Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Baseline Survey,
Karnataka Assembly Election, 2018

Chief Electoral Office
Nirvachana Nilaya, Sheshadri Road, Bengaluru-560001

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Inclusive, Accessible & Ethical Elections

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Baseline Survey, Karnataka Assembly Election, 2018

S.Madheswaran and **B.P.Vani**

PROJECT TEAM

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MESSAGE
Chief Election Commissioner of India

The theme for the ensuing General Assembly Elections in Karnataka is 'INCLUSIVE, ACCESSIBLE & ETHICAL ELECTIONS'. The KAP survey was to understand the reasons for gaps in electoral participation, both at enrolment stage and voting. Our aim is to ensure that "No Voter is left behind" as every vote is valuable and it counts.

Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), a premier inter-disciplinary social science research institution has conducted the Baseline survey on KAP. Valuable data from 7000 households and 129 Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) has been collected. The report brought out is the result of study and analysis of historical data and the data collected from various households. ISEC team has completed the survey and brought out an implementable report.

The KAP survey report shows that there exists large scope for improvement so that electoral participation increases. Appropriate interventions concerning target groups are necessary in this regard to uphold electoral democracy in the country. A systemic approach with adequate planning that includes all stakeholders can be an effective way to strategize and improve participation. This alone can sustain the system at large and facilitate better governance and nation building.

I am sure that CEO Karnataka Sri Sanjiv Kumar and his team will effectively utilize the findings of the KAP survey to prepare the State Action Plan for Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP). I am confident that the said plan will be implemented effectively to enhance electoral registration and voter turnout by ensuring that no voter is left behind and a conducive environment is created in the state for free and fair elections with universal ethical electoral participation.

OM PRAKASH RAWAT
Chief Election Commissioner of India

No Voter To Be Left Behind. Every Vote Counts.

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MESSAGE
Election Commissioner of India

Democratic system rests the authority and power in the hands of people whose voices are heard through elections where they elect their representatives to make their concerns heard at the larger national level. Election is a process that provides an equal opportunity for every individual through the tool of a ballot through which voters decide their representatives to formulate policies and decisions that affect their lives. Therefore, in this regard, participation in elections is pertinent as it provides that space to question the system. In this sense, informed and conscious voters are necessary for good governance and increased participation within the system can restore faith in the system of electoral process and lead to better functioning of our democracy.

The Baseline survey on Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) was done by the team of experts from Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in record time. Extensive and in-depth study has been conducted covering whole of Karnataka using primary survey data, historical secondary data and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs).

I am confident that the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) Karnataka will take all steps to ensure enhanced electoral registration and voter turnout. It is envisaged that all efforts shall be made to fulfill the theme of the elections "INCLUSIVE ACCESSIBLE AND ETHICAL" electoral participation.

SUNIL ARORA
Election Commissioner of India

MESSAGE
Election Commissioner of India

Election is a powerful event in any democracy. Election Commission of India has incessantly played a key role in increasing voters' participation through many new initiatives undertaken for the conduct of free and fair elections in the country. Election Commission in Karnataka has this time carried out a scientific baseline study to gauge the level of knowledge, attitude and participation/practices of voters in elections and based on the findings of this study, a Behavior Change Communication (BCC) campaign will be developed and implemented in the state.

The study conducted by Institute for Social Economic Change (ISEC) is an in-depth study, covering reasonable sample and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs). The ISEC has collected maximum information from the respondents and their perceptions about elections and electoral processes and also brought out a report with implementable suggestions in stipulated time.

I trust that CEO Karnataka and his team will utilize the findings of the KAP survey to prepare the State Action Plans for Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP). Keeping in mind that greater participation means a stronger democracy, CEO Karnataka Sri. Sanjiv Kumar and his team should not leave any stone unturned to ensure that 'no voter is left behind'. All efforts should be made to have an inclusive, accessible and ethical election, with emphasis on facilitating PwDs (persons with disabilities), vulnerable and migrant groups, youth and ensure free and fair elections.

ASHOK LAVASA
Election Commissioner of India

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FOREWORD
Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka

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. The theme for the ensuing General Assembly Elections in Karnataka is 'INCLUSIVE, ACCESSIBLE & ETHICAL ELECTIONS'. In tune with the theme, ahead of Karnataka General Assembly Elections 2018 a survey called the **KAP** (Knowledge, Attitude and Practices) was taken up.

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 for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru 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. ISEC was commissioned to conduct the Baseline survey on KAP. The team of experts led by Prof. S.Madheswaran and Prof. B.P. Vani from ISEC has conducted this extensive study. They have collected valuable data from 7000 households and 129 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. M.G. Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC Bengaluru, for extending immense support and facilitating to carry out this project and bringing out report in a record time.

I am grateful to the team members Ms. K.H. Apurva (ISEC Bengaluru), Mr. Basavaraju, R and Mr. Rajendra Prasad (GRAAM Mysore), Prof. Basavaraj Benni (Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary), Dr Shiddalingaswami V. Hannagodimath (CMDR, Dharwad) for coordinating the survey across the administrative divisions of State of Karnataka. Timely help of Prof. V Ramaswamy and Mr.G.Shivakumar Nayka in organizing FGD and designing maps are highly acknowledged.

The report would not have been possible without the 7000 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.

I am thankful to Mr. K.G. Jagadeesh IAS, Additional CEO1, Mr. Ujwal Ghosh IAS, Additional CEO2, Mr. K.N. Ramesh IAS, Joint CEO1, and Mr. A.V. Surya Sen IFS, Joint CEO2, Mr. Raju, Technical Consultant and Ms. Rekha Prasad for providing us the necessary information pertaining to secondary data.

SANJIV KUMAR
Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka and
Ex-officio Additional Chief Secretary, DPAR (Elections)

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Acronyms

AC: Assembly Constituency

BLO: Block Level Officer

CCTV: Close Circuit Television

EC: Election Commission

ECI: Election Commission of India

FGD: Focused Group Discussion

EPIC: Election Photo Identity Card

EP: Elector Population

EVM: Electronic Voting Machine

IDI: In Depth Interview

KAP: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices

NCC: National Cadet Corps

NGO: Non- Government Organization

NOTA: None Of The Above

NSS: National Service Scheme

PCI: Per Capita Income

PRI: Panchayati Raj Institutions

SMS: Short Message Service

SVEEP: Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation

TG: Trans Gender Community

TISS: Tata Institute for Social Sciences

VREC: Voter Registration & Epic Centers

VVPAT: Voter Verification Paper Audit Trail

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Executive Summary

Democratic system rests the authority and power in the hands of people whose voices are heard through elections where they elect their representatives to make their concerns heard at the larger national level. Election is a process that provides an equal opportunity for every individual through the tool of a ballot through which voters decide their representatives to formulate policies and decisions that affect their lives. Therefore, in this regard, participation in elections is pertinent as it provides that space to question the system. In this sense, informed and conscious voters are necessary for good governance and increased participation within the system can restore faith in the system of electoral process and lead to better functioning of our democracy.

Elections, powerful event in any democracy is held by an autonomous body in our country, Election Commission of India has incessantly played a key role in increasing voters' participation through many new initiatives undertaken for the conduct of free and fair elections in the country. Election Commission in Karnataka has this time carried out a scientific baseline study to gauge the level of knowledge, attitude and participation/practices of voters in elections and based on the findings of the study, a Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) campaign will be developed and implemented in the state. The effectiveness of this study and associated campaigns is assessed after the elections and historically it has shown impressive results with respect to voter turnouts, voters' registration etc.

The main objective of this research is to provide inputs and feedback for an effective campaign strategy by understanding the ground realities and perceptions of voters through a structured questionnaire. In addition, Focussed Group Discussions and In-Depth Interviews were conducted to elicit maximum information from the respondents and understand the general and specific perceptions of people concerning elections and electoral process and also about initiatives undertaken by the Election Commission.

The analysis started with profiling the socio-economic demographic characteristics of the sampled respondents. It was observed that among the respondents, age cohort 46-60 years constituted larger share (27.2%) followed by 36-45 years age cohort (24.3%). Further, the sex distribution of respondents shown is constitute to have 54.4% males, 45.3% females, and 0.3% belonging to Trans Gender Community. It was also seen that rural respondents comprised 52.4% and 47.6% belonged to urban. Social group distribution of respondents shows that OBC respondents (48.9%) take a major share among the total respondents. Illiterates, primary school and high school educated individuals constituted higher share while profiling the candidates as per the educational levels. Laborer/Cultivator/Agriculture and Allied Activities was largely represented among the occupational groups. Given the socio-economic demographic profile, it is imperative here to have a sense of understanding about the level of knowledge among the voters about electoral processes in Indian electoral system. The study has tried to capture the level of knowledge concerning minimum age of registration to be a voter, qualifying date for registration, National Voters' Day, NOTA option, Braille on EVM's and VVPAT along with the sources of knowledge concerning elections and politics. The key findings are presented;

- 78% of the respondents are aware about the minimum age of registration to be a voter.

- 17% of the respondents reported the correct date for qualifying date for registration.

- 6.3% of the respondents are rightly aware about the National Voters' Day.

- 55% aren't aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines.

- 63.4% of respondents aren't aware about the presence of Braille provision on EVM's

- 72.4% of the sampled respondents aren't aware about VVPAT.

These findings capture the knowledge levels and it is observed that the new initiatives introduced by the Election Commission that provides more power to the people aren't well-known among them. Wide publicity about the same is necessary.

Further, the attitude of the voters is captured in this particular study to understand the perceptions and perspectives of the people at large about the electoral processes. This chapter tried to investigate the reasons for voting, reasons for not voting, and also about the opinion concerning election process. In addition, they were posed with the statement, whether they would intend to vote in the upcoming elections and the findings are presented;

- 86.7% of the respondents have said that the main reason for voting is because they consider Vote as a Right and 75.3% consider voting to be their Duty. These reasons have dominated across all indicators viz, region, location, age, sex, occupation and education.

- 9.2% of Females are influenced by the Head of the family before voting while among males, it stands at 8.1%.

- Head of the family seems to influence voting at a larger level among SC (15.9%) followed by ST (11.7%), Others (7.7%) and OBC (6.1%).

- 11.5% of the respondents in rural areas have reported to be influenced by head of the family in casting vote as against 5.6% in urban areas.

- 27.5% of the respondents have said that the main reason for not voting is due to the absence of their respective names in electoral list.

- 60% of the respondents agree that every vote counts in a democracy while 55% agree that voting should be made compulsory.

- 14% of the respondents believe that voting is a cumbersome chore.

- 20% of the respondents said that they do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections.

The attitude of the voters is captured in this chapter and it is observed that significant proportion of respondents hold a positive view but there is a need for certain interventions especially administrative interventions to fill the gaps.

Further, to understand the level of participation and practices of voters, key questions on voter registration, voter enrolment process, facilities at the polling station, and difficulties faced while voting were assessed. In this regard, the key findings are presented below:

- 84.7% of the respondents live in the same residence since birth

- 12% of the respondents who have changed residence have deleted their names from electoral list.

- 92.4% of the respondents have said that they have currently enrolled in the voters' list

- 90.8% of respondents have reported to possess EPIC Card

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- 49.7% of respondents have said that Special Enrolment Drives have been the major medium for enrolment

- 82% of the respondents feel that the enrolment procedure is easy.

- 91.8% of the respondents have voted at least in one election and 90% have participated in recent assembly elections

- 6% of the total sampled respondents expressed that they faced difficulty while voting

- 66.2% of respondents have said that long queue followed by no separate queue for senior citizen (22.6%) is the main difficulty faced while voting

SVEEP interventions have been in place by the Election Commission since 2009 and this body takes several initiatives to increase voters' participation. To gauge the effectiveness of SVEEP intervention, a chapter concerning the same is analysed. This chapter deals with recall rates of campaigns undertaken by SVEEP, call centres, websites, voter edutainment materials, sources of information have been ascertained. The findings are presented;

- 44.4% is the recall rate of the election related campaigns

- 86% of respondents said that TV advertisements and programmes are the key source for election information.

- 53% of the respondents do recall ICONS/STARS during elections.

- 62% recall Actor Puneeth Rajkumar as the most appealing/motivating actor

- 9% have reported to have accessed election related websites

- 31% of the respondents accessed the same for searching names and other details on electoral list followed by 28% for downloading registration forms.

- 14% are satisfied about the online service with 70% having said that they somewhat are fine with service of the website

- 3% of the respondents alone have used the Call Centers for enquiries and complaints

- 77% have used the Call Centers for clearing doubts about the registration process.

- 15% are satisfied with the Call Centre facility while 68% have somewhat been satisfied.

- Radio Programme- Lokatantra Express (4.2%) has been quite popular as voter edutainment material

- 17% PwD's respondents are aware of edutainment materials prepared for PwD's

- 27.5% of the PwD's respondents have been contacted by BLO of their respective areas.

- 70.3% of PwD's respondents have reported Delay in the process to be the main difficulty while registration

- 82.7% of PwD's respondents have reported Long Queue is the main problem faced while voting

Further, Focused Group Discussions were conducted across various groups to assess the micro picture and also to capture the maximum information about the electoral process in the country. The findings include the following;

- Adequate representation for demanding online voter registration proces

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- Grama Panchayat/Anganawadi to be entrusted responsibility of voter registration at the village level as opposed to Taluk Office

- Educational Institutions should be entrusted with automatically enrolling young fresh voters.

- EVM's are popular among all sections of the population

- Usage and functioning of EVM's to be made aware among the population

- Distribution of liquor during elections is a major concern

- Persons with Disabilities opine that Braille option to be mandated across all EVM's in all divisions of the state along with sufficient provision of ramps and wheelchairs.

- Excluded Communities due to lack of personnel or BLO officers are largely unaware of the voter registration process and do not possess necessary identity documents.

- Migration is a major concern and large proportion of the migrated population are of the view that transaction costs are higher due to huge transport costs and loss of wages that's incurred due to their participation

- Trans Gender Community faces administrative hurdles in getting registered.

- Provision of transport facility, a must to increase electoral participation

- Police personnel to be present at the polling station to avoid any election disputes

Based on the findings of the study conducted across all divisions, certain suggestions are recommended. Those include the following;

- Educational Institutions and Public spaces need to be used to spread the awareness about the electoral process

- Voter registration process related drives should be made available throughout the year in all local self governments or municipal offices

- Process of Enrolment needs to be made easier by using all types of media (digital, print and electronic and rallies) that meet the needs of different sections.

- Separate Queue for disabled, women and senior citizens should be mandated.

- TV advertisements should be target group specific

- Local Icons to be used to increase electoral participation

- Usage and access of Election related Websites, Call Centers, edutainment materials needs to be publicized among the voters in cinema theatres, schools and colleges, Grama Panchayats and other public spaces for raising the awareness levels and participation.

- Enrolment Drives, SVEEP interventions to be made every year irrespective of the presence of elections or not.

The study shows that there exists large scope for improvement so that electoral participation increases. Appropriate interventions concerning target groups are necessary in this regard to uphold electoral democracy in the country. A systemic approach with adequate planning that includes all stakeholders can be an effective way to strategize and improve participation. This alone can sustain the system at large and facilitate better governance and nation building.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

The Indian Constitution is a supreme document of the country adopted on 26th January 1956, details the governing principles and philosophy that guides the governance of the country. India, being one of the first post-colonial countries to adopt the democratic form of government bestowed a great deal of freedom and rights to every individual so as to ensure democratic participation in the functioning of the country. This provided impetus for the citizens of the country to participate fully in electing the representational government that reflects their aspirations. Elections are a key tool in a democracy that upholds the constitutional ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. In India, Article 324 of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of Election Commission of India, an autonomous, quasi-judiciary constitutional body, entrusted with the responsibility for 'superintendence, direction and control' of elections and to have every eligible voter exercise their democratic right of franchise. The electorates through free and fair elections elect people's representatives responsible for governing the country in national interests. The Election Commission exercises its powers to ensure and allow each and every citizen, the right to vote by all eligible citizens, which is most essential for Indian democracy.

Elections have been held at regular intervals as per the principles enshrined in the constitution and electoral laws. The number of citizens that enroll and participate in the electoral process indicates their belief in the political system of the country. Higher the number of people participating in the electoral process reflects the faith that citizens possess in the democratic system of the governance. To make the electoral process of any country efficient and successful, number of factors plays a key role. First, to ensure that every eligible citizen of the nation is enrolled as a voter; second, revision of electoral roll at regular intervals to ensure accuracy so that every initiative of the Election Commission of India improves the electoral process and reaches the citizens in its spirit. In this connection, Article 325 of the of the Constitution mentions that 'No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex'. Thus, this article makes it mandatory for preparation of one general electoral roll so as to provide equal powers; and finally and most important factor is to make the whole process right from enrolment, voting, holding elections, declaring results, citizen friendly, safe and transparent. Through increased voter participation over the decades, the electoral processes and management has acclaimed great strength. However, there still persist lacunae concerning the voters' awareness and knowledge they have on electoral processes. In addition, since Indian society is heterogeneous having been stratified on the basis of varied structural constraints like gender, caste, ethnicity etc., there is an urgent need to realize the potential of making citizens aware of their democratic right of voting that is representational and proportional in nature and also necessary in driving away the cynicism that eligible voters carry.

The ECI has taken several new initiatives in the recent past to promote participation of the voter and ensure free and fair voting. Notable among these initiatives are providing adequate security, computerization of electoral rolls, providing electors with unique identity cards, and strict enforcement

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of Model Code of Conduct, that provides for a level playing field to contestants during the elections. In addition, to create awareness about importance of casting votes, BLO (Block Level Officers), VREC (Voter Registration and Epic Centres), EPIC (Electoral Photo Identity Card) delivery, etc. have been undertaken.

Election Commission of India's current flagship programme is Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP). Inception of SVEEP was in late 2009 and has already gone through two phases. In its first phase it covered 17 General Elections to State Assemblies. Phase II concentrated on Lok Sabha election of 2014 and the assembly elections of 15 states and union territories. Based on the information on the last two phases, SVEEP-III was formulated and would be applicable for the elections held during the years 2016-20 with the agenda being "NO VOTERS TO BE LEFT BEHIND".

1.2. SVEEP in Karnataka

In view of the above and to gain an insight on views of electors on election process in Karnataka, the State Election Commission proposed to commission a Baseline Survey of the electors prior to State Legislative Assembly election process of 2018. The Baseline KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, Practices) Survey 2018 is undertaken as per its directive to analyze the current status of voters' level of knowledge, level of participation and identify key influencers on issues related to voting by electors. It reveals attitude involving belief and perception of electors at present, before the 2018 State Legislative Assembly elections in Karnataka. This survey facilitates the Election Commission in providing feedback in understanding various reasons of people not coming forward for enrolment in electoral rolls, getting electoral photo identity cards and to participate in the election process. Thus, this Baseline survey will provide a benchmark to adopt appropriate communication strategies and interventions, before and during the Election process, in the State of Karnataka to maximise elector participation.

1.3. Objectives

The SVEEP-III document envisages (i) Increase electoral participation through voter registration and turnout (ii) Increase qualitative participation in terms of ethical and informed voting and (iii) Provide continuous electoral and democracy education. Considering these, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To assess the level of knowledge, interest, attitude and practices of electors in Karnataka with respect to issues regarding election process.

2. To understand the awareness level on important indicators towards the agenda of *"no voters to be left behind"*

3. To investigate the process of registration of electors and to document the institutional capacities that currently is in place.

4. To understand the electors participation and document the problems faced by them if any.

5. To assess the effect of the past SVEEP interventions by ECI.

6. To provide inputs for effective intervention strategies for the ACTION PLAN.

1.4. Research Design

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 focused on the research objectives.

1.5. Geographical coverage

The geographical coverage for the study is an important characteristic. While selecting the area to be covered, it is ensured that every region of the state and every section of society get equal representation. The state of Karnataka is broadly divided into 4 Administrative Divisions viz. Bengaluru, Belagavi, Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) and Mysuru Division. The Data have been collected to represent all the 4 regions. The number of Assembly Constituencies (AC) across each division is given as follows: Bangalore Division- 79 AC's, Belagavi – 56 AC's, Gulbarga- 47 AC's and Mysore – 49 AC's.

Forty ACs have been shortlisted based on the probability proportional to size sampling. While selecting these ACs out of the entire region, following criteria was used to ensure equal and balanced representation to all sections of the society.

1.   AC reserve Assembly Constituency

2.   AC that witnessed highest voter turnout in last Assembly Election

3.   AC that witnessed lowest voter turnout in last Assembly Election

4.   AC representing Rural population (both developed and backward area will be selected)

5.   AC representing Urban population

6.   AC representing Coastal Area

7.   AC representing Industrial area

1.6. 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 are used. The team has 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 is given below:

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1.7. Quantitative Survey

A Structured questionnaire provided by the ECI and designed by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) was translated into Kannada to collect the data (see **Annexure-I**). 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 to respondents above the age of 18 years. Selection of the household was done randomly, while selection of the respondent was conducted using the 'KISH GRID' and they are subjected to the KAP tool.

1.8. Qualitative Survey

Quantitative 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 7000 odd respondents, Focused Group Discussions were conducted across all administrative divisions of the state of Karnataka. This task was specifically targeted to gauge the needs and concerns of varied sections of the society. In total, 129 FGD's were conducted across the state across four administrative divisions, Bengaluru, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore with 40, 32, 23 and 34 FGD's respectively. 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, Trans Gender, Persons with Disabilities, and Excluded Communities, those that constitute the most marginalized sections of the society. 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-II**).

1.9. Sampling Design

State is classified into four administrative divisions comprising of 30 districts and 224 assembly constituencies. It was decided to choose 40 assembly constituencies spreading across the state. This constitutes 17.85% of the total constituencies in the State. ACs is first stratified into urban, semi urban, rural developed, rural backward, industrial, tribal, coastal, SC reserved, ST reserved categories. Forty 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 turnout ratios (two polling station with high turnout ratio

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and two with low turnout ratio). From the latest voters list, households from each of the polling stations, 40 households were selected systematically (See **Figure 1.1** for sampling design and **Appendix Table 1.1 to 1.4** for Districts and Polling Station and **Map 1.1** for selected constituencies). From each of the selected household, individual was finally selected based on the Kish Grid method suggested by TISS. The total sample size for the study is 7003.
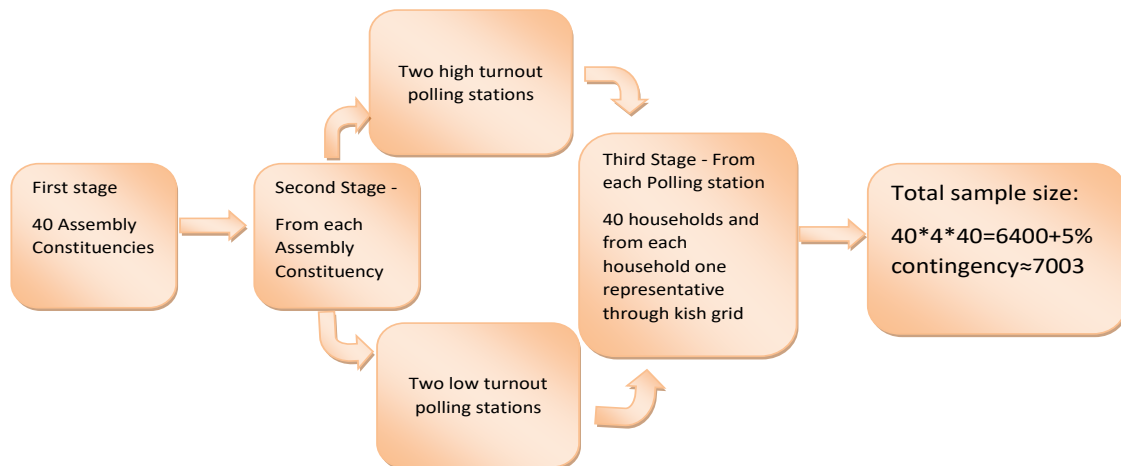
Fig 1.1: Flow Chart - Total sample size

1.10. Project Implementation

The aim of this section of the report is to provide information about the operational details of the study.

1.10.1. 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:

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, Quiz, 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.

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sampled 40 constituencies in Karnataka

■ BELGAUM DIVISION
▨ GULBARGA DIVISION
▨ BENGALURU DIVISION
■ MYSORE DIVISION

SCALE

0   30   60   120   180
KM
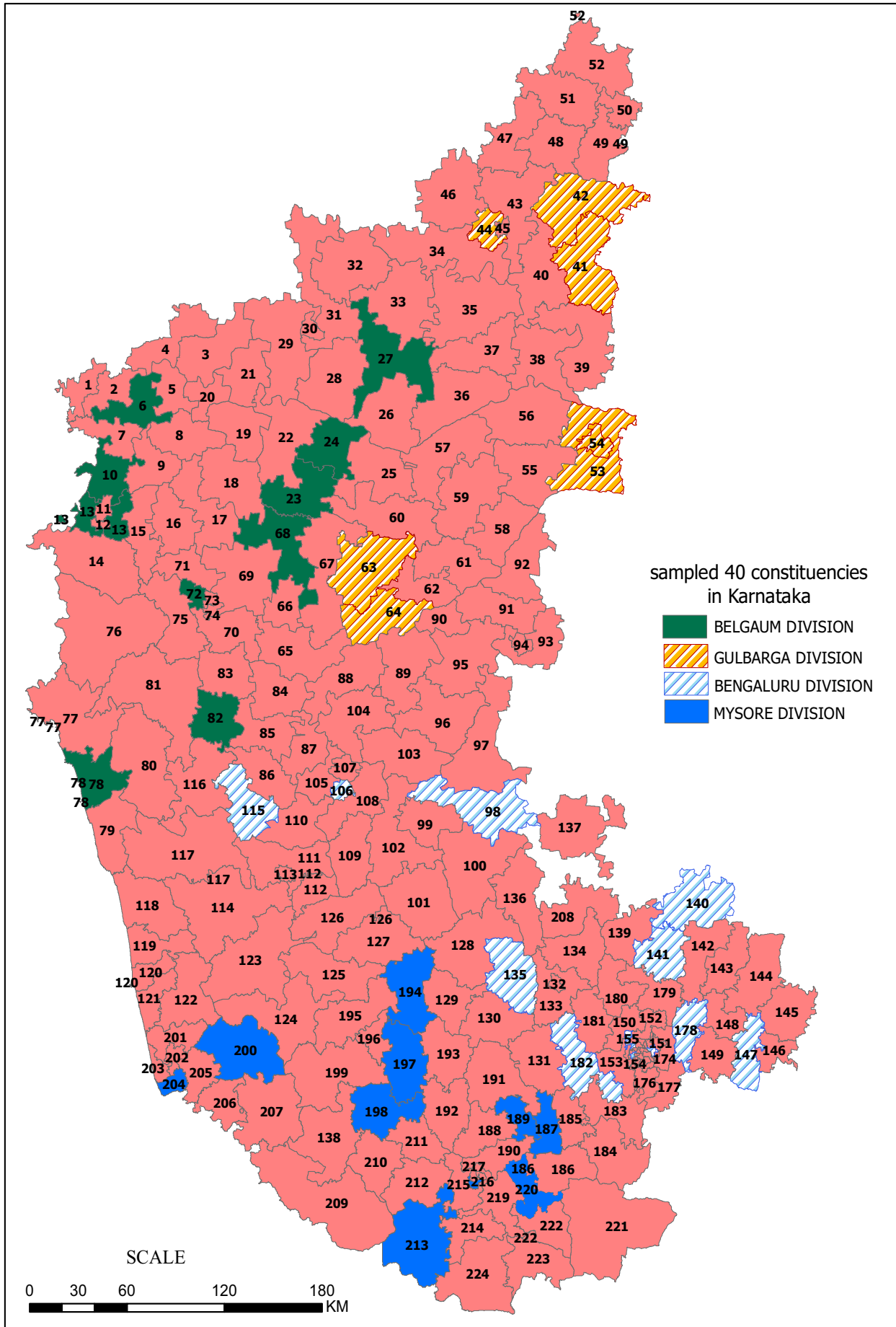
Map 1.1: Sampled Constituencies in Karnataka

Images of KAP Survey Training to enumerators Inaugurated by **Mr. Sanjiv Kumar** IAS, Chief Election Officer, Karnataka at Mysore on January 8th, 2018

Images of KAP Survey Training to enumerators at Bangalore Division on January 8th, by ISEC Team

Images of KAP Survey Training to enumerators at Gulbarga and Belgaum Division on January 9th, by ISEC, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University and Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR) Team

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1.10.2. Ethical Considerations

While conducting the study a number of ethical considerations were taken into account. Some of them are as follows:

1. First of all when the enumerators approached the respondents, they were given formal introduction by the enumerator about himself and the institution on whose behalf he/she was working. After that, the enumerator informed the respondents about the purpose of his visit and also about the nature and purpose of the study.

