9	15.4	11.2	18.1	5.1	15.4	5.5	15.5
4	Threaten By Political Party	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	3.1	0.2	2.0
5	Difficulties in locating my polling Station	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
6	Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	22.5	0.0	24.3	0.0	20.9	2.1	9.2	0.6	20.5	0.8
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	2.5	0.0	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.0	2.5	1.8	2.0
8	Long Distance/Transport Facility	2.5	5.9	3.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.3

Source: Field Data

Note: Multiple responses, total not additive

## 5.6 PERCEPTION ON REASONS FOR NOT VOTING

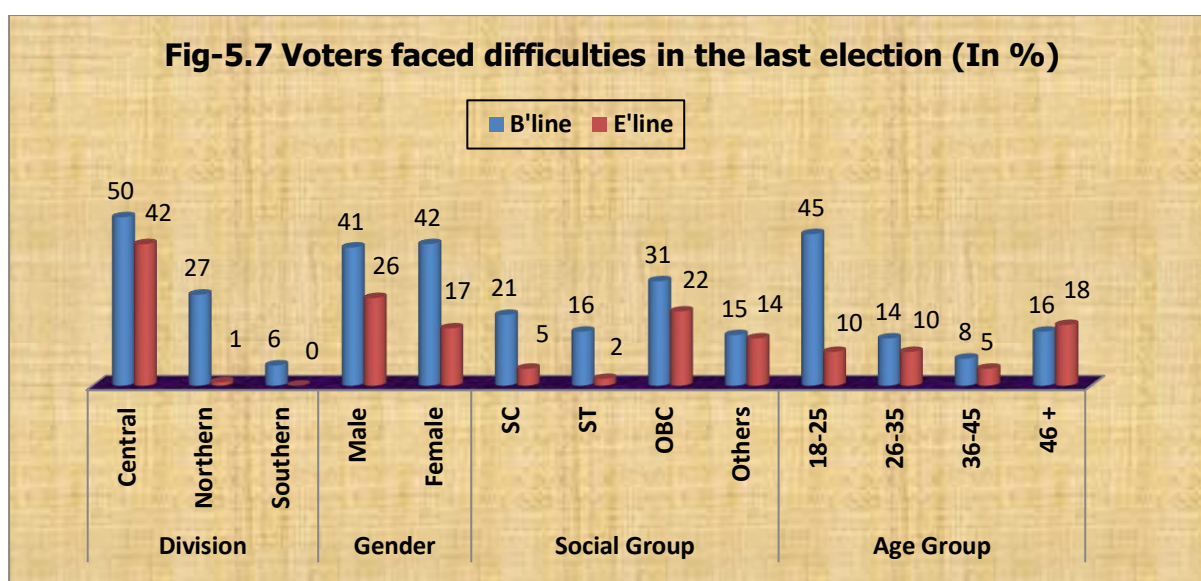
On the eve of knowledge, attitude and practice of respondents on voting attitude, some responses are pre-designed by EC and questions were asked to the respondents of three Divisions related to why the respondents were not interested for voting. In this regard, Division-wise, gender-wise, social group-wise and age group-wise analysis has made.

**Table-5.29: Distribution of respondents who did not caste vote in last Election (In %)**

Sl. No	Category	Response	N		Did Not Vote in Last Election	
			B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Division	Central	50	42	60.24	97.67
		Northern	27	1	32.53	2.33
		Southern	6	0	7.23	0.00
2	Gender	Male	41	26	49.4	60.47
		Female	42	17	50.6	39.53
3	Social Category	SC	21	5	25.3	11.63
		ST	16	2	19.28	4.65
		OBC	31	22	37.35	51.16
		Others	15	14	18.07	32.56
4	Age Group	18-25 Years	45	10	54.22	23.26
		26-35 Years	14	10	16.87	23.26
		36-45 Years	8	5	9.64	11.63
		46 +Years	16	18	19.28	41.86
Total			83	43	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data





Out of total 43 non-voted respondents (respondents who did not cast their vote in the last general election) in the last election, 97.67 per cent belong to central division and 2.33 per cent belong to northern division. All the sample voters in the southern division opined that they have casted their vote in the last election. Similarly, 39.53 per cent female and 60.47 per cent male respondents did not caste vote in the last election. Social group-wise, 11.63 per cent SC respondents, 4.65 per cent ST respondents, 51.16 per cent OBC respondents and 32.56 per cent other caste respondents did not caste vote in last election. Age group-wise results reveals that 23.26 per cent 18-25 year age group respondents, 23.26 per cent 26-35 years age group respondents, 11.63 per cent 36-45 years age group and 41.86 per cent 46+ years age group did not caste vote in the last election. Therefore, so far as the percentage of non-voter respondents (the percentage of voters who did not cast their vote in the last general election) there is wide variation across the revenue divisions, gender, social groups and age-groups.

The percentage of sample non-voters to total voters has reduced from 5.11 in the baseline to 2.39 in the endline. In the central division this has increased, whereas, in the other two divisions it has decreased. Gender-wise, for male voters it has increased but for female voters it has decreased. Social category-wise, in case of SC and ST voters it has decreased, whereas, in case of OBC and “Other” category voters it has increased. Similarly, age group-wise, it is revealed that only among the voters of “18-25 years” of age, it has reduced but among the voters of other age groups it has increased.

**Table-5.30: Division -wise reason for not voting in last election (In %)**

Sl. No	Response	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	50	42	27	1	6	0	83	43
1	Name was not on the electoral roll	14.00	2.38	18.52	0.00	66.67	0.00	19.28	2.33
2	I was not in my Constituency	14.00	97.62	0.00	100.00	16.67	0.00	9.64	97.67
3	Did not have my Photo ID Card	12.00	0.00	7.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.64	0.00
4	Did not Know My Polling Station	4.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.02	0.00
5	Polling Station was at a Distance	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00
6	There was no candidate of my choice	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.61	0.00
7	In Last Election my age was below 18 years	50.00	0.00	59.26	0.00	16.67	0.00	50.60	0.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

Most of the respondents (97.67%) who did not cast their vote in the last election told that as they were not in their constituency, they could not vote. The second reason for non-voting is “name was not in the electoral roll” (2.33%). All the other reasons of non-voting such as “Did not have my Photo ID Card”, “Did not Know My Polling station”, “Polling Station was at a Distance”, “There was no candidate of my choice”, “In Last Election my age was below 18years”, etc. which were there in the baseline survey are not found in the endline survey. This indicates that Election Commission has taken necessary measures to reduce the non-voting rate. However, some more work on electoral roll/ voting information needs to be done as some voters could not cast their vote as their name was not in the electoral roll. Ironically, this problem is found only among the male SC respondents of central division who are of 18-25 years of age and not in the other categories of voters. Therefore, this may be a regional/local problem.

The gender, social-group and age-group-wise reasons for non-voting are given in the following three tables.

**Table-5.31: Gender -wise reason for not voting in last election (In %)**

Sl. No	Response	Male		Female		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	41	26	42	17	83	43
1	Name was not on the electoral roll	12.20	3.85	26.109	0.00	19.28	2.33
2	I was not in my constituency	4.88	96.105	14.29	100.00	9.64	97.607
3	Did not have my photo id card	7.32	0.00	11.90	0.00	9.64	0.00
4	Did not know my polling station	2.44	0.00	9.52	0.00	6.02	0.00
5	Polling station was at a distance	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	1.20	0.00
6	There was no candidate of my choice	4.88	0.00	2.38	0.00	3.61	0.00
7	In last election my age was below 18years	68.209	0.00	33.33	0.00	50.600	0.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

**Table-5.32: Social Group -wise reason for not voting in last election (In %)**

Sl. No	Response	SC		ST		OBC		Others		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	21	5	16	2	31	22	15	14	83	43
1	Name Was Not On the electoral roll	19.05	20.00	18.75	0.00	19.35	0.00	20.00	0.00	19.28	2.33
2	I was Not in my Constituency	9.52	80.00	0.00	100.00	16.13	100.00	6.67	100.00	9.64	97.67
3	Did Not have my Photo ID Card	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.00	9.64	0.00
4	Did not Know My Polling station	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.68	0.00	6.67	0.00	6.02	0.00
5	Polling Station was at a Distance	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00
6	There was no candidate of my choice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.61	0.00
7	In Last Election my age was below 18years So	66.67	0.00	37.50	0.00	45.16	0.00	53.33	0.00	50.60	0.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

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

Sl. No	Response	18-25 Years		26-35 Years		36-45 Years		46+ years		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
	N	45	10	14	5	8	18	16	43	83	43
1	Name Was Not On the electoral roll	15.56	10.00	35.71	0.00	37.50	0.00	6.25	0.00	19.28	2.33
2	I was Not in my Constituency	2.22	90.00	14.29	100.00	25.00	100.00	18.75	100.00	9.64	97.67
3	Did Not have my Photo ID Card	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	9.64	0.00
4	Did not Know My Polling station	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	25.00	0.00	6.02	0.00
5	Polling Station was at a Distance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	1.20	0.00
6	There was no candidate of my choice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.75	0.00	3.61	0.00
7	In Last Election my age was below 18years So	82.22	0.00	35.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.60	0.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

## **5.7 OTHER PROBLEMS**

Few problems are also mentioned by the participants in the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Opinion Surveys of different categories of voters. The important problems mentioned by respondents of different constituencies are given below.

### **Bhubaneswar Central-112**

#### **Booth Number-17**

- No Separate entry and exit doors
- The names of the voters of a particular household are enlisted in different booths

#### **Booth Number-113**

- Most of the officials engaged in election duty didn't cast their vote through postal ballot.
- Many voters remained absent at the time of voting.
- The names of the voters of a particular household are enlisted in different booths.

### **Remuna-39**

#### **Booth Number-39**

- The booth is operated in a small room with one door.
- No toilet facility.
- The distance of the booth from the residence of most of the voters is more than 05 kms.
- The names of 05 voters were deleted from the voter list.
- The error in the EPIC relating to name, age and address.
- Errors in the EPICs are not corrected in spite of repeated applications

#### **Booth Number-89**

- Drinking water problem.
- Poor road condition to the booth.
- Poor lighting facility inside the booth.
- Delay in issue of EPIC.
- The area under the tent for rest was not sufficient.

### **Jashipur-26**

#### **Booth Number-226**

- No seating facility.
- No separate queue for male and female voters.
- No separate entry and exit gate.
- Correction of the voter list procedure is very late and some time we are getting the same mistake EPIC card after verification.
- In some cases, in the EPIC, the spelling in *Odia* language was wrong

**Booth Number-223**

- Only Wheelchair arrangement at the polling stations no transport facilities available at for the PwDs and for the senior citizens.
- More than 50% for voters name and age of the voters are wrong in the EPIC Card. They had applied for the changes with a fine amount of Rs 22.00 per person but same mistake was not rectified.
- Female voters are more aware about than the male voters about the National voter's day, NOTA, VVPAT and etc.
- The BLO unable to give adequate time for this work as he is posted in a school which is 13k.m away from the booth

**Champua-25****Booth Number-87**

- A number of mistakes in odia in the voter list relating to name and title of the voter have been traced out. It should be rectified.
- The error in the voter list relating to sex, name, age, title, photo, address and EPIC number.
- In some cases a voter has got more than one EPIC card with separate numbers
- Around 25 number of respondent's campaign that there is error in their EPIC/Voter list.
- Some voters have applied for rectification in the month of Nov-Dec 2018 but have not received the corrected EPIC so far.

**Booth Number-102**

- The error in the voter list relating to sex, name, age, title, photo, address and EPIC number.
- In some cases a voter has got more than one EPIC card with separate numbers.
- Some of the voters campaign that there is error in their EPIC/Voter list.
- Rest shade was not provided.
- As some voters regularly change their address it becomes difficult for the BLO conduct the voter survey.

**Hindol-56****Booth Number-202**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.

- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

#### **Booth Number-138**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

#### **Kuchinda-56**

##### **Booth Number-12**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

##### **Booth Number-38**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

**Berhampur-133****Booth Number-84**

- Some of the voters are not registered even though they have crossed 18 years of age.
- Among the registered voters some did not have EPIC. Likewise, some voters who have EPIC have found errors in it.
- Some voters have EPIC, but their name not listed in the voter list
- About 5 per cent voters have multiple EPIC.
- Married persons names are not deleted from the voter list
- Some of the voters are not registered even though they have crossed 18 years of age.
- Among the registered voters some did not have EPIC. Likewise, some voters who have EPIC have found errors in it.
- Some voters have EPIC, but their name not listed in the voter list
- About 5 per cent voters have multiple EPIC.
- Married persons names are not deleted from the voter list.

