



**CHIEF ELECTORAL
OFFICER, HARYANA**

ENDLINE SURVEY OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES (KAP) OF CITIZEN OF THE HARYANA



**Submitted to:
CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER, HARYANA
30 BAYS BUILDING, SECTOR 17, CHANDIGARH**

**Submitted By:
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS IIHS
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY KURUKSHETRA, HARYANA**

2020

Voter's Pledge

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

मतदाताओं के द्वारा ली जाने वाली शपथ

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



**CHIEF ELECTORAL
OFFICER, HARYANA**

**ENDLINE SURVEY OF
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES (KAP) OF
CITIZEN OF THE HARYANA**

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Kurukshetra, 136119**

2020



'ई-वोटर कार्ड हुआ डिजिटल' - 'Click for EPIC'

e-EPIC

ई.मतदाता पहचान-पत्र

Launch on Notional Voters' Day : 25-01-2021



CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER, HARYANA

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

वोटर आईडी नंबर / EPIC No. 8988734454
 डाउनलोड करने के लिए क्लिक करें / Click on the Download button
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WHAT IS e-EPIC?

It will be a non-editable secure portable document format (PDF) version of the EPIC (approx. 250 KB) which can be downloaded on mobile or in a self-printable form on the computer. A voter can thus store the card on his mobile, upload it on **DigiLocker** or print it and self-laminate it. This is in addition to PVC EPIC being issued for fresh registration.

HOW TO DOWNLOAD?

Citizens can download e-EPIC from

- Voter Helpline Mobile app (Android/iOS)
- <https://voterportal.eci.gov.in>
- <https://mvp.in>

STEPS TO DOWNLOAD e-EPIC

- 1 Register/app on voter portal
- 2 Enter EPIC Number or Form Reference Number
- 3 Verify the OTP sent on the registered mobile
- 4 Download e-EPIC

KYC

<https://kyc.eci.gov.in>

BENEFITS TO CITIZENS

- Alternate and faster mode of obtaining Electoral Photo Identity Card in a digital format
- Equally valid as a proof of document for voter identification
- Can be printed at the convenience of the voter and can bring it as proof during polling
- Self-service model

Who are Eligible for e-EPIC?

- All general Voters who have valid EPIC
- 25th to 31st Jan 2021 : All new electors registered during special summary revision 2020
- 1st Feb 2021 onwards: All General electors

STEPS FOR e-KYC

Mobile number not registered with Erol (KYC Required)

- 1 Click on KYC link to complete the KYC
- 2 Pass the Face liveness verification
- 3 Update your mobile number to complete KYC

Chief Electoral Officer, Haryana
30 Bays Building, Sector 17, Chandigarh.

Telephone : 0172-2701200, 2701362, 2728936, Fax: 2706556, e-Mail: hry_elect@yahoo.com, Website: www.ceoharyana.gov.in



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FOREWORD

Chief Electoral Officer, Haryana



Baseline surveys were first carried out in 2009 to find the Knowledge, Attitude, Belief, Behavior and Practices (KABBP) among the electorates ahead of elections so that required interventions could be made to enhance electoral participation. Keeping in mind that every vote counts the KAP survey was to understand the reasons for gaps in electoral participation, both at enrolment stage and voting; to understand the underlying reasons for low voter turnout in certain areas during last election in the State and to identify the

barriers to voting; to identify the demographics of elector segments with lower enrolment, and lower participation during polls; to understand effectiveness of various formal & non-formal media; to suggest effective measures to ensure higher enrolment and higher voter turnout based on the outcome of the Survey. Institute of Integrated and Hons Studies (IIHS), Kurukshetra is a premier inter-disciplinary social science research institution, has been providing valuable policy feedback to bring about integrated social, economic and political transformation, with emphasis on equity and justice. IIHS was commissioned to conduct the Baseline survey on KAP. The team of experts led by **Dr. Pradeep S. Chauhan** from IIHS has conducted this extensive study. They have collected valuable data from 4074 households and 30 Focused Group Discussions (FGDs). Their report brings out a range of useful information and suggestion which needs to be converted into constructive actions to improve inclusive, accessible and ethical electoral participation.

I would like to express our gratitude to **Prof. Som Nath**, Vice-Chancellor Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and other university officials for extending immense support and facilitating to carry out this project and bringing out report in a record time. I am also grateful to the team members.

The report would not have been possible without the 4074 households' enthusiastic participation and the willingness to share their valuable opinion for the questionnaire. I would like to thank all the households and the research team, including the enumerators, field organizers, facilitators, supervisors and data entry operators. I would also like to thank all those who were engaged in this project and the field teams who worked tirelessly in adverse and challenging conditions.

Shri Anurag Agarwal
Chief Electoral Officer,
Haryana



FOREWORD

Additional Chief Electoral Officer, Haryana



As per the directions of the Election Commission of India, the Department of Economics, Institute of Integrated and Hons Studies (IIHS), Kurukshetra undertook the End Line Survey, 2020 in the Haryana State. The task of conduct of Base Line Survey was also entrusted to this Institute and the report was brought out within the specified time frame. The views and suggestions put forth in the report were useful for the introduction of various activities under "SVEEP" programme and also in arrangement of necessary facilities for voters in the polling Booths especially for senior citizens and differently abled persons. I hope the present report would go a long way for providing better delivery of electoral services to the electors and voters for free and fair elections in future.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Principal (IIHS), Coordinator (KAP), Officers of the Department of Economics, Institute of Integrated and Hons Studies (IIHS), and Elections Department who were involved in the present exercise.

Smt. Hema Sharma
Addl. Chief Electoral Officer
Haryana



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ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Assembly Constituency
AERO	Assistant Electoral Registration Officer
AMF	Assured Minimum Facilities
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
BLO	Booth Level Officer
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
CEO	Chief Electoral Officer
Ad. CEO	Additional Chief Electoral Officer
ACEO	Assistant Chief Electoral Officer
DEO	Distinct Election Officer
ET	Election Tehsildar
ENT	Election Naib Tehsildar
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
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMF	Information, Motivation and Facilitation
IIHS	Institute of Integrated & Honors Studies
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
NOTA	None of The Above
NVD	National Voters' Day 25th January

OBCs	Other Backward Classes
PS	Polling Station
PWD	People with Disability
RO	Returning Officer
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SVEEP	Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation
TG	Trans Gender Community
VR	Voter Registration
VVPAT	Voter Verification Paper Audit Trail

SUMMARY

Voters Participation in the democratic system and the electoral process is an integral to the success of any democracy and the very basis of wholesome democratic elections. Thus, 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 add an inevitable point to a democracy deficit. In India, the constitutional mandate of the Election Commission of India (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 Rolls do not fetch credit to the great Indian democracy.

There is a lot of gap between what the voters' should know' and what they 'actually know' in important areas like registration, Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC)/identity proofs, Polling Station location, use of Electronic Voting Machines (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. This knowledge need to be addressed by election managers with a sense of urgency. **The experience showed that even greater awareness does not necessarily has 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 only the correct but also the most appropriate way to improve participation in a democracy. Realising this, several countries in fact have voters education as part of their constitutional mandate.

Importance of the Study

The study of voting behaviour has been regarded as an important aspect of contemporary political research and theory. Samuel S.Eldersveld in his 'Theory and

Method in Voting Behaviour Research' writes "The term 'Voting Behaviour' is not new. But it has been used to describe certain areas of study and types of political phenomena which previously had either not been conceived or were considered irrelevant." Voting behaviour is not confined to the examination of voting statistics, records and computation of electoral shifts and swings. It also involves an analysis of individual psychological processes (perception, knowledge, emotion and motivation) and their relation to political action as well as of institutional patterns, such as the communication process and their impact on elections. In the words of Plana and Riggs, "Voting Behaviour, is a field of study concerned with the ways in which people tend to vote in public elections and reasons why they vote as they do." The study of electoral behaviour constitutes a very significant area of empirical investigation. Man is a rational creature in the philosophical sense of the term; he is not so rational in the realms of his economic or political behaviour. An empirical study of the electoral behaviour displays the astounding fact that the behaviour of man is influenced by several factors and pressure groups.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study of voter behaviour is focused on the objective of conducting SVEEP (Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation) End line survey. The aim is to understand the take away of the campaigns for voters and education in the recently concluded Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana.

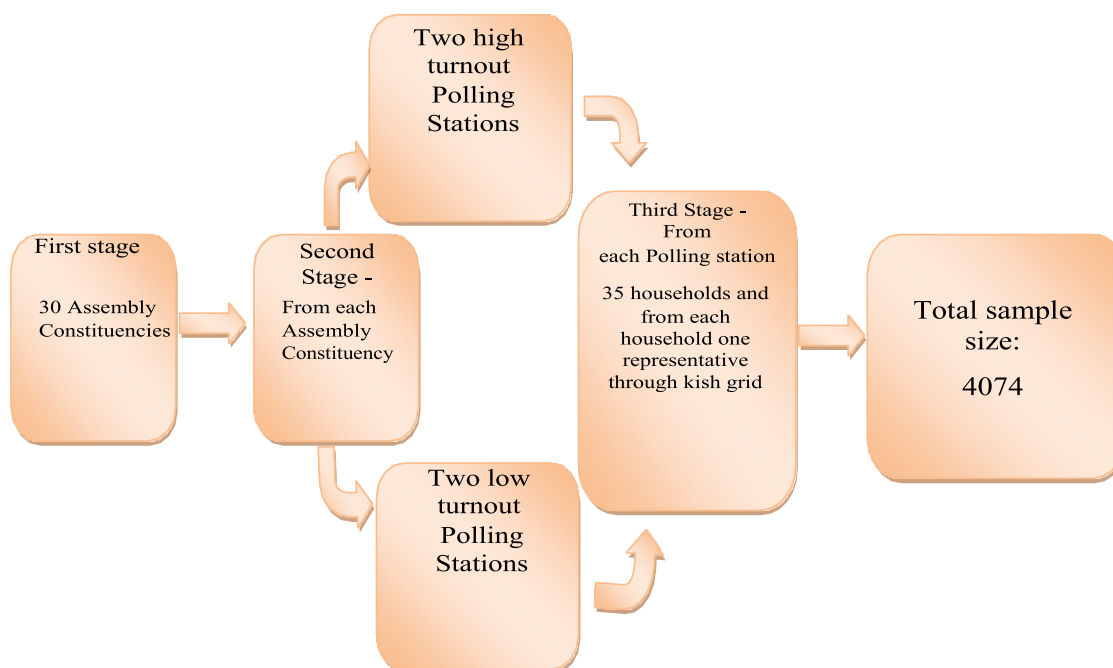
- The first objective is to look into the exposure to SVEEP interventions.
- Second objective is to assess the behavioural patterns of the voters regarding the democratic process of elections.
- Third objective is to examine and explore the emerging behavioural pattern among the voters of various age groups, genders, categories, social groups including a section for Persons with Disabilities.
- Fourth objective is to assess the campaigns for voters' awareness and education in the recent Lok Sabha elections.
- Fifth objective is to analyse the performance of the electoral machinery involved at different levels, including the processes involved in the gaps in information on electoral enrolment services, awareness and attitudes, role of print, social and electronic media.

- Sixth objective is to understand how social groups affect the voters' behaviour and participation?

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The research is designed to measure the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of the electorate by taking into consideration macro level electorate data such as the rates of enrolment and actual voting. The KAP tool and the discussion guide to Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-Depth Interviews are used to elicit maximum information from the participants. This will help to convey the exact idea of general perceptions and opinion of the voters about the electoral process and the initiatives taken by the ECI. The KAP tool is in the form of a structured questionnaire with well specified code responses. It includes single response and multiple response questions and most of the questions are close ended to keep the study focused on the research objectives.

SAMPLE SIZE



Observations/ Findings on Electoral Profile of the State

- The district having highest female and male voter population is Hisar. The district with lowest female and male population is Charkhi Dadri.
- It has been found that there has been an increase in the number of electors since the 4th Lok Sabha election in the state i.e. 1967.

- In terms of male voters, the percentage increase is also the same i.e, it was 53.1 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4thLok Sabha) and remained same in 2019 (17thLok Sabha) i.e. at 53.5%. In terms of female voters, the percentage increase is also same i.e., it was 46.9 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4thLok Sabha) and remained same in 2019 (17thLok Sabha) at 46.4%.
- The role of Transgender has definitely been seen in 2019 Lok Sabha elections with 258 of them voting in this elections.
- It can be interpreted from the table in the main study that there has been substantial increase in the number of polling stations from 2014 to 2019 with Gurgaon having the highest number of polling station followed by Ambala and Faridabad.
- The gap in enrolment is the highest among the 18-19 years group as expected, where only 20.94 have registered whereas it is 98.11 among the age cohort 20-29 years.
- The gender gap indicates a worrisome gap in the votes polled. The gap is larger in Karnal followed by Ambala and Hisar constituency indicating a clear need for interventions in this region.
- The data shows a balanced trend in the voting rate in the state of Haryana with 72.61 per cent voter turnout increasing to 70.33 per cent in 2019 with frequent fluctuations being witnessed across time periods.
- SVEEP Intervention has not affected the voter turnout ratio in the state. Faridabad saw the highest percentage of voter increase (17.44) followed by Rohtak (17.14 per cent) and Sonipat (14.66 per cent). An interesting picture shows that except Sonipat, Rohtak and Bhiwani- Mahendargarh parliament constituency, no other constituency has shown increase in voter turnout from 2014 to 2019 Lok Sabha Election.

Observations/ Findings on Socio- Economic Profile of the State

- Respondents in the age cohort 46-60 years constitute the largest share among the total respondents followed by 26-35 years age cohort.
- Sex Distribution of respondents constitutes more proportion of male than female.

- Social group distribution of respondents shows that others take a major share among the total respondents followed by OBC, SC and ST.
- Educational distribution of the respondents shows that those who are illiterates, graduates, high school educated individuals constituted highest share among the total respondents.
- Occupation wise distribution of respondents had the highest proportion of Labourer /Cultivator/ Agriculture and Allied Activities.
- At the aggregate level, Media exposure of the respondents shows that TV & Newspapers have been major mediums in diffusing election related information.
- The diverse character of the state of Haryana is presented here in a nutshell by capturing the socio- economic demographic indicators among the sampled respondents that affect daily lives of individuals. Therefore, intervention policies and strategies require understanding of this scenario of the state so as to formulate policies on those lines.

Observations/ Findings in Knowledge of Voters

- It was seen that around 86.45 per cent of the respondents reported to have been aware about the minimum age of registration.
- Only 13.48 percent of the sampled respondents are aware about the National Voters' Day with 69.78 per cent of the total respondents not knowing about the same.
- Although the NOTA option has been present for the past few years, 12.27 per cent were not aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines.
- Considerable proportion, around 33.04 percent of the sampled respondents were not aware of the presence of Braille provision on EVM's while 40.08 percent have reported to have known this through electoral literacy programme. 14.36 per cent reported to have seen these while casting their vote.
- It was also seen that 25.95 per cent of the sampled respondents were not aware about VVPAT with only 44.8 per cent having seen at the time of voting.

Observations/ Findings in Attitude of Voters

- Largely, Vote as a Right and Duty have dominated the reasons for voting among the sampled respondents across all indicators viz., region, location, age, sex, occupation and education.
- However, other important reasons for voting across indicators have been the following: received voters slip, candidate was good, candidate was of my choice, registered in electoral list, and vote as a catalyst for changing the system.
- The major reasons for not voting have been absence of name on the electoral list followed by lack of voter slip, ignorance about the polling station and long queue respectively.
- The opinion about the election process reveals that most of the respondents show a positive attitude towards voting and electoral process in general.

Observations/ Findings in Voters Participation

- Among those who have made frequent changes in the residence, only 1.8 per cent of the respondents have deleted their names while 95.7 per cent haven't deleted their names from their electoral list.
- As far as the enrolment in the voters list is concerned, 97.96 per cent of the sampled respondents have said that they have currently enrolled in the voter list while 1.33 per cent of respondents say that their application process is in progress.
- Significant proportion of the sampled respondents (97.1 per cent) has reported possessing EPIC Card.
- BLO's visit has been the major medium for enrolment among the respondents followed by local voter enrolment centers and help from political party.
- Around 52 per cent of the respondents felt that the enrolment procedure was easy.
- Unawareness of the enrolment procedure has been the major reason for non-enrolling oneself in the electoral list.

- Around 80% of the respondents report that facilities at the polling station that exist in adequate proportion include, separate queues, signs, chairs and benches, toilets and volunteers. However, ramps and wheelchairs, Separate entry and exit in the polling booth those that constitute the most essential facility for Disabled and Senior voters and also represent that the marginalized were not participating in the adequate proportion.
- Almost 11 per cent of the total sampled respondents expressed that they faced difficulty while voting.

Observations/ Findings in SVEEP and Its Impact on Voters

- The recall rate of the election related campaigns was mere 84.68 per cent and 20.4 per cent of them said they do not recall any campaigns concerning the same.
- Larger proportion of respondents, around 29.64 per cent of the respondents said that Newspapers/Magazines largely constituted key sources for election information followed by 29.63 per cent rally or Prabhat Pheri as source of information (29.63 per cent). The third important source of information is TV advertisements and programmes (17.19 per cent)
- As far as kind of information received by populace from Election Commission through these mediums, around 84.7 per cent have reported that they received information concerning date of voting and schedules followed by 70.1 per cent of them reported saying that voting to be one's right and duty. Further, only 30.5 per cent of the total respondents reported that they received information on alternate identity documents for voting. Given that icons have been popular, among them, Dhoni is the most popular icon (30.30 per cent followed by Amir Khan (25.60 per cent), Mary Kom (23.10 per cent), Saina Nehwal (21.00 per cent).
- The usage level of Election Commission/ Chief Electoral Officer website shows that 2.43 per cent respondents have accessed it. This shows that rural respondents have used website at the slightly higher level (2.81 per cent) than urban respondents (2.05 per cent).

- Among those who have accessed the website, 46.5 per cent of the respondents have reported accessing the website for searching names and other details on electoral list followed by 22.4 per cent of them reported to have accessed to know the polling details. 21.6 per cent have been reported that they used for downloading registration forms. 9.6 percent have registered and made modifications.
- The satisfaction level of the website was gauged and it showed that only 58.4 per cent of those who have accessed are satisfied about the online service. 22.4 per cent say that they somewhat are satisfied with service of the website while 19.2 per cent are not satisfied about the same.
- The location wise usage levels shows the share of urban respondents (97.55 per cent) who have reported of not using any of the two (voter helpline and voter helpline app). In rural areas (97.63 per cent) have reported of not using both the two. However, overall the access and usage of call centres was abysmally low.
- Those reported to have used the call center facility were asked about the reasons for using the same to which 33.33 per cent have reported using the facility to verify name and voter list followed by for clearing doubts about the registration process by 24.64 per cent followed by 18.84 per cent who used it for knowing the details of BLO.
- Those respondents who have agreed to have used the Call Centre facility though minimal in proportion, 72.46 per cent of them reported that they were satisfied with the facility while 26.08 per cent have somewhat not been satisfied. Around 1.44 per cent opined that they were not satisfied with the facility of Call Centre set up by the Commission.
- The number of persons with disabilities were 215 (5.27 per cent) out of 4074 voters surveyed. It was also observed that when respondents with PWDs were asked about the difficulties faced by them in the process of registration, they responded that registration is easy (76.92 per cent) while 17.31 per cent say it is neither easy nor difficult followed by 5.77 per cent of the respondents who found it difficult to register.

Observations/ Findings on Focused Group Discussions

Majority of youth reported that usually BLOs, teachers visited their houses for registration. At the same time, they were also of the opinion that the registration process was accorded more importance than it deserves while other important aspects were ignored and this should change. They suggested that the election process should be made transparent. Almost all the youth preferred EVM for casting their vote. All the women were knowledgeable about voting right and felt that voting was not only their fundamental right but also their responsibility. Females of Haryana were aware of different campaigns conducted by election commission such as TV advertisements, radio, and distribution of pamphlets and display of posters. The responses from the SC group showed that teachers / BLO usually do the registration; they visit door-to-door to enroll people. There were no disadvantages with this system but majority were not aware of the NOTA option. People were not aware of online registration. Hence, they only mentioned that registration should happen at their village level as this would increase registration

Observation from Field Surveyor

It was observed during the survey, most of the households were very cooperative and supportive in spending their valuable time to provide information for the KAP survey. They were also very alert about any programmes and activities with regards to Election Department, barring some remote places or localities where more awareness programmes about the electoral process are needed.

It was a pleasant surprise to know that when the surveyors approached the respondents having disabilities (PWDs), they expressed enthusiasm about participating in the interviews, being willing to learn and know about the conduct of election processes for an equitable and accessible election.

However, during the field survey there were several issues and problems encountered while preparing for the consent of the respondents to get their responses to the questionnaire given by the ECI/Election Department. Such reports have been highlighted by the field investigators where some major points are listed below:-

Identification and selection of respondents is very difficult. In the rural households, most of the members of the family were either in the fields or at their workplace. The best time to reach these households was to start early morning. In urban areas, either an elderly family member or only the housemaid is present during day time.

- Some of the respondents are reluctant to answer when they came to know that the questionnaires were lengthy.
- Unwillingness and ignorance shown by some respondents shows the lack of awareness among people about the Election Commission's objectives.
- There is fear in some sections of the people especially in the rural areas that there may be penalties for wrong information.
- Some respondents were not interested in participating in elections but felt that it was their duty to exercise their franchise.
- The respondents do not trust the enumerator who does not belong to the same village \ pool \ constituency.
- Identification of respondents as per the kishgrid is complicated since mostly the Head of Family tends to answer the questionnaire.

Suggestions from field surveyors

- Questionnaires should be easier and understandable because some people found it too complicated and lengthy, especially for illiterate respondents.
- The Endline KAP survey should be conducted within one month after the elections, because it becomes difficult for the respondents to recall information if the survey is conducted several months after the election.
- Enumerators with proper Identification should be accompanied by BLOs during the survey.
- Age groups for targeting in the survey should be fixed by equal per cent distribution, i.e. 25 per cent for age 18-25 years, 25 per cent (26-35 years), 25 per cent (36-45 years) and 25 per cent (45 years and above).

Recommendations

The survey undertaken has revealed interesting observations and results based on which few recommendations have been suggested for the consideration of the Election Commission. The improvement in the electoral participation requires the commission to adopt short term and long term measures as certain behavioural changes takes time.

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 were unable to move.

Long term measures

These measures involve a continuous process irrespective of the elections, or include steps that can bring long term changes in the improvement of the electoral process. These steps need to continue in its application even post elections.

- A Dedicated body within EC concerned solely about the SVEEP Campaigns can be constituted who involve in designing campaigns and formulation of strategies for its implementation. A feedback mechanism within the body can help formulate timely innovations and interventions to improve the effectiveness of campaigns. Systematization is the key.
- In order to increase political participation that can facilitate nation building, a five year SVEEP plan can be designed, which can be implemented in stages. Impact Assessment every year can result in appropriate modifications before

further implementation. Provision of financial needs for these assessments needs to be allocated.

- Refresher and orientation courses should be held annually for the staff, in order to update them with the latest developments by the EC. This exercise will also enable the EC to get periodic feedback from the staff about the ground realities, hence enabling them to further improve their campaigns accordingly.
- To improve civic awareness and educate voters about the electoral process, the larger institutional and structural issues must be addressed. . Imparting education is a concrete step in this direction so that EC can achieve its aim where all sections are represented with no voter left behind in the electoral process.
- Fresh Young Voters needs to be targeted through teaching about the electoral process in the curriculum of higher secondary, college and universities. This will inculcate the spirit of being politically active and bring awareness among youth, who are going to be part of the electoral population for a long period of time. Schools also to be targeted as children constitute future voters.
- Educational Institutions should enable students to get registered in their respective institutes only. Necessary step to gauge the information regarding voter registration can be added in the college and university forms to identify students who have not registered themselves as voters.
- NSS and NCC departments should be actively involved in educating and motivating students. Performances with educational messages that raise the awareness about voting and elections can be introduced.
- Block Level Officers can collect information of students who are eligible for voting and facilitate their registration process.
- Majority of population reside in rural areas and emphasis to be laid on these areas for campaigning that educate voters throughout the year so that voter education does not become a five yearly affair to be conducted just before elections.

- The EC must identify assembly constituencies and polling stations which have history of low voter registration and voter turnout and intervention measures could be initiated to improve the participation after clearing the hindrances.
- EC should develop an effective mechanism to check election expenditure by political parties and individuals. It should contemplate on the possibility of public funding of elections or make the political funding subject to scrutiny.
- Information regarding deletion of name from the electoral rolls should be intimated by sending a SMS.
- National Voters Day should be celebrated by the governments to develop interest among the voters.

Short Term Measures

SMS can be used for campaigning about the same among youth.

- Short edutainment films should be prepared and screened in all cinema theatres before the start of the movies and during movie intervals.
- Advertisements should be designed as per the target groups to raise awareness.
- Special enrolment drive in universities and colleges to be held before elections to improve participation.
- Similarly in rural pockets, special campaigns should be held in all villages before elections.
- Hoardings and rallies to be used effectively in prominent places with attractive messages regarding enrolment and voting that can be displayed in cities and towns.
- Help desks in all polling stations should be put up by election department and not by various political parties
- Adequate security arrangements should be made at all the polling stations to ensure free and fair voting. Special arrangements should be made at the polling stations which have been declared highly sensitive or sensitive.
- Adequate arrangements for first aid, ambulance and fire brigade should be made.

- Companions for assistance to Persons with Disabilities need to be provisioned.
- The polling stations, websites, candidates, political parties should be made accessible to PWD's.
- Staff needs to be put to training to bring an attitudinal change for dealing with disabled voters and Trans Gender community members.

The Election Commission needs to strengthen the process of electoral system in the country by appealing voters to increase participation through the adoption of short term and long term measures in the direction of upholding democracy.

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Voters Participation in the democratic and electoral process is considered to be the most significant part for the success of any democracy. Voter participation is the very basis of and also the reason for democratic elections. As a parameter and as a reality of the democratic process, voter participation is a critical part of election management in India, and indeed all across the world wherever the democratic process is followed. The vitality of enhanced voters' participation in Elections is no more a matter of debate or conjecture, but has become a matter of serious assignment and even concern.

The reason for this concern is that in recent decades, democracies all across the globe have seen a decline in Voter' participation in elections. This indicates not only a democracy deficit, but also the rise on undemocratic or even unpopular political forces that triumph just because of the apathy, ignorance and non-participation of the eligible voters.

In India, the constitutional mandate of the Election Commission of India (ECI) for "Superintendence, Direction and Control" of elections contains an in-built safeguard or directive. This makes it the State's responsibility to have every eligible Indian on the electoral roll and encourage and accommodate everyone on the electoral roll to voluntarily vote. However, there is a gap between the ideal and the reality as several million voters are still not turning up at polling booths, large numbers of eligible citizens are still missing from the Electoral Rolls and there is talk of electoral bungling and mismanagement which does not fetch credit to the great Indian democracy.

There is also a huge gap between what the voters' should know' and what they 'actually know' in important areas like registration, Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC), identity proofs. Specific details such as Polling Station location, use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), timing of the poll, points of the Model Code of Conduct, use of money/ muscle and liquor power by candidates or their associates to

influence vulnerable sections of electorate are all to be conveyed to every voter. This dissemination of essential knowledge needs to be addressed by election managers with a sense of urgency. Experience has shown that greater awareness does not necessarily convert into greater participation. Questions arise also as to the ways and means to be employed to improve or enhance the participation. The answer is still in better and more effective Voters' education. Voter education needs to be given due and strong emphasis in all seriousness by the election management bodies. Voters' education is not only the most efficient but also the most appropriate and speedy way to improve participation in a democracy. This realisation has made several countries make voters education a part of their constitutional mandate.

1.2 VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN INDIA

India is the largest parliamentary democracy in the world, which has always set examples and benchmarks for other countries to emulate and learn from. Most recently, during the May 2019 polls, an electorate of as many as 900 million people were registered to elect the 17th Lok Sabha by means of secret ballot. All men and women of age 18 years or above, have the right to vote in Indian elections. Despite the fact that nearly half of the voting population is illiterate, the Indian voters have always shown maturity, wisdom and sagacity in past elections and peacefully elected their representatives. They have already participated in Eleven General elections for Lok Sabha, several elections to choose representatives for the state Legislative Assemblies and a large number of Bi- Elections.

At the time of the first general elections held in India in 1952, there are several election studies conducted. As this was just the beginning, these studies lack methodological rigor and sophistication, but provide critical inputs and data. With the passage of time, as the Indian democracy matured, more and more studies of election politics and voting behaviour were undertaken and more detailed and insightful research tools were used by Psephologists. At the outset, these studies were impressionistic and journalistic in orientation. However, with the increased use of survey method and observation technique, the quality of election studies in India has consistently improved.

Election studies in India were mainly inspired by western studies on voting behaviour, especially the Columbia and Michigan studies in the United States. The psephologists

of both these streams followed different research methodologies and hypothesis. The scholars of Columbia university of New York emphasized the influence of social and environmental forces on the choices of voters. The studies undertaken by the Michigan Survey Research Centre stressed the psychological variables or the subjective world of the individual voters. In reaction to the excessive emphasis placed on social and socio-psychological variables by these two schools, a group of scholars with a view to redressing the balance in voting research, tended to draw attention to the impact of political variables on voters' choice. In reference to American voters, Key stated that the electorate was not "strait-jacketed" by social determinants or affected by sub-conscious urges triggered by devilishly skilful propagandists. He said that it was rather a "electorate moved by concern about central and relevant questions of public policy, of governmental performance, and executive personality".

Elections in India have been mainly studied by political scientists, but the contributions of social Anthropologists in this respect cannot be ignored. Special mention must be made of F.G. Baily and A.C. Mayer who have dealt with elections mainly at the micro-level. Both scholars employed both participant and non-participant observation technique and delved into the election politics and voting behaviour of the people. They have further emphasized the linkage between local, state and national politics, which is a hallmark of Indian elections and which arises from the systems of patronage and brokerage. They have highlighted the "Machine" character of election politics.

The unique facets of Indian electioneering and campaigning which uses a combination of emotional and rational appeals based on many socio-cultural factors are given particular attention in this context. Appeals are issued and canvassing campaigns are conducted in the name of a particular policy or ideology. 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 connection the appeals are able to forge with the electoral audience and the voters.

Voters have a special significance in electing their representatives. There are more than 90 crore voters in India's democratic structure who have a right to cast their votes in elections. With regard to voters and voting, Rojanthal says, "When India votes, the whole world votes." Numerically, there are more voters in India than in the

United States, England, France, Japan, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Bangladesh. Moreover, voters belong to different castes, communities and creeds in India. This diversity has great impact on the political system, political culture and political developments in the vast democracy of India. The election process showcases voting behaviour of Indian's voters, and voting Behaviour has been a subject of study since the 20th Century. France became the first country to study voting behaviour in 1913 as it has a direct impact on the outcome of the voting process. It was followed by U.S.A. during the Two World Wars. Voting Behaviour Studies became important in the United Kingdom after the Second World War, with the remarkable defeat of the Man who led England to victory- Winston Churchill.

Voting Behaviour in India began to be studied after the Second General Election in 1957. Many interesting facts came to light, but the most prominent fact, which is still relevant in every election, is that the Indian voter is caught in the traditional trap of caste and creed that plays a major role in the electoral choices. During the last four or five decades, the study of election and election behaviour has attracted a good deal of attention. Psephology has gradually acquired a special importance within the discipline of political Science. The voter has two options before him, which are to cast his vote or abstain. Decision of voters is supreme in democracy and determines the kind, type and success of the political system. Voting is the main form of political participation in liberal democratic societies and the study of voting behaviour is a highly specialized sub-field within political science. The analysis of voting patterns invariably focuses on the determinants of why people vote as they do and how they arrive at the decisions which make them vote in a particular manner.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The study of voting behaviour has been regarded as an important aspect of contemporary political research and theory. Samuel S. Eldersveld in 'Theory and Method in Voting Behaviour Research' writes, "The term 'Voting Behaviour' is not new. But it has been used to describe certain areas of study and types of political phenomena which previously had either not been conceived or were considered irrelevant."

It is important to remember that Voting behaviour is not confined to the examination of voting statistics, records and computation of electoral shifts and swings. It also

involves an analysis of individual psychological processes (perception, knowledge emotion and motivation). These processes, in conjunction with their relation to political action, institutional patterns, communication processes etc leave an enormous impact on elections. In the words of Plana and Riggs, “Voting Behaviour is a field of study of the ways in which people tend to vote in public elections and reasons as to why they vote as they do.” The study of electoral behaviour constitutes a very significant area of empirical investigation. Man is a rational creature in the philosophical sense of the term; but he is not always rational in his economic or political behaviour. An empirical study of the electoral behaviour displays the surprising fact that the behaviour of man is influenced by several factors and pressure groups.

1.4 SVEEP

“I have the power”, this realisation of the power of the fundamental right to vote and the difference it could make to personal lives, collective living and the nation makes the voter the central actor and the real hero in a democratic process. Is voting just a right, a duty, a voluntary action or an empowering collective journey undertaken by a large number of people for deciding not the fate of the candidate, but their own? Who the voter decides to vote for is their individual choice and decision. However, his/her decision to vote at all is highly important and each voter must 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, believe in that power and energise him/her to take the call that their one vote can and does make the difference?

Accomplishing the above mentioned 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 of the Indian scenario. 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 mountains, changes the course of rivers, and forms new constellations in the sky, as witnessed in the history of mankind.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study of voter behaviour focused on the objective of conducting SVEEP (Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation) End line survey to understand the take away of the campaigns for voters and education in the recent Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana.

1. To look into the exposure to SVEEP interventions.
2. To assess the behavioral patterns of the voters relating to the democratic process of elections.
3. To examine and explore the emerging behavioral pattern among the voters of various age groups, genders, categories, social groups including a section for Persons with Disabilities.
4. To assess the campaigns for voters' awareness and education in the recent Lok Sabha elections will be assessed.
5. To analyse the performance of the electoral machinery involved at different levels including the processes involved in the gaps in information on electoral enrolment services, awareness and attitudes, role of print, social and electronic media.
6. To understand, how the involvement in any social group would affect the voters' behavior and their participation?

1.6 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The research is designed to measure the knowledge, attitude and practices of the electorate by taking into consideration macro level electorate data such as rates of enrolment and voting. The KAP tool and the discussion guide to FGDs and In-Depth Interviews are used to design and elicit maximum information from the participants, in order to get the exact idea of general perceptions and opinion of the voters about the electoral process and the initiatives taken by the ECI. The KAP tool is in the form of a structured questionnaire with well specified code responses. It includes single response and multiple response questions and most of the questions are close ended to keep the study focus on the research objectives.

1.6.1 Geographical Coverage

The geographical coverage for the study is an important characteristic. While selecting the area to be covered, it is ensured that every district of the state and every Parliamentary Constituency get equal representation. It is based on primary and secondary data collected from field and headquarters of chief electoral officer. The primary data has been collected from the 30 Assembly constituencies in Haryana. Two highest and two lowest polling station have been selected from each Legislative Assembly constituency.

Sample

- Systematically random sampling.
- 30 Legislative Assembly constituencies of Haryana.
- Two highest and two lowest polling station from each constituency.
- 135 respondents were interviewed from each constituency. Out of the total respondents, 50 percent were interviewed from highest and 50 percent from lowest polling station areas.
- Socio economic parameters were considered.

1.6.2 Research Methodology

After selection of the geographical area to be covered under the study, and ensuring that every section of the society gets an equal representation, the next step was to design a method which ensures that the research has covered its target groups and the motive behind the whole exercise could be achieved. For this, both quantitative and qualitative components were used. The team has been extensively trained on how to use these tools in most effective way. An insight into the quantitative and qualitative components, the tools used along with their target group are given below:

1.6.1 Component: Quantitative Survey

A Structured questionnaire provided by the ECI and designed by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) was translated into Hindi to collect the data (**Annexure – 1**). The tool is divided into several sections which covered various aspects of the household as well as the respondent such as:

- a. Section A : Identification and quality control
- b. Section B : Selection of respondent
- c. Section C : Voter registration
- d. Section D : Voter participation
- e. Section E : Voter awareness and attitudes
- f. Section F : Exposure to SVEEP interventions
- g. Section G : Background information
- h. Section H : Only for persons with disabilities

The KAP tool was administered for respondents above the age of 18 years. Selection of the household was done randomly, while selection of the respondents was conducted using the 'KISH GRID' and they are subjected to the KAP tool.

Table 1.1 Sample size for Quantitative Component

Sr.	Name of the constituency	Proposed	Achieved	Difference
1	Nilokheri	135	138	3
2	Karnal	135	138	3
3	Pundri	135	135	0
4	Yamunanagar	135	140	5
5	Ambala	135	135	0
6	Panchkula	135	135	0
7	Fatehabad	135	135	0
8	Bhadurgarh	135	140	5
9	Tosham	135	135	0
10	Hansi	135	124	-11
11	Barwala	135	139	4
12	Elanabad	135	140	5
13	Panipat	135	135	0
14	Gurgaon	135	135	0
15	Kalanwali	135	140	5
16	Rai	135	135	0

17	Gohana	135	135	0
18	Kharkhoda	135	135	0
19	Faridabad	135	135	0
20	Faridabad NIT	135	135	0
21	Hatin	135	135	0
22	Punhana	135	135	0
23	Rohtak	135	135	0
24	Meham	135	135	0
25	Charkhi dadri	135	135	0
26	Julana	135	135	0
27	Nangal Chaudhari	135	135	0
28	Kurukshetra	135	135	0
29	Badshahpur	135	135	0
30	Kosli	135	140	5
Total		4050	4074	24

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

1.6.2 Qualitative Survey

Qualitative Survey provides us a macro picture on the scenario existing at the ground level. To add to this macro perspective that we received on the basis of KAP Survey of 4074 odd respondents, Focused Group Discussions (FDGs) were conducted across all Parliamentary Constituency of the state of Haryana. This task was specifically targeted to gauge the needs and concerns of varied sections of the society. In total, 24 Visual and 15 Auditable FGD's were conducted across the 10 Parliamentary Constituency. The groups targeted include Youth, Women Groups, SC Community, and NGO's/Activists. Further it also included on a small scale a section of Migrants, Persons with Disabilities, and Excluded Communities, those that constitute the most marginalized sections of the society. In order to ensure rehabilitation, empowerment and overall development of PwDs, It is necessary to know the knowledge, attitude and practices of PwDs about elections. Thus in this survey we have taken 5 per cent of those respondents who are facing various type of disability i.e. Seeing, Speech, hearing and movement. A checklist comprising of questions and statements directed

towards the electoral process, general attitude and knowledge of voters was used to conduct the Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) (See **Annexure-2**).

Table 1.2 Sample size for Qualitative Component (FGDs)

Sr.	Parliamentary Constituency	Proposed Visual and Audible	Achieved	% of Achievements
1	Ambala	1+1	2+1	150%
2	Bhiwani	1+1	2+1	150%
3	Faridabad	1+1	2+1	150%
4	Gurgaon	1+1	2+1	150%
5	Hisar	1+1	2+1	150%
6	Karnal	1+1	2+1	150%
7	Kurukshetra	1+1	2+1	150%
8	Rohtak	1+1	2+1	150%
9	Sirsa	1+1	2+1	150%
10	Sonipat	1+1	2+1	150%
11	Total	10+10	20+10	150%

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

1.6.3. Sampling Design

State is classified into 10 Parliamentary Constituency comprising of 22 districts and 90 assembly constituencies. It was decided to choose 30 assembly constituencies spreading across the state. This constitutes 17.85 per cent of the total constituencies in

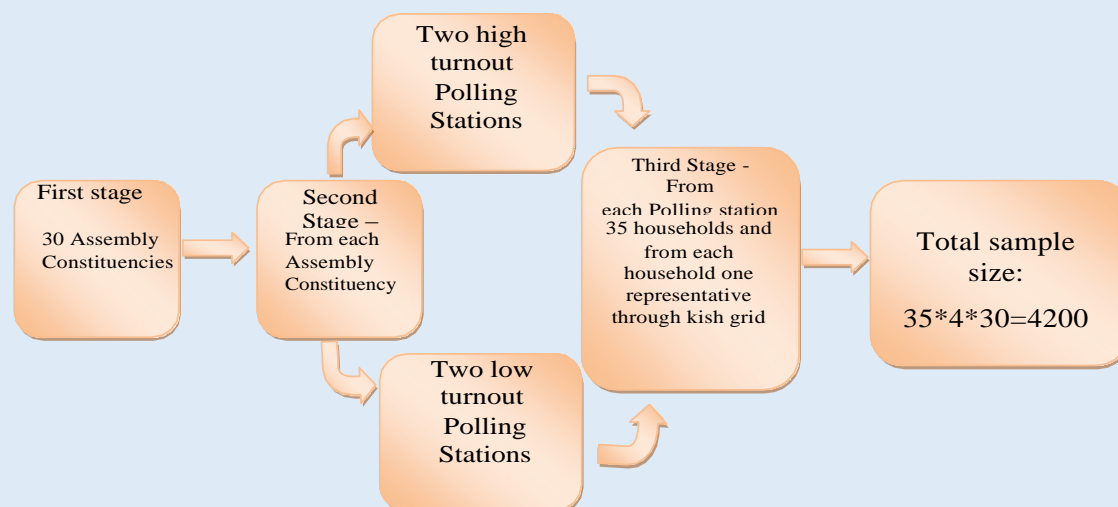


Fig. 1.1 Flow chart- Total Sample Size

the State. ACs is first stratified into urban, semi urban, rural developed, rural backward, industrial, tribal, coastal, SC reserved, ST reserved categories. Thirty ACs are further selected from these strata based on the proportion of ACs. From each of these selected ACs four polling stations are selected based on Lok Sabha-2019 turnout ratios (two polling station with high turnout ratio).

1.7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Following the Election Commission's guidelines and adhering to the completion of the field Survey and final submission of report, the schedule and deliverables was framed accordingly, and the tasks may be seen as placed under: -

1. Finalize a sampling frame and operational/ management plan (1st week July, 2020).
2. Conduct pilot test (IInd week)
3. Training of the field team (IInd Week)
4. Conduct field research (August- September 2020)
5. Undertake analysis of data collected (last week of September)
6. Presentation on the top line of findings.
7. Submit a final report based on feedback.

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.