2. After making sure that the respondents had a clear idea about the purpose of enumerator's visit and of the study, the respondents were informed about the approximate time the whole exercise would take.

3. When all the relevant information had been passed on to the respondents, they were asked for their consent whether they would like to go ahead and participate in the exercise. The enumerators clearly explained to each respondent that they had the right to say 'NO' to the exercise and it would be carried out only if they are willing to participate in it.

4. The respondents were also told that they had the right to terminate the interview at any point of the exercise and also that they have the option of not responding to any particular question or questions if they do not wish to answer them.

5. Interviews were conducted only after ensuring that the respondents were comfortable about the process and the surroundings. In most of the cases the enumerators visited the household of the respondents, which made the respondents comfortable as they were present at their own homes. The respondents were told that they should freely answer the questions as their identity would at no stage of the study be disclosed. They were informed that even the report would consist of just the analysis on the basis of their responses and their names and identity of household will not be disclosed at any stage.

6. While conducting the interview, it was made sure that only the respondent answered the question and there were no inputs or influences from surrounding members even if they are from the same family/household.

7. The enumerators were instructed not to disclose the responses of any respondent to other respondents, even if they insist to do so. This was done to ensure privacy and confidentiality and also to ensure that response from one respondent doesn't have effect on the response from another respondent.

8. During the training itself the whole team was instructed to respect the rights and dignity of all participants. The whole exercise was conducted in such a manner that every respondent was made to feel of being engaged in the process rather than being treated as mere information giver.

9. Gender roles and cultural and demographic features were kept in perspective in conducting the fieldwork, especially in the qualitative component of the study.

10. Even during FGDs and IDI (In-depth Interview), ethical considerations were taken care of. Moderators and facilitators were instructed that no one should be forced to participate in the exercise, and it should be entirely voluntary and on free will. The whole purpose of the exercise was explained and only those members who were willing were made participants.

11. During conduct of FGDs and IDIs, respect and dignity of each participant was maintained. Although the moderator encouraged every participant to actively participate and contribute to the discussion, but no one was forced to give their opinion or participate as per the desire of the moderator. Maximum participation was ensured using a discussion guide and certain prompts but not by coercing anyone to give his or her opinion.

1.11. A brief Socio-Demographic profile of Karnataka

Karnataka, one of the four southern states of the subcontinent is the knowledge hub of the country with rapid growing economy driven by both industrial development and presently the service sector. The modern state of Karnataka is rich in natural resources and has a strong base of human capital and one of the leading states of the nation in terms of contributing to the net output of the country. The capital of the state being Bengaluru has been an established agglomeration for Bio-Technology, Information technology, Start-Up Capital, automotive manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, textiles and tourism. Karnataka has four administrative divisions with thirty districts and 176 Taluks. The state has an area of 191791 Sq.Km, the country's seventh largest state in terms of geographical area. It is bordered by Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Maharashtra to the north, Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the southeast, and Kerala to the southwest. The state accounts for 5.05% of India's population as per the Census 2011 with 50.5% of the population being male and 49.3% female population (Appendix Table 1.5). It also has 68.8% of the population living in rural areas and 31.2% in urban areas. The sex ratio in the state is 973 females per 1000 males with the literacy rate of the state currently being 75.4%. A review of growth of literacy during the 2001 – 2011 decade shows that Karnataka has achieved significant progress. The literacy rate in the State as per 2001 Census was 66.64%, which increased to 75.4% in 2011. Urban male literacy rate in the State has crossed 90%. In contrast, however, rural female literacy rate in the State is yet to cross 60%. The literacy rank of the State was 9th among 16 major States (States with a population of more than 100 lakh) during 2001. It maintained this position even in 2011. The overall gain in literacy in the State during the decadal period was 9%. The performance of the State is slightly higher than that of the national average on every literacy rate parameter.

Further, it has 133.57 lakh households with average of female headed households being almost 15%, larger than the national average of 10%. The social fabric of the state of Karnataka comprises 84% of the population who are Hindu, 12.92% Muslims, 1.87% Christians, 0.72% Jains, 0.16% Buddhists, 0.05% Sikhs and 0.02% belonging to other religions. The Total Minority population in the state is 16% (see for division wise Appendix Table 1.6) The Scheduled Castes and ST population share being 17% and 7% respectively (Appendix Table 1.5). The birth rate of the state has been 19.2%, a decline of 9% from 2001 while death rate is 6.5%. Further, as far as the marginalized sections of the society are concerned, Karnataka has Trans Gender population of the size 20,266 as per the Census 2011 with 3275 SC's Trans Gender and 1324 ST's Trans Gender population. The recent draft of electoral rolls shows that there have been 4340 voters who have registered as Trans Genders. The Trans Gender Policy 2017 of Karnataka identified issues such as insecurity, discrimination, insults, anxiety, suicidal tendencies and seeks to intervene so as to bring this population to the mainstream. Further, Persons with Disabilities in the state constitute 2.2 percent to total population as per the Census 2011 (See Appendix Table 1.6).

Migration is huge in the state of Karnataka due to its illustrious economic development and it is observed that Bengaluru stands third by 13.4% of the total in-migrants coming to the state. The rural-urban migration has been at the rate of 21.2% while the urban to urban migration has been at the rate of 15.3%. The net migration rate in Karnataka is +10 compared to other southern states. Therefore the in-migration from other state is highly pronounced (Appendix Table 1.7). The more detailed Table on Karnataka at a Glance is given in Annexure 3.

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1.12. Electoral profile of the State in brief

The constituency profile of the state is reported in Table 1.1. There are 224 Assembly constituencies in Karnataka spread over 30 districts. The largest is Bangalore district with 28 Assembly constituencies, followed by Belgaum with 18 ACs. The smallest is Kodagu district with 2 ACs followed by Bangalore rural, Chamarajanagar, Gadag, Ramangagarm and Yadgir with 4 ACs each.

Table 1.1: Electoral profile of the State in brief

Sl. No.	Particulars	Male	Female	Total
1	Total projected population for 2018	3,44,34,169	3,36,87,691	6,81,19,881
2	Electors as per proposed draft roll w.r.t. 1/3/2018	2,51,79,219	2,44,76,840	4,96,56,059
3	Ratio of electors to population (EP ratio)	73.1	72.7	72.9
4	% of EPIC coverage against Roll			99.25
5	% of photo coverage against Roll			98.96
6	Census gender ratio			973
7	Elector gender ratio			972
8	Age Cohort of electors			%
	18 - 19 yrs			1.55
	20-29 yrs			21.32
	30-39 yrs			26.22
	40-49 yrs			20.76
	50-59 yrs			14.48
	60-69 yrs			9.19
	70-79 yrs			4.64
	80 & Above			1.88
9	Number polling stations			54261

1.13. GAP Analysis: Registration Coverage

Karnataka is one of the largest states of the country with a population of about 6 crores, 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 populace has been participating in the democratic processes quite ably as indicated by the electoral participation ratio and other measures.

District Wise Elector Population Ratio (EP Ratio) 2018

The Elector Population Ratio (EP Ratio) for the Legislative Assembly 2018 is recorded at 72.9% as compared to 68.3% of the total population belonging to age 18 and above (Table 1.2, Map 1.2). Interestingly, the EP ratio for both males and females is higher than the 18+ proportion. The difference between the EP ratio and the 18+ population proportion is more pronounced in the case of males than females implying the huge gap in registration with males over females (see Map 1.3). This result could also be because of better sex ratios in the recent times.

Table 1.2: EP Ratio and 18+ population proportion

| Districts | General Election Legislative Assembly 2018 | | | Census 2011 | | |
| | EP Ratio | | | Percentage of 18+ population to Total Population | | |
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bagalkot	70.9	71.1	71.0	61.9	64.6	63.3
Bangalore	70.1	69.4	69.8	73.1	72.3	72.8
Bangalore Rural	75.0	77.7	76.3	70.6	70.8	70.7
Belgaum	70.4	69.7	70.1	64.7	67.1	65.8
Bellary	66.6	66.9	66.7	62.8	64.2	63.5
Bidar	71.6	68.3	70.0	62.4	62.8	62.6
Bijapur	71.8	70.3	71.1	61.5	63.5	62.5
Chamarajanagar	77.6	77.1	77.3	71.2	72.7	72
Chikkballapura	73.5	75.2	74.3	68.4	69.7	69
Chikmagalur	81.5	79.2	80.3	71.4	72.6	72
Chitradurga	75.0	74.5	74.8	68.2	69.4	68.8
Dakshin Kannada	74.1	75.0	74.6	70.9	72.9	71.9
Davanagere	78.2	77.3	77.8	68.1	69	68.6
Dhrawad	71.6	70.5	71.1	67.5	68.6	68
Gadag	73.5	72.8	73.2	65.9	67.5	66.7
Gulbarga	72.4	72.0	72.2	60.8	62.4	61.6
Hassan	78.8	75.9	77.3	72.1	73.2	72.7
Haveri	71.6	69.5	70.6	66.6	66.9	66.7
Kodagu	77.3	74.9	76.1	70.1	71.5	70.8
Kolar	71.8	72.3	72.1	67.7	68.6	68.2
Koppal	69.0	69.5	69.2	60.7	62.5	61.6
Mandya	79.9	79.3	79.6	71.5	73.4	72.4
Mysore	74.5	73.7	74.1	70.8	71.5	71.1
Raichur	73.3	74.0	73.7	60.2	62.5	61.3
Ramanagaram	73.6	75.7	74.6	71.2	72.3	71.7
Shimoga	76.4	75.5	75.9	69.4	70.6	70
Tumkur	80.1	79.3	79.7	70.5	72.1	71.3
Udupi	79.5	80.2	79.9	73	76.2	74.7
Uttara Kannada	76.0	75.3	75.6	70	71.1	70.5
Yadgir	72.3	72.3	72.3	57.3	59.8	58.6
Karnataka State	**73.1**	**72.7**	**72.9**	**67.8**	**68.9**	**68.3**

Table 1.3: Distribution of EP ratio at Assembly Constituency Level (2018)

| Range of EP Ratio | Male | | Female | | Total | |
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
60.01 to 65.00	4	1.79	5	2.23	4	1.79
65.01 to 70.00	45	20.09	61	27.23	55	24.55
70.01 to 75.00	86	38.39	78	34.82	82	36.61
75.01 to 80.00	71	31.70	65	29.02	67	29.91
80.01 and above	18	8.04	15	6.70	16	7.14
Total	**224**	**100.0**	**224**	**100.0**	**224**	**100.0**

LEGEND

**Percentage EP Ratio
2013 (In Percentages)**

VERY LOW	59.5
LOW	59.5 - 68.3
MEDIUM	68.3 - 70.7
HIGH	70.7 - 74.8
VERY HIGH	74.8 - 78.5

SCALE

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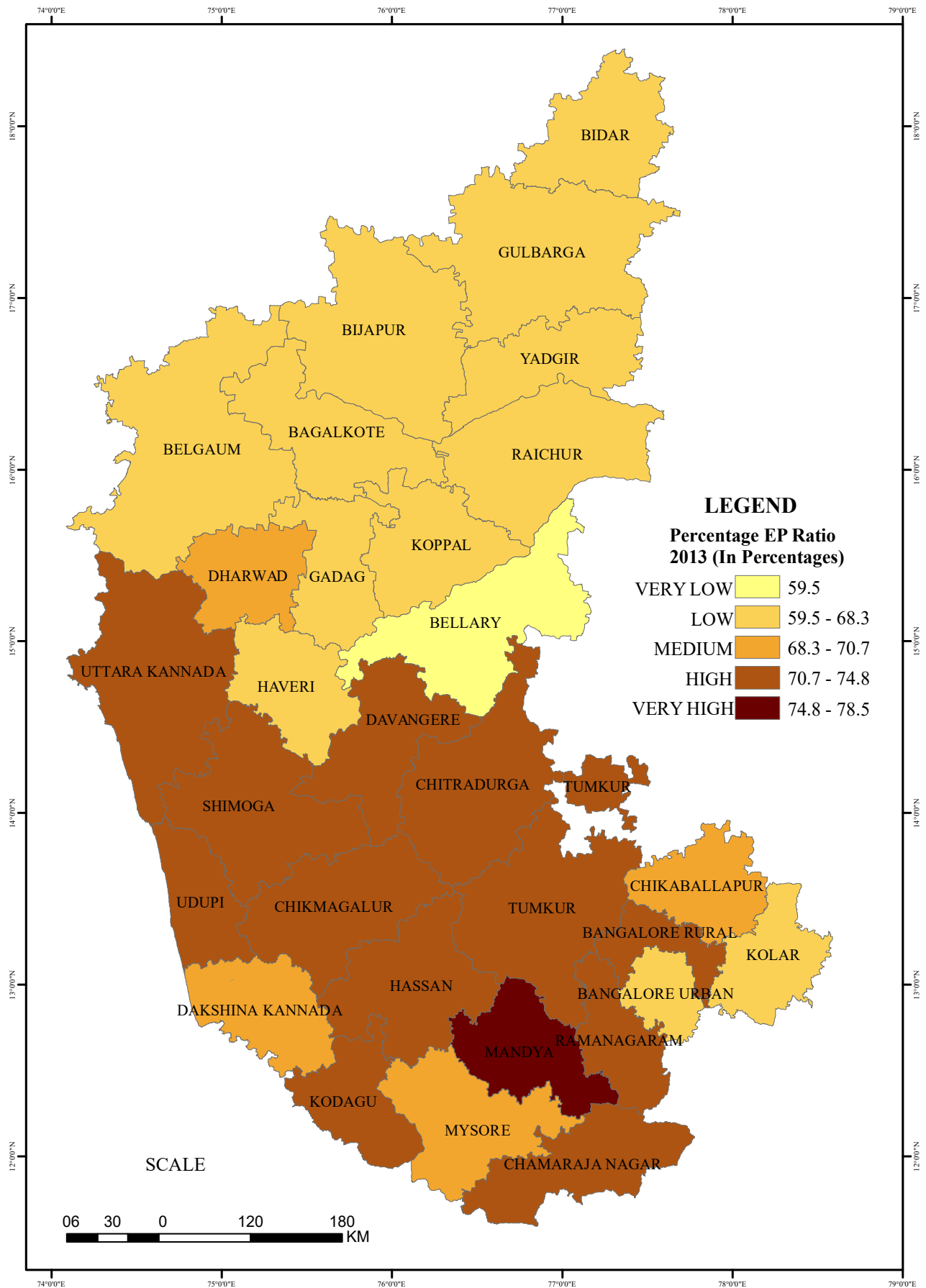
Map 1.2: District Wise Electoral to Population Ratio

LEGEND

Percentage of 18+ population to Total Population 2011

VERY LOW		58.6 - 63.5
LOW		63.5 - 66.7
MEDIUM		66.7 - 69.0
HIGH		69.0 - 71.3
VERY HIGH		71.3 - 74.7

SCALE

06 30 0 120 180
KM
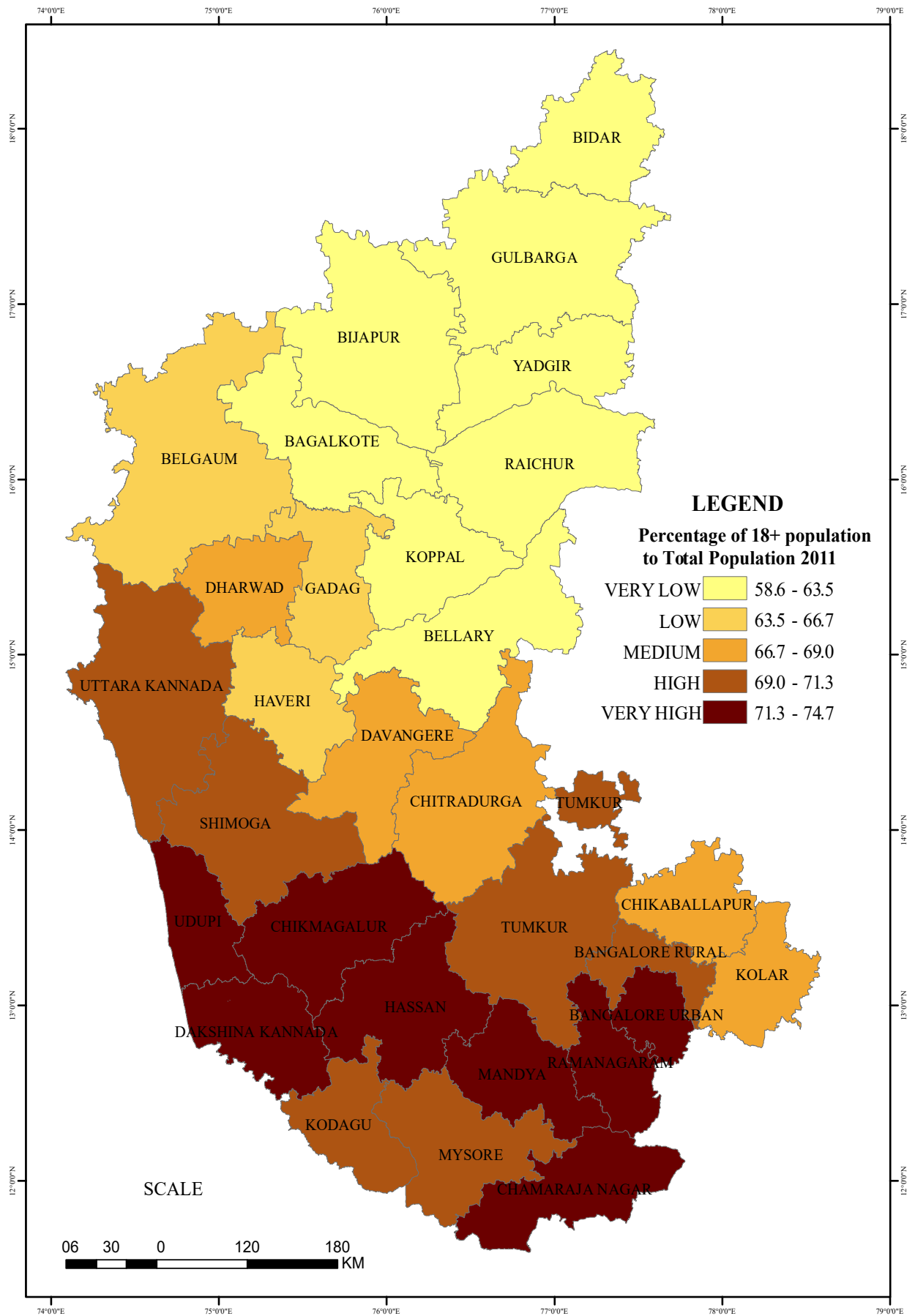
Map 1.3: District wise ratio of 18+ population to Total Population

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The above **Table 1.3** captures the EP Ratio in 2018 across Assembly Constituency at an aggregate level as per the current electoral roll. It is observed from the table that only around 1.8% of the AC's have an EP Ratio in the range 60.01 to 65 while larger proportion of AC's, around 36.6% AC's have an EP Ratio in the range 70.01 to 75.00 respectively. Further, around 30% of AC's have an EP Ratio of the range 75.01 to 80.00 with around 7% of the AC's having an EP Ratio of more than 80. These EP ratios reflect the possible strength of electoral democracy in the state. However, there is regional variations observed across all 224 AC's and the respective EP ratios are presented in the **Appendix Table 1.8**.

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 1.4: Gaps in Age Cohort

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 Final electoral roll	Electors to Population Ratio
18-19	2181554	3.2	770687	35.3
20-29	11370077	16.7	10582635	93.1
30-39	10771149	15.8	13014204	120.8
40-49	8522245	12.5	10306055	120.9
50-59	6263978	9.2	7191358	114.8
60-69	4201237	6.2	4562923	108.6
70-79	2722250	4.0	2302367	84.6
80+	1294501	1.9	917877	70.9
State Total	47326991	69.5	49648106	104.9

In view of the above, the **Table 1.4** 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 35.3% have registered whereas it is 93% 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. The EP Ratio 2018 across all age cohorts among all districts is presented in the **Appendix Table 1.11**. However, the need to intervene among the fresh young voters for higher enrolment is imperative to increase the EP Ratio across all districts.

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Table 1.5: EP Ratio for the Age Cohort 18-19 years (2018)

Districts	Population	Electors	Electors to population Ratio
Bagalkot	76010	28956	38.1
Bangalore Urban	281529	70045	24.9
Bangalore Rural	33342	18310	54.9
Belgaum	177847	55410	31.2
Bellary	97435	40598	41.7
Bidar	74749	24359	32.6
Bijapur	90088	31008	34.4
Chamarajnagar	33192	12761	38.4
Chikkaballapur	46800	20308	43.4
Chikmagalur	40302	12134	30.1
Chitradurga	59686	31609	53.0
Davanagere	68284	32596	47.7
Dharwad	66107	22274	33.7
Gadag	38550	14102	36.6
Gulbarga	110950	25871	23.3
Hassan	58425	15822	27.1
Haveri	59479	18526	31.1
Karwar	49166	24719	50.3
Kodagu	20287	6133	30.2
Kolar	58206	25671	44.1
Koppal	58531	27355	46.7
Mandya	58328	19460	33.4
Mangalore	65602	23346	35.6
Mysore	101832	33867	33.3
Raichur	82760	29576	35.7
Ramanagaram	35752	14513	40.6
Shimoga	61384	22637	36.9
Tumkur	90333	40360	44.7
Udupi	33454	13523	40.4
Yadgir	54119	14838	27.4
State	2182531	770687	35.3

Since we found that the EP Ratio is lowest among the age-cohort 18-19 at the aggregate level, the above Table 1.5 has a disaggregated level statistics across all districts of the state and it shows an interesting scenario. The districts with the high EP Ratio are Bangalore Rural (54.9) followed by Chitradurga (53) whereas districts with the lowest EP Ratio are Gulbarga (23.3) followed by Bangalore Urban (24.9), and Hassan (27.1). This is an interesting picture as it seems like a paradox because developed district like Bangalore Urban shares the same EP Ratio as Gulbarga and there could be more than urban apathy that has resulted in such a pattern.

Gender Gap and Sex Ratio

The Table 1.6 below compares the sex ratio with gender gap ratio concerning eligible voters. The gender gap indicates a worrisome gap in the votes polled with the ratio being 932 as compared to the sex ratio of 989 in the 18+ population. The gap is larger in districts in the Belgaum and Gulbarga administrative divisions indicating a clear need for interventions in this region (See Map 1.4).

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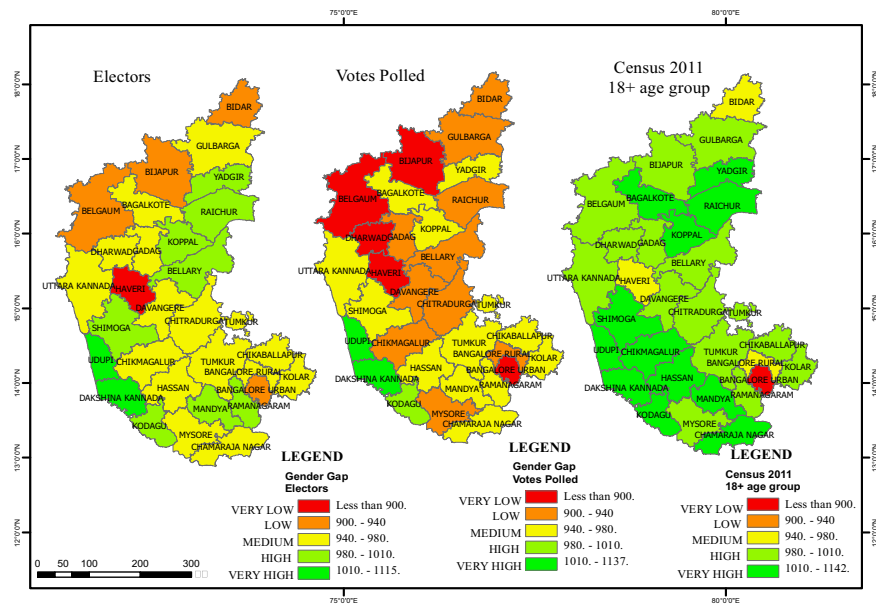
Map 1.4: District Wise Gender Gap among Electors, Votes polled and 18+ Census Population

Table 1.6: Gender gap and Sex ratio

Districts	General Election Legislative Assembly 2013		Census 2011	
	Gender Gap		Sex Ratio	
	Electors	Votes Polled	2018 Electors	18+ age group
Bagalkot	971	943	997	1031
Bangalore	909	893	911	906
Bangalore Rural	961	931	985	950
Belgaum	939	900	972	1008
Bellary	983	939	998	1004
Bidar	906	916	918	963
Bijapur	910	885	945	992
Chamarajanagar	974	953	1002	1013
Chikkballapura	976	950	997	991
Chikmagalur	972	940	995	1025
Chitradurga	959	934	980	990
Dakshin Kannada	1018	1016	1031	1048
Davanagere	964	919	976	984
Dhrawad	957	869	971	986
Gadag	954	912	981	1005
Gulbarga	945	911	974	997
Hassan	978	966	978	1025
Haveri	900	871	927	954
Kodagu	1001	986	1004	1039
Kolar	967	944	988	991
Koppal	981	948	995	1016
Mandya	986	968	995	1022
Mysore	971	927	991	996
Raichur	991	936	1022	1038
Ramanagaram	989	961	1009	991
Shimoga	984	950	1000	1015
Tumkur	976	949	985	1006
Udupi	1115	1137	1079	1142
Uttara Kannada	956	951	976	995
Yadgir	989	964	998	1033
Karnataka State	**958**	**932**	**972**	**989**

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1.14. Gaps in Voting Turnout

The following **Figure 1.2** provides the trend in the voter turnouts in the state's Assembly Elections since 1957 until the recent 2013 Assembly Election. The data shows an upward trend in the voting rate in the state of Karnataka with 52.21% voter turnout being increased to 71.77% in 2013 with frequent fluctuations being witnessed across time periods. However, the period 1989 saw the largest voting rate at 67.53 percent before SVEEP intervention. The SVEEP intervention made post 2008 Assembly election has seen a positive impact by increasing the voting rate from 58.81% to 71.77%, an increase of 12.96 points.