**Malkangiri-146****Booth Number-98**

- Some eligible voters who have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- Some voters have not got their EPIC.
- Some voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth

**Booth Number-26**

- Some eligible voters who have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- Some voters have not got their EPIC.
- Some voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth

**Bhawanipatna-80****Booth Number-105**

- Some voters who are coming for trade, business and other professions add their names in the voter list but don't apply for the deletion from the voter list when they left the place.
- Long queue.
- Dead person's names are also not deleted from the voter list.
- Voters of the particular household have their names in different polling stations.
- Roof and other room condition of the booth are very poor.

**Booth Number-129**

- Some voters who are coming for trade, business and other professions add their names in the voter list but don't apply for the deletion from the voter list when they left the place.
- In some cases, house number was not mentioned in the voter list.
- In some cases, the daughter in laws names are not enrolled.
- Due to migration, transfer, marriage and for other reason some voter left this place. However, the names of the all such voters are not deleted from the voter list.



## CHAPTER-VI

### SVEEP

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	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Central	19.14	69.00	78.71	14.00	2.14	17.00
2	Northern	12.00	85.00	87.75	14.50	0.25	0.50
3	Southern	3.05	64.83	96.95	35.17	0.00	0.00
Total		12.19	72.94	86.82	21.22	0.99	5.83

Source: Field Data

In the baseline survey, only 12.19 per cent of the surveyed voters have seen or read any voter/election related campaign. In the endline survey this figure has increased to 72.94 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase of 60.75 percentage points, which is quite good.

Division-wise, the percentage of sample voters who have seen or read any voter/election related campaign is highest in northern division (85.00%), followed by central division (69.00%) and southern division (64.83%).

#### • Sources of Information

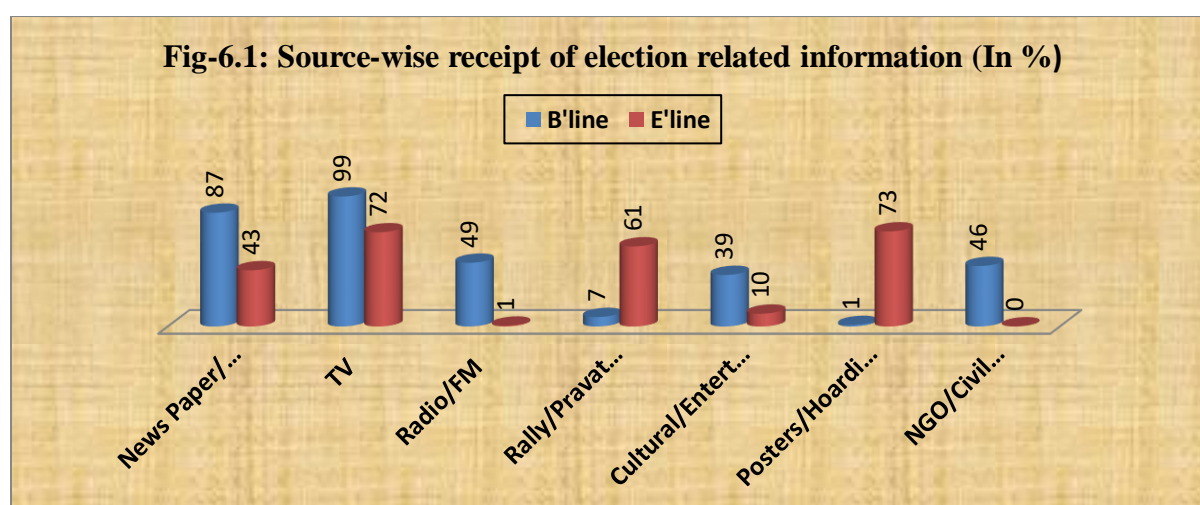
Voters read or seen election related campaigns from different sources like news paper/magazines, TV, Radio/FM, advertisement in cinemas, rallies, cultural programmes, government circulars, posters, internet, SMS, etc. Among all these sources, posters/hoardings is the most important source as 72.51 per cent voters opined that they got election related

information from posters/hoardings. The second important source of information is TV and 71.82 per cent voters opined that they got election related information from TV. The third important source of information is rally or *pravat ferri* and 61.08 per cent voters opined that they got election related information from different rallies or *ferries* organised by the commission. About 42.88 per cent voters opined that they got election related information from different news papers and magazines. Only 15.54 per cent voters opined that they got election related information from different social medias like whatsapp and facebook; and internet. The source-wise and division-wise perception of the voters on receipt of different election related information has been given in the following table..

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

Sl. N	Sources	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	News Paper/ Magazines	78.71	34.06	87.50	19.41	96.95	83.03	86.76	42.88
2	TV	97.86	45.65	100.0	76.67	100.0	93.32	99.08	71.82
3	Radio/FM	56.71	0.97	47.50	0.20	38.55	0.77	48.58	0.61
4	Advertisement in Cinemas	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.17	0.00	2.36
5	Rally/Pravat Ferry/Loudspeaker	10.57	85.51	9.75	30.98	0.76	74.55	7.20	61.08
6	Cultural/Entertainment Prog.	36.86	0.97	19.00	2.55	58.02	28.53	39.29	9.75
7	Govt. Circulars	0.57	11.59	0.75	1.57	8.97	13.37	3.33	8.23
8	Posters/Hoardings	1.71	84.30	0.25	64.31	0.95	70.69	1.11	72.51
9	NGO/Civil Society	45.00	0.24	46.25	0.00	47.52	0.00	46.12	0.08
10	Internet/Social Media	11.14	15.70	1.25	6.86	1.91	26.74	5.73	15.54
11	SMS	0.29	7.25	0.00	0.59	0.00	21.08	0.12	8.76
12	Pledge Letters/Snkalp Patras	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.00	44.73	0.12	13.40
13	At Polling Station	0.43	0.24	0.25	0.39	0.19	16.97	0.31	5.26
<b>Total</b>		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Data



- **Type of Information**

Different types of information such as date of voting and schedule, voting is our right as well as duty, identity documents allowed for voting, facilities provided at polling stations, etc. are provided to the voters by the commission. About 94.59 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that they got information/messages on date of voting and schedule, about 83.40 per cent of them opined that they information/messages on “Voting is my right & duty”, 23.38 per cent of them opined that they information/messages on different identity documents allowed for voting and 15.16 per cent of them opined that they information/messages on “Caste vote as per your choice”. very few voters got information on “Verify name in voter list” (9.14%), facilities provided at polling stations (6.47%), “Register yourself” (4.87%) and “Priority voting for old and PwDs (1.29%). The source-wise and division-wise perception of the voters different election related information received by them has been given in the following table.

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

Sl. No	Information/Messages	Central		Northern		Southern		Total	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Date of Voting and Schedule	99.00	97.83	100.00	94.51	100.00	91.26	99.57	94.59
2	Voting is my right & duty	50.86	85.02	45.00	89.41	29.39	73.78	42.49	83.40
3	Cast vote as per your choice	17.86	9.18	18.50	30.20	1.34	1.80	12.68	15.16
4	Register yourself	12.57	1.45	7.25	9.80	2.67	2.06	8.07	4.87
5	Preparation of voter cards	15.14	0.00	11.75	0.00	0.19	0.00	9.48	0.00
6	Voter Slip distribution schedule	49.29	0.00	49.50	0.00	55.73	0.00	51.42	0.00
7	Alternate identity documents	5.71	0.00	18.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.96	0.00
8	Separate queue for old & sick	3.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.00
9	Do's & Don'ts on polling day	0.71	0.00	1.50	0.00	21.56	0.00	7.64	0.00
10	Verify name in Voter list	0.00	3.14	0.00	20.78	0.00	0.26	0.00	9.14
11	12 Identify documents allowed for voting	0.00	5.07	0.00	56.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.38
12	Facilities provided at polling station	0.00	2.17	0.00	14.71	0.00	0.26	0.00	6.47
13	Priority Voting for old and PwDs	0.00	0.97	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.77	0.00	1.29
14	Others-Newly Appointed	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Data

- **Recall of Tagline**

Different taglines or slogans such as “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai”, “No Voter to be Left” and “Go Register, Go”, etc. have been used by the Election Commission to increase the voting percentage. There is not much variation among the slogans as 23.24 per cent of the surveyed voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “No Voter to be Left”. Similarly, 22.70 per cent of the surveyed voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai” and 20.99 per cent of the surveyed voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Go Register, Go”.

However, in this respect, there is huge differences among the divisions. About 59.43 per cent of the surveyed voters in southern division recalled that they have they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai”. But only 7.23 per cent voters in the central division and 1.66 voters in the northern division recalled that they have they have heard/seen this slogan. Similarly, 53.69 per cent of the surveyed voters in southern division recalled that they have they have heard/seen the slogan “No Voter to be Left”. But only 15.30 per cent voters in the central division and 6.76 voters in the northern division recalled that they have they have heard/seen this slogan. Again, 40.08 per cent of the surveyed voters in southern division recalled that they have they have heard/seen the slogan “Go Register, Go”. But only 15.53 per cent voters in the central division and 14.99 voters in the northern division recalled that they have they have heard/seen this slogan.

Differences are also found in respect of gender. More percentage of male voters have heard or seen the slogans compared to their female counter parts. About 27.02 per cent of the sample male voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai”. But only 17.72 per cent female voters recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan. Similarly, 26.79 per cent of the male recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “No Voter to be Left”. But only 19.23 per cent female voters recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan. Again, 24.83 per cent of the male voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Go Register, Go”. But only 16.64 per cent female voters recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan.

Differences are also found in respect of social groups. More percentage of “Other Caste” voters have heard or seen the slogans compared to other social groups. About 40.43 per cent of the “Other Caste” voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai”. But only 32.95 per cent SC voters, 14.07 ST voters and 10.93 OBC voters recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan. Similarly, 40.11 per cent of the “Other Caste” voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “No Voter to be Left”. But only 31.56 per

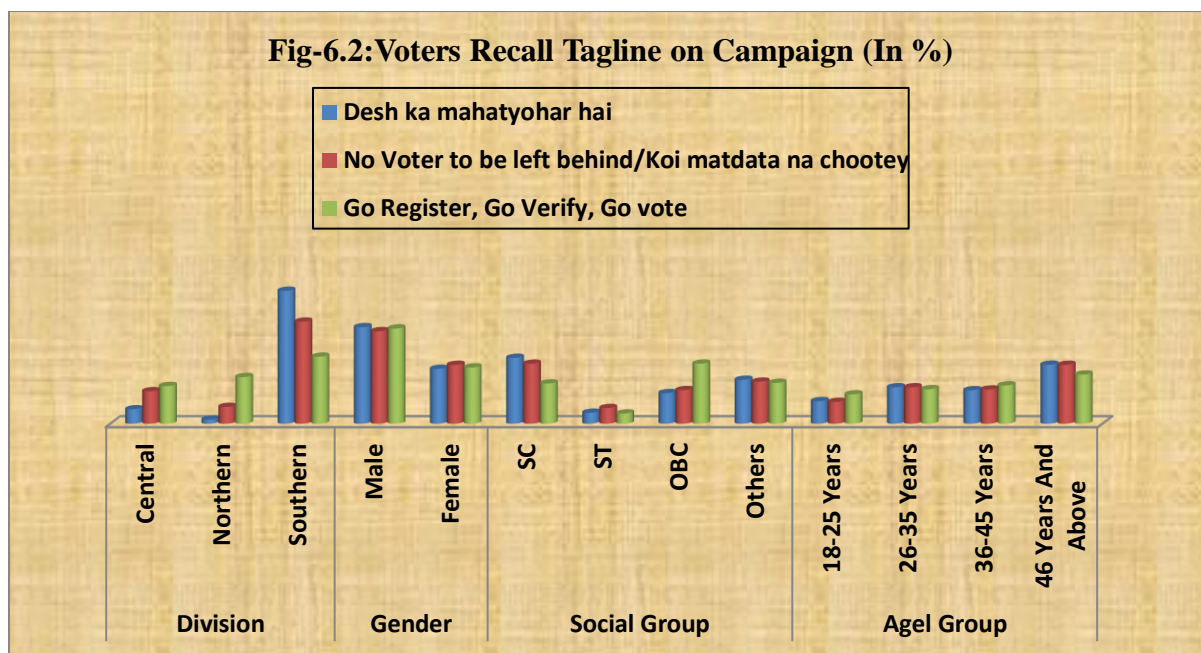
cent SC voters, 19.44 per cent ST voters and 12.20 per cent OBC voters recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan. Again, 36.36 per cent of the “Other Caste” voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Go Register, Go”. But only 21.36 per cent SC voters, 12.12 per cent ST voters and 17.87 per cent OBC voters recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan.