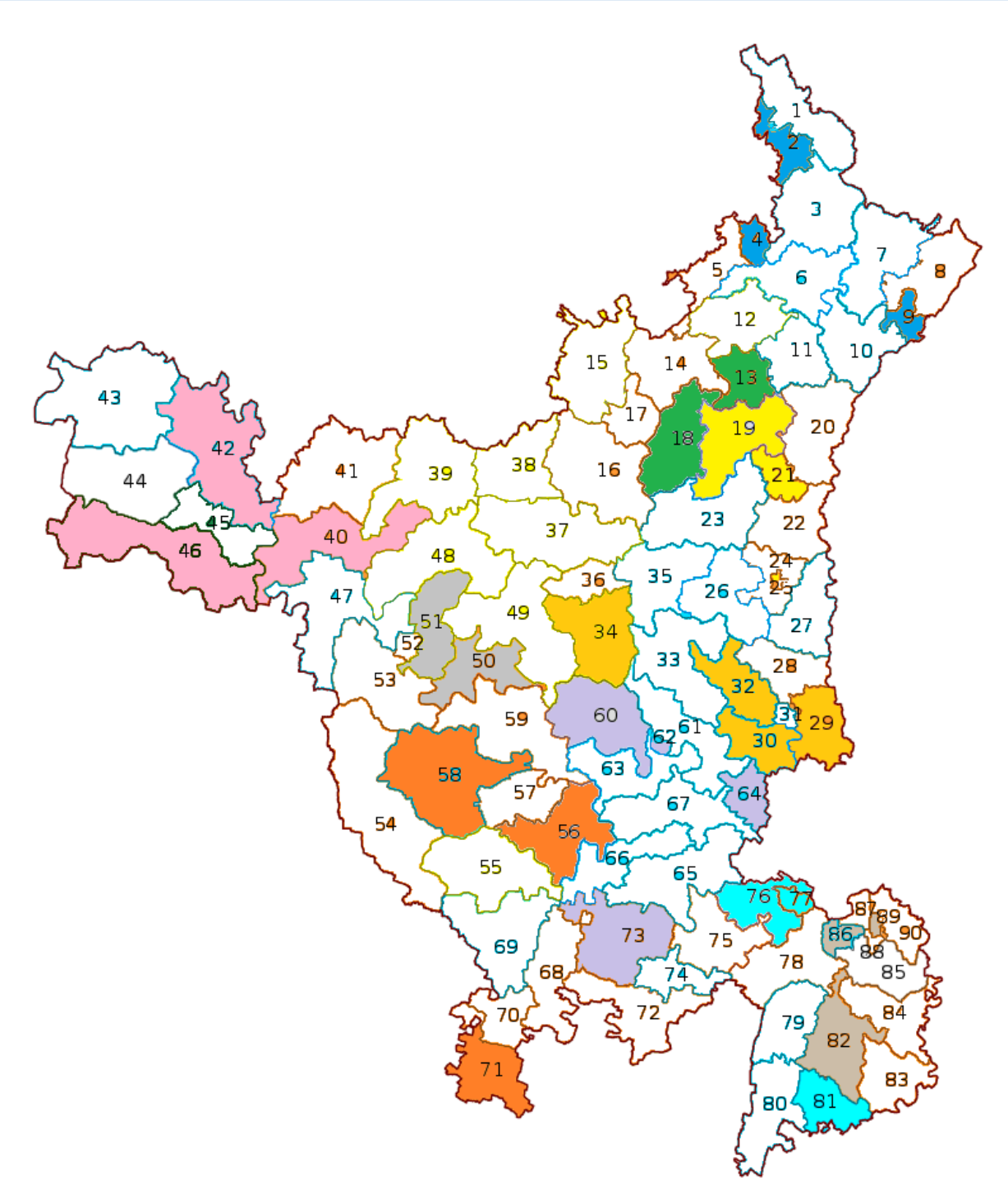
1.7.2 Training of Field Teams

The enumerators who carried out the survey, supervisors, moderator and facilitator underwent two-day training on various aspects related to the project especially about conducting the fieldwork. Two separate sessions were held each day. A total of 4 sessions were conducted during the training period. These sessions covered a vast range of topics related to fieldwork and other important aspects of the study. Following topics were covered during various sessions of the training:

Table. 1.3: Sampled Constituencies In Haryana

Sample Lok Sabha Constituency			
Sr.	LS Constituency Name	Assembly Constituency Number	Assembly Constituency Name
1	AMBALA	2	PANCHKULA
2		4	AMBALA CANTT.
3		9	YAMUNANAGAR
4	KURUKSHETRA	13	THANESAR
5		18	PUNDRI
6	KARNAL	19	NILOKHERI(SC)
7		21	KARNAL
8		25	PANIPAT CITY
9	SONIPAT	29	RAI
10		30	KHARKHAUDA(SC)
11		32	GOHANA
12		34	JULANA
13	SIRSA	40	FATEHABAD
14		42	KALAWALI(SC)
15		46	ELLENABAD
16	HISAR	50	HANSI
17		51	BARWALA
18	BHIWANI-MAHENDERGARH	56	DADRI
19		58	TOSHAM
20	ROHTAK	60	MEHAM
21		62	ROHTAK
22		64	BAHADURGARH
23	BHIWANI-MAHENDERGARH	71	NANGAL CHAUDHRY
24	ROHTAK	73	KOSLI
25	GURGAON	76	BADSHAHPUR
26		77	GURGAON
27		81	PUNAHANA
28	FARIDABAD	82	HATHIN
29		86	FARIDABAD NIT
30		89	FARIDABAD

Map 1.1: Sampled Constituencies In Haryana



I. Day One

Session I: Introduction to the project and its objectives

Session II: KAP Tool, Research Methodology

II. Day Two

Session I: Method of Survey, mock fieldwork and its feedback.

Session II: Data Entry in Excel

At the end of each day, field enumerators also conducted mock interviews among each other in order to eradicate teething problems related to the fieldwork. At the end of the training a quiz, mock fieldwork, training to data were conducted to familiarize the enumerators with the practical issues of the fieldwork.

1.7.3. Fieldwork and Data Collection

The field work was coordinated by Department of Economics, IIHS, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana. Quantitative teams were recruited with six Field Investigators engaged in field level.

- The enumerators, those were selected by an interview and administered the questionnaires with their prior experiences in conducting surveys and all enumerators were able to read and speak English and Hindi by which they can canvass schedules with voters.
- In each team, two field investigators manage the field work. Both were responsible to do scrutiny of all interview schedules and ensure to rectified schedule with highest quality norms.
- In field level, the assistant coordinator 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 coordinator and assistant coordinator monitored the work of field Investigators. They were tasked with recruitment of enumerators and training them.
- 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 were serving as the resource persons for all the teams.

1.7.5. 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 and those 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.

1.7.6. Quality Control

To bring quality information, different strategies have been 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 verification, schedules 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 back-checked by the Project Director, to know whether the field team has canvassed the schedule correctly or not.

1.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration is important at the time of conducting survey. Seeking consent of the respondents, ensuring privacy and confidentiality and freedom to 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 of 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 been taken.

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

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

- **Privacy and Confidentiality**

Interactions with respondents were conducted in 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. 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.

1.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

During the field surveys it was observed that most of the respondents were reluctant to participate in the survey since there were too many questions and it was taking more than 15 to 20 minutes to complete a single round of interviews. This caused most of the respondents to turn down the request of an interview with the response that they were busy at that particular moment.

When it came to identification and selection of respondents, it was very difficult to approach households during mid-day and in the evening, since most of the household members were either away from home or at their workplaces. This was encountered in both rural and urban areas. So, the best way to reach each household was either to start the interview during the morning (especially in rural areas) or to approach them late in the evening or during holidays (in urban areas). Thus, the process took additional time to cover all the target respondents for successful completion of the survey.

1.10 CHAPTERISATION OF REPORT

The report has the following chapters.

1. Introduction.
2. Electoral Profile of Haryana State
3. Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of Haryana State
4. Knowledge of Voters
5. Attitude of Voters
6. Practice of Voters
7. SVEEP Programme
8. Focused Group Discussions
9. Conclusions and Recommendations

CHAPTER: 2

***SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILE OF HARYANA STATE***

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The state of Haryana, which came into being on 1st November, 1966 after reorganization of the composite state of Punjab on linguistic basis, is located in the north-western part of India. It is one of the smaller states of India both in terms of area and population. It stretches from 27°39' to 30° 55' 5" north latitudes and from 74° 24' 8" to 77° 36' 5" east longitudes. On its east is situated the most populous state of Uttar Pradesh and union territory of Delhi, the National Capital, while in its north and northeast is found the orchard state of Himachal Pradesh. The Union Territory of Chandigarh, its capital, and Punjab, the state of enterprising farmers and toiling workers, is located in the northwest of Haryana. Rajasthan bounds the state of Haryana on south and southwest. Geographically, the boundaries of Haryana are found in river Ghaggar in southwest, Siwalik Hills in northeast, river Yamuna in east and Aravalli hills in south and Thar Desert in southwest. Haryana assumed the character of a distinct regional entity through the process of its administrative organization as Ambala division before Independence in 1947, as a separate Hindi speaking zone during 1947-66 and a separate state in 1966. Haryana covers an area of 44,212 sq. km and is inhabited by 16,463,648 persons as per 1991 census, 21,082,989 persons in 2001 and 25, 266, 000 persons in 2011.

This chapter specifically analyses social, economic and demographic aspects of the voters. The objective of this chapter is to profile the respondents according to above mentioned characteristics so that it can be shown that the sample size of the survey was representative of the entire state's population. The KAP survey covering 4074 respondents was carried out in the state and the results of the survey established the following socio-economic status of the respondents.

This chapter specifically analyses socio-economic- demographic aspects of the sampled respondents of this particular survey. The aspects that are given emphasis include current residence, age, gender, education, occupation, and social groups along

with their comparisons with one another. The analysis helps drive the heterogeneity character of the population. The findings of the socio-economic demographic analysis are presented below.

2.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

2.2.1. Location-wise Distribution of Respondents across Parliamentary Constituencies

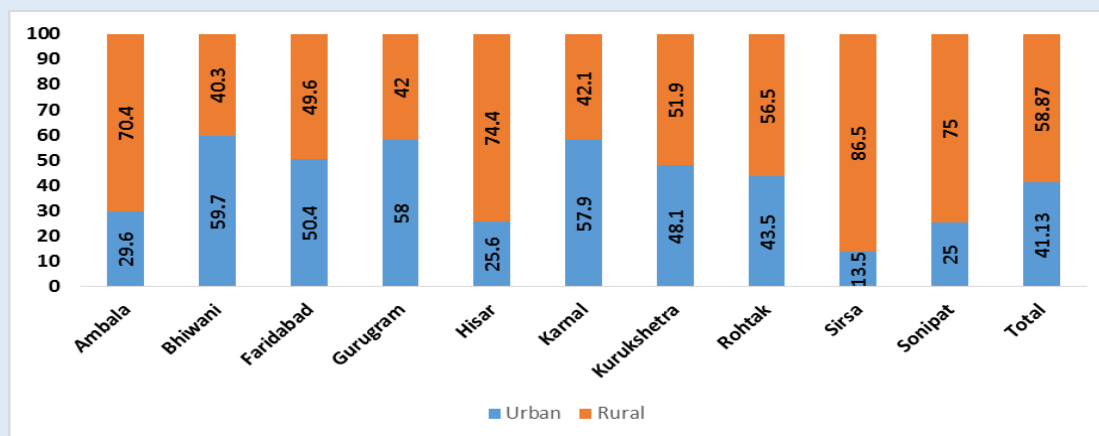
Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 tries to capture the respondents across location wise viz., rural and urban across all constituencies as location continues to drive socio-economic-political systems in our state. At the sample parliament constituency level, Ambala, Hisar, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Sirsa, and Sonipat captured higher proportion of rural respondents being 70.4 per cent as against 29.6 per cent of urban respondents, 74.4 per cent rural as against 25.6 per cent urban respondents, 51.9 per cent rural and 48.1 per cent urban respondents, 56.5 per cent rural and 43.5 per cent urban respondents, 86.5 per cent of rural and 13.5 per cent of urban respondents and 75 per cent of rural and 25 per cent of urban respondents respectively. While in Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Karnal, the share of urban respondents is higher relatively with figures being 59.7 per cent, 50.4 per cent, 58 per cent, 57.9 per cent, respectively.

Table 2.1: Location-Wise Distribution of Respondents (in per cent)

Parliamentary Constituency	Urban	Rural	Total
Ambala	29.6	70.4	100
Bhiwani	59.7	40.3	100
Faridabad	50.4	49.6	100
Gurgaon	58	42	100
Hisar	25.6	74.4	100
Karnal	57.9	42.1	100
Kurukshetra	48.1	51.9	100
Rohtak	43.5	56.5	100
Sirsa	13.5	86.5	100
Sonipat	25	75	100
Total	41.13	58.87	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 2.1: Location-Wise Distribution of Respondents (in percent)



2.2.2. Distribution of Respondents across Age Groups

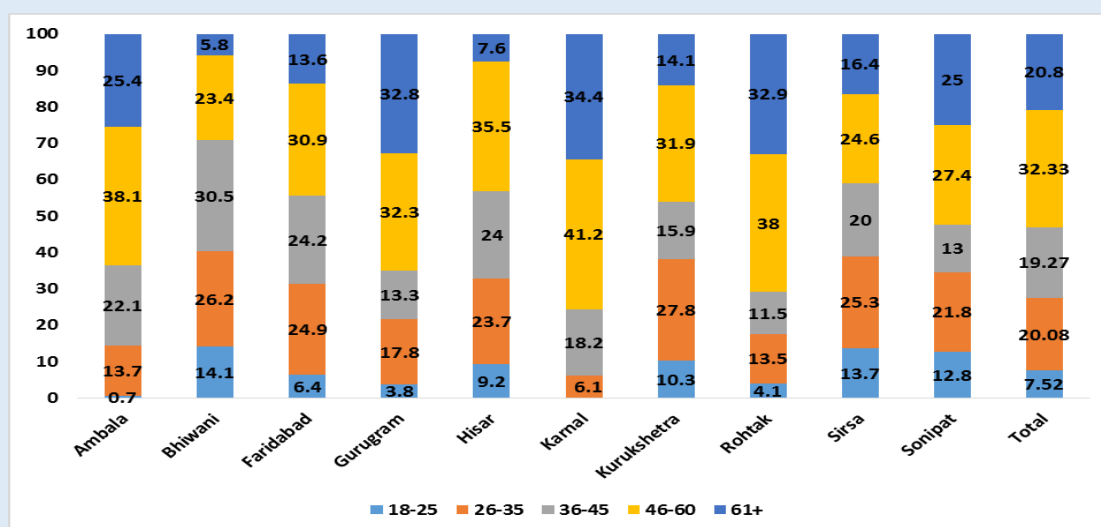
Age is an important factor in election process as to take decision to cast valid vote to select their elected candidates who can develop their society. Age-group wise data reveals that highest 32.8 per cent voters are in the age group 46 years and above, followed by 19.27 per cent in the age group 36-45 years, 20.8 per cent in the age group 26-35 years and 7.52 per cent in the age group 18-25 year. Same trend is observed in all the sample constituency. Table 2.2, Figure-2.2 shows constituency, and age- wise distribution of respondents.

Table 2.2: The Constituency and Age- Group- wise distribution of Respondents (in percent).

Age Group	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-60	61+
Ambala	0.7	13.7	22.1	38.1	25.4
Bhiwani	14.1	26.2	30.5	23.4	5.8
Faridabad	6.4	24.9	24.2	30.9	13.6
Gurgaon	3.8	17.8	13.3	32.3	32.8
Hisar	9.2	23.7	24	35.5	7.6
Karnal	0.1	6.1	18.2	41.2	34.4
Kurukshetra	10.3	27.8	15.9	31.9	14.1
Rohtak	4.1	13.5	11.5	38	32.9
Sirsa	13.7	25.3	20	24.6	16.4
Sonipat	12.8	21.8	13	27.4	25
Total	7.52	20.08	19.27	32.33	20.8

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 2.2: The Constituency and Age- Group- wise distribution of Respondents (in per cent).



2.2.3. Gender wise Distribution

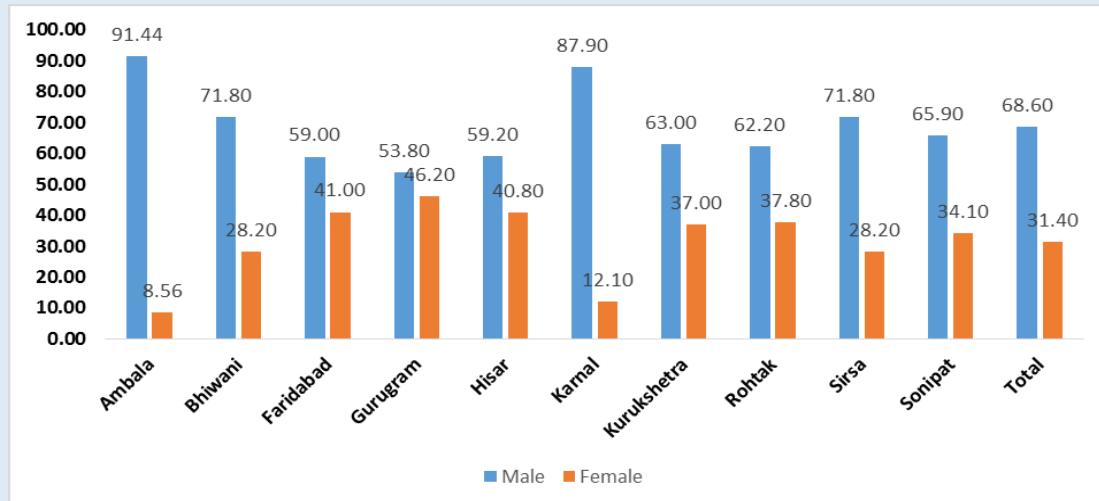
Gender discrimination continues to be social constraint harming our society. The sex-wise distribution of respondents is captured in **Table 2.3** and **Figure 2.3** across all sample constituency of the state. Out of the total respondent of 4074, 68.60 are male respondents and the rest 31.40 per cent are female respondents. The trend is more or less same in all the sample constituencies. It shows that there has been almost equal representation of male and females across all divisions except Ambala with larger proportion of males (91.44 per cent) over females (8.56 per cent).

Table 2.3: Sex wise Distribution of Respondents (in percent)

Parliamentary Constituencies	Male	Female	Total
Ambala	91.44	8.56	100
Bhiwani	71.80	28.20	100
Faridabad	59.00	41.00	100
Gurgaon	53.80	46.20	100
Hisar	59.20	40.80	100
Karnal	87.90	12.10	100
Kurukshetra	63.00	37.00	100
Rohtak	62.20	37.80	100
Sirsa	71.80	28.20	100
Sonipat	65.90	34.10	100
Total	68.60	31.40	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 2.3: Sex wise Distribution of Respondents (in percent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

2.2.4. Social Group Wise Distribution

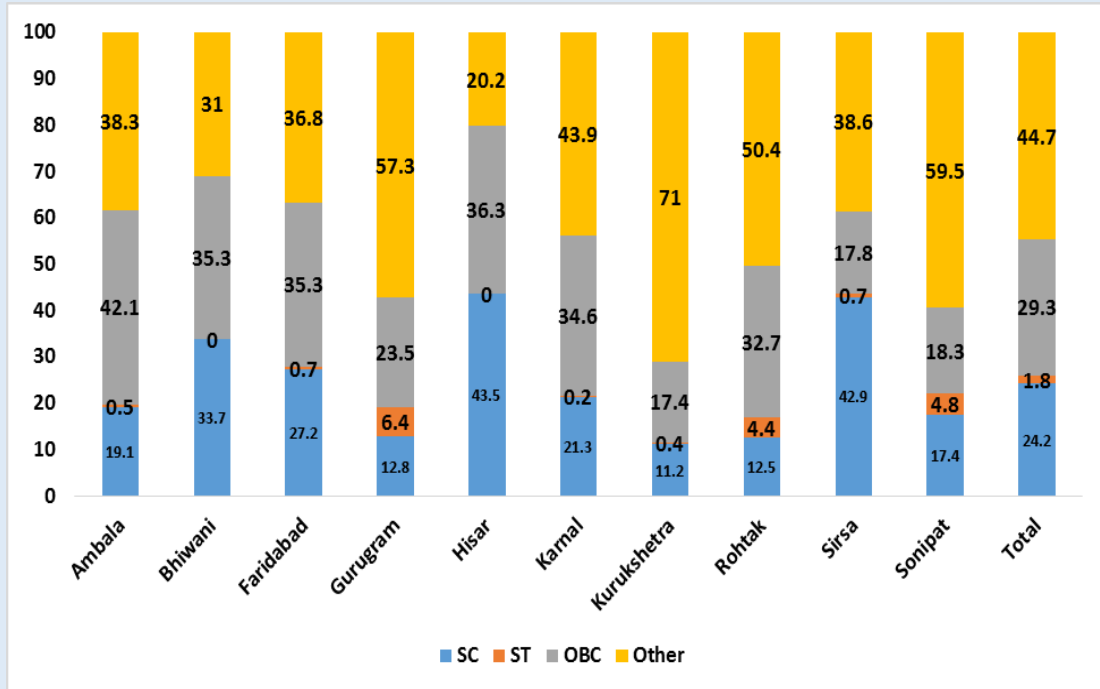
In the election process, caste is another factor by which we can draw different perception among the voters. Among the all sample voters of 4000, highest 44.7 per cent others, 29.3 per cent are OBCs, followed by 24.2 per cent SCs, 1.8 per cent STs. This picture varies from constituency to constituency. This pattern is seen across all constituencies except in Bhiwani and Hisar where the representation of others is followed at a larger proportion by OBC (35.3 per cent) and (36.3 per cent) respectively (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.4)

Table 2.4: Distribution of Respondents across Social Group (in per cent)

Parliament	SC	ST	OBC	Other
Ambala	19.1	0.5	42.1	38.3
Bhiwani	33.7	0	35.3	31
Faridabad	27.2	0.7	35.3	36.8
Gurgaon	12.8	6.4	23.5	57.3
Hisar	43.5	0	36.3	20.2
Karnal	21.3	0.2	34.6	43.9
Kurukshetra	11.2	0.4	17.4	71
Rohtak	12.5	4.4	32.7	50.4
Sirsa	42.9	0.7	17.8	38.6
Sonipat	17.4	4.8	18.3	59.5
Total	24.2	1.8	29.3	44.7

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 2.4: Distribution of Respondents across Social Group (in per cent)

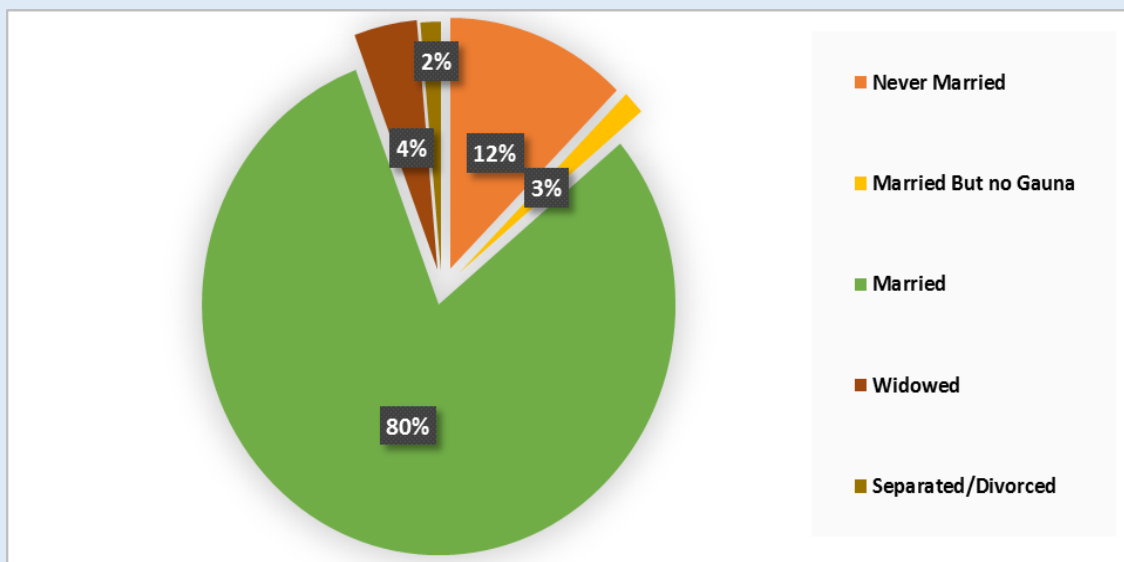


Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

2.2.5. Distribution of Respondents across Marital Status

Marital status of the sample respondents has been presented in **Figure 2.5**. It is found from the figure that 12 per cent of the respondents are never married while more than 80 per cent of the respondents are married with about 4 per cent per cent are widowed. Only 2 per cent have said that they are separated/divorced.

Figure 2.5: Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

2.2.6. Educational Qualification -Wise Distribution

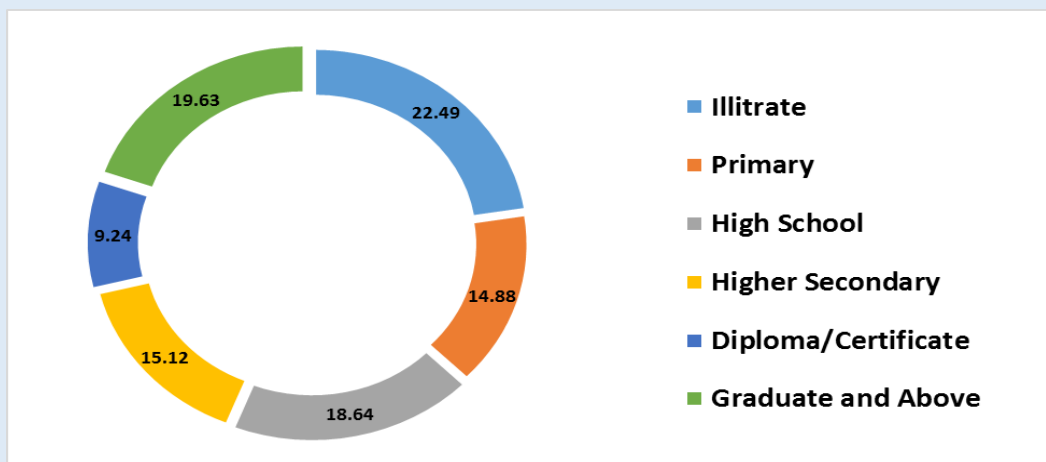
Education of voters is very essential in the election process to judge fittest candidate for the development of their society and nation. It is observed that highest 22.49 per cent sample voters are illiterate, followed by 19.63 per cent sample voters are graduate and above, 18.64 per cent sample voters have done higher school, 15.12 per cent sample voters have higher secondary education, 14.88 per cent sample voters have primary education and only 9.22 per cent sample voters have technical (Diploma) education. Constituency -wise data reveals the more or less same trend. It is observed that highest 43.1 per cent illiterate voters are found in Hisar, highest 34.3 per cent graduates and above are found in kurukshetra, highest 29.1 per cent high school educated voters are found in Karnal, highest 23.8 per cent higher secondary educated are found in Rohtak, highest 22.5 per cent primary educated are found in Hisar and highest 18.7 per cent diploma/ certificate holders are found in Rohtak (Table 2.6 and Figure 2.6).

Table 2.6: Distribution of Respondents across Education Level (in per cent)

Parliamentary Constituencies	Illiterate	Primary	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate	Graduate and Above	Total
Ambala	15.6	20.3	27.6	18.8	8.2	9.5	100
Bhiwani	20.2	15.1	18.4	17.6	11.3	17.4	100
Faridabad	21.5	13.1	16.5	14.8	7.2	26.9	100
Gurgaon	22.7	6	8	17.3	13.7	32.3	100
Hisar	43.1	22.5	12.2	0	15.3	6.9	100
Karnal	21.3	16.2	29.1	15.3	3.1	15	100
Kurukshetra	20.4	13.3	16.7	11.1	3.7	34.8	100
Rohtak	15.8	6.5	14.1	23.8	18.7	21.1	100
Sirsa	31.3	17.3	17.9	16.4	2.9	14.2	100
Sonipat	13	18.5	25.9	16.1	8.3	18.2	100
Total	22.49	14.88	18.64	15.12	9.24	19.63	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 2.6: Distribution of Respondents across Education Level (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

2.2.7 Occupation -Wise Distribution

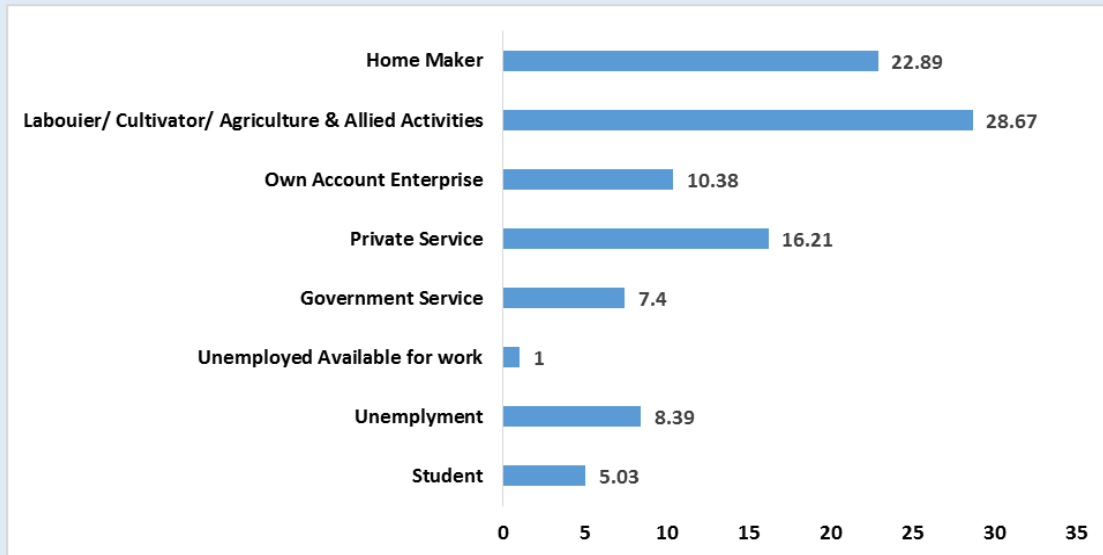
Occupation of voters signifies the knowledge, attitude, behavior and practice of voting. In this regard, it is observed that out of total sample, highest 28.67 per cent sample voters are labour/cultivators, followed by 22.89 per cent homemakers, 16.21 per cent private service holders, 10.39 per cent enterprise owners, 8.39 per cent unemployed, 7.4 per cent Govt. service holders, 5.03 per cent students, 1.02 per cent unemployed for work. More or less same trend is found in all the Constituencies. Tabular and Graphical representation has been shown in Table 2.7 and Fig 2.7.

Table 2.7: Occupation -wise distribution of Respondents (in per cent)

Parliamentary Constituencies	Student	Unemployment	Unemployed Available for work	Government Service	Private Service	Own Account Enterprise	Labourier/ Cultivator/ Agriculture & Allied Activities	Home Maker	Total
Ambala	1.0	5.4	0.0	8.3	20.5	16.6	26.7	21.5	100
Bhiwani	5.3	7.6	2.5	12.6	19.9	7.5	32	12.6	100
Faridabad	3.7	3	1.7	6.7	23.5	6.1	25.4	29.9	100
Gurgaon	5.2	13.3	2	8.4	23.5	16.5	18.3	12.8	100
Hisar	2.3	2.3	0	6.5	0.8	9.5	59.5	19.1	100
Karnal	4.6	16.9	0	2.9	15.5	9.4	17.8	32.9	100
Kurukshetra	11.8	3.3	0.4	14.1	14.8	5.6	19.6	30.4	100
Rohtak	4	17.3	0.7	4.2	18.9	14.9	12.2	27.8	100
Sirsa	6.7	4.1	0.5	5.1	8	5.5	49.9	20.2	100
Sonipat	5.7	10.7	2.2	5.2	16.7	12.1	25.7	21.7	100
All	5.03	8.39	1.02	7.4	16.21	10.39	28.67	22.89	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 2.7: Occupation wise distribution of Respondents (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

2.2.8: Exposure to Media

Media exposure of voters is important factor to gain knowledge, attitude to caste vote and access practice and behaviour in election process. Reading 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 newspaper, out of total sample, highest 43.7 per cent sample voters informed that they almost read newspaper every day, 42.4 per cent sample voters responded that they never read newspaper, 8.5 per cent sample voters opined that they have read newspaper at least once a week and 5.4 per cent sample voters opened that they read newspaper less than once a week.

On the context of Listen Radio, out of total sample, highest 46.8 per cent sample voters responded that they never listen Radio, followed by 22.7 per cent sample voters opened that they have listen Radio once in a week and 19.3 per cent sample voters opened that they listen Radio almost every day and 11.2 per cent sample voters informed that they almost listen Radio less than a week.

On the context of Watching Television, out of total sample, highest 68.1 per cent sample voters informed that they almost watch Television every day, followed by 13.4 per cent sample voters responded that they watch Television less than a week,

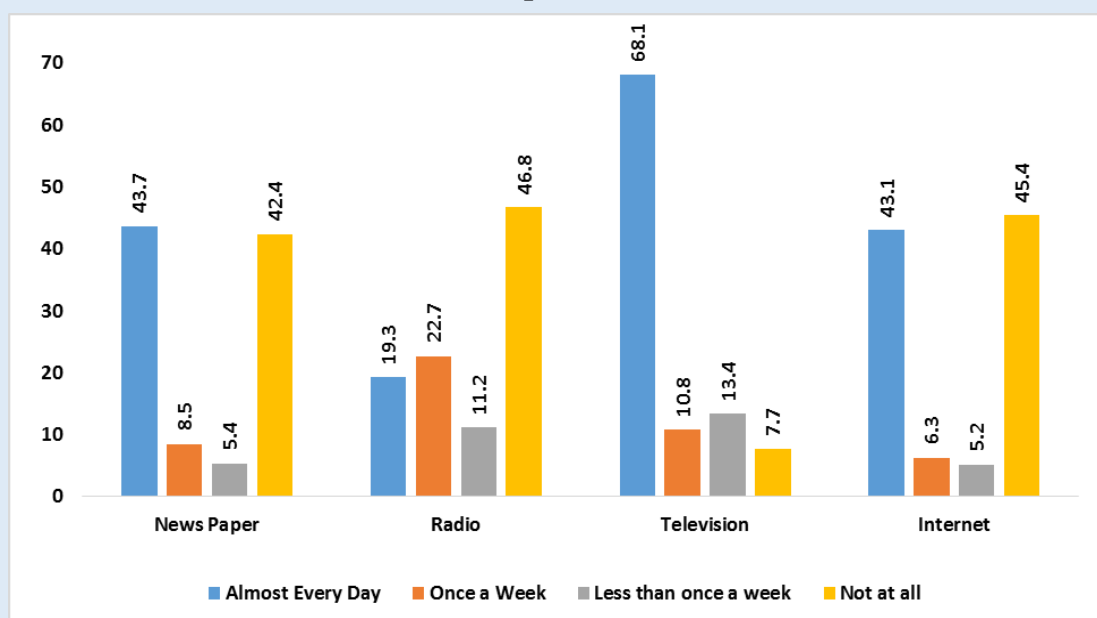
10.8 per cent sample voters opened that they watch Television once a week and 7.7 per cent sample voters opened that they never watch Television (table 2.8 and Figure 2.8).

Table 2.8: Distribution of Respondents with regard to Exposure to Media (in per cent)

Exposure of Media	News Paper	Radio	Television	Internet
Almost Every Day	43.7	19.3	68.1	43.1
Once a Week	8.5	22.7	10.8	6.3
Less than once a week	5.4	11.2	13.4	5.2
Not at all	42.4	46.8	7.7	45.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 2.8: Distribution of Respondents with regard to Exposure to Media (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

2.3 Conclusions

This chapter has presented the socio-economic demographic profile of the sampled respondents of all 10 parliament constituencies of Haryana. The distribution of respondents are seen across indicators such as age, sex, location (rural/urban), education, occupation, social group and exposure to media. The main conclusions are

as follows:

- Respondents in the age cohort 46-60 years constitutes larger share among the total respondents followed by 26-35 years age cohort.
- Sex Distribution of respondents constitutes more proportion of male than female.
- Social group distribution of respondents shows that others take a major share among the total respondents followed by OBC, SC and ST.
- Educational distribution of the respondents shows that those who are illiterates, graduates, high school educated individuals constituted highest share among the total respondents.
- Occupation -wise distribution of respondents had the highest proportion of Labourer /Cultivator/ Agriculture and Allied Activities.
- At the aggregate level, Media exposure of the respondents shows that TV & Newspapers have been major mediums in diffusing election related information.
- The diverse character of the state of Haryana is presented here in a nutshell by capturing the socio- economic demographic indicators among the sampled respondents that affect daily lives of individuals. Therefore, intervention policies and strategies require understanding of this scenario of the state so as to formulate policies in those lines.

CHAPTER - 3

ELECTORAL PROFILE OF THE STATE

3.1 Introduction

Haryana is one of the 28 states in India, located in the northern part of the country. It was carved out of the former state of East Punjab on 1 November 1966 on a linguistic basis. It is ranked 22nd in terms of area, with less than 1.4% (44,212 km² or 17,070 sq. mile) of India's land area. Chandigarh is the state capital, Faridabad in National Capital Region is the most populous city of the state, and Gurgaon is a leading financial hub of the NCR, with major Fortune 500 companies located in it. Haryana has 6 administrative divisions, 22 districts, 72 sub-divisions, 93 revenue tehsils, 50 sub-tehsils, 140 community development blocks, 154 cities and towns, 6,848 villages, and 6222 villages panchayats.

Haryana Parliamentary Profile

Haryana has 10 parliamentary constituencies and 90 Assembly constituencies.

1. Ambala Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	1
Total electors:	16,85,381 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	7,80,391
Male electors:	9,04,990
Reserved:	Yes. For Scheduled Castes

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, Panchkula and Yamunanagar Assembly segments replaced the Naggal and Chhachhrauli segments in this constituency. Yamunanagar was earlier in the Kurukshetra constituency.

Assembly Constituencies: Kalka, Panchkula, Naraingarh, Ambala Cantt., Ambala City, Mulana (SC), Sadhaura (SC), Jagadhri, Yamunanagar

Demographics: There are 11,28,350 people living in the Ambala district. It has an almost equal number of urban and rural population, according to the 2011 Census data. The Scheduled Caste population forms 26.3 percent of the population.

2. Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	8
Total electors:	14,49,623 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	6,73,662
Male electors:	7,75,961
Reserved:	No

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, parts of the Bhiwani and Mahendragarh constituencies were merged to form this new constituency. Six segments were from Bhiwani and three from Mahendragarh. Gurgaon, which was a part of Mahendragarh, became a separate constituency.

Assembly Constituencies: Loharu, Badhra, Dadri, Bhiwani, Tosham, Ateli, Mahendragarh, Narnaul, Nangal Choudhary.

Demographics: While the Bhiwani district has a population of 16,34,445, Mahendragarh has 9,22,088 people living in the area, according to data from the 2011 census. The population is primarily rural in data as per the data.

3. Faridabad Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	10
Total electors:	17,36,322 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	7,69,580
Male electors:	9,66,742
Reserved:	No

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, the Mewla Maharajpur, Hassanpur, Ferozepur Jhirka, Nuh and Taoru Assembly constituencies were removed from this constituency. Four new were added.

Assembly Constituencies: Hathin, Hodal (SC), Palwal, Prithla, Faridabad NIT, Badkhal, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Tigaon.

Demographics: Part of the National Capital Region, Faridabad has a population of 18,09,733. It has a Hindu majority as 89 percent of the population practices the religion. Faridabad has been recognised as a smart city.

4. Gurgaon Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	9
Total electors:	18,30,801 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	8,55,870
Male electors:	9,74,931
Reserved:	No

Delimited: Yes. Gurgaon was an Assembly constituency of the erstwhile Mahendragarh constituency. In 2008, it was carved out as a separate constituency by bringing together segments from Mahendragarh. Ferozpur Jhirka and Nuh from the old Faridabad constituency, too, were added.

Assembly Constituencies: Bawal (SC), Rewari, Pataudi (SC), Badshahpur, Gurgaon, Sohna, Nuh, Ferozpur Jhirka, Punahana.

Demographics: Gurgaon, too, is a part of the National Capital Region. While Gurgaon is fast growing as an Information Technology hub, the constituency is also home to Mewat, one of Haryana's poorest areas.

5. Hisar Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	4
Total electors:	15,10,093 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	6,89,441
Male electors:	8,20,652
Reserved:	No

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, six Assembly constituencies were removed and five new were added to form the Hisar constituency. Kalayat, Narwana, Rajond, Jind and Ghirai were removed.

Assembly Constituencies: Uchana kalan, Adampur, Uklana (SC), Narnaund, Hansi, Barwala, Hisar, Nalwa, Bawani Khera (SC).

Demographics: As per the 2011 Census, 17,43,931 people live in Hisar, which has a majority of rural population.

6. Karnal Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	5
Total electors:	16,79,370 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	7,69,722
Male electors:	9,09,648
Reserved:	No

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, the Jundla and Nautha Assembly constituencies were removed from the Karnal constituency limits. Moreover, the Panipat Assembly constituency was divided into two—rural and urban.

Assembly Constituencies: Nilokheri (SC), Indri, Karnal, Gharaunda, Assandh, Panipat Rural, Panipat City, Israna (SC), Samalkha (SC).

Demographics: Karnal has a population of 15,05,324, of which 70 percent is rural.

7. Kurukshetra Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	2
Total electors:	14,93,283 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	6,89,177
Male electors:	8,04,106
Reserved:	No

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, the Yamunanagar was added to Ambala constituency and Pai segment was dissolved. Ladwa and Kalayat segments were added.

Assembly Constituencies: Radaur, Ladwa, Shahbad (SC), Thanesar, Pehowa, Guhla (SC), Kalayat, Kaithal, Pundri.

Demographics: Known as the Rice Bowl of Haryana, Kurukshetra recorded a population of 9,64,655.

8. Rohtak Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	7
Total electors:	15,41,778 (2014 estimates)

Female electors:	7,09,440
Male electors:	8,32,338
Reserved:	No

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, the Hassangarh and Salhawas segments were removed and Bahadurgarh and Kosli were added to the Kurukshetra constituency.

Assembly Constituencies: Meham, Garhi Sampla-Kiloi, Rohtak, Kalanaur (SC), Bahadurgarh, Badli, Jhajjar (SC), Beri, Kosli

Demographics: Rohtak district, which is the Jatt heartland, is home to 10,61,204 people, of which 42.04 per cent live in urban areas. Rohtak is the only district to have an Indian Institute of Technology, an Indian Institute of Management and an All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

9. Sirsa Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	3
Total electors:	16,58,574 (2014 estimates)
Female electors:	7,73,757
Male electors:	8,84,817
Reserved:	Yes. For Scheduled Castes

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, the Darba Kalan, Bhattu Kalan and Rori segments were removed from this constituency. Narwana, Kalawali and Rania segments were newly added.

Assembly Constituencies: Narwana (SC), Tohana, Fatehabad, Ratia (SC), Kalawali (SC), Dabwali, Rania, Sirsa, Ellenabad

Demographics: The district of Sirsa has a population of 12,95,189, according to data from Census 2011. It has a primarily rural population as only 24.65 percent live in urban areas.

10. Sonipat Lok Sabha Constituency

Constituency number:	6
Total electors:	14,09,786 (2014 estimates)

Female electors: 6,36,818

Male electors: 772,968

Reserved: No

Delimited: Yes. In 2008, the Bahadurgarh, Kailana and Rohat assembly segments were replaced by Ganaur, Kharkhauda and Jind segments. Bahadurgarh was added to Kurukshetra.

Assembly Constituencies: Ganaur, Rai, Kharkhauda (SC), Sonipat, Gohana, Baroda, Julana, Safidon, Jind

Demographics: There are 14,50,001 people living in Sonipat, according to the 2011 census. Of this, 31.27 percent lives in urban setups. The Hindu majority constituency falls under the National Capital Region and has seen development projects take off in the past few years.

Table 3.1: Electoral Profile of the State as on 10.02.2020

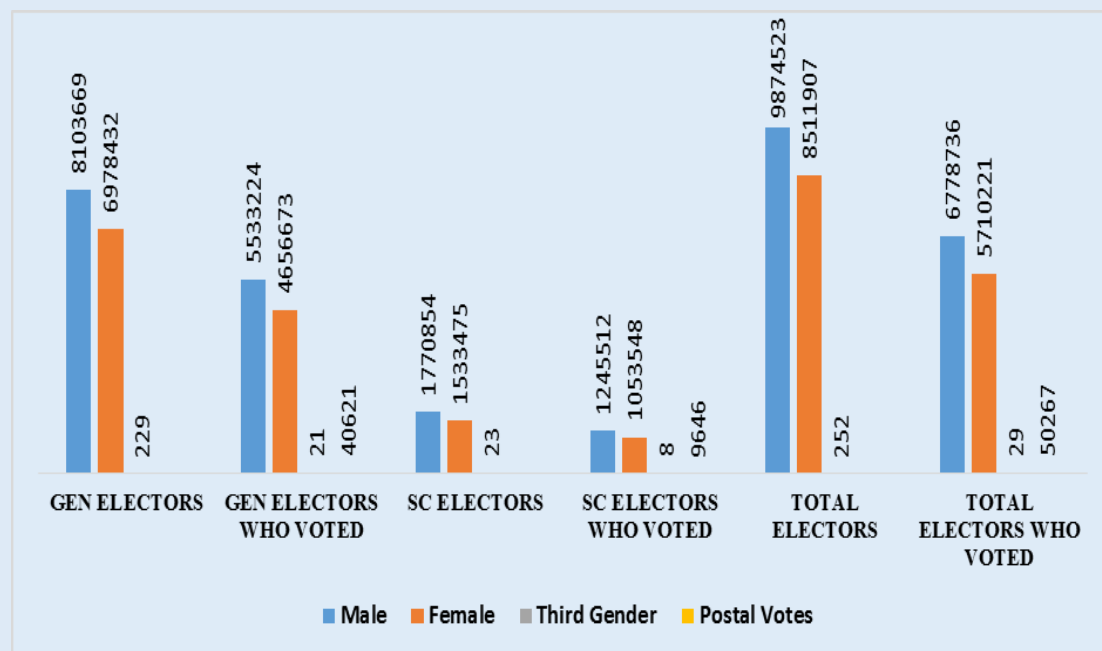
1	Geographical Area	44,212 Sq. Kms.		
2	Population	Census 2001	Census 2011	
	Male	113.64 Lacs	134.95 Lacs	
	Female	97.81 Lacs	118.57 Lacs	
	Total	211.45 Lacs	253.52 Lacs	
3	Administrative Units		Tehsils	93
	Divisions	6	Blocks	140
	Districts	22	Villages	6841
	Sub-Divisions	72	Towns	154
4	Constituencies	General	Reserved for SC	Total
	Parliamentary	8	2	10
	Assembly	73	17	90
5	Polling Stations (PSs)	19686		
	Regular PSs	19686	Auxiliary PSs	0
	Urban PSs	5744	Rural PSs	13942

6	Polling Station Locations (PSLs)		10324		
	Urban PSs	2255	Rural PSs	8069	
7	Average Electors		Average PS size	923	
	Average AC size	201784	Average PC size	1816052	
8	Photo Electoral Roll (10.02.2020)				
	Electors	Male	Female	TG	Total
	General	9707952	8452319	253	18160524
	Service	104083	4453	--	108536
	Total	9812035	8456772	253	18269060
	EPIC %age	100%	Photo %age	100%	

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

The electoral profile of the state is reported in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1. Haryana, state has an area of 44, 212 sq. kms. There state accounts for 211.45 lacs population, as per census 2001 and 253.52 lacs population, as per census 2011. With total 10 parliamentary and 90 assemble constituencies, Haryana has 19686 polling stations as on 10th February, 2020.