Source: Election Commission of India (Report on 'Karnataka SVEEP Action Plan for LS Elections 2014')

Figure 1.2: Voter Turnouts in Assembly Elections, Karnataka, 1957 to 2013 (Percentage)
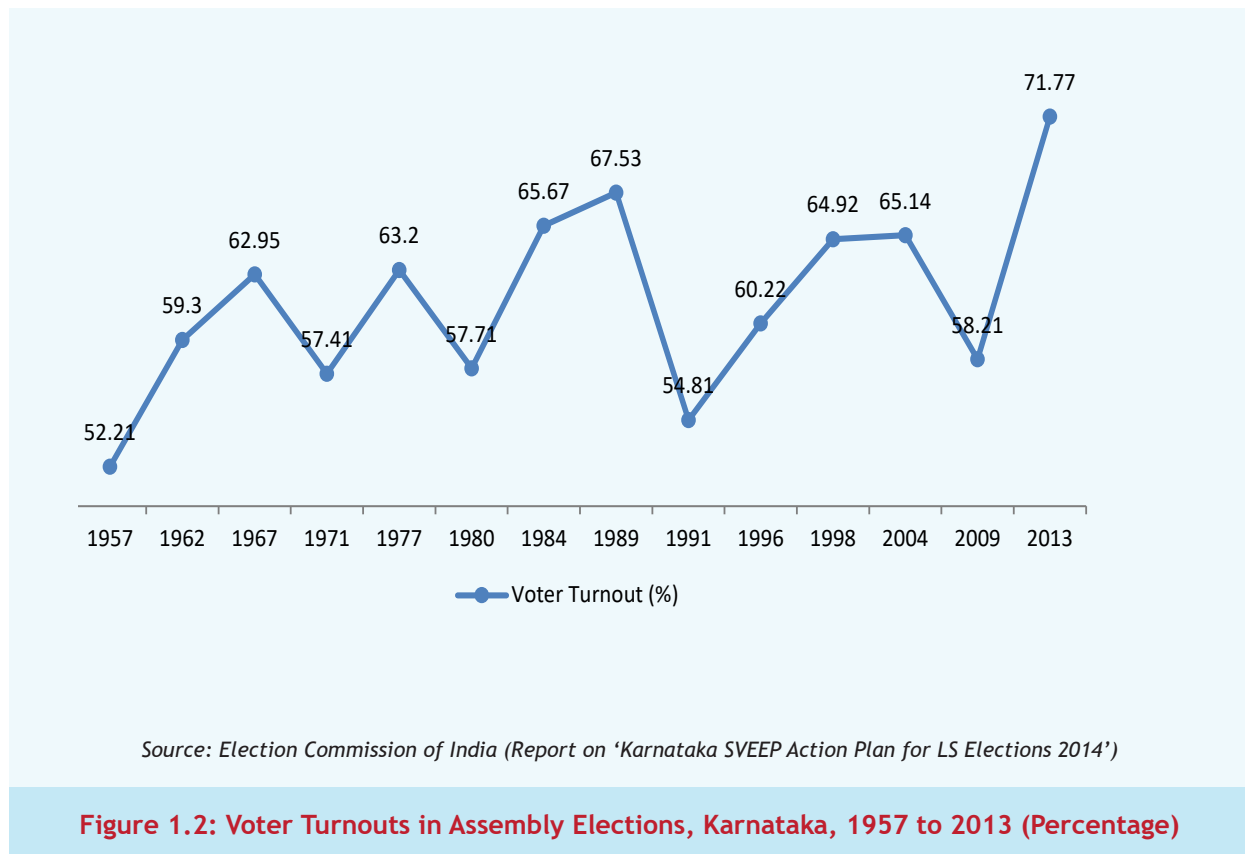
SVEEP Intervention and Voter Turnout

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 Karnataka 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 1.7** presents the voter turnout ratio across two years 2008 and 2013 to see the effectiveness of SVEEP intervention. (See also **Map 1.5**)

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LEGEND
Percentage of Electors
Voted 2013 (In Percentages)

VERY LOW	58.3 - 67.2
LOW	67.6 - 74.8
MEDIUM	74.8 - 77.2
HIGH	77.2 - 80.4
VERY HIGH	80.4 - 84.1
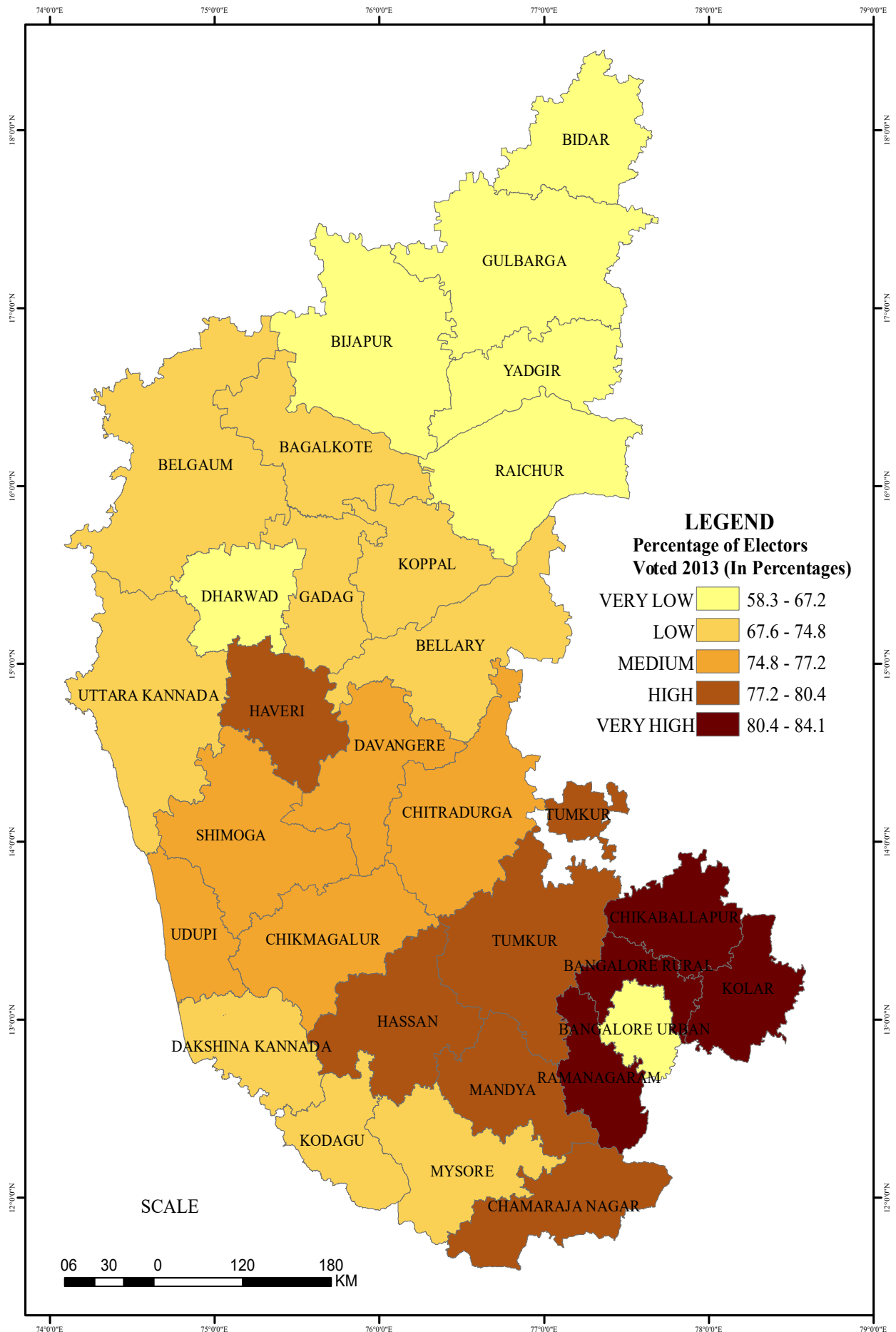
Map 1.5: District Wise Voters Turnout in Karnataka, 2013

Table 1.7: Voters Turnout Ratio

Districts	2008			2013			Percentage Points Increase		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Belgaum	73.1	68.8	71.2	75.9	72.7	74.7	2.8	3.9	3.5
Bagalkot	69.4	65.3	67.6	74.9	72.7	74.3	5.5	7.4	6.7
Bijapur	61.3	58.6	60.1	67.0	65.1	66.3	5.7	6.5	6.2
Gulbarga	57.1	54.2	55.8	64.9	62.6	64.1	7.8	8.3	8.3
Yadgir	58.6	55.6	57.2	65.7	64.1	65.1	7.2	8.5	8.0
Bidar	58.0	57.3	57.8	66.0	66.7	66.7	8.1	9.4	8.9
Raichur	57.2	50.8	54.1	66.7	63.0	65.2	9.5	12.2	11.1
Koppal	65.1	59.6	62.5	74.7	72.2	73.9	9.7	12.7	11.4
Gadag	68.5	62.7	65.8	74.4	71.1	73.2	5.9	8.4	7.4
Dharwad	67.6	61.0	64.5	70.2	63.8	67.6	2.6	2.8	3.2
Uttara Kannada	70.0	67.4	68.8	73.8	73.4	74.2	3.8	6.0	5.4
Haveri	73.2	69.2	71.4	81.1	78.5	80.4	7.9	9.3	8.9
Bellary	68.6	64.7	66.8	75.3	71.9	73.9	6.7	7.2	7.1
Chitradurga	70.1	65.4	68.0	77.6	75.6	77.2	7.5	10.2	9.2
Davanagere	73.2	68.4	71.1	77.7	74.1	76.4	4.5	5.7	5.3
Shimoga	71.7	68.2	70.2	76.7	74.1	75.9	5.0	5.8	5.7
Udupi	74.4	76.6	75.9	75.4	76.9	76.7	0.9	0.3	0.8
Chikmagalur	73.1	69.4	71.5	76.7	74.1	76.0	3.6	4.7	4.5
Tumkur	76.2	72.8	74.8	80.4	78.2	79.8	4.2	5.4	5.0
Chikkballapura	80.0	75.4	77.9	84.5	82.3	84.0	4.6	7.0	6.1
Kolar	74.7	71.2	73.4	82.3	80.3	82.1	7.6	9.1	8.7
Bangalore	52.5	51.7	52.1	61.8	62.0	62.0	9.3	10.3	9.9
BBMP Central	47.8	44.7	46.3	58.8	56.2	57.7	11.0	11.6	11.4
BBMP North	44.7	42.6	43.7	57.3	55.6	56.6	12.6	13.0	12.9
BBMP South	46.6	44.2	45.5	55.1	54.6	55.0	8.5	10.4	9.6
Bangalore Rural	80.3	76.3	78.5	83.9	81.2	82.9	3.5	4.9	4.4
Ramanagaram	77.2	75.1	76.4	84.2	81.8	83.3	7.0	6.7	6.9
Mandya	74.7	72.5	73.9	78.7	77.3	78.4	3.9	4.8	4.6
Hassan	78.7	77.4	78.3	79.1	78.2	79.2	0.4	0.8	0.9
Dakshin Kannada	73.4	72.7	73.4	74.5	74.3	74.8	1.1	1.6	1.5
Kodagu	65.8	64.5	65.3	73.5	72.4	73.3	7.7	7.8	8.0
Mysore	69.6	64.2	67.1	73.7	70.3	72.4	4.1	6.1	5.3
Chamarajanagar	75.3	72.2	74.0	79.5	77.7	79.2	4.2	5.5	5.2
State	**66.3**	**63.2**	**64.9**	**72.4**	**70.5**	**71.8**	**6.1**	**7.3**	**6.9**

It is seen from the Table 1.7 that at the aggregate level of the state of Karnataka, the voter turnout ratio has increased for both males and females. It has increased from 66.3% in 2008 to 72.4% for males in 2013, an increase of 6.1% points whereas for females, the increase in the voter turnout ratio for the same period has increased from 63.2% to 70.5% in 2013, an increase by 7.3% points. The increment has been greater for females by 0.8% points higher than males.

At the sub-aggregate level across districts (Table 1.7), there has been an increase in the voter turnout ratio for both males and females across all districts in 2013 over 2008. The increase in percentage points for female turnout ratio across all districts except Udupi and Ramaganara (where the males' increment is higher than for females) is observed than for males. The highest increase in the difference in percentage points for females have been visible in the districts of Raichur, Koppal, Gadag, Uttara Kannada, Chitradurga, and Chikkballapura where the difference has been more than 2 points in

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comparison to males. It is indeed the intervention of SVEEP that has helped increased voter participation in electoral process and it is suggestive to increase initiatives that effectively convey the importance of voting in elections.

Table 1.8: Impact of SVEEP: Number of constituencies with increase in the voter turnout ratio between 2008 and 2013

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Above 10 percentage point increase	36	16.0
Between 5 to 10 percentage points increase	113	50.7
Below 5 percentage points increase	65	28.9
Decline in the turnout	10	4.4
Total	**224**	**100.0**

Table 1.8 reflects the impact of SVEEP intervention on the voter turnout in year 2013 by comparing the same with 2008. The aggregate figure (for detailed figures at AC level, refer **Appendix Table 1.12**. Also see **Maps 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8**) shows that SVEEP intervention has definitely made an impact by increasing the voter turnout. It shows that maximum increase in turnout has been of the range between 5 and 10 percentages in 113 AC of the total constituting little more than 50% of the total Assembly constituencies. This is followed by 65 AC constituting 29% of the total witnessing 5% increase in voter turnout in 2013. An impressive contribution of SVEEP has been in increasing the voter turnout by more than 10% in 36 AC comprising 16% of the total 224 AC. However, though negligible, there has been decline in the turnout post SVEEP intervention in 10 AC comprising 4.4% of the total AC. This decline also requires some contemplation; however, the SVEEP intervention has indeed brought a drastic transformation in increasing the voter turnout and ensuring wider electoral participation.

In particular, at the sub-aggregate level (for detailed figures at AC level, refer **Appendix 1.12**), the data reveals an interesting picture on voter turnout ratios between the period 2008 and 2013. Though there has been an increase in voter turnout of both males and females post SVEEP intervention, the impact has been higher in the case of females specifically with the marked difference being 7.29 as against 6.12 between 2008 and 2013. This shows that women, being considered secondary citizens should be made aware of their democratic rights that helps them challenge conventions and gender roles further empowering themselves through their choices.

Further, an interesting picture accompanying the above argument is illustrated in the **Table 1.9** and **1.10** below based on the share of votes in 2014 Lok Sabha elections and PCI (Per capita Income) in Karnataka as it shows an interesting trend concerning the voting pattern across districts. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient calculated between elections attributes shows that there has been a linear association seen between average PCI of the district and voting patterns. It shows that there has been a significant negative association seen between average PCI and voting rates witnessed. Districts like Bengaluru with higher PCI registers lower voting rates as against poorer districts. Voting in poorer districts could be a measure of discontent and thus confrontational as against cynicism at these districts with higher PCI. Another observation from this figure shows that there has been a negative correlation between Average PCI and voting NOTA though insignificant. Further, it also shows that there has been some positive correlation though insignificant between '% voted under NOTA' and % of voters who did not vote at all'. Though insignificant, it reflects a positive relation and shows NOTA could make an impact on voting

LEGEND
Voters Turnout 2008
(In Percentage)

less than 50
50 - 60
60 - 70
70 - 80
80 - 100

SCALE

0   30   60   120   180
KM

Map 1.6: Assembly wise Vote Turnout ratio in Karnataka - 2008

LEGEND
Voters Turnout 2013
(In Percentage)

■	less than 50
■	50 - 60
■	60 - 70
■	70 - 80
■	80 - 90

SCALE

0   30   60   120   180
KM
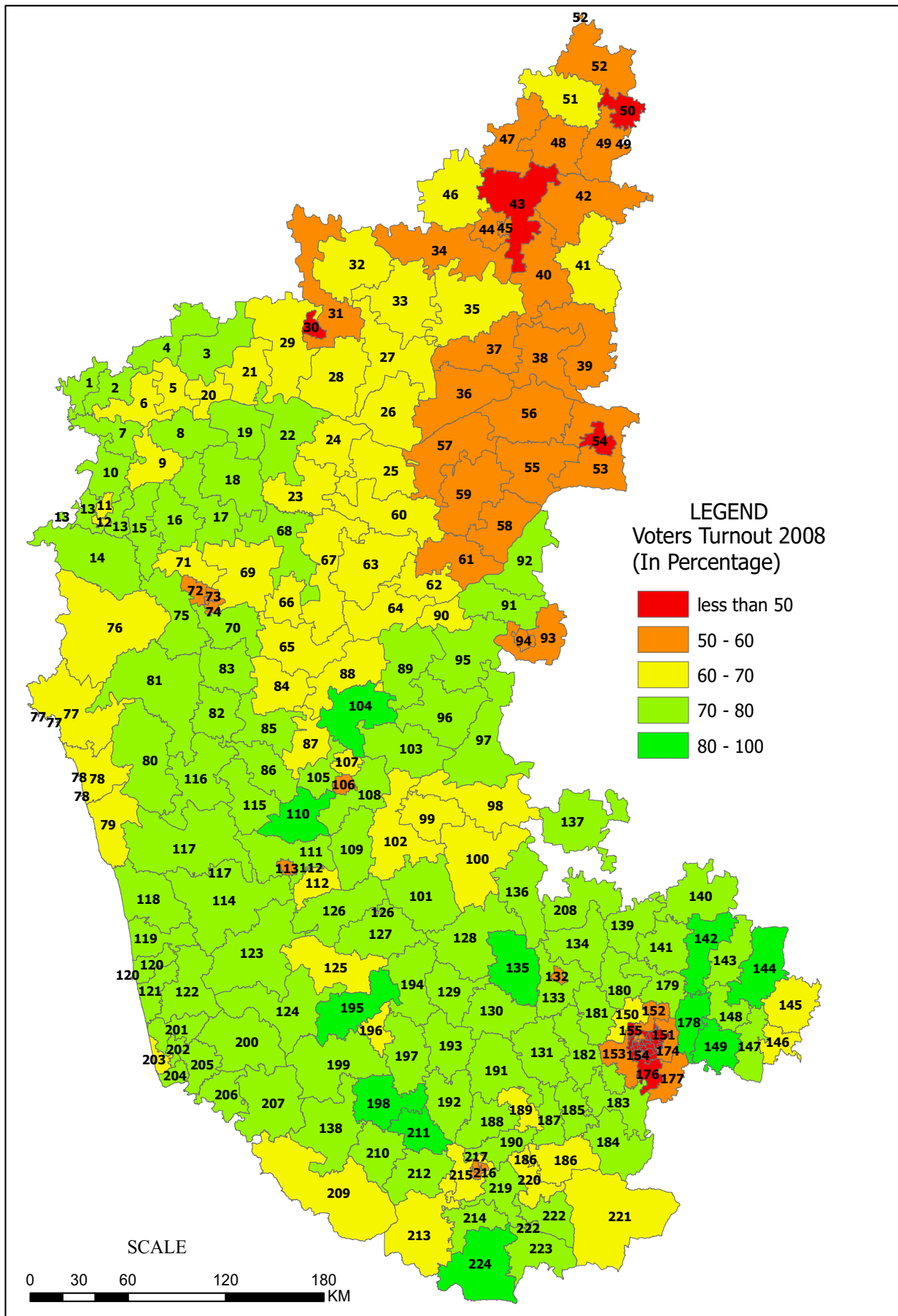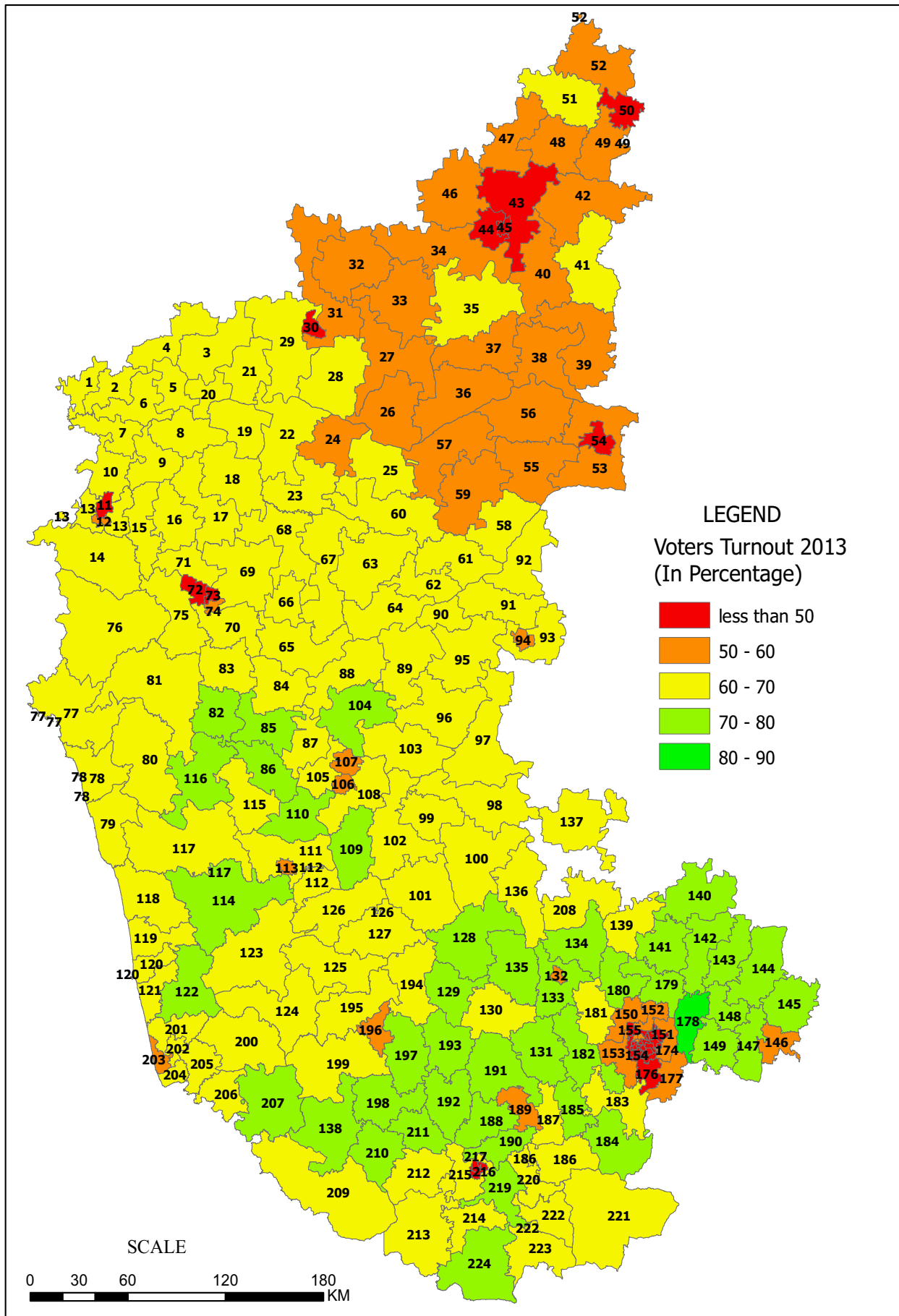
Map 1.7: Assembly wise Vote Turnout ratio in Karnataka - 2013

LEGEND

Change in Votes Polled

- 1=Above 10 percentage point increase
- 2=Between 5 to 10 percentage points increase
- 3=Below 5 percentage points increase
- 4=Decline in the turnout

SCALE

0 30 60 120 180 KM
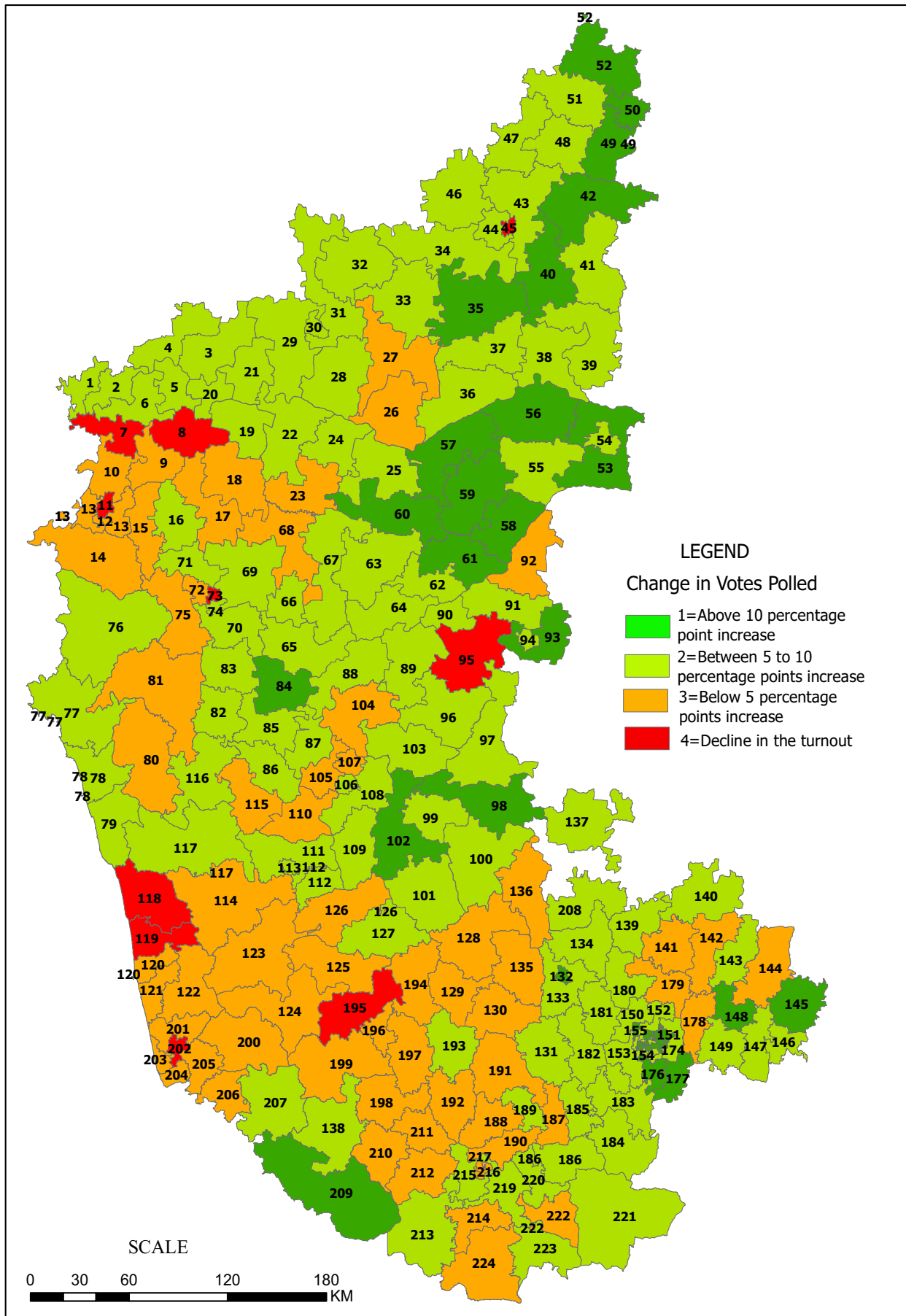
Map 1.8: Assembly wise Change in Voters Turnout Ratio in Karnataka, 2008-2013

patters in future. (For detailed data concerning Constituency-wise Percentage Share of Votes (2014 LokSabha General Elections) and Per Capita Income in Karnataka).