Similarly, differences are also found in respect of age groups. More percentage of voters in the age group of “18-25 years” have heard or seen the slogans compared to other age groups. About 31.71 per cent of the voters in the age group of “18-25 years” recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai”. But only 25.10 per cent of voters in the age group of “26-35 years”, 18.41 per cent of voters in the age group of “36-45 years” and 21.94 per cent voters in the age group of “46 years and above” recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan. Similarly, 31.71 per cent of the voters in the age group of “18-25 years” recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai”. But only 25.69 per cent of voters in the age group of “26-35 years”, 19.18 per cent of voters in the age group of “36-45 years” and 22.44 per cent voters in the age group of “46 years and above” recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan. Again, 35.38 per cent of the voters in the age group of “18-25 years” recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai”. But only 22.31 per cent of voters in the age group of “26-35 years”, 18.93 per cent of voters in the age group of “36-45 years” and 17.50 per cent voters in the age group of “46 years and above” recalled that they have heard/seen this slogan.

**Table-6.4 Recall tagline of the campaign during this election? (In %)**

Sl. No	Sources	Category	Desh ka Mahatyohar		No Voter to be left		Go Register, Go	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Division	Central	7.23	92.77	15.30	84.70	15.53	84.47
		Northern	1.66	98.34	6.76	93.24	14.99	85.01
		Southern	59.43	40.57	53.69	46.31	40.08	59.92
2	Gender	Male	27.02	72.98	26.79	73.21	24.83	75.17
		Female	17.72	82.28	19.23	80.77	16.64	83.36
3	Scoial Category	SC	32.95	67.05	31.56	68.44	21.36	78.64
		ST	14.07	85.93	19.44	80.56	12.12	87.88
		OBC	10.93	89.07	12.20	87.80	17.87	82.13
		Others	40.43	59.57	40.11	59.89	36.36	63.64
4	Age Groups	18-25	31.71	68.29	31.71	68.29	35.38	64.62
		26-35	25.10	74.90	25.69	74.31	22.31	77.69
		36-45	18.41	81.59	19.18	80.82	18.93	81.07
		46 +	21.94	78.06	22.44	77.56	17.50	82.50
Total			22.70	77.30	23.24	76.76	20.99	79.01

Source: Field Data



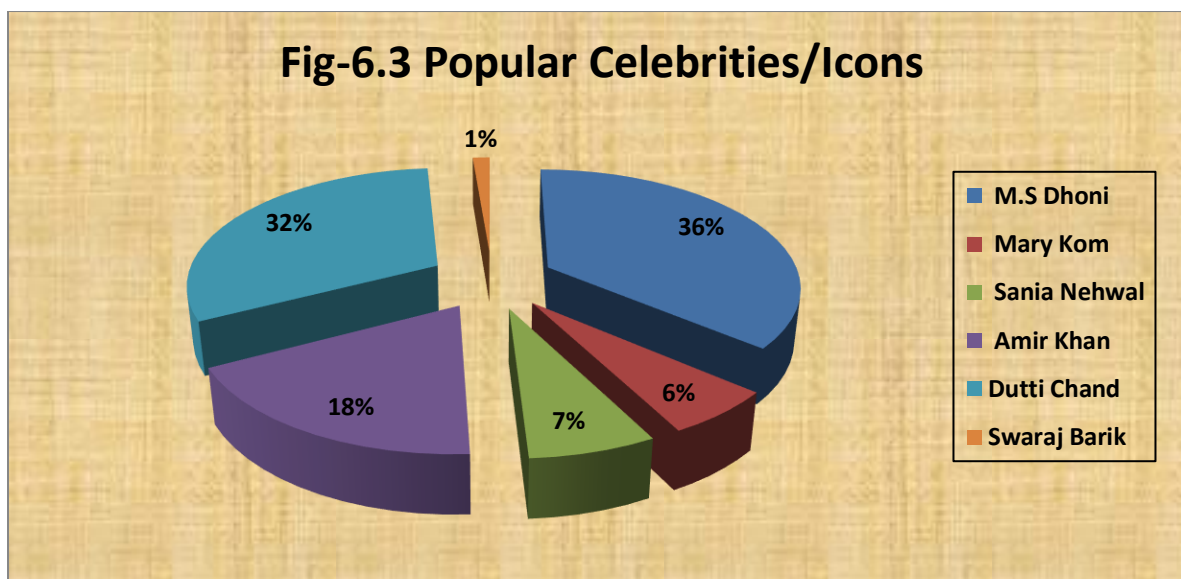
- Most appealing/motivating icon/stars**

Out of the 1800 sample respondents only 546 (30.33%) opined that they have motivating icons/stars. among them, Dhoni is the most popular icon (77.84%), followed by Duttu Chand (67.40%), Amir Khan (39.01%), Saina Nehwal (14.65%), Mary Kom (13.00%) and Swaraj Barik (2.75%). The same trend is found across revenue divisions, gender, social groups and age groups. The following table shows the most appealing/motivating icons/stars across revenue divisions, gender, social groups and age groups.

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

Sl. No	Sources	Category	N	M.S Dhoni	Mary Kom	Sania Nehwal	Amir Khan	Dutti Chand	Swaraj Barik
1	Division	Central	115	79.13	16.52	22.61	30.43	77.39	9.57
		Northern	117	51.28	12.82	0.85	6.84	63.25	0.00
		Southern	314	87.26	11.78	16.88	54.14	65.29	1.27
2	Gender	Male	330	79.09	11.52	15.45	41.52	67.88	2.73
		Female	216	75.93	15.28	13.43	35.19	66.67	2.78
3	Socioal Category	SC	184	86.41	5.98	11.41	53.80	54.35	1.09
		ST	52	61.54	11.54	9.62	25.00	67.31	13.46
		OBC	176	67.05	15.91	18.18	28.41	73.30	1.70
		Others	134	86.57	19.40	16.42	38.06	77.61	2.24
4	Age Groups	18-25 Years	79	78.48	10.13	7.59	34.18	82.28	1.27
		26-35 Years	131	74.05	12.21	16.03	40.46	66.41	0.76
		36-45 Years	140	79.29	13.57	12.86	30.00	67.14	4.29
		46 + above	196	79.08	14.29	17.86	46.43	62.24	3.57
Total			546	77.84	13.00	14.65	39.01	67.40	2.75

Source: Field Data



- **Access to the website of ECI/CEO**

According to the perception of respondents who on their access to the website of ECI/Chief Electoral Officer of Odisha that 68.62 per cent respondents have accessed it. Division-wise it is found that 59.42 per cent voters in central division, 69.22 per cent voters in northern division and 77.63 per cent voters in southern division have accessed it. Compared to the baseline survey there is visible increase in the percentage of voters who have accessed it. The voters have visited the website mainly to search the name and other details and to know the polling details.

**Table-6.6 Perception of respondents on their access to the website of ECI/ CEO (In %)**

Sl. No	Division	Yes		No		No Response	
		B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line	B'line	E'line
1	Central	3.09	59.42	71.87	3.62	25.05	36.96
2	Northern	1.14	69.22	82.91	0.00	15.95	30.78
3	Southern	0.00	77.63	57.68	0.00	42.32	22.37
Total		1.49	68.62	69.50	1.14	29.01	30.24

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.

### **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 low in the sample assembly constituencies' i.e. 68.29 per cent in comparison to 70.29 per cent as calculated by ECI. Among the sample constituencies, Bhubaneswar central, Jashipur, Kuchinda, Berhampur and Bhawanipatna electoral population ratio is more in comparison to Census data and rests sample constituencies are showing less EPR in comparison to ECI data, Table: 6.7 revealed that the details electoral population ratio of the nine constituencies of Odisha.

**Table-6.7: Electoral population Ratio (EPR)**

Sl No	Name of the Districts	Name of the Assembly Constituency and Booths	Total Population	Population 18+	Electoral Population Ratio (Sample)
1	Khordha	<b>Bhubaneswar Central-112</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>77.05</b>
		(a)17-Unit-8_(Gen)	390	289	<b>74.10</b>
		(b)113-Unit-9_(Gen)	403	322	<b>79.90</b>
2	Balasore	<b>Remuna-39</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>69.21</b>
		(a)39-Madhupura_(SC)	455	304	<b>66.81</b>
		(b)89-Gobindpur_(SC)	409	294	<b>71.88</b>
3	Mayurbhanj	<b>Jahsipur-26</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>75.12</b>
		(a)223- Anlabeni_(ST)	416	342	<b>82.21</b>
		(b)226-Jashipur_(ST)	432	295	<b>68.29</b>
4	Keonjhar	<b>Champua-25</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>63.13</b>
		(a)87- Baneikela_(Gen)	460	274	<b>59.57</b>
		(b)102-Joda_(Gen)	351	238	<b>67.81</b>
5	Dhenkanal	<b>Hindol-56</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>64.00</b>
		(a)202-Godidihi_(SC)	457	297	<b>64.99</b>
		(b)138-Rasol_(SC)	532	336	<b>63.16</b>
6	Sambalpur	<b>Kuchinda-15</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>71.46</b>
		(a)12-Mahulmunda_(ST)	527	381	<b>72.30</b>
		(b)38-Tangarmunda_(ST)	482	340	<b>70.54</b>
7	Ganjam	<b>Berhampur-133</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>76.13</b>
		(a)84-Church Road_(Gen)	418	318	<b>76.08</b>
		(b)93-City Hospital Road_(Gen)	470	358	<b>76.17</b>
8	Kalahandi	<b>Bhawanipatna-80</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>72.77</b>
		(a)105-Irigation Colony_(SC)	255	221	<b>86.67</b>
		(b)129-Naktiguda_(SC)	428	276	<b>64.49</b>
9	Malkangiri	<b>Malkangiri-146</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>56.89</b>
		(a)98-Goudaguda_(ST)	418	254	<b>60.77</b>
		(a)26-Tandiki_(ST)	489	262	<b>53.58</b>
Total			<b>7792</b>	<b>5401</b>	<b>69.31</b>

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 6.8 that gender ratio shows more in sample assembly constituencies' i.e.993 in comparison to 942 as calculated by ECI from census data. Among the sample constituencies it is found that in constituencies' like Baleswar and Dhenkanal the gender ratio is less in comparison to ECI calculation and in rest of the sample constituencies it is higher than the ECI calculation. Details gender ratio of the constituencies of Odisha has been given in the following table.

**Table-6.8 Sample Constituency and Polling Booth-wise Gender ratio**

Sl No	Name of the Districts	Name of the Assembly Constituency and Booths	Male	Female	Total	Gender Ratio
1	Khordha	<b>Bhubaneswar Central-112</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>997</b>
		(a)17-Unit-8_(Gen)	150	139	289	927
		(b)113-Unit-9_(Gen)	156	166	322	1064
2	Balasore	<b>Remuna-39</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>911</b>
		(a)39-Madhupura_(SC)	154	150	304	974
		(b)89-Gobindpur_(SC)	159	135	294	849
3	Mayurbhanj	<b>Jahsipur-26</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>942</b>
		(a)223- Anlabeni_(ST)	175	167	342	954
		(b)226-Jashipur_(ST)	153	142	295	928
4	Keonjhar	<b>Champua-25</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1040</b>
		(a)87- Baneikela_(Gen)	135	139	274	1030
		(b)102-Joda_(Gen)	116	122	238	1052
5	Dhenkanal	<b>Hindol-56</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>907</b>
		(a)202-Godidihi_(SC)	154	143	297	929
		(b)138-Rasol_(SC)	178	158	336	888
6	Sambalpur	<b>Kuchinda-15</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>986</b>
		(a)12-Mahulmunda_(ST)	192	189	381	984
		(b)38-Tangarmunda_(ST)	171	169	340	988
7	Ganjam	<b>Berhampur-133</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1153</b>
		(a)84-Church Road_(Gen)	152	166	318	1092
		(b)93-City Hospital Road_(Gen)	162	196	358	1210
8	Kalahandi	<b>Bhawanipatna-80</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>957</b>
		(a)105-Irrigation Colony_(SC)	118	103	221	873
		(b)129-Naktiguda_(SC)	136	140	276	1029
9	Malkangiri	<b>Malkangiri-146</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>1072</b>
		(a)98-Goudaguda_(ST)	125	129	254	1032
		(a)26-Tandiki_(ST)	124	138	262	1113
Total			<b>2710</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>5401</b>	<b>993</b>

Source: Field data

### Age Cohort Analysis:

The electoral rolls are analysed to get the number of electors in each age group (18 - 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.