Fig 3.1: Electoral Summary



Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

The electoral summary of Vidhan Sabha, 2019 election has been shown in table 3.2. The state has total 90 assemble constituencies. The total number of electors are 18386682, with majority of male voters. It was male, who voted the most in the election. The poll percentage was 67.33 per cent with NOTA also playing an important role with 65672 voters opted for NOTA out of the whole voters.

Fig 3.1.1: Electoral Summary

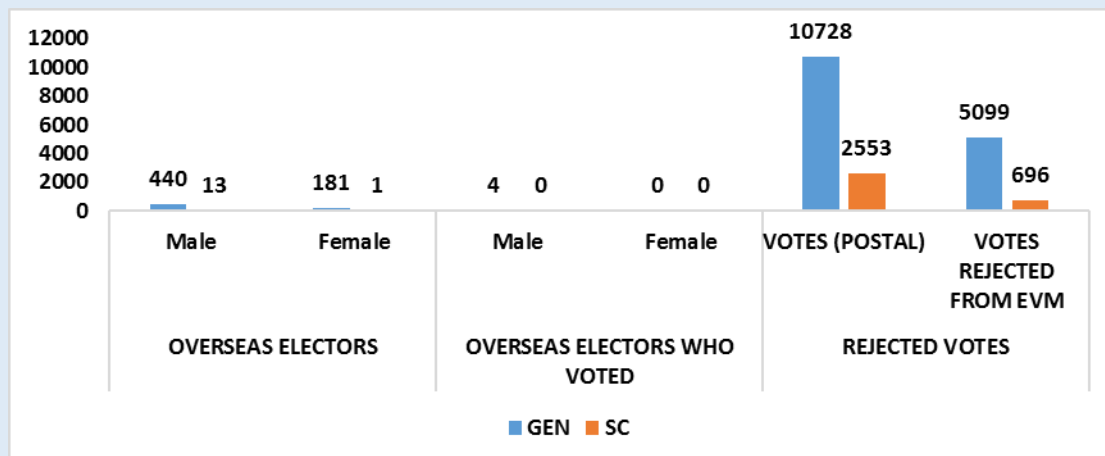


Table 3.2 : Electoral Summary Vidhan Sabha 2019

Electors Data				
SR.		Type Of Constituency		
		GEN	SC	Total
1	No. Of Constituency	73	17	90
2	ELECTORS (including SERVICE VOTERS)			
a.	Male	8103669	1770854	9874523
b.	Female	6978432	1533475	8511907
c.	Third Gender	229	23	252
d.	Total	15082330	3304352	18386682
3	ELECTORS WHO VOTED			
a.	Male	5533224	1245512	6778736
b.	Female	4656673	1053548	5710221
c.	Third Gender	21	8	29
d.	POSTAL	40621	9646	50267
f.	TOTAL	10230539	2308714	12539253

4	OVERSEAS ELECTORS			
a.	Male	440	13	453
b.	Female	181	1	182
c.	Third Gender	-	-	-
d.	Total	621	14	635
5	OVERSEAS ELECTORS WHO VOTED			
a.	Male	4	-	4
b.	Female	-	-	0
c.	Third Gender	-	-	0
d.	Total	4	-	4
6	REJECTED VOTES			
a.	VOTES (POSTAL)	10728	2553	13281
b.	PERCENTAGE (to Postal Votes)	26.41	26.47	26.42
c.	VOTES REJECTED FROM EVM (NOT RETRIVED+TEST VOTES+REJECTED DUE TO OTHER REASON)	5099	696	5795
7	NOTA VOTES (POSTAL + EVM)	54796	10876	65672
8	VALID VOTES(EXCLUDING NOTA VOTES) 3.f-(6.a+6.c+7)	10159916	2294589	12454505
9	POLL PERCENTAGE	67.36304006	69.4414215	67.73655519
10	NO. OF POLLING STATIONS	15894	3684	19578
11	AVERAGE NO. OF ELECTORS PER POLLING STATION (including Service Electors)	948.9323015	896.946797	939.1501686

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

3.2. DISTRICT -WISE VOTER POPULATION

The table 3.3 shows the district -wise voter population of Haryana State. Faridabad had the highest voter population followed by Bhiwani, Karnal as per projected

population. The current statistics (i.e. on 10st feb, 2020) also shows the same result with Faridabad topping the chart followed by Hisar and Gurgaon. In terms of Gender-Wise the district having the highest female and male voter population is Gurgaon (i.e. on 10st feb, 2020). As on feb, 2020, district having highest female and male voter population is Faridabad. District with lowest female and male population is Charkhi Dadri.

Table 3.3: District-wise Voter Population of Haryana as on 10.02.2020

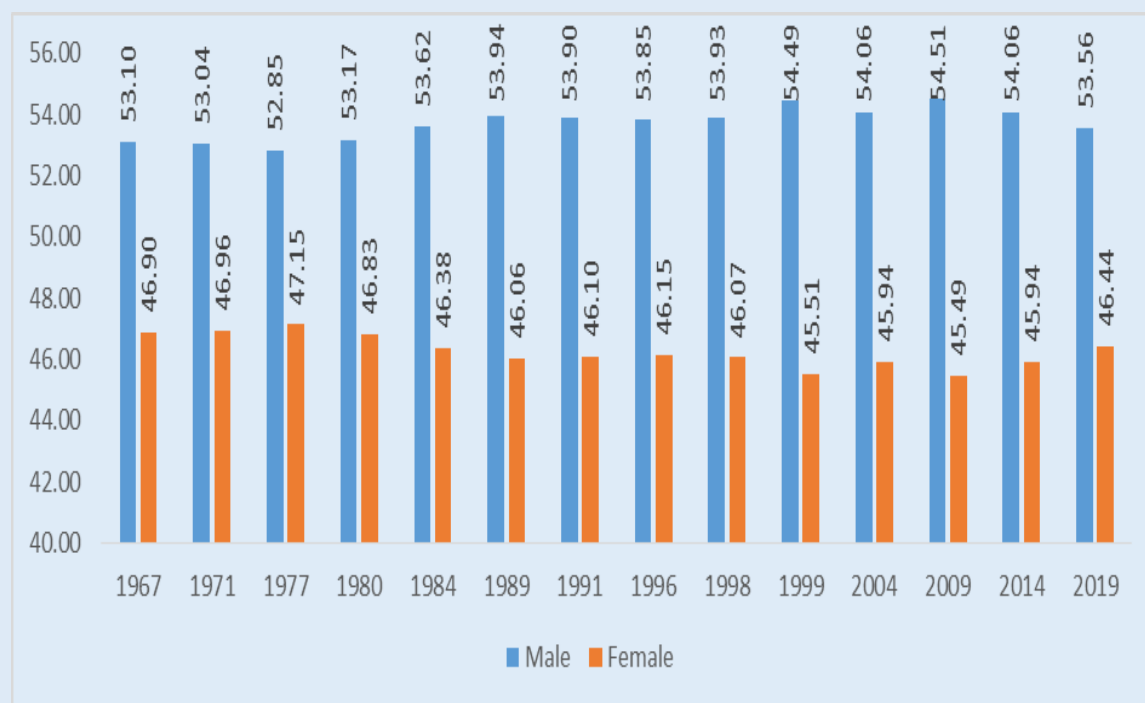
		District Wise Voter 1 Jan. 2020			District Wise Total Projected Population 2020		
Sr	District	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Panchkula	204292	181837	386129	337697	310389	648086
2	Ambala	447623	396434	844057	642246	577587	1219833
3	Yamunanagar	450508	391198	841706	723758	645009	1368767
4	Kurukshetra	368432	333282	701714	570861	517878	1088739
5	Kaithal	402472	351927	754399	619999	562286	1182285
6	Karnal	571140	509561	1080701	898139	814016	1712155
7	Panipat	443313	381106	824419	760911	680514	1441425
8	Sonipat	579898	492743	1072641	853491	743217	1596708
9	Jind	513178	436470	949648	771513	685018	1456531
10	Fatehabad	348760	312194	660954	555805	509854	1065659
11	Sirsa	500272	442963	943235	762578	694497	1457075
12	Hisar	656594	566932	1223526	1016759	906012	1922771
13	Charkhi Dadri	195250	173443	368693	295838	264479	560317
14	Bhiwani	428449	377725	806174	668238	594754	1262992
15	Rohtak	413354	360757	774111	619933	548101	1168034
16	Jhajjar	390715	339620	730335	544021	476010	1020031
17	Mahendragarh	348298	308809	657107	543232	474836	1018068
18	Rewari	351283	318877	670160	539596	483775	1023371
19	Gurgaon	636722	569968	1206690	1323404	1139404	2462808
20	Mewat	289020	247071	536091	707310	644088	1351398
21	Palwal	333662	280936	614598	615393	562840	1178233
22	Faridabad	834717	678719	1513436	1246659	1128833	2375492

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

3.3 Electors in Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana

The table 3.4 and Figure 3.2 reflects the electors in Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana (election year-wise). The table shows that there has been increase in the number of electors since the 4th Lok Sabha election in the state i.e. in 1967, when the Haryana state was formed. In terms of male electors, the percentage increase is also the same i.e., it was 53.1 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4th Lok Sabha) and in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) also the percentage of voters are just the same i.e. 53.5 per cent. In terms of female electors, the percentage increase is also the same i.e, it was 46.9 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4th Lok Sabha) and in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) also the percentage of voters are just the same i.e. 46.4 per cent. The role of Transgender has definitely been seen in 2019 Lok Sabha elections with 258 of them voting in this elections.

Figure 3.2 Electors in Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana (in per cent)



Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Table 3.4: Electors in Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana

Year of Elections	Lok Sabha	Electors					
		Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Trans-gender	Total
1967	4th	2329529	53.10	2057182	46.90	0	4386711
1971	5th	2529211	53.04	2239529	46.96	0	4768740
1977	6th	3047804	52.85	2718850	47.15	0	5766654
1980	7th	3675810	53.17	3237155	46.83	0	6912965
1984	8th	4142298	53.62	3583648	46.38	0	7725946
1989	9th	5197963	53.94	4438725	46.06	0	9636688
1991	10th	5242284	53.90	4483613	46.10	0	9725897
1996	11th	6005913	53.85	5146943	46.15	0	11152856
1998	12th	5978903	53.93	5107992	46.07	0	11086895
1999	13th	6015380	54.49	5023575	45.51	0	11038955
2004	14th	6660631	54.06	5659926	45.94	0	12320557
2009	15th	6589293	54.51	5498450	45.49	0	12087743
2014	16th	8647156	54.06	7347858	45.94	0	15995014
2019	17th	9716412	53.80	8340340	46.18	258	18057010

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

3.4 GAP ANALYSIS: REGISTRATION COVERAGE

Haryana is characterized by marked regional differences in educational attainments, infrastructural facilities and natural resource endowments, with these inequalities being reflected in various human development indicators. However, the state's population has been participating in the democratic processes quite ably as indicated by the electoral participation ratio and other measures

The table 3.5, 3.6 and Map 3.1 compares the constituency- wise percentage increase in Polling Stations and Elector per Polling Station in 2014 with 2019. It can be interpreted from the table that there has been substantial increase in the number of polling stations from 2014 to 2019 with Gurgaon having the highest number of polling station followed by Ambala followed by Faridabad. The table also highlights

the average number of electors per polling stations and it can be seen that the average number of electors have fallen down from 2014 to 2019 with Faridabad having the highest average number of electors per polling station in 2019.

Table 3.5: Percentage -wise Increase in Polling Station & Average Elector per Polling Stations in LS-2019

PC No	PC Name	No Of AC Segments	2019		2014		Percentage Increase In Polling Station	Reduction in Average Elector Per PS
			No Of Polling Station	Avg. No. of Electors Per PS	No Of Polling Station	Avg. No. of Electors Per PS		
1	Ambala	9	2045	906	1762	961	16.06	55
2	Kurukshetra	9	1819	911	1542	972	17.96	61
3	Sirsa	9	1912	943	1678	990	13.95	47
4	Hisar	9	1751	932	1513	1003	15.73	71
5	Karnal	9	2003	951	1559	1080	28.48	129
6	Sonipat	9	1771	899	1475	961	20.07	62
7	Rohtak	9	1876	926	1621	967	15.73	41
8	Bhiwani-Mahendragarh	9	1968	841	1633	903	20.51	62
9	Gurgaon	9	2254	954	1816	1016	24.12	62
10	Faridabad	9	2043	1014	1645	1058	24.19	44

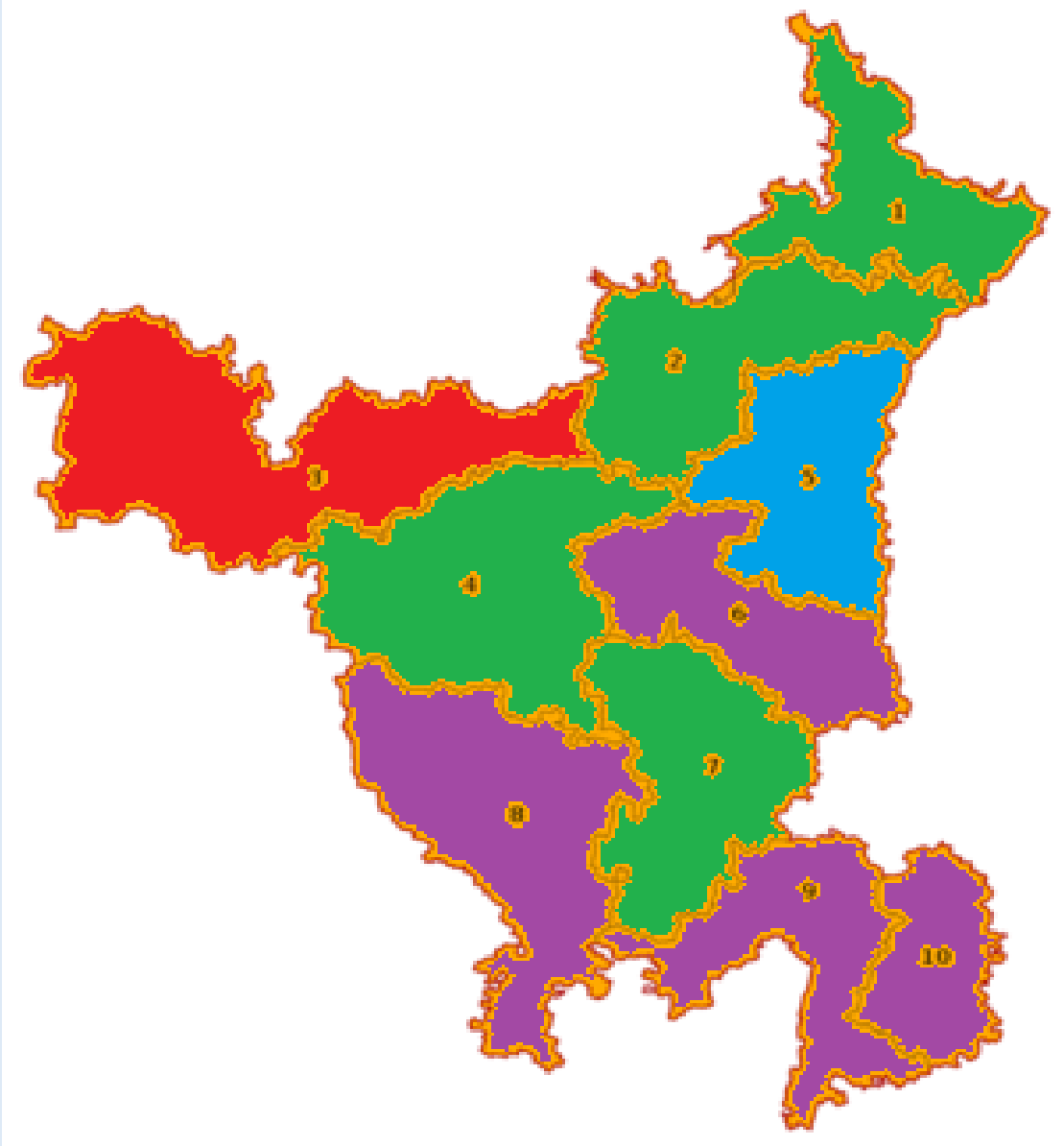
Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Table 3.6: Percentage Increase in Polling Station from 2014 to 2019 (in per cent)

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
More than 25 percent	1	10
Between 20 to 25 percent	4	40
Between 15 to 20 percent	4	40
Below 15 percent point increase	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Map 3.1: Percentage Increase in Polling Station from 2014 to 2019



More Than 25 Percent
Between 20 to 25 Percent
Between 15 to 20 Percent
Below 15 Percent

3.5 AGE- COHORT ANALYSIS

Age -Cohort Analysis is important as it helps identify and prioritize the groups where interventions are required. Most importantly, the analysis is undertaken as it helps identify the gaps in enrolment of the new young voters who become eligible for exercising their franchise.

Table 3.7: Gaps in Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected upto the year of current revision)	Percentage of age cohort Population to total State Population	Electors as per currently proposed draft electoral roll	Electors to Population Ratio
18-19	842811	2.85	176456	20.94
20-29	3872855	13.09	3799585	98.11
30-39	4614872	15.60	4596287	99.60
40-49	3566253	12.06	3556523	99.73
50-59	2863271	9.68	2856172	99.75
60-69	1830092	6.19	1826932	99.83
70-79	896486	3.03	894846	99.82
80+	453932	1.53	453723	99.95
State Totals	18940572	64.03	18160524	95.88

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

In view of the above, the **Table 3.7** analyses the gaps in registration across age cohorts by comparing the population size against the respective size of electors. It is interesting to see that the gap in enrolment is the highest among the 18-19 years group as expected, where only 20.94 have registered, whereas it is 98.11 among the age cohort 20-29 years. As age increases, it is observed that EP Ratio is high for those who are 30 plus and this calls for cleaning the rolls by locating shifted, dead, duplicate, repeated names of voters in the electoral rolls as this indicates the presence of over registration of voters among these age cohorts and requires taking necessary action to delete them from the list. However, the need to intervene among the fresh young voters for higher enrolment is imperative to increase the EP Ratio across all districts.

Table: 3.8 Electors to Population Ratio

PC No	Parliamentary Constituency	Total Projected Population 2020	Electors as per Draft Roll 2020 (10.02.2020) w.r.t.01.01.2020 as the qualifying date	Electors to Population Ratio
1	Panchkula	648086	386129	59.59
2	Ambala	1219833	844057	69.19
3	Yamunanagar	1368767	841706	61.49
4	Kurukshetra	1088739	701714	64.45
5	Kaithal	1182285	754399	63.81
6	Karnal	1712155	1080701	63.12
7	Panipat	1441425	824419	57.19
8	Sonipat	1596708	1072641	67.18
9	Jind	1456531	949648	65.20
10	Fatehabad	1065659	660954	62.02
11	Sirsa	1457075	943235	64.73
12	Hisar	1922771	1223526	63.63
13	Charkhi Dadri	560317	368693	65.80
14	Bhiwani	1262992	806174	63.83
15	Rohtak	1168034	774111	66.27
16	Jhajjar	1020031	730335	71.60
17	Mahendragarh	1018068	657107	64.54
18	Rewari	1023371	670160	65.49
19	Gurgaon	2462808	1206690	49.00
20	Mewat	1351398	536091	39.67
21	Palwal	1178233	614598	52.16
22	Faridabad	2375492	1513436	63.71

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Since we found that the EP Ratio is highest among the age-cohort 18-19 at the aggregate level, the above **Table 3.8** has a disaggregated level statistics across all constituency of the state and it shows an interesting scenario. The districts with the high EP Ratio are Sirsa (75.99) followed by Kurukshetra (74.29) whereas districts with the lowest EP Ratio are Faridabad (64.10) followed by Gurgaon (67.33).

3.6 Gender Gap among Electors

The **Table 3.9** below highlights the gender gap ratio concerning eligible voters. The gender gap indicates a worrisome gap in the votes polled. The gap is larger in Karnal followed by Ambala followed by Hisar constituency indicating a clear need for interventions in this region.

Table 3.9: Gender Gap among Electors

Sr.	Constituency	Census Gender Ratio 2011 of District	Total Projected Population 2020			Electors as per Draft Roll 2020 (10.02.2020) w.r.t.01.01.2020 as the qualifying date		
			Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	Panchkula	870	337697	310389	919	204292	181837	890
2	Ambala	882	642246	577587	899	447623	396434	886
3	Yamunanagar	877	723758	645009	891	450508	391198	868
4	Kurukshetra	889	570861	517878	907	368432	333282	905
5	Kaithal	880	619999	562286	907	402472	351927	874
6	Karnal	886	898139	814016	906	571140	509561	892
7	Panipat	861	760911	680514	894	443313	381106	860
8	Sonipat	853	853491	743217	871	579898	492743	850
9	Jind	870	771513	685018	888	513178	436470	851
10	Fatehabad	903	555805	509854	917	348760	312194	895
11	Sirsa	896	762578	694497	911	500272	442963	885
12	Hisar	871	1016759	906012	891	656594	566932	863
13	Charkhi Dadri	884	295838	264479	894	195250	173443	888
14	Bhiwani	884	668238	594754	891	428449	377725	882
15	Rohtak	868	619933	548101	884	413354	360757	873
16	Jhajjar	861	544021	476010	875	390715	339620	869
17	Mahendragarh	894	543232	474836	874	348298	308809	887
18	Rewari	898	539596	483775	897	351283	318877	908
19	Gurgaon	853	1323404	1139404	861	636722	569968	895
20	Mewat	906	707310	644088	911	289020	247071	855
21	Palwal	879	615393	562840	915	333662	280936	842
22	Faridabad	871	1246659	1128833	905	834717	678719	813

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

3.7 Gaps in Voting Turnout

The following **Figure 3.3** provides the trend in the voter turnouts in the state's Lok Sabha Elections since 1967 until the recent 2019 Lok Sabha Election. The data shows a balance trend in the voting rate in the state of Haryana with 72.61 per cent voter turnout being fallen down to 70.33 per cent in 2019 with frequent fluctuations being witnessed across time periods. However, the period 1975 saw the largest voting rate at 73.26 per cent before SVEEP intervention. Post 2008 parliament election, the SVEEP intervention has seen a neutral impact by increasing the voting rate from

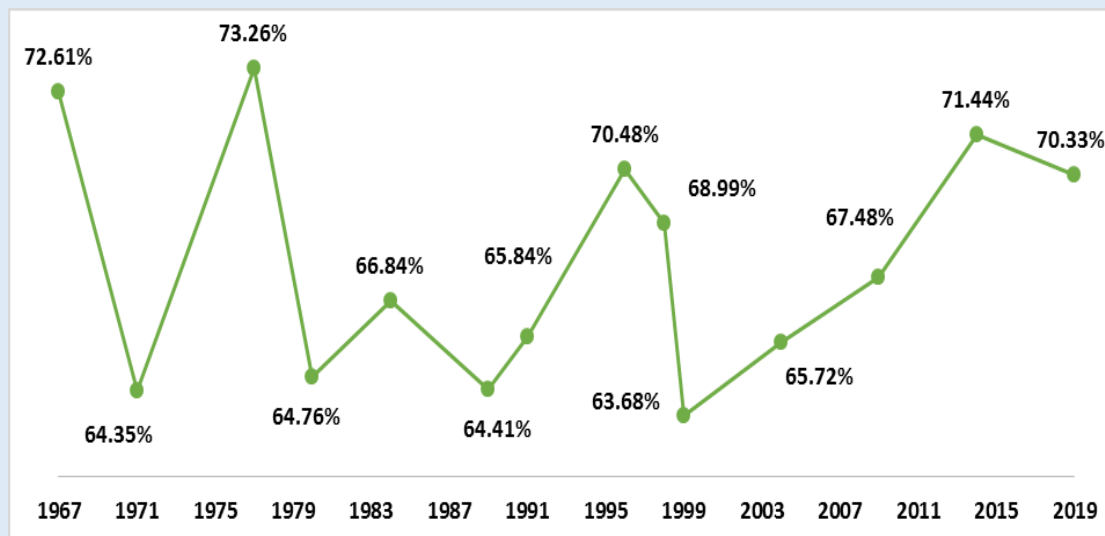
67.48 per cent to 70.33 per cent an increase of 2.85 points.

Table 3.10: Voters turn out in Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana

Lok Sabha Elections	Years	Total electors	Number of Persons Voted	Turn out Percentage	Percentage Change
4th	1967	4386711	3185295	72.61%	
5th	1971	4768740	3063699	64.35%	-8.26%
6th	1977	5766654	4224405	73.26%	8.91%
7th	1980	6912965	4476526	64.76%	-8.50%
8th	1984	7725946	5163799	66.84%	2.08%
9th	1989	9636688	6207111	64.41%	-2.43%
10th	1991	9725897	6403796	65.84%	1.43%
11th	1996	11152856	7860863	70.48%	4.64%
12th	1998	11086895	7649088	68.99%	-1.49%
13th	1999	11038955	7029964	63.68%	-5.31%
14th	2004	12320557	8097064	65.72%	2.04%
15th	2009	12087743	8156553	67.48%	1.76%
16th	2014	16097233	11501251	71.44%	3.96%
17th	2019	18057010	12701029	70.33%	-1.11%

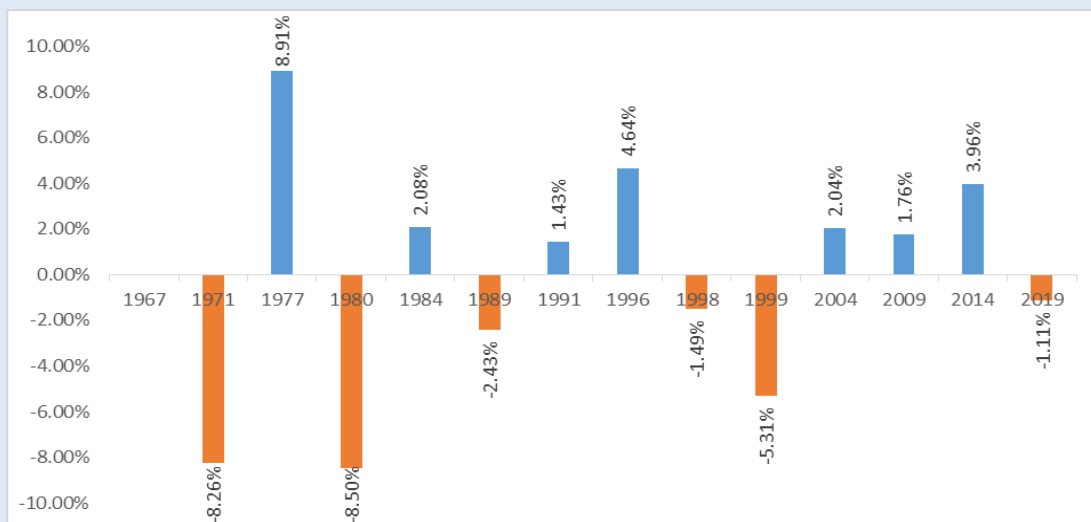
Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Figure 3.3 : Voting Turnout in LS Elections, Haryana, 1967 to 2019 (Percentage)



Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Figure 3.4: Changes in Voters turn out in Lok Sabha Elections in Haryana (in per cent)



Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

3.8 SVEEP Intervention and Voter Turnout

Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) was introduced in the year 2009 with the sole aim to spread awareness among the eligible voters to exercise their fundamental right to franchise and be part of the larger electoral process in the country. The state of Haryana witnessed an election, post introduction of this initiative of Election Commission of India who undertakes campaigns of varied types to educate voters about elections in general and electoral process and management in particular.

The following **Table 3.11** presents the voter turnout ratio across two years 2014 and 2019 to see the effectiveness of SVEEP intervention. At the sub-aggregate level across constituencies, there has been an increase in the voter turnout ratio for both males and females across all districts in 2019 over 2014. The increase in percentage points for male turnout ratio has been negative across all constituencies except Rohtak. The increase in percentage points for female turnout ratio has been negative across all constituencies except Sonipat, Rohtak, Bhiwani- Mahendargarh and Faridabad. The increase in percentage points for Third gender turnout ratio has been positive across all constituencies. It is indeed the intervention and impact of SVEEP on third gender that has increased voter participation in electoral process and its suggestive increase initiatives that effectively convey the importance of voting in elections.

Table 3.11 : Voter Turnout Ratio

Pc Name	2019				2014		Percentage Point Change					
	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total
Ambala	71.43	70.2	6.67	71.1	73.78	70.72	0	72.09	-2.36	-0.52	6.67	-0.99
Kurukshetra	74.16	73.96	26.67	74.29	76.92	75.04	0	75.82	-2.76	-1.09	26.67	-1.53
Sirsa	76.21	75.39	57.14	75.99	78.29	75.75	0	77.04	-2.09	-0.36	57.14	-1.05
Hisar	72.33	71.63	14.29	72.43	77.68	75.14	0	76.23	-5.34	-3.51	14.29	-3.8
Karnal	69.33	66.83	5.88	68.35	73.3	68.42	0	70.87	-3.97	-1.58	5.88	-2.52
Sonipat	70.52	70.61	16	71.02	71.31	68.22	0	69.61	-0.79	2.4	16	1.41
Rohtak	69.66	69.61	11.11	70.52	69.47	65.65	0	66.71	0.19	3.96	11.11	3.81
Bhiwani- Mahendragarh	68.4	70.44	20	70.48	72.09	69.81	0	69.97	-3.7	0.63	20	0.51
Gurgaon	67.69	66.26	27.91	67.33	74.58	69.31	0	71.58	-6.89	-3.04	27.91	-4.25
Faridabad	64.86	62.78	4.26	64.1	67.36	62.3	0	64.98	-2.5	0.48	4.26	-0.88

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Table 3.12 shows the percentage of Voter Increase in LOK-SABHA(LS) Election 2019 parliament constituency wise. It shows that Faridabad saw the highest percentage of voter increase (17.44) followed by Rohtak (17.14 per cent) and Sonipat (14.66 per cent). Further, an interesting picture accompanying the above argument is illustrated in the **Table 3.13 and 3.14 and Map 3.2 and 3.3** below based on the parliamentary seats- wise voter turnout ratio in Haryana LS-2019 comparing with parliamentary seat wise voter turnout ratio in Haryana in 2014 and share of votes in 2014 Lok Sabha elections. Table 3.12 and Map 3.2 shows the maximum increase in turnout has been of the range between 65 and 70 per cent in five Parliament constituencies of the total constituting. This is followed by two Parliament Constituency constituting 20 per cent of the total witnessing 70 to 75 per cent increase in voter turnout in 2019.

Table 3.12 : Percentage of Voter Increase in LOK-SABHA Election 2019

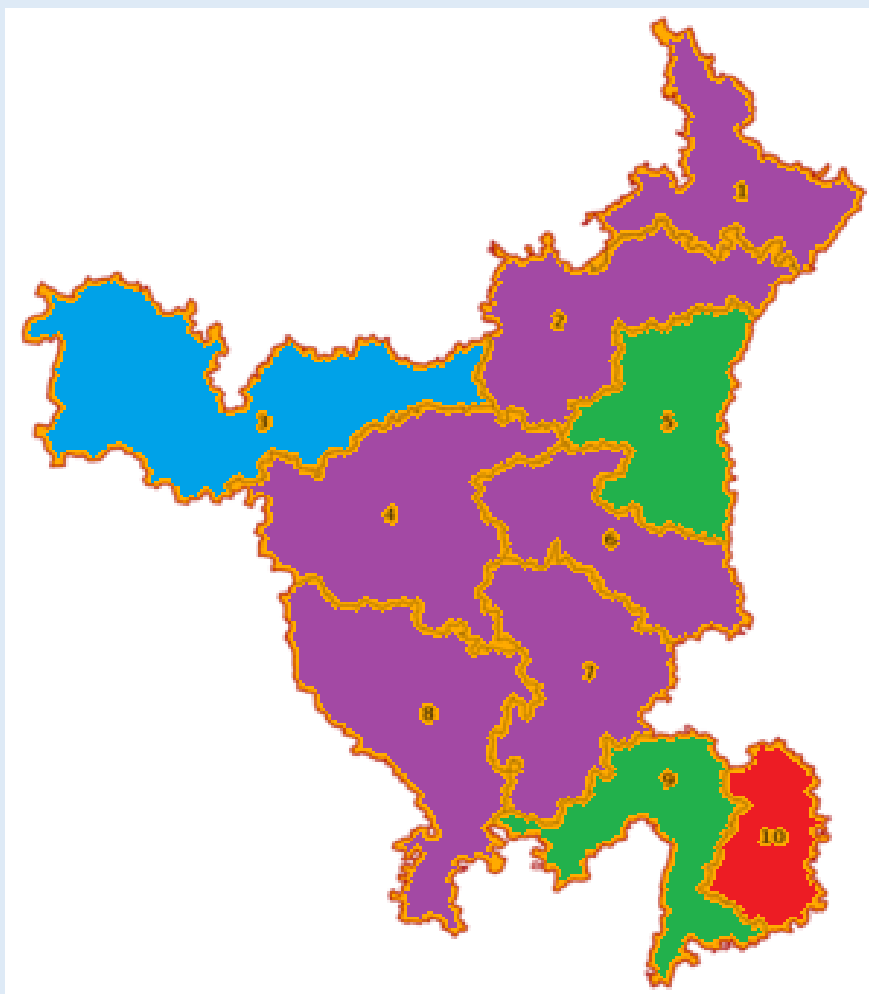
PC NO	Parliamentary Constituency	Total voters 2019	Total voters 2014	Percentage of Voter Increase
1	Ambala	1317922	1220125	8.02
2	Kurukshetra	1231165	1136173	8.36
3	Sirsa	1370316	1279271	7.12
4	Hisar	1181878	1156805	2.17
5	Karnal	1301474	1193697	9.03
6	Sonipat	1131146	986521	14.66
7	Rohtak	1224994	1045723	17.14
8	Bhiwani-Mahendragarh	1165906	1031357	13.05
9	Gurgaon	1448101	1320647	9.65
10	Faridabad	1328127	1130932	17.44

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

Table 3.13: Parliamentary seats- wise voter Turnout ratio in Haryana LS-2019

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
More than 75 percent	1	10
Between 70 to 75 percent	6	60
Between 65 to 70 percent	2	20
Below 65 percent	1	10
Total	10	100

Map 3.2 : Parliamentary seats- wise voter Turnout ratio in Haryana LS-2019



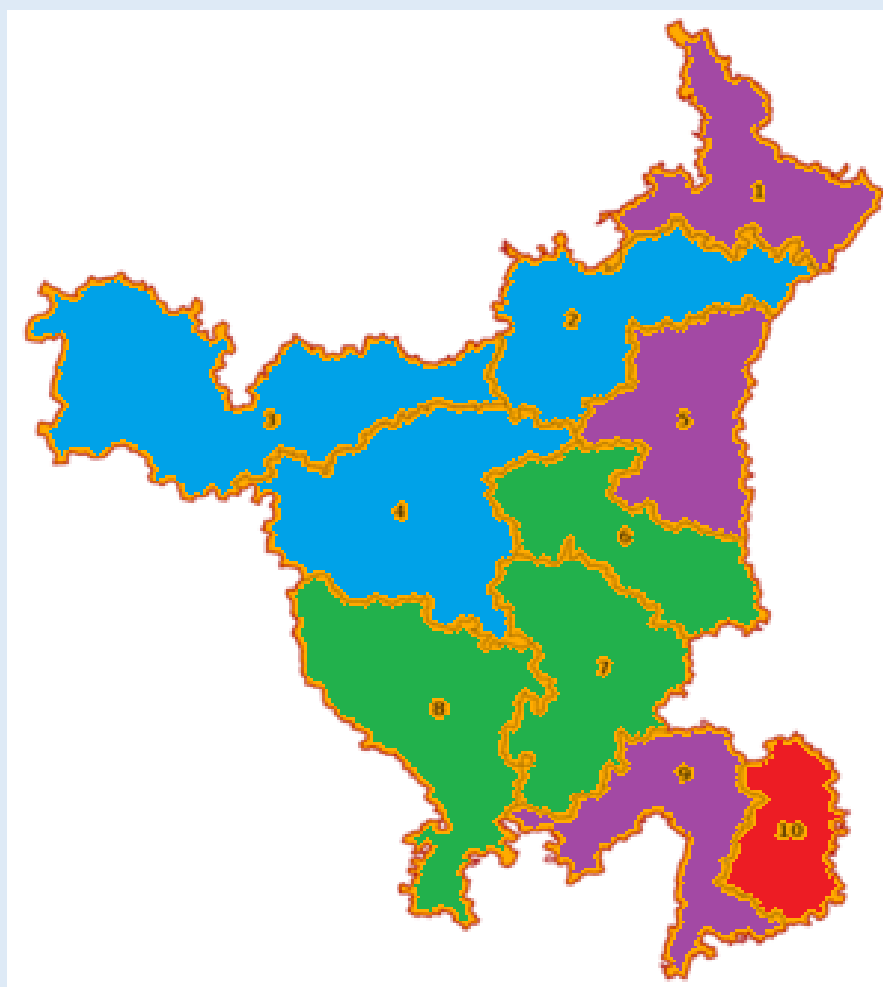
	More Than 75 Percent
	Between 70 to 75 Percent
	Between 65 to 70 Percent
	Below 65 Percent

Table 3.13 and Map 3.3 shows the maximum increase in turnout has been of the range between 65- 70 percentages and above in nine Parliament Constituencies of the total constituting less than 50 per cent of the total parliament constituencies. This is followed by one Parliament Constituency constituting 10 per cent of the total witnessing below 65 per cent increase in voter turnout in 2014. This decline also requires some contemplation, however the SVEEP intervention has not brought a drastic transformation in increasing the voter turnout.

Table 3.14: Parliamentary seats- wise voter Turnout ratio in Haryana LS-2014

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
More than 75 percent	3	30
Between 70 to 75 percent	3	30
Between 65 to 70 percent	3	30
Below 65 percent	1	10
Total	10	100

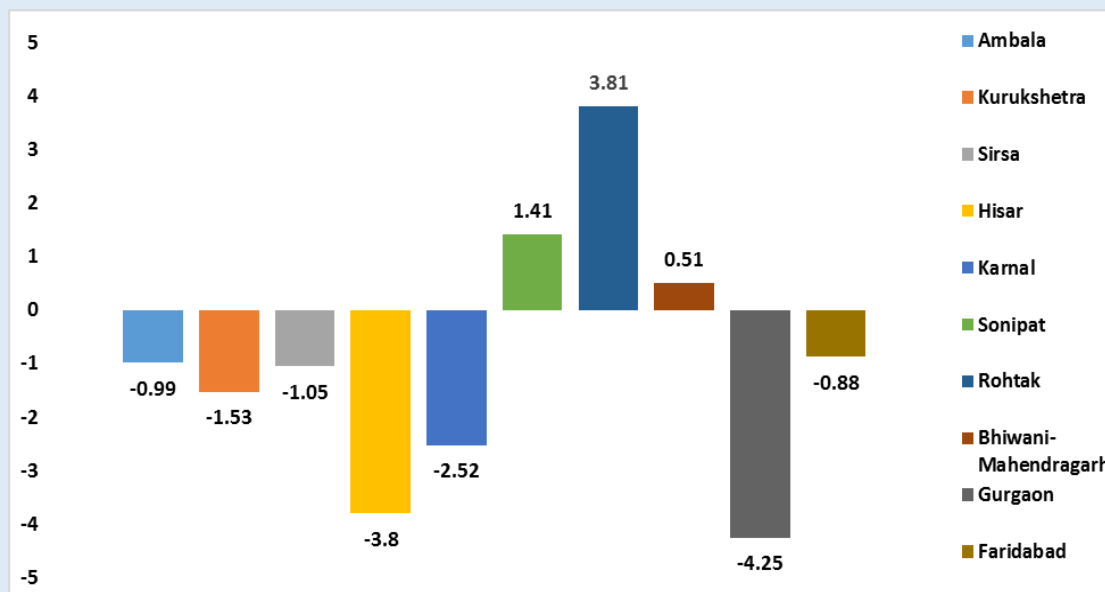
Map 3.3 : Parliamentary seats- wise voter Turnout ratio in Haryana LS-2014



	More Than 75 Percent
	Between 70 to 75 Percent
	Between 65 to 70 Percent
	Below 65 Percent

Figure 3.5 highlights the Parliamentary seats wise change in voters turnout ratio in Haryana, 2014-2019. An interesting picture shows here that except Sonipat, Rohtak and Bhiwani- Mahendargarh parliament constituency, no other constituency has shown increment in voter turnout from 2014 to 2019 Lok Sabha Election.

Figure 3.5: Parliamentary seats -wise change in Voters Turnout Ratio In Haryana, 2014-2019 (in per cent)



Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

3.10 Conclusion

This chapter presents the current scenario of the electoral participation in the state of Haryana using variables like EP Ratio and Voter Turnout Ratios across indicators. The main findings of this secondary analysis are presented below:

- The district having highest female and male voter population is Hisar. The District with lowest female and male population is Charkhi Dadri.
- The table shows that there has been increase in the number of electors since the 4th Lok Sabha election in the state i.e. 1967.
- In terms of male electors, the percentage increase is also the same i.e., it was 53.1 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4th Lok Sabha) and in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) also the percentage of voters are just the same i.e. 53.5 per cent.

- In terms of female electors, the percentage increase is also the same i.e., it was 46.9 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4th Lok Sabha) and in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) also the percentage of voters was just the same i.e. 46.4 per cent.
- The role of Transgender has definitely been seen in 2019 Lok Sabha elections with 258 of them voting in this elections.
- It can be interpreted from the table that there has been substantial increase in the number of polling stations from 2014 to 2019 with Gurgaon having the highest number of polling station, followed by Ambala and followed by Faridabad.
- The gap in enrolment is the highest among the 18-19 years group as expected, where only 20.94 have registered, whereas it is 98.11 among the age cohort 20-29 years.
- The gender gap indicates a worrisome gap in the votes polled. The gap is larger in Karnal, followed by Ambala and followed by Hisar constituency indicating a clear need for interventions in this region.
- The data shows a balance trend in the voting rate in the state of Haryana with 72.61 per cent voter turnout being increased to 70.33 per cent in 2019 with frequent fluctuations being witnessed across time periods.
- SVEEP Intervention has not affected the voter turnout ratio the state. Faridabad saw the highest percentage of voter increase (17.44) followed by Rohtak (17.14 per cent and Sonipat (14.66 per cent). An interesting picture shows here that except Sonipat, Rohtak and Bhiwani- Mahendargarh parliament constituency , no other constituency has shown increment in voter turnout from 2014 to 2019 Lok Sabha Election.

These findings based on secondary data analysis illustrate the level of electoral participation of the voters in the state of Haryana. It is visible that initiatives like SVEEP has not made a significant contribution in increasing the participation levels, and scope for improvement exist as there is a pertinent need to fill the gap raised by pessimism of the voters along with creating positive atmosphere for every individual to exercise their fundamental right.