Table 1.9: Pearson Correlation Coefficient between Different Election Attributes from Karnataka, 2014

Particulars	Av PCI (2009-10 Prices)	Voted as NOTA (%)	Not Voted at All (%)	Voted (%)
Av PCI (2009-10)	1.0	-0.093	0.371*	-0.371*
Voted as NOTA (%)	-	1.0	0.187	-0.187
Not Voted at all (%)	-	-	1.0	-1.0
Voted (%)	-	-	-	1.0

PCI= Per Capita Income, NOTA=none of the above;   * Statistically significant at the 1 % level.
Source: Kadekodi, Hanagodimath (2015)

Table 1.10: Constituency-wise Percentage Share of Votes (2014 LokSabha General Elections) and Per Capita Income in Karnataka

Constituency	PCI 09-10	NOTA	Vote %**	Not Voted %
Bagalkot	24070	1.00	68.88	31.12
Bangalore Central	99870	0.79	55.70	44.30
Bangalore North	99870	0.88	56.47	43.53
Bangalore Rural	57889	0.68	66.44	33.56
Bangalore South	57889	0.67	55.69	44.31
Belgaum	26547	1.07	68.43	31.57
Bellary	34148	1.08	70.28	29.72
Bidar	17086	0.29	60.15	39.85
Bijapur	20813	0.86	59.71	40.29
Chamarajanagar	21299	1.12	72.81	27.19
Chikkballapura	20927	0.61	76.06	23.94
Chikkodi	26547	0.96	74.58	25.42
Chitradurga	24242	0.81	66.07	33.93
Dakshin Kannada	56869	0.59	77.18	22.82
Davanagere	26567	0.41	73.20	26.80
Dhrawad	43061	1.24	65.95	34.05
Gulbarga	19688	0.99	57.90	42.10
Hassan	27499	0.64	73.50	26.50
Haveri	20462	0.34	71.60	28.40
Kolar	47294	0.45	75.50	24.50
Koppal	22293	1.29	65.59	34.41
Mandya	20002	0.50	71.42	28.58
Mysore	34054	0.77	66.53	33.47
Raichur	19446	1.36	58.27	41.73
Shimoga	31354	0.63	72.31	27.69
Tumkur	25253	1.17	72.50	27.50
Udupi Chikmagalpur*	36080	0.76	74.46	25.54
Uttara Kannada	27595	1.63	69.20	30.80

PCI - Per capita income in Rs., NOTA = None of the above

Note: * Average of Per Capita income of Udupi and Chikmagalur districts has been considered;

    ** As a per cent of eligible votes

Source: Kadekodi, Hanagodimath (2015)

1.15. Conclusion

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

- The EP Ratio for 2018 stands at 72.9% as compared to 68.3% of the total population belonging to age 18 and above.

- As expected, the EP ratio for females is lower than the males when compared to the 18+ age population.

- Larger proportion of AC's, around 36.6% AC's have an EP Ratio in the range 70.01 to 75.00 with 30% of AC's having an EP Ratio in the range 75.01 to 80.00

- It is observed that the gap in enrolment is the highest among the 18-19 years group as expected where only 35.3% have registered whereas it is 93% among the age cohort 20-29 years and increases as age increases.

- Gender gap in the votes polled shows that the ratio stands at 932 as compared to the sex ratio of 989 in the 18+ population.

- An upward trend in the voter turnout is seen with 52.21% in 1957 being increased to 71.77% in 2013.

- The post 2008 Assembly election has seen a positive impact by increasing the voting rate from 58.81% to 71.77%, an increase of 12.96 points and this aspect can be attributed to SVEEP.

- SVEEP Intervention has increased the voter turnout ratio for both males and females. It has increased from 66.3% in 2008 to 72.4% for males in 2013, whereas for females, the increase in the voter turnout ratio for the same period has increased from 63.2% to 70.5% in 2013. The increment has been higher in the case of females.

These findings based on secondary data analysis illustrate the level of electoral participation of the voters in the state of Karnataka. It is visible that initiatives like SVEEP has made a possible contribution in increasing the participation levels, but despite this, 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.

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Chapter 2: Socio-Economic Demographic Profile

2.1. Introduction

This chapter specifically analyses social, economic and demographic aspects of the respondents. 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 7003 respondents was carried out in the state and the results of the survey established the following socio-economic status of the respondents.

The State of Karnataka located on the Western Coast of the subcontinent is one of the well developed, progressive and industrialized states in the country. As per the Census 2011, the state's population stands at 6.1 Crore with the literacy rate being 75.4% and sex-ratio being 973 females for 1000 males. It has four revenue divisions, Belagavi, Bengaluru, Kalaburgi and Mysuru with thirty districts and 176 Taluks. It has been a leading contributor in driving India's economic growth through its illustrious resources (natural and human capital), technological development and increasingly becoming knowledge based economy. This wealth creation has been possible due to the socio-economic demographic character of the state. 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 Administrative Divisions

Figure 2.1: Location-Wise Distribution of Respondents
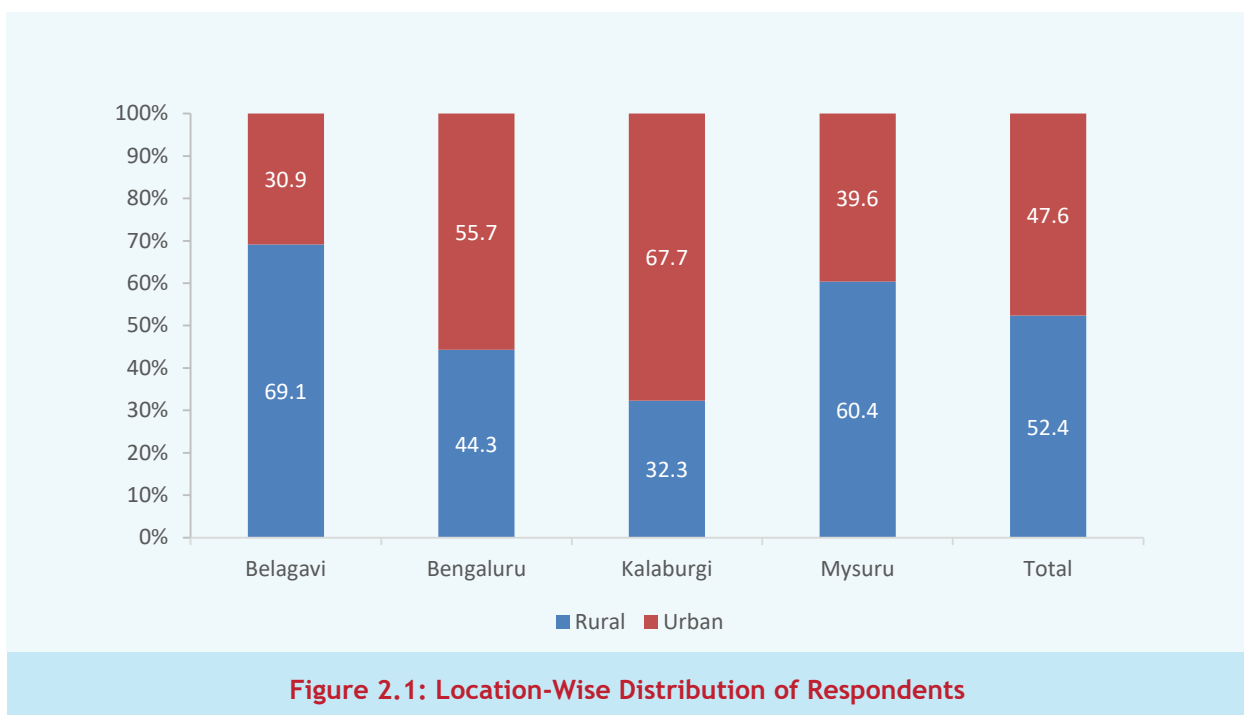
Figure 2.1 tries to capture the respondents across location wise viz., rural and urban across all divisions as location continues to drive socio-economic-political systems in our state. The data shows that 52.4% of the respondents belonged to rural category while 47.6% belonged to urban category.

At the administrative divisions level, Belagavi and Mysuru captured higher proportion of rural respondents being 69.1% as against 30.9% of urban respondents and 60.4% rural as against 39.6% urban respondents respectively. While in Bengaluru and Kalaburgi, the share of urban respondents is higher relatively with figures being 55.7% and 67.7% respectively. (**Appendix Table 2.1**)

2.2.2. Distribution of Respondents across Age Groups

Figure 2.2 pictures the distribution of sampled respondents across all the administrative divisions based on age cohorts.
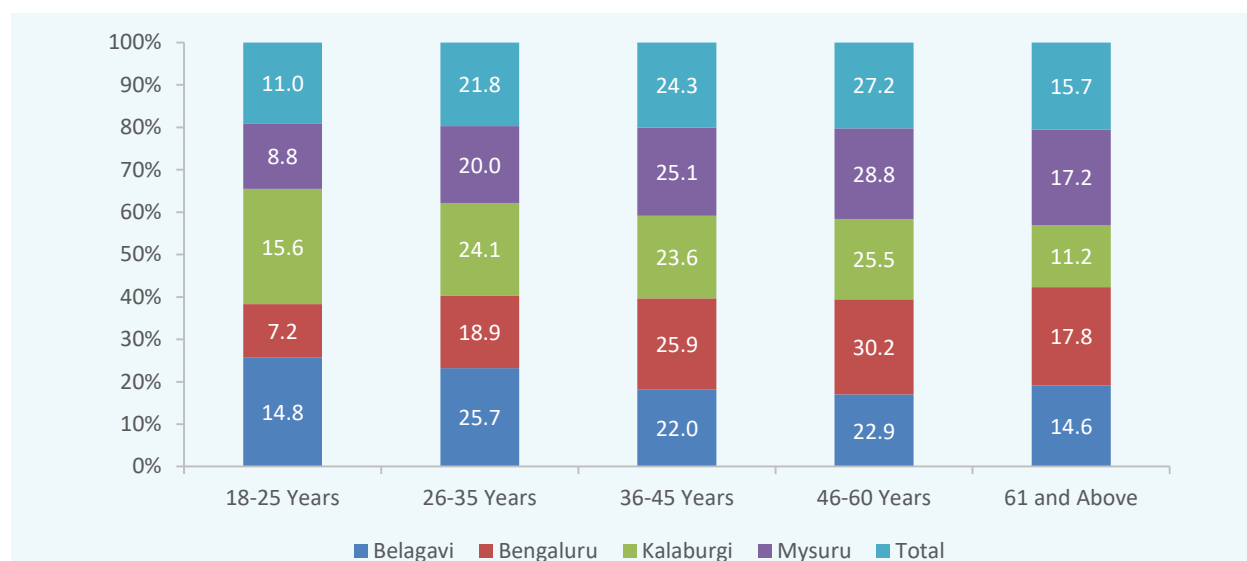
Figure 2.2: Distribution of Respondents across Age Group

At the aggregate level, age cohort 46-60 years constitutes larger share among the total respondents with 27.2% share followed by 36-45 years age cohort (24.3%), 61 & above (15.7%) and 18-25 (11%) respectively. Further, at the division level, it reveals an interesting picture where in young fresh voters representing the youth bulge are largely from divisions Kalaburgi and Belagavi respectively with 15.6% and 14.8% respectively followed by Mysore and Bengaluru. If one expands the youth definition in line with Skill Policy of Karnataka and considers the larger range of age cohort (18-35 years), then Belagavi leads by housing larger proportion of young minds followed by Kalaburgi. The proportion of sampled respondents in the age group of 36-45 years almost remain the same across all divisions while in the age group of 46-60, Bengaluru (30.2%) followed by Mysuru (28.8%) houses the larger proportion. This trend is followed among the respondents belonging to age cohort of 61 and above as well. The scenario is presented in the above **Figure 2.2** and it pictures the unfolding of demographic transition in the state that is expected to open up new opportunities and challenges for the state (See **Appendix Table 2.2**).

2.2.3. Gender Wise Distribution

Gender continues to be social constraint harming our society. The sex-wise distribution of respondents is captured in **Table 2.1** across all administrative divisions of the state. The sample captures responses

from 54.4% males and 45.3% females at the state level while it shows that there has been almost equal representation of male and females across all divisions except Belagavi with larger proportion of males (60.3%) over females (39.7%). The survey tried to represent the Trans Gender Community and 0.3% of the total respondents belonged to this group with representation largely being sourced from Bengaluru Division. This reflects the larger perspective where Trans Gender Community voices are heard largely from urban areas.

Table 2.1: Sex wise Distribution of Respondents

Region	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Total
Belagavi	60.3	39.7	0.0	100
Bengaluru	55.5	43.8	0.7	100
Kalaburgi	51.4	48.5	0.2	100
Mysuru	49.0	50.7	0.2	100
Total	**54.4**	**45.3**	**0.3**	**100**

2.2.4. Social Group Wise Distribution

Social Structures like Caste continues to operate at all levels influencing socio-economic political spheres and to capture this heterogeneity, the sampled respondents included individuals from all social groups. At the aggregate level, OBC respondents (48.9%) constitute higher proportion of the total respondents followed by Others (24.7%), SC (17.5%) and ST (8.9%) respectively (**Appendix Table 2.3**). This pattern is seen across all divisions except in Kalaburgi where the representation of OBC is followed at a larger proportion by SC (26.1%), Others (16.2%) and ST (9.15) respectively (**Figure 2.3**)
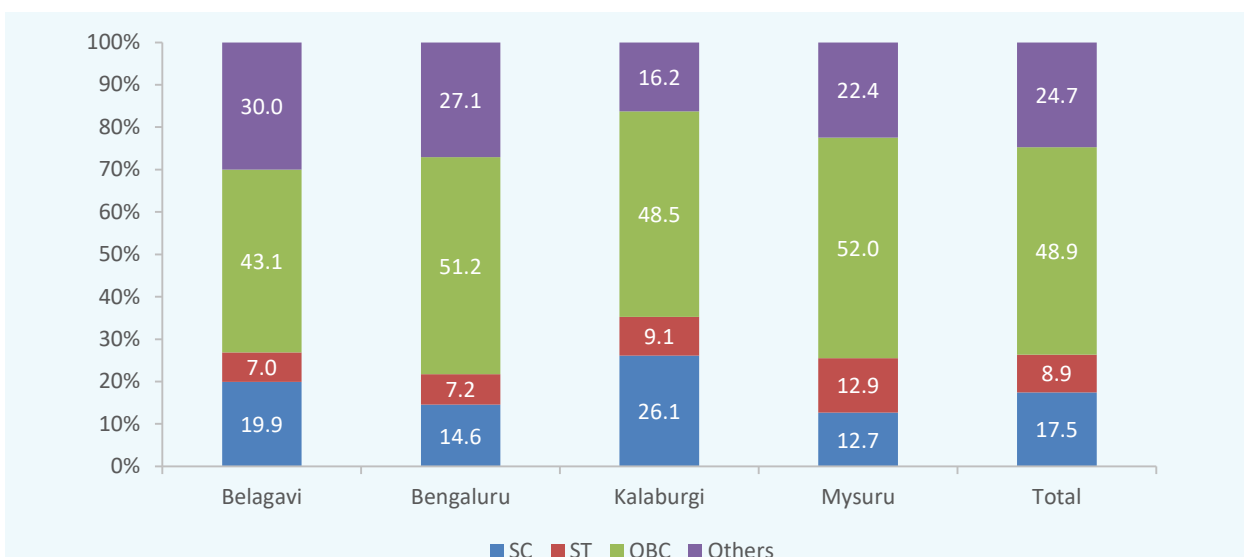
Figure 2.3: Distribution of Respondents across Social Group

2.2.5. Distribution of Respondents across Marital Status

Marital status of the sample respondents has been presented in **Figure 2.4**. It is found from the Figure that 8.6% of the respondents are never married while more than 80% of the respondents are married with about eight and a half per cent are widowed. Only 0.3% have said that they are separated/divorced.

Figure 2.4 : Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status
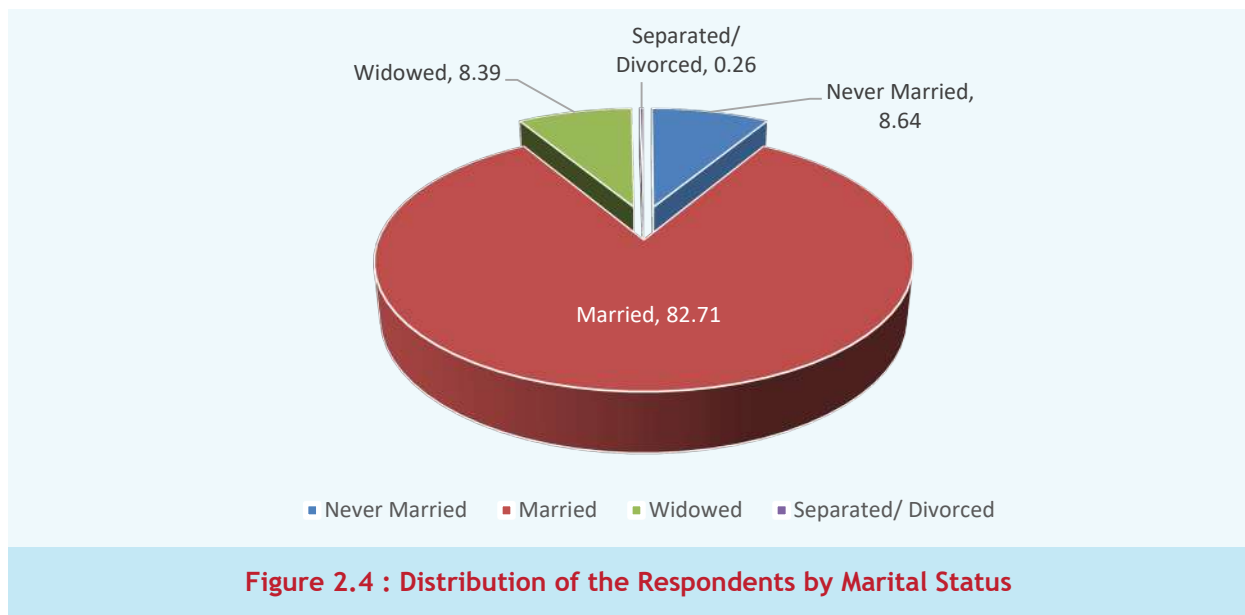
2.2.6. Educational Qualification wise Distribution

Table 2.2: Distribution of Respondents across Education Level

Education Level	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
Illiterate	24.4	18.9	39.0	29.8	26.5
Primary	29.8	20.5	21.6	26.9	24.6
High School	20.2	27.6	14.1	22.3	22.0
Higher Secondary	10.6	16.5	8.4	8.5	11.6
Diploma/Certificate	3.8	8.3	2.4	2.5	4.7
Graduate and Above	11.2	8.2	14.4	9.9	10.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Education is one of the significant factors influencing election outcomes. Therefore, to capture the level of electoral participation, the survey captured respondents with different education levels. While it can be seen that the share of respondents decreases as the education levels increases with an exception being at the level of Diploma and Graduate level education. Otherwise, at the division levels, the distribution figures of the same shows that in Belagavi, respondents with Primary School education constitutes larger share among the total respondents (29.8%), while in Bengaluru, larger share is represented by those respondents with High School Education (27.6%). Whereas, in Kalaburgi, the bigger share is taken by Illiterates (39%) and in Mysuru, though Illiterates constitute larger share (29.8%), respondents with primary (26.9%) and high school education (22.3%) are almost represented at similar levels. Those with the highest education levels, Graduate & Above is represented largely by Kalaburgi (14.4%), followed by Belagavi (11.2%), Mysuru (9.9%) and Bengaluru (8.2%) respectively (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.5).

2.2.7. Occupation Wise Distribution

Occupation Distribution of sampled respondents is presented in **Table 2.3** across all divisions as it captures economic conditions characterising the state and highlights the conditions of economic

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progress. Occupational structure reflects the absorption of the labour force into various categories of economic activity.
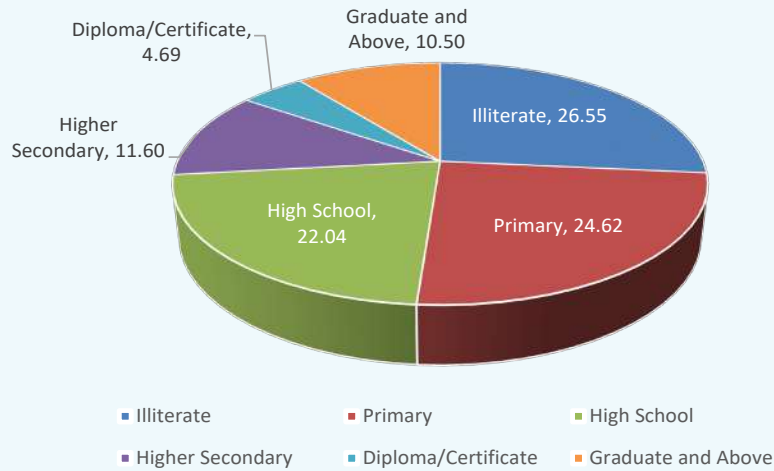
Figure 2.5: Distribution of Respondents across Education Level

Table 2.3: Occupation wise distribution of Respondents

Occupation	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	All
Student	2.5	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.8
Unemployed	3.1	6.1	3.7	1.8	3.8
Unemployed Available for Work	4.2	0.9	4.2	0.6	2.2
Government Service	6.5	4.7	10.8	6.9	6.8
Private Service	10.2	18.3	8.2	9.2	12.2
Own Account Enterprise	10.1	17.6	7.8	11.1	12.4
Labourer/Cultivator/Agriculture & Allied Activities	44.2	27.9	45.0	38.6	37.7
Home Makers	19.2	22.9	17.9	30.7	23.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
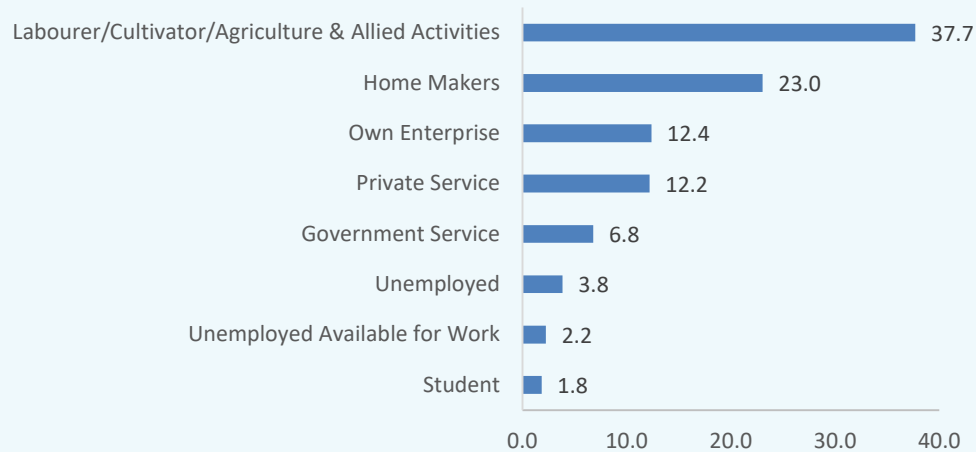
Figure 2.6: Occupation wise distribution of Respondents

It shows that both at the aggregate level and at the level of all administrative divisions, relatively the category Labourer/Cultivator/Agriculture and Allied Activities is represented at a higher proportion with its share being 37.7% at the aggregate level followed by Home Makers (23%), Own account enterprise (12.4%) and Private service (12.2%) respectively (**Table 2.3 and Figure 2.6**)

2.2.8. Exposure to Media

Media is considered as the fourth estate of democracy as it involves in critically putting checks and balances on the government. It's the sole medium through which larger general population receive information on governance of the country.

Concerning electoral processes, media plays a key role in disseminating information on varied aspects of elections as ballot is a significant tool to the voiceless. Therefore, exposure to media by the sampled respondents requires analysis to gauge the effectiveness of this medium in capturing the knowledge, attitude, practices of the population. **Figure 2.7** presents the distribution of respondents regarding exposure to media (newspaper, radio, TV, Internet). The data reveals that TV (59.8%) and Newspaper (40.5%) have been the major source of information as it is been accessed to by larger share of respondents respectively who consume almost every day followed by Internet (20.3%) and Radio (18.2%). But there exists larger proportion of sampled respondents who do not access and consume Internet (71.6%) at all (**Appendix Table 2.4**).

Figure 2.7: Distribution of Respondents with regard to Exposure to Media
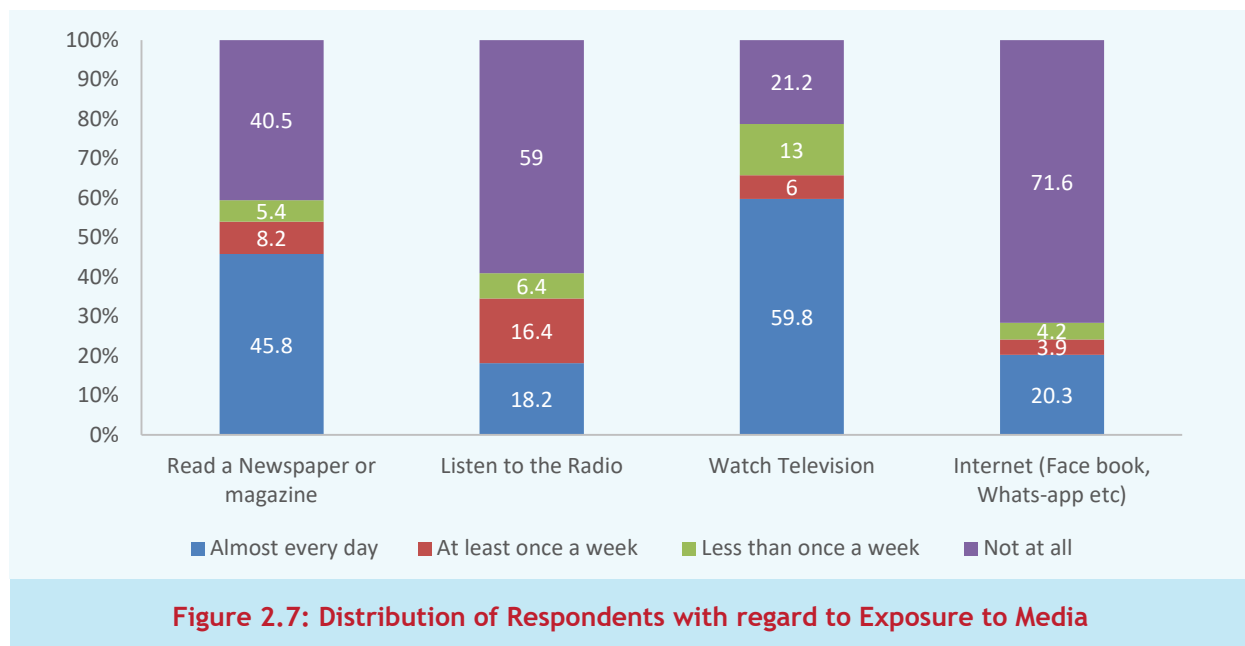
2.3. Conclusions

This chapter has presented the socio-economic demographic profile of the sampled respondents of all administrative divisions viz, Belagavi, Bengaluru, Kalaburgi and Mysuru. 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 (27.2%) among the total respondents followed by 36-45 years age cohort (24.3%).

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- Sex Distribution of respondents constitutes 54.4% males, 45.3% females, 0.3% Trans Gender Community of the total respondents.

- Residence wise distribution shows that 52.4% of the respondents are from rural category while 47.6% belonged to urban.