Details gender ratio of the constituencies of Odisha has given in the following

Table-6.9

**Table-6.9: Age Cohort**

Sl No.	Name of the Districts	Name of the ACs and Booths	18-199	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total	% to total sample population
1	Khordha	<b>Bhubaneswar Central-112</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>77.05</b>
		(a)17-Unit-8_(Gen)	14	75	75	56	46	18	4	1	289	74.10
		(b)113-Unit-9_(Gen)	8	88	37	59	94	24	9	3	322	79.90
2	Balasore	<b>Remuna-39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>69.21</b>
		(a)39-Madhupura_(SC)	2	51	73	74	47	35	16	6	304	66.81
		(b)89-Gobindpur_(SC)	4	58	67	79	48	27	9	2	294	71.88
3	Mayurbhanj	<b>Jahsipur-26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>75.12</b>
		(a)223- Anlabeni_(ST)	24	101	82	63	35	15	14	8	342	82.21
		(b)226-Jashipur_(ST)	10	63	58	54	57	32	17	4	295	68.29
4	Keonjhar	<b>Champua-25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>63.13</b>
		(a)87- Baneikela_(Gen)	14	51	78	62	42	21	5	1	274	59.57
		(b)102-Joda_(Gen)	3	52	38	64	51	24	5	1	238	67.81
5	Dhenkanal	<b>Hindol-56</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>64.00</b>
		(a)202-Godidihi_(SC)	4	65	77	58	42	23	19	9	297	64.99
		(b)138-Rasol_(SC)	4	72	100	64	48	28	15	5	336	63.16
6	Sambalpur	<b>Kuchinda-15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>71.46</b>
		(a)12-Mahulmunda_(ST)	19	99	78	77	45	39	16	8	381	72.30
		(b)38-Tangarmunda_(ST)	8	78	78	53	60	43	12	8	340	70.54
7	Ganjam	<b>Berhampur-133</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>76.13</b>
		(a)84-Church Road_(Gen)	9	59	82	60	50	40	16	2	318	76.08
		(b)93-City Hospital	17	93	96	62	43	39	8	0	358	76.17
8	Kalahandi	<b>Bhawanipatna-133</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>72.77</b>
		(a)105-Irigation	0	41	49	52	46	26	6	1	221	86.67
		(b)129-Naktiguda_(SC)	2	74	79	58	45	15	3	0	276	64.49
9	Malkangiri	<b>Malkangiri-146</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>56.89</b>
		(a)98-Goudaguda_(ST)	6	80	68	57	24	15	2	2	254	60.77
		(a)26-Tandiki_(ST)	13	59	60	58	33	29	10	0	262	53.58
Total			<b>16</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>69.31</b>

Source: Field data, ECI & Census data

# **CHAPTER VII**

## **CONCLUSION**

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**

- About 93.56 percentages of the sample voters are aware about the minimum age of voters. There is an increase of 1.75 percentage points over the baseline survey figures. Divisions wise it is found that the awareness level is highest in northern (99.50%), followed by central division (93.67%) and southern division (87.50%).
- Compared to baseline survey, positive change is found in central division, no change in northern division and negative change in southern division. The negative change in southern division is primarily due to one booth of Malkangiri district in the sample, where there is no electricity and far from developmental activity.
- The knowledge of male sample voters (95.24%) is more as compared to female sample voters (91.65%), Similar picture is found in all the three divisions. The gap in the knowledge level of male and female voters is more in southern division compared to other two divisions.
- The knowledge level of SC category voters is relatively more than “Others”, OBCs and STs. Compared to baseline, the percentage of SC, OBC and other category of voters having knowledge on minimum age has increased.
- 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. Compared to baseline the percentage of voters who have knowledge on minimum age has increased in all age groups except voters in the age group of 36-45 years of age.
- Around half of the voters (48.33%) are aware about the date 1<sup>st</sup> January which determines the qualifying age for getting registered. This Knowledge is more among the sample voters of central division (72.33%) compared to northern (53.83%) and

southern (18.83%) divisions. Compare to baseline all the three divisions have shown a positive change.

- More than half of the sample voters are aware about the National Voter's Day (56.50%). In this aspect the knowledge level of southern division sample voters is relatively better than the other two divisions, Compared to baseline survey, the percentage of voters who are aware about the NVD has increased from 18.17 per cent to 56.50 per cent.
- Only 11.17 per cent of the total respondents opined that they are not aware about NOTA. Division wise it is revealed that about 21.50 per cent voters in their southern divisions are not aware about NOTA. Very few voters in the central division (1.67%) are not aware of this. However, in the northern division as many as 10.33 per cent of the voters are unaware of NOTA. Compared to baseline survey the awareness among the voters about NOTA has increased to a considerable extent in all the divisions.
- More than half of the sample voters opined that they only saw it when they cast their votes (51.67%). Their percentage is highest in the central division (57.17%), followed by northern division (52.83%) and southern division (45.00%). Compared to baseline survey their percentage has increased to a considerable extent from 20.87 to 51.67. The change is more visible in northern division
- Very few voters (24.22%) have seen NOTA in ELP. Division- wise it is found that 32.33 per cent of the sample voters of northern division and 21.50 per cent voters in the central division have seen it in ELP. However in the southern division their share is relatively low, i.e. 18.83 per cent who have said that they saw NOTA in electoral literacy programme.
- Only 12.94 per cent voters have only heard/read about NOTA. It is highest in the central division followed by the Northern and Southern divisions.
- 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. However, almost all the voters have refused that they have seen braille on the EVM machine. However, only 2.44 per cent of voters opined that they have seen braille in the ELP.

## **7.2 ATTITUDE**

- All the respondents have registered their names in voter list. No respondent is found who has never registered his name in voter list due to lack of awareness. Similarly, no respondent is found application is in progress. In the baseline survey 97.72 per cent respondents have registered their name in the voter list. Therefore, the attitude of the voters has positively changed.
- All the respondents have shown positive attitude to register their name in voter list to get voter ID and none showed no interest or neglected due to their lack of awareness. Compared to baseline the situation has improved.
- Highest 57 per cent respondents have attitude to register their name in voter list through BLO as they visited residence, followed by 16 per cent respondents registered their name through local voter enrolment centre, 27 per cent respondents adopted special enrolment drive to register their name. Few respondents have taken the help of political parties (0.33%) to enrol their name and only 0.06 per cent have no knowledge/ no taken interest to enroll their names.

## **7.3 PRACTICES**

- As per the endline survey, about 97.61 per cent respondents have cast their vote at least in one election, whereas in baseline, 94.89 per cent voters cast their vote. Therefore there is an increase of 2.72 percentage points. In ssouthern division all the respondents had given vote, followed by 99.83 per cent in nnorthern division and 93 per cent in central division. Compared to baseline survey, this figure has improved in all the three divisions. However, the rate of improvement is more in northern division than other two revenue divisions.
- Gender-wise it is found that the percentage of female voters who cast their vote at least one election is more than that of the male voters. In baseline survey, the male voting rate was little higher than that of the females.
- 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 (99.50%) followed by SCs (98.89%), OBCs (96.84%) and others (94.47%). Compared to baseline the voting percentage of all groups have improved, except 'Others'.
- 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 (98.96%) followed by the age group of "26-35 years" (97.56%), "46 years and

above” (97.44%). However, in the age group of “18-25 years” it is found to be relatively less (95.19%).

- Out of the total voters surveyed, 99.20 per cent opined that separate queues are available in their polling booth. In the baseline survey, this figure was 97.92. Therefore it can be said that compared to baseline the percentage of voters who said that there was separate queue has improved.
- The drinking water facility was available in 99.83 per cent of the surveyed booths. Compared to the baseline this figure has improved by 3.46 percentage points. In central and northern divisions all the surveyed booths have drinking water facility, but in southern division 99.50 per cent of the polling booths have this facility.
- About 92.66 per cent voters opined that chair/bench facility was available in their booths. In the baseline survey, this figure was only 59.64. Therefore, the situation has improved to a considerable extent. In the northern division, all the sample voters opined that this facility was available in their booths, whereas, 94.99 per cent voters in southern division and 93.91 per cent voters in the central division opined that this facility was available in their booths.
- About 89.87 per cent voters opined that the toilet facility was available in their booths. So far as voters perception on toilet facility is concerned, compared to baseline, there is an increase of 3.69 percentage point. In the northern division, all the surveyed voters opined that this facility was available in their booths. About 99.83 per cent voters in the southern division and only 68.28 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, southern and northern divisions have shown improved pictures, but the picture in central division has deteriorated.
- About 86.91 per cent of voters reported that helpdesk facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 57.71 percentage point. All the voters in the northern division (100.00%) opined that this facility was available in their booths, whereas, 90.32 per cent voters in southern division and only 69.18 per cent voters in the central division reported that this facility was available in their booths.
- About 93.97 per cent of the voters opined that separate entry and exist facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an decrease of 1.29

percentage points. All the voters in southern and northern divisions and 81 per cent voters in the central division opined that this facility was available in their.

- About 95.33 per cent of the sample voters opined that ramp facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 33.10 percentage points. All the surveyed voters northern division, 98.33 per cent voters in the southern division and 87.10 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline survey, all the divisions have shown improved pictures.
- About 88.50 per cent of the sample voters opined that the wheel chair facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 87.27 percentage points. In the southern, northern and central divisions, 98.16, 82.50 and 84.59 per cent voters, respectively opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline survey, all the divisions have shown improved pictures.
- Three-fourths of the sample voters opined that Voter Facilitation Posters (VFP) facility was available in their booths. Around 85.14 per cent of the surveyed voter's southern division, 83.33 per cent voters in the northern division and 56.99 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths.
- About 88.67 per cent of the sample voters opined that "signs for direction" or signage facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 5.03 percentage points. About 97.16 per cent of the voters in the southern division, 77.24 per cent voters in central division and 90.83 per cent voters in the northern division opined that signage facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline survey, central and southern divisions have shown improved pictures.
- About 89.13 per cent of the sample voters opined that volunteer's facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline, there is an increase of 49.68 percentage points. About 99.83 per cent voters in the northern division, 91.32 per cent voters in the southern division and 75.27 per cent voters in central division opined that this facility was available in their booths. Compared to baseline survey all the divisions have shown improved pictures.
- Only two-fifths of the sample voters opined that sign language symbols such as Election, Identity Card, Address, Polling Booth, etc. was there in their booths. About 33.22 per cent voters in the southern division, 25.27 per cent voters in the central

division and only 3.33 per cent voters in northern division opined that this poster was there in their booths.

- Most of the voters come to vote as voting is there right. About 53.61 per cent of them came to vote as they got voter slip. Similarly, 53.27 per cent voters told that they came for voting as voting is their duty.
- 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.
- Most of the voters opined that long queue (96.95%) as a difficulty, followed by lack of drinking water facility (15.48%) and No Separate Queue for Senior Citizen (9.14) the responses to the other difficulties were very low.
- The percentage of sample non-voters to total voters has reduced from 5.11 in the baseline to 2.39 in the endline. In the central division this has increased, whereas, in the other two divisions it has decreased. Gender-wise, for male voters it has increased but for female voters it has decreased. Similarly, for SC and ST voters it has decreased, whereas, in case of OBC and "Other" category voters it has increased. Age group-wise, it is revealed that only among the voters of "18-25 years" of age, it has reduced but among the voters of other age groups it has increased.
- The respondents who did not cast their vote in the last election was mainly due to their absence from their constituency (97.67%) and their name was not in the electoral roll (2.33%).

#### **7.4 SVEEP**

In the baseline survey, only 12.19 per cent of the surveyed voters have seen or read any voter/election related campaign. In the endline survey this figure has increased to 72.94 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase of 60.75 percentage points, which is quite good. Division-wise, the percentage of sample voters who have seen or read any voter/election related campaign is highest in northern division (85%), followed by central division (69%) and southern division (64.83%).

Among all these sources, posters/hoardings is the most important source (72.51 per cent voters), followed by TV (71.82 per cent voters) rally or *pravat ferri* (61.08 per cent voters), news papers and magazines (42.88 per cent voters) and social medias like whatsapp and facebook (15.54 per cent voters) .



About 94.59 per cent of the surveyed voters opined that they got information/messages on date of voting and schedule, about 83.40 per cent of them opined that they information/messages on “Voting is my right & duty”, 23.38 per cent of them opined that they information/messages on different identity documents allowed for voting and 15.16 per cent of them opined that they information/messages on “Caste vote as per your choice”. very few voters got information on “Verify name in voter list” (9.14%), facilities provided at polling stations (6.47%), “Register yourself” (4.87%) and “Priority voting for old and PwDs(1.29%).

There is not much variation among the slogans as 23.24 per cent of the surveyed voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “ No Voter to be Left”. Similarly, 22.70 per cent of the surveyed voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Desh ka Mahatyohar hai” and 20.99 per cent of the surveyed voters recalled that they have heard/seen the slogan “Go Register, Go”.