CHAPTER - 4

KNOWLEDGE OF VOTERS

4.1: Introduction

The Election Commission has undertaken numerous initiatives to create voter awareness and enhance the level of knowledge of the electorate and to remove the misconceptions in their minds regarding the electoral process. 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. The level of knowledge regarding qualifying age for registration, eligibility date for enrolment, National Voters' day was ascertained. In addition to this the effectiveness of various sources of knowledge such as radio, television, newspaper, magazines, internet, friends, relatives, school, teachers, EC campaigns and other sources will also be assessed. The extent to which media plays a role in effecting the knowledge and levels of awareness among the electorate can also be assessed from the findings of this chapter. The knowledge of the voters was also assessed on different parameters keeping in mind the initiatives taken by the EC, such as NOTA and VVPAT. The findings of the level of knowledge on varied parameters are presented subsequently.

4.2: Awareness of Voters

Public awareness is the public's level of understanding about the importance of the election system and its implications. Raising public awareness is not the same as telling the public what to do – it is explaining issues and disseminating knowledge to people so that they can make their own decisions. In a democracy, it is not enough to simply inform voters about election dates. In order to assist the electorate in taking an informed decision, it is quintessential to sensitize them about the importance of participating in the electoral process. Voters need to be educated about the process and be made aware of the political parties, their manifestoes, backgrounds of the

contesting candidates and armed with several other information to help them cast an ‘enlightened’ vote.

Table 4.1: Social Group - wise awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter (in per cent)

Sr.	Social Group	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1.	SC	76.77	23.23	100
2.	ST	97.67	2.33	100
3.	OBC	82.38	17.62	100
4.	Other	93.51	6.49	100
5.	Total	87.58	12.42	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Social group-wise awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter has been captured in Table 4.1. Social group wise awareness among the sampled respondents about this basic information shows how social factors like caste affect the awareness especially concerning the minimum age of registration on the electoral roll. It is found that around 87.58 per cent of the respondents reported that they are aware about the minimum age of registration while 12.42 per cent of the respondents reported not being aware about the same. The data reveals that Other respondents are largely aware of the minimum age for registration on the electoral roll with 93.5 per cent of the total followed by OBC (82.38 per cent). The awareness level of ST is relatively higher at 97.67 per cent as against the level of awareness among SC standing at 76.77 per cent showing that SC’s constitute the population with the least awareness relatively. This data confirms the social constraints that lower strata of the population (SC/ST) face and also provides an impetus to increase the provision of the reservation as it provides scope for population representation at the national level.

Table 4.2: Location- wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1.	Rural	83.38	16.62	100
2.	Urban	90.50	9.50	100
3.	Total	86.94	13.06	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

It is revealed from Table 4.2 the level of awareness among the sampled respondents on the basis of location (rural/urban). This dualism is important to capture as it continues to affect the electoral turnouts and voter participation even at present. The results shows that largely and in relative sense, urban respondents are highly aware (90.50 per cent) as against the rural respondents who stand at 83.38 per cent. The location gap needs to be fulfilled by adequate campaigning in rural areas.

Table 4.3: Age Group- wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter (per cent)

Sr.	Age Group	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1	18-25	82.62	17.38	100
2	26-35	85.26	14.74	100
3	36-45	83.46	16.54	100
4	46-60	89.41	10.59	100
5	61+	87.00	13.00	100
6	Total	85.55	14.45	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

In Table 4.3, Age- group wise awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter, it is found that knowledge has a relation with age. Table shows the level of awareness about the minimum age of registration in electoral roll so as to exercise their franchise as per the age cohorts. The data reveals that on an average all age cohorts are aware of this basic information of minimum age for registration but in a relative sense it is 46-60 age cohort who are largely aware (89.41 per cent) while the age cohort 18-25 are the least aware of this information (82.62 per cent). Compared to baseline the percentage of voters who has knowledge of minimum age has increased

in all age groups except voters in the age group of 36-45 years of age.

Table 4.4: Gender- wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter (in per cent)

Sr.	Gender	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1	male	86.18	13.82	100
2	female	87.04	12.96	100
3	Total	86.61	13.39	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

In Table:4.4, Gender- wise awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter, it is found that the knowledge of female voters (87.04 per cent) is more as compared to male voters (86.18 per cent). Efforts in the direction to educate males need to be taken to fill this gap caused by the impediment of gender, which is an interesting aspect.

Table 4.5: Constituency -wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter (in per cent)

Sr.	Parliamentary Constituency Name	Aware	Not aware	Total
1	Ambala	97.07	2.93	100
2	Bhiwani	59.75	40.25	100
3	Faridabad	62.22	37.78	100
4	Gurgaon	99.75	0.25	100
5	Hisar	73.66	26.34	100
6	Karnal	79.66	20.34	100
7	Kurukshetra	98.52	1.48	100
8	Rohtak	94.91	5.09	100
9	Sirsa	97.35	2.65	100
10	Sonipat	95.00	5.00	100
11	Total	86.45	13.55	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

For all parliament constituencies of Haryana, Table 4.5 captures the information on the level of awareness about minimum age of registration for a voter across. This is done to capture the regional differences and disparities that strike the development of any society and economy. It is found that the awareness level is highest in Gurgaon (99.75 per cent), followed by Kurukshetra (98.52 per cent) and Ambala (97.07 per cent). The least aware constituency is Faridabad with (62.22 per cent) awareness. Imparting good amount of education can overcome this gap of knowledge of awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter.

Table 4.6: Education Level -wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter (in per cent)

Sr.	Education	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1	Illiterate	78.98	21.02	100
2	Primary School	80.61	19.39	100
3	High School	86.36	13.64	100
4	Higher Secondary	89.22	10.78	100
5	Diploma	89.60	10.40	100
6	Graduation and Above	95.23	4.77	100
7	Total	86.67	13.33	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.6 above captures the awareness level about the minimum age for registration on electoral roll across educational levels. Education levels and being aware about the minimum age shows a positive association as expected and therefore it is seen that illiterates are aware with 78.98 per cent about the minimum age of registration followed by primary school (80.61 per cent) and so on. Respondents with Graduate and above levels of education are largely aware (95.23 per cent) about the minimum age for getting registered on the electoral roll. This signifies the importance of education in general and electoral education in particular, as it is imperative for every voice to be heard in the democracy.

Table 4.7: Occupation -wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter (in per cent)

Sr.	Occupation	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1	Student	90.95	9.05	100
2	Unemployed	89.84	10.16	100
3	Unemployed available for work	77.78	22.22	100
4	Government services	89.12	10.88	100
5	Private Services	91.00	9.00	100
6	Own Enterprises	94.76	5.24	100
7	Laborer, Cultivator, Agricultural	81.70	18.30	100
8	Home maker	82.12	17.88	100
9	Total	86.45	13.55	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.7 reveals an interesting picture about the level of awareness across occupation groups regarding the minimum age of getting registered on the electoral roll. It is seen that owned account enterprises (94.76 per cent) are largely aware followed by private enterprises with (91.00 per cent) of the total respondents while unemployed and available for work category constitutes larger population being not aware (22.22 per cent) of the minimum age of registration followed by laborer, cultivator and agricultural (23.4 per cent). It is interesting to see that considerable proportion of Homemakers almost around (82.12 per cent) is aware about the minimum age of registration. These varied proportions call for unique interventions as they could be differentiated due to education levels and accompanying employment.

4.3 Voters Awareness about Voters Day

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 found that at the aggregate level, only 13.48 per cent of the sampled respondents are rightly aware about the National Voters' Day while 16.74 per cent reported incorrect date with considerable share of the respondents 69.78 per cent of the total reporting not having known about the same. It has been found that percentage of voters who don't know about Voters Day is increasing day by day.

Table4.8: Parliamentary Constituency -wise Awareness about Voter Day (in per cent)

Sr.	Parliament Constituency Name	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Dont Know	Total
1	Ambala	3.67	0.24	96.09	100
2	Bhiwani	15.80	11.85	72.35	100
3	Faridabad	7.65	34.07	58.27	100
4	Gurgaon	35.56	39.01	25.43	100
5	Hisar	0.00	3.44	96.56	100
6	Karnal	7.51	0.00	92.49	100
7	Kurukshetra	15.19	11.11	73.70	100
8	Rohtak	50.36	14.55	35.09	100
9	Sirsa	3.61	2.41	93.98	100
10	Sonipat	11.85	13.89	74.26	100
11	Total	16.74	13.48	69.78	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.8 above captures the level of awareness across sample parliament constituency of the state. It shows that Faridabad scores at the top relatively with 34.07 per cent of the total respondents being aware and correctly have known to report the date concerning National Voters' Day. Largely, more than 69.78 per cent of the respondents aren't aware of this national celebration and campaigning concerning the same can illuminate the importance of electoral democracy among the citizens.

Table4.9: Location -wise Awareness about Voter Day (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Dont Know	Total
1	Rural	13.99	8.81	77.20	100
2	Urban	20.36	19.62	60.01	100
3	Total	16.74	13.48	69.78	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The location wise awareness level is captured about the National Voters' Day and the data in **Table 4.9** shows that 8.81 per cent of the rural respondents are aware of the correct date of the concerned day and celebration as against 19.62 per cent in urban areas. The ignorance about the Voters' Day is visible across the location too and this calls for formulating different strategies to educate rural and urban voters.

Table4.10: Social Group- wise Awareness about Voter Day (in per cent)

Sr.	Social Group	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Dont Know	Total
1	SC	12.25	9.19	78.56	100
2	ST	52.33	24.42	23.26	100
3	OBC	16.69	12.92	70.39	100
4	Other	17.41	15.52	67.06	100
5	Total	16.74	13.48	69.78	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.10 presents the level of awareness about the correct date for celebrating National Voters' Day across the social groups. It shows respondents belonging to ST category (24.42 per cent) are largely aware of the correct date (though smaller percentage) followed by other (15.52 per cent), OBC (12.92 per cent) and SC (9.19 per cent).

Table 4.11: Gender- wise Awareness about Voter Day (in per cent)

Sr.	Gender	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Dont Know	Total
1	Male	14.71	11.43	73.86	100
2	Female	21.25	18.01	60.74	100
3	Total	16.74	13.48	69.78	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The awareness level about the National Voters' Day is captured in **Table 4.11** on the basis of gender and it shows that Females are relatively aware of this Day with 18.01 per cent having reported the correct date as against 11.43 per cent among males and gender wise awareness levels also show the same pattern as above where National Voters' Day isn't widely published among citizens to have known the correct date for celebration of electoral democracy.

Table 4.12: Age Group -wise Awareness about Voter Day (in per cent)

Sr.	Age Group	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Dont Know	Total
1	18-25	16.39	16.39	67.21	100
2	26-35	14.11	14.74	71.16	100
3	36-45	11.81	15.62	72.57	100
4	46-60	17.59	13.10	69.31	100
5	61+	22.11	10.11	67.78	100
6	Total	16.74	13.48	69.78	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.12 shows that age cohort 18-25 are rightly aware of the Voters' Day with 16.39 per cent having reported correct date followed by 36-45 age cohort (15.62 per cent) and 61 & above age cohort (10.11 per cent). This reflects that the population (middle aged and old aged) who have experienced and participated in the elections for considerable time in their lifespan are less aware of the same while younger cohorts are relatively largely aware.

Table 4.13: Educational Level -wise Awareness about Voter Day (in per cent)

Sr.	Education	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Dont Know	Total
1	Illiterate	9.70	7.97	82.33	100
2	Primary School	7.93	6.75	85.33	100
3	High School	17.37	8.24	74.39	100
4	Higher Secondary	23.99	12.64	63.36	100
5	Diploma	32.08	18.21	49.71	100
6	Graduation and Above	17.34	28.27	54.40	100
7	Total	16.74	13.48	69.78	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The awareness about the same across education levels presented in **Table 4.13** seem to show that education plays a role in imparting knowledge on this important day and this is observed as education levels and awareness levels are positively correlated. Therefore, it is important to inculcate this knowledge among the least educated significantly.

Table 4.14: Occupation- wise Awareness about Voter Day (in per cent)

Sr.	Occupation	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Dont Know	Total
1	Student	23.62	19.10	57.29	100
2	Unemployed	31.02	12.03	56.95	100
3	Unemployed available for work	6.67	20.00	73.33	100
4	Government services	12.63	21.05	66.32	100
5	Private services	20.46	23.51	56.02	100
6	Own enterprises	25.97	13.67	60.36	100
7	Laborer, Cultivator, Agricultural	8.39	7.75	83.86	100
8	Home maker	14.13	9.53	76.34	100
9	Total	16.74	13.48	69.78	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The data in **Table 4.14** on the level of awareness across Occupations on National Voters' Day shows that around 23.51 per cent of the respondents of the private services are relatively aware of the correct date of this day.

4.4 Knowledge about NOTA, BRAILLE on EVMs 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. NOTA (None of the above) option is a ballot option designed and applicable in many countries with the sole purpose of the option being to indicate the disapproval of all candidates in a voting system. It represents discontent in the representatives. NOTA was introduced in the Indian electoral system in 2013. VVPAT (Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail) is an independent verification system designed to verify by voters that their vote was cast correctly by providing a means to audit their electoral results. This intends to prevent any electoral malpractices. The Election Commission has initiated the Braille version on EVM's to assist the visually disabled individuals and rightly raise their concerns and aspirations to live a dignified life. This has been introduced since 2009.

Table 4.15: Parliament Constituency- wise Awareness about NOTA, Braille on EVMs and VVPAT (in per cent)

	Parliament Constituency Name	Yes saw it when i cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in election literacy Programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Awareness about NOTA	Ambala	55.99	10.76	20.29	12.96	100
Awareness about Braille	Ambala	40.83	12.22	22.98	23.96	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Ambala	50.37	8.07	15.89	25.67	100
Awareness about NOTA	Bhiwani	78.02	7.65	11.6	2.72	100
Awareness about Braille	Bhiwani	8.64	76.05	13.09	2.22	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Bhiwani	17.28	10.62	51.11	20.99	100
Awareness about NOTA	Faridabad	85.68	7.65	4.69	1.98	100
Awareness about Braille	Faridabad	20	52.84	6.91	20.25	100

Awareness about VVPAT	Faridabad	39.26	9.14	43.21	8.4	100
Awareness about NOTA	Gurgaon	80.49	10.86	3.95	4.69	100
Awareness about Braille	Gurgaon	20	39.01	10.12	30.86	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Gurgaon	46.91	8.89	25.68	18.52	100
Awareness about NOTA	Hisar	97.71	0.38	0.38	1.53	100
Awareness about Braille	Hisar	1.53	92.75	1.53	4.2	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Hisar	93.13	1.15	1.53	4.2	100
Awareness about NOTA	Karnal	37.77	0	25.18	37.05	100
Awareness about Braille	Karnal	10.65	0.97	12.83	75.54	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Karnal	37.77	0	6.78	55.45	100
Awareness about NOTA	Kurukshetra	90.74	4.07	3.33	1.85	100
Awareness about Braille	Kurukshetra	5.56	43.7	12.22	38.52	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Kurukshetra	35.93	15.56	22.22	26.3	100
Awareness about NOTA	Rohtak	63.27	6.55	17.82	12.36	100
Awareness about Braille	Rohtak	2	47.27	19.27	31.45	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Rohtak	17.82	5.82	24.55	51.82	100
Awareness about NOTA	Sirsa	71.33	0.72	0.48	27.47	100
Awareness about Braille	Sirsa	4.34	32.53	0.24	62.89	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Sirsa	80.48	0.24	2.89	16.39	100
Awareness about NOTA	Sonipat	73.33	5.37	9.26	12.04	100
Awareness about Braille	Sonipat	23.89	31.85	12.59	31.67	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Sonipat	50.19	9.07	23.33	17.41	100
Awareness about NOTA	Total	71.55	5.65	10.53	12.27	100
Awareness about Braille	Total	14.36	40.8	11.81	33.04	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Total	44.8	6.77	22.48	25.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.15 below captures the awareness levels of this important electoral option in our voting system. It is found that considerable sampled respondents around 12.27 per cent aren't aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines. This is indeed a fair state of affairs as it has been 5 years since its inception in the country. However, 71.55 per cent of the respondents reported having seen it while exercising their franchise and only 10.53 per cent have reported being heard about the option and only 5.65 per cent having been informed about the same in electoral literacy programme. These figures show the urgent intervention required by the Election Commission in enlightening about this option that allows voters to express dissent.

Also, around 33.04 per cent of the sampled respondents aren't aware about the Braille provision on EVM's while 40.8 per cent have reported to have known through electoral literacy programme with 14.36 per cent to have reported to have seen while casting vote and only 40.8 per cent having read/heard about it. The level of unawareness is seen across all variables and therefore disseminating the information about this option on EVM's is necessary to achieve inclusiveness as well as enlightening all citizens.

The data also shows that at the aggregate level, 25.95 per cent of the sampled respondents aren't aware about VVPAT and its advantages whereas only 44.8 per cent have reported to have seen at the time of voting. Only 6.77 per cent has reported having learnt from electoral literacy programme. The need to make voters aware about this system is necessary especially in the wake of rumours concerning election rigging.

**Table 4.16: Location- wise Awareness about NOTA, Braille and VVPAT
(in per cent)**

	Location	Yes saw it when i cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in election literacy Programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Awareness about NOTA	Rural	70.85	4.06	11.1	13.99	100
Awareness about Braille	Rural	13.26	42.7	11.23	32.82	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Rural	45.34	6.17	22.11	26.38	100
Awareness about NOTA	Urban	72.47	7.74	9.78	10.01	100
Awareness about Braille	Urban	15.81	38.28	12.57	33.33	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Urban	44.08	7.57	22.98	25.37	100
Awareness about NOTA	Total	71.55	5.65	10.53	12.27	100
Awareness about Braille	Total	14.36	40.8	11.81	33.04	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Total	44.8	6.77	22.48	25.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The awareness level about NOTA across rural and urban captured in **Table 4.16** shows that residence is not a major factor in influencing the awareness level about the NOTA option.

The **table 4.16** also captures the location wise awareness levels about Braille option on EVM's and it reveals that 33.33 per cent of the total respondents from urban areas to have not known about this option while 32.82 per cent of the rural respondents being unaware of the same. Electoral literacy programme have played a role in diffusing this information for those who know about this among rural respondents with 42.7 per cent. While, those among urban respondents who are aware, 15.81 per cent of them have reported to have known while casting their vote as against 13.26 per cent in rural who have learnt about the same through elections.

The **table 4.16** also presents the awareness levels about the option of VVPAT on the basis of location and it is rural voters who are unaware at a higher rate (26.38 per cent) as against urban (25.37 per cent). In general, both in rural and urban areas, it is information through self that has helped people in making oneself aware. However, among the Urban voters who know about this system have largely depended on elections while voting (44.08 per cent).

Table 4.17 : Social Group wise Awareness about NOTA, Braille and VVPAT (in per cent)

	Social Group	Yes saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in election literacy Programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Awareness about NOTA	SC	72.44	5.91	6.23	15.42	100
Awareness about Braille	SC	13.31	48.89	7.6	30.2	100
Awareness about VVPAT	SC	50.79	6.23	21.12	21.86	100
Awareness about NOTA	ST	76.74	5.81	12.79	4.65	100
Awareness about Braille	ST	17.44	66.28	6.98	9.3	100
Awareness about VVPAT	ST	26.74	9.3	37.21	26.74	100
Awareness about NOTA	OBC	67.11	5.7	14.09	13.09	100
Awareness about Braille	OBC	14.01	41.28	14.01	30.7	100
Awareness about VVPAT	OBC	38.17	6.29	25.25	30.29	100
Awareness about NOTA	Other	73.72	5.46	10.33	10.49	100
Awareness about Braille	Other	14.98	35.15	12.76	37.1	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Other	46.84	7.25	20.71	25.2	100
Awareness about NOTA	Total	71.55	5.65	10.53	12.27	100
Awareness about Braille	Total	14.36	40.8	11.81	33.04	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Total	44.8	6.77	22.48	25.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.17 captures the awareness level about this option of NOTA that gives the right to dissent with the larger political system across social groups and it shows as expected, it is SC who are largely unaware followed by ST, OBC and Others. To those who are aware of the option of the NOTA among social groups, it is electoral literacy

programme that has educated OBC (5.7 per cent), ST (5.81 per cent), SC (5.91 per cent) at higher rates while Others have heard about this option during voting and have personally read about this spectacular tool.

The awareness level among social groups about Braille on EVM's is also presented in **Table 4.17** and it shows that SC (15.42 per cent) is largely unaware followed by OBC (13.09 per cent), ST (4.65 per cent), and Others (10.49 per cent). For those who have known among these social groups, Others (35.15 per cent), OBC (41.28 per cent) and SC (48.89 per cent) have learnt about the same through electoral literacy programme while ST (17.44 per cent) have largely made use of elections to have known about Braille while casting vote.

The awareness level among social groups about VVPAT system is also presented in and it shows that OBC (30.29 per cent), is largely unaware followed by ST (26.74 per cent), Others (25.2 per cent) and SC (21.86 per cent) For those who have known among these social groups, have self- read about this system followed by gathering information through elections, though it is SC (50.79 per cent) in particular to have largely made use of elections to have known about VVPAT while casting vote.

Table 4.18: Gender -wise awareness about NOTA, Braille on EVMs and VVPAT (in per cent)

	Gender	Yes saw it when i cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in election literacy Programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Awareness about NOTA	Female	78.52	5.53	6.4	9.56	100
Awareness about Braille	Female	13.43	46.76	9.32	30.49	100
Awareness about VVPAT	female	46.84	7.66	21.41	24.09	100
Awareness about NOTA	Male	68.41	5.7	12.39	13.5	100
Awareness about Braille	Male	14.78	38.11	12.93	34.19	100
Awareness about VVPAT	male	43.87	6.37	22.97	26.78	100
Awareness about NOTA	Total	71.55	5.65	10.53	12.27	100
Awareness about Braille	Total	14.36	40.8	11.81	33.04	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Total	44.8	6.77	22.48	25.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The gender wise level of awareness about NOTA presented in **Table 4.18** shows that male are largely unaware (13.5 per cent) while 9.56 per cent of the total female are unaware. To those who know about this key information, it is reported to have known while exercising their franchise with no considerable difference being made across gender by electoral literacy programme.

The gender wise awareness level about Braille on EVM is also captured in **Table 4.18** and it shows that female are aware at the relatively higher (though smaller difference) level than male. For both males and females who have reported to have known, it is electoral literacy programme that have relatively played a role in spreading the information.

The gender wise awareness level about VVPAT is also captured in **Table 4.18** and it shows that males are largely unaware (26.78 per cent) than the females (24.09 per cent). For both males and females who have reported to have known, it is self-reading followed by elections that have spread the information.

Table 4.19: Age Group -wise awareness about NOTA, Braille on EVMs and VVPAT (in per cent)

	Age Group	Yes saw it when i cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in election literacy Programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Awareness about NOTA	18-25	82.3	5.25	7.54	4.92	100
Awareness about Braille	18-25	15.41	46.89	9.51	28.2	100
Awareness about VVPAT	18-25	53.44	8.85	28.2	9.51	100
Awareness about NOTA	26-35	77.71	6.17	9.82	6.3	100
Awareness about Braille	26-35	15.49	45.72	12.97	25.82	100
Awareness about VVPAT	26-35	46.47	6.42	27.96	19.14	100
Awareness about NOTA	36-45	72.31	5.38	15.22	7.09	100
Awareness about Braille	36-45	17.19	42.26	13.91	26.64	100
Awareness about VVPAT	36-45	49.74	5.77	20.34	24.15	100
Awareness about NOTA	46-60	69.46	5.1	9.9	15.54	100

Awareness about Braille	46-60	12.34	39.15	11.58	36.94	100
Awareness about VVPAT	46-60	44.55	6.7	22.24	26.5	100
Awareness about NOTA	61+	64.89	6.33	9.11	19.67	100
Awareness about Braille	61+	13.56	35.56	10.11	40.78	100
Awareness about VVPAT	61+	36.56	7.33	17.89	38.22	100
Awareness about Braille	Total	14.36	40.8	11.81	33.04	100
Awareness about NOTA	Total	71.55	5.65	10.53	12.27	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Total	44.8	6.77	22.48	25.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.19 shows that age cohorts and level of awareness about NOTA option are positively associated with experienced age cohorts (64.89 per cent: 61 & above and 69.46 per cent: 46-60) to have reported to have known about the option of NOTA while they are casting their respective votes. 19.67 per cent of the total respondents belonging to the age cohort 61 & above and 15.54 per cent of age cohort 46-60 are largely unaware of the option of NOTA.

Age cohorts and level of awareness have seen a positive association with **Table 4.19** showing young voters to have been least unaware of the option. 40.78 per cent of the total respondents belonging to the age cohort 61& above and 36.94 per cent of age cohort 46-60 are largely unaware of the option of Braille on EVM's. It is again the electoral literacy programme that has relatively played a key role among the respondents to have known the information about Braille on EVM's. It is important to target the aged voters for intervening through policies.

Positive association continue to be seen between Age cohorts and level of awareness about VVPAT system with age factor and experience in the political sphere playing a key role in bringing awareness. From the **Table 4.19** , it is shown that 38.22 per cent of the total respondents belonging to the age cohort 61& above, 26.5 per cent of age cohort 46-60, and 24.15 per cent of those in 36-45 years are largely unaware of the option of VVPAT. It is again self -reading that has relatively played a key role among the respondents to have known the information about VVPAT.

Table 4.20: Education- wise awareness about NOTA, Braille on EVMs and VVPAT (in per cent)

	Education	Yes saw it when i cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in election literacy Programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Awareness about NOTA	illiterate	66.97	4.73	5.08	23.21	100
Awareness about Braille	illiterate	12.24	45.96	7.97	33.83	100
Awareness about VVPAT	illiterate	46.19	6.47	15.24	32.1	100
Awareness about NOTA	Primary School	65.77	4.55	8.77	20.91	100
Awareness about Braille	Primary School	17.54	38.95	8.6	34.91	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Primary School	47.05	5.73	17.71	29.51	100
Awareness about NOTA	High School	70.4	7.59	9.52	12.48	100
Awareness about Braille	High School	17.89	41.96	8.88	31.27	100
Awareness about VVPAT	High School	43.24	5.79	28.83	22.14	100
Awareness about NOTA	Higher Secondary	76.58	4.89	13.07	5.46	100
Awareness about Braille	Higher Secondary	12.5	48.85	11.93	26.72	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Higher Secondary	39.66	6.47	29.74	24.14	100
Awareness about NOTA	Diploma	73.7	6.07	16.76	3.47	100
Awareness about Braille	Diploma	13.29	45.95	17.34	23.41	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Diploma	34.68	4.91	31.21	29.19	100
Awareness about NOTA	Graduation and Above	76.63	6.03	13.82	3.52	100
Awareness about Braille	Graduation and Above	12.94	26.13	18.72	42.21	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Graduation and Above	52.01	9.92	17.59	20.48	100
Awareness about NOTA	Total	71.55	5.65	10.53	12.27	100
Awareness about Braille	Total	14.36	40.8	11.81	33.04	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Total	44.8	6.77	22.48	25.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.20 captures the awareness level about the option of NOTA among sampled respondents with different education levels. Education seem to play its role in making the populace aware and this is seen where as education level increases, the awareness level increase simultaneously. Largely these voters have reported to have known the same through elections while exercising their vote.

Table 4.20 captures the awareness level about the option of Braille on EVM's among sampled respondents with varied educational levels. Education again seems to play significant role in making the populace aware and this is seen, whereas education level increases, the awareness level increase simultaneously. Among those respondents who are aware of the option of Braille, it is seen that as education levels increase, people have come to know about Braille while exercising their franchise whereas it is electoral literacy programme to have played a key role among the populace with relatively lower educational levels.

Table 4.20 captures the awareness level about the VVPAT system among sampled respondents with varied educational levels. Education as expected again seems to play significant role in spreading information and making people aware of VVPAT and therefore positive association is seen between these indicators. Among those respondents who are aware of the VVPAT system, it is seemed to have known largely through self -reading.

Table 4.21.: Occupation- wise awareness about NOTA, Braille and VVPAT (in per cent)

	Occupation	Yes saw it when i cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in election literacy Programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Awareness about NOTA	Student	80.9	6.53	8.54	4.02	100
Awareness about Braille	Student	16.08	39.2	8.54	36.18	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Student	48.24	9.05	25.63	17.09	100
Awareness about NOTA	Unemployed	71.93	3.74	11.76	12.57	100
Awareness about Braille	Unemployed	10.96	43.32	15.51	30.21	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Unemployed	33.96	4.81	28.34	32.89	100

Awareness about NOTA	Unemployed available for work	82.22	4.44	8.89	4.44	100
Awareness about Braille	Unemployed available for work	15.56	24.44	33.33	26.67	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Unemployed available for work	40	11.11	24.44	24.44	100
Awareness about NOTA	Government services	78.95	7.72	10.53	2.81	100
Awareness about Braille	Government services	21.4	37.19	14.39	27.02	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Government services	54.74	9.82	23.51	11.93	100
Awareness about NOTA	Private services	71.7	6.53	15.24	6.53	100
Awareness about Braille	Private services	18.29	33.96	14.51	33.24	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Private services	42.67	7.98	26.56	22.79	100
Awareness about NOTA	Own enterprises	74.72	8.43	9.34	7.52	100
Awareness about Braille	Own enterprises	12.98	43.74	14.35	28.93	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Own enterprises	44.65	6.38	27.79	21.18	100
Awareness about NOTA	Laborer, Cultivator, Agricultural	75.02	5.32	5.77	13.89	100
Awareness about Braille	Laborer, Cultivator, Agricultural	12.62	46.62	8.75	32.01	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Laborer, Cultivator, Agricultural	52.48	7.48	19.03	21.01	100
Awareness about NOTA	Home maker	60.92	4.07	13.28	21.73	100
Awareness about Braille	Home maker	12.96	38.76	9.64	38.65	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Home maker	38.12	4.39	17.67	39.83	100
Awareness about NOTA	Total	71.55	5.65	10.53	12.27	100
Awareness about Braille	Total	14.36	40.8	11.81	33.04	100
Awareness about VVPAT	Total	44.8	6.77	22.48	25.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 4.21 presents the awareness level among occupation categories. It shows that Home Makers (21.73 per cent), are largely unaware of the option of NOTA followed by cultivators and Labourers (3.89 per cent) to have reported to have not known about this option. Student respondents constitute the highest share to have known about this option who has largely known this while expressing their voice in elections.

Table 4.21 also presents the awareness level among the occupational categories. It shows that homemaker are largely unaware of the option of Braille with 38.65 per cent to have reported to have not known about this option followed by Student (36.18 per cent). Government services respondents (27.02 per cent) constitute the least share to have not known about this option. For all occupational groups, for those who have reported to have known, it is electoral literacy programme that has been the source of information.

Table 4.21 above also presents the awareness level among the occupational categories. It shows that Homemaker are largely unaware of the VVPAT system with 39.83 per cent to have reported to have not known about this option followed by Unemployed (32.89 per cent). Government Services respondents (11.93 per cent) constitute the least share to have not known about this option. For those who have reported to have known, it is again through self- acquisition of information that has been the source of information.

4.5 Conclusions

This chapter captures the level of awareness that exist among the eligible voters on electoral system in the country. The major findings are presented below:

- It is seen that around 86.45 per cent of the respondents reported to have been aware about the minimum age of registration.
- Only 13.48 per cent of the sampled respondents are rightly aware about the National Voters' Day with 69.78 per cent of the total respondents not having known about the same.
- Though NOTA option is present for the past few years, 12.27 per cent aren't aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines.
- Considerable proportion, around 33.04 per cent of the sampled respondents

aren't aware about the presence of Braille provision on EVM's while 40.08 per cent have reported to have known through electoral literacy programme with 14.36 per cent to have reported to have seen while casting vote.

- It is also seen that 25.95 per cent of the sampled respondents aren't aware about VVPAT with only 44.8 per cent have seen at the time of voting.

The above figures show that new features introduced in the electoral system haven't been well advertised to have the populace known about NOTA, Braille on EVM's and VVPAT. In addition, basic and most essential criterion for registering in the electoral roll is clearly misconceived. Campaigning in this regard is utmost necessary as it provides the space to express opinion about the political system.

5.1 Introduction

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 (FGDs) 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.

5.1 Reasons for Voting

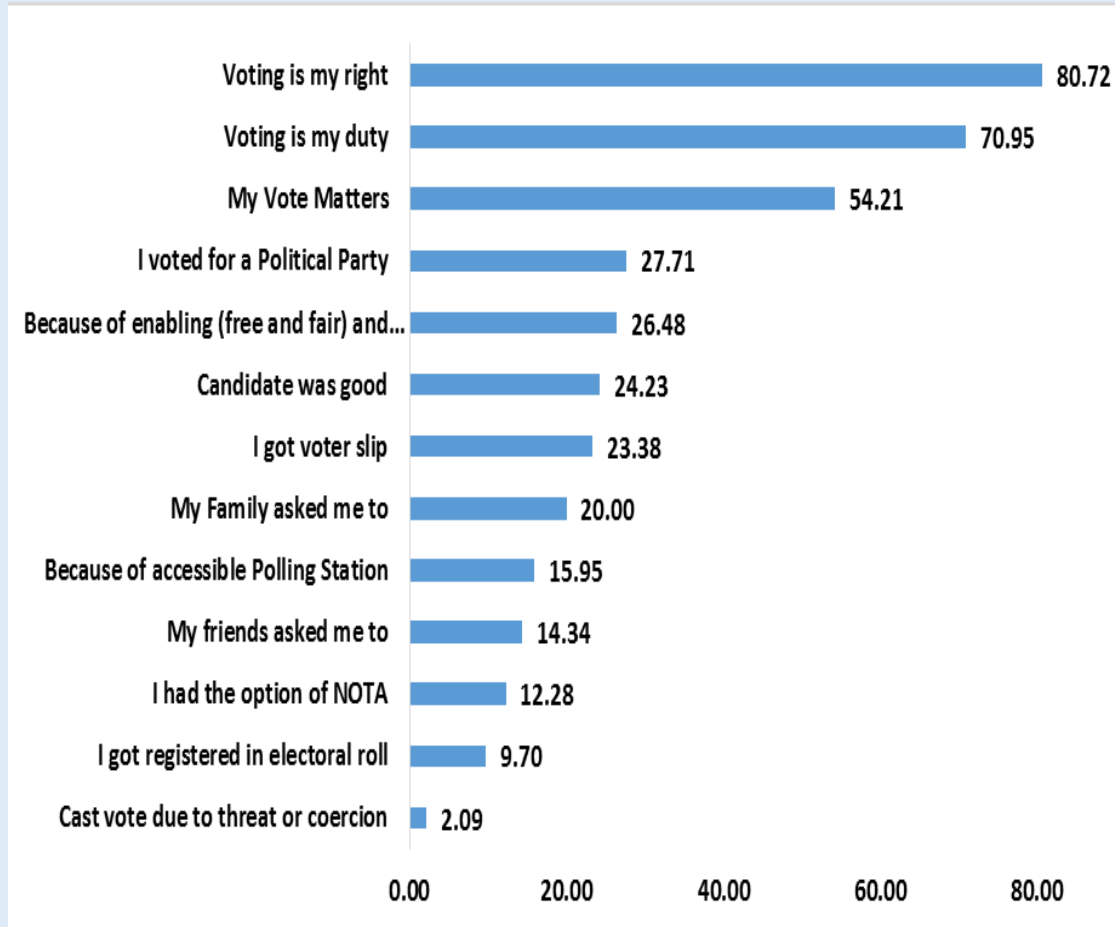
Table 5.1: Parliament constituency -wise Reasons for Voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Parliamentary Constituency Name	Ambala	Bhiwani	Faridabad	Gurgaon	Hisar	Karnal	Kurukshetra	Rohtak	Sirsa	Sonipat	Total
1	My Vote Matters	42.89	37.41	81.84	65.16	13.36	65.85	55.81	48.71	67.47	63.57	54.21
2	Voting is my right	66.18	78.05	86.57	91.98	98.47	60.69	79.84	78.78	99.52	67.10	80.72
3	Voting is my duty	45.59	80.05	74.63	84.46	96.95	39.31	68.60	64.02	98.31	57.62	70.95
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	1.23	5.99	37.31	60.90	1.53	2.46	39.92	24.17	54.46	36.80	26.48
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	16.67	8.48	11.44	24.06	0.38	25.55	16.28	32.84	4.10	19.70	15.95
6	I got registered in electoral roll	1.72	18.45	12.94	19.80	0.00	1.97	17.05	10.15	1.93	13.01	9.70
7	I got voter slip	17.40	66.08	48.76	15.79	1.15	21.38	28.29	13.47	2.89	18.59	23.38
8	Candidate was good	36.03	37.41	25.87	9.02	18.70	19.41	19.38	14.58	33.25	28.62	24.23
9	I voted for a Political Party	12.50	37.91	24.13	12.03	74.81	11.79	16.67	11.07	55.90	20.26	27.71
10	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	0.25	1.75	2.49	1.50	1.53	0.49	4.65	0.00	2.89	5.39	2.09
11	My Family asked me to	4.41	11.22	16.17	19.55	20.61	11.30	39.53	27.31	28.67	21.19	20.00
12	My friends asked me to	0.49	18.70	10.70	29.32	0.38	0.98	32.56	20.30	11.57	18.40	14.34
13	I had the option of NOTA	0.25	1.75	22.14	39.60	2.67	0.49	24.42	16.05	0.72	14.68	12.28

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

In democratic state, as a citizen of India all the citizens above 18 years have right and should register their name in electoral process 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 5.1** and **Figure 5.1** present the reasons for voting among the sampled respondents. It captures the attitude towards elections as it reflects the motivations and influencing factors in

Figure 5.1: Reasons for Voting (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

inducing the voters to participate in elections by casting their vote and raising their concerns. It shows that at the aggregate level, larger share of respondents have reported that the most important reason for voting is that they consider it's their right (80.7 per cent) followed by recognising largely by them that it is their duty as well (70.9 per cent). Rights and Duties are two sides of the same coin and this is reflected at the aggregate level of the state. Following these reasons, important motivations include my vote matters (54.21 per cent), presence of NOTA, social affiliations, threats have not seemed to play a role in casting vote. In the election process and for the development of democracy, eligible people should register their name in voter list to cast vote. It is observed that out of total sample, no respondent has been found who has never registered his name in voter list due to lack of awareness. Similarly, no respondent is found whose application is in progress and all the respondents have registered their names in voter list. Details have been shown in Table-5.1.

Table 5.2: Location -wise reasons for voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	Rural	Urban	Total
1	My Vote Matters	61.54	48.11	54.82
2	Voting is my right	80.51	78.44	79.47
3	Voting is my duty	71.72	66.46	69.09
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	29.28	24.31	26.80
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	17.57	16.63	17.10
6	I got registered in electoral roll	10.18	9.40	9.79
7	I got voter slip	25.26	20.93	23.10
8	Candidate was good	28.28	19.44	23.86
9	I voted for a Political Party	30.86	18.92	24.89
10	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	2.80	1.09	1.94
11	My Family asked me to	22.42	15.83	19.12
12	My friends asked me to	17.53	10.44	13.98
13	I had the option of NOTA	11.93	12.79	12.36

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 5.2 captures the reasons for voting across location, rural and urban. It shows the same picture as above where vote being one's right, one's duty and belief that vote can change the political system, candidate's nature being good, candidate being one's choice and receiving voter slip have dominated the chart. However, important observation is that at least 22.42 per cent of the respondents in rural areas have reported to be influenced by head of the family in casting their vote as against 15.83 per cent in urban areas.

Table 5.3: Social group -wise reasons for voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Social Group	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Total
1	My Vote Matters	48.04	41.86	57.45	59.25	51.65
2	Voting is my right	79.85	73.26	76.34	81.89	77.84
3	Voting is my duty	70.41	55.81	66.64	71.39	66.06
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	23.22	27.91	20.94	33.10	26.29
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	8.80	22.09	19.91	19.47	17.57
6	I got registered in electoral roll	6.04	6.98	10.04	11.82	8.72
7	I got voter slip	21.63	5.81	25.45	23.80	19.17
8	Candidate was good	24.18	10.47	23.32	25.98	20.99
9	I voted for a Political Party	35.63	13.95	23.06	22.81	23.87
10	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	2.76	4.65	1.36	2.02	2.70
11	My Family asked me to	20.47	29.07	19.06	18.98	21.90
12	My friends asked me to	10.50	22.09	12.26	17.56	15.60
13	I had the option of NOTA	5.41	11.63	11.23	16.58	11.21

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

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 been collected from field survey. It is observed that apart from the above said dominating influencers, Head of the family seems to influence voting at a larger level among ST (29.07 per cent) followed by SC (20.47 per cent), OBC (19.06 per cent) and others (18.98 per cent). The need to intervene here is imperative so that even these smaller percentages decreases and since relatively larger proportion is seen among the marginalised sections, appropriate interventions through the provision of education can help individuals realise the importance of vote as vote should reflect one's own concern and aspiration. (Table 5.3)

Table 5.4: Gender- wise reasons for voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Gender	Male	Female	Total
1	My Vote Matters	57.38	52.07	54.73
2	Voting is my right	78.08	83.01	80.55
3	Voting is my duty	68.11	72.41	70.26
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	24.62	32.70	28.66
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	18.72	13.72	16.22
6	I got registered in electoral roll	9.32	11.00	10.16
7	I got voter slip	24.62	20.65	22.64
8	Candidate was good	26.60	19.70	23.15
9	I voted for a Political Party	25.85	25.36	25.60
10	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	1.91	2.39	2.15
11	My Family asked me to	16.52	26.32	21.42
12	My friends asked me to	12.56	18.66	15.61
13	I had the option of NOTA	10.19	16.99	13.59

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Gender is the important factor 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 been collected from field survey. For both males and females, the subsequent important reasons have been “my vote matters” (57.38 per cent Male / 52.07 per cent Female), candidate was good (26.60 per cent Male/ 19.30 per cent Female), voted for a political party (25.85 per cent Male/ 25.36 per cent Female) have been the reasons further. At a slightly higher level, females are influenced by the Head of the family with 26.32 per cent having reported to have voted as they said to vote while among males, it stands at 16.52 per cent.(Table 5.4)

Table 5.5: Age group- wise reasons for voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Age Group	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-60	61+
1	My Vote Matters	61.79	56.18	54.37	53.92	57.09
2	Voting is my right	85.38	81.78	82.41	79.19	73.99
3	Voting is my duty	77.41	72.23	75.79	67.59	61.60
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	37.21	31.34	21.43	26.73	25.45
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	13.62	15.67	15.87	17.36	20.50
6	I got registered in electoral roll	16.61	12.36	6.48	9.37	8.90
7	I got voter slip	29.90	24.59	24.21	23.58	19.14
8	Candidate was good	36.21	28.66	27.78	20.66	19.48
9	I voted for a Political Party	29.90	25.99	29.76	25.35	21.06
10	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	3.99	3.18	2.51	1.08	1.46
11	My Family asked me to	21.93	21.78	17.20	20.35	17.68
12	My friends asked me to	16.94	18.60	10.98	14.36	13.06
13	I had the option of NOTA	12.62	13.89	10.05	12.98	11.71

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Age group is another indicator of 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. Apart from important reasons such as vote as one's right and duty, it is observed that the notion of vote as a catalyst for change largely persist among the age cohort 18-25 years. Subsequently, candidate being good has been important reason for the age cohort 18-25. Furthermore, receiving a voter slip and being enrolled on the electoral roll have shown no clear relationship with motives for voting as age increases. (Table 5.5)

Table 5.6: Education Level -wise reasons for voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Education	Illiterate	Primary School	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Graduation and Above	Total
1	My Vote Matters	51.11	55.27	53.19	51.09	57.43	66.84	55.82
2	Voting is my right	77.60	70.58	76.27	79.62	83.38	90.13	79.60
3	Voting is my duty	69.78	62.07	61.67	67.69	71.72	82.66	69.26
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	24.97	19.90	19.04	20.67	27.41	48.23	26.70
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	14.35	17.86	16.30	15.14	21.28	20.51	17.57
6	I got registered in electoral roll	9.10	5.61	7.56	8.15	11.66	16.71	9.80
7	I got voter slip	23.80	27.04	21.90	21.83	21.87	23.67	23.35
8	Candidate was good	20.30	26.02	26.34	27.07	21.87	24.81	24.40
9	I voted for a Political Party	33.72	31.12	26.86	20.82	23.91	16.84	25.54
10	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	1.98	2.04	3.39	1.60	1.75	1.39	2.03
11	My Family asked me to	22.29	19.90	19.17	18.49	23.03	16.20	19.85
12	My friends asked me to	12.72	13.10	12.52	14.41	16.03	18.61	14.56
13	I had the option of NOTA	12.14	5.78	6.39	7.42	13.99	26.58	12.05

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The data presented in **Table 5.6** shows the reasons for voting distinguished as per the educational levels and apart from major influencers. Voting is my right have been another important factor for voting with 90.13 per cent of the graduates saying so and this reflects their social lacunae. As well, Graduate and above give further importance to vote as a catalyst of change with 40.9 per cent having said that an important reason with ten percentage difference seen when compared to other educational categories. In case of Voters Slip, it is interesting to see that as education levels increases, the importance of this reason for voting decreases because education by itself can

illuminate citizens to get the important document. Another interesting and expected result is that influence of the head of the family seems dominant at high educational levels and decreases as education improves.