- Social group distribution of respondents shows that OBC respondents (48.9%) take a major share among the total respondents followed by Others (24.7%), SC (17.5%) and ST (8.9%) respectively.

- Educational distribution of the respondents shows that those who are illiterates, primary school and 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 Karnataka 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 : Knowledge of Voters

3.1. 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. The aim of this chapter is to assess the level of knowledge and awareness that the electorate has on various areas related to the electoral process, the Election Commission and also the level of misconceptions that they have in these aspects. These knowledge indicators have been classified into correct knowledge and misconceptions. The level of knowledge regarding qualifying age for registration, eligibility date for enrolment, National Voters' day was ascertained. This chapter also explores variation in knowledge across socio-economic and demographic background. 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 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 following tables will present the findings based on different parameters to assess the level of knowledge, awareness and misconceptions among the electorate.

3.2. Voters Awareness

Voting being a fundamental right of every citizen in the country reflects the aspirations and inclinations of the respective voters. Elections provide the tool to voice their opinions about the country's governance and its functioning. In this respect, the motive of the KAP Survey was to comprehend the level of awareness that exists among the state's voters concerning the electoral processes and electoral management in general. The Election Commission of India, a constitutional and independent body has taken numerous initiatives in this regard to enlighten and increase the level of awareness among the voters and also to clarify various fallacies that people hold of electoral process in the country. This chapter specifically tries to capture the first objective of the survey, i.e. to gauge the understanding and explore the knowledge and misconceptions across socio-economic and demographic background. The level of knowledge regarding qualifying age for registration, eligibility date for enrolment, National Voters Day, VVPAT, NOTA, BRAILLE options in Electronic Voting Machines is evaluated among electorates. In addition, the sources of knowledge that populace rely on for news on elections and politics are also analysed subsequently. The findings of the level of knowledge on varied parameters are presented subsequently.

Table 3.1: Social Group wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Social Group	Aware	Not Aware	Total
SC	69.5	30.5	100
ST	70.4	29.6	100
OBC	80.5	19.5	100
Others	80.0	20.0	100
Total	**77.6**	**22.4**	**100**

Table 3.1 captures the awareness levels about the basic and most essential knowledge concerning the minimum age of registration to be a voter being 18 years of age. So at the aggregate level, it is found that around 77.6% of the respondents reported that they are aware about the minimum age of registration while 22.4% of the respondents reported not being aware about the same. This is considerable in the sense as it shows that little less than a quarter of the sampled respondents aren't aware of the most essential information i.e., minimum age of registration.

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 important to analyse the same as per the social groups as they represent the social fabric of the society at the political level. The data reveals that OBC respondents are largely aware of the minimum age for registration on the electoral roll with 80.5% of the total followed by Others (80%). The awareness level of ST is relatively higher at 70.4% as against the level of awareness among SC standing at 69.5% 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 3.2: Location wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Location	Aware	Not Aware	Total
Rural	71.7	28.3	100
Urban	84.1	15.9	100
Total	**77.6**	**22.4**	**100**

Table 3.2 captures 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 consideration of this aspect helps seek targeted interventions as per the residence. In this connection, the **Table 3.2** shows expected results that largely and in relative sense, urban respondents are highly aware (84.1%) as against the rural respondents who stand at 71.7%. The location gap in the awareness level of this basic information of minimum age of registration needs to be fulfilled by adequate campaigning in rural areas using tools of their preference.

Table 3.3: Age Group wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Age Group	Aware	Not Aware	Total
18-25	75.2	24.8	100
26-35	77.5	22.5	100
36-45	77.9	22.1	100
46-60	77.5	22.5	100
61 and Above	78.9	21.1	100
Total	**77.6**	**22.4**	**100**

Table 3.3 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. This age group analysis is considerably important as it helps induce people to politically participate at the larger national level for longer periods of time. 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 61 & above age cohort who are largely aware (78.9%) while the age cohort 18-25 are the least aware of this information (75.2%). This pattern calls for urgent intervention in enlightening the young fresh voters as they constitute very important group in the process of nation building.

Table 3.4: Gender wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Gender	Aware	Not Aware	Total
Male	79.6	20.4	100
Female	75.1	24.9	100
Trans-Gender	90.9	9.1	100
Total	**77.6**	**22.4**	**100**

The gender wise distribution concerning the awareness level of the minimum age of registration is presented in Table 3.4 as gender continues to be hindrance in our society and affects the socio-economic statuses of genders. In this regard, the above data shows an interesting picture that Trans Gender community are largely aware of the minimum age of registration but this number could be because of the smaller sample size. Given that constraint, the data reveals expected results wherein 79.6% of the male respondents are aware while only 75.1% of the total female respondents are aware of the information on minimum age of registration on the electoral list. Efforts in the direction to educate females need to be taken to fill this gap caused by the impediment of gender.

Table 3.5: Division wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Region	Aware	Not Aware	Total
Belagavi	76.7	23.3	100
Bengaluru	89.4	10.6	100
Kalaburgi	58.5	41.5	100
Mysuru	76.6	23.4	100
Total	**77.6**	**22.4**	**100**

Table 3.5 captures the information on the level of awareness about minimum age of registration for a voter across all administrative divisions of the state of Karnataka. This is done to capture the regional differences and disparities that strike the development of any society and economy. The data reveals that respondents from Bengaluru (89.4%) division is largely aware followed by respondents from Belagavi (76.7%), Mysuru (76.6%) and Kalburgi (58.5%) being the least aware of all divisions. This captures the level of backwardness seen in these regions and calls for adequate education and imparting of this knowledge on the basis of revenue divisions.

Table 3.6: Education Level wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Education	Aware	Not Aware	Total
Illiterate	58.6	41.4	100
Primary	75.6	24.4	100
High School	86.6	13.4	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	90.6	9.4	100
Graduation and Above	90.8	9.2	100
Total	**77.6**	**22.4**	**100**

Table 3.6 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 58.6% about the minimum age of registration followed by primary school (75.6%) and so on. Respondents with Graduate and above levels of education are largely aware (90.8%) 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 3.7: Occupation wise Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Occupation	Aware	Not Aware	Total
Unemployed	76.6	23.4	100
Regular Salaried Work	90.1	9.9	100
Own Account Enterprise	89.3	10.7	100
Cultivators and Labourers	67.6	32.4	100
Home Makers	77.5	22.5	100
Total	**77.6**	**22.4**	**100**

Table 3.7 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 regular salaried workers are largely aware with 90.1% of the total respondents followed by respondents who belong to own account enterprises (89.3%) while labourers/cultivators/agricultural workers category constitutes larger population being not aware (32.4%) of the minimum age of registration followed by unemployed (23.4%). It is interesting to see that considerable proportion of Homemakers almost around 78% 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.

3.3. Voters Awareness about Qualifying Date for Registration

Table 3.8 shows the awareness level about the Qualifying date for registration on Electoral roll being January 1st of each year across variables. At the aggregate level, only 16.7% of the respondents reported January 1st as against 46.3% having reported 18th birthday. There is a need to clear the misconception between minimum age for registration and qualifying date for registration on electoral roll. However, considerable sample respondents (37%) reported they do not know the date and this seeks intervention.

Table 3.8: Region wise Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral voting

Region	18th Birthday	1st January	Don't Know	Total
Belagavi	73.4	5.2	21.4	100
Bengaluru	43.0	32.8	24.2	100
Kalaburgi	34.4	7.2	58.4	100
Mysuru	31.7	14.2	54.1	100
Total	**46.3**	**16.7**	**37.0**	**100**

Table 3.8 captures the level of awareness about the qualifying date for registration across administrative divisions and it shows that Bengaluru reported to have been largely aware (32.8%) and rightly reported

to have given January 1st as the qualifying date for registration followed by Mysuru (14.2%), Kalaburgi (7.2%) and Belagavi (5.2%). Regional disparity is seen across regions with development to have made an impact on the same.

Table 3.9: Location wise Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral voting

Location	18th Birthday	1st January	Don't Know	Total
Rural	47.9	12.5	39.6	100
Urban	44.5	21.4	34.1	100
Total	**46.3**	**16.7**	**37.0**	**100**

Table 3.9 presented above captures the awareness level across location wise and as expected urban respondents reported correctly with 21.4% of the total to have reported correctly the qualifying date for registration with rural respondents being 12.5% of the total. However, larger share of the respondents from both rural and urban areas have reported the incorrect date of 18th birthday and this calls for wide publicity to illuminate the voters on essential information concerning elections.

Table 3.10 Social group wise Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral voting

Social Group	18th Birthday	1st January	Don't Know	Total
SC	36.0	13.8	50.1	100
ST	53.5	8.6	38.0	100
OBC	44.8	20.8	34.3	100
Others	53.8	13.6	32.7	100
Total	**46.3**	**16.7**	**37.0**	**100**

Table 3.10 captures the awareness levels about the qualifying date for registration across social groups. January 1st being the qualifying date for registration is reported correctly and largely by OBC (20.8%), followed by SC (13.8%), Others (13.6%) and ST (8.6%) being the least aware of the correct date. The confusion between minimum age of registration and qualifying date for registration in the electoral list is seen across social groups as well.

Table 3.11: Gender wise Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral voting

Gender	18th Birthday	1st January	Don't Know	Total
Male	49.4	16.9	33.7	100
Female	42.5	16.5	41.0	100
Trans Gender	54.5	13.6	31.8	100
Total	**46.3**	**16.7**	**37.0**	**100**

Table 3.11 presents the level of awareness about the qualifying date for registration across gender groups. It shows that there has been no considerable difference gender wise for those who have reported the correct date.

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Table 3.12: Age group wise Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral voting

Age Group	18th Birthday	1st January	Don't Know	Total
18-25	51.2	13.9	34.9	100
26-35	49.8	15.6	34.6	100
36-45	43.9	17.1	39.0	100
46-60	45.4	16.9	37.6	100
61 and Above	43.1	19.3	37.6	100
Total	**46.3**	**16.7**	**37.0**	**100**

The same trend is seen across age cohorts (**Table 3.12**) where very smaller proportion less than 20% to have reported the correct date for determining the qualifying age for registration. However, in a relative sense, age cohort 61& above, around 19.3% have reported correct date and they constitute the largest share.

Table 3.13: Education Level wise Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral voting

Education	18th Birthday	1st January	Don't Know	Total
Illiterate	32.0	11.1	56.9	100
Primary	47.9	12.8	39.3	100
High School	46.2	23.7	30.0	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	57.4	21.5	21.1	100
Graduation and Above	61.5	18.1	20.4	100
Total	**46.3**	**16.7**	**37.0**	**100**

Table 3.13 shows the awareness about the qualifying date for registration on electoral roll across educational levels. This again reflects the same picture as above as there are no considerable number of respondents across educational groups who are correctly aware of the qualifying date for registration. However, as education levels increase, it is seen that people report correct date with an exception for Graduate & above though minimal difference persist.

Table 3.14: Occupation wise Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral voting

Occupation	18th Birthday	1st January	Don't Know	Total
Unemployed	44.1	19.4	36.5	100
Regular Salaried Work	51.4	24.4	24.2	100
Own Account Enterprise	59.4	20.4	20.3	100
Cultivators and Labourers	43.0	12.3	44.7	100
Home Makers	41.1	14.7	44.2	100
Total	**46.3**	**16.7**	**37.0**	**100**

Table 3.14 capture the awareness levels across occupational groups about the qualifying date for registration among the sampled respondents. It again reflects the misconception and confusion between qualifying date for registration and minimum age of registration. However, regular salaried employees are largely aware of the correct date with 24.4% of them reporting rightly followed by own account enterprises (20.4%) and unemployed (19.4%).

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3.4. Voters Awareness about Voters Day

National Voters' Day is celebrated on January 25th of each year to mark the foundation day of Election Commission of India. It is also celebrated with the mission to encourage more young voters to participate in the political process of the country. It is found that at the aggregate level, only 6.3% of the sampled respondents are rightly aware about the National Voters' Day while 2.2% reported incorrect date with considerable share of the respondents 91.5% of the total reporting not having known about the same. The tables presented below captures the pattern seen across varied indicators as this information is a key to disseminate among the population so as to uphold and celebrate electoral democracy in particular.

Table 3.15: Region wise Awareness about Voter Day

Region	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't Know	Total
Belagavi	1.8	1.6	96.7	100
Bengaluru	3.6	11.5	84.9	100
Kalaburgi	2.3	4.6	93.1	100
Mysuru	0.7	5.5	93.7	100
Total	**2.2**	**6.3**	**91.5**	**100**

Table 3.15 above captures the level of awareness across administrative divisions of the state. It shows that Bengaluru scores at the top relatively with 11.5% of the total respondents being aware and correctly have known to report the date concerning National Voters' Day. It is followed by Mysuru (5.5%), Kalaburgi (4.6%) and Belagavi (1.6%) respectively with Belagavi reporting the least share of the respondents having known about the National Voters' Day. Largely, more than 90% 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.

Table 3.16: Location wise Awareness about Voter Day

Location	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't Know	Total
Rural	1.9	6.5	91.6	100
Urban	2.6	6.0	91.4	100
Total	**2.2**	**6.3**	**91.5**	**100**

The location wise awareness level is captured about the National Voters' Day and the data in **Table 3.16** shows that 6.5% of the rural respondents are aware of the correct date of the concerned day and celebration as against 6% 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.

Table 3.17: Social group wise Awareness about Voter Day

Social Group	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't Know	Total
SC	1.6	3.3	95.1	100
ST	1.5	5.3	93.2	100
OBC	2.1	8.3	89.5	100
Others	3.1	4.7	92.2	100
Total	**2.2**	**6.3**	**91.5**	**100**

Table 3.17 presents the level of awareness about the correct date for celebrating National Voters' Day across the social groups. It shows respondents belonging to OBC category (8.3%) are largely aware of the correct date (though smaller percentage) followed by ST (5.3%), others (4.7%) and SC (3.3%).

Table 3.18: Gender wise Awareness about Voter Day

Gender	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't Know	Total
Male	2.8	6.2	91.1	100
Female	1.6	6.5	92.0	100
Trans Gender	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Total	2.2	6.3	91.5	100

The awareness level about the National Voters' Day is captured in **Table 3.18** on the basis of gender and it shows that Females are relatively aware of this Day with 6.5% having reported the correct date as against 6.2% among males. Trans Gender are completely unaware of this Day and gender wise awareness levels also show the same pattern as above where National Voters' Day isn't widely publicised among citizens to have known the correct date for celebration of electoral democracy.

Table 3.19: Age Group wise Awareness about Voter Day

Age Group	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't Know	Total
18-25	1.6	5.0	93.4	100
26-35	2.8	5.7	91.4	100
36-45	2.5	6.6	90.9	100
46-60	2.0	6.9	91.1	100
61 and Above	1.7	6.4	91.9	100
Total	**2.2**	**6.3**	**91.5**	**100**

Table 3.19 shows that age cohort 46-60 are rightly aware of the Voters' Day with 6.9% having reported correct date followed by 36-45 age cohort (6.6%) and 61 & Above age cohort (6.4%). 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 aware of the same while younger cohorts are relatively unaware.

Table 3.20: Educational Level wise Awareness about Voter Day

Education	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't Know	Total
Illiterate	0.9	2.4	96.7	100
Primary	1.6	7.0	91.4	100
High School	2.2	7.2	90.7	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	3.6	9.2	87.2	100
Graduation and Above	4.8	8.2	87.0	100
Total	**2.2**	**6.3**	**91.5**	**100**

The awareness about the same across education levels presented in **Table 3.20** 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 with the exception seen at the level of Graduate & Above. Therefore, it is important to inculcate this knowledge among the least educated significantly.

Table 3.21: Occupation wise Awareness about Voter Day

	Occupation	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't Know	Total
1	Unemployed	1.8	14.7	83.5	100
2	Regular Salaried Work	3.2	8.0	88.8	100
3	Own Account Enterprise	2.9	4.1	93.0	100
4	Cultivators and Labourers	1.8	5.6	92.6	100
5	Home Makers	1.8	4.4	93.8	100
	Total	2.2	6.3	91.5	100

The data in **Table 3.21** on the level of awareness across Occupations on National Voters' Day shows that around 8% of the respondents of the regular salaried workers are relatively aware of the correct date of this day.

3.5. Voters Awareness about NOTA

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 and the **Figure 3.1** below captures the awareness levels of this important electoral option in our voting system. It is found that considerable sampled respondents around 55.1% aren't aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs as it has been 5 years since its inception in the country. However, 36% of the respondents reported having seen it while exercising their franchise and only 5.3% have reported being heard about the option and only 3.7% 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.

Figure 3.1: Region wise Awareness about NOTA
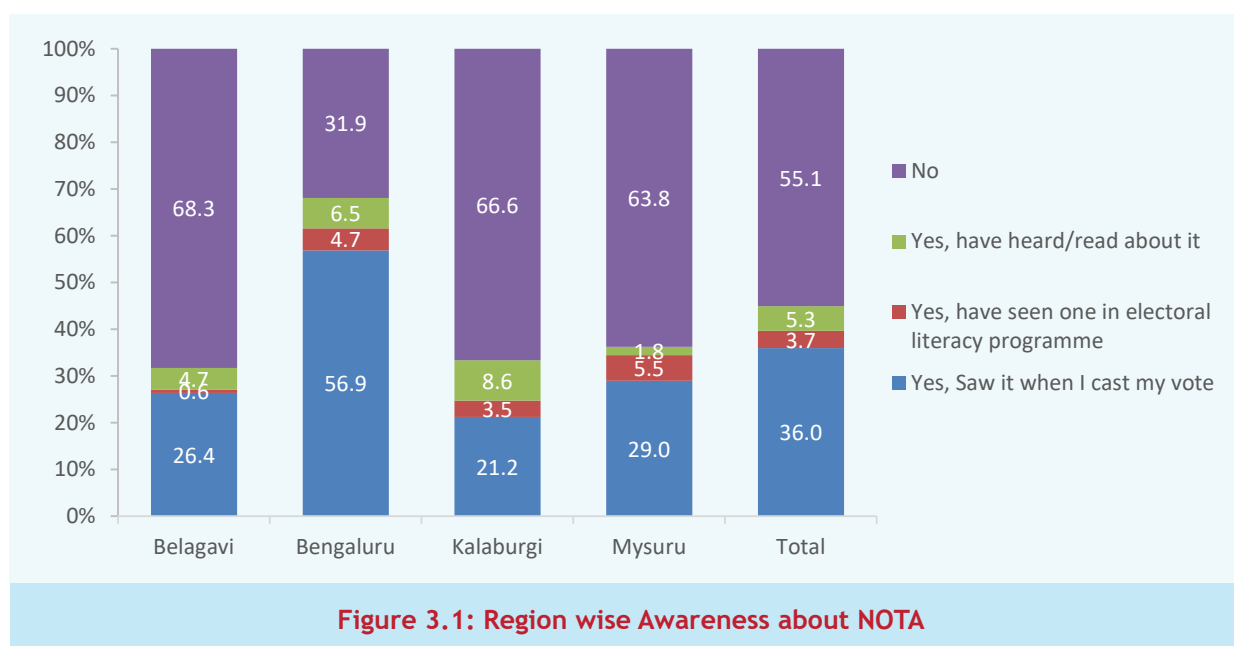
The region wise awareness level about NOTA presented in **Appendix Table 3.1** shows that 56.9% of the respondents from Bengaluru Division are aware of the NOTA option while casting their vote followed by

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considerable lesser proportion of people having known about it in other divisions. Respondents from Mysuru have relatively known about the option of NOTA largely through electoral literacy programme. Belagavi has the larger share of respondents who aren't aware at all about this option with 68.3% having reported to not have known at all followed by Kalaburgi (66.6%), and Mysuru (63.8%).

Table 3.22: Location wise Awareness about NOTA

Location	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Rural	35.5	3.8	5.1	55.7	100
Urban	36.5	3.6	5.4	54.4	100
Total	**36.0**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**55.1**	**100**

The awareness level about NOTA across rural and urban captured in **Table 3.22** shows that residence is not a major factor in influencing the awareness level about the NOTA option.

Table 3.23: Social Group wise Awareness about NOTA

Social Group	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
SC	30.3	3.1	5.0	61.6	100
ST	34.6	4.0	4.2	57.2	100
OBC	36.2	4.6	4.6	54.7	100
Others	40.2	2.2	7.0	50.6	100
Total	**36.0**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**55.1**	**100**

Table 3.23 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 (4.6%), ST (4%), SC (3.1%) at higher rates while Others have heard about this option during voting and have personally read about this spectacular tool.

Table 3.24: Gender wise Awareness about NOTA

Gender	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Male	38.2	3.6	5.7	52.6	100
Female	33.1	3.7	4.8	58.4	100
Trans Gender	68.2	4.5	4.5	22.7	100
Total	**36.0**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**55.1**	**100**

The gender wise level of awareness about NOTA presented in **Table 3.24** shows that females are largely unaware (58.4%) while 52.6% of the total males 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.

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Table 3.25: Age Group wise Awareness about NOTA

Age Group	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
18-25	29.1	2.4	5.5	63.0	100
26-35	33.8	3.0	6.0	57.2	100
36-45	34.9	4.2	5.9	55.0	100
46-60	38.0	4.4	4.6	53.0	100
61 and Above	42.1	3.4	4.2	50.3	100
Total	**36.0**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**55.1**	**100**

Table 3.25 shows that age cohorts and level of awareness about NOTA option are positively associated with experienced age cohorts (42%: 61 & above and 38%: 46-60) to have reported to have known about the option of NOTA while they are casting their respective votes. 63% of the total respondents belonging to the age cohort 18-25 and 57.2% of age cohort 26-35 are largely unaware of the option of NOTA.

Table 3.26: Education level wise Awareness about NOTA

Education	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Illiterate	22.8	2.7	3.0	71.5	100
Primary	32.8	4.8	5.0	57.4	100
High School	42.5	4.6	5.2	47.7	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	42.6	3.4	7.6	46.4	100
Graduation and Above	52.9	1.9	8.0	37.2	100
Total	**36.0**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**55.1**	**100**

Table 3.26 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 3.27: Occupation wise Awareness about NOTA

Occupation	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Unemployed	46.8	2.2	5.3	45.7	100
Regular Salaried Work	49.9	6.1	5.4	38.5	100
Own Account Enterprise	44.0	2.7	5.2	48.1	100
Cultivators and Labourers	28.2	3.7	5.0	63.1	100
Home Makers	29.3	2.7	5.5	62.6	100
Total	**36.0**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**55.1**	**100**

Table 3.27 presents the awareness level among occupation categories. It shows that cultivators and Labourers are largely unaware of the option of NOTA with 63.1% to have reported to have not known about this option followed by Home Makers (62.6%), own account enterprises (48.1%). Regular salaried respondents constitute the highest share to have known about this option who has largely known this while expressing their voice in elections.

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3.6. Awareness about Names of Candidates in Braille on Electronic Voting Machines (EVM's)

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 and despite this, around 63.4% of the sampled respondents aren't aware about the Braille provision on EVM's while 19.4% have reported to have known through electoral literacy programme with 11.7% to have reported to have seen while casting vote and only 5.6% having read/heard about it (**Figure 3.2**). 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.

Figure 3.2: Region wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Figure 3.2 shows the region wise level of awareness about the Braille option in EVM and the pattern reveals that 90.7% of the total respondents from Belagavi to have not known about this followed by Kalaburgi (79.8%), Mysuru (72.4%) and Bengaluru (26.3%). The economic development seems to have some influence on the awareness level. However, it is electoral literacy programme that has played a role in imparting this knowledge about Braille on EVM's and this pattern is seen across all regions (**Appendix Table 3.2**).

Table 3.28: Location wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Location	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Rural	5.4	21.6	5.7	67.3	100
Urban	18.5	16.9	5.4	59.1	100
Total	11.7	19.4	5.6	63.4	100

Table 3.28 captures the location wise awareness levels about Braille option on EVM's and it reveals that 59.1% of the total respondents from urban areas to have not known about this option while 67.3% 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 21.6% as against

16.9%. While, those among urban respondents who are aware, 18.5% of them have reported to have known while casting their vote as against 5.4% in rural who have learnt about the same through elections.

Table 3.29: Social Group wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Social Group	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
SC	6.7	18.1	5.4	69.9	100
ST	20.8	12.8	5.2	61.2	100
OBC	12.1	19.7	5.3	62.9	100
Others	11.0	22.1	6.3	60.5	100
Total	11.7	19.4	5.6	63.4	100

The awareness level among social groups about Braille on EVM's is presented in **Table 3.29** and it shows that SC (69.9%) is largely unaware followed by OBC (62.9%), ST (61.2%), and Others (60.5%). For those who have known among these social groups, Others (22.1%), OBC (19.7%) and SC (18.1%)have learnt about the same through electoral literacy programme while ST (20.8%) have largely made use of elections to have known about Braille while casting vote.

Table 3.30: Gender wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Gender	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Male	12.0	20.3	5.4	62.3	100
Female	11.1	18.4	5.6	65.0	100
Trans Gender	31.8	4.5	36.4	27.3	100
Total	11.7	19.4	5.6	63.4	100

The gender wise awareness level about Braille on EVM is captured in **Table 3.30** and it shows that males are aware at the relatively higher (though smaller difference) level than females. 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.

Table 3.31: Age Group wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Age Group	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
18-25	10.9	12.6	4.8	71.7	100
26-35	11.7	15.2	6.8	66.3	100
36-45	11.7	20.5	5.0	62.8	100
46-60	11.8	22.1	5.8	60.3	100
61 and Above	11.8	23.6	4.9	59.7	100
Total	11.7	19.4	5.6	63.4	100

Age cohorts and level of awareness have seen a positive association with **Table 3.31** showing experienced age cohorts to have been least unaware of the option. 71.7% of the total respondents belonging to the age cohort 18-25 and 66.3% of age cohort 26-35 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 young voters for intervening through policies.

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Table 3.32: Education level wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Education	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Illiterate	5.0	16.0	3.0	76.0	100
Primary	7.2	19.3	3.4	70.1	100
High School	12.8	23.9	7.5	55.8	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	20.4	20.3	9.6	49.6	100
Graduation and Above	22.9	17.4	6.7	52.9	100
Total	**11.7**	**19.4**	**5.6**	**63.4**	**100**

Table 3.32 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 3.33: Occupation wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Occupation	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Unemployed	9.8	29.0	6.0	55.2	100
Regular Salaried Work	20.3	25.0	6.5	48.3	100
Own Account Enterprise	21.3	17.7	9.1	51.9	100
Cultivators and Labourers	6.7	17.0	4.4	71.9	100
Home Makers	8.2	16.3	4.6	70.9	100
Total	**11.7**	**19.4**	**5.6**	**63.4**	**100**

Table 3.33 presents the awareness level among the occupational categories. It shows that cultivators and Labourers are largely unaware of the option of Braille with 71.9% to have reported to have not known about this option followed by Home Makers (70.9%) , Unemployed (55.2%). Regular salaried respondents (48.3%) 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.