MS Dhoni is the most popular icon (77.84%), followed by Duttu Chand (67.40%), Amir Khan (39.01%), Saina Nehwal (14.65%), Mary Kom (13.00%) and Swaraj Barik (2.75%).

About 68.62 per cent voters have accessed the website of the election commission. Around 59.42 per cent voters in Central Division, 69.22 per cent voters in Northern Division and 77.63 per cent voters in southern ddivision have accessed it. Compared to the baseline survey there is visible increase in the percentage of voters who have accessed it. The voters have visited the website mainly to search the name, to know the polling station and other details.

## **7.5 RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Voter registration should be done efficiently and correctly
2. Voter list should be updated on regular intervals.
3. BLOs and supervisors should be vigilant enough during the EPIC correction process to avoid mistakes.
4. Educated, experienced and technically sound persons should be engaged as Data Entry Operator.
5. Election Commission should entrust the responsibility of issue and correction of EPIC to SAHAJ JANA SEVA KENDRAS.
6. Remuneration of the BLOs and Supervisors should be enhanced.
7. Separate queues for PWDs, senior citizens, and lactating/pregnant women should be made.

8. Drinking water facility should be provided in all booths.
9. The electors of one household should be listed in one polling booth.
10. Awareness should be created among the people to enrol the names of their unmarried daughters who have attained 18 years of age.
11. Transportation arrangements should be made for the senior citizen voters who are unable to move.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**POLLING STATION-WISE OBSERVATION REPORTS**

**Constituency Name: Malkangiri-146, Booth No.-98**  
**Address: Goudaguda Project UP School**

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Out of 628 voters, 288 male voters and 340 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- Some eligible voters who have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- Some voters have not got their EPIC.
- Some voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Sufficient arrangement for rest should be made for pregnant women, old age, PwD voters.
5. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Constituency Name: Malkangiri-146, Booth No.-26**  
**Address: Tandiki Sevashram School**

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This booth is 24 kms away from Malkangiri town. The study village Bandiki which is 02 kms from booth. Out of 675 voters, 325 male voters and 350 female voters .

**Major Problems:**

- Some eligible voters who have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- Some voters have not got their EPIC.
- Some voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth

**Observations:**

- For free and fair election, Election commissioner has provided all the necessary facilities.
- Voters did not aware about VVPAT machine.
- This booth is 24 kms from Malakangiri Town. The study village is Bandiki, which is 2 kms away from the booth.
- For handicapped and old persons, transportation arrangement was done.
- More than 90 per cent voters are illiterate; they have no awareness on electoral process even about VVPAT and NOTA.
- BLO has conducted door to door survey to register all male and female those have crossed 18 years of age.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Sufficient arrangement for rest should be made for pregnant women, old age, PwD voters.
5. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Constituency Name: Berhampur-133, Booth No.-84**  
**Address: Church Road Primary School**

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This is urban booth, voters are aware about election process, but pooling is not satisfactory as most of the floating voters such as rented voters, married out ladies and service holders. Out of 1093 voters, 545 male voters and 548 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- Some of the voters are not registered even though they have crossed 18 years of age.
- Among the registered voters some did not have EPIC. Likewise, some voters who have EPIC have found errors in it.
- Some voters have EPIC, but their name not listed in the voter list
- About 5 per cent voters have multiple EPIC.
- Married persons names are not deleted from the voter list.

**Observations:**

- For free and fair election, Election commissioner has provided all the necessary facilities.
- BLO has conducted door to door survey to register all male and female those have crossed 18 years of age.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absent over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Constituency Name: Berhampur-133, Booth No.-93**  
**Address: Primary School Head Quarter Hospital**

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This is urban booth, voters are aware about election process, but pooling is not satisfactory as most of the floating voters such as rented voters, married ladies and service holders. Out of 1427 voters, 692 male voters and 735 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- Some of the voters are not registered even though they have crossed 18 years of age.
- Among the registered voters some did not have EPIC. Likewise, some voters who have EPIC have found errors in it.
- Some voters have EPIC, but their name not listed in the voter list
- About 5 per cent voters have multiple EPIC.
- Married persons names are not deleted from the voter list.

**Observations:**

- For free and fair election, Election commissioner has provided all the necessary facilities.
- BLO has conducted door to door survey to register all male and female those have crossed 18 years of age.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.



**Constituency Name: Bhubaneswar Central-112**  
**Address: Unit-8 Girls High School**

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Booth no-17 of 112 Assembly Constituency, Bhubaneswar Central, located at Unit-8 Girls' High School. This polling station comes under the following voting area.

- 1) Nehru Basti
- 2) Delta 'C' colony

There are 70% of voters staying at Nehru Basti and the rest are Delta 'C' colony. There are 1346 voters enlisted in voter list. Out of them, 703 are male & 643 are female voters. They all come in to this polling station to cast their votes which is very accessible to them.

**Major Problems:**

- No Separate entry and exit doors
- The names of the voters of a particular household are enlisted in different booths.

**Observations:**

- This booth (17) is functioning in Girl's High School Premises. So all types of facilities/ amenities are available for the voters. There are continuous electricity, safe drinking water (supplied), sitting place, waiting hall, boundary hall etc.
- About 10-15% voters cast their votes in their respective native places, in spite of their names being listed under this booth.
- Few Govt. employees participated in the election process.
- Most of the voters are aware about the election procedure.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. The required documents should be properly verified by BLO at the time of registration
2. Educated, experienced and technically sound persons should be engaged as Data Entry Operator.
3. Names of the voters of a particular family must be shown in voter list chronologically under the household number in a systematic way.
4. SHG groups should be involved in the awareness programmes and other campaigns.
5. Accountability should be fixed for those who are involved in the preparation of voter list and EPIC.

**Constituency Name: Bhubaneswar Central-112, Booth No.-113**  
**Address: Unit-9 Boys' High School**

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Booth No -113 located at Unit-9 Boys High School belongs to Bhubaneswar Central Assembly Constituency.

This booth was declared as a “Model booth” by chief electoral officer. Odisha in last General election.

Pooling Station- Unit 9 Boys High School is a polling booth where all types of facilities/amenities are available during voting period, such as electricity, safe drinking water (supplied), spacious room, sitting place waiting hall, entry & exit door, volunteers etc. it is also accessible for all voters within 500 mts radius.

There are 1315 voters enlisted in the voter list. Out of this, male voters are 703 and female are 610. The rest 02 are third gender voters. According to the BLO, only 412 voters cast their votes in the previous General election which is very low.

**Major Problems:**

- Most of the officials engaged in election duty didn't cast their vote through postal ballot.
- Many voters remained absent at the time of voting
- The names of the voters of a particular household are enlisted in different booths.

**Observations:**

- About 10-15% voters cast their votes in their respective native places, in spite of their names in listed under this booth.
- Few Govt. employees participated in the election process.
- Most of the voters are aware about the election procedure.
- The knowledge, attitude and practices of the voters regarding election is satisfactory.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. The required documents should be properly verified by BLO at the time of registration
2. Educated, experienced and technically sound persons should be engaged as Data Entry Operator.
3. Accountability should be fixed for those who are involved in the preparation of voter list and EPIC.

**Constituency Name: Jashipur-26, Booth No.-226**  
**Address: Jashipur Govt. Girls High School**

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Booth No-226 of Assembly Constituency 26 Jashipur, Mayurbhanj at Jashipur Govt.High School. This polling station comes under the following voting area.

- 1) Raruan Market
- 2) Gadatala Sahi

This booth is functioning at Jashipur Govt. girl's high school Most of the voters (80%) are staying at Gadatalasahi and rest voters (20%) are staying at Raruan local market. There are 856 voters in the voter list. Out of that 431 are male and 425 are female voters.

**Major Problems:**

- No seating facility.
- No separate queue for male and female voters.
- No separate entry and exit gate.
- Correction of the voter list procedure is very late and some time we are getting the same mistake EPIC card after verification.
- In some cases, in the EPIC, the spelling in *Odia* language was wrong.

**Other Observations:**

Here female voters are more aware about the male voters due to attend the some meetings and AWW ,VLW and also BLO aware about the voting details. In Last election female voters are casting more vote than male voters. Instead of the Tent fees they are arrange for the voters Local Squash water. They are mostly aware about the VVPAT and NOTA; they are confirmed that our voting machine is right and our vote count for which they have vote. Some people aware about the star campaigner.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. All the documents should be properly verified by the BLO at the time of registration, to ensure the correct and transparent voter list.
2. Election Commission should entrust the responsibility of issue and correction of EPIC to SAHAJ JANA SEVA KENDRAS.
3. Separate booth should be established where the number of voters are more than 500.
4. Transport facility should be provided to the senior citizens.

**Constituency Name: Jashipur-26, Booth No.-223**  
**Address: Anlabeni Primary School**

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This polling station comes under the following voting area

- 1) Anlabeni
- 2) Jalaka
- 3) Pundibila
- 4) Deoula

Most of the 60 % voters are stayed in Anlabeni and 20% voters are in Raruan local market. There are 849 voters are in the voter list. Out of that 432 are male and 417 are female voters. They are all came in to this polling station to cast their votes. This both 223 functioning at Anlabeni Primary school premises, so all the facilities are get by the voters during the election time, which was provided by the ECI. During discussion with the local people and BLO some people told that we are not getting the seating facilities and tent, and one entry gate and same the exit gate. Here only arrange a meeting and keep the crowd pic for the training but most of the people are not aware about the VVPAT and National voter's day.

The BLO was transfer from Anlabeni School to another school so he was not get time for the proper field work and document verification and collection for it.

**Major Problems:**

- Only Wheelchair arrangement at the polling stations no transport facilities available at for the PwDs and for the senior citizens.
- More than 50% for voters name and age of the voters are wrong in the EPIC Card. They had applied for the changes with a fine amount of Rs 22.00 per person but same mistake was not rectified.
- Female voters are more aware about than the male voters about the National voter's day, NOTA, VVPAT and etc.
- The BLO unable to give adequate time for this work as he is posted in a school which is 13k.m away from the booth

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. A separate polling station should be established at "KAJAL PADAR"
2. Educated, experienced and technically sound persons should be engaged as Data Entry Operator.
3. Awareness programmes and campaigns should be organised by the SHG groups.
4. BLO should be from the local schools/AWCs.

**Constituency Name: Bhawanipatna -80, Booth No.-105**  
**Address: Irrigation Colony Primary School**

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In booth No-105 total numbers of voters are 1380. Out of which 718 are male & 662 are female. These also include SC/ST voters.

**Major Problems:**

- Some voters who are coming for trade, business and other professions add their names in the voter list but don't apply for the deletion from the voter list when they left the place.
- Long queue.
- Dead person's names are also not deleted from the voter list.
- Voters of the particular household have their names in different polling stations.
- Roof and other room condition of the booth are very poor.

**Other observations:**

All voters of 18 yrs old have been enrolled in the voter list. Everybody has voter ID card. Everybody knows where it be enrolled and how to contact with the Booth Level Officer. BLO visits residence of the voters at the time of new enrollment, corrections. Every voter household has facilities like safe drinking water, electricity connection and LPG connection. Voters also know their rights & duties relating to election.

Facilities such as drinking water, ramp, separate entry & exit, help desk wheel chair for PwD voters, etc are available in the booth. Voters are satisfied as they take independent decision to choose the candidate.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. Table & chair should be provided to the BLOs for doing their work.
3. Additional polling staffs should be engaged and more queues should be made during the polling day.
4. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.

**Constituency Name: Bhawanipatna -80, Booth No.-129**  
**Address: Naktiguda Primary School**

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In booth No-129 total numbers of voters are 1157. Out of which 571 are male & 586 are female.

**Major Problems:**

- Some voters who are coming for trade, business and other professions add their names in the voter list but don't apply for the deletion from the voter list when they left the place.
- In some cases, house number was not mentioned in the voter list.
- In some cases, the daughter in laws names are not enrolled.
- Due to migration, transfer, marriage and for other reason some voter left this place. However, the names of the all such voters are not deleted from the voter list.

**Other observations:**

Everybody knows where it be enrolled and how to contact with the Booth Level Officer. BLO visits residence of the voters at the time of new enrollment, corrections. Every voter household has facilities like safe drinking water, electricity connection and LPG connection. Voters also know their rights & duties relating to election.

Facilities such as drinking water, ramp, separate entry & exit, help desk wheel chair for PwD voters, etc are available in the booth. Voters are satisfied as they take independent decision to choose the candidate. Adequate majors as suggested by the ECI to create awareness among the voters have been taken in this booth. Voters opine that now elections conducted freely & fairly. EVM also provides accurate results.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. BLO should take necessary steps to add the names of the daughter in laws, those are above 18 years of age.