Table 5.7: Occupation- wise reasons for voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Education	student	unemployed	unemployed available for work	government services	private services	own enterprises	Labourer, Cultivator, Agricultural	home maker	Total
1	My Vote Matters	61.22	42.86	56.82	55.00	61.99	43.78	52.32	64.90	54.86
2	Voting is my right	87.24	74.66	70.45	85.71	82.02	77.19	79.58	77.97	79.35
3	Voting is my duty	76.02	58.49	77.27	77.86	71.78	63.13	73.66	65.77	70.50
4	Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	36.73	23.18	50.00	33.57	33.63	23.96	27.16	20.30	31.07
5	Because of accessible Polling Station	14.80	15.63	22.73	15.36	19.15	16.59	10.03	25.81	17.51
6	I got registered in electoral roll	11.73	10.24	20.45	16.43	11.70	7.14	8.93	7.78	11.80
7	I got voter slip	25.51	18.87	27.27	25.36	24.56	17.05	21.33	28.51	23.56
8	Candidate was good	33.16	24.80	29.55	33.21	22.37	23.27	25.98	19.87	26.53
9	I voted for a Political Party	23.98	20.49	15.91	22.86	19.15	21.66	39.47	19.87	22.92
10	Cast vote due to threat or coercion	3.06	4.04	4.55	2.14	0.88	2.07	1.64	2.27	2.58
11	My Family asked me to	26.53	19.41	40.91	12.86	16.52	19.12	17.78	23.76	22.11
12	My friends asked me to	19.39	20.75	38.64	13.21	14.62	13.82	13.86	11.02	18.16
13	I had the option of NOTA	13.78	12.94	22.73	19.64	18.13	10.60	10.21	7.99	14.50

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

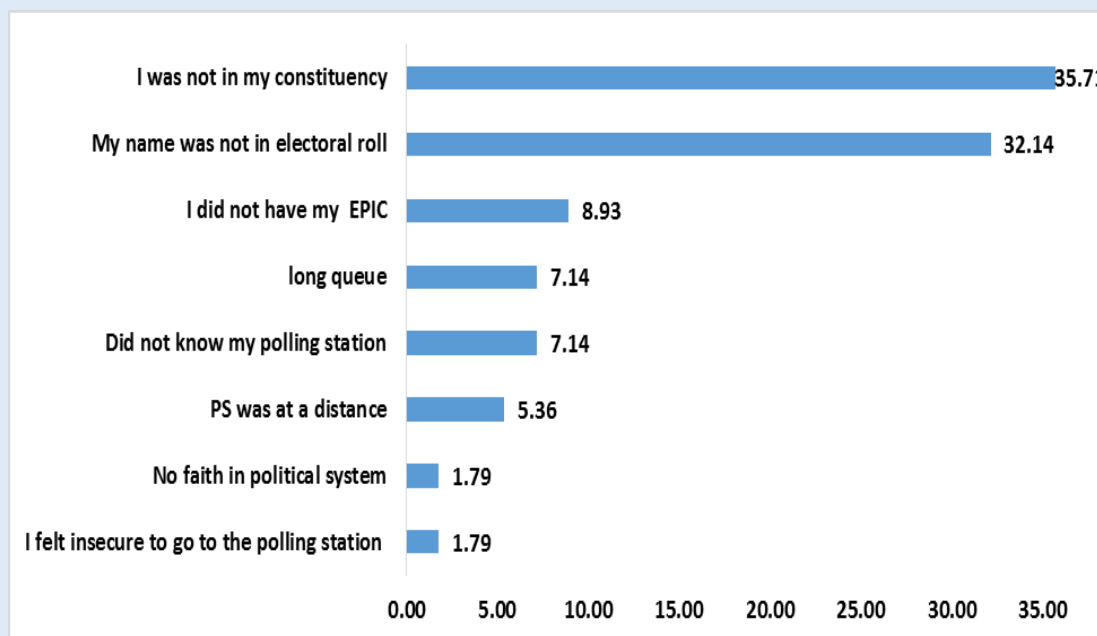
Table 5.7 capture the reasons for voting across occupational categories. It reveals that right and duty to vote remains the dominant reason. Further, among the unemployed, vote is my right plays an important reason to vote (74.66 per cent) followed by voting

is my duty (58.49 per cent). Among the own enterprises respondents, voting is my right (77.19 per cent) followed by voting is my duty (63.13 per cent) are important, whereas for cultivators and home makers, it is voting is my right and voting is my duty are important reasons for voting.

5.3. Reasons for Not Voting

Figure 5.2 captures the distressing picture and pessimism present with the eligible voters who do not exercise their franchise for varied reasons. It is seen from the data below that absence of one’s name in the constituency is a major reason for eligible voters not voting in the elections followed by name not in electoral poll with 32.14 per cent of the total respondents having been given this as the reason for non-casting of vote. To improve the electoral participation, these gaps need to be fulfilled so that it can enable eligible voters exercise their franchise. Further, the subsequent important reasons have been not having the electoral photo ID with 8.93 per cent of the respondents having reported this as one of the major reasons followed by 7.14 per cent of them saying long queue. It is important here for the concerned authority to lessen the queue by having multiple and separate lines to ease the process and also to disseminate the information about respective polling stations to all voters by adopting strategies that include mediums such as loud speaker campaigns, SMS, etc.

Figure 5.2: Reason for not voting (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

5.4. Opinion about election process

To capture the opinions of voters on electoral processes and management, the following statements are posed to respondents to understand their perspective about the same as it reflects their attitude and the importance they attach to the electoral democracy and its governance. The **Table 5.8** below presents the opinion about diverse statements concerning election process and its system. Among the statements posed, 74.37 per cent of the respondents agree that every vote counts in a democracy, while 55.28 per cent agree that voting should be made compulsory. It is interesting to see this opinion formed among the respondents as it is an issue that requires contemplation and something to look forward as this trend is seen among other nations to be in practice. However, constitutional guidelines should pave us the light in this regard. Further, though larger proportion do not agree that voting is a cumbersome chore, there is significant 11.81 per cent of the respondents who believe so and this requires attention and intervention in making the process efficient and simpler by adopting technologies if need arises. 27.69 per cent of the respondents agree that elections are conducted freely and fairly in India. Though this is not much of a considerable proportion, the need to be more transparent and accountable is a must to increase this share. Further, only 29.97 per cent agree that EVM's provide accurate results. This shows that people do not trust the machinery and its functioning despite the hullabaloo surrounding EVM tampering and doing away with system altogether. Though considerable proportion of sampled respondents disagree that women should consult male members or elders before voting, there is almost quarter of the population who agree (29.11 per cent) and strongly agree (23.32 per cent) with this statement. This reiterates the belief that women have been considered secondary citizens. This requires targeted intervention by specifically imparting the importance of impartial and independent voting through education. In addition, almost 33.19 per cent of the respondents opine that influence of money and muscle power is increasing in elections. With this larger proportion felt that it is time to think of cleaning the electoral funding system by ensuring checks on secretive funding. Lastly, the statement to capture whether they do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections was asked to which 20.72 per cent of the respondents disagreed with almost 8.69 per cent of the respondents intending to not vote. The intervention to do away with this apathy is needed by influencing this sampled population.

Table 5.8: Opinion about Election Process (in per cent)

Sr.	Opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree not Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
1	Every Votes Count	0.71	0.91	4.05	19.96	74.37	100
2	Voting Should be made compulsory	2.92	1.91	5.84	34.05	55.28	100
3	Voting is a cumbersome chore	11.17	30.27	32.52	14.24	11.81	100
4	Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India	17.43	13.38	17.80	23.71	27.69	100
5	EVMs provide accurate results	14.43	10.92	16.27	28.40	29.97	100
6	Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections	9.18	27.49	10.90	29.11	23.32	100
7	The influence of money and muscle is increasing in election	9.35	20.40	18.95	18.11	33.19	100
8	I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections	26.34	20.72	36.11	8.15	8.69	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

5.4 DISCUSSION ON CONCEPT

5.4.1. Attitude of Voters towards Elections

Generally the overall attitude of voters towards election was found to be favourable. This implies that people have positive feelings about elections.

5.4.2. 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 those who are arguing that the apparent relationship between education and turnout may be causal. This reveals that citizens

with low education can not also participate more effectively in voting as it has been the case with what was found in this study.

5.4.3. Attitude towards Voting Based on Gender

The results reveals that men have favourable attitude towards election than women. This indicates the likelihood of more men participating in voting than women. The findings reveals 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.

5.4.4. The Influence of Age on Voting

These results reveal that more young people participate in election than old people. This shows that most young people have realized how important it is to participate in elections. These findings conform to the study that, “the less 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 less than the young ones since they are less mobile than the young ones.

5.5: 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. 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.

6.1. Introduction

An attempt has been made in this chapter to draw the practices of voters during the parliamentary elections with regard to registration and voting. We have followed the specific indicators which are pre-decided by the ECI. Voting is one of the most commonly used terms in contemporary age of democratic politics. The ever increasing popularity of democratic theory and practice has even made this term a household name. In democratic systems, and their number is quite large and even increasing, each adult citizen uses “voting” as a means for expressing his approval or disapproval of governmental decisions, policies and programmes of various political parties and the qualities of the candidates who are engaged in the struggle to get the status of being the representatives of the people. In limited terms, voting refers to the function of electing representatives by casting votes in elections. However, in broad terms, as Richard Rose and Harve Massavir 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.

6.2 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).

6.3 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.

6.4. Registration of Voters

Voter Participation is significant as it engages voters in political process and upholds democratic governance as well. In this regard, voter participation in electoral processes and management is analysed as it reflects the actions of the eligible voters on elections and voting. These constitute the practices followed by voters concerning elections. Practices by individuals mirrors one's conviction based on knowledge they possess. Also, practices reflect one's association with varied group identities. In this respect, this chapter tries to bring forth the electoral practices followed by the electorate. It evaluates the reasons behind people not coming forward for enrolling themselves and non-exercising of their right to cast vote by registered voters. It further tries to do the same for those who enrol and those who exercise their franchise by understanding the motivation behind their actions. In addition, evaluation concerning how people rate the process of enrolment and voting have been probed to determine the short comings in the process by analyzing the difficulties that they face while enrolment and at the time of casting their vote at the polling stations due to lack of facilities have been presented. Since practices are socialized due to ascribed identities and associations,

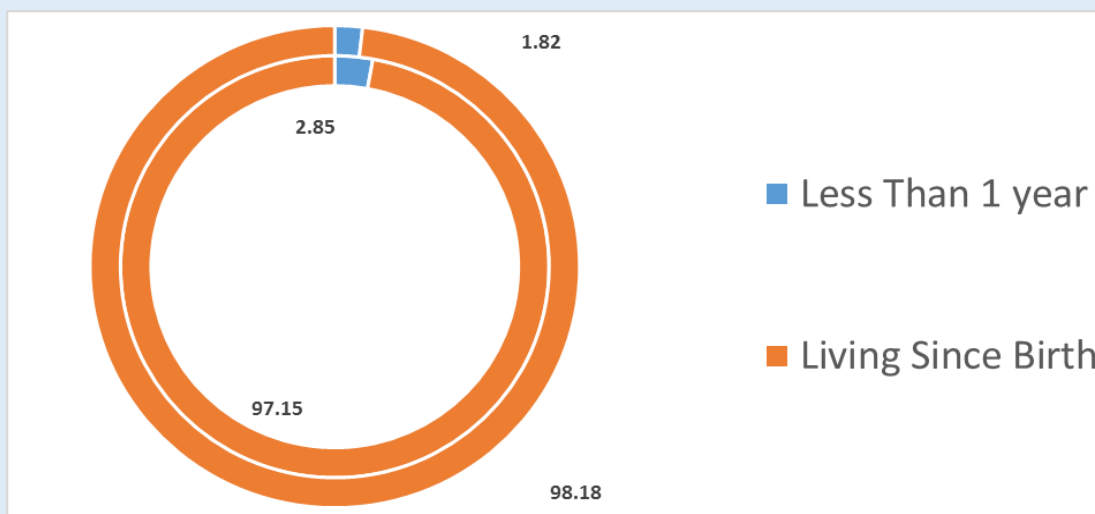
the chapter further looks at the influences of these groups on electoral participation/non-participation and the reasons for getting influenced are also assessed. The chapter further probes on beliefs held by people regarding EC voting process, conduct of elections by the EC, working of EVMs, influence of money and muscle power to ascertain people’s stance on transparency and accountability of the political structure. The following Tables demonstrate the third aspect of the survey, electoral practices and voter participation, based on diverse variables.

Table 6.1: Distribution of respondents by length of living in the residence (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	Rural	Urban
1	Less Than 1 year	2.85	1.82
2	Living Since Birth	97.15	98.18
3	Total	100	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 6.1: Distribution of respondents by length of living in the residence (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 above shows the distribution of respondents by length of living in the residence. This question is a key factor as frequent residence changing affects the electoral participation as it requires fulfilling certain changes in the electoral list. The data captures the distribution of respondents based on the length of

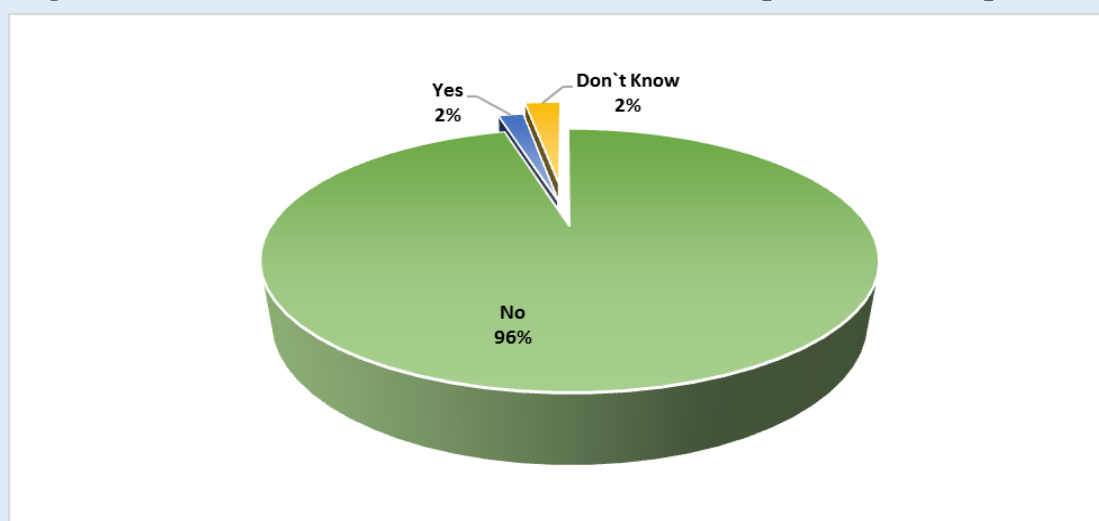
living in the residence as per rural and urban category as housing and economic development has a deeper association. It reflects the same result as at aggregate level with 93.18 per cent of the urban respondents living in the same residence since birth while it is 97.15 per cent in rural areas. This is expected to be this way as housing infrastructure in urban areas is congested in nature. The pattern is visible across the location wherein as time increases, frequency of changing house is higher in urban than in rural.

Table 6.2: Deletion of Name from the electoral roll of previous PC (in per cent)

Sr	Electoral roll	Frequency	Percent
1	No	3897	95.7
2	Yes	73	1.8
3	Don't Know	104	2.6
4	Total	4074	100.0

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 6.2: Deletion of Name from the electoral roll of previous PC (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Those respondents who reported having lived in a residence for less than a year were asked if they have ensured the deletion of their names from the electoral roll of previous Assembly Constituency. The data indicates that only 1.8 per cent of the respondents have deleted their names while 95.7 per cent haven't deleted and the 2.6

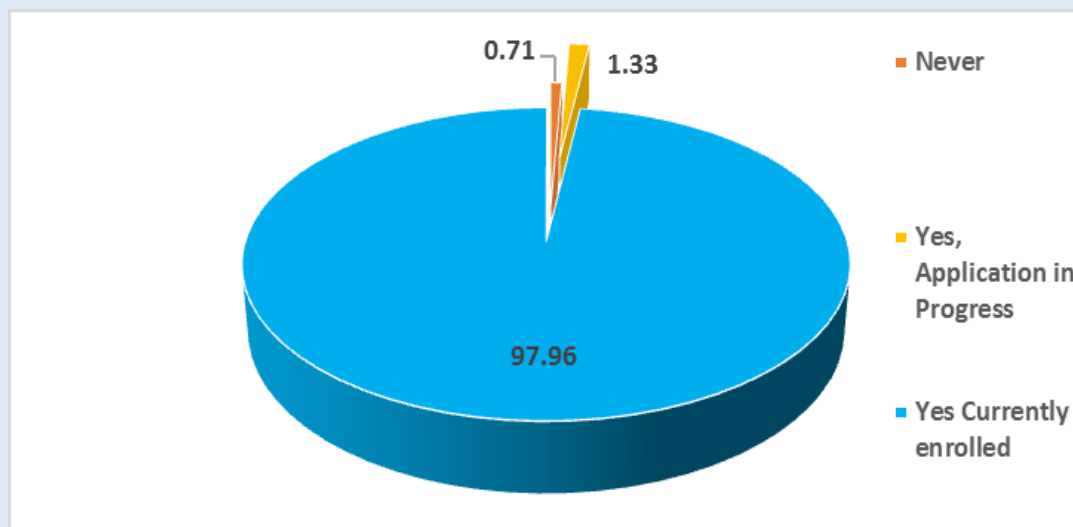
per cent do not know if they have done so. This could mean either the deletion process is cumbersome or voters aren't interested in the process (table 6.2 and figure 6.2).

Table 6.3: Location -wise information on Voter Id registration (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	Never	Yes, Application in Progress	Yes Currently enrolled	Total
1	Rural	0.73	1.55	97.71	100
2	Urban	0.68	1.02	98.29	100
3	Total	0.71	1.33	97.96	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 6.3: location -wise information on Voter Id registration (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The statement was asked to those respondents who have stayed in the same place of residence since their birth and also to those who stayed for more than a year that whether they have registered their names in the voter list. The **Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3** shows that 97.96 per cent of the sampled respondents having reported positive and they have currently enrolled in the voter list while 1.33 per cent of respondents said that their application process is in progress with 0.71 per cent having reported that they never tried to enrol themselves in voters' list. Further, location wise distribution in **Table 6.3** shows that in rural areas, the percentage of sampled respondents to have

enrolled in electoral list is relatively higher at 97.91 per cent as against 98.29 per cent in urban areas, though larger share of the urban respondents have reported to said that their application is in progress. This might reflect that the process of registration is taking larger duration in urban areas.

Table 6.4: Education Level -wise Information on Voter Id Registration (in per cent)

Sr.	Education	Never	Yes, Application in Progress	Yes Currently enrolled	Total
1	Illiterate	0.46	1.15	98.38	100
2	Primary School	0.51	1.18	98.31	100
3	High School	1.03	1.67	97.30	100
4	Higher Secondary	0.72	0.86	98.42	100
5	Diploma	0.58	1.16	98.27	100
6	Graduation and Above	0.88	1.76	97.36	100
7	Total	0.71	1.33	97.96	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.4 captures the same indicator across educational categories. By levels of education, Diploma holders individuals constitute the larger share with 98.27 per cent of them having reported to have enrolled followed by Graduate and above. Illiterates who stands out with 98.38 per cent of the respondents each having enrolled in the voters list. However, across educational levels, one cannot find a significant difference across categories in voter registration.

Table 6.5: Social Group- wise Information on Voter ID Registration (in per cent)

Sr.	Social Group	Never	Yes, Application in Progress	Yes Currently enrolled	Total
1	SC	0.00	1.16	98.84	100
2	ST	0.00	0.00	100.00	100
3	OBC	0.25	1.09	98.66	100
4	Other	1.41	1.62	96.97	100
5	Total	0.71	1.33	97.96	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.5 captures the social group information on voter ID registration. Interestingly, ST constitutes the one with larger respondents reported that they have enrolled (100 per cent) followed by SC (98.94 per cent), OBC (98.66 per cent) and Others (96.97 per cent). The social milieu probably has made the disadvantaged population to enrol themselves in voters list to voice their political opinion.

Table 6.6: EPIC Card Possessed by Voter (in per cent)

Sr.	Option	Frequency	Percent
1	No	118	2.9
2	Yes	3956	97.1
3	Total	4074	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.6 shows the percentage of voters possessing EPIC card. EPIC card is essential as it serves as an identity document issued by ECI as an identity proof while casting votes. A significant size of the sampled respondents (97.1 per cent) has reported to possess EPIC Card. Only 2.9 per cent of the voters said that they do not possess EPIC Card. This shows the importance of the possession of this identity document.

6.3. Process of Enrolment

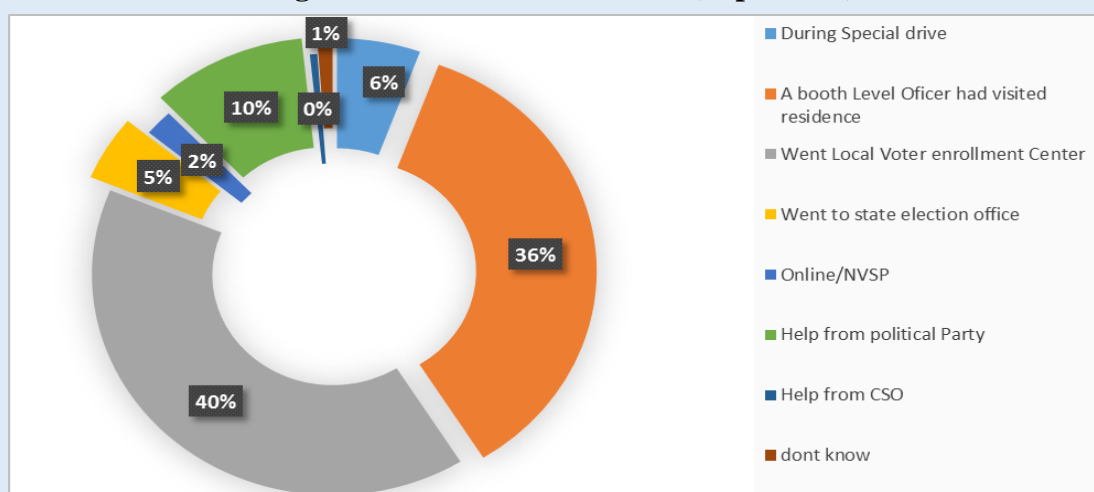
Table 6.7: Enrollment Process (in per cent)

Sr.	Process	Frequency	Percent
1	During Special drive	228	5.6
2	A booth Level Officer had visited residence	1447	35.5
3	Went Local Voter enrollment Center	1636	40.2
4	Went to state election office	194	4.8
5	Online/NVSP	78	1.9
6	Help from political Party	425	10.4
7	Help from CSO/association /individual	20	.5
8	don't know	46	1.1
9	Total	4074	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.7 and **Figure 6.4** captures the enrolment options through which the registered voters have enrolled themselves. The above table captures the options through which they have enrolled and it reveals that 5.6 per cent of the respondents reported to have enrolled during a special enrolment drive followed by Booth Level Officer having visited the residence (35.5 per cent). Local Voter Enrolment Centres with 40.2 per cent of the total respondents to have enrolled through this medium. These figures also indicate that online portal hasn't played a major role and this requires special intervention in educating the voters so as to inform eligible voters to register themselves in voters list.

Figure 6.4: Enrolment Process (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.8: Social group wise Enrolment process (in per cent)

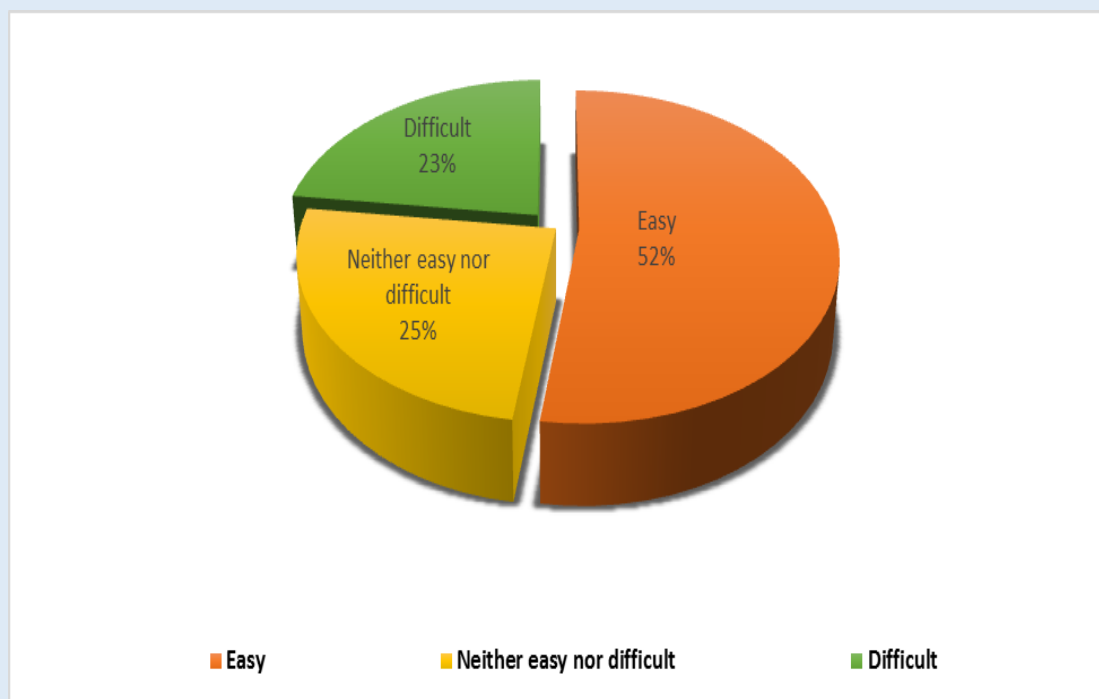
Sr.	Social Group	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Total
1	During Special drive	5.70	2.33	6.38	5.19	4.90
2	A booth Level Officer	32.52	32.56	37.25	36.07	34.60
3	Went Local Voter enrollment Center	47.94	46.51	35.49	38.89	42.21
4	Went to state election office	4.44	8.14	3.78	5.41	5.44
5	Online/NVSP	1.27	6.98	2.18	1.84	3.07
6	Help from political Party	7.18	2.33	13.51	10.49	8.38
7	Help from CSO	0.42	0.00	0.34	0.65	0.35
8	don't know	0.53	1.16	1.09	1.46	1.06
9	Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The medium through which enrolment process has been undertaken is presented in **Table 68** across social groups and it shows that special enrolment drive followed by BLO's visit to residence and Local Voter Enrolment Centres have been most popular across all social groups. However, among SC's, CSO social organisations and associations have been the next important channel through which voters have enrolled in the electoral list. Further, larger proportion of Others (1.46 per cent) of the total respondents reported to have not known about the process through which they have enrolled in the voters list followed by ST and SC.

6.4. Rating Process of enrolment

Figure 6.5: Rating of the process of registration (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 6.5 provides the rating of enrolment process by those who have enrolled and those whose application is in progress. The data indicates that 52 per cent of the respondents feel that the enrolment procedure is easy while 23 per cent still feel it to be difficult. It is necessary to further reduce the impediments for this section of population.

Table 6.9: Region wise Rating of the process of Registration (in per cent)

Sr	Process	Easy	Neither Easy nor Difficult	Difficult	Total
1	Ambala	91.44	4.16	4.40	100
2	Kurukshetra	40.37	26.67	32.96	100
3	Karnal	84.75	10.17	5.08	100
4	Sonipat	76.48	19.26	4.26	100
5	Sirsa	71.33	20.96	7.71	100
6	Hisar	11.07	27.10	61.83	100
7	Charkhi Dadri	15.80	10.86	73.33	100
8	Rohtak	58.36	31.27	10.36	100
9	Gurgaon	27.16	59.51	13.33	100
10	Faridabad	15.80	38.77	45.43	100
11	Total	49.26	24.87	25.87	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Further, region wise rating of the enrolment process is captured in **Table 6.9** and it shows that only 91.44 per cent of the total sampled respondents feel that the process of enrolment is easy in Ambala, while it is 84.75 per cent in Karnal, 76.48 in Sonipat and 71.33 per cent is Sirsa. In addition, larger proportion of respondents from Gurgaon says that they don't know with 59.5 per cent finding the process to be difficult followed by Charkhi Dadri (73.33 per cent).

Table 6.10: Location -wise rating of the process of registration (in per cent)

Sr	Location	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Easy	55.70	47.78	51.74
2	Neither Easy Nor Difficult	19.17	32.03	25.60
3	Difficult	25.13	20.19	22.66
4	Total	100	100	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.10 captures the rating provided by rural and urban respondents on the process of enrolment and it shows that 47.78 per cent of the urban respondents feel that the process is easy while at a slightly higher level, 55.70 per cent of the rural respondents feel it is easier. Further, around 20.19 per cent of the urban respondents report to have found the enrolment process difficult while it is half of this proportion i.e. 25.13 per cent in rural areas to have found the process difficult.

Table 6.11: Social group -wise rating of the process of registration (in per cent)

Sr	Social Group	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Total
1	Easy	49.10	39.53	54.11	53.33	49.02
2	Neither Easy nor Difficult	20.17	44.19	21.90	27.96	28.55
3	Difficult	30.73	16.28	23.99	18.71	22.43
4	Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.11 presented captures the social group wise rating of the enrolment process and it reveals that OBC's with 54.11 per cent of the total sampled respondents to have reported the process to be easier followed by Others (53.33 per cent), SC (49.10 per cent) and ST (39.53 per cent). Relatively larger proportion around 44.19 per cent of the respondents belonging to SC/ST has reported that they don't know. However, SC has largely reported to have found the process difficult with 30.73 per cent reporting the same.

Table 6.12: Efforts for self-enrolment (in per cent)

Sr.	Effort	Frequency	Percentage
1	No	12	46.15
2	Yes	14	53.85
Total	Total	26	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.12 captures those respondents who have reported to have never registered in the voters list and capture the efforts put by these individuals themselves to self-enroll

in the voters list. 46.15 per cent of this section of the respondents reported to have put no self- efforts in enrolling in the electoral list while only 53.85 per cent of those have reported to make an effort on self -enrolment

6.5. Reason for not enrolling in voting list

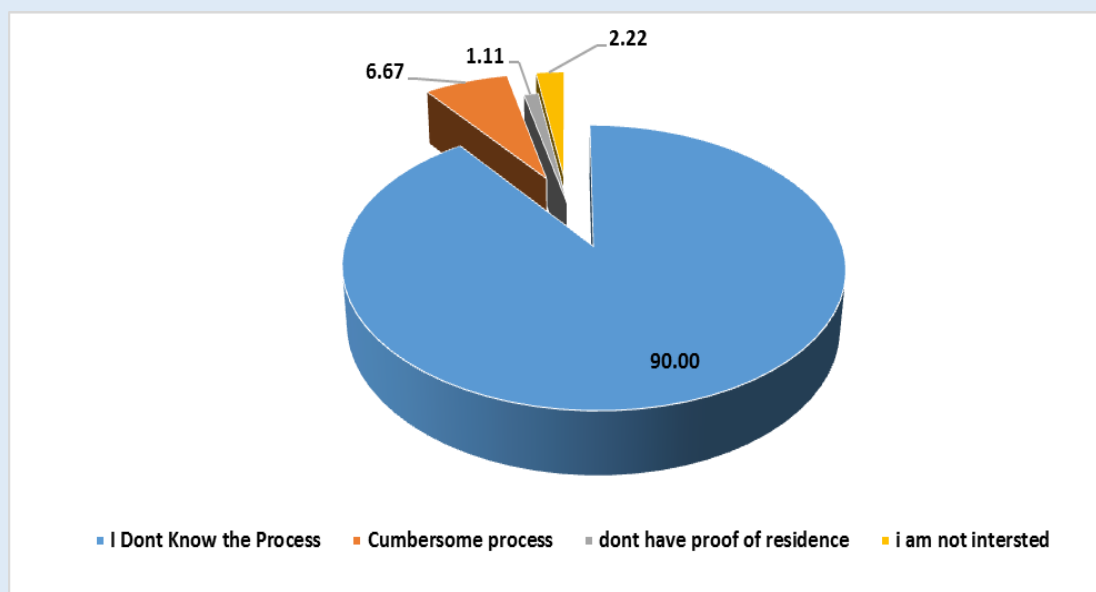
Table 6.13: Reason for not Enrolment (in per cent)

Sr.	Reasons	Frequency	Percent
1	I Dont Know the Process	81	90.00
2	Cumbersome process	6	6.67
3	Dont have proof of residence	1	1.11
4	I am not interested	2	2.22
5	Total	90	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.13 and **Figure 6.6** captures the major reasons for those respondents who have never made an attempt to enroll in the voters list. Largely these people reported that they are unaware of the procedure 90.00 per cent involved in the enrolment process while 66.7 per cent of those respondents who have never enrolled have reported that the procedure is cumbersome and 2.22 per cent of them reported to have not posses any proof of residence.

Figure 6.6: Reason for not enrolment (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

6.6 Voters Participation

Table 6.14: Location -wise percentage of people voted in at recent LS election (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	No	Yes	Total
1	Rural	2.72	97.28	100
2	Urban	2.22	97.78	100
3	Total	2.47	97.53	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.14 shows the pattern of casting of votes. In recent assembly elections, 97.53 per cent have reported to have participated in recent assembly elections. Rural respondents have continued to have participated at the larger level with 97.28 per cent as against 97.78 per cent in urban areas.

Table 6.15: Social group- wise percentage of people voted in at recent LS election (in per cent)

Sr.	Social Group	No	Yes	Total
1	SC	1.37	98.63	100
2	ST	1.16	98.84	100
3	OBC	2.60	97.40	100
4	Other	3.08	96.92	100
5	Total	2.05	97.95	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.15 captures the percentage of people who have voted in at least one election across social groups, as different social groups raise different concerns and therefore attach varied levels of importance to elections. It is seen that ST's have voted at the larger proportion in recent election followed by SC (98.63 per cent), OBC and ST (96.92 per cent) each.

Table 6.16: Gender -wise percentage of people voted in at recent LS election (in per cent)

Sr	Gender	Count	Count	Total
1	MALE	2.53	97.47	100
2	FEMALE	2.45	97.55	100
3	Total	2.49	97.51	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

While in the recent assembly election, the female continue to vote at the larger level with 97.55 per cent participating, while males have reported to have participated with 97.47 in the recent assembly election (table 6.16).

6.7. Facility in Polling Station

Table 6.17 shows the respondents view the basic facilities available at the polling station. At the aggregate level, the data shows that lightning, drinking water were provided adequately as more than 80 per cent of the sampled respondents said these facilities do exist at the polling station, while facilities such as, separate queues, signs, chairs and benches, toilets and volunteers were said to be provided at the polling station with nearly (50 to 70 per cent) said these were available at the polling station. However, ramps and wheelchairs, separate entry and exit in the polling booth those that constitute the most essential facility for Disabled and Senior voters and also represent the marginalized were found to be not available in adequate proportion. It is important here to ensure that while conducting elections it is imperative to fulfil the needs of the heterogeneity of the population. Further, on the basis of location, these facilities at the polling station were analysed to capture if rural/urban differences can make any difference in the provision of facilities at the polling station. It was seen that rural/urban differences made no difference in the opinion of the sampled respondents, as the proportions remain the same across the location and it is facilities like ramp and wheelchairs, separate entry and exit in the polling booth which aren't adequately present at the polling station.

Table 6.17: Facilities in Polling Stations (in per cent)

Sr	Facilities	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
1	Separate ques for Women	7.56	91.48	0.96	100
2	Drinking Water	9.35	88.81	1.84	100
3	Chairs/ Benches	10.60	86.97	2.43	100
4	Toilets	5.96	90.77	3.26	100
5	Help Desk	5.65	90.40	3.95	100
6	Separate entry and exit in the polling	25.65	68.58	5.77	100
7	Ramp	29.21	63.45	7.34	100
8	Wheelchairs	41.85	45.70	12.44	100
9	Signage for direction	17.26	73.98	8.76	100
10	Voter Facilitation poster	16.47	72.80	10.73	100
11	Sign Language Poster for deaf	27.05	30.66	42.29	100
12	Volunteers	6.87	90.97	2.16	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

6.8. Type of Difficulty faced in voting

Table 6.18: Difficulty Faced while voting (in per cent)

Sr	PC	Percent
1	Ambala	1.22
2	Kurukshetra	30.74
3	Karnal	1.45
4	Sonipat	8.15
5	Sirsa	6.27
6	Hisar	1.53
7	Charkhi Dadri	11.60
8	Rohtak	16.91
9	Gurgaon	11.36
10	Faridabad	9.38

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.18 shows that percentage of voters who faced difficulty in voting. At the aggregate level 11.00 per cent of the total sampled respondents expressed their view that they faced difficulty while voting and the same question was posed across the administration divisions captured in **Table 6.18** . Except Ambala with 1.22 per cent of the respondents from other divisions opined that they faced difficulty while voting. The gender wise classification is presented in **Table 6.18** to gauge difficulties faced while voting and how gender plays a role in it and it shows that females with 12.01 per cent of the sampled respondents and 8.55 per cent of men respondents.

Table 6.19: Difficulty Faced while voting (in per cent)

Sr	Gender	Percentage
1	Male	8.55
2	Female	12.01
3	Total	9.62

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.20: Difficulty Faced while voting (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	Percentage
1	Rural	11.18
2	Urban	7.57
3	Total	9.62

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 6.20 captures the percentage of voters who faced difficulty while voting as per the location and it shows that rural voters to have reported at a slightly higher proportion of around 11.18 per cent having said that as against 7.57 per cent in urban areas.

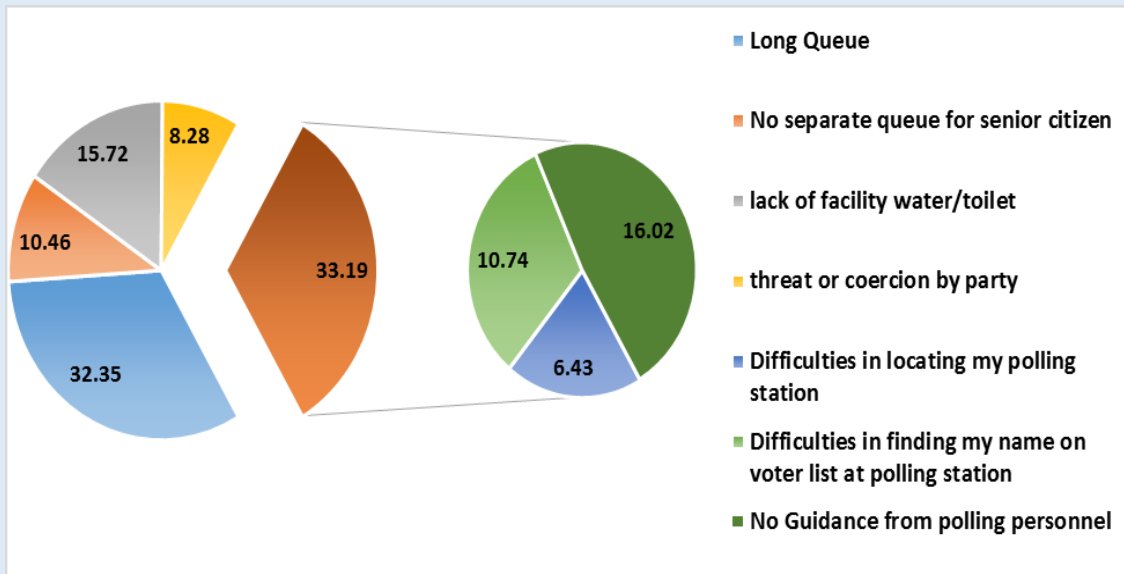
Table 6.21 : Type of Difficulty faced while Voting, across divisions (in per cent)

Sr	PC	Long Queue	No separate queue for senior citizen	lack of facility water/toilet	threat or coercion by party	Difficulties in locating my polling station	Difficulties in finding my polling station	No Guidance from polling personnel
1	Ambala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	Kurukshetra	32.48	10.26	9.40	7.69	10.26	11.11	18.80
3	Karnal	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Sonipat	44.44	0.00	15.56	4.44	4.44	11.11	20.00
5	Sirsa	18.18	6.06	3.03	60.61	0.00	0.00	12.12
6	Hisar	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Charkhi Dadri	19.32	13.64	34.09	3.41	4.55	23.86	1.14
8	Rohtak	44.79	8.33	4.17	4.17	9.38	8.33	20.83
9	Gurgaon	40.38	7.69	5.77	7.69	9.62	7.69	21.15
10	Faridabad	19.05	22.22	39.68	4.76	1.59	1.59	11.11
11	Total	32.35	10.46	15.72	8.28	6.43	10.74	16.02

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

It is seen that, difficulty while voting with long queue (32.35 per cent) came out to be the main impediment, followed by no guidance from polling personnel (16.02 per cent) and lack of drinking water, toilet and ramp (15.72 per cent). These reasons also reflect the changing demographic profile and it is imperative for the election commission to provide those necessary facilities in adequate proportion so that elections are held in a smooth manner reflecting each individual's concerns. Around 6.43 per cent said that, they found difficulty in locating their respective polling station. This requires wide dissemination of information about the same through varied channels considering the diverse character of the populace. Only 8.28 per cent of the respondents said that threats and coercion was part of the difficulties they faced while voting (**Table 6.21**).

Figure 6.7: Type of difficulty faced while voting, (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The same question were analysed across sample constituencies of the state and it is seen from the Table 6.23 that as far as long queue is concerned, Hisar reported to have larger proportion of respondents (100 per cent) to have expressed this difficulty. Further, the second important impediment was found to be no separate queue for senior citizens with regional variations and this impediment was reported largely by the respondents of Karnal (33.33 per cent), followed by Faridabad (22.22 per cent), Charkhi Dadri (13.64 per cent). Again larger proportion of respondents from Charkhi Dadri (34.09 per cent) have said that Lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp were not adequately found. Further, difficulties including getting voter slip, no guidance form polling personnel, locating polling station and coercion were found to be reported at higher rates by the sampled respondents from Karnal. The regional variation in the provision of facilities is seen and this requires targeted intervention in those regions to increase electoral participation for efficient functioning of our democracy.

Table 6.22: Type of difficulty faced while voting, across gender (in per cent)

Sr	Difficulties	Male	Female	Total
1	Long Queue	30.98	33.72	32.35
2	No separate queue for senior citizen	11.04	9.88	10.46
3	lack of facility water/toilet	17.48	13.95	15.72
4	threat or coercion by party	10.74	5.81	8.28
5	Difficulties in locating my polling station	7.06	5.81	6.43
6	Difficulties in finding my name on voter list at polling station	10.43	11.05	10.74
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	12.27	19.77	16.02

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The difficulties faced while voting is presented in **Table 6.22** across gender and it shows that long queue as the main constraint while voting was reported largely by females (33.74 per cent) and males (30.98 per cent). This reason was followed by No separate queue for senior citizen. Largely it was seen as a difficulty by women with 9.88 per cent of the total female respondents to have reported this as against 11.04 per cent among males. Further, no guidance from polling personnel was reported largely as the difficulty by Males (12.27 per cent) and 19.77 per cent of females. This was followed by majority of males having said that they faced difficulty as there was lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp.

Table 6.23: Type of difficulty faced while voting, Across Location (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Long Queue	28.73	40.44	34.59
2	No separate queue for senior citizen	11.60	8.09	9.85
3	lack of facility water/toilet	17.40	13.24	15.32
4	threat or coercion by party	10.22	5.88	8.05
5	Difficulties in locating my polling station	6.35	7.35	6.85
6	Difficulties in finding my name on voter list at polling station	12.98	4.41	8.70
7	No Guidance from polling personnel	12.71	20.59	16.65

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The difficulties faced while voting across location is also presented in **Table 6.23** and it shows that larger proportion of respondents from urban areas have reported that long queue (40.44 per cent), No separate queue for senior citizen (8.09 per cent), Lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp (13.24 per cent), Difficulty in voting in absence of voter slip(7.35 per cent), and Difficulties in locating my polling station (4.41 per cent), as against the rural areas. Further difficulties like lack of facilities like No guidance from polling personnel and coercion were found to have been reported at larger proportion by rural respondents than by urban respondents.