3.7. Awareness about VVPAT

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 data in the **Figure 3.3** shows that at the aggregate level, 72.4% of the sampled respondents aren't aware about VVPAT and its advantages whereas only 7.7% have reported to have seen at the time of voting. Only 3.3% 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.
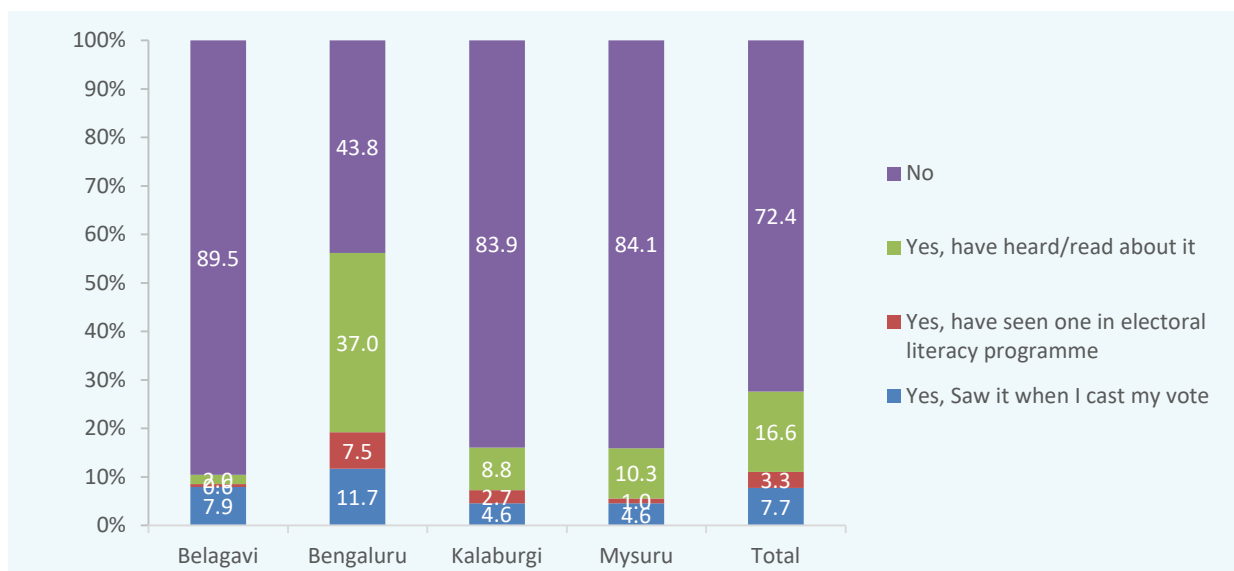
Figure 3.3: Region wise Awareness about VVPAT

Figure 3.3 reveals the picture about the level of awareness among the sampled respondents as per the administrative divisions. It shows that Bengaluru is the division with the least share (43.8%) of respondents to have not known about the option of VVPAT. Other administrative divisions show a sharp variation in the awareness levels with more than 80% of the respondents to have not known about this system and reflect the stark contrast in the **Figure 3.3** when compared to Bengaluru. Among those smaller proportions of the respondents who know this system have largely learnt through reading and not through electoral literacy programme or during voting (see **Appendix Table 3.3**).

Table 3.34: Location wise Awareness about VVPAT

Location	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Rural	4.6	1.5	19.8	74.2	100
Urban	11.2	5.3	13.1	70.4	100
Total	**7.7**	**3.3**	**16.6**	**72.4**	**100**

Table 3.34 presents the awareness levels on the basis of location and it is rural voters who are unaware at a higher rate (74.2%) as against urban (70.4%). 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 (11.2%).

Table 3.35: Social Group wise Awareness about VVPAT

Social Group	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
SC	5.1	2.6	15.8	76.5	100
ST	14.4	2.1	11.3	72.2	100
OBC	7.2	4.8	15.1	72.9	100
Others	8.2	1.4	21.9	68.5	100
Total	**7.7**	**3.3**	**16.6**	**72.4**	**100**

The awareness level among social groups about VVPAT system is presented in **Table 3.35** and it shows that SC (76.5%) is largely unaware followed by OBC (72.9%), ST (72.2%), and Others (68.5%). For those

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who have known among these social groups, have self read about this system followed by gathering information through elections, though it is ST (14.4%) in particular to have largely made use of elections to have known about VVPAT while casting vote.

Table 3.36: Gender wise Awareness about VVPAT

Gender	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Male	8.7	3.9	17.3	70.0	100
Female	6.3	2.6	15.8	75.3	100
Trans Gender	31.8	4.5	0.0	63.6	100
Total	**7.7**	**3.3**	**16.6**	**72.4**	**100**

The gender wise awareness level about VVPAT is captured in **Table 3.36** and it shows that females are largely unaware (75.3%) than the males (70%). For both males and females who have reported to have known, it is self reading followed by elections that have spread the information.

Table 3.37: Age Group wise Awareness about VVPAT

Age Group	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
18-25	7.9	2.6	10.2	79.3	100
26-35	7.9	2.9	13.7	75.6	100
36-45	6.2	3.6	16.8	73.4	100
46-60	7.8	3.6	19.2	69.3	100
61 and Above	9.6	3.5	20.2	66.8	100
Total	**7.7**	**3.3**	**16.6**	**72.4**	**100**

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 3.37**, it is shown that 79.3% of the total respondents belonging to the age cohort 18-25, 75.6% of age cohort 26-35, and 73.4% 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 3.38: Education level wise Awareness about VVPAT

Education	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Illiterate	2.2	1.5	14.3	82.0	100
Primary	7.3	2.9	15.1	74.7	100
High School	8.6	6.3	18.4	66.8	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	11.2	3.3	19.1	66.4	100
Graduation and Above	15.4	2.7	18.2	63.6	100
Total	**7.7**	**3.3**	**16.6**	**72.4**	**100**

Table 3.38 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.
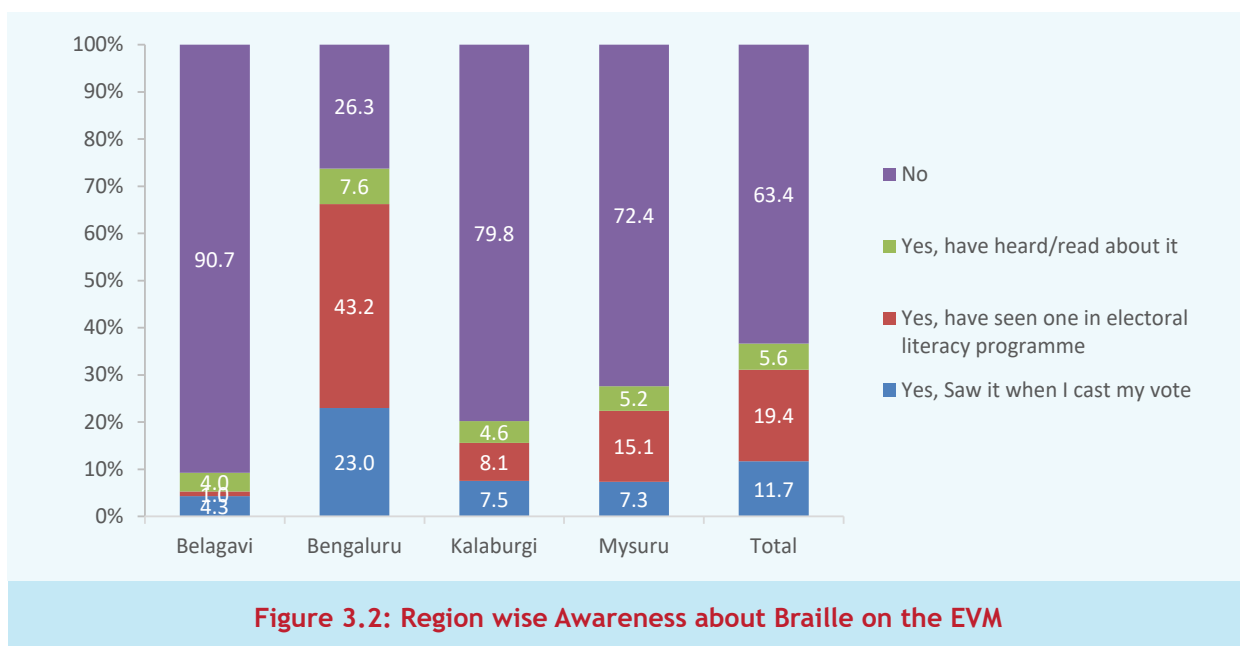
Table 3.39: Occupation wise Awareness about VVPAT

Occupation	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	Total
Unemployed	6.0	2.7	27.4	63.9	100
Regular Salaried Work	14.4	6.9	18.5	60.2	100
Own Account Enterprise	13.2	4.4	12.0	70.4	100
Cultivators and Labourers	5.5	2.4	15.4	76.7	100
Home Makers	3.6	1.4	15.6	79.4	100
Total	**7.7**	**3.3**	**16.6**	**72.4**	**100**

Table 3.39 above presents the awareness level among the occupational categories. It shows that Home Makers are largely unaware of the VVPAT system with 79.4% to have reported to have not known about this option followed by cultivators and laborers (76.7%), enterprises (70.4%). Regular salaried respondents (60.2%) 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.

3.8. Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Sources of information analysis plays a key role as it helps know about the mediums that people access the most to get any information in general. The question of access is a key even when it comes to knowledge concerning elections and politics. The sources of information include Newspapers/Magazines, Television, Radio, Internet, Mobile Phone and Family, relatives and friends. At the aggregate level, Television dominates as the most reliable source of information on elections and politics with 80.3% of the responses being in favour of it.

In this regard, the following tables capture the most reliable source of information across socio-economic demographic indicators and the results are presented below.

Table 3.40: Region wise Most Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Region	Newspaper / Magazine	Television	Radio	Internet	Mobile phone	Family / Relatives / Friends	Total
Belagavi	6.4	77.1	0.6	0.9	2.9	12.1	100
Bengaluru	8.9	86.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	100
Kalaburgi	6.3	66.8	1.1	1.6	3.2	21.0	100
Mysuru	6.0	85.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	5.5	100
Total	**7.1**	**80.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**100**

Table 3.40 presents the most reliable source of information as per the administrative divisions. TV dominates as the dependable source of information with Bengaluru (86% respondents) constituting the larger share along with Mysuru (85.8%) for having said that TV is most reliable followed by Belagavi (77.1%) and Kalaburgi (66.8%). Family/Friends/Relatives (Kinship/Social Networks) connections are seen to be playing a role in Kalaburgi (21%) and Belagavi (12.1%). The next dominant source across all divisions has been Newspapers/Magazines.

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Table 3.41: Location wise Most Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Location	Newspaper / Magazine	Television	Radio	Internet	Mobile phone	Family / Relatives / Friends	Total
Rural	6.6	78.3	0.9	0.6	1.9	11.8	100
Urban	7.7	82.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	5.0	100
Total	**7.1**	**80.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**100**

The same picture is seen location wise in **Table 3.41** where in both rural and urban it is TV that is most reliable source for election related information with rural respondents' dependence being 78.3% as against 82.6% in urban. Family/Friends/Relatives (Social Networks) continue to play important role in rural areas with the dependence being 11.8%.

Table 3.42: Social Group wise Most Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Social Group	Newspaper/ Magazine	Television	Radio	Internet	Mobile phone	Family / Relatives / Friends	Total
SC	4.9	75.9	0.7	0.7	2.9	14.8	100
ST	9.9	75.1	0.5	0.6	2.4	11.5	100
OBC	7.5	81.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	7.1	100
Others	6.8	83.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	6.2	100
Total	**7.1**	**80.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**100**

Social Group analysis in **Table 3.42** shows a similar picture with TV's dominance and SC/ST community largely gathering information from their social networks subsequently compared to other groups.

Table 3.43: Gender wise Most Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Gender	Newspaper / Magazine	Television	Radio	Internet	Mobile phone	Family / Relatives / Friends	Total
Male	7.4	80.4	1.2	1.1	1.8	8.1	100
Female	6.7	80.2	1.0	1.1	1.8	9.2	100
Trans Gender	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	**7.1**	**80.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**100**

Gender wise dependence on the mediums for information captured in **Table 3.43** also shows the dominant role TV has been playing in disseminating information with female dependence at a slightly larger level on family members as the secondary source.

Table 3.44: Age Group wise Most Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Age Group	Newspaper / Magazine	Television	Radio	Internet	Mobile phone	Family / Relatives / Friends	Total
18-25	9.0	76.4	0.9	1.4	2.9	9.3	100
26-35	6.7	80.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	8.2	100
36-45	7.0	80.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	8.6	100
46-60	7.2	81.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	8.7	100
61 and Above	6.2	82.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	8.5	100
Total	**7.1**	**80.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**100**

The age group analysis in **Table 3.44** shows the larger dependence on TV medium among all age cohorts while the young cohort 18-25 depend on Newspapers and networks at relatively higher level at 9% and

9.3% respectively after TV compared to all other age cohorts. Social Networks dependence is seen across all age cohorts as the second most reliable source of information for election related knowledge.

Table 3.45: Education level wise Most Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Education	Newspaper / Magazine	Television	Radio	Internet	Mobile phone	Family / Relatives / Friends	Total
Illiterate	1.8	72.6	0.9	0.3	3.0	21.4	100
Primary	5.4	83.5	1.3	0.3	1.3	8.2	100
High School	7.9	85.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.7	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	9.4	84.6	0.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	100
Graduation and Above	19.1	74.8	0.8	2.9	1.9	0.5	100
Total	**7.1**	**80.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**100**

The analysis by educational levels in **Table 3.45** also mirrors the same picture with TV dominance. Another interesting pattern seen is that as education levels increase, the dependence on Internet increases while dependence on social networks decreases.

Table 3.46: Occupation wise Most Reliable Source of Information about Election and Politics

Occupation	Newspaper / Magazine	Television	Radio	Internet	Mobile phone	Family / Relatives/ Friends	Total
Unemployed	10.5	75.3	1.6	2.4	2.0	8.2	100
Regular Salaried Work	10.8	81.8	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.7	100
Own Account Enterprise	10.9	81.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.5	100
Cultivators & Labourers	4.7	78.3	0.7	0.4	2.4	13.5	100
Home Makers	4.8	83.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	9.1	100
Total	**7.1**	**80.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**8.6**	**100**

The same picture is visible across occupational categories presented in **Table 3.46** with TV being the most reliable source of election related information followed by Newspapers where Regular Salaried, Unemployed and Enterprise occupational categories further largely rely on these sources of information for elections.

3.9. 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 77.6% of the respondents reported to have been aware about the minimum age of registration.

• Concerning the level of awareness about the qualifying date for registration in the electoral list, only 16.7% of the respondents reported January 1st as against 46.3% having reported 18th birthday. A clear misconception is visible across all groups between minimum age of registration and qualifying date for registration.

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- Only 6.3% of the sampled respondents are rightly aware about the National Voters' Day with 91.5% of the total respondents not having known about the same.

- Though NOTA option is present for the past few years, 55% aren't aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines.

- Considerable proportion, around 63.4% of the sampled respondents aren't aware about the presence of Braille provision on EVM's while 19.4% have reported to have known through electoral literacy programme with 11.7% to have reported to have seen while casting vote.

- It is also seen that 72.4% of the sampled respondents aren't aware about VVPAT with only 7.7% have seen at the time of voting.

- 80.3% of the respondents revealed that Television as the most reliable source of information on elections and politics.

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.

Chapter 4 : Attitude of Voters

4.1. Introduction

Elections reflect Democracy and therefore electoral participation and electoral democracy is one of the most important indicators of this form of governance. Increasingly, all over the world, one can witness declining participation across democracies. It is said that 'who votes, and who doesn't, has important consequences for who gets elected and for the content of public policies'. In this endeavour, it is important to investigate the attitude of the people in the state towards elections and its allied processes. The chapter covers the areas that include willingness of the respondents to register and turn out to vote, investigate reasons for people not coming forward for enrolling themselves as voters, and highlight the reasons for voters who are registered but still avoid participating in the process by not exercising their right to vote. It also deals with opinion of voters, regarding election process and subsequently compares the same across variables. It was accompanied by asking how many would intend to vote in the upcoming elections, etc. as it reflects growing passivity on elections and voting. The findings of the chapter concerning the attitude of the sampled respondents across all administrative divisions are presented in the following sections.

4.2. Reasons for Voting

Table 4.1: Region wise Reasons for Voting

Region	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	26.4	28.5	53.3	25.3	31.4
Voting is my right	84.6	86.3	91.4	86.3	86.7
Voting is my duty	73.5	68.7	80.9	81.9	75.3
Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	6.7	24.4	28.7	16.9	18.8
I got registered in electoral roll	6.8	26.1	41.8	22.6	23.1
I got voter slip	17.3	29.8	42.5	36.3	30.4
Candidate was good	19.7	43.4	39.0	29.9	33.3
Candidate was of my choice	13.6	28.1	27.2	21.4	22.6
I am a political party sympathizer	4.8	10.3	8.1	2.6	6.6
Cast vote due to threat or coercion	0.3	5.3	1.3	0.7	2.2
Voted as religious leader said so	0.5	5.4	2.0	0.4	2.3
Head of family said to vote	7.7	10.0	16.7	2.5	8.7
Influenced by friends	0.5	3.6	6.8	0.6	2.6
I had the option of NOTA	0.3	3.3	3.6	0.6	1.9
Others	0.5	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.2

Appendix Table 4.1 and **Figure 4.1** present the reasons for voting among the sampled respondents. It captures the attitude towards elections as it reflects the motivations and influencing factors in 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 (86.7%) followed by recognising largely by them that it is their duty as well (75.3%). Rights and Duties are two sides of the same coin and this is reflected aptly at the aggregate
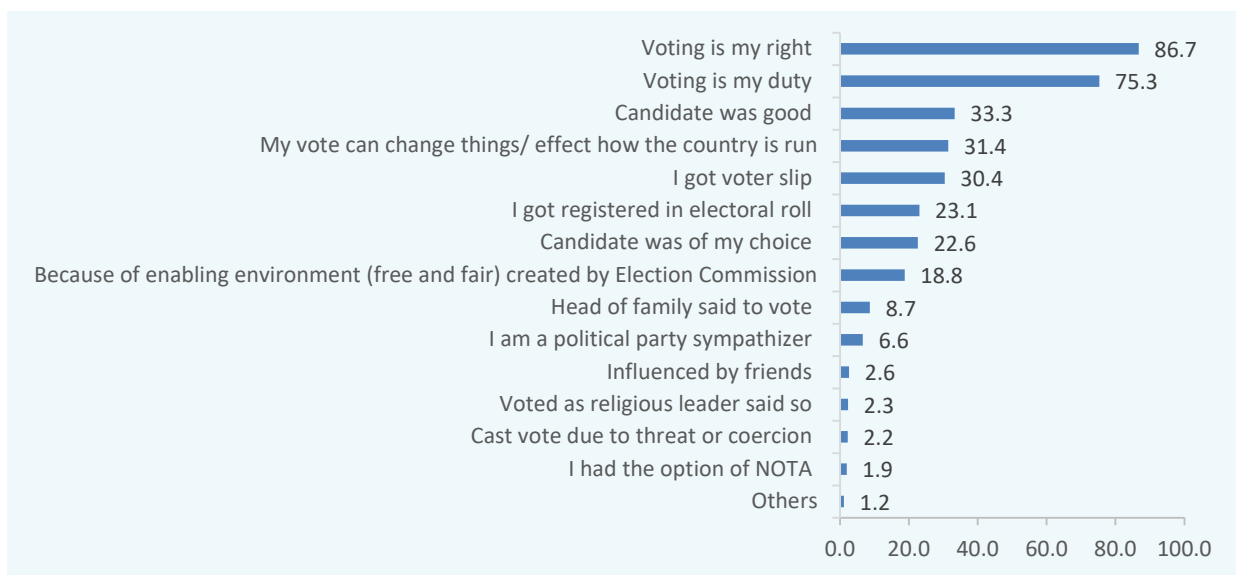
Figure 4.1. Reasons for Voting

level of the state. Following these reasons, important motivations include candidate being good (33.3%), belief in one's vote as a catalyst of change (31.4%) and one receiving voter slip (30.4%). Presence of NOTA, social affiliations, threats have not seemed to play a role in casting vote.

Further, **Appendix Table 4.1** presents the same across administrative divisions. It reflects the same reasons that vote being one's right, one's duty and belief that vote can change the political system as important factors influencing the respondents to vote across all divisions. It is pertinent to see across all divisions subsequent important reasons have been candidate's nature being good, receiving voter slip, and candidate being one's choice have been important. Further, it is observed that except Belagavi division, all other divisions consider that as they received voter slip and their name getting registered in electoral list to be important reasons in influencing voters to vote. Since these reasons form a substantial proportion (more than a quarter), administrative machinery need to tighten up and faster the process in updating electoral list and issuing voter slip as it is believed that people would exercise their voice if they possess these documents.

Table 4.2: Location wise Reasons for Voting

Location	Rural	Urban	Total
My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	29.2	33.9	31.4
Voting is my right	85.7	87.9	86.7
Voting is my duty	74.2	76.6	75.3
Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	18.4	19.2	18.8
I got registered in electoral roll	24.4	21.6	23.1
I got voter slip	33.7	26.8	30.4
Candidate was good	33.6	33.0	33.3
Candidate was of my choice	25.5	19.4	22.6
I am a political party sympathizer	8.8	4.2	6.6
Cast vote due to threat or coercion	3.7	0.6	2.2
Voted as religious leader said so	3.9	0.6	2.3
Head of family said to vote	11.5	5.6	8.7
Influenced by friends	3.8	1.3	2.6
I had the option of NOTA	1.7	2.2	1.9
Others	1.8	0.5	1.2

Table 4.2 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 11.5% of the respondents in rural areas have reported to be influenced by head of the family in casting vote as against 5.6% in urban areas.

Table 4.3: Social Group wise Reasons for Voting

Social Group	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	27.6	24.4	35.6	28.5	31.4
Voting is my right	88.3	85.3	86.2	87.1	86.7
Voting is my duty	75.3	73.8	75.6	75.5	75.3
Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	18.2	13.0	21.9	15.1	18.8
I got registered in electoral roll	25.2	23.7	23.5	20.5	23.1
I got voter slip	35.6	31.0	29.8	27.8	30.4
Candidate was good	34.1	37.7	32.6	32.5	33.3
Candidate was of my choice	23.6	19.3	23.8	20.6	22.6
I am a political party sympathizer	4.4	6.3	6.0	9.6	6.6
Cast vote due to threat or coercion	0.9	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.2
Voted as religious leader said so	2.2	1.6	1.7	3.9	2.3
Head of family said to vote	15.9	11.7	6.1	7.7	8.7
Influenced by friends	4.2	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.6
I had the option of NOTA	0.9	1.8	2.9	0.9	1.9
Others	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.2

Table 4.3 presents the influencing factors for voting by the sampled respondents across social groups. It shows that apart from the above said dominating influencers, Head of the family seems to influence voting at a larger level among SC (15.9%) followed by ST (11.7%), Others (7.7%) and OBC (6.1%). 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 4.4: Gender wise Reasons for Voting

Gender	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Total
My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	31.4	31.6	13.6	31.4
Voting is my right	87.2	86.0	100.0	86.7
Voting is my duty	75.5	75.1	81.8	75.3
Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	18.1	19.5	36.4	18.8
I got registered in electoral roll	22.8	23.2	45.5	23.1
I got voter slip	30.0	30.8	50.0	30.4
Candidate was good	33.5	32.8	68.2	33.3
Candidate was of my choice	22.2	22.9	45.5	22.6
I am a political party sympathizer	6.5	6.6	31.8	6.6
Cast vote due to threat or coercion	2.2	2.1	31.8	2.2
Voted as religious leader said so	2.3	2.1	31.8	2.3
Head of family said to vote	8.1	9.2	31.8	8.7
Influenced by friends	2.9	2.1	31.8	2.6
I had the option of NOTA	1.8	1.9	31.8	1.9
Others	1.1	1.1	31.8	1.2

The Gender wise analysis of the reasons for voting among the respondents captured in the **Table 4.4** shows that dominant reasons for males, females and trans gender have been vote as one's right and a duty. For both males and females, the subsequent important reasons have been candidate being good (33.5%M/32.8%F), vote as a catalyst of change (31.4%M/31.6%F), receiving voter slip (30%M/30.8%F) and candidate being one's choice (22.2%M/22.9%F) have been the reasons further. For Trans Gender community, the next important reasons include candidate being good (68.2%), receiving voter slip (50%) candidate being one's choice (45.5%), got registered in electoral roll (45.5%) seems important. At a slightly higher level, females are influenced by the Head of the family with 9.2% having reported to have voted as they said to vote while among males, it stands at 8.1%.

Table 4.5: Age Group wise Reasons for Voting

Age Group	18-25 Years	26-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-60 Years	61 and Above	All
My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	29.7	31.5	32.6	32.7	28.5	31.4
Voting is my right	83.2	86.9	87.3	88.1	85.6	86.7
Voting is my duty	73.4	74.0	76.7	76.0	75.2	75.3
Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	15.5	18.2	20.4	19.5	18.3	18.8
I got registered in electoral roll	20.0	22.4	23.3	24.8	22.6	23.1
I got voter slip	25.2	29.7	31.1	31.9	31.3	30.4
Candidate was good	27.3	29.6	34.1	35.6	37.2	33.3
Candidate was of my choice	16.7	19.9	21.4	25.0	28.1	22.6
I am a political party sympathizer	2.7	6.7	6.1	7.4	8.7	6.6
Cast vote due to threat or coercion	0.7	2.3	1.4	2.6	3.7	2.2
Voted as religious leader said so	1.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.3
Head of family said to vote	8.6	10.3	6.6	8.7	9.6	8.7
Influenced by friends	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.6
I had the option of NOTA	0.8	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Others	0.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2

Table 4.5 furnishes the information concerning the reasons for voting as per the age cohorts. 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 26-60 years with the lower and upper end age cohorts to have expressed relatively more pessimism. Subsequently, candidate being good has been important reason for the age cohort 36-60 & above. The younger voters' 18-35 age cohort relatively gives less importance to the good candidate in comparison to other age cohorts. Further, receiving voters slip and getting registered in electoral list have displayed a direct relation with reasons for voting as age increases.

Table 4.6: Education level wise Reasons for Voting

Education	Illiterate	Primary	High School	Higher Secondary & Diploma	Graduation & Above	Total
My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	30.9	29.1	30.9	30.5	40.9	31.4
Voting is my right	83.0	87.9	86.5	88.8	90.4	86.7
Voting is my duty	71.6	76.6	73.8	76.7	83.0	75.3
Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	17.7	16.6	20.3	20.1	21.2	18.8
I got registered in electoral roll	27.3	23.5	21.0	20.0	20.1	23.1
I got voter slip	38.1	30.5	27.8	24.8	24.7	30.4
Candidate was good	33.9	32.3	32.5	35.6	32.0	33.3
Candidate was of my choice	24.9	21.6	23.9	18.1	23.3	22.6
I am a political party sympathizer	9.2	5.2	7.5	3.9	6.0	6.6
Cast vote due to threat or coercion	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.5	1.4	2.2
Voted as religious leader said so	3.5	1.2	3.6	1.3	1.0	2.3
Head of family said to vote	15.0	7.0	8.0	4.4	4.9	8.7
Influenced by friends	4.3	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.0	2.6
I had the option of NOTA	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.3	4.8	1.9
Others	1.3	0.6	2.5	0.5	0.6	1.2

The data presented in **Table 4.6** shows the reasons for voting distinguished as per the educational levels and apart from major influencers, Receiving voter slip have been another important factor for voting with 38.1% of the illiterates saying so and this reflects their social lacunae. 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. Further, Graduate & above give further importance to Vote as a catalyst of change with 40.9% having said that as important reason with ten percentage difference seen when compared to other educational categories. Another interesting and expected result is that influence of the head of the family seems dominant at lower educational levels and decreases as education improves.