**Constituency Name: Champua-25, Booth No.-87**  
**Address: Baneikela High School**

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Beside this booth there are other two booths i.e booth no 86 and 88. The voters of Baneikela, Talahating, Gualpada and Central Hospital Colony cast their vote in this booth. The above specified areas come under Joda Municipality. This is a border area and some voters here are also belonging to other States like Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. This is also a Maoist affected area.

The number of total voters is 773 out of which male voters are 387 and female voters are 384. The number of total polled vote in the last general election was 572 out of which male 288 and female 284

The voting percentage during the last election was 71.50. As it is a Maoist affected area the ECI has fixed the voting timing from 07 AM to 04 PM. Due to this reason 08-10 voters were failed to cast their vote during the last election. This booth was a model booth in the last General election. Various necessary things such as drinking water, latrine, student volunteers, wheelchair and vehicle for PWD voters were provided. Different people having different titles are found living in a same house no and it has happened in maximum houses in the voter list.

**Major Problems:**

- A number of mistakes in odia in the voter list relating to name and title of the voter have been traced out. It should be rectified.
- The error in the voter list relating to sex, name, age, title, photo, address and EPIC number.
- In some cases a voter has got more than one EPIC card with separate numbers
- Around 25 number of respondent's campaign that there is error in their EPIC/Voter list.
- Some voters have applied for rectification in the month of Nov-Dec 2018 but have not received the corrected EPIC so far.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. The correction in the electoral rolls and new EPIC card should be made in presence of the concerned BLO.
2. The voter survey should be done during the month of April & May instead of September and October because Sept. and Oct are the months of festivals and rain for which some voters remain absent.
3. Awareness programme for voters should be made well before the election.
4. Remuneration of the BLOs and Supervisors should be enhanced as their work load is heavy.

**Constituency Name: Champua-25, Booth No.-102**  
**Address: Joda High School**

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Booth no-102 takes place in Joda High School. Beside this booth there is other booth no-101. The voters of Joda, Kamarjoda, Segregation Camp, Near Joda Telephone Exchange and Luhar Hating cast their vote in this booth. The above specified areas are under Joda Municipality voters here belong to Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. The number of total voters is 1252 out of which male voters are 647 and female voters are 604. The number of total polled vote in the last general election was 699 out of which male 374 and female 325 and the percentage of vote is 55.43 %. A number of voters were debarred from casting their vote as the voting was over at 4PM. i.e one hour before the scheduled time. The booth was a model booth in the last General election. Various necessary things such as drinking water, latrine, student volunteers, wheelchair and vehicle for PWD voters were provided. The following issue were found in the booth.

**Major Problems:**

- The error in the voter list relating to sex, name, age, title, photo, address and EPIC number.
- In some cases a voter has got more than one EPIC card with separate numbers.
- Some of the voters campaign that there is error in their EPIC/Voter list.
- Rest shade was not provided.
- As some voters regularly change their address it becomes difficult for the BLO conduct the voter survey.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. The correction in the electoral rolls and new EPIC card should be made in presence of the concerned BLO.
2. Remuneration of the BLOs and Supervisors should be enhanced as their work load is heavy.



**Constituency Name: Remuna-39, Booth No.-39**  
**Address: Madhupura U.P School**

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Booth no-39 takes place in Madhupura U.P School. The voters of Olipur, Bhandeswar, Balisuan and Digapada cast their vote in this booth. The above specified areas are under Remuna block. The number of total voters is 866 out of which male voters are 433 and female voters are 433. The number of total polled vote in the last general election was 692 out of which male 338 and female 354 and the percentage of vote is 79.908 %. Various necessary things such as drinking water, latrine, student volunteers, wheelchair and vehicle for PWD voters were provided. The district administration has distributed EPIC among the college student through Electro Literacy Club (ELC) on National voters day. To create awareness among the students the administration has also organized competition in Debate, G.K and painting. Before the general election the administration has exhibited EVM and VVPAT to the voters of every booth in order to create awareness in them. It is seen that some voters have hesitated to cast their vote because there is some error in the EPIC which has not been rectified properly.

**Major Problems:**

- The booth is operated in a small room with one door.
- No toilet facility.
- The distance of the booth from the residence of most of the voters is more than 05 kms.
- The names of 05 voters were deleted from the voter list.
- The error in the EPIC relating to name, age and address.
- Errors in the EPICs are not corrected in spite of repeated applications.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. The booth should be shifted to a suitable room with adequate space and at least two doors.
2. Toilet facility should be provided.
3. The booths should be shifted to a nearer location as per the convenience of the majority of voters.
4. The voters of the village Balisuan and Digapada should be enrolled in the voter list of booth number 36 at Medinipur.
5. The names of the deleted voters should be added in the voter list.
6. Steps should be taken to make the correction in the EPIC in a stipulated time.

**Constituency Name: Remuna-39, Booth No.-89**  
**Address: Govindapur Primary School**

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Booth no-89 takes place in Govindapur Primary School. The voters of Genaborei and Govindapur cast their vote in this booth. The above specified areas are under Remuna block. The number of total voters is 1155 out of which male voters are 587 and female voters are 567. The number of total polled vote in the last general election was 839 out of which male 440 and female 399 and the percentage of vote is 73%. Various necessary things such as drinking water, latrine, student volunteers, wheelchair and vehicle for PWD voters were provided. The district administration has distributed EPIC among the college student through Electro Literacy Club (ELC) on National voter's day. To create awareness among the students the administration has also organized competition in Debate, G.K and painting. Before the general election the administration has exhibited EVM and VVPAT to the voters of every booth in order to create awareness in them. It is seen that some voters have hesitated to cast their vote because there is some error in the EPIC which has not been rectified properly.

**Major Problems:**

- Drinking water problem.
- Poor road condition to the booth.
- Poor lighting facility inside the booth.
- Delay in issue of EPIC.
- The area under the tent for rest was not sufficient.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. Safe drinking water facility should be arranged for the voters.
2. Road to the booth should be renovated/ repaired.
3. Proper lighting facility should be provided inside the booth.
4. Steps should be taken to issue the EPIC in a stipulated time.
5. Steps should be taken to prepare the rest shed to accommodate more voters.

**Constituency Name: Hindol-56, Booth No.-202**

**Address: Godidihi Primary School**

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Interaction made with voters at Godidihi village booth No-202 Balaramprasad-2 of Hindol Assembly Constituencies Dhenkanal District, regarding knowledge, attitude and practices in last election. Out of 1071 voters, 562 male voters and 509 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Sufficient arrangement for rest should be made for pregnant women, old age, PwD voters.
5. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Constituency Name: Hindol-56, Booth No.-138**

**Address: Rasol High School**

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Interaction made with voters at Rasol village booth No-138 Rasol of Hindol Assembly Constituencies Dhenkanal District, regarding knowledge, attitude and practices in last election. Out of 1253 voters, 652 male voters and 601 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Sufficient arrangement for rest should be made for pregnant women, old age, PwD voters.
5. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Constituency Name: Kuchinda-15, Booth No.-38**

**Address: Tangarmunda Primary School**

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Interaction made with voters at Tangarmunda village booth No-38 Tangarmunda Primary School of Kuchinda Assembly Constituencies Sambalpur District, regarding knowledge, attitude and practices in last election. Out of 1073 voters, 566 male voters and 507 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Sufficient rest shed for rest should be provided to pregnant women, old age, PwD voters.
5. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Constituency Name: Kuchinda-15, Booth No.-12**  
**Address: Mahulmunda Primary School**

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Interaction made with voters at mahulamunda village booth No-12 mahulamunda Primary School of Kuchinda Assembly Constituencies Sambalpur District, regarding knowledge, attitude and practices in last election. Out of 460 voters, 241 male voters and 219 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Sufficient arrangement for rest should be made for pregnant women, old age, PwD voters.
5. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Constituency Name: Kuchinda-15, Booth No.-13**  
**Address: Bundkamal Primary School**

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Interaction made with voters at Bundkamal village booth No-13 Bundkamal Primary School of Kuchinda Assembly Constituencies Sambalpur District, regarding knowledge, attitude and practices in last election. Out of 460 voters, 225 male voters and 235 female voters are in this booth.

**Major Problems:**

- About 7 per cent eligible female and 2 per cent male those have crossed the 18 years age, but did not get the voter card as they remain absent at the time of registration.
- About 5 per cent voters have not got their EPIC.
- About 10 per cent voters have errors in their EPIC (name, title, sex, age, father's name etc).
- Low enrolment among females as some people hesitates to register the name s of their unmarried daughters.
- Some voters could not cast their vote as the name was not found in the voter list.
- Dead and married person's names are not deleted from the voter list.
- Pregnant women, Old age, physically handicapped Voters are facing the difficulties to come to the Booth.

**Suggestions by the participants:**

1. BLOs should be given more training
2. The BLO should be more vigilant and take necessary steps to delete the names of the voters who remain absence over a long period of time.
3. Necessary steps should be taken to provide error free EPIC.
4. Sufficient arrangement for rest should be made for pregnant women, old age, PwD voters.
5. Awareness should be generated among the people to register the name of their daughters who are above 18 years.

**Endline Survey of “Knowledge, Attitude & 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)**

**2019**



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 socio-economic and political issues. 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		
<b>A12</b>	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	
<b>A13</b>	Name of enumerator and ID / Code			
<b>A14</b>	Name of Supervisor and ID / Code			
<b>Sub section A(ii) Quality control</b>				
<b>A15</b>	<b>Field back check</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>0</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>A16</b>	<b>Field Scrutiny</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>0</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>A17</b>	<b>Data entry Double entry</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>0</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>1</b>	

## SECTION B SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

### Q Question

No.

**B1** How many people (Including  
You) ordinarily resident in  
this household?

**B2** How many people are older  
than 18 years? ( as on 1<sup>st</sup>  
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 B2.**

<b>B3</b>	<b>B4</b>	<b>B5</b>	<b>B6</b>	<b>B7</b>	<b>B8</b>	<b>B9</b>	<b>B10</b>	<b>B11</b>
S1 No	Name	Relation with HH head	Sex	Age (in Years)	Disabled	Migra ted in last 1 year	Voted in last Lok- Sabha election	Voted in last Assemb ly 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 Lok Sabha/ 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
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
<b>B12</b>	Number selected from kish grid	Enter code from kish grid		
<b>B13</b>	S. No of the sampled respondent	Enter code from HH roster / B3		

### Section C: Voter Registration

Q no.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
C1	How long have you been living in your current residence? * CODE 00 FOR LESS THAN 1 year	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 (Not Applied)	0	→ C8
		Yes, application is in progress	1	→ C5
		Yes, Already registered	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 enrol yourself?	During special enrolment drive	01	
		A Booth Level officer had visited residence	02	
		Went to the local voter enrolment centre	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	
		Others (please specify)		

<b>C7</b>	<b>IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3:</b> How would you rate the process of getting enrolled?	Easy	<b>1</b>	Also H3 for persons with disabilitie
		Neither easy nor difficult	<b>2</b>	
		Difficult	<b>3</b>	

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

		Don't know	<b>9</b>	
<b>C8</b>	IF CODE 0 IN C3: Did you try to ever enrol yourself?	No	<b>0</b>	→ <b>C10</b>
		Yes	<b>1</b>	
<b>C9</b>	<b>IF CODED 1 IN C8:</b> If you tried, what is the status of the application	Got the acknowledgment	<b>01</b>	
		An election official has visited me	<b>02</b>	
		Waiting for acknowledgment	<b>03</b>	
		Proof of address rejected/Insufficient	<b>04</b>	
		Proof of age/other document rejected/insufficient	<b>05</b>	
		Others (please specify)		
<b>C10</b>	<b>IF CODED 1 IN C8:</b> Why didn't you try to enrol yourself in the voters list?	I don't know the procedure	<b>01</b>	
		The procedure is very cumbersome	<b>02</b>	
		Do not have any proof of residence	<b>03</b>	
		I am not interested	<b>04</b>	
		Others (please specify)		

#### Section D: voter Participation

Qno	Question	Response	Code	Skip
<b>D1</b>	Did you vote in the recent LSE 2019 *(VERIFY WITH RESPONSE IN B10 OR B11)	No	<b>0</b>	→ <b>D6</b>
		Yes	<b>1</b>	
	<b>IF CODED 1 IN D8:</b> What were your reasons for voting	My Vote Matters	<b>01</b>	
		Voting is my right	<b>02</b>	

<b>D2</b>	<b>in this election?</b>	Voting is my duty	<b>03</b>	
		Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by election Commission	<b>04</b>	
		Because of accessible Polling Station	<b>05</b>	
		I got registered in electoral roll	<b>06</b>	
		I got voter slip	<b>07</b>	
		Candidate was good	<b>08</b>	