6.9 Conclusions

It is found that larger share (97.15 per cent) of the respondents live in the same residence since birth, while considerable difference is seen between rural and urban share dominating (98.18 per cent).

- Among those who have made frequent changes in the residence, only 1.8 per cent of the respondents have deleted their names, while 95.7 per cent haven't deleted their names from their electoral list.
- As far as the enrolment in the voters list is concerned, 97.96 per cent of the sampled respondents have said that they have currently enrolled in the voter list, while 1.33 per cent of respondents said that their application process is in progress.
- Significant proportion of the sampled respondents (97.1 per cent) have reported to possess EPIC Card.
- BLO's visit have been the major medium for enrolment among the respondents followed by local voter enrolment centres and help from political party.
- Around 52 per cent of the respondents feel that the enrolment procedure is easy.
- Not being aware of the enrolment procedure have been the major reason for non-enrolling oneself in the electoral list
- Around 80% of the respondents report that facilities at the polling station that exist in adequate proportion include, separate queues, signs, chairs and benches, toilets and volunteers. However, ramps and wheelchairs, separate entry and exit in the polling booth those that constitute the most essential facility for Disabled and

Senior voters were found to be not available in adequate proportion

- Almost 11 per cent of the total sampled respondents expressed that they faced difficulty while voting

To increase voter participation, the hindrances need to be removed so that all eligible voters across socio-economic backgrounds can exercise their franchise and this is possible by creating or enabling that environment to all.

CHAPTER - 7

SVEEP AND ITS IMPACT

7.1. Introduction

Systematic Voter's Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) was launched by Election Commission of India to inform, educate, motivate and facilitate voters and in turn make Indian democracy more participative and meaningful. In SVEEP, every aspect of the election process is simulated to ensure enhanced voters' participation in the polling. 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 Haryana

7.2. Recall Rate of Election Campaign

Table 7.1: Knowledge about Campaign of Election Commission (in per cent)

PC	No	Yes	Don't Know
Ambala	80.44	17.85	1.71
Kurukshetra	12.96	85.93	1.11
Karnal	58.84	33.90	7.26
Sonipat	5.19	94.26	0.56
Sirsa	0.00	99.28	0.72
Hisar	0.38	99.62	0.00
Charkhi Dadri	4.20	94.07	1.73
Rohtak	18.91	80.18	0.91
Gurgaon	5.19	94.57	0.25

Faridabad	2.72	96.05	1.23
Total	18.88	79.57	1.55
Education			
Illiterate	19.40	78.52	2.08
Primary School	23.27	74.20	2.53
High School	25.61	72.46	1.93
Higher Secondary	16.95	81.75	1.29
Diploma	14.74	84.68	0.58
Graduation and Above	14.45	84.92	0.63
Total	19.07	79.42	1.51
Social Group			
SC	17.00	80.99	2.01
ST	5.81	94.19	0.00
OBC	25.84	72.48	1.68
Other	17.04	81.61	1.35
Total	16.42	82.32	1.26
Location			
Rural	15.16	82.77	2.07
Urban	24.91	74.18	0.91
Total	20.04	78.47	1.49

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Election Related Campaigns play a prominent role in raising awareness about the electoral processes and its management. There are interventions from the side of the commission in the form of SVEEP to inculcate the values of electoral democracy in voters of the country. The sampled respondents were posed with the statement whether they recall any elections related campaigns to which 20.4 per cent of them said they do not whereas the recall rate has been mere 84.6 per cent. This shows that more effective and frequent campaigns are necessary to induce the electorates about the elections and its significance. The recall rate across various indicators have been presented in the Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Knowledge about Campaign of Election Commission (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The recall rate at the level of parliament constituency shows that the rate is relatively higher in Hisar (99.28 per cent) followed by Sirsa (99.28 per cent), Gurgaon (94.57 per cent) and Ambala (17.85 per cent) being the least with not nearly half of the respondents recalling any election related campaigns.

Education seem to play role in recalling election related campaigns and recall rate and educational levels seem to show positive association with recall rate among illiterates being 78.52 per cent followed by primary school respondents (74.20 per cent) and so on. Graduate & above having reported the highest with 84.92 per cent having reported that they recall election related campaigns.

Social Group again seem to be an important factor in influencing the recall rates of election related campaigns and recall rate has been the lowest among OBC (72.48 per cent), followed by SC (80.99 per cent), Other (81.61 per cent), and ST (94.19 per cent). Social structure seems to marginalize the respective populace as they face socio- economic political hindrances due to social affiliations. Further, the recall rate has been higher in rural areas (82.77 per cent) as against 74.18 per cent in urban areas.

7.3 Source 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.

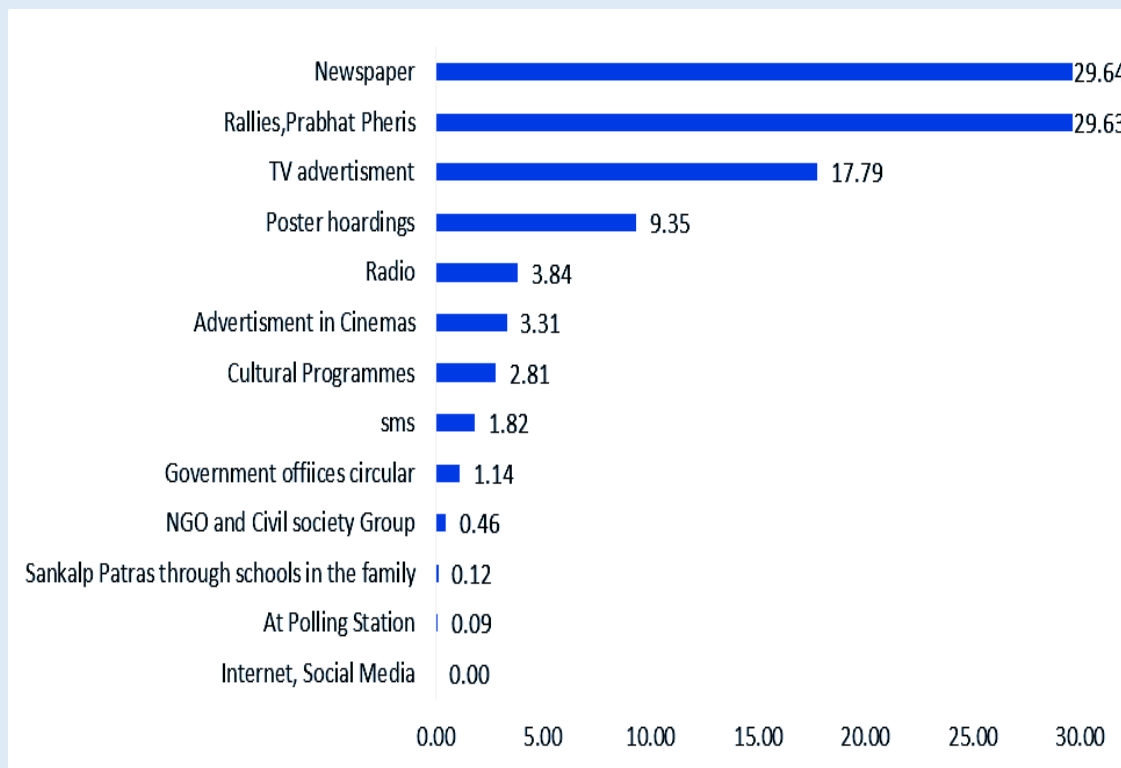
The respondents were asked about the key sources of communication that informed them about the election and related information. To which 29.64 per cent of the respondents said that Newspapers/Magazines largely constituting key sources for election information followed by 29.63 per cent said that rally or pravat ferri is source of information. The third important source of information is TV advertisements and programmes (17.19 per cent) (Table 7.2 and Figure 7.2).

Table 7.2: Recall rate of Election Related Material (in per cent)

	Ambala	Kurukshetra	Karnal	Sonipat	Sirsa	Hisar	Charkhi Dadri	Rohtak	Gurgaon	Faridabad	Total
Newspaper	17.60	28.52	20.82	23.70	29.88	17.18	50.62	22.91	37.78	47.41	29.64
TV advertisement	21.52	11.85	52.30	4.26	23.37	2.67	7.90	34.00	11.85	8.15	17.79
Radio	1.22	3.33	3.15	3.70	2.65	1.53	8.64	3.82	3.95	6.42	3.84
Advertisement in Cinemas	0.00	3.70	7.51	4.63	0.96	0.00	3.46	0.73	2.96	9.14	3.31
Rallies,Prabhat Pheris	42.79	26.67	10.41	44.07	36.14	62.98	20.25	19.45	21.73	11.85	29.63
Cultural Programmes	1.71	5.56	3.87	4.81	0.72	0.00	0.25	3.27	4.20	3.70	2.81
Government offices circular	0.00	1.48	0.00	2.78	0.24	0.00	0.00	1.45	2.96	2.47	1.14
Poster hoardings	14.91	11.48	1.69	10.19	4.34	15.65	6.17	12.55	10.62	5.93	9.35
NGO and Civil society Group	0.00	1.48	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.00	0.49	0.73	0.74	0.49	0.46
Internet, Social Media	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
sms	0.24	5.56	0.00	1.67	1.45	0.00	1.23	1.09	2.72	4.20	1.82
Sankalp Patras through schools in the family	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.25	0.12
At Polling Station	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 7.2: Recall of Election Relation Material (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

7.4 Type of Information

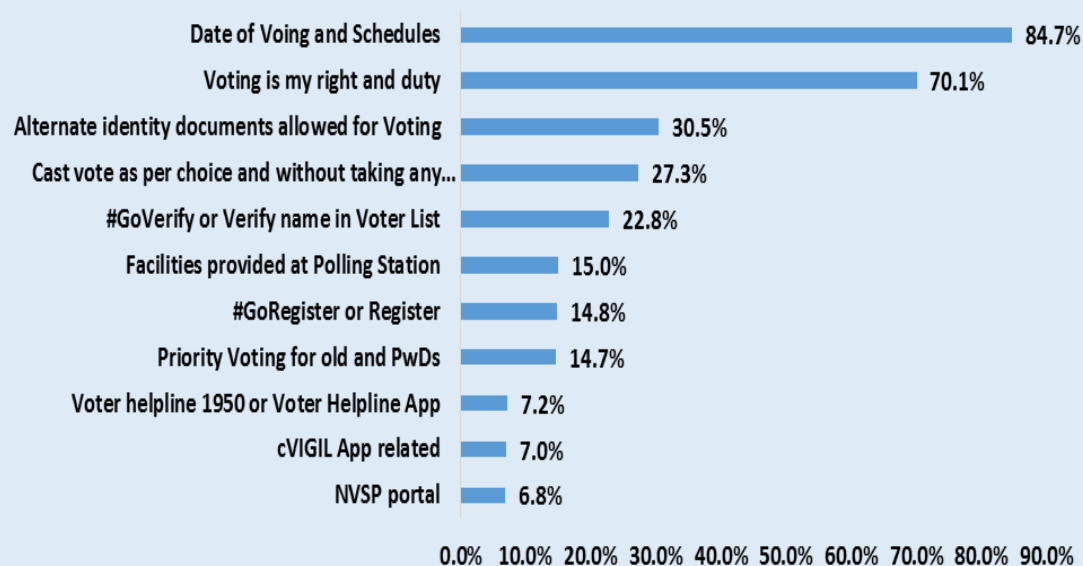
Table 7.3 and Figure 7.3 captures the kinds/types of voter information received by Election Commission. This information played a role in helping electorates by frequently informing them about the elections and its process. Out of the total sampled respondents, 84.7 per cent have reported that they received information concerning date of voting and schedules followed by 70.1 per cent of them reported saying that voting to be one's right and duty. Further, only 30.5 per cent of the total respondents reported that they received information on Alternate identity documents for voting. While 6.8 per cent percent of the respondents have reported to have received any information concerning National Voters Service Portal (NVSP) that provides single window service to electors. While they have largely received information about the significance of a vote, it is important to improve the service especially the practical concerns related to elections that include EPIC card, and online portal.

Table 7.3: Types of messages received (in per cent)

Message	Ambala	Kurukshetra	Karnal	Sonipat	Sirsa	Hisar	Charkhi Dadri	Rohtak	Gurgaon	Faridabad	Total
Date of Voting and Schedules	73.59	82.59	80.87	77.04	99.52	100.00	83.70	83.82	73.33	79.51	83.40
Voting is my right and duty	90.46	39.26	61.02	73.15	98.80	98.47	54.81	38.00	59.01	80.25	69.32
Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement	2.20	30.37	9.69	24.44	66.99	6.11	3.21	25.45	53.83	38.77	26.11
#GoRegister or Register	1.22	19.63	2.91	13.33	20.72	2.29	1.23	17.09	37.78	25.19	14.14
#GoVerify or Verify name in Voter List	0.00	20.00	4.12	18.33	45.54	24.05	0.99	30.91	50.62	26.17	22.07
12 identity documents allowed for Voting	2.20	23.33	24.21	33.15	62.65	92.37	9.14	16.18	34.81	23.21	32.13
Facilities provided at Polling Station	3.42	23.33	10.17	18.89	11.33	1.91	1.73	21.27	32.10	16.79	14.09
Priority Voting for old and PwDs	1.47	20.74	2.42	9.81	10.12	1.15	22.47	28.18	31.36	10.37	13.81
Voter helpline 1950 or Voter Helpline App	0.00	15.19	1.21	14.63	0.96	0.76	0.25	9.27	18.52	6.67	6.75
cVIGIL App related	0.00	21.85	0.73	16.11	0.00	0.76	0.00	5.82	17.28	5.93	6.85
NVSP portal	0.00	18.15	0.48	17.22	0.00	1.15	0.25	5.82	16.79	5.68	6.55

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Figure 7.3: Message Received from Election Commission (in per cent)



Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

7.4 Most appealing/motivating icon/stars

Out of the 4074 sample respondents, Dhoni is the most popular icon (30.30 per cent) followed by Amir Khan (25.60 per cent), Mary Kom (23.10 per cent), Saina Nehwal (21.00 per cent). 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 7.5).

Table 7.5: Most Motivating ICON (in per cent)

ICON	Percent
a. M.S. Dhoni	30.30
b. Mary Kom	23.10
c. Saina Nehwal	21.00
d. Aamir Khan	25.60
Total	100.0%

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

7.5. Access to the website of ECI/CEO

According to the perception of respondents about their access to the website of ECI/Chief Electoral Officer of Haryana, only 2.43 per cent respondents have accessed it. It shows that rural respondents have used website at the slightly higher level (2.81 per cent) than urban respondents (2.05 per cent). However, across variables also, in totality, it shows that the usage level is abysmally low (table 7.6).

Table 7.6: Usage of Election Commission/ Chief Electoral officer website (in per cent)

Sr	Location	No	Yes	Dont Know
1	Rural	97.06	2.81	0.13
2	Urban	97.84	2.05	0.11
3	Total	97.45	2.43	0.12

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 7.7: Purpose of website (in per cent)

Sr	Purpose did you access the website	Percentage
1	To Search name and other details on the electoral roll	46.4
2	To register/ make modification online	9.6
3	To download registration form	21.6
4	To know polling station details	22.4

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Further, of those who accessed the websites were asked about the reasons/purpose for accessing the same and is captured in Table 7.7. Largely those who accessed, 46.5 per cent of the respondents have reported to access the website for searching names and other details on electoral list, followed by 22.4 per cent of them reported to have accessed to know the polling details, followed by 21.6 per cent to have been reported that they used for downloading registration forms. Further, 9.6 per cent to have done so to register and make modifications.

In addition, for those who have accessed the websites for varied reasons were posed with the statement to capture the satisfaction level by using the websites. Only 58.4 per cent of those who have accessed are satisfied about the online service, with 22.4 per cent having said that they somewhat are fine with service of the website, while 19.2 per cent aren't satisfied about the same. This data reveals that there is potential to educate the eligible voters and registered voters to use the online medium to access the election related information for fast and efficient process. It also puts the onus on the commission to bring clarity so as to increase the level of usage and satisfaction among the users (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8: Satisfaction Level (in per cent)

Sr	Level	Percentage
1	No	19.2
2	Somewhat	22.4
3	Yes	58.4
4	Total	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

7.6. Call centre Facility use and Satisfaction

Table 7.9: Usage of election commissions call centre (in per cent)

Sr.	Location	None of the two	Voter helpline	Voter helpline app	Both of them
1	Rural	97.63	0.43	1.08	0.86
2	Urban	97.55	0.57	1.02	0.85
3	Total	97.59	0.50	1.05	0.86

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Table 7.9 Whereas the location wise usage levels shows that share of urban respondents is (97.55 per cent) who have reported not to use any of the two (voter helpline and voter helpline app) and in rural areas it is (97.63 per cent) who have reported not to use both the two. However, overall the access and usage of call centres is abysmally low.

Table 7.10: Purpose of Call Centre (in per cent)

Sr.	Purpose to make call	Percentage
1	To know about registration or Voting process	24.64
2	To verify name on voter list	33.33
3	To know my polling station	17.39
4	To know details of my BLO	18.84
5	To register a complaint	5.80
6	Total	100

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Those reported to have used the call center facility were asked about the reasons for using the same. For which 33.33 per cent have reported to use the facility to verify name and voter list followed by for clearing doubts about the registration process (24.64 per cent) followed by 18.84 per cent have used for knowing the details of BLO. But Call Centres have been in relatively less usage for gathering information on polling dates and details concerning the same (Table 7.10).

Table 7.11: Satisfaction Level (in per cent)

Sr.	Level	Percentage
1	Somewhat	26.08
2	Yes	72.46
3	No	1.44

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

Those respondents who have agreed to have used the Call Centre facility though minimal in proportion, 72.46 per cent of them have reported that they are satisfied with the facility, while 26.08 per cent have somewhat been satisfied and around 1.44 per cent opine that they are not satisfied with the facility of Call Centre set up by the Commission (Table 7.11).

7.7: Voters with Disability/ Special ability

Table 7.12: Problems faced by PwD at the times of registration (in per cent)

Sr	Problems	Percentage
1	Easy	76.92
2	Neither easy nor difficult	17.31
3	Difficult	5.77

Source: Computed by author from data obtained from KAP survey

The number of persons with disabilities were 215 (5.27 per cent) out of 4074 voters surveyed. When respondents with PwDs were asked about the difficulties faced by them in the process of registration (Table 7.12), they responded that registration is easy (76.92 per cent), while 17.31 per cent say it is neither easy nor difficult followed by 5.77 per cent of the respondents who find it difficult to register.

7.8 Conclusion

- The recall rate of the election related campaigns was mere 84.68 per cent and 20.4 per cent of them said they do not recall any campaigns concerning the same.
- Larger proportion of respondents, around 29.64 per cent of the respondents said that Newspapers/Magazines largely constituting key sources for election information followed by 29.63 per cent rally or pravat ferri as source of information. The third important source of information is TV advertisements and programmes (17.19 per cent)
- As far as kinds of information received by populace from Election Commission through these mediums, around 84.7 per cent have reported that they received information concerning date of voting and schedules, followed by 70.1 per cent of them reported saying that voting to be one's right and duty. Further, only 30.5 per cent of the total respondents reported that they received information on Alternate identity documents for voting.
- Given that ICONs have been popular, Dhoni is the most popular icon (30.30 per cent followed by Amir Khan (25.60 per cent), Mary Kom (23.10 per cent), Saina Nehwal (21.00 per cent).

- The usage level of Election Commission/Chief Electoral Officer website shows that 2.43 per cent respondents have accessed it. It shows that rural respondents have used website at the slightly higher level (2.81 per cent) than urban respondents (2.05 per cent).
- Among those who have accessed the website, 46.5 per cent of the respondents have reported to access the website for searching names and other details on electoral list, followed by 22.4 per cent of them reported to have accessed to know the polling details, followed by 21.6 per cent to have been reported that they used for downloading registration forms. Further, followed by 9.6 per cent to have done so to register and make modifications.
- The satisfaction level of the website was gauged and it shows that only 58.4 per cent of those who have accessed are satisfied about the online service with 22.4 per cent having said that they somewhat are fine with service of the website, while 19.2 per cent aren't satisfied about the same.
- Whereas the location wise usage levels shows that urban respondents (97.55 per cent) who have reported not to use any of the two (voter helpline and voter helpline app) and in rural areas (97.63 per cent) who have reported not to use both the two. However, overall the access and usage of call centres is abysmally low.
- Those reported to have used the call center facility were asked about the reasons for using the same to which 33.33 per cent have reported to use the facility to verify name and voter list, followed by for clearing doubts about the registration process by 24.64 per cent, followed by 18.84 per cent have used for knowing the details of BLO.
- Those respondents who have agreed to have used the Call Centre facility though minimal in proportion, 72.46 per cent of them have reported that they are satisfied with the facility, while 26.08 per cent have somewhat been satisfied and around 1.44 per cent opine that they are not satisfied with the facility of Call Centre set up by the Commission.
- It is also observed that when respondents with PwDs were asked about the difficulties faced by them in the process of registration, they responded that

registration is easy (76.92 per cent) while, 17.31 per cent said it is neither easy nor difficult followed by 5.77 per cent of the respondents who find it difficult to register.

The SVEEP intervention requires more publicity among the voters as it can educate the individuals in improving the knowledge, attitude and participation of the voters in electoral system of our country. It should strategically intervene using varied tools targeting different groups so that “No voter is left behind” in the electoral system and everyone is given a voice to raise their issues and concerns that help to lead a dignified life by all individuals.



CHAPTER - 8

FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS

8.1: Focused Group Discussions Ambala, Karnal and Kurukshetra Parliamentary Constituency

8.1.1: Focused Group Discussions with Youth

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

The youth are fairly knowledgeable about the voter registration process. They reported that usually BLOs, teachers visit their houses for registration. Some youth reported that they visit the nearest registration center with required documents for registration. At the same time, they are also of the opinion that the registration process is accorded more importance than it deserves while other important aspects are ignored and this should change. Youth of Haryana also reported that the Election Commission will issue Voters ID once or twice in a year during their campaign, if one misses to get their registration they need to wait for next year campaign. Youth of Charkhi Dadri and Ambala are depending on local intermediary for filling the voter registration form.

Suggestion

- Involving youth in the registration process should be given higher priority.
- Digital devices with internet facility should be provided to BLOs for more efficient and accurate registration.
- College campus should create facility for electoral registration.
- Identity card should be sent through post.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

The youth reported that people are willing to vote but due to several technical and personal issues they are unable to take part in the elections. Migrants living in other

places are unable to come back to villages to cast their vote because travelling is expensive and time-consuming. Migrants somehow feel that it is not worth spending money. Youth have lost hope on the performance of elected representatives as they believe that their interest is not primarily development of constituency. This appears to be major reason for the low rate of electoral turn out.

Suggestion

- The youth are of the opinion that to improve voting, the election process should be made transparent.
- The candidates should not have criminal background and educated candidates must be preferred.
- In order to improve turnout the elected representatives should fulfill the promise they make and address the problems of the people, especially of farmers.
- Volunteers and arrangement of transport facility by the election commission for the aged and disabled people would be helpful.

Q3. What are the impacts of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression/Inference:

It was evident with the response obtained in the FGD with the youths that they strongly feel country will progress with their voting. Voting is an opportunity to elect right candidates for good governance of the country. Some youth are of the view that voters need to be educated and oriented on the confidentiality of voting process. It is the duty and right of a citizen to vote. The voting strengthens the democracy. It is a nation building process.

Suggestion

- Water facility is the foremost facility expected by the people at the polling station.
- Vehicle and refreshment arrangements from the village to the faraway polling booth are the other facilities expected by the people.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote for be recorded?

Inference:

Almost all the youth preferred EVM for casting their vote. They opined that with EVM, the result will be fast and it helps to avoid any manipulation of votes.

Suggestion

- A slip should be given to the voter as a mark of voting and to ascertain his/her vote to their desirable candidate to avoid EVM tampering.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impressions:

The youth reported that bribing is a common practice in their areas. Usually it takes the form of alcohol for men and sarees for women. Apart from bribes, casteism, strong affiliation to political parties has negative effects on the election of right candidates.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression/Inference:

Election campaigns by candidates and different political parties focus on their own achievements and promises but not on the importance of election and voting. They suggest that the Election Commission should distribute pamphlets and other material on the importance of elections and organize discussions on voting.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression/Inference:

Online registration will be better. Another piece of feedback from them is that the registration process should not be coincided with election process - it should be a continuous process.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Inference / Impression:

- Ban liquor during the election process.
- Install Close Circuit Cameras at the polling stations.
- Political parties should be kept away from the booths and the election slips should be issued by the Government Officers themselves. Government should provide / arrange transport for senior citizens and persons with disability.

Suggestion:

- Elections should be conducted at lesser financial cost.
- Every village should have a polling booth.
- Awareness to the people about casting vote on EVM's, awareness about NOTA should be provided.
- Restrictions put on the political party campaigns especially on the previous day should be stringent.
- Voting should be made mandatory; one person should contest from one constituency only.

8.1.2: Focused Group Discussions with Women

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

- Most women have no clear idea as to where to go and whom to contact for voter registration.
- Women reported that the voter registration happens through BLOs, teachers and Anganawadi workers.

Suggestions:

- It would be better if the BLOs issue an identity card to each prospective voter at their home, so that there will be no confusion or mistakes with regard to

names, initials, addresses of the voters.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

- All the women are knowledgeable about voting right and feel that voting is not only their fundamental right but also their responsibility.
- Lack of complete information about the candidates, and their suitability as candidates also makes voters to abstain from voting.
- People's disinterest in voting also emanates from the fact that right or good candidates are not standing in the election.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Inference / Impression:

It is a mixed response among Women members on the importance of voting.

- Almost all the women clearly stated that their voting plays a major role in choosing the right
- candidate as their representative.
- All the women think that voting is one of the important rights bestowed upon them by the Constitution.
- Voting in an election is a prerequisite for the progress and security of the nation.

Suggestions:

- Proper toilet facility should be available to voters.
- Seating arrangements for the aged, handicapped, pregnant women and patients should be provided to make them feel comfortable.
- Drunkards and people under the influence must be controlled at the voting centers as they usually create problems for others.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote is recorded?

Inference:

- It was evident in the FGDs that literate women are more supportive towards EVMs than illiterate women though in general, they aren't aware of the EVM functioning.
- Tribal women and women from lower castes are not comfortable with EVMs. Many of them are not sure about confirmation of casting their vote even after pressing the button on the EVMs.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Inference / Impression:

- Major forms of bribes offered at the time of election as reported by the respondent women include – distribution of money, alcohol and sarees
- There is consensus among women that all forms of bribes and allurements should be banned and the people offering bribes should be stringently punished.
- The women said that they are against selling their own self by accepting bribes.
- They believe that it is their fundamental responsibility to elect the right candidate for the development of their village and nation; the participants also stated that they will vote in the election regardless of the presence of bribing.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression / Inference:

- Women are aware of different campaigns conducted by election commission such as TV advertisements, radio, and distribution of pamphlets and display of posters.
- In addition, the political parties campaign in the village to caste vote for them.

- The above programs by the Commission and political parties create awareness and significance among all including women. This helps to increase the voting percentage.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Inference / Impression:

At present women are enrolling for and inserting corrections in voter ID by using the prescribed forms. Now women prefer online registration at Gram Panchayats.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Suggestions:

- For easy and smooth registration women suggested to shift enrollment centers from taluk offices to Gram Panchayats.

8.1.3: Focused Group Discussions with SC Community

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

The response from the SC group shows that teachers usually do the registration; they visit door-to- door to enroll people. There are no disadvantages with this system.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

- Apathy towards elections is the major reason for lower voter turnout.
- Corruption, lack of accountability and lack of developmental work by the elected representatives have made people loose hope.
- Other reasons include lack of vehicle facilities
- Appointment of volunteers will help encourage aged and disabled people to cast their vote.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well as desirable atmospheres.

Impression

- Elders are not aware of the importance of voting.
- Youths have awareness and reported that vote is their right and voting is their duty.
- Satisfied with the available facilities

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

- EVMs are preferred by all to cast their vote though unclear about its working
- Majority aren't aware of the NOTA option

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

- Bribes are given in the forms of money, alcohol and clothes in these areas.
- Poverty and indebtedness drive people to cast their vote to particular candidate after receiving money or any other forms of incentives from them.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression

- Political party canvas, posters and banners forms an important source of information of elections and possess no idea about other forms of awareness programs.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- People were not aware of online registration. Hence they only mentioned that

registration should happen at their village level as this would increase registration. Further, it was mentioned that this is efficient as it reduces transaction costs in case any difficulty arises. Registration centers at the Taluk level cause greater difficulty.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression

- Disputes are common among SC & ST especially during local body elections when the candidates contested are from these communities. Anti-social elements to be identified and taken them to custody to avoid disputes during elections
- Police to be stationed at the village for a week prior to elections
- Duration involved in conduct of elections should be lessened.

8.1.4: Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

Local level officers must create awareness campaigns for effective Voter enrolment process. Possible hindrances in the electoral enrollment must be removed by giving greater freedom to BLOs and other local level officers in updating the list. Schools must open year round window for updating the voters list.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

Voting is the right and duty of people, through which one can participate in the development of the nation by electing good representative. Rural areas suffer with the basic facilities during election, hardly any facilities for women and senior citizens. Wheel chairs, drinking water and toilet facilities may encourage greater participation of people in the elections. Migration is the main reason of less voter turnout in the region. Money and muscle power plays significant role in the elections.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well as desirable atmospheres.

Impression

People are having positive notion about electoral participation, voting is the right and duty of every individual. Through casting vote we can choose good leader, who can bring changes in the developmental works. Facilities must be increased to ensure greater participation of public in the election.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

EVMs provide accurate results in the election, it must be continued.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

Material offerings and other forms of bribe for voting may not work long, few expressed discontent about it.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Information regarding day and time of election is given by the local party agents, no proper information is received by the election commission.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- Online registration will be better.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression

- Volunteers should be there to support the elderly people at the polling stations.

- Democracy will be protected, preserved and enhanced only through universal participation in the elections; election commission must ensure this by providing proper facilities to the women and other needy people.

8.2: Focused Group Discussion in Sirsa and Hisar`s Parliamentary Constituency

8.2.1: Focused Group Discussions with Youth

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

Youth reported that usually BLOs, teachers visit their houses for registration. Some youth reported that they visit the nearest registration centre with required documents for registration

Suggestion

- Involving youth in the registration process should be given higher priority.
- Digital devices with internet facility should be provided to BLOs for more efficient and accurate registration.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

The youth reported that people are willing to vote but due to several technical and personal issues they are unable to take part in the elections. Migrants living in other places are unable to come back to villages to cast their vote because travelling is expensive and time-consuming.

Suggestion

- The youth are of the opinion that to improve voting, the election process should be made transparent.
- The candidates should not have criminal background and educated candidates must be preferred.

Q3. What are the impacts of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well as desirable atmospheres.

Impression/Inference:

Voting is an opportunity to elect right candidates for good governance of the country. Some youth are of the view that it is the duty and right of a citizen to vote. The voting strengthens the democracy. It is a nation building process.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote for be recorded?

Inference:

Almost all the youth preferred EVM for casting their vote. They opined that with EVM, the result will be fast and it helps to avoid any manipulation of votes.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impressions:

Usually it takes the form of alcohol for men and sarees for women. Apart from bribes, casteism, strong affiliation to political parties has negative effects on the election of right candidates.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression/Inference:

Election campaigns by candidates and different political parties focus on their own achievements and promises but not on the importance of election and voting.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression/Inference:

Online registration will be better. Another piece of feedback from them is that the registration process should not be coincided with election process - it should be a continuous process.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Inference / Impression:

- Ban liquor during the election process.
- Install CCTV Cameras at the polling stations.
- Elections should be conducted at lesser financial cost.
- Awareness to the people about casting vote on EVM's, awareness about NOTA should be provided.
- Restrictions put on the political party campaigns especially on the previous day should be stringent.

8.2.2: Focused Group Discussions with Women

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

- Women reported that the voter registration happens through BLOs, teachers and Anganawadi workers.

Suggestions:

- It would be better if the BLOs issue an identity card to each prospective voter at their home.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

- Lack of complete information about the candidates, and their suitability as candidates also makes voters to abstain from voting.
- People's disinterest in voting also emanates from the fact that right or good candidates are not standing in the election.

Suggestion:

- Ban Liquor

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well as desirable atmospheres.

Inference / Impression:

It is a mixed response among Women members on the importance of voting.

- Almost all the women clearly stated that their voting plays a major role in choosing the right
- All the women think that voting is one of the important rights bestowed upon them by the Constitution.
- Voting in an election is a prerequisite for the progress and security of the nation.

Suggestions:

- Seating arrangements for the aged, handicapped, pregnant women and patients should be provided to make them feel comfortable.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote is recorded?

Inference:

- It was evident in the FGDs that literate women are more supportive towards EVMs than illiterate women though in general, they aren't aware of the EVM functioning.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Inference / Impression:

- Major forms of bribes offered at the time of election as reported by the respondent women include – distribution of money, alcohol.
- There is consensus among women that all forms of bribes and allurements should be banned and the people offering bribes should be stringently punished.
- The women said that they are against selling their own self by accepting bribes.

**Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know?
What have you learnt? How should it be improved?**

Impression / Inference:

- Women are aware of different campaigns conducted by election commission such as TV advertisements, radio, and distribution of pamphlets and display of posters.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Inference / Impression:

- Women prefer online registration at Gram Panchayats.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Suggestions:

- For easy and smooth registration women suggested to shift enrollment centers from taluk offices to Gram Panchayats.

8.2.3: Focused Group Discussions with SC Community

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

The response from the SC group shows that teachers usually do the registration; they visit door-to- door to enroll people.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

- Corruption, lack of accountability and lack of developmental work by the elected representatives have made people loose hope.
- Appointment of volunteers will help encourage aged and disabled people to cast their vote.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well as desirable atmospheres.

Impression

- Elders are not aware of the importance of voting.
- Awareness and reported that vote is their right and voting is their duty.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

- EVMs are preferred by all to cast their vote though unclear about its working
- Majority aren't aware of the NOTA option

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

- Bribes are given in the forms of money, alcohol and clothes in these areas.
- Poor and Migrated people to cast their vote to particular candidate after receiving money.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression

- Party canvas, posters and banners forms an important source of information of elections and possess no idea about other forms of awareness programs.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- People were aware of online registration.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression

- Anti-social elements to be identified and taken them to custody to avoid disputes during elections
- Police to be stationed at the village for a week prior to elections

8.2.4: Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

Possible hindrances in the electoral enrollment must be removed by giving greater freedom to BLOs and other local level officers in updating the list. Schools must open year round window for updating the voters list.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

Rural areas suffer with the basic facilities during election, hardly any facilities for women and senior citizens. Wheel chairs, drinking water and toilet facilities may encourage greater participation of people in the elections.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression

Through casting vote we can choose good leader, who can bring changes in the developmental works. Facilities must be increased to ensure greater participation of public in the election.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

EVMs provide accurate results in the election, it must be continued.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

Material offerings and other forms of bribe for voting may not work long, few expressed discontent about it.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Information regarding day and time of election is given by the local party agents, no proper information is received by the election commission.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- Online registration will be better.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression.

- Democracy will be protected, preserved and enhanced only through universal participation in the elections; election commission must ensure this by providing proper facilities to the women and other needy people.

8.3: Focused Group Discussion in Sonipat, Rohtak and Bhiwani & Mahendergarh`s Parliamentary Constituency

8.3.1: Focused Group Discussions with Youth

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

Voter Enrollment process gets delayed due to frequent non-availability of VA and therefore Election commission must encourage Voter Enrollment camps in the villages. The work of Voter enrolment done by the BLOs is satisfactory. Ration card/ Aadhaar Card to be linked to voter enrollment

Suggestion

- Involving youth in the registration process should be given higher priority.
- Digital devices with internet facility should be provided to BLOs for more efficient and accurate registration.
- College campus should create facility for electoral registration.
- Identity card should be sent through post.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

To increase the urban share of voting, online voting system must be introduced. The ignorance and lack of interest are the main reasons for low turnout in the election participation. Women and physically challenged expect better facilities at the polling station. Caste based community halls are granted or promised to grant to attract the mass vote. Election commission must effectively implement the task of distributing the voter slip to every household well in advance rather distributing at the polling station.

Suggestion

- The youth are of the opinion that to improve voting, the election process should be made transparent.
- The candidates should not have criminal background and educated candidates must be preferred.
- In order to improve turnout the elected representatives should fulfill the promise they make and address the problems of the people, especially of farmers.
- Volunteers and arrangement of transport facility by the election commission for the aged and disabled people would be helpful.

Q3. What are the impacts of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression/Inference:

Casting vote is the fundamental right of every citizen, through which we can uphold the integrity of democracy. District administration must ensure peace and safe election process to increase the public participation.

Suggestion

- Water facility is the foremost facility expected by the people at the polling station.
- Vehicle and refreshment arrangements from the village to the faraway polling booth are the other facilities expected by the people.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote for be recorded?

Inference:

EVMs are good, because it does not allow for invalid voting. VVPAT can ensure the authenticity of vote, hence EVM must be continued.

Suggestion

- A slip should be given to the voter as a mark of voting and to ascertain his/her vote to their desirable candidate to avoid EVM tampering.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impressions:

Money, liquor, food packets, clothing, Televisions are important materialistic distributions which will influence people to vote. Parties are the vital means of communication concerning Election Day and time in the rural areas.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression/Inference:

Electoral list must be updated frequently through camps. Easy and secure means of

technologies should be introduced to implement the online voting system in the country.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression/Inference:

Online registration will be better. Another piece of feedback from them is that the registration process should not be coincided with election process - it should be a continuous process.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Inference / Impression:

- Frequent updating of electoral list.
- Ensuring zero error in the voters list.
- Voter slip distribution is the key in elimination of polling booth confusion and last minute panic in the minds of public.
- High Schools/Colleges should conduct voters' enrollment camps in the premises to those who crossed 18 years. Voters enrollment linked to Aadhaar must be encouraged.

8.3.2: Focused Group Discussions with Women

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

- Most women have no clear idea as to where to go and whom to contact for voter registration.
- Women reported that the voter registration happens through BLOs, teachers and Anganawadi workers.

Suggestions:

- It would be better if the BLOs issue an identity card to each prospective voter at their home, so that there will be no confusion or mistakes with regard to

names, initials, addresses of the voters.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

- All the women are knowledgeable about voting right and feel that voting is not only their fundamental right but also their responsibility.
- Lack of complete information about the candidates, and their suitability as candidates also makes voters to abstain from voting.
- People's disinterest in voting also emanates from the fact that right or good candidates are not standing in the election.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Inference / Impression:

It is a mixed response among Women members on the importance of voting.

- Almost all the women clearly stated that their voting plays a major role in choosing the right
- candidate as their representative.
- All the women think that voting is one of the important rights bestowed upon them by the Constitution.
- Voting in an election is a prerequisite for the progress and security of the nation.

Suggestions:

- Proper toilet facility should be available to voters.
- Seating arrangements for the aged, handicapped, pregnant women and patients should be provided to make them feel comfortable.
- Drunkards and people under the influence must be controlled at the voting centers as they usually create problems for others.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote is recorded?

Inference:

- It was evident in the FGDs that literate women are more supportive towards EVMs than illiterate women though in general, they aren't aware of the EVM functioning.
- Tribal women and women from lower castes are not comfortable with EVMs. Many of them are not sure about confirmation of casting their vote even after pressing the button on the EVMs.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Inference / Impression:

- Major forms of bribes offered at the time of election as reported by the respondent women include – distribution of money, alcohol and sarees
- There is consensus among women that all forms of bribes and allurements should be banned and the people offering bribes should be stringently punished.
- The women said that they are against selling their own self by accepting bribes.
- They believe that it is their fundamental responsibility to elect the right candidate for the development of their village and nation; the participants also stated that they will vote in the election regardless of the presence of bribing.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression / Inference:

- Women are aware of different campaigns conducted by election commission such as TV advertisements, radio, and distribution of pamphlets and display of posters.
- In addition, the political parties campaign in the village to caste vote for them.

- The above programs by the Commission and political parties create awareness and significance among all including women. This helps to increase the voting percentage.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Inference / Impression:

At present women are enrolling for and inserting corrections in voter ID by using the prescribed forms. Now women prefer online registration at Gram Panchayats.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Suggestions:

- For easy and smooth registration women suggested to shift enrollment centers from taluk offices to Gram Panchayats.

8.3.3: Focused Group Discussions with SC Community

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

The response from the SC group shows that teachers usually do the registration; they visit door-to- door to enroll people. There are no disadvantages with this system.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

- Apathy towards elections is the major reason for lower voter turnout.
- Corruption, lack of accountability and lack of developmental work by the elected representatives have made people loose hope.
- Other reasons include lack of vehicle facilities
- Appointment of volunteers will help encourage aged and disabled people to cast their vote.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression

- Elders are not aware of the importance of voting.
- Youths have awareness and reported that vote is their right and voting is their duty.
- Satisfied with the available facilities

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

- EVMs are preferred by all to cast their vote though unclear about its working
- Majority aren't aware of the NOTA option

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

- Bribes are given in the forms of money, alcohol and clothes in these areas.
- Poverty and indebtedness drive people to cast their vote to particular candidate after receiving money or any other forms of incentives from them.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression

- Political party canvas, posters and banners forms an important source of information of elections and possess no idea about other forms of awareness programs.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- People were not aware of online registration. Hence they only mentioned that registration should happen at their village level as this would increase

registration. Further, it was mentioned that this is efficient as it reduces transaction costs in case any difficulty arises. Registration centers at the Taluk level cause greater difficulty.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression

- Disputes are common among SC & ST especially during local body elections when the candidates contested are from these communities. Anti-social elements to be identified and taken them to custody to avoid disputes during elections
- Police to be stationed at the village for a week prior to elections
- Duration involved in conduct of elections should be lessened.

8.4: Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

Local level officers must create awareness campaigns for effective Voter enrolment process. Possible hindrances in the electoral enrollment must be removed by giving greater freedom to BLOs and other local level officers in updating the list. Schools must open year round window for updating the voters list.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

Voting is the right and duty of people, through which one can participate in the development of the nation by electing good representative. Rural areas suffer with the basic facilities during election, hardly any facilities for women and senior citizens. Wheel chairs, drinking water and toilet facilities may encourage greater participation of people in the elections. Migration is the main reason of less voter turnout in the region. Money and muscle power plays significant role in the elections.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well as desirable atmospheres.

Impression

People are having positive notion about electoral participation, voting is the right and duty of every individual. Through casting vote we can choose good leader, who can bring changes in the developmental works. Facilities must be increased to ensure greater participation of public in the election.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

EVMs provide accurate results in the election, it must be continued.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

Material offerings and other forms of bribe for voting may not work long, few expressed discontent about it.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Information regarding day and time of election is given by the local party agents, no proper information is received by the election commission.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- Online registration will be better.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression

- Volunteers should be there to support the elderly people at the polling stations.

- Democracy will be protected, preserved and enhanced only through universal participation in the elections; election commission must ensure this by providing proper facilities to the women and other needy people.

8.4: Focused Group Discussion in Gurgaon and Faridabad`s Parliamentary Constituency

8.4.1: Focused Group Discussions with Youth

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

Youth reported that usually BLOs, teachers visit their houses for registration. Some of them reported that they visit the nearest registration centre with required documents for registration. At the same time, they are also of the opinion that the registration process is accorded more importance than it deserves while other important aspects are ignored and this should change.

Suggestion

- Digital devices with internet facility should be provided to BLOs for more efficient and accurate registration.
- College campus should create facility for electoral registration.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

The youth reported that people are willing to vote but due to several technical and personal issues they are unable to take part in the elections. Migrants somehow feel that it is not worth spending money.

Suggestion

- The candidates should not have criminal background and educated candidates must be preferred.
- In order to improve turnout the elected representatives should fulfill the

promise they make and address the problems of the people, especially of farmers.

Q3. What are the impacts of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression/Inference:

Some youth are of the view that voters need to be educated and oriented on the confidentiality of voting process. It is the duty and right of a citizen to vote. The voting strengthens the democracy. It is a nation building process.