Table 4.7: Occupation wise Reasons for Voting

Occupation	Un-employed	Regular Salaried Work	Own Account Enterprise	Cultivators and Labourers	Home Makers	Total
My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	43.7	34.6	29.1	29.9	28.5	31.4
Voting is my right	88.8	88.5	87.6	85.1	86.7	86.7
Voting is my duty	73.9	79.8	74.5	73.9	74.9	75.3
Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission	21.9	17.8	19.2	18.7	18.5	18.8
I got registered in electoral roll	32.7	19.9	18.8	24.5	22.3	23.1
I got voter slip	38.0	27.2	22.4	32.8	30.9	30.4
Candidate was good	31.9	31.7	39.1	33.6	31.5	33.3
Candidate was of my choice	24.2	18.3	23.1	24.5	22.2	22.6
I am a political party sympathizer	7.0	4.7	9.2	7.4	5.4	6.6
Cast vote due to threat or coercion	4.5	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.0	2.2
Voted as religious leader said so	2.6	1.1	4.8	2.6	1.3	2.3
Head of family said to vote	7.2	3.9	6.9	11.9	8.9	8.7
Influenced by friends	2.3	1.5	5.3	3.1	1.5	2.6
I had the option of NOTA	1.9	1.8	6.7	0.7	1.5	1.9
Others	0.6	0.5	4.9	0.8	0.6	1.2

Table 4.7 and **Figure 4.2** capture the reasons for voting across occupational categories. It reveals that right and duty to vote remains the dominant reasons. Further, among the unemployed, vote as a catalyst for change plays an important reason to vote (43.7%) followed by receiving voter slip (38%). Among the regular salaried, it is vote as a catalyst for change (34.6%) followed by candidate being good plays a role (31.7%). Among the own account enterprises respondents, candidate being good (39.1%) followed by vote as a catalyst for change (29.1%) are important whereas for cultivators and Home Makers, it is candidate being good and voters slip that are important reasons for voting.

4.3. Reasons for Not Voting

Figure 4.2 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 above that absence of one's name in the electoral list is a major reason for eligible voters not voting in the elections followed by non-receiving voter slip with 27.5% of the total respondents having been given this as the reason for non-casting of vote. These reasons capture the pitfalls and shortcomings of the bureaucratic and administrative functionary characterising the electoral system. 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 knowing the polling station with 25% of the respondents having reported this as one of the major reasons followed by 17.5% of them saying long queue and non-availability of time as their concern. 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.
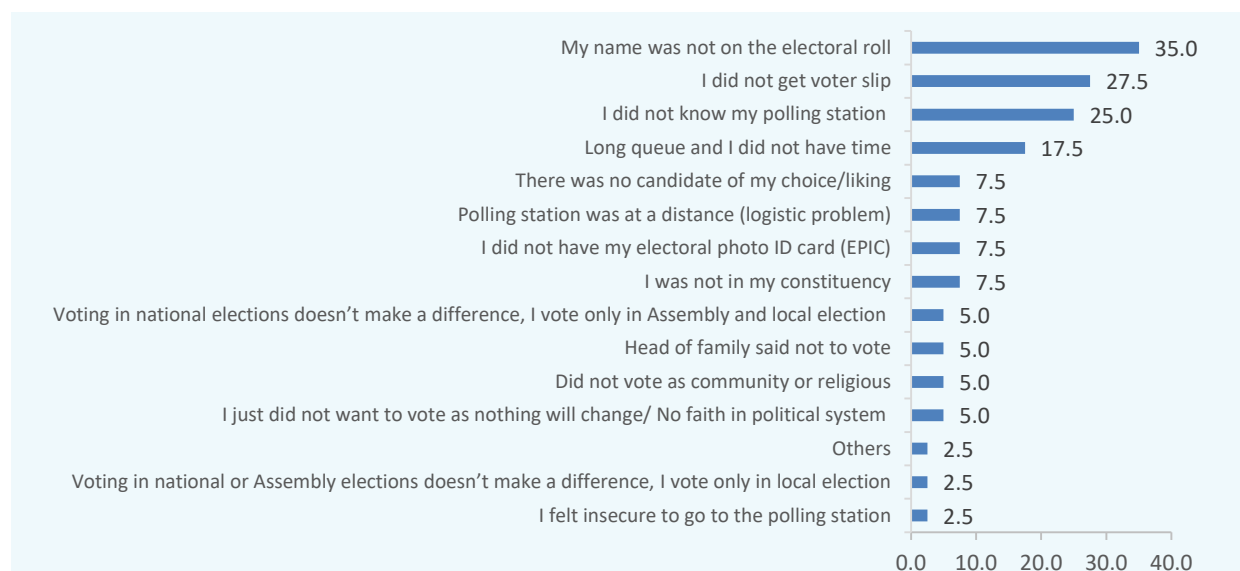
Figure 4.2: Reasons for not voting

4.4. 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 4.8** below presents

the opinion about diverse statements concerning election process and its system. Among the statements posed, 60% of the respondents agree that every vote counts in a democracy while 55% 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 14% 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. 51% of the respondents agree that elections are conducted freely and fairly in India with additional 15% strongly agreeing to this statement. Though this is considerable proportion, the need to be more transparent and accountable is a must to increase this share. Further, almost 70% agree that EVM's provide accurate results. This shows that people do trust the machinery and its functioning despite the hullaballoo 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 (17.3%) and strongly agree (8.1%) with this statement. This reiterates the belief that women are considered secondary citizens. This requires targeted intervention by specifically imparting the importance of impartial and independent voting through education. In addition, almost 50% of the respondents opine that influence of money and muscle power is increasing in elections. With this larger proportion felt that it is timely to think of cleaning the electoral funding system by ensuring checks on secretive funding and be made available for public scrutiny. Lastly, the statement to capture whether they do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections was asked to which 64% of the respondents disagreed with almost 20% of the respondents intending to not vote. The intervention to do away with this apathy is needed by influencing this sampled population.

Table 4.8: Opinion about Election Process

Opinion	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Every vote counts	2.0	3.7	9.1	60.0	25.2	100
Voting should be made compulsory	2.5	4.5	11.4	55.2	26.4	100
Voting is a cumbersome chore	29.4	30.6	20.7	14.4	4.9	100
Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India	5.6	6.8	20.3	51.5	15.9	100
EVMs provide accurate results	5.5	8.3	17.4	49.8	19.0	100
Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections	24.4	29.9	20.2	17.3	8.1	100
The influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections	18.9	16.4	19.2	27.9	17.5	100
I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections	39.0	25.5	16.2	12.8	6.6	100

At the sub-aggregate level, Kalburgi division (63.7%) and Belagavi (58.3%) division houses larger respondents who opine and disagree (disagree and strongly disagree) largely with the statement that women should consult male members and elders before voting while its 51% in Mysuru and 49% in Bengaluru (Table 4.9). The economic development would seem to play a role in eradicating gender conventions. Further, for the statement, whether they intend to not vote in the upcoming elections among these divisions, Belagavi (23.7%) and Bengaluru (22.4%) respondents said that they wouldn't intend to vote while around 16% in Mysuru and 13% in Kalburgi said that they wouldn't intend to vote. The detailed table of opinion about the election across region is provided in Appendix Table 4.1.

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Table 4.9: Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections

Region	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Belagavi	24.1	34.2	12.7	16.8	12.2	100
Bengaluru	25.2	23.6	26.3	17.1	7.7	100
Kalaburgi	37.9	25.8	13.9	14.1	8.2	100
Mysuru	14.2	36.6	24.3	20.5	4.4	100
Total	24.4	29.9	20.2	17.3	8.1	100

4.5. Conclusions

This chapter has presented the attitude of the sampled respondents concerning electoral participation and electoral processes. The key observations from this chapter are as follows:

- 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 and subsequent 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 an 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.

Though the attitude of the voters towards elections largely is positive, it is important to fill the gaps arising out of administrative failures as they constitute the main reasons for not being able to vote by the eligible voters. This requires appropriate intervention as it helps increase electoral participation and smooth functioning of the democratic government.

Chapter 5 : Voters Participation

5.1. Introduction

In this chapter data has been presented and analysed pertaining to participation of voters' in the election process. The findings on the behaviour of the respondents with regard to registration and voting, their enrolment effort and status, availability of photo ID cards, voting during last assembly elections, facilities at polling stations and difficulties faced during voting have been presented below.

The general practice followed by an individual or a group of people are based on the level of knowledge, their beliefs and their attitude towards that particular situation. This chapter presents the findings in the area of practices generally followed by the electorate. It assess the reasons for the people not coming forward for enrolling themselves and also the registered voters not coming forward for exercising the right to cast their vote. Further it tries to assess the reasons and motivating factors that result in people coming out to cast their vote.

5.2. 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 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by length of living in the residence

Location	Rural	Urban	Total
Less than one year	0.3	0.3	0.3
1-10 Years	1.9	9.9	5.7
11-20 Years	3.4	6.9	5.1
More than 20 Years	4.1	4.6	4.3
Since Birth	90.4	78.3	84.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.1 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 above shows that 84.7% of the sampled respondents lived in a particular residence since birth while only 0.3% of the population lived in a residence for less than a year. Larger the stay at the same residence helps us analyse the hassle's faced by the eligible voters. The data also 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 78.3% of the urban respondents living at the same residence since birth while it is 90.4% 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.
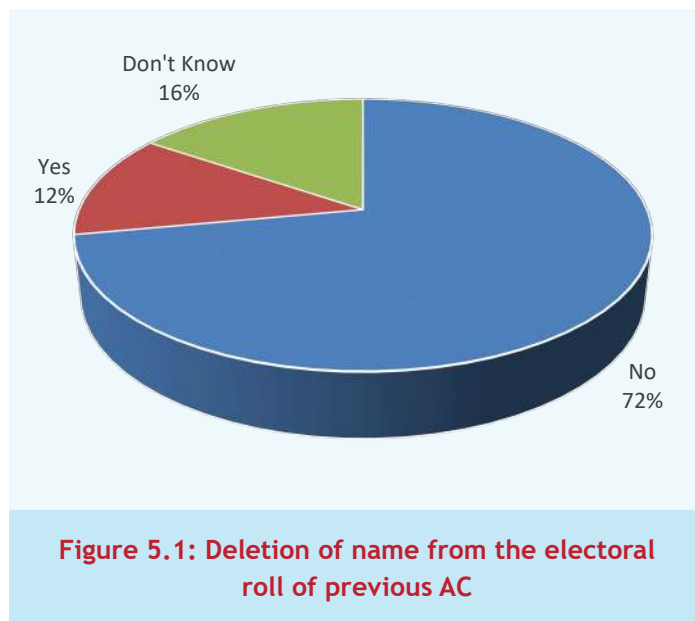
Those respondents who reported having lived in a residence for less than a year were asked if they have ensured the deletion of their names from the electoral roll of previous Assembly Constituency. The data indicates that only 12% of the respondents have deleted their names while 72% haven't deleted and the 16% 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.

Figure 5.1: Deletion of name from the electoral roll of previous AC

Table 5.2: Location wise Information on Voter Id Registration

Detail	Never	Yes, Application in Progress	Yes, Currently Enrolled	Total
Rural	1.6	3.3	95.1	100
Urban	1.6	9.0	89.3	100
Total	1.6	6.0	92.4	100

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 about whether they have registered their names in the voter list. The **Table 5.2** shows that 92.4% of the sampled respondents having reported positive and they have currently enrolled in the voter list while 6% of respondents say that their application process is in progress with 1.6% having reported that they never tried to enrol themselves in voters' list. Further, location wise distribution in **Table 5.2** shows that in rural areas, the percentage of sampled respondents to have reported to have enrolled in electoral list is relatively higher at 95.1% as against 89.3% in urban areas though larger share of the urban respondents have reported to say that their application is in progress. This might reflect that the process of registration is taking larger duration in urban areas.

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Table 5.3: Education Level wise Information on Voter Id Registration

Detail	Never	Yes, Application in Progress	Yes, Currently Enrolled	Total
Illiterate	3.0	4.9	92.1	100.0
Primary	1.8	4.3	93.9	100.0
High School	0.7	7.8	91.4	100.0
Higher Secondary and Diploma	0.4	7.7	91.9	100.0
Graduation and Above	1.4	6.6	92.0	100.0
Total	**1.6**	**6.0**	**92.4**	**100.0**

Table 5.3 captures the same indicator across educational categories. By levels of education, Primary educated individuals constitute the larger share with 93.9% of them having reported to have enrolled followed by Graduate and above along with illiterates who stands out with 92% 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 5.4: Social Group wise Information on Voter ID Registration

Detail	Never	Yes, Application in Progress	Yes, Currently Enrolled	Total
SC	2.3	2.9	94.8	100.0
ST	3.9	4.7	91.4	100.0
OBC	1.2	6.6	92.2	100.0
Others	1.2	7.6	91.2	100.0
Total	**1.6**	**6.0**	**92.4**	**100.0**

Table 5.4 captures the social group information on voter ID registration and across social groups. Interestingly, SC constitutes the one with larger respondents having reported that they have enrolled (94.8%) followed by OBC (92.2%), ST (91.4%) and Others (91.2%). The social milieu probably has made the disadvantageous population to enrol themselves in voters list to voice their political opinion.

Table 5.5: EPIC Card Possessed by Voters

Option	Frequency	Percent
No	104	1.5
Yes	6304	90.8
Not applicable	538	7.7
Total	**6946**	**100.0**

Table 5.5 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 (90.8%) has reported to possess EPIC Card. Only 1.5% of the voters report that they do not posses EPIC Card. This shows the importance of the possession of this identity document.

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5.3. Process of Enrolment

Table 5.6: Enrolment Process

Process	Frequency	Percent
During a Special Enrolment drive	3449	49.7
A Booth Level Officer had visited residence	1879	27.1
Went to local voter enrolment centre	1021	14.7
went to the State Election Office	17	0.2
Online/NVSP	11	0.2
With help from political parties	17	0.2
With help from CSO /Association/individual	185	2.7
Other	38	0.5
Don't Know	329	4.7
Total	**6946**	**100**

Figure 5.2: Enrolment Process
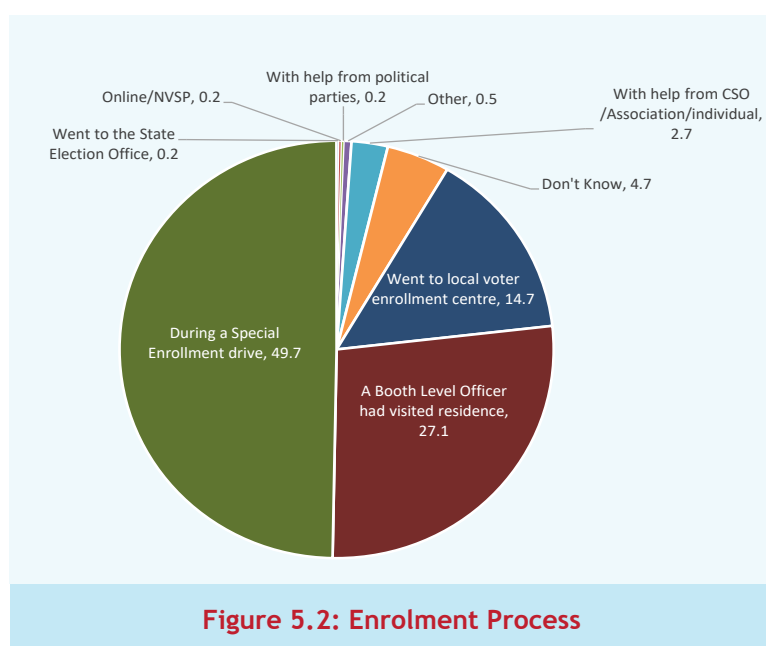
Table 5.6 and **Figure 5.2** captures the enrolment options through which the registered voters have enrolled themselves. The above table captures the options through which they have enrolled and it reveals that 49.7% of the respondents reported to have enrolled during a special enrolment drive followed by Booth Level Officer having visited the residence (27.1%) and Local Voter Enrolment Centres with 14.7% of the total respondents to have enrolled through this medium and these three constitutes to have played a major role in the process of the enrolling the voters in electoral list. These figures also indicate that online portal haven'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.

Table 5.7: Social Groups wise Enrolment Process (%)

Process	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
During a Special Enrolment drive	47.8	33.4	57.3	41.7	49.7
A Booth Level Officer had visited residence	21.4	39.1	21.1	38.5	27.1
Went to local voter enrolment centre	16.8	8.6	16.2	12.5	14.7
Went to the State Election Office	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Online/NVSP	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
With help from political parties	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
With help from CSO /Association/individual	8.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.7
Other	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.5
Don't Know	5.5	10.8	3.0	5.4	4.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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The medium through which enrolment process has been undertaken is presented in **Table 5.7** 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 has enrolled in the electoral list. Further, larger proportion of ST's (10.8%) of the total respondents reported to have not known about the process through which they have enrolled in the voters list followed by SC, Others and OBC.

5.4. Rating process of enrolment

Figure 5.3 : Rating of the Process of Regitration
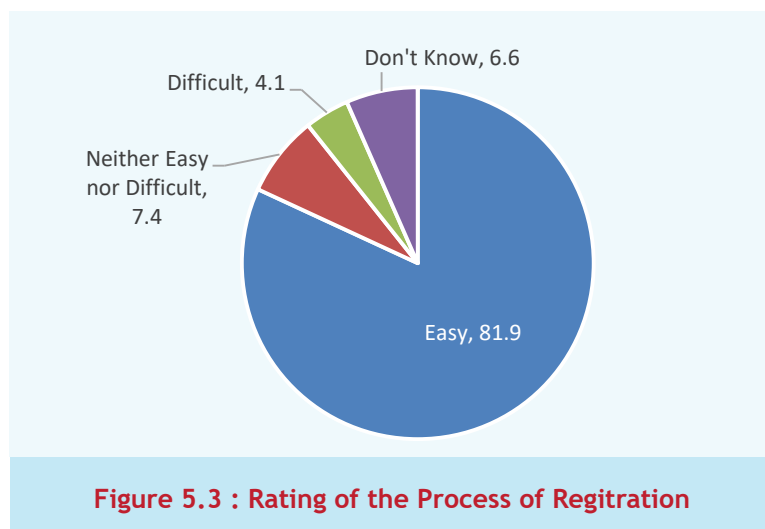
Figure 5.3 provides the rating of enrolment process by those who have enrolled and those whose application is in progress. The data indicates that 81.9% of the respondents feel that the enrolment procedure is easy while 4.1% still feel it to be difficult. It is necessary to further reduce the impediments for this section of population.

Table 5.8: Region wise Rating of the Process of Registration

Process	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
Easy	84.5	87.5	68.0	81.5	81.9
Neither Easy nor Difficult	3.1	7.6	14.6	6.7	7.4
Difficult	4.9	2.2	7.6	3.2	4.1
Don't Know	7.5	2.7	9.8	8.7	6.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Further, region wise rating of the enrolment process is captured in **Table 5.8** and it shows that only 68% of the total sampled respondents feel that the process of enrolment is easy in Kalaburgi while it is 81.5% in Mysuru, 84.5% in Belagavi and 87.5% is Bengaluru. In addition, larger proportion of respondents from Kalaburgi says they don't know with 7.6% finding the process to be difficult followed by Belagavi (4.9%).

Table 5.9: Location wise Rating of the Process of Registration

Process	Rural	Urban	Total
Easy	82.2	81.4	81.9
Neither Easy nor Difficult	7.4	7.5	7.4
Difficult	2.6	5.7	4.1
Don't Know	7.7	5.4	6.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 5.9 captures the rating provided by rural and urban respondents on the process of enrolment and it shows that 81.4% of the urban respondents feel that the process is easy while at a slightly higher level, 82.2% of the rural respondents feel it is easier. Further, around 5.7% of the urban respondents report to have found the enrolment process difficult while it is half of this proportion i.e. 2.6% in rural areas to have found the process difficult.

Table 5.10: Social Group wise Rating of the Process of Registration

Process	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Easy	71.2	75.7	85.5	84.6	81.9
Neither Easy nor Difficult	10.3	9.6	7.1	5.3	7.4
Difficult	5.5	2.1	3.8	4.3	4.1
Don't Know	12.9	12.6	3.7	5.8	6.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 5.10 presented captures the social group wise rating of the enrolment process and it reveals that OBC's with 85.5% of the total sampled respondents to have reported the process to be easier followed by Others (84.6%), ST (75.7%) and SC (71.2%). Relatively larger proportion around 13% 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 5.5% reporting the same.

Table 5.11: Efforts for Self Enrolment

Effort	Frequency	Percentage
No	102	91.9
Yes	9	8.1
Total	**111**	**100.0**

Table 5.11 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 enrol in the voters list. 91.9% of this section of the respondents reported to have put no self efforts in enrolling in the electoral list while only 8.1% of those have reported to make an effort on self enrolment. Further, for those who have tried i.e. among the 8.1% of the respondents, cent percent report that they have all received acknowledgment and this reflects the status of the application.

5.5. Reasons for Not Enrolling in Voter list

Table 5.12: Reasons for not Enrolment

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
I don't know the procedure	125	88.7
The procedure is very cumbersome	13	9.2
Do not have any proof of residence	3	2.1
Total	**141**	**100.0**

Table 5.12 and **Figure 5.4** captures the major reasons for those respondents who have never made an attempt to enrol in the voters list and largely these people reported that they are unaware of the procedure (88.7%) involved in the enrolment process while 9.2% of those respondents who
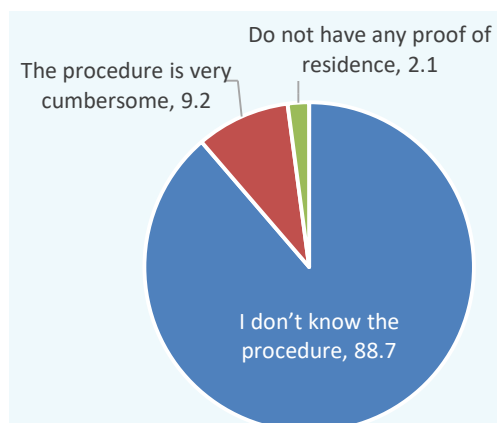
Figure 5.4: Reasons for not Enrollment

have never enrolled have reported that the procedure is cumbersome and 2.1% of them have reported to have not posses any proof of residence.

5.6. Voters Participation

Table 5.13: location wise Percentage of People Voted in at least one election

Location	No	Yes	Total
Rural	5.4	94.6	100
Urban	11.4	88.6	100
Total	**8.2**	**91.8**	**100**

Table 5.14: location wise Percentage of People Voted in recent Assembly election

Location	No	Yes	Total
Rural	7.3	92.7	100
Urban	12.6	87.4	100
Total	**9.8**	**90.2**	**100**

Table 5.13 shows the pattern of casting of votes. Casting Votes is sincerely upheld by individuals and this is seen through larger and wider participation by voters' in elections. 91.8% of the respondents have voted at least in one election while across location distribution, 94.6% have reported to have voted at least in one election with urban respondents having a share of 88.6% to have reported the same. The urban apathy is seen in the **Table 5.13** and this captures largely the trend seen across the country. Efforts in this direction to induce urban voters in improving their participation are necessary.

In recent assembly elections, 90.2% have reported to have participated in recent assembly elections. Rural respondents have continued to have participated at the larger level with 92.7% as against 87.4% in urban areas (**Table 5.14**).

Table 5.15: Social group wise Percentage of People Voted in at least one election

Social Group	No	Yes	Total
SC	5.5	94.5	100
ST	10.0	90.0	100
OBC	8.2	91.8	100
Others	9.7	90.3	100
Total	8.2	91.8	100

Table 5.16: Social group wise Percentage of People Voted in recent Assembly election

Social Group	No	Yes	Total
SC	7.4	92.6	100
ST	11.6	88.4	100
OBC	9.6	90.4	100
Others	11.4	88.6	100
Total	**9.8**	**90.2**	**100**

Table 5.15 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 SC's have voted at the larger proportion in at least one election followed by OBC (91.8%), Others and ST (90%) each.

Table 5.17: Gender wise Percentage of People Voted in at least one election

Gender	No	Yes	Total
Male	7.4	92.6	100
Female	9.2	90.8	100
Trans Gender	9.1	90.9	100
Total	**8.2**	**91.8**	**100**

Table 5.18: Gender wise Percentage of People Voted in recent Assembly election

Gender	No	Yes	Total
Male	9.2	90.8	100
Female	10.6	89.4	100
Trans Gender	9.1	90.9	100
Total	**9.8**	**90.2**	**100**

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In recent assembly election, it is observed in **Table 5.16** that SC's who have voted largely (92.6%) followed by OBC (90.4%), Others (88.6%) and ST (88.4%) respectively. **Table 5.17** captures the gender wise level of voting and it says the all genders have voted at least in one election with male taking the larger share (92.6%) followed by females and Trans Gender community.

While in the recent assembly election, the males continue to vote at the larger level with 90.8% participating while females have reported to have participated with 89.4% in the recent assembly election.

5.7. Facilities in Polling Station

Table 5.19 shows the respondents view on 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% 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 as respondents nearly (50 to 70%) viewed 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 ramps and wheelchairs, Separate entry and exit in the polling booth constitute those which aren't adequately present at the polling station.

Table 5.19: Facilities in Polling Station

Facilities	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
ALL				
a. Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens	29.6	61.6	8.9	100
b. Drinking water	9.7	86.1	4.2	100
c. Chairs/benches	31.6	62.9	5.5	100
d. Toilets	26.3	64.0	9.7	100
e. Help desk	34.5	44.9	20.5	100
f. Separate entry and exit in the polling booth	51.2	35.0	13.8	100
g. Ramp	54.4	29.5	16.1	100
h. Wheelchairs	62.2	20.3	17.4	100
i. Signs for directions	30.7	53.9	15.3	100
j. Proper lighting	6.7	86.5	6.9	100
k. Volunteers/escorts	26.8	54.2	18.9	100

Contd....

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Facilities	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
RURAL				
a. Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens	29.8	59.2	11.0	100
b. Drinking water	9.3	86.1	4.5	100
c. Chairs/benches	29.4	64.9	5.7	100
d. Toilets	28.6	62.5	8.9	100
e. Help desk	38.1	41.1	20.8	100
f. Separate entry and exit in the polling booth	50.0	33.9	16.2	100
g. Ramp	54.8	25.5	19.7	100
h. Wheelchairs	61.5	18.9	19.7	100
i. Signs for directions	31.3	52.1	16.6	100
j. Proper lighting	5.9	87.3	6.8	100
k. Volunteers/escorts	25.0	53.1	21.8	100
URBAN				
a. Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens	29.3	64.2	6.5	100
b. Drinking water	10.1	86.0	3.9	100
c. Chairs/benches	34.0	60.6	5.4	100
d. Toilets	23.7	65.8	10.5	100
e. Help desk	30.6	49.1	20.3	100
f. Separate entry and exit in the polling booth	52.6	36.3	11.1	100
g. Ramp	54.0	33.9	12.1	100
h. Wheelchairs	63.1	22.0	15.0	100
i. Signs for directions	30.1	55.9	14.0	100
j. Proper lighting	7.5	85.5	6.9	100
k. Volunteers/escorts	28.9	55.4	15.7	100

5.8. Type of Difficulty Faced in Voting

Table 5.20: Difficulty Faced while voting

Division	Per cent
Belagavi	6.6
Bengaluru	6.4
Kalaburgi	6.1
Mysuru	4.0
Total	**5.8**

Table 5.21: Difficulty Faced while voting

Gender	Percent
Male	5.2
Female	6.6
Trans Gender	13.6
Total	**5.8**

Table 5.22: Difficulty Faced while voting

Location	Percent
Rural	5.7
Urban	6.0
Total	**5.8**

Table 5.20 shows that percentage of voters who faced difficulty in voting and at the aggregate level 5.8% 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 5.20. Except Mysuru with 4%, around 6% of the respondents from other divisions opined that they faced difficulty while voting.