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

		I voted for a Political party	<b>09</b>	
		Cast vote due to threat or coercion	<b>10</b>	
		My family asked me	<b>11</b>	
		My family asked me to	<b>12</b>	
		I had the option of NOTA	<b>13</b>	
		Others (please specify)		
<b>D3</b>	<b>IF CODED 1 IN D1:</b> Did you come across any of these basic minimum facilities at the polling station?  <b>*CODE LIST: No=0; Yes=1; Don't know=9</b>	a. Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens		
		b. Drinking water		
		c. Chair/Benches		
		d. Toilets		
		e. Help desk		
		f. Separate Entry and Exit in the polling booth		
		g. Ramp		
		h. Wheelchairs		
		i. Signage for directions		
		j. Voter Facilitation Posters		
		k. Sign language poster for Deaf Voters		
		l. Volunteers		
<b>D4</b>	<b>IF CODED 1 IN D1:</b> Did you face any difficulty in voting in this	No	<b>0</b>	→ <b>E1</b>
		Yes	<b>1</b>	

<b>D5</b>	<b>IF CODED 1 IN D1:</b> What difficulty did you face?  <b>*MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE</b>	Long queue	<b>01</b>	Also H4 for persons with disabiliti es
		No separate queue for senior citizen	<b>02</b>	
		Lack of facilities including drinking water toilet and ramp	<b>03</b>	
		Coercion/threat by political party	<b>04</b>	
		Difficulties in locating my polling station	<b>05</b>	
		Difficulties in finding my name on voter list at polling station	<b>06</b>	
		No guidance from polling personnel	<b>07</b>	
		Others (Please specify)		
<b>D6</b>	<b>IF CODED 0 IN D1:</b> What were your reasons	My name was not on the electoral roll	<b>01</b>	
		I was not in my constituency	<b>02</b>	

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

	Voting in this election?	I did not have my electoral photo ID card (EPIC)	<b>03</b>	Also H4 for persons with disabiliti es
		I did not know my polling station	<b>04</b>	
		Polling station was at a distance (logistic problem)	<b>05</b>	
		Long queue and I did not have time	<b>06</b>	
		I felt insecure to go to the polling station	<b>07</b>	
		There was no candidate of my choice/liking	<b>08</b>	
		I just did not want to vote as nothing will change/No faith in political system	<b>09</b>	
		Voting in national elections doesn't make a difference, I vote only in assembly and local election	<b>10</b>	
		Polling station was not a accessible	<b>11</b>	
		Others (please specify)		



### Section E: Voter awareness and attitudes

Q No	Question	Response	Code			Skip
E1	What is the minimum age of registration to be a voter? *CODE 99 FOR DON'T KNOW	In Years				
E2	What is the date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting?	18 <sup>th</sup> Birthday				
		1 <sup>st</sup> January				
		Don't Know				
E3	When is the National Voters Day celebrated?	Incorrect Date				
		Correct Date				
		Don't Know				
E4	Do you know about: a. Option of NOTA/none of the above on EVM that could be used if you don't like any candidate? b. name of the candidates available in Braille on the EVM? c. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail <b>VVPAT</b> , that helps verify your vote?	<b>Response</b>	<b>a.</b>	<b>b.</b>	<b>c.</b>	
		Yes, saw it when I cast my vote	1	1	1	
		Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	2	2	2	
		Yes, have heard/read about it	3	3	3	
		No	4	4	4	

Q No	Question	Response	Code	Skip
E5	Finally, I am going to read out a few more statements and I would like to know your opinion on them  Please tell me if you strongly disagree (=1), disagree(=2), neither agree nor disagree (=3), agree (4) or strongly agree (=5)  There are no correct or incorrect response so please give me your honest opinion	Every vote counts		
		Voting should be made compulsory		
		Voting is a cumbersome chore		
		Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India		
		EVMs provide accurate results		
		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

Q No	Question	Response	Code	Skip
<b>F1</b>	Do you recall seeing or reading any voters/election related campaign of Election Commission of India	No	0	→ G1
		Yes	1	
		Don't Know	9	→ G1
<b>F2</b>	Which source did you receive the election related information	Newspapers/magazines	1	
		TV advertisements and programmes	2	
		Radio and FM channels	3	
		Advertisement in Cinemas	4	
		Activity like Rallies, Prabhat pheris, Loudspeaker announcement	5	
		Cultural/entertainments programmes	6	
		Government offices circular	7	
		Posters, hoardings and publicity materials	8	
		NGO and Civil society Group	9	
		Internet/social Media/Whatsapp	10	
		SMS	11	
		Pledge letters/Sanklap patras through school students in the family	12	
		At polling station	13	
		Others (Please- Specify)		
<b>F3</b>	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 as per choice and without taking any inducement	03	
		#Go Register or Register	04	
		#Go Verify or Verify name in Voter List	05	
		12 Identity documents allowed for Voting	06	
		Facilities provided at Polling Station	07	
		Priority Voting for old and PwDs	08	
		Voter Helpline 1950 or Voter	09	

		Helpline App		
		cVIGIL App related	10	
		NVSP portal	11	
		Others (Please- Specify)		
<b>F4</b>	Do you recall tagline of the campaign during this election? (1 for yes, 0 for No) (State to add stage specific tag lines)	a. Desh ka Mahatyohar hai		
		b. No voter to be left behind /Koi matdata na chootey		
		c. #Go register, # Go verify or #Go vote		
<b>F5</b>	Which of the following celebrities/Icon/ do you recall who gave a message for voting? (1 for yes, o for No) (State to add regional Icon)	1. M. S Dhoni		
		a. Mary Kom		
		b. Saina Nehwal		
		c. Amirkhan		
		2. Dutti Chand		
<b>F6</b>	Have you ever accessed WWW.NVSP.in?	No	0	→ <b>F9</b>
		Yes	1	
		Don't Know	9	→ <b>F9</b>
<b>F7</b>	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	
		To know polling station details	4	
		Others (Please- Specify)		
<b>F8</b>	Did you have a satisfactory experience?	No	0	
		Somewhat	1	
		Yes	2	
<b>F9</b>	Have you ever called on the voter helpline No 1950 or used the voter Helpline App?	None of the two	0	→ <b>G1</b>
		Voter Helpline No 1950	1	
		Voter Helpline App only	2	
		Both of them	3	
<b>F10</b>	If yes, for what purpose did you make a call?	To know about registration or voting process	1	
		To verify name on voter list	2	
		To know my polling station	3	
		To know details of my BLO	4	

		To register a complaint	5	
		Others (please specify)		
<b>F11</b>	Did you have a satisfactory experience/ was your problem addressed satisfactory?	No	0	
		Somewhat	1	
		Yes	2	

(States can add more options in section **F** questions but only after the options given herewith e.g. if State wants to add another option in F3 based on specific messages/slogan that was used in the current election, it can be added as option ‘12’ before Others. Also additional questions I **F** section may be included after **F11**.)

## Section G: Background information

Q No	Question	Response	Code			
<b>G1</b>	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			
<b>G2</b>	What's your Occupation?	Student	1			
		Unemployment	2			
		Unemployment for work	3			
		Government Service	4			
		Private Service	5			
		Own enterprise	6			
		Labour/Cultivator/Agricultural and allied activities	7			
		Home Maker	8			
		Others (please specify)				
<b>G3</b>	What's your marital status?	Never married	1			
		Married, No gauna	2			
		Married	3			
		Widowed	4			
		Separated/divorced	5			
<b>G4</b>	What's your social group?	SC	1			
		ST	2			
		OBC	3			
		Others	4			
<b>G5</b>	How often do you a. Read a news paper or magazine? b. Listen to the radio? c. Watch television? d. Internet (Facebook, Whatsapp etc)	<b>RESPONSE</b>	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
		Not at all	4	4	4	4
<b>G6</b>	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)**

<b>Q No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Code</b>
<b>H1</b>	Have you come across any publicity /voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwDs?		0
			1
<b>H2</b>	Have you been contacted by the BLO of your area?		0
			1
<b>H3</b>	<b>IF CODED 3 IN C7:</b> Please elaborate on the difficulties faced in the process of registration		
<b>H4</b>	<b>IF CODED 1 IN D4:</b> Please elaborate on the difficulties faced in the process of voting's.		

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

## Section I: Standard of Living and Wealth index

<b><i>Household structure</i></b>	
<i>Pucca</i>	
<i>Semi-Pucca</i>	
<i>Kutcha</i>	
<b><i>Assets</i></b>	
<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>	
<b><i>Cooking fuel</i></b>	
<i>LPG/ Natural gas</i>	
<i>Coal/ lignite</i>	
<i>Charcoal</i>	
<i>Wood Straw/ Shrubs/</i>	
<i>Grass</i>	
<i>Dung cakes</i>	
<b><i>Source of drinking water</i></b>	
<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>	

# ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଗୋଷ୍ଠିଗତ ଆଲୋଚନା (Focus Group Discussion)

ଭୋଟରମାନଙ୍କର ଜ୍ଞାନ, ଧାରଣା, ବ୍ୟବହାର , ବିଶ୍ୱାସ  
ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଥାକୁ ନେଇ ଭୋଟ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସତ୍ତେ



ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର - ୭୫୧୦୧୩

୨୦୧୯



୧. ଆପଣ ମାନେ ଜାଣନ୍ତିକି ଦେଶର ନାଗରିକ ହିସାବରେ ପ୍ରତେକ ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସ୍ତରଠାରୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ବିଧାନସଭା ତଥା ଲୋକସଭା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଭୋଟ ଦେବାର ଅଧିକାର ଅଛି ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତେକ ସ୍ତରରେ ସରକାର ଗଠନରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ନିଜ ପ୍ରତିନିଧି ନିର୍ବାଚନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ କରିବା ଏକ ମୌଳିକ ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଅଟେ ।

କ. ହଁ ☐ ଖ. ନାଁ ☐ ଗ. କହିପାରିବୁ ନାହିଁ ☐

୨. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ଗତ ୨୦୧୯ ର ବିଧାନସଭା ଏବଂ ଲୋକସଭା ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଭୋଟ ଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐ ଖ. ନାଁ ☐ ଗ. ମନେନାହିଁ ☐

୩. ଯଦି ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେହି ଭୋଟ ଦେଇ ନଥିଲେ ଭୋଟ ନ ଦେବାର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କଣ ? ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

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୪. ଆପଣମାନେ ଜାଣନ୍ତି କି ନିର୍ବାଚନମାନଙ୍କରେ ଭୋଟ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ପ୍ରତେକ ପୁରୁଷ ଏବଂ ମହିଳା ମାନଙ୍କର ସମାନ ଅଧିକାର ରହିଛି?

କ. ହଁ ☐ ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

୫. ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟ ପତ୍ର ମିଳିଛି କି ? ଯଦି ନାଁ କେତେ ଜଣଙ୍କୁ ମିଳିନାହିଁ

କ. ହଁ ☐ ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

୬. ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ମିଳିବାରେ କିଛି ଅସୁବିଧା ହେଉଛି କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐ ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, କି କି ଅସୁବିଧା ହେଉଛିକି ?

(୧)

(୨)

(୩)

୭. ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ଥିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ସ୍ଥାନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଲେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ନୂଆ ବାସସ୍ଥାନରେ ପୁଣିଥରେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହେବ କଥା ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ବ ବାସସ୍ଥାନର ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକାରୁ ନାମ କଟାଯିବ ଆବଶ୍ୟକାସାଧାରଣତା ନୂତନ ଭାବେ ବୋହୁ ହୋଇ ଆସିଥିବା ଯୁବତୀମାନେ ନିଜର ସ୍ବାମୀଙ୍କ ଗାଁରେ ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକାରେ ନିଜର ନାମ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ କରିବା ଜରୁରୀ ଅଟେ ଏହା ଆପଣମାନେ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି ନା ନାହିଁ ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

୮. ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ନାମ ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକାରେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇଛି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଗ. ଜାଣିନାହୁଁ

୯. ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକା ସଂଶୋଧନ ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ବୁଥ୍ ର ଅଧିକାର ଭୋଟରତାଲିକା ସଂଶୋଧନ ପାଇଁ ତାଙ୍କ ସହ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କୁହନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଗ. ଜାଣିନାହୁଁ

୧୦. ଭୋଟ ଦେବା ସମୟରେ ଭୋଟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଆପଣ ମାନେ କିଛି ଅସୁବିଧା ଅନୁଭବ କରନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଗ. ଜାଣିନାହୁଁ

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଅସୁବିଧାମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

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୧୧. ଭୋଟ ଦେବା ସମୟରେ ଆପଣମାନେ କାହାକୁ ଏବଂ କେଉଁ ଦଳର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କୁ ଭୋଟ ଦେବେ , ଗାଁ  
ରେ ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା ହୁଏ କି ? ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

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୧୨. ଆପଣମାନେ ଦଳର ଆଧାରରେ ନାଁ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ, ଚରିତ୍ର ଏବଂ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ଆଧାରରେ  
ଭୋଟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ପସନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି ?