Suggestion

- Water facility is the foremost facility expected by the people at the polling station.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote for be recorded?

Inference:

Almost all the youth preferred EVM for casting their vote.

Suggestion

- A slip should be given to the voter as a mark of voting and to ascertain his/her vote to their desirable candidate to avoid EVM tampering.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impressions:

The youth reported that bribing is a common practice in their areas. Usually it takes the form of alcohol for men and sarees for women.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression/Inference:

Election campaigns by candidates and different political parties focus on their own achievements and promises but not on the importance of election and voting.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression/Inference:

Online registration will be better. Another piece of feedback from them is that the registration process should not be coincided with election process - it should be a continuous process.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Inference / Impression:

- Ban liquor during the election process.
- Political parties should be kept away from the booths and the election slips should be issued by the Government Officers themselves. Government should provide / arrange transport for senior citizens and persons with disability.

Suggestion:

- Elections should be conducted at lesser financial cost.
- Every village should have a polling booth.
- Awareness to the people about casting vote on EVM's, awareness about NOTA should be provided.
- Voting should be made mandatory; one person should contest from one constituency only.

8.4.2: Focused Group Discussions with Women

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Impression/Inference:

- Most women have no clear idea as to where to go and whom to contact for voter registration.

Suggestions:

- It would be better if the BLOs issue an identity card to each prospective voter

at their home, so that there will be no confusion or mistakes with regard to names, initials, addresses of the voters.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impression/Inference:

- All the women are knowledgeable about voting right and feel that voting is not only their fundamental right but also their responsibility.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Inference / Impression:

It is a mixed response among Women members on the importance of voting.

- Almost all the women clearly stated that their voting plays a major role in choosing the right
- All the women think that voting is one of the important rights bestowed upon them by the Constitution.

Suggestions:

- Seating arrangements for the aged, handicapped, pregnant women and patients should be provided to make them feel comfortable.
- Drunkards and people under the influence must be controlled at the voting centers as they usually create problems for others.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote is recorded?

Inference:

- It was evident in the FGDs that literate women are more supportive towards EVMs than illiterate women though in general, they aren't aware of the EVM functioning.
- Women from lower castes are not comfortable with EVMs. Many of them are not sure about confirmation of casting their vote even after pressing the button on the EVMs.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Inference / Impression:

- Major forms of bribes offered at the time of election as reported by the respondent women include – distribution of money, alcohol and sarees
- They believe that it is their fundamental responsibility to elect the right candidate for the development of their village and nation; the participants also stated that they will vote in the election regardless of the presence of bribing.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression / Inference:

- Women are aware of different campaigns conducted by election commission such as TV advertisements, radio, and distribution of pamphlets and display of posters.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Inference / Impression:

At present women are enrolling for and inserting corrections in voter ID by using the prescribed forms. Now women prefer online registration at Gram Panchayats.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Suggestions:

- For easy and smooth registration women suggested to shift enrollment centers from taluk offices to Village.

8.4.3: Focused Group Discussions with SC Community

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

The response from the SC group shows that teachers usually do the registration; they visit door-to- door to enroll people. There are no disadvantages with this system.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

- Apathy towards elections is the major reason for lower voter turnout.
- Appointment of volunteers will help encourage aged and disabled people to cast their vote.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression

- Elders are not aware of the importance of voting.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

- EVMs are preferred by all to cast their vote though unclear about its working
- Majority aren't aware of the NOTA option

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

- Bribes are given in the forms of money, alcohol and clothes in these areas.
- Poverty and indebtedness drive people to cast their vote to particular candidate after receiving money or any other forms of incentives from them.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Impression

- Political party canvas, posters and banners forms an important source of information of elections and possess no idea about other forms of awareness programs.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- People were not aware of online registration. Hence they only mentioned that registration should happen at their village level as this would increase registration.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression

- Disputes are common among SC & upper cast especially during local body elections when the candidates contested are from these communities.
- Police to be stationed at the village for a week prior to elections

8.4.4: Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society

Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?

Inference / Impression:

Giving greater freedom to BLOs and other local level officers in updating the list. Schools must open year round window for updating the voters list.

Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turn out? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Impressions

Rural areas suffer with the basic facilities during election, hardly any facilities for women and senior citizens. Migration is the main reason of less voter turnout in the region. Money and mussel power plays significant role in the elections.

Q3. What is the impact of casting vote? Why should we caste vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression

People are having positive notion about electoral participation, voting is the right and duty of every individual. Through casting vote we can choose good leader, who can

bring changes in the developmental works. Facilities must be increased to ensure greater participation of public in the election.

Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote be recorded?

Impression

EVMs provide accurate results in the election, it must be continued.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What is its impact on casting vote in your area?

Impression

Material offerings and other forms of bribe for voting may not work long, few expressed discontent about it.

Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?

Information regarding day and time of election is given by the local party agents, no proper information is received by the election commission.

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Impression

- Online registration will be better.

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

Impression

- Democracy will be protected, preserved and enhanced only through universal participation in the elections; election commission must ensure this by providing proper facilities to the women and other needy people.

Conclusion

Majority of youth reported that usually BLOs, teachers visit their houses for registration. At the same time, they are also of the opinion that the registration process is accorded more importance than it deserves while other important aspects are ignored and this should change. They suggested that the election process should be

made transparent. Almost all the youth preferred EVM for casting their vote. All the women are knowledgeable about voting right and feel that voting is not only their fundamental right but also their responsibility. Females of Haryana were aware of different campaigns conducted by election commission such as TV advertisements, radio, and distribution of pamphlets and display of posters. The responses from the SC group shows that teachers / BLO usually do the registration; they visit door-to-door to enroll people. There are no disadvantages with this system but majority aren't aware of the NOTA option. People were not aware of online registration. Hence ,they only mentioned that registration should happen at their village level as this would increase registration.





CHAPTER- 9

CONCLUSION, SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Elections are the only instrument of democratic and peaceful transfer of power with the consent and choice of the majority. Therefore, the right to vote and participation in elections are part of the basic human rights which include the freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, the right to take part in the government of one's country through freely elected representatives. Endline KAP survey is conducted to collect information on the knowledge (i.e., what is known), attitudes (i.e., what is thought), and practices (i.e., what is done) about general and/or specific topics of a particular population related with the election process of the state. However, at the ground level, several other concerns existed wherein general citizens are not encouraged to exercise their mandate or educated to the extent that participation in voting can change the perspective of the country. These issues need to be addressed to bring about change and improvement in the current electoral process. In this chapter, general observations from the survey with conclusive suggestions is highlighted for better understanding on the KAP of the election process.

9.1 Observations/ Findings on Electoral Profile of the State

- The district having highest female and male voter population is Hisar. The district with lowest female and male population is Charkhi Dadri.
- It has been found that there has been an increase in the number of electors since the 4th Lok Sabha election in the state i.e. 1967.
- In terms of male voters, the percentage increase is also the same i.e., it was 53.1 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4th Lok Sabha) and remained same in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) i.e. 53 per cent. In terms of female voters, the percentage increase is also same i.e., it was 46.9 per cent of male electors voted in 1967 (4th Lok Sabha) and remained same in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha) at 46.4 per cent.
- The role of Transgender has definitely been seen in 2019 Lok Sabha elections with 258 of them voting in this elections.
- It can be interpreted from the table in the main study that there has been substantial increase in the number of polling stations from 2014 to 2019 with

Gurgaon having the highest number of polling station followed by Ambala and Faridabad.

- The gap in enrolment is highest among the 18-19 years group as expected, where only 20.94 have registered whereas it is 98.11 among the age cohort 20-29 years.
- The gender gap indicates a worrisome gap in the votes polled. The gap is larger in Karnal followed by Ambala and Hisar constituency indicating a clear need for interventions in this region.
- The data shows a balanced trend in the voting rate in the state of Haryana with 72.61 per cent voter turnout increasing to 70.33 per cent in 2019 with frequent fluctuations being witnessed across time periods.
- SVEEP Intervention has not affected the voter turnout ratio in the state. Faridabad saw the highest percentage of voter increase (17.44) followed by Rohtak (17.14 per cent and Sonipat (14.66 per cent). An interesting picture shows that except Sonipat, Rohtak and Bhiwani- Mahendargarh parliament constituency, no other constituency has shown increase in voter turnout from 2014 to 2019 Lok Sabha Election.

9.2 Observations/ Findings on Socio- Economic Profile of the State

- Respondents in the age cohort 46-60 years constitute the largest share among the total respondents followed by 26-35 years age cohort.
- Sex Distribution of respondents constitutes more proportion of male than female.
- Social group distribution of respondents shows that others take a major share among the total respondents followed by OBC, SC and ST.
- Educational distribution of the respondents shows that those who are illiterates, graduates, high school educated individuals constituted highest share among the total respondents.
- Occupation wise distribution of respondents had the highest proportion of Labourer /Cultivator/ Agriculture and Allied Activities.
- At the aggregate level, Media exposure of the respondents shows that TV & Newspapers have been major mediums in diffusing election related information.

- The diverse character of the state of Haryana is presented here in a nutshell by capturing the socio- economic demographic indicators among the sampled respondents that affect daily lives of individuals. Therefore, intervention policies and strategies require understanding of this scenario of the state so as to formulate policies on those lines.

9.3 Observations/ Findings in Knowledge of Voters

- It was seen that around 86.45 per cent of the respondents reported to have been aware about the minimum age of registration.
- Only 13.48 percent of the sampled respondents are aware about the National Voters' Day with 69.78 per cent of the total respondents not knowing about the same.
- Although the NOTA option has been present for the past few years, 12.27 per cent were not aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines.
- Considerable proportion, around 33.04 percent of the sampled respondents were not aware of the presence of Braille provision on EVM's, while 40.08 percent reported to have known this through electoral literacy programme. 14.36 per cent reported to have seen these while casting their vote.
- It was also seen that 25.95 per cent of the sampled respondents were not aware about VVPAT with only 44.8 per cent having seen these at the time of voting.

9.4 Observations/ Findings in Attitude of Voters

- Largely, Vote as a Right and Duty have dominated the reasons for voting among the sampled respondents across all indicators viz., region, location, age, sex, occupation and education.
- However, other important reasons for voting across indicators have been the following: received voters slip, candidate was good, candidate was of my choice, registered in electoral list, and vote as a catalyst for changing the system.
- The major reasons for not voting have been absence of name on the electoral list followed by lack of voter slip, ignorance about the polling station and long queue respectively.

- The opinion about the election process reveals that most of the respondents show a positive attitude towards voting and electoral process in general.

9.5 Observations/ Findings in Voters Participation

- Among those who have made frequent changes in the residence, only 1.8 per cent of the respondents have deleted their names while 95.7 per cent haven't deleted their names from their electoral list.
- As far as the enrolment in the voters list is concerned, 97.96 per cent of the sampled respondents have said that they are currently enrolled in the voter list while 1.33 per cent of respondents said that their application process is in progress.
- Significant proportion of the sampled respondents (97.1 per cent) have reported possessing EPIC Card.
- BLO's visit has been the major medium for enrolment among the respondents followed by local voter enrolment centres and help from political party.
- Around 52 per cent of the respondents felt that the enrolment procedure was easy.
- Unawareness of the enrolment procedure has been the major reason for non-enrolling oneself in the electoral list.
- Around 80% of the respondents report that facilities at the polling station that exist in adequate proportion include, separate queues, signs, chairs and benches, toilets and volunteers. However, ramps and wheelchairs, separate entry and exit in the polling booth constitute the most essential facility for Disabled and Senior voters.
- Almost 11 per cent of the total sampled respondents expressed that they faced difficulty while voting.

9.6 Observations/ Findings in SVEEP and Its Impact on Voters

- The recall rate of the election related campaigns was mere 84.68 per cent and 20.4 per cent of them said they do not recall any campaigns concerning the same.

- Larger proportion of respondents, around 29.64 per cent of the respondents said that Newspapers/Magazines largely constituted key sources for election information followed by 29.63 per cent rally or Prabhat Pheri as source of information (29.63 per cent). The third important source of information is TV advertisements and programmes (17.19 per cent)
- As far as kind of information received by populace from Election Commission through these mediums, around 84.7 per cent have reported that they received information concerning date of voting and schedules, followed by 70.1 per cent of them reported saying that voting to be one's right and duty. Further, only 30.5 per cent of the total respondents reported that they received information on alternate identity documents for voting. Given that icons have been popular, among them, Dhoni is the most popular icon (30.30 per cent followed by Amir Khan (25.60 per cent), Mary Kom (23.10 per cent), Saina Nehwal (21.00 per cent).
- The usage level of Election Commission/ Chief Electoral Officer website shows that 2.43 per cent respondents have accessed it. This shows that rural respondents have used website at the slightly higher level (2.81 per cent) than urban respondents (2.05 per cent).
- Among those who have accessed the website, 46.5 per cent of the respondents have reported accessing the website for searching names and other details on electoral list followed by 22.4 per cent of them reported to have accessed to know the polling details. 21.6 per cent have reported that they used for downloading registration forms. 9.6 percent have registered and made modifications.
- The satisfaction level of the website was gauged and it showed that only 58.4 per cent of those who have accessed are satisfied about the online service. 22.4 per cent said that they somewhat are satisfied with service of the website, while 19.2 per cent are not satisfied about the same.
- The location wise usage levels shows share of urban respondents (97.55 percent) who have reported not using any of the two (voter helpline and voter helpline app). In rural areas (97.63 per cent) have reported not using both the two.

However, overall the access and usage of call centres was abysmally low.

- Those reported to have used the call center facility were asked about the reasons for using the same to which 33.33 per cent have reported using the facility to verify name and voter list followed by for clearing doubts about the registration process (24.64 per cent) followed by 18.84 per cent who used it for knowing the details of BLO.
- Those respondents who have agreed to have used the Call Centre facility though minimal in proportion, 72.46 per cent of them reported that they were satisfied with the facility, while 26.08 per cent have somewhat been satisfied. Around 1.44 per cent opined that they were not satisfied with the facility of Call Centre set up by the Commission.
- It was also observed that when respondents with PWDs were asked about the difficulties faced by them in the process of registration, they responded that registration is easy (76.92 per cent) while 17.31 per cent say it is neither easy nor difficult followed by 5.77 per cent of the respondents who found it difficult to register.

9.7 Observations/ Findings on Focused Group Discussions

Majority of youth reported that usually BLOs, teachers visited their houses for registration. At the same time, they were also of the opinion that the registration process was accorded more importance than it deserves while other important aspects were ignored and this should change. They suggested that the election process should be made transparent. Almost all the youth preferred EVM for casting their vote. All the women were knowledgeable about voting right and felt that voting was not only their fundamental right but also their responsibility. Females of Haryana were aware of different campaigns conducted by election commission such as TV advertisements, radio, and distribution of pamphlets and display of posters. The responses from the SC group showed that teachers / BLO usually do the registration; they visit door-to-door to enroll people. There were no disadvantages with this system but majority were not aware of the NOTA option. People were not aware of online registration. Hence, they only mentioned that registration should happen at their village level as this would increase registration

9.8 Observation from Field Surveyor

It was observed during the survey, that most of the households were very cooperative and supportive in spending their valuable time to provide information for the KAP survey. They were also very alert about any programmes and activities with regards to Election Department, barring some remote places or localities where more awareness programmes about the electoral process are needed.

It was a pleasant surprise to know that when the surveyors approached the respondents having disabilities (PWDs), they expressed enthusiasm about participating in the interviews, being willing to learn and know about the conduct of election processes for an equitable and accessible election.

However, during the field survey there were several issues and problems encountered while preparing for the consent of the respondents to get their responses to the questionnaire given by the ECI/Election Department. Such reports have been highlighted by the field investigators where some major points are listed below:-

Identification and selection of respondents is very difficult. In the rural households, most of the members of the family were either in their fields or at their workplace. The best time to reach these households was to start early morning. In urban areas, either an elderly family member or only the housemaid is present during day time.

- Some of the respondents reluctant to answer when they came to know that the questionnaires were lengthy.
- Unwillingness and ignorance shown by some respondents shows the lack of awareness among people about the Election Commission's objectives.
- There is fear in some sections of the people especially in the rural areas that there may be penalties for wrong information.
- Some respondents were not interested in participating in elections but felt that it was their duty to exercise their franchise.
- The respondents do not trust the enumerator who does not belong to the same village \ pool \ constituency.
- Identification of respondents as per the kishgrid is complicated since mostly the Head of Family tends to answer the questionnaire.

9.9 Suggestions from field surveyors

- Questionnaires should be easier and understandable because some people found it too complicated and lengthy, especially for illiterate respondents.
- Enumerators with proper Identification should be accompanied by BLOs during the survey.
- Age groups for targeting in the survey should be fixed by equal per cent distribution, i.e. 25 per cent for age 18-25 years, 25 per cent (26-35 years), 25 per cent (36-45 years) and 25 per cent (45 years and above).

9.10 Recommendations

The survey undertaken has revealed interesting observations and results based on which few recommendations have been suggested for the consideration of the Election Commission. The improvement in the electoral participation requires the commission to adopt short term and long term measures as certain behavioural changes takes time.

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 were unable to move.

Long term measures

These measures involve a continuous process irrespective of the elections, or include steps that can bring long term changes in the improvement of the electoral process. These steps need to continue in its application even post elections.

- A Dedicated body within EC concerned solely about the SVEEP Campaigns can be constituted who involve in designing campaigns and formulation of strategies for its implementation. A feedback mechanism within the body can help formulate timely innovations and interventions to improve the effectiveness of campaigns. Systematization is the key.
- In order to increase political participation that can facilitate nation building, a five year SVEEP plan can be designed, which can be implemented in stages. Impact Assessment every year can result in appropriate modifications before further implementation. Provision of financial needs for these assessments needs to be allocated.
- Refresher and orientation courses should be held annually for the staff, in order to update them with the latest developments by the EC. This exercise will also enable the EC to get periodic feedback from the staff about the ground realities, hence enabling them to further improve their campaigns accordingly.
- To improve civic awareness and educate voters about the electoral process, the larger institutional and structural issues must be addressed. . Imparting education is a concrete step in this direction so that EC can achieve its aim where all sections are represented with no voter left behind in the electoral process.
- Fresh Young Voters needs to be targeted through teaching about the electoral process in the curriculum of higher secondary, college and universities. This will inculcate the spirit of being politically active and bring awareness among youth, who are going to be part of the electoral population for a long period of time. Schools also to be targeted as children constitute future voters.
- Educational Institutions should enable students to get registered in their respective

institutes only. Necessary step to gauge the information regarding voter registration can be added in the college and university forms to identify students who have not registered themselves as voters.

- NSS and NCC departments should be actively involved in educating and motivating students. Performances with educational messages that raise the awareness about voting and elections can be introduced.
- Block Level Officers can collect information of students who are eligible for voting and facilitate their registration process.
- Majority of population reside in rural areas and emphasis to be laid on these areas for campaigning that educate voters throughout the year so that voter education does not become a five yearly affair to be conducted just before elections.
- The EC must identify assembly constituencies and polling stations which have history of low voter registration and voter turnout and intervention measures could be initiated to improve the participation after clearing the hindrances.
- EC should develop an effective mechanism to check election expenditure by political parties and individuals. It should contemplate on the possibility of public funding of elections or make the political funding subject to scrutiny.
- Information regarding deletion of name from the electoral rolls should be intimated by sending a SMS.
- National Voters Day should be celebrated by the governments to develop interest among the voters.

Short Term Measures

- SMS can be used for campaigning about the same among youth.
- Short edutainment films should be prepared and screened in all cinema theatres before the start of the movies and during movie intervals.
- Advertisements should be designed as per the target groups to raise awareness.
- Special enrolment drive in universities and colleges to be held before elections to improve participation.
- Similarly in rural pockets, special campaigns should be held in all villages before

elections.

- Hoardings and rallies to be used effectively in prominent places with attractive messages regarding enrolment and voting that can be displayed in cities and towns.
- Help desks in all polling stations should be put up by election department and not by various political parties
- Adequate security arrangements should be made at all the polling stations to ensure free and fair voting. Special arrangements should be made at the polling stations which have been declared highly sensitive or sensitive.
- Adequate arrangements for first aid, ambulance and fire brigade should be made.
- Companions for assistance to Persons with Disabilities need to be provisioned.
- The polling stations, websites, candidates, political parties should be made accessible to PWD's.
- Staff needs to be put to training to bring an attitudinal change for dealing with disabled voters and Trans Gender community members.

The Election Commission needs to strengthen the process of electoral system in the country by appealing voters to increase participation through the adoption of short term and long term measures in the direction of upholding democracy.

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APPENDICES

Appendix Table 1.1: Sample Constituency in Ambala Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Panchkula	Panchkula	BIR GHAGHAR (18)	2	1
2.	Panchkula	Panchkula	Sector No- 15 (107)	2	2
3.	Panchkula	Panchkula	Toka (174)	2	3
4.	Panchkula	Panchkula	Dhandaradu Batwal (183)	2	4
5.	Ambala Cantt	Ambala	Kardhan (176)	4	1
6.	Ambala Cantt	Ambala	Ambala Cantt Sadar (113)	4	2
7.	Ambala Cantt	Ambala	Ambala Cantt Cantonment Board (57)	4	3
8.	Ambala Cantt	Ambala	Ambala Cantt Cantonment Board (59)	4	4
9.	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	Gobindpura (45)	9	1
10.	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	Fatehgarh (12)	9	2
11.	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar (183)	9	3
12.	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar (199)	9	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.2: Sample Constituency in Kurukshetra Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Pundri	Kaithal	MAYOLI (64)	18	1
2.	Pundri	Kaithal	KASBA PUNDARI (106)	18	2
3.	Pundri	Kaithal	DUSSAIN (84)	18	3
4.	Pundri	Kaithal	KHERI SAKRA (52)	18	4
5.	Thanesar	Kurukshetra	BISHANGARH (138)	13	1
6.	Thanesar	Kurukshetra	THANESAR (135)	13	2
7.	Thanesar	Kurukshetra	THANESAR (49)	13	3
8.	Thanesar	Kurukshetra	THANESAR (101)	13	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.3: Sample Constituency in Sirsa Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Town-Fatehabad (38)	40	1
2.	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Town Bhuna(180)	40	2
3.	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Gorakhpur (156)	40	3
4.	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Balanwali (68)	40	4
5.	Kalanwali	Sirsa	ALIKAN (95)	42	1
6.	Kalanwali	Sirsa	Village Kalanwali (36)	42	2
7.	Kalanwali	Sirsa	BHAROKHAN (136)	42	3
8.	Kalanwali	Sirsa	MALRI (98)	42	4
9.	Ellanabad	Sirsa	Arnianwali (52)	46	1
10.	Ellanabad	Sirsa	Arnianwali (53)	46	2
11.	Ellanabad	Sirsa	DHANI SANTA SINGH (26)	46	3
12.	Ellanabad	Sirsa	THER MIRZAPUR (12)	46	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.4: Sample Constituency in Hisar Parliamentary Constituency

Sr.	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Hansi	Hisar	Dhani Kumaharan (146)	50	1
2.	Hansi	Hisar	Ramayan (126)	50	2
3.	Hansi	Hisar	Mujadpur (186)	50	3
4.	Hansi	Hisar	Bhotal Rangran (32)	50	4
5.	Barwala	Hisar	Town Hisar (116)	51	1
6.	Barwala	Hisar	Town Barwala (25)	51	2
7.	Barwala	Hisar	Satrod Kalan (157)	51	3
8.	Barwala	Hisar	Kheri Berki (52)	51	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.5: Sample Constituency in Karnal Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Nilokheri	Karnal	SINGHRA (205)	19	1
2.	Nilokheri	Karnal	NISING (194)	19	2
3.	Nilokheri	Karnal	LATHRO (29)	19	3
4.	Nilokheri	Karnal	SOHLO (63)	19	4
5.	Karnal	Karnal	KARNAL (176)	21	1
6.	Karnal	Karnal	KARNAL (93)	21	2
7.	Karnal	Karnal	KARNAL (142)	21	3
8.	Karnal	Karnal	KARNAL (18)	21	4
9.	Panipat City	Panipat	PANIPAT (136)	25	1
10.	Panipat City	Panipat	PANIPAT (166)	25	2
11.	Panipat City	Panipat	PANIPAT (187)	25	3
12.	Panipat City	Panipat	PANIPAT (154)	25	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.6: Sample Constituency in Sonipat Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Rai	Sonipat	KUMASPUR (53)	29	1
2.	Rai	Sonipat	JAKHAULI (98)	29	2
3.	Rai	Sonipat	DIPALPUR (63)	29	3
4.	Rai	Sonipat	HALALPUR (195)	29	4
5.	Kharkhoda	Sonipat	JHAROTH (95)	30	1
6.	Kharkhoda	Sonipat	ASHRAFPUR MATINDU (113)	30	2
7.	Kharkhoda	Sonipat	ROHAT (49)	30	3
8.	Kharkhoda	Sonipat	BIDHLAN (59)	30	4
9.	Gohana	Sonipat	GOHANA (71)	32	1
10.	Gohana	Sonipat	GOHANA (76)	32	2
11.	Gohana	Sonipat	KASANDA (35)	32	3
12.	Gohana	Sonipat	GUDHA (97)	32	4
13.	Julana	Jind	JULANA (162)	34	1
14.	Julana	Jind	JULANA (159)	34	2
15.	Julana	Jind	LIJWANA KHURD (130)	34	3
16.	Julana	Jind	AKALGARH (178)	34	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.7: Sample Constituency in Rohtak Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Meham	Rohtak	MEHAM (93)	60	1
2.	Meham	Rohtak	MAHEM KISHANGARH (145)	60	2
3.	Meham	Rohtak	MOKHRA KHERI ROJH (181)	60	3
4.	Meham	Rohtak	GIRAWAR (117)	60	4
5.	Rohtak	Rohtak	ROHTAK (136)	62	1
6.	Rohtak	Rohtak	Rohtak (89)	62	2
7.	Rohtak	Rohtak	ROHTAK (143)	62	3
8.	Rohtak	Rohtak	ROHTAK (51)	62	4
9.	Bahadurgarh	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh (97)	64	1
10.	Bahadurgarh	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh (164)	64	2
11.	Bahadurgarh	Jhajjar	Mandauthi (89)	64	3
12.	Bahadurgarh	Jhajjar	Kheri Jasour (6)	64	4
13.	Kosli	Rewari	Haluhera (211)	73	1
14.	Kosli	Rewari	Aliawas (271)	73	2
15.	Kosli	Rewari	Bhakli (12-13)	73	3
16.	Kosli	Rewari	Bhakli (14)	73	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.8: Sample Constituency in Bhiwani- Mahendergarh Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	KASBA DADARI (185)	56	1
2.	Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	KASBA DADARI (195)	56	2
3.	Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	DOHKA MOJI (133)	56	3
4.	Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	FATEHGARH (82)	56	4
5.	Tosham	Bhiwani	PATAUDI (75)	58	1
6.	Tosham	Bhiwani	CHHAPAR RANGRAN (40)	58	2
7.	Tosham	Bhiwani	TOSHAM (29)	58	3
8.	Tosham	Bhiwani	BAGANWALA (37)	58	4
9.	Nangal Choudhary	Mahendragarh	NANGAL CHAUDHARY (139)	71	1
10.	Nangal Choudhary	Mahendragarh	NANGAL CHAUDHARY (142)	71	2
11.	Nangal Choudhary	Mahendragarh	PAVERA (56)	71	3
12.	Nangal Choudhary	Mahendragarh	KAMANIA (79)	71	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.9: Sample Constituency in Gurgaon Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	KASBA GURGAON (119)	77	1
2.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	77 - GURGAON	77	2
3.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	CHAKARPUR (279)	77	3
4.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	KASBA GURGAON (39)	77	4
5.	Badshahpur	Gurgaon	TIGRA (306)	76	1
6.	Badshahpur	Gurgaon	TIGRA (304)	76	2
7.	Badshahpur	Gurgaon	NATHUPUR (92)	76	3
8.	Badshahpur	Gurgaon	DUNDAHEDA (83)	76	4
9.	Punahana	Nuh	SULTANPUR PUNHANA (26)	81	1
10.	Punahana	Nuh	TUSAINI (85)	81	2
11.	Punahana	Nuh	PAPRI (76)	81	3
12.	Punahana	Nuh	SHAMSHABAD KHURD (162)	81	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.10: Sample Constituency in Faridabad Parliamentary Constituency

Sr	Name of the Legislative Constituency	District	Polling Station	District Code	Polling Station
1.	Faridabad	Faridabad	BUDHAINA (32)	89	1
2.	Faridabad	Faridabad	FARIDABAD CITY (59)	89	2
3.	Faridabad	Faridabad	GAUNCHHI (182)	89	3
4.	Faridabad	Faridabad	FARIDABAD CITY (120)	89	4
5.	Faridabad NIT	Faridabad	Jiwan nagar colony Gaunchhi (214)	86	1
6.	Faridabad NIT	Faridabad	GAUNCHHI (182)	86	2
7.	Faridabad NIT	Faridabad	FATEHPUR TAGA (36)	86	3
8.	Faridabad NIT	Faridabad	FATEHPUR TAGA (33)	86	4
9.	Hatin	Palwal	PUTHALI (86)	82	1
10.	Hatin	Palwal	CHIRAWTA (57)	82	2
11.	Hatin	Palwal	KISHORPUR (13)	82	3
12.	Hatin	Palwal	KOT (208)	82	4

Source: <https://ceoharyana.gov.in/>, <https://eci.gov.in/statistical-report/statistical-reports/>

	Lowest Turnout
	Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.11: Constituency wise Information on Migrated Electors

Sr.	Name of District	No.& Name of Assembly Constituency	Total Electors in Draft Roll 2020 (10.02.2020)	Electors found shifted during BLO Survey since Last Publication
1	1.Panchkula	01-Kalka	176236	105
2		02-Panchkula	209893	195
3		Distt. Totals	386129	300
4	2.Ambala	03-Nariangarh	181235	14
5		04-Ambala Cantt	196609	38
6		05-Ambala City	253968	39
7		06-Mullana (SC)	212245	68
8		Distt. Totals	844057	159
9	3.Yamunanagar	07-Sadhaura (SC)	210085	200
10		08-Jagadhari	214749	496
11		09-Yamunanagar	223660	122
12		10-Radaur	193212	480
13		Distt.Totals	841706	1298
14	4.Kurukshetra	11-Ladwa	180120	1179
15		12-Shahbad (SC)	159389	683
16		13-Thanesar	190555	1073
17		14-Pehowa	171650	1069
18		Distt.Totals	701714	4004
19	5.Kaithal	15-Guhla (SC)	177203	666
20		16-Kalayath	197915	502
21		17-Kaithal	199702	859
22		18-Pundri	179579	657
23		Distt.Totals	754399	2684
24	6.Karnal	19-Nilokheri (SC)	212414	678
25		20-Indri	194151	1008
26		21-Karnal	240553	81

27		22-Gharaunda	214517	632
28		23-Assandh	219066	1480
29		Distt.Totals	1080701	3879
30	7.Panipat	24-Panipat Rural	234725	2308
31		25-Panipat City	215934	1653
32		26-Israna (SC)	170414	1056
33		27-Samalkha	203346	1659
34		Distt.Totals	824419	6676
35		8.Sonipat	28-Ganaur	174187
36	29-Rai		174789	46
37	30-Kharkhoda (SC)		159855	269
38	31-Sonipat		217071	156
39	32-Gohana		170434	57
40	33-Baroda		176305	2
41	Distt.Totals		1072641	586
42	9.Jind	34-Julana	172068	15
43		35-Safidon	178512	0
44		36-Jind	184761	9
45		37-Uchana Kalan	205008	233
46		38-Narwana (SC)	209299	2
47		Distt.Totals	949648	259
48	10.Fatehabad	39-Tohana	214238	2889
49		40-Fatehabad	236332	1302
50		41-Ratia (SC)	210384	1443
51		Distt.Totals	660954	5634
52	11.Sirsa	42-Kalanwali (SC)	177289	4
53		43-Dabwali	199115	0
54		44-Rania	179922	15
55		45-Sirsa	206524	275
56		46-Ellenabad	180385	91

57		Distt.Totals	943235	385
58	12.Hisar	47-Adampur	161098	662
59		48-Uklana (SC)	193948	543
60		49-Narnaund	194113	470
61		50-Hansi	181663	23
62		51-Barwala	166796	2685
63		52-Hisar	162775	1328
64		53-Nalwa	163133	1223
65		Distt.Totals	1223526	6934
66		13.Charkhi Dadri	55-Badhra	178255
67	56-Dadri		190438	1
68	Distt.Totals		368693	1457
69	14.Bhiwani	54-Loharu	190226	345
70		57-Bhiwani	213735	197
71		58-Tosham	205417	98
72		59-Bawani Khera (SC)	196796	127
73		Distt.Totals	806174	767
74	15.Rohtak	60-Mehem	181751	157
75		61-Garhi Sampla-Kiloi	203993	65
76		62-Rohtak	191875	615
77		63-Kalanaur (SC)	196492	214
78		Distt.Totals	774111	1051
79	16.Jhajjar	64-Bahadurgarh	217460	291
80		65-Badli	172976	57
81		66-Jhajjar (SC)	170413	34
82		67-Beri	169486	306
83		Distt.Totals	730335	688
84	17.Mahendragarh	68-Ateli	181575	1769
85		69-Mahendragarh	188024	946
86		70-Narnaul	139919	1007

87		71-Nangal Chaudhry	147589	310
88		Distt.Totals	657107	4032
89	18.Rewari	72-Bawal (SC)	206610	425
90		73-Kosli	231530	914
91		74-Rewari	232020	966
92		Distt.Totals	670160	2305
93		19.Gurgaon	75-Pataudi (SC)	220338
94	76-Badshahpur		397692	458
95	77-Gurgaon		363938	171
96	78-Sohna		224722	1773
97	Distt.Totals		1206690	2434
98	20.Mewat	79-Nuh	166522	616
99		80-Ferozpur Jhirka	201980	364
100		81-Punhana	167589	684
101		Distt.Totals	536091	1664
102	21.Palwal	82-Hathin	206539	229
103		83-Hodal (SC)	178820	76
104		84-Palwal	229239	9
105		Distt.Totals	614598	314
106	22.Faridabad	85-Prithla	188831	67
107		86-Faridabad NIT	258764	4
108		87-Badhkal	274930	136
109		88-Ballabgarh	239023	776
110		89-Faridabad	244482	176
111		90-Tigaon	307406	46
112		Distt.Totals	1513436	1205
113	State Total		18160524	48715

Appendix Table 1.12: Polling Stations (PSs) & Polling Station Locations (PSLs) Details as per Draft Roll 2020

Name of District	No. & Name of Assembly Constituency	Total Parts (Polling Stations)		Total Polling Station Locations (PSLs)		Breakup of Urban Polling Station Locations with having more than one PS in same building							Breakup of Rural Polling Station Locations with having more than one PS in same building						
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	1 PS	2 PS	3 PS	4 PS	5 PS	6+ PS	1 PS	2 PS	3 PS	4 PS	5 PS	6+ PS		
1.Panchkula																			
	01-Kalka	59	154	213	28	132	160	10	10	4	3	1	0	113	16	3	0	0	0
	02-Panchkula	138	59	197	51	39	90	9	13	15	12	2	0	26	8	3	2	0	0
	Distt.Totals	197	213	410	79	171	250	19	23	19	15	3	0	139	24	6	2	0	0
2.Ambala							0												
	03-Nariangarh	14	197	211	9	151	160	5	3	1	0	0	0	116	26	7	2	0	0
	04-Ambala Cantt	110	81	191	53	38	91	12	28	13	0	0	0	13	13	6	6	0	0
	05-Ambala City	157	93	250	56	70	126	10	15	11	18	2	0	51	16	2	1	0	0
	06-Mullana (SC)	19	242	261	7	144	151	1	2	2	2	0	0	78	46	10	8	2	0
	Distt.Totals	300	613	913	125	403	528	28	48	27	20	2	0	258	101	25	17	2	0
3.Yamunanagar							0												
	07-Sadhaura (SC)	0	258	258	0	175	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	42	13	5	0	0
	08-Jagadhari	83	157	240	42	112	154	10	25	6	1	0	0	74	34	2	1	1	0
	09-Yamunanagar	152	78	230	72	47	119	26	24	15	4	1	2	26	15	3	2	1	0
	10-Radaur	12	219	231	7	149	156	5	0	1	1	0	0	94	43	9	3	0	0

	Distt.Totals	247	712	959	121	483	604	41	49	22	6	1	2	309	134	27	11	2	0
4.Kurukshetra							0												
	11-Ladwa	20	196	216	8	144	152	1	4	1	2	0	0	99	39	5	1	0	0
	12-Shahbad (SC)	34	151	185	14	116	130	2	6	4	2	0	0	81	35	0	0	0	0
	13-Thanesar	102	92	194	44	58	102	9	20	10	4	1	0	27	28	3	0	0	0
	14-Pehowa	31	173	204	13	109	122	5	3	4	1	0	0	56	42	11	0	0	0
	Distt.Totals	187	612	799	79	427	506	17	33	19	9	1	0	263	144	19	1	0	0
5.Kaithal							0												
	15-Guhla (SC)	28	171	199	7	102	109	1	0	3	0	3	0	57	30	9	3	3	0
	16-Kalayath	27	182	209	13	84	97	4	5	3	1	0	0	25	29	22	7	1	0
	17-Kaithal	99	109	208	41	50	91	10	17	8	3	1	2	17	15	11	6	1	0
	18-Pundri	13	171	184	8	84	92	4	3	1	0	0	0	30	23	29	2	0	0
	Distt.Totals	167	633	800	69	320	389	19	25	15	4	4	2	129	97	71	18	5	0
6.Karnal							0												
	19-Nilokheri (SC)	45	183	228	24	96	120	8	11	5	0	0	0	39	27	30	0	0	0
	20-Indri	15	199	214	8	124	132	3	3	2	0	0	0	64	45	15	0	0	0
	21-Karnal %	207	16	223	64	9	73	5	19	19	12	1	8	5	2	1	1	0	0
	22-Gharaunda	24	214	238	8	109	117	0	0	8	0	0	0	36	43	28	2	0	0
	23-Assandh	15	224	239	7	112	119	3	0	4	0	0	0	31	50	31	0	0	0
	Distt.Totals	306	836	1142	111	450	561	19	33	38	12	1	8	175	167	105	3	0	0

7.Panipat							0												
	24-Panipat Rural	120	117	237	47	60	107	6	18	15	8	0	0	21	23	14	2	0	0
	25-Panipat City	194	0	194	72	0	72	6	24	32	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26-Israna (SC)	0	202	202	0	119	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	67	8	0	0	0
	27-Samalkha	28	203	231	15	124	139	5	7	3	0	0	0	52	65	7	0	0	0
	Distt.Totals	342	522	864	134	303	437	17	49	50	16	1	1	117	155	29	2	0	0
8.Sonipat							0												
	28-Ganaur	34	189	223	13	113	126	2	6	4	1	0	0	59	35	16	3	0	0
	29-Rai	0	205	205	0	102	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	36	18	7	0	0
	30-Kharkhoda (SC)	18	171	189	5	86	91	0	1	1	3	0	0	36	23	19	8	0	0
	31-Sonipat	203	0	203	63	0	63	10	11	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32-Gohana	51	163	214	19	98	117	3	11	3	2	0	0	56	24	13	5	0	0
	33-Baroda	0	223	223	0	116	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	18	19	17	0	0
	Distt.Totals	306	951	1257	100	515	615	15	29	29	27	0	0	254	136	85	40	0	0
9.Jind																			
	34-Julana	11	188	199	6	110	116	2	3	1	0	0	0	49	44	17	0	0	0
	35-Safidon	20	170	190	13	102	115	8	3	2	0	0	0	48	40	14	0	0	0
	36-Jind	108	78	186	43	45	88	6	23	13	1	0	0	19	19	7	0	0	0
	37-Uchana Kalan	12	213	225	7	103	110	3	3	1	0	0	0	35	26	42	0	0	0
	38-Narwana (SC)	38	180	218	20	94	114	6	10	4	0	0	0	29	44	21	0	0	0

	Distt.Totals	189	829	1018	89	454	543	25	42	21	1	0	0	180	173	101	0	0	0
10.Fatehabad							0												
	39-Tohana	50	184	234	22	101	123	5	10	4	2	1	0	47	26	27	1	0	0
	40-Fatehabad	64	173	237	29	80	109	9	11	4	4	1	0	23	28	23	5	1	0
	41-Ratia (SC) #	24	205	229	11	118	129	4	1	6	0	0	0	56	42	18	1	0	1
	Distt.Totals	138	562	700	62	299	361	18	22	14	6	2	0	126	96	68	7	1	1
11.Sirsa																			
	42-Kalanwali (SC)	16	177	193	8	106	114	4	2	1	0	1	0	53	36	16	1	0	0
	43-Dabwali	38	179	217	20	89	109	5	14	0	0	1	0	31	36	13	8	1	0
	44-Rania	17	176	193	9	115	124	4	2	3	0	0	0	59	51	5	0	0	0
	45-Sirsa %	131	71	202	50	35	85	7	23	8	10	1	1	9	18	6	2	0	0
	46-Ellenabad	24	166	190	14	102	116	6	6	2	0	0	0	48	44	10	0	0	0
	Distt.Totals	226	769	995	101	447	548	26	47	14	10	3	1	200	185	50	11	1	0
12.Hisar																			
	47-Adampur	0	180	180	0	83	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	33	20	8	0	0
	48-Uklana (SC)	9	194	203	3	88	91	1	0	1	0	1	0	25	27	30	5	1	0
	49-Narnaund	12	209	221	4	94	98	1	0	1	2	0	0	27	28	30	9	0	0
	50-Hansi	56	137	193	31	67	98	12	14	4	1	0	0	22	24	18	2	1	0
	51-Barwala	49	124	173	19	52	71	2	8	5	4	0	0	12	18	12	10	0	0
	52-Hisar	144	0	144	63	0	63	19	21	13	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	53-Nalwa	38	142	180	18	59	77	6	7	2	3	0	0	9	22	23	5	0	0
	Distt.Totals	308	986	1294	138	443	581	41	50	26	16	5	0	117	152	133	39	2	0
13.Charkhi Dadri																			
	55-Badhra	0	239	239	0	170	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	45	9	2	0	0
	56-Dadri	40	192	232	18	120	138	4	8	4	2	0	0	71	32	11	6	0	0
	Distt.Totals	40	431	471	18	290	308	4	8	4	2	0	0	185	77	20	8	0	0
14.Bhiwani																			
	54-Loharu	24	218	242	12	150	162	5	4	1	2	0	0	96	43	8	3	0	0
	57-Bhiwani @	136	89	225	50	60	110	10	21	7	6	3	3	38	16	5	1	0	0
	58-Tosham	0	249	249	0	136	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	42	16	10	1	1
	59-Bawani Khera (SC)	15	218	233	3	133	136	0	0	1	0	1	1	77	32	19	5	0	0
	Distt.Totals	175	774	949	65	479	544	15	25	9	8	4	4	277	133	48	19	1	1
15.Rohtak							0												
	60-Mehem	17	200	217	6	123	129	1	3	0	1	0	1	69	37	12	4	1	0
	61-Garhi Sampla-Kiloi	15	210	225	6	99	105	1	2	2	1	0	0	34	31	23	10	1	0
	62-Rohtak	170	0	170	84	0	84	39	27	9	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	63-Kalanaur (SC)	93	109	202	37	56	93	14	5	6	9	3	0	23	17	12	4	0	0
	Distt.Totals	295	519	814	133	278	411	55	37	17	17	5	2	126	85	47	18	2	0
16.Jhajjar							0												
	64-Bahadurgarh	125	103	228	44	47	91	6	19	10	6	3	0	14	16	13	3	0	1