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୧୩. ଭୋଟ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କଠାରୁ କିମ୍ବା ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗାଁ ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା ନିଜ ପରିବାର  
ପାଇଁ ଅର୍ଥ କିମ୍ବା ବସ୍ତୁ ଆକାରରେ ଆପଣ କେବେ କିଛି ଦାବି କରିଛନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

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୧୪. ଗତ ବିଧାନସଭା ଏବଂ ଲୋକସଭା ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗାଁ ତଥା ବୁଥ ରୁ ବହୁତ କମ ଲୋକ  
ମତଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ ତେବେ ଏହାର କାରଣ କଣ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ?

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୧୫. ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଭୋଟ ବୁଥ୍ରେ ବହୁତ ଲୋକ ବୁଥ୍ ଅଧିନିଷ୍ଠ ଗ୍ରାମମାନଙ୍କର ଲୋକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଲୋକ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି କି?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ହଁ, ଏହାର କାରଣ କଣ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ?

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୧୬. ଆପଣଙ୍କର ବୁଥ୍ରେ ପୁରୁଷ ମାନଙ୍କ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ବହୁତ କମ ସଂଖ୍ୟକ ମହିଳା ଭୋଟର ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି କି?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ହଁ, ଏହାର କାରଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କଣ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ?

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୧୭. ଗତ ୨୦୧୯ ସାଧାରଣ ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବୁଥ୍ରେ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ବୁଥ୍ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ବହୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ମତଦାନ ହୋଇଥିଲା କି?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ହଁ, ଏହାର କାରଣ କଣ ଥିଲା ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୧୮. ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ବା ଦଳ ଆପଙ୍କ ଡାକ୍ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଭୋଟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରର ପ୍ରଲୋଭନ ଦେଖାନ୍ତି କି କିମ୍ବା ଭୟଭୀତ କରନ୍ତି କି?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୧୯. ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା ଭୋଟରତାଲିକା ସୂଚୀରେ ଆପଣମାନେ କିଛି ତ୍ରୁଟି ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, କି ପ୍ରକାର ତ୍ରୁଟି ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ?

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୨୦. ଗତ ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଜଣେ ଭୋଟର ନାଁ ରେ ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି ଭୋଟ ଦେଇଥିବାର ଘଟଣା ଘଟିଛି କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୨୧. ଭୋଟ ଦେଲାବେଳେ Electronic Voting Machine (E.V.M) ରେ ଆପଣ ମାନେ କିଛି ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି କି?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୨୨ . ଭୋଟ ଦେବାସମୟରେ VVPAT ମେସିନରେ ଆପଣମାନେ କିଛି ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୨୩. ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ନିୟୋଜିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏବଂ ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦଳର ପ୍ରତିନିଧିମାନେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଠିକ ଭାବରେ ଭୋଟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ସହଯୋଗ କରନ୍ତି ନାଁ ନାହିଁ ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ?

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୨୪. ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ ନିଜର ମନପସନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କୁ ଭୋଟ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଆପଣମାନେ କିଛି ଅସୁବିଧାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ କେବେ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି କି?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହଁ, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୨୫. ଶାନ୍ତି ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା ସହ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମାନଙ୍କର ଭୋଟ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଆୟୋଗ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି 'ନାଁ' ତେବେ ଆଉସବୁ କ'ଣ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ଜରୁରୀ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୨୬. (କ) ଗତ ସାଧାରଣ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ରେ ଭୋଟ ଦେବା ସମୟରେ ଭୋଟ ମେସିନ ରେ **NOTA** **OPTION** କିଛି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଥିଲେ କି?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଗ. କହିପାରିବୁ ନାହିଁ ☐

(ଖ) **NOTA OPTION** ଉପରେ ଆପଣ ଅବଗତ ଥିଲେ କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଗ୍ରାମର ନାମ

ବୁଥ ନଂ :

ତାରିଖ :

ସଭାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ସଭ୍ୟ /ସଭ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ନାମ :

କ୍ର.ନଂ . ନାମ

ଦସ୍ତଖତ



# ମତାମତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ

ଭୋଟରମାନଙ୍କର ଜ୍ଞାନ, ଧାରଣା, ବ୍ୟବହାର, ବିଶ୍ୱାସ  
ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଥାକୁ ନେଇ ଭୋଟ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ



ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉତ୍କଳଜନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର - ୭୫୧୦୧୩

୨୦୧୯

୧. (କ) ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଗାଁରେ ତଥା ଆଖପାଖ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ସମସ୍ତ ଗାଁରେ ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ସମସ୍ତ ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ମହିଳା ଭୋଟର ଭାବରେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ  ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି 'ନାଁ' ଏହାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

(ଖ) ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତରେ ହାରାହାରି କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଲୋକ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇନାହାନ୍ତି ?

ଉତ୍ତର:  (ଶତକଡ଼ାରେ)

୨. ନିର୍ବାଚନ କମିଶନର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଚେତନତା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନେକ ପ୍ରକାରର ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି, ଏ ସବୁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣମାନେ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ କି ?

କ. ହଁ  ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ନୁହେଁ, ଅଧିକ କ'ଣ କରାଯାଇ ପାରିବ ।

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୩. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଅନୁଭୂତି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗାଁର ୧୮ ବର୍ଷ ଏବଂ ତଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ସମସ୍ତ ପୁରୁଷ ଏବଂ

ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କୁ ସଠିକ ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ମିଳିଛି କି ?

କ. ହଁ  ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ମିଳିନାହିଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ହିସାବରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଭୋଟ ପରିଚୟ ପାତ୍ରରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ରହିଛି ?

ଉତ୍ତର:  (ଶତକଡ଼ାରେ)

୪. (କ) ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗାଁରେ ତଥା ଆଖପାଖ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକା ନିୟମିତ ଭାବରେ ସଂଶୋଧନ କରାଯାଏ କି?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

(ଖ) ପଞ୍ଜିକରଣ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏହି ସବୁ କାମ ଆତ୍ମରିକତା ଏବଂ ଅନୁରକ୍ତିର ସହ କରିଥାନ୍ତି କି?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

୫. ଆପଣଙ୍କର ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ କେତେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ଥିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ତାଙ୍କର ନାମ ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକାରେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇନାହିଁ, ଏପରିକି ଘଟଣା ଘଟିଛି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ହଁ, ଏହାର କାରଣ କଣ ?

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୬. ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଜାଣିବାରେ ଏପରି କେହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ଥିବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକାରେ ତାଙ୍କ ନାମ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇ ନଥିବାରୁ ଭୋଟ ନ ଦେଇ ନିରାଶରେ ଫେରିଛନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି 'ହଁ', ତେବେ ହାରାହାରି କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଭୋଟର ଏଭଳି ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ।

ଉତ୍ତର:  (ଶତକଡ଼ାରେ)

୭. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଭୋଟର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଭୋଟରମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇଅଛି କି ,

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି 'ହଁ' , ଏହାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୨).....

୩).....

୮. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଜାଣିବାରେ କୌଣସି କେହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ତାଙ୍କର ନାମ ଏକାଧିକ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ହାସଲ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି 'ହଁ' , ଏହା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଅନୁମାନରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ହୋଇପାରେ ।

ଉତ୍ତର:  (ଶତକଡ଼ାରେ)

୯. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ପୁରୁଷମାନଙ୍କ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ବହୁତ କମ ସଂଖ୍ୟକ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ନାମ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇଅଛି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି 'ହଁ' , ଏହାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୧୦. ଆମର ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନରୁ ଜଣାପଡେ ଯେ, ୧୮ ବର୍ଷ ଅତିକ୍ରମ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା, ବହୁ ବାପ, ମା, ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଔପମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ ଭୋଟର ତାଲିକାରେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଗ୍ରହ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଅଥଚ ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ ପୁଅମାନଙ୍କର ମିଛରେ ୧୮ ବର୍ଷ କହି ତାଙ୍କରି ନାମ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ କରାଇ ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଏପରି ହେଉଛି କି ?

କ. ହଁ

ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ହେଉଛି ଏହାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଅନୁସାରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ମହିଳା ଭୋଟର ଏପରି ହିସାବରେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇନାହାନ୍ତି ତଥା  
କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପୁରୁଷ ଭୋଟର ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ ହୋଇଥିବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ପଞ୍ଜିକୃତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ?

ଉତ୍ତର: (କ)ପୁରୁଷ  (ଶତକଡ଼ାରେ) (ଖ) ମହିଳା  (ଶତକଡ଼ାରେ)

୧୧. ଗତ ୨୦୧୯ ବିଧାନସଭା ତଥା ଲୋକସଭା ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ  
ବହୁତ ଅଧିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ମତଦାନ ହୋଇଥିଲା କି ?

କ. ହଁ  ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ହେଉଛି ଏହାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୧୨. ଗତ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ବହୁତ କମ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକ ମତଦାନ ହୋଇଥିଲା  
କି ?

କ. ହଁ  ଖ. ନାଁ

ଯଦି ହେଉଛି ଏହାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୧୩. ଗତ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅବା ନିର୍ବାଚନ ମଣ୍ଡଳୀରେ କିଛି ଦଙ୍ଗାଠାଣ୍ଡଗୋଳ ବା ଆସକ୍ତି ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥିଲା କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି ହେଉଛି ଏହାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୧୪. (କ) ଆପଣଙ୍କ ନିର୍ବାଚନମଣ୍ଡଳୀରେ ଗତ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ତଥା ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦଳମାନେ ଭୋଟରମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଟଙ୍କା ପଇସା କାରବାର କରିଥିଲେ କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

(ଖ) ଭୟଭୀତ କରିଥିଲେ କି ?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି 'ହଁ', ଘଟଣା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

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୧୫. ମୁକ୍ତ ତଥା ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛ ନିର୍ବାଚନ କମିଶନରଙ୍କର ତରଫରୁ ଆଉ କ'ଣ କ'ଣ ଅଧିକପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ଜରୁରୀ ମାନେ କରୁଛନ୍ତି, ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

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୧୭.ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତରେ ଭୋଟର ପରିଚୟପତ୍ର ପ୍ରଦାନ ତଥା ନାମ ପଞ୍ଜିକରଣ ଆଦି ନିର୍ଭୁଲ ଆକାରରେ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଉ କ'ଣ କ'ଣ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ଦରକାର ?

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୧୭.ନିର୍ବାଚନମାନଙ୍କରେ ଭୋଟରମାନଙ୍କର ମତଦାନ ହାର ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ବାଚନ କମିଶନର ତରଫରୁ ଆଉ ଅଧିକ କ'ଣ କ'ଣ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ଜରୁରୀ ମନେକରନ୍ତି ? ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କୁହନ୍ତୁ ।

୧).....

୨).....

୩).....

୧୮. ଗତନିର୍ବାଚନ ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବୁଥ୍ରେ VVPAT ମେସିନ ସଠିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲା କି ନାହିଁ

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଯଦି 'ହଁ' ଡେବେ କଣ ଘଟିଥିଲା ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

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୧୯) ଗତ ସାଧାରଣ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ରେ ଭୋଟ ଦେବା ସମୟରେ ଭୋଟ ମେସିନ ରେ **NOTA**

**OPTION** କିଛି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଥିଲେ କି?

କ. ହଁ ☐

ଖ. ନାଁ ☐

ଗ. କହିପାରିବୁ ନାହିଁ ☐

ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ :

ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନକାରୀଙ୍କ ପଦବୀ

ସ୍ଥାନ :

ତାରିଖ :

ଠିକଣା:

## **Photo Gallery**



## Name of the AC: Bhubaneswar Central



## Name of the AC: Remuna





## Name of the AC: Jashipur



## Name of the AC: Champua





Name of the AC: Hindol



Name of the AC: Kuchinda





## Name of the AC: Berhampur



## Name of the AC: Bhawanipatna





## Name of the AC: Malkangiri



## Field Staff Training at NCDS





## Draft Report Presented at the Office of CEO, Odisha, Bhubaneswar on 11.02.2020