	65-Badli	0	206	206	0	113	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	35	18	6	1	0
	66-Jhajjar (SC)	31	159	190	13	91	104	4	3	5	0	0	1	45	27	16	3	0	0
	67-Beri	14	172	186	8	89	97	3	4	1	0	0	0	33	32	21	3	0	0
	Distt.Totals	170	640	810	65	340	405	13	26	16	6	3	1	145	110	68	15	1	1
17.Mahendragarh																			
	68-Ateli	14	209	223	7	127	134	3	1	3	0	0	0	60	52	15	0	0	0
	69-Mahendragarh	18	205	223	11	137	148	5	5	1	0	0	0	72	62	3	0	0	0
	70-Narnaul	47	110	157	22	62	84	2	15	5	0	0	0	27	22	13	0	0	0
	71-Nangal Chaudhry	0	178	178	0	95	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	34	17	5	0	0
	Distt.Totals	79	702	781	40	421	461	10	21	9	0	0	0	198	170	48	5	0	0
18.Rewari																			
	72-Bawal (SC)	10	247	257	5	181	186	2	1	2	0	0	0	124	48	9	0	0	0
	73-Kosli	0	274	274	0	171	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	71	13	2	0	0
	74-Rewari	117	133	250	53	94	147	15	20	13	4	1	0	58	33	3	0	0	0
	Distt.Totals	127	654	781	58	446	504	17	21	15	4	1	0	267	152	25	2	0	0
19.Gurgaon																			
	75-Pataudi (SC)	26	217	243	7	123	130	1	1	1	2	2	0	60	38	20	4	1	0
	76-Badshahpur	303	82	385	104	45	149	28	35	25	7	6	3	21	16	5	2	0	1
	77-Gurgaon	344	0	344	128	0	128	34	41	27	17	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	78-Sohna	55	184	239	22	103	125	6	9	6	1	0	0	43	43	14	2	1	0

	Distt.Totals	728	483	1211	261	271	532	69	86	59	27	16	4	124	97	39	8	2	1
20.Mewat																			
	79-Nuh	11	180	191	5	105	110	1	3	0	1	0	0	53	30	21	1	0	0
	80-Ferozepur Jhirka	20	222	242	10	140	150	6	1	0	3	0	0	76	47	16	1	0	0
	81-Punhana	16	178	194	8	93	101	2	5	0	1	0	0	33	40	15	5	0	0
	Distt.Totals	47	580	627	23	338	361	9	9	0	5	0	0	162	117	52	7	0	0
21.Palwal																			
	82-Hathin	11	236	247	5	134	139	1	2	2	0	0	0	72	35	18	7	0	2
	83-Hodal (SC)	41	157	198	16	81	97	2	7	4	3	0	0	36	23	14	7	1	0
	84-Palwal \$	94	152	246	27	99	126	2	10	5	5	2	3	66	19	9	4	1	0
	Distt.Totals	146	545	691	48	314	362	5	19	11	8	2	3	174	77	41	18	2	2
22.Faridabad																			
	85-Prithla	0	210	210	0	110	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	52	11	7	1	0
	86-Faridabad NIT *	187	46	233	47	21	68	0	11	9	8	11	8	6	11	1	1	1	1
	87-Badhkal **	240	0	240	61	0	61	2	17	9	15	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	88-Ballabgarh ***	214	0	214	63	0	63	5	23	8	11	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	89-Faridabad	215	0	215	68	0	68	8	22	16	13	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	90-Tigaon	168	120	288	53	54	107	7	18	14	7	6	1	16	21	11	2	3	1
	Distt.Totals	1024	376	1400	292	185	477	22	91	56	54	35	34	61	84	23	10	5	2
STATE TOTALS		5744	13942	19686	2211	8077	10288	504	793	490	273	89	62	3986	2666	1130	261	26	8

Appendix Table 1.13: Constituency Wise Elector Information (Gender Ratio)

Name of District	No.& Name of Assembly Constituency	Census Gender Ratio 2011 of District	Electors as per Final Roll 2019 (27.08.2019) w.r.t.01.01.2019 as the qualifying date			Electors as per Roll as on 04.10.2019 w.r.t.01.01.2019 as the qualifying date			Electors as per Draft Roll 2020 (10.02.2020) w.r.t.01.01.2020 as the qualifying date		
			Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1.Panchkula											
	01-Kalka	870	92471	82525	892	93131	83234	894	93077	83159	893
	02-Panchkula	870	110405	97825	886	111145	98628	887	111215	98678	887
	Distt.Totals	870	202876	180350	889	204276	181862	890	204292	181837	890
2.Ambala											
	03-Nariangarh	882	95672	83625	874	96394	84456	876	96574	84661	877
	04-Ambala Cantt	882	103422	91302	883	104016	91985	884	104326	92283	885
	05-Ambala City	882	131972	119465	905	132860	120583	908	133124	120844	908
	06-Mullana (SC)	882	113522	98410	867	113794	98763	868	113599	98646	868
	Distt.Totals	882	444588	392802	884	447064	395787	885	447623	396434	886
3.Yamunanagar											
	07-Sadhaura (SC)	877	112850	97964	868	112961	98108	869	112438	97647	868
	08-Jagadhari	877	115279	100354	871	115515	100648	871	114787	99962	871
	09-Yamunanagar	877	119506	103630	867	119933	104065	868	119768	103892	867
	10-Radaur	877	104123	90375	868	104230	90496	868	103515	89697	867

	Distt.Totals	877	451758	392323	868	452639	393317	869	450508	391198	868
4.Kurukshetra											
	11-Ladwa	889	95411	86972	912	95507	87190	913	94385	85735	908
	12-Shahbad (SC)	889	84968	76217	897	85053	76373	898	84176	75213	894
	13-Thanesar	889	100152	91049	909	100676	91844	912	99782	90773	910
	14-Pehowa	889	91246	82856	908	91355	83056	909	90089	81561	905
	Distt.Totals	889	371777	337094	907	372591	338463	908	368432	333282	905
5.Kaithal											
	15-Guhla (SC)	880	94916	84647	892	95024	84795	892	93614	83589	893
	16-Kalayat	880	108320	92444	853	108458	92614	854	106596	91319	857
	17-Kaithal	880	107319	94319	879	107861	94936	880	106170	93532	881
	18-Pundri	880	96903	83999	867	97018	84182	868	96092	83487	869
	Distt.Totals	880	407458	355409	872	408361	356527	873	402472	351927	874
6.Karnal											
	19-Nilokheri (SC)	886	112995	101123	895	113047	101128	895	112124	100290	894
	20-Indri	886	104033	92608	890	104059	92686	891	102769	91382	889

	21-Karnal	886	123923	114333	923	124268	114915	925	124889	115664	926
	22-Gharaunda	886	115342	100948	875	115431	101097	876	114256	100261	878
	23-Assandh	886	120593	103890	861	120784	104271	863	117102	101964	871
	Distt.Totals	886	576886	512902	889	577589	514097	890	571140	509561	892
7.Panipat											
	24-Panipat Rural	861	130815	110130	842	131322	110670	843	127221	107504	845
	25-Panipat City	861	116529	101726	873	117503	102805	875	115078	100856	876
	26-Israna (SC)	861	93328	80397	861	93614	80717	862	91531	78883	862
	27-Samalkha	861	112095	96122	858	112461	96501	858	109483	93863	857
	Distt.Totals	861	452767	388375	858	454900	390693	859	443313	381106	860
8.Sonipat											
	28-Ganaur	853	94249	79158	840	94861	79543	839	94674	79513	840
	29-Rai	853	94933	78677	829	95307	79027	829	95540	79249	829
	30-Kharkhoda (SC)	853	87171	72785	835	87366	72991	835	87029	72826	837
	31-Sonipat	853	112355	101466	903	113164	102372	905	113922	103149	905
	32-Gohana	853	91947	78512	854	92064	78680	855	91844	78590	856
	33-Baroda	853	96762	79308	820	96804	79354	820	96889	79416	820

	Distt.Totals	853	577417	489906	848	579566	491967	849	579898	492743	850
9.Jind											
	34-Julana	870	93688	78390	837	93644	78377	837	93661	78407	837
	35-Safidon	870	96718	81297	841	96923	81507	841	96961	81551	841
	36-Jind	870	97880	86304	882	97987	86447	882	98125	86636	883
	37-Uchana Kalan	870	111928	93646	837	111881	93622	837	111604	93404	837
	38-Narwana (SC)	870	112660	96215	854	112738	96365	855	112827	96472	855
	Distt.Totals	870	512874	435852	850	513173	436318	850	513178	436470	851
10.Fatehabad											
	39-Tohana	903	115823	103733	896	116062	104006	896	113063	101175	895
	40-Fatehabad	903	126812	112439	887	126906	112589	887	125302	111030	886
	41-Ratia (SC)	903	112214	102057	909	112260	102113	910	110395	99989	906
	Distt.Totals	903	354849	318229	897	355228	318708	897	348760	312194	895
11.Sirsa											
	42-Kalanwali (SC)	896	93918	82815	882	94173	83104	882	94175	83114	883
	43-Dabwali	896	105879	92984	878	105957	93095	879	105982	93133	879

	44-Rania	896	95190	84570	888	95247	84677	889	95245	84677	889
	45-Sirsa	896	108603	97528	898	109183	98162	899	108748	97776	899
	46-Ellenabad	896	96240	84364	877	96292	84438	877	96122	84263	877
	Distt.Totals	896	499830	442261	885	500852	443476	885	500272	442963	885
12.Hisar											
	47-Adampur	871	87153	74795	858	87327	75024	859	86625	74473	860
	48-Uklana (SC)	871	105387	89395	848	105741	89803	849	104803	89145	851
	49-Narnaund	871	107324	89311	832	107447	89487	833	105716	88397	836
	50-Hansi	871	97600	84227	863	97734	84408	864	97185	84478	869
	51-Barwala	871	92103	79730	866	92240	79947	867	89567	77229	862
	52-Hisar	871	86677	77390	893	87070	77765	893	86040	76735	892
	53-Nalwa	871	87780	77379	882	87922	77576	882	86658	76475	882
	Distt.Totals	871	664024	572227	862	665481	574010	863	656594	566932	863
13.Charkhi Dadri											
	55-Badhra	884	97171	86622	891	97247	86708	892	94219	84036	892
	56-Dadri	884	100734	89087	884	100929	89294	885	101031	89407	885
	Distt.Totals	884	197905	175709	888	198176	176002	888	195250	173443	888

14.Bhiwani											
	54-Loharu	884	101393	89711	885	101455	89770	885	100895	89331	885
	57-Bhiwani	884	113042	100657	890	113656	101341	892	112882	100853	893
	58-Tosham	884	110172	96586	877	110266	96713	877	109313	96104	879
	59-Bawani Khera (SC)	884	106228	91934	865	106411	92157	866	105359	91437	868
	Distt.Totals	884	430835	378888	879	431788	379981	880	428449	377725	882
15.Rohtak											
	60-Mehem	868	98225	83005	845	98498	83316	846	98448	83303	846
	61-Garhi Sampla-Kiloi	868	109565	93042	849	109766	93295	850	110211	93782	851
	62-Rohtak	868	97948	90577	925	99110	91959	928	99382	92493	931
	63-Kalanaur (SC)	868	105183	90954	865	105429	91239	865	105313	91179	866
	Distt.Totals	868	410921	357578	870	412803	359809	872	413354	360757	873
16.Jhajjar											
	64-Bahadurgarh	861	115735	98325	850	117180	99797	852	117357	100103	853

	65-Badli	861	92048	80095	870	92410	80472	871	92418	80558	872
	66-Jhajjar (SC)	861	89287	80002	896	89664	80391	897	89871	80542	896
	67-Beri	861	92037	78899	857	92388	79210	857	91069	78417	861
	Distt.Totals	861	389107	337321	867	391642	339870	868	390715	339620	869
17.Mahendragarh											
	68-Ateli	894	98121	87374	890	98339	87609	891	96100	85475	889
	69-Mahendragarh	894	100442	90347	899	100626	90459	899	99112	88912	897
	70-Narnaul	894	74483	67181	902	74612	67304	902	73866	66053	894
	71-Nangal Chaudhry	894	79329	68433	863	79463	68561	863	79220	68369	863
	Distt.Totals	894	352375	313335	889	353040	313933	889	348298	308809	887
18.Rewari											
	72-Bawal (SC)	898	108671	98175	903	109141	98772	905	108445	98165	905
	73-Kosli	898	122209	111718	914	122301	111870	915	121033	110497	913
	74-Rewari	898	122141	110218	902	122805	111088	905	121805	110215	905
	Distt.Totals	898	353021	320111	907	354247	321730	908	351283	318877	908

19.Gurgaon											
	75-Pataudi (SC)	853	114856	103738	903	115375	104270	904	115766	104572	903
	76-Badshahpur	853	204229	182745	895	208803	186682	894	210078	187614	893
	77-Gurgaon	853	185623	168738	909	189265	171843	908	190772	173166	908
	78-Sohna	853	121392	105536	869	122369	106468	870	120106	104616	871
	Distt.Totals	853	626100	560757	896	635812	569263	895	636722	569968	895
20.Mewat											
	79-Nuh	906	91342	78163	856	91671	78478	856	89660	76862	857
	80-Ferozepur Jhirka	906	112529	95968	853	112674	96137	853	108796	93184	857
	81-Punhana	906	92381	78272	847	93268	78971	847	90564	77025	851
	Distt.Totals	906	296252	252403	852	297613	253586	852	289020	247071	855
21.Palwal											
	82-Hathin	879	113513	95026	837	113719	95226	837	112228	94311	840
	83-Hodal (SC)	879	96377	81191	842	96878	81638	843	97033	81787	843
	84-Palwal	879	122415	103020	842	124098	104576	843	124401	104838	843
	Distt.Totals	879	332305	279237	840	334695	281440	841	333662	280936	842

22.Faridabad											
	85-Prithla	871	102364	87203	852	102915	87954	855	101730	87101	856
	86-Faridabad NIT	871	143613	111569	777	145082	113329	781	145305	113459	781
	87-Badhkal	871	149060	123640	829	150266	124895	831	150125	124805	831
	88-Ballabgarh	871	132162	102898	779	133700	104600	782	134121	104902	782
	89-Faridabad	871	131678	111160	844	132405	111922	845	132461	112021	846
	90-Tigaon	871	165367	131520	795	168639	134488	797	170975	136431	798
	Distt.Totals	871	824244	667990	810	833007	677188	813	834717	678719	813
STATE TOTALS		877	9730169	8461059	870	9774543	8508027	870	9707952	8452572	871

APPENDIX 3.1: CONSTITUENCY TAKEN FOR SURVEY (ELECTORS AS PER DRAFT ROLL 2020 (10.02.2020) W.R.T.01.01.2020 AS THE QUALIFYING DATE)

Sr. N.	Districts	Assembly Constituency Name	Male Electors	Female Electors	Other	Total Electors	Percentage of Electors	Total Parts (Urban Polling Station)	Total Parts (Rural Polling Station)	Total	Percentage of Total Polling Station
1	Panchkula	Panchkula	111215	98672	6	209893	1.15	138	59	197	1
2	Ambala	Ambala Cantt.	104326	92277	6	196609	1.08	110	81	191	0.97
3	Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	119768	103892	0	223660	1.22	152	78	230	1.17
4	Kurukshetra	Thanesar	99782	90772	1	190555	1.04	102	92	194	0.99
5	Kaithal	Pundri	96092	83486	1	179579	0.98	13	171	184	0.93
6	Karnal	Nilokheri(Sc)	112124	100287	3	212414	1.16	45	183	228	1.16
7	Karnal	Karnal	124889	115663	1	240553	1.32	207	16	223	1.13
8	Panipat	Panipat City	115078	100851	5	215934	1.28	194	0	194	0.99
9	Sonipat	Rai	95540	79240	9	174789	0.96	0	205	205	1.04
10	Sonipat	Kharkhauda (Sc)	87029	72826	0	159855	0.93	18	171	189	0.96
11	Sonipat	Gohana	91844	78580	10	170434	1.19	51	163	214	1.09
12	Jind	Julana	93661	78407	0	172068	0.94	11	188	199	1.01
13	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	125302	111030	0	236332	1.29	64	173	237	1.2
14	Sirsa	Kalawali(Sc)	94175	83112	2	177289	0.97	16	177	193	1.1

15	Sirsa	Ellenabad	96122	84263	0	180385	0.99	24	166	190	0.97
16	Hisar	Hansi	97185	84478	0	181663	0.99	56	137	193	0.98
17	Hisar	Barwala	89567	77227	2	166796	0.53	49	124	173	0.88
18	Charkhi Dadri	Dadri	101031	89407	0	190438	0.56	40	192	232	1.18
19	Bhiwani	Tosham	109313	96102	2	205417	1.17	0	249	249	1.26
20	Rohtak	Meham	98448	83302	1	181751	0.99	17	200	217	1.1
21	Rohtak	Rohtak	99382	92493	0	191875	1.05	170	0	170	0.86
22	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	117357	100074	29	217460	1.19	125	103	228	1.16
23	Mahindergarh	Nangal Chaudhry	79220	68366	3	147589	0.81	0	178	178	0.9
24	Rewari	Kosli	121033	110496	1	231530	1.27	0	274	274	1.39
25	Gurgaon	Badshahpur	210078	187604	10	397692	2.18	303	82	385	1.96
26	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	190772	173152	14	363938	1.99	344	0	344	1.75
27	Mewat	Punahana	90564	77025	0	167589	0.92	16	178	194	0.99
28	Palwal	Hathin	112228	94311	0	206539	1.13	11	236	247	1.25
29	Faridabad	Faridabad NIT	145305	113453	6	258764	1.42	187	46	233	1.18
30	Faridabad	Faridabad	132461	112012	9	244482	1.34	215	0	215	1.09

Appendix 3.2: Constituency Wise Male Female Ratio in H-KAP Survey

Sr.	Constituency name	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total
1	Panchkula	90.37	9.63	0	100
2	Ambala Cantt	88.89	11.11	0	100
3	Yamunanagar	94.96	5.04	0	100
4	Thanesar	58.52	41.48	0	100
5	Pundri	67.41	32.59	0	100
6	Nillokheri	95.68	4.32	0	100
7	Karnal	89.21	10.79	0	100
8	Panipat city	78.52	21.48	0	100
9	Rai	68.15	31.85	0	100
10	Kharkhauda	65.19	34.81	0	100
11	Gohana	69.63	30.37	0	100
12	Julana	60.74	39.26	0	100
13	Fatehabad	59.26	40.74	0	100
14	Kalanwali	78.57	21.43	0	100
15	Ellenabad	77.14	22.86	0	100
16	Hansi	61.29	38.71	0	100
17	Barwala	57.25	42.75	0	100
18	Dadri	80.74	19.26	0	100
19	Tosham	52.59	47.41	0	100
20	Meham	54.07	45.93	0	100
21	Rohtak	51.85	48.15	0	100
22	Bahadurgarh	88.57	11.43	0	100
23	Nagal Chaudhary	83.70	16.30	0	100
24	Kosli	53.57	46.43	0	100
25	Badshahpur	51.85	48.15	0	100
26	Gurgaon	48.15	51.85	0	100
27	Punhana	61.48	38.52	0	100
28	Hatin	60.74	39.26	0	100
29	Faridabad NIT	62.22	37.78	0	100
30	Faridabad	54.07	45.93	0	100

Appendix 3.3: Constituency Wise Rural Urban Ratio in H-KAP Survey

Sr.	Constituency name	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Panchkula	52.59	47.41	100
2	Ambala Cantt	0.00	100.00	100
3	Yamunanagar	35.97	64.03	100
4	Thanesar	25.93	74.07	100
5	Pundri	77.78	22.22	100
6	Nillokheri	100.00	0.00	100
7	Karnal	25.18	74.82	100
8	Panipat city	0.00	100.00	100
9	Rai	100.00	0.00	100
10	Kharkhauda	100.00	0.00	100
11	Gohana	49.63	50.37	100
12	Julana	50.37	49.63	100
13	fatehabad	58.52	41.48	100
14	Kalanwali	100.00	0.00	100
15	Ellenabad	100.00	0.00	100
16	Hansi	100.00	0.00	100
17	Barwala	51.45	48.55	100
18	Dadri	48.89	51.11	100
19	Tosham	77.78	22.22	100
20	Meham	74.81	25.19	100
21	Rohtak	0.00	100.00	100
22	Bahadurgarh	50.00	50.00	100
23	Nagal Chaudhary	48.89	51.11	100
24	Kosli	100.00	0.00	100
25	Badshahpur	25.93	74.07	100
26	Gurgaon	0.00	100.00	100
27	Punhana	100.00	0.00	100
28	Hatin	100.00	0.00	100
29	Faridabad NIT	51.11	48.89	100
30	Faridabad	0.00	100.00	100

Appendix 3.4: Constituency Wise Age Groups Ratio in H-KAP Survey

Sr.	Constituency name	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-60	61+	Total
1	Panchkula	1.48	23.70	22.96	25.19	26.67	100.00
2	Ambala Cantt	0.74	13.33	23.70	39.26	22.96	100.00
3	Yamunanagar	0.00	4.32	19.42	49.64	26.62	100.00
4	Thanesar	8.89	23.70	17.04	36.30	14.07	100.00
5	Pundri	11.85	31.85	14.81	27.41	14.07	100.00
6	nillokheri	0.00	11.51	17.99	35.97	34.53	100.00
7	Karnal	0.00	3.60	12.95	42.45	41.01	100.00
8	Panipat city	0.00	2.96	24.44	45.19	27.41	100.00
9	Rai	25.19	30.37	22.22	14.81	7.41	100.00
10	Kharkhauda	14.81	25.93	15.56	22.22	21.48	100.00
11	Gohana	11.11	21.48	11.85	28.89	26.67	100.00
12	Julana	0.00	9.63	2.22	43.70	44.44	100.00
13	fatehabad	5.19	21.48	25.93	32.59	14.81	100.00
14	Kalanwali	15.00	29.29	17.86	17.14	20.71	100.00
15	Ellenabad	20.71	25.00	16.43	24.29	13.57	100.00
16	Hansi	7.26	25.81	29.03	33.06	4.84	100.00
17	Barwala	10.87	21.74	19.57	37.68	10.14	100.00
18	Dadri	11.85	22.22	30.37	33.33	2.22	100.00
19	Tosham	12.59	31.85	31.85	17.78	5.93	100.00
20	Meham	0.74	5.19	5.19	47.41	41.48	100.00
21	Rohtak	1.48	11.85	6.67	36.30	43.70	100.00
22	Bahadurgarh	0.71	11.43	24.29	31.43	32.14	100.00
23	Nagal Chaudhary	20.00	24.44	28.15	17.78	9.63	100.00
24	Kosli	13.57	25.00	9.29	37.14	15.00	100.00
25	Badshahpur	1.48	11.85	6.67	36.30	43.70	100.00
26	Gurgaon	4.44	18.52	26.67	38.52	11.85	100.00
27	Punhana	5.19	22.96	6.67	22.22	42.96	100.00
28	Hatin	8.89	29.63	27.41	24.44	9.63	100.00
29	Faridabad NIT	5.93	26.67	18.52	29.63	19.26	100.00
30	Faridabad	4.44	18.52	26.67	38.52	11.85	100.00

Appendix 3.5: Constituency Wise Social Group Ratio in H-KAP Survey

Sr.	Constituency name	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Total
1	Panchkula	19.26	0.00	48.15	32.59	100
2	Ambala Cantt	35.56	0.00	26.67	37.78	100
3	Yamunanagar	2.88	1.44	51.08	44.60	100
4	Thanesar	17.78	0.74	25.19	56.30	100
5	Pundri	5.19	0.00	9.63	85.19	100
6	Nillokheri	12.23	0.00	43.88	43.88	100
7	Karnal	23.02	0.00	33.81	43.17	100
8	Panipat city	28.89	0.74	25.93	44.44	100
9	Rai	17.04	8.15	25.19	49.63	100
10	Kharkhauda	11.11	1.48	26.67	60.74	100
11	Gohana	36.30	9.63	14.07	40.00	100
12	Julana	5.19	0.00	7.41	87.41	100
13	fatehabad	37.78	0.74	19.26	42.22	100
14	Kalanwali	32.14	1.43	24.29	42.14	100
15	Ellenabad	58.57	0.00	10.00	31.43	100
16	Hansi	54.03	0.00	31.45	14.52	100
17	Barwala	34.06	0.00	40.58	25.36	100
18	Dadri	10.37	0.00	25.93	63.70	100
19	Tosham	64.44	0.00	21.48	14.07	100
20	Meham	17.04	2.96	33.33	46.67	100
21	Rohtak	22.96	14.81	25.19	37.04	100
22	Bahadurgarh	4.29	0.00	37.14	58.57	100
23	Nagal Chaudhary	23.70	0.00	59.26	17.04	100
24	Kosli	6.43	0.00	35.00	58.57	100
25	Badshahpur	22.96	14.81	25.19	37.04	100
26	Gurgaon	10.37	0.74	32.59	56.30	100
27	Punhana	5.19	3.70	12.59	78.52	100
28	Hatin	62.22	1.48	17.04	19.26	100
29	Faridabad NIT	8.89	0.00	56.30	34.81	100
30	Faridabad	10.37	0.74	32.59	56.30	100

ANNEXURE

Annexure: 1

Questionnaire Number

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Endline Survey for Lok Sabha Election 2019

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 electoral participation. Km going to ask you some questions related to registration and participations in elections. Some of the answers to the questions may be personal, but I want you to know that all your answers 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 answering the questions. There is no penalty for refusing to take part in this interview nor is there any incentive for participation. However, your honest answers 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				
Subsection A- (i) Details of Interview					
A9	Date of interview	(IN DD-MM format) 20XX			
A10	Start time of interview	(In HH:MM, 24 hour format)			
A11	End time of interview	(In HH:MM, 24 hour format)			
A12	Interview result codes	Completed	1		
		Entire HH absent for a long time	2		
		Postponed	3		
		Refused (Pl. specify reasons)	4		
		HH/dwelling vacant	5		
		Address of HH/ Dwelling not found	6		
A13	Name of enumerator and ID/code				
A14	Name of supervisor and ID/code				
Subsection A (ii): Quality control					
A15	Field: back check	No	0		
		Yes	1		
A16	Field: scrutiny	No	0		
		Yes	1		
A17	Data entry: double entry	No	0		
		Yes	1		
Section B: selection of respondent					
Q no.	Question	Response	Code		
B1	How many people (including you) ordinarily reside in this				

	household?								
B2	How many people are older than 18 years? (as on 1 January 2020)								
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									
B3	B4	B5		B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
S No.	Name	Relation with HH head	Sex	Age (in years)	Disabled	Migrated in last 1 Year	Voted in Last Lok Sabha Election	Voted in last Assembly election	
1		0	1						
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

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 relatives = 11; Servant/Others=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 you 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 household 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 they meet, and circle the number in it ('2'). This means you have to select the second eligible person.

Q.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
B12	Number selected from kish grid	Enter code from kish grid		
B 13	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 YR. *CODE 98 IF LIVING SINCE BIRTH	In years		If coded 98 -C3
C2	Have you got your name deleted from the electoral roll of the previous constituency by filling the declaration in part 4 of Form 6?	No	0	
		Yes	1	
		Don't Know	9	
C3	Are you registered in the voter list?	Never	0	-> C8
		Yes, Application in progress	1	-> C5
		Yes, currently enrolled	2	
C4	IF CODED 2 IN C3: Do you have a voter ID card/ EPIC?	No	0	
		Yes	1	
C5	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: Which polling station have you applied to be enrolled in/are currently enrolled in? *NOTE: CROSS VERIFY FROM A6	Incorrect polling station	0	
		Correct polling station	1	
C6	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: How did you enroll yourself?	During a special enrollment drive	01	
		A Booth Level Officer had visited residence	02	
		Went to the local voter enrollment center	03	
		Went to the State Election Office	04	
		Online/ NVSP	05	
		With help from political parties	06	
		With help from CSO/ Association/ Individual	07	

C7	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: How would you rate the process of getting enrolled?	Don't know	99	
		Others (please specify)		
		Easy	1	Also H3 for persons with disabilities
		Neither easy nor difficult	2	
		Difficult	3	
Don't Know	9			
C8	IF CODE 0 IN C3: Did you try to ever enroll yourself?	No	0	->C10
		Yes	1	
C9	IF CODED 1 IN C8. If you tried, what is the status of the application?	Got the acknowledgment	01	
		An election official has visited me	02	
		Waiting for acknowledgment	03	
		Proof of address rejected/insufficient	04	
		Proof of age/ other documents rejected/insufficient	05	
		Others (please specify)		
C10	IF CODED 0 IN C8: Why didn't you try to enroll yourself in the voter's list?	1 don't know the procedure	01	
		The procedure is very cumbersome	02	
		Do not have any proof of residence	03	
		1 am not interested	04	
		Others (please specify)		

Section D: Voter participation

Q.no	Question	Response	Code	Skip
D1	Did you vote in the recent LSE 2019 *(VERIFY WITH RESPONSE IN B10 OR B11)	No.	0	-> D7
		Yes	1	

D2	IF CODED 1 IN DI; What were your reasons for voting in this election? *MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE	My Vote Matters	01	
		Voting is my right	02	
		Voting is my duty	03	
		Because of enabling (free and fair) and environment created by Election Commission	04	
		Because of accessible Polling Station	05	
		I got registered in electoral roll	06	
		I got voter slip	07	
		Candidate was good	08	
		I voted for a Political Party	09	
		Cast vote due to threat or coercion	10	
		My Family asked me to	12	
		My friends asked me to	13	
		1 had the option of NOTA	14	
		Others (please specify)		
D3	IF CODED 1 IN DI. Did you come across any of these basic minimum facilities at the polling station? *CODE LIST: No=0; Yes=1; Don't know=9	a. Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens		
		b. Drinking water		
		c. Chairs/benches		
		d. Toilets		
		e. Help desk		
		f. Separate entry and exit in the polling booth		
		g. Ramp		
		h. Wheelchairs		
		i. Signages for directions		
		j. Voter Facilitation Poster		

		k. Sign language poster for Deaf Voters		
		i. Volunteers		
D4	IF CODED 1 IN DI: Did you face any difficulty in voting in this election?	No	0	->E1
		Yes	1	
D5	IF CODED 1 IN D4: What difficulty did you face? * MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE	Long queue	01	Also H4 for persons with Disabilities
		No separate queue for senior citizen	02	
		Lack of facilities including drinking water toilet and ramp	03	
		Coercion/ threat by political party	04	
		Difficulties in locating my polling station	05	
		Difficulties in finding my name on voter list at Polling Station	06	
		No guidance from polling personnel	07	
		Others (please specify)		
D 6	IF CODED 1 IN DI: From where did you come to know about the election voting date? (Can tick / choose more than one option.)	a. Doordarshan	01	
		b. Newspaper	02	
		c. All India Radio	03	
		d. Voter Slip	04	
		e. Television	05	
		f. District Collector Office	06	
		g. Booth Level Officer	07	
D7	IF CODED 0 IN DI What were your reasons for not voting in this election?	My name was not on the electoral roll	0108	
		I was not in my constituency	02	
		I did not have my electoral photo ID card (EPIC	03	

		I did not know my polling station	04	
		Polling Station was at a distance (logistic problem)	05	
		Long queue and I did not have time	06	
		I felt insecure to go to the polling station	07	
		There was no candidate of my choice/Votor	08	
		I just did not want to vote as nothing will change/ No faith in political system	09	
		Voting in national elections doesn't make a difference/ vote only in Assembly and local election	10	
		Polling Station was not accessible	11	
		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 forgetting registered on the electoral roll/ voting?	18 th Birthday	0		
		Ist January	1		
		Don't Know	99		
E3	When is the National Voters' Day celebrated?	Incorrect Date	0		
		Correct date	1		
		Don't Know	99		
E4	Do you know about: a. option of NOTA /none of	Responses	a.	b.	c.
		Yes, saw it when I cast my vote	1	1	1

	the above on EVM that could be used if you don't like any candidate?				
	b. names of candidates available in Braille on the EVM?	Yes, have seen one in election literacy programme	2	2	2
	c. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail VVPAT, that helps verify your vote?	Yes, have heard/read about it	3	3	3
		No	4	4	4
E5	Finally, I am going to read out a few more statements and I would like to know your opinion or then 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 responses so please give 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 influences 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
F1	Do you recall seeing or reading any voter/election related campaign of Election Commission of India	No	0	-> Gl
		Yes	1	
		Don't know	9	-> Gl
F2	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/Sankalp patras through school students in the family	12	
		At Polling Station	13	
		Others (please specify)		
F3	What were the voter information/messages you received? * MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE	Date of voting and schedules	1	
		Voting is my right and duty	2	
		Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement	3	
		#GoRegister or Register	4	
		#GoVerify or Verify name in Voter List	5	
		12 identity documents allowed for Voting	6	
		Facilities provided at Polling Station	7	
		Priority Voting for old and PwDs	8	
		Voter helpline 1950 or Voter Helpline App	9	
		cVIGIL App related	10	
		NVSP portal	11	

		Others (please specify)		
F4	Do you recall tagline of the campaign during this election? (1 for Yes, 0 for No) (State to add state specific tag lines)	a. Desh Ka Mahatyohar hai		
		b. No Voter to be Left Behind/Koi Matdata Na chootey		
		c. #GoRegister, #GoVerify or #GoVote		
F5	Which of the following celebrities/icons do you recall who gave a message for voting? (1 for yes, 0 for No) (State to add regional Icon)	a. M.S. Dhoni		
		b. Mary Kom		
		c. Saina Nehwal		
		d. AamirKhan		
F6	Have you ever accessed www.NVSP.IN?	No	0	->f9
		Yes	1	
		Don't know	9	->F9
F7	If yes, for what purpose did you access the website?	To search name and other details on the Electoral Roll	1	
		To register/ make modifications online	2	
		To download registration forms	3	
		To know polling station details	4	
		Others (Please specify)		
F8	Did you have a satisfactory experience?	No	0	
		Somewhat	1	
		Yes	2	
F9	Have you ever called on the Voter Helpline No 1950 or used the Voter Helpline App?	None of the two	0	-> G1
		Voter Helpline No 1950	1	
		Voter Helpline App only	2	
		Both of them	3	
F 10	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)		
F 11	Did you have a satisfactory experience/ was your problem addressed satisfactorily?	No	0	
		Somewhat	1	
		Yes	2	

Section G: Background information

Q.no	Question	Response	Code
G1	What's your educational qualification?	Illiterate	1
		Primary school	2
		High school	3
		Higher secondary	4
		Diploma/ Certificate	5
		Graduate & above including Professional/ Technical Courses	6
G2	What's your occupation?	Student	1
		Unemployed	2
		Unemployed available for work	3
		Government Service	4
		Private Service	5
		Own enterprise	6
		Labourer/ Cultivator/ Agricultural and allied activities	7
		Home Maker	8
		Other (Please specify)	
G3	What's your marital status?	Never married	1
		Married, no gauna	2

		Married	3			
		Widowed	4			
		Separated/divorced	5			
G4	What's your social group? How often do you:	SC	1			
		ST	2			
		OBC	3			
		Others	4			
G5	a. Read a newspaper or magazine? b. listen to the radio? c. watch television? d Internet (Facebook, Whatsapp etc)?	Responses	a.	b.	c.	d.
		Almost every day	1	1	1	1
		At least once a week	2	2	2	2
		Less than once a week	3	3	3	3
		Not at all	4	4	4	4
G6	During elections, which of the following sources do you rely on the most to get news on elections and politics?	Newspaper/magazine	1			
		Television	2			
		Radio	3			
		Internet	4			
		Mobile phone	5			
		Family/relatives/friends	6			
		Others (please specify)				

Section H: Only for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

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

ANNEXURE: 2

Focused Group Discussion – Check List

- Q1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Whom should be met and where? What are the disadvantages? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process?
- Q1. आपके गाँव में निर्वाचन पंजीकरण प्रक्रियाएँ क्या हैं? पंजीकरण के लिए किससे और कहाँ मिलना चाहिए? इसके नुकसान क्या हैं? पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया में सुधार के लिए आपके सुझाव क्या हैं?
- Q2. What are the reasons for electoral turnout? What are your suggestions to improve the same?
- Q2. चुनावी मतदान का कारण क्या है? उसी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए आपके सुझाव क्या हैं ?
- Q3. What are the impacts of casting vote? Why should we cast vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present conditions as well as desirable atmospheres.
- Q3. वोट डालने के प्रभाव क्या हैं? हमें वोट क्यों डालना चाहिए? चुनाव के दिन किन सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है? वर्तमान स्थितियों के साथ-साथ भविष्य के माहौल दोनों को प्रतिबिंबित करें।
- Q4. What is appropriate for casting vote – Paper or EVM machine? Why? How do you ensure your vote for be recorded?
- Q4. वोट डालने के लिए कौन सा माध्यम उपयुक्त है - पेपर या ईवीएम मशीन? क्यों? आप अपना वोट कैसे सुनिश्चित करते हैं?
- Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What are their impacts on casting vote in your area?
- Q5. आपके यहाँ रिश्वत किस रूप दी जाती हैं? आपके क्षेत्र में वोट डालने पर इसके प्रभाव क्या हैं?
- Q6. Has there been any awareness for the voters? How did you get to know? What have you learnt? How should it be improved?
- Q6. क्या आपके यहाँ मतदाताओं में कोई जागरूकता है? आपको कैसे पता चला? आपने इससे क्या सीखा? इसे कैसे सुधारा जाना चाहिए?

Q7. What are the forms of registration is better and which are the technological solution are better? Why?

Q7 पंजीकरण के कौन से रूप बेहतर हैं और इसके कौन से तकनीकी समाधान बेहतर हैं? क्यों?

Q8. What are your suggestions for fair and better elections?

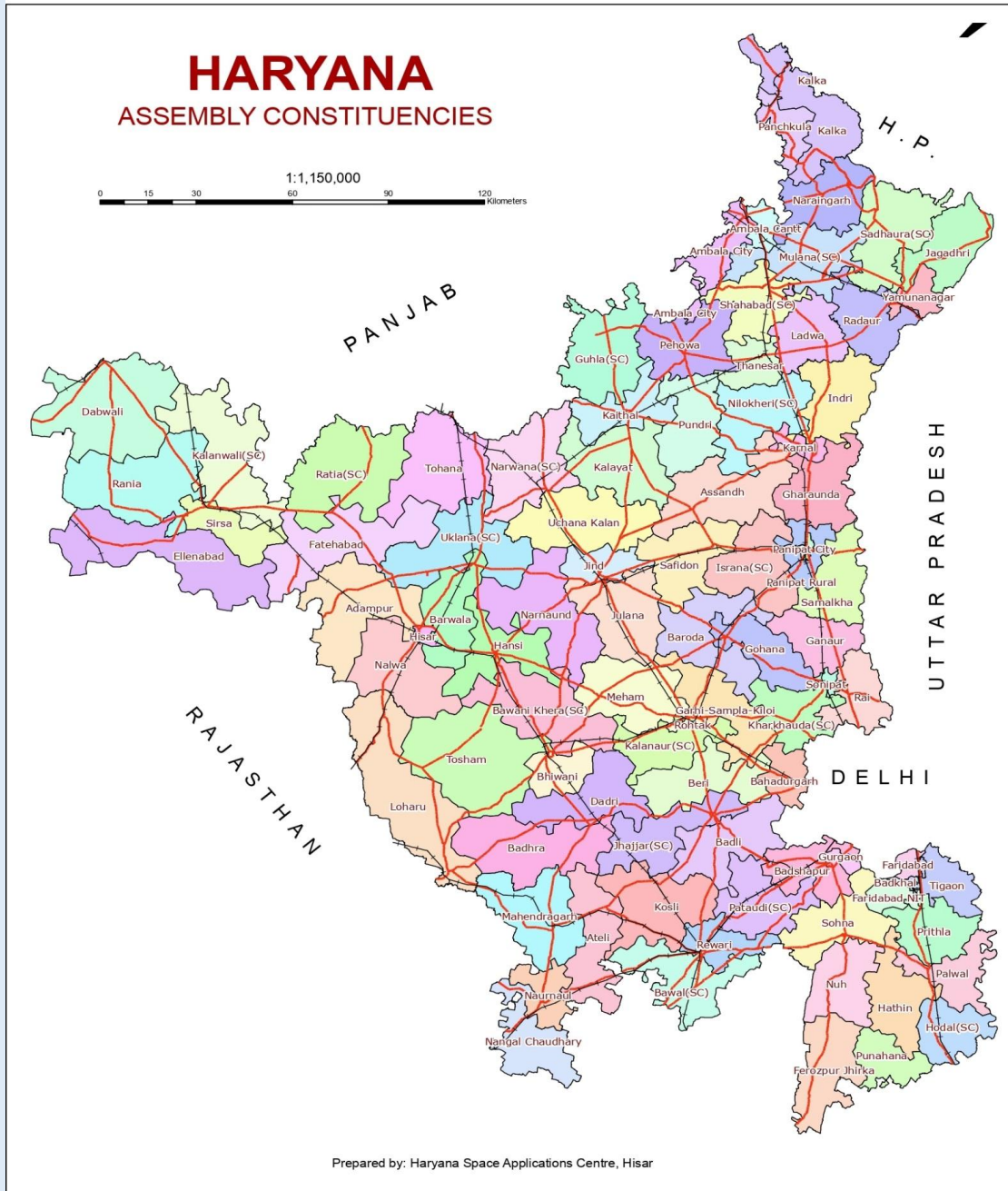
Q8 निष्पक्ष और बेहतर चुनाव के लिए आपके क्या सुझाव है

ITEM		PERIOD/YEAR	UNIT	HARYANA STATUS	ALL INDIA STATUS
ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP		January, 2020	No.		
(a) Divisions				6	
(b) Districts				22	
(c) Sub-Divisions				74	
(d) Tehsils				94	
(e) Sub-Tehsils				49	
(f) Blocks				140	
(g) Towns		Population		154	
		Census- 2011			
(h) Villages		Population		6,841	
(including inhabited)		Census- 2011			
POPULATION		Population			
		Census- 2011			
(a) Total			No.	2,53,51,462	1,21,05,69,573
(b) Male			No.	1,34,94,734	62,31,21,843
(c) Female			No.	1,18,56,728	58,74,47,730
(d) Rural			No.	1,65,09,359	83,34,63,448
Percentage of Rural Population				65.12	68.85
(e) Urban			No.	88,42,103	37,71,06,125
(f) Density of Population			Per Sq.Km.	573	382

(g) Literacy Rate	Male			84.1	80.9
	Female		Percent	65.9	64.6
	Total			75.6	74
(h) Sex Ratio			Female	879	943
			Per Thousand Male		
HEALTH INDICATORS					
(a) Birth Rate		2017	Per Thousand		
(i) Combined				20.5	20.2
(ii) Rural				21.9	21.8
(iii) Urban				18.2	16.8
(b) Death Rate		2017	Per Thousand		
(i) Combined				5.8	6.3
(ii) Rural				6.3	6.9
(iii) Urban				5	5.3
(c) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		2017	Per Thousand		
(i) Combined				30	33
(ii) Rural				32	37
(iii) Urban				25	23
(d) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)		2015-17	Death Per Lakh	122	98
			Live Birth		
LAND UTILIZATION					
		2017-18			
(a) Net Area Sown			Thousand Hect.	3,508	NA
(b) Area Sown More than Once			Thousand Hect.	3,041	NA
(c) Total Cropped Area			Thousand Hect.	6,549	NA
(d) Area Sown More than Once			Percent	86.69	NA

to Net Area Sown					
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS		Agri. Census			
		2010-11			
(a) No. of Operational Holdings			Thousand Number	1,617	1,37,757
(b) Area of Operational Holdings			Thousand Hect.	3,646	1,59,180
(c) Average Size of Holdings			Hect.	2.25	1.16
POWER		2018-19			
(a) Total Installed Capacity			MW	11,751	NA
(b) Power Available			Lakh KWH	5,15,733	NA
(c) Power Sold			Lakh KWH	4,07,090	NA
(d) Electricity Consumers			No.	65,77,058	NA
STATE INCOME		2018-19			
(At Current Prices)		(Quick Estimates)			
(a) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)			Rupees Crore	7,34,163	1,89,71,236
(b) Gross State Value Added (GSVA)			Rupees Crore	6,16,643	1,71,39,961
(c) Agriculture and Allied Sector GSVA			Rupees Crore	1,16,028	29,22,846
(d) Industry Sector GSVA			Rupees Crore	1,92,692	49,56,781
(e) Services Sector GSVA			Rupees Crore	3,07,924	92,60,334
(f) Per Capita Income			Rupees	2,36,147	1,26,521

ANNEXURE: 4







WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
having solemnly resolved to constitute India
into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and
the unity and integrity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of
November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE
TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी
पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए, तथा
उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:
सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय,
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म
और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता,
प्राप्त कराने के लिए,
तथा उन सब में, व्यक्ति की गरिमा और
राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने
के लिए
दृढ़ संकल्पित होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26
नवम्बर 1949 ईस्वी (मिति मार्गशीर्ष शुक्ल सप्तमी, संवत्
दो हजार छह विक्रमी) को एतद् द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत,
अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।



**Chief Electoral Officer
30 Bays Building, Sector 17,
Chandigarh.**