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The gender wise classification is presented in **Table 5.21** to gauge difficulties faced while voting and how gender plays a role in it and it shows that females with 6.6% of the sampled respondents and 13.6% of respondents from Trans Gender community were of the view that they faced difficulty while voting as compared to men where 5.2%, a relatively less proportion reported to have faced difficulty while voting.

Table 5.22 captures the percentage of voters who faced difficulty while voting as per the location and it shows that urban voters to have reported at a slightly higher proportion of around 6% having said that faced difficulty while voting as against 5.7% in rural areas.

Table 5.23: Type of Difficulty Faced while Voting, across Divisions

Difficulties	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
Long Queue	66.7	78.0	80.3	25.4	66.2
No separate queue for senior citizen	27.0	10.6	54.9	6.0	22.6
Lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp	11.7	6.4	42.3	4.5	14.1
Coertion/threat by polling party	0.9	1.4	8.5	6.0	3.3
Difficulties in locating my polling station	3.6	3.5	19.7	10.4	7.7
Difficulty in voting in absence of voter slip	1.8	10.6	32.4	11.9	12.3
No guidance from polling personnel	27.9	9.2	38.0	4.5	19.0

Almost 6% of the respondents viewed that they faced difficulty while voting and these were asked to list the reasons for the same. It is seen from the **Figure 5.5**, that at the aggregate level, difficulty while voting with long queue (66.2%) came out to be the main impediment followed by no separate queue
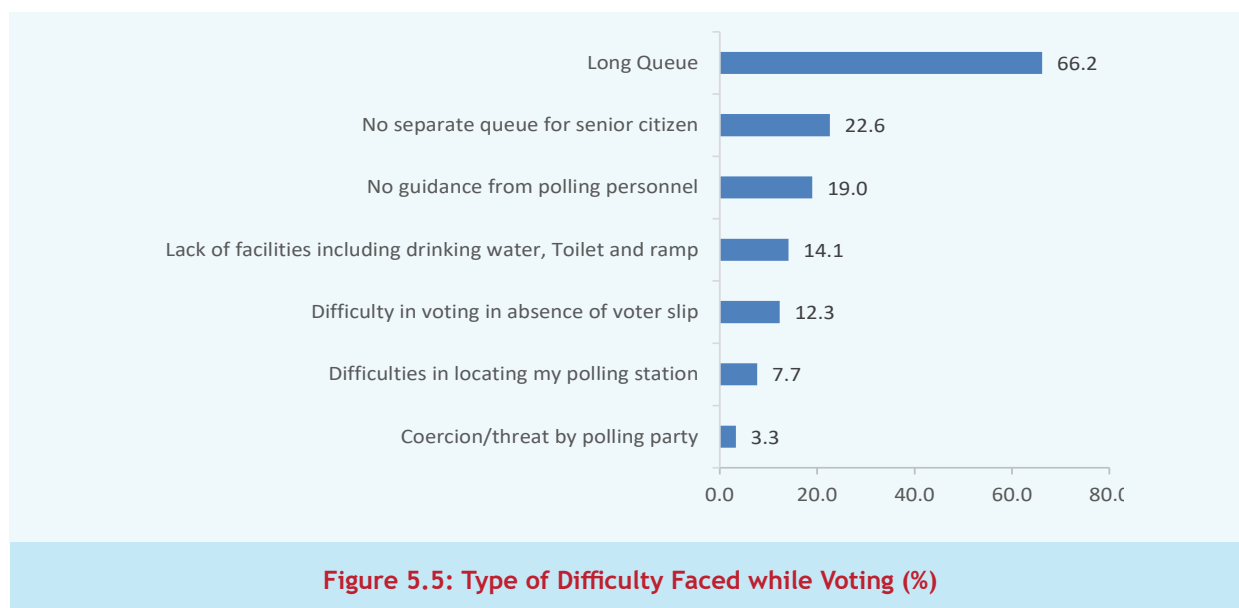
Figure 5.5: Type of Difficulty Faced while Voting (%)

for senior citizen (22.6%), no guidance from polling personnel (19%) and lack of drinking water, toilet and ramp (14.1%). 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. Further, around 12% of them did say that they found difficulty in getting voter slip and this lacunae needs to be fixed by the administrative machinery and around 8% 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 3.3% of the respondents said that threats and coercion was part of the difficulties they faced while voting.

The same question were analysed across administrative divisions of the state and it is seen from the Table 5.23 that as far as long queue is concerned, Kalaburgi reported to have larger proportion of respondents (80.3%) to have expressed this difficulty followed by Bengaluru (78%), Belagavi (66.7%) and Mysuru with only 25.4% of them having said this as the main hindrance. 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 by Kalaburgi (54.9%), followed by Belagavi (27%), Bengaluru (10.6%) and Mysuru (6%). Again larger proportion of respondents from Kalaburgi (42.3%) have said that Lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp were not to be adequately found followed by Belagavi (11.7%), Bengaluru (6.4%) and Mysuru (4.5%) raising this concern. Further, difficulties including getting voter slip, no guidance form polling personnel, locating polling station and coercion were found to have been reported at higher rates by the sampled respondents from Kalburgi. 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 5.24: Type of Difficulty Faced while Voting, across Gender

Difficulties	Male	Female	Trans Gender	Total
Long Queue	64.4	67.8	66.7	66.2
No separate queue for senior citizen	21.8	23.6	0.0	22.6
Lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp	11.7	16.1	0.0	13.8
Coertion/threat by polling party	3.7	2.5	0.0	3.1
Difficulties in locating my polling station	7.4	7.5	0.0	7.4
Difficulty in voting in absence of voter slip	16.0	9.0	0.0	12.3
No guidance from polling personnel	20.2	17.6	33.3	19.0

The difficulties faced while voting is presented in **Table 5.24** across gender and it shows that long queue as the main constraint while voting was reported largely by females (67.8%) followed by Trans Gender (66.7%) and males (64.4%). This reason was followed by No separate queue for senior citizen largely seen as difficulty by women with 23.6% of the total female respondents to have reported this as against 21.8% among males. Further, no guidance from polling personnel was reported largely as the difficulty by TG community (33.3%) followed by Males (20.2%) and 17.6% of females to have reported this as the difficulty. Stigmatization of Trans Gender community might have played the role with Trans Gender community having reported this at the larger proportion. This was followed by majority of females having said that they faced difficulty as they were lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp with 20.4% having reported this followed by Trans Gender (14.1%) and males (8%) respectively.

Table 5.25: Type of Difficulty Faced while Voting, across Location

Difficulties	Rural	Urban	Total
Long Queue	55.8	77.0	66.2
No separate queue for senior citizen	17.1	28.3	22.6
Lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp	8.0	20.4	14.1
Coertion/threat by polling party	4.0	2.1	3.1
Difficulties in locating my polling station	5.5	9.9	7.7
Difficulty in voting in absence of voter slip	6.0	18.8	12.3
No guidance from polling personnel	22.1	15.7	19.0

The difficulties faced while voting across location is also presented in **Table 5.25** and it shows that larger proportion of respondents from urban areas have reported that long queue (77%), No separate queue for senior citizen (28.3%), Lack of facilities including drinking water, Toilet and ramp (20.4%), Difficulty in voting in absence of voter slip(18.8%), and Difficulties in locating my polling station (9.9%), as against the rural areas and 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.

5.9. Conclusions

- It is found that larger share (84.7%) of the respondents live in the same residence since birth while considerable difference is seen between rural and urban with rural share dominating (90%).

- Among those who have made frequent changes in the residence, only 12% of the respondents have deleted their names while 72% haven't deleted their names from their electoral list.

- As far as the enrolment in the voters list is concerned, 92.4% of the sampled respondents have said that they have currently enrolled in the voter list while 6% of respondents say that their application process is in progress.

- Significant proportion of the sampled respondents (90.8%) has reported to possess EPIC Card.

- Special Enrolment Drives have been the major medium for enrolment among the respondents followed by BLO's visit to residence and local voter enrolment centres.

- Around 82% 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

- Voter participation in elections show that 91.8% of the respondents have voted at least in one election and 90.2% have reported to have participated in recent assembly elections.

- 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 the marginalized were found to be not available in adequate proportion

- Almost 6% of the total sampled respondents expressed that they faced difficulty while voting

- The main difficulties include while voting are long queue (66.2%) followed by no separate queue for senior citizen (22.6%), no guidance from polling personnel (19%) and lack of drinking water, toilet and ramp (14.1%).

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 6 : SVEEP and Its Impact

6.1. Introduction

Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) is a programme launched by the Election Commission of India in 2009 with the aim to educate citizens about the importance of voting and to motivate voters for increasing electoral participation and deepen democracy. It inculcates citizens with providing consistent information about the voting process and democracy. In order to motivate voters, SVEEP conducts various events such as debates, drawings, folk art competition, slogans etc, to mobilise all voters, young/old, rural/urban etc. The impact in the state of Karnataka can be seen as there was both an Assembly Election and Lok Sabha Election post 2009. This chapter captures the impact and effectiveness of SVEEP interventions.

6.2. Recall Rate of Election Campaign

Table 6.1: Knowledge About Campaign of Election Commission

Details	No	Yes	Don't Know	Total
DIVISION				
Belagavi	53.6	33.4	13.1	100
Bengaluru	37.2	51.5	11.3	100
Kalaburgi	42.1	46.7	11.2	100
Mysuru	41.8	44.6	13.6	100
Total	**43.3**	**44.4**	**12.3**	**100**
EDUCATION				
Illiterate	52.5	29.7	17.8	100
Primary	42.3	44.3	13.4	100
High School	40.4	49.8	9.8	100
Higher Secondary and Diploma	41.7	49.3	9.0	100
Graduation and Above	31.0	62.8	6.2	100
Total	**43.3**	**44.4**	**12.3**	**100**
SOCIAL GROUP				
SC	48.2	36.0	15.7	100
ST	45.4	40.7	13.9	100
OBC	43.1	44.8	12.2	100
Others	39.6	50.8	9.5	100
Total	**43.3**	**44.4**	**12.3**	**100**
LOCATION				
Rural	44.9	41.5	13.6	100
Urban	41.6	47.6	10.8	100
Total	**43.3**	**44.4**	**12.3**	**100**

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 43.4% of them

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said they do not whereas the recall rate has been mere 44.4%. 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 **Figure 6.1**.

Figure 6.1: Knowledge about Campaign of Election Commission

The recall rate at the level of administrative divisions shows that the rate is relatively higher in Bengaluru with recall rate among the sampled respondents being 51.5% followed by Kalaburgi (46.7%), Mysuru (44.6%) and Belagavi (33.4%) being the least with not nearly half of the respondents recalling any election related campaigns.

Education seem to play in role in recalling election related campaigns and recall rate and educational levels seem to show positive association with recall rate among illiterates being 29.7% followed by primary school respondents (44.3%) and so on with Graduate & above having reported the highest with 62.8% of the graduate respondents 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 SC (36%), followed by ST (40.7%), OBC (44.8%), and Others (50.8%). 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 urban areas (47.6%) as against 41.5% in rural areas.

The respondents were asked about the key sources of communication that informed the voters about the election and related information to which 86.2% of the respondents said that TV advertisements and programmes along with Newspapers/Magazines (64.7%) largely constituting key sources for election information (**Figure 6.2**). Further, it is rallies and announcements (30.4%) followed by posters, hoardings (29.5%) and radio and FM channels (27%) that have played a key role in disseminating election

information. Internet hasn't found to be a key source despite the digital age that we are in. However, modern mediums continue to dominate.

Figure 6.2: Recall of Election Related Material
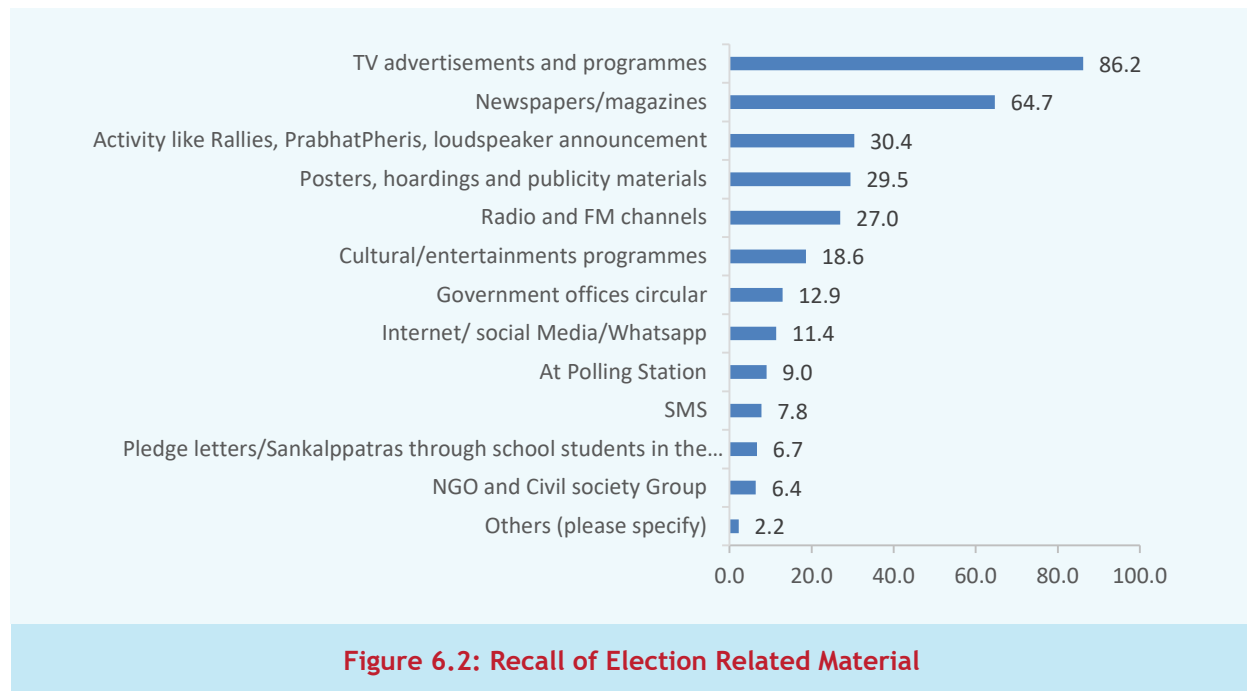
Table 6.2: Recall rate of Election Related Material

Recall	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
Newspapers/magazines	64.8	60.5	62.1	72.7	64.7
TV advertisements and programmes	74.5	85.2	88.3	94.8	86.2
Radio and FM channels	10.5	36.5	32.8	20.8	27.0
Activity like Rallies, Prabhat Pheris, loudspeaker announcement	54.7	28.3	46.4	3.4	30.4
Cultural/entertainments programmes	8.1	28.4	13.4	15.5	18.6
Government offices circular	7.1	18.3	12.0	9.7	12.9
Posters, hoardings and publicity materials	59.1	28.1	39.3	1.9	29.5
NGO and Civil society Group	4.0	8.6	10.8	1.6	6.4
Internet/ social Media/Whatsapp	9.1	13.4	15.7	6.7	11.4
SMS	4.3	15.0	5.9	1.2	7.8
Pledge letters/Sankalp patras through school students in the family	4.8	7.0	8.4	6.5	6.7
At Polling Station	0.3	15.7	8.9	5.6	9.0
Others (please specify)	0.0	5.2	0.5	0.5	2.2

The respondents further were asked the same statement and **Table 6.2** across division wise is presented and the most popular source of election related information in all divisions have been TV & Newspapers

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with Mysuru dominating the chart with larger respondents having reported these sources when compared to other divisions. Further, Radio & FM channels have been said as another important source largely by respondents from Bengaluru (36.5%) followed by Kalaburgi (32.8%), Mysuru (20.8%) and Belagavi (10.5%) respectively. Rallies and Pheras have been quite popular among respondents of Belagavi (54.7%) followed by Kalaburgi (46.4%), Bengaluru (28.3%) and Mysuru (3.4%) having the least of all. This pattern is the same concerning the influence of posters with it being the medium for election related campaigns largely in Belagavi (59.1%) followed by Kalaburgi (39.3%), Bengaluru (28.1%) and Mysuru (1.9%). Further Internet have been quite popular in Kalaburgi (15.7%) followed by Bengaluru (13.4%), Belagavi (9.1%) and Mysuru (6.7%). In addition, 15% of the respondents from Bengaluru have reported to have recalled polling station as the information medium as against 8.9% in Kalaburgi, 5.6% in Mysuru and 0.3% in Belagavi with it being one of mediums with least recall rate in the region.

Figure 6.3 captures the kinds/types of voter information received by Election Commission. This information play a role in helping electorates by frequently informing them about the elections and its process. Out of the total sampled respondents, 73.1% have reported that they received information saying that voting to be one's right and duty followed by 64.2% of them reported to have received information

Figure 6.3: Messages Received from Election Commission
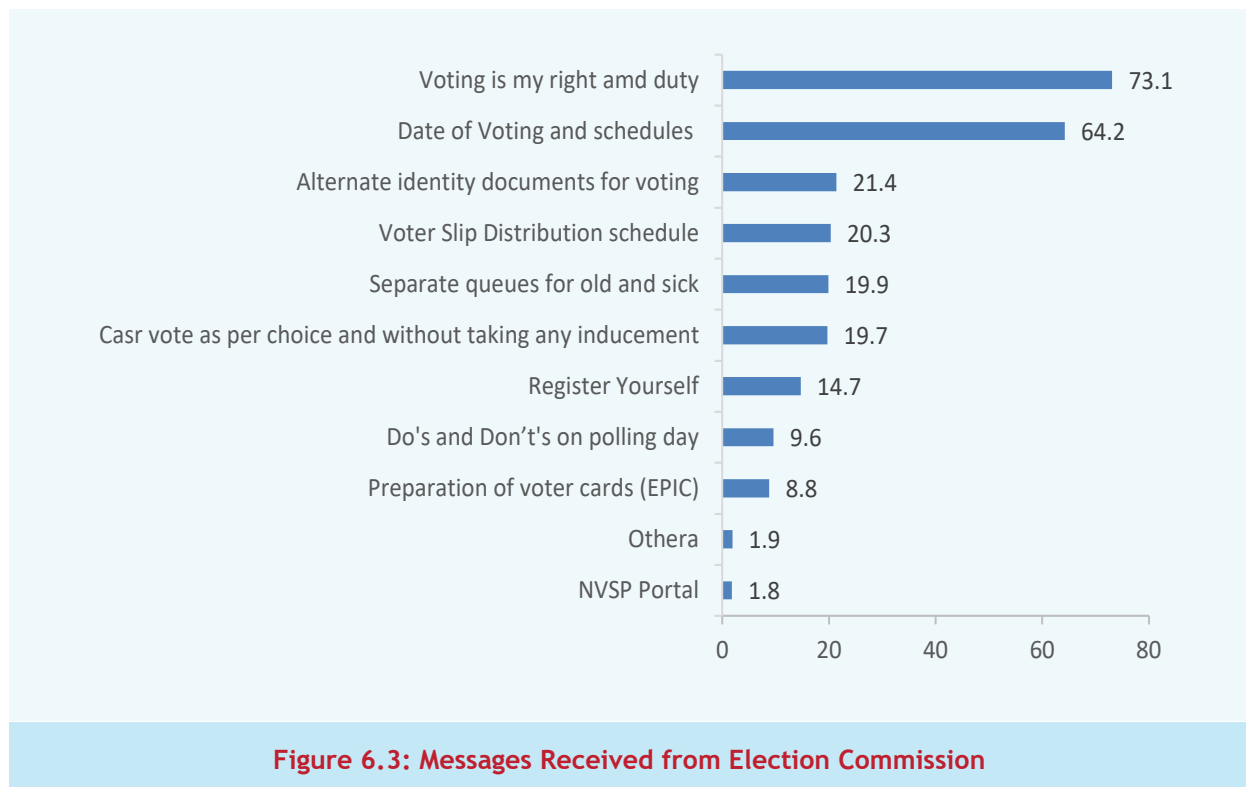
concerning date of voting and its related schedules. Further, only 21.4% of the total respondents reported that they received information on Alternate identity documents for voting followed with around 20% each having reported to have received information on separate queues for old and sick, Voter slip distribution Schedule and casting vote being an individual's choice. While less than 2 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 6.3: Types of messages received

Message	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
Date of voting and schedules	66.7	60.0	71.7	63.0	64.2
Voting is my right and duty	84.8	66.1	69.3	77.6	73.1
Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement	9.5	18.1	41.2	14.0	19.7
Register Yourself	4.8	15.2	26.4	12.8	14.7
Preparation of voter cards (EPIC)	1.0	8.0	24.1	4.7	8.8
Voter slip distribution schedule	3.6	23.9	33.3	17.9	20.3
Alternate identity documents for voting	18.3	12.6	30.7	29.9	21.4
Separate queues for old and sick	10.3	16.8	47.3	11.6	19.9
Do's and don'ts on polling day	2.9	15.6	11.9	4.1	9.6
NVSP portal	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.1	1.8
Others (please specify)	0.3	3.5	0.9	1.6	1.9

Further, **Table 6.3** captures the same information as is presented region wise. It shows that relatively all kinds of information have been reported to have been received largely by respondents from Kalaburgi when compared to other divisions though largely it has been reported to have received information on Voting to be one's right and duty and information on date of voting and its related schedules.

Table 6.4 captures the recall rate of witnessing any ICONS/STARS during elections by involving in election campaigns. 53.2% of the respondents do recall ICONS/STARS during elections whereas 32.2% do not recall any. Involving these personalities can be helpful in appealing eligible voters. The recall rates across variables have been also presented in the **Table 6.4**. As per the region, the recall rate is higher among respondents from Kalaburgi (66.1%) followed by Bengaluru (64.1%), Mysuru (44%) and Belagavi (40.1%). Location wise recall rate shows that recall rate is higher relatively in urban areas (55.3%) than rural areas (51.1%). Recall rate among social groups shows that it is highest among OBC (56.2%) followed by Others (55.6%), SC (47.9%) and ST (39.8%) respectively. Further, education seem to have played significant role in influencing the recall rate as it shows that education levels and recall rate move simultaneously in the same direction. Further, the recall rate among Trans Gender (63.2%) is higher followed by males (54.6%) and females (51.3%).

6.3. Most Appealing/ Motivating ICON/STAR

Table 6.4: Advertisement with ICONS

	Details	No	Yes	Don't Know
DIVISION-WISE				
1	Belagavi	35.1	40.1	24.8
2	Bengaluru	27.5	64.1	8.5
3	Kalaburgi	18.5	66.1	15.4
4	Mysuru	41.1	44.0	14.9
Total		32.2	53.2	14.6
LOCATION-WISE				
1	Rural	32.3	51.1	16.6
2	Urban	32.2	55.3	12.5
Total		32.2	53.2	14.6
SOCIAL GROUP WISE				
1	SC	37.9	47.9	14.3
2	ST	42.7	39.8	17.6
3	OBC	29.0	56.2	14.8
4	Others	31.0	55.6	13.4
Total		32.2	53.2	14.6
EDUCATION LEVEL				
1	Illiterate	41.5	40.2	18.3
2	Primary	33.6	45.7	20.7
3	High School	29.6	58.7	11.6
4	Higher Secondary and Diploma	29.0	60.5	10.5
5	Graduation and Above	22.4	70.6	7.0
Total		32.2	53.2	14.6
GENDER WISE				
1	Male	31.0	54.6	14.5
2	Female	33.8	51.3	14.9
3	Trans Gender	31.6	63.2	5.3
Total		32.2	53.2	14.6

Table 6.5: Most Motivating ICON

ICON	Percent
Ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam	17.5
Cricketer M S Dhoni	7.0
Sportsperson Mary Kom	0.8
Sportsperson Saina Nehwal	0.7
Actor Aamir Khan	3.7
Actor Puneeth Rajkumar	61.7
Actor Ramesh Arvind	7.4
Actress Aindrita Ray	1.2
Total	100.0

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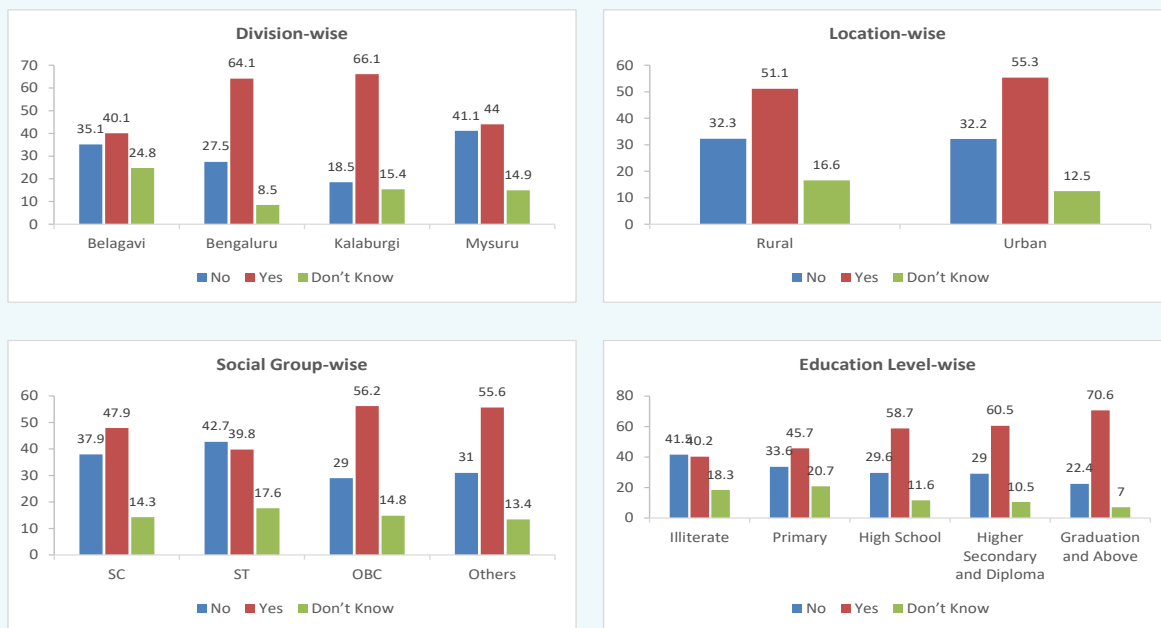
Figure 6.4: Recall seeing any ECI advertisement or campaign with ICONs/STARTS during this election

Table 6.5 captures the motivating STAR/ICON for those who do recall them involving in election related campaigns. Out of them, 61.7% of the respondents are of the view that Actor Puneeth Rajkumar was the most appealing/motivating actor followed Ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam (17.5%). Sports personalities haven't been much appealing to the respondents. However, involvement of ICONS is important in motivating the eligible voters to involve on elections and its processes.

6.4. Website Access and Satisfaction

Table 6.6: Usage of Election Commission/Chief Electoral Officer websites

Sl. No.	Details	No	Yes	Don't Know
REGION				
1	Belagavi	64.2	3.1	32.7
2	Bengaluru	67.5	19.0	13.5
3	Kalaburgi	79.2	4.3	16.5
4	Mysuru	85.8	3.7	10.5
	Total	**74.4**	**8.9**	**16.6**
LOCATION				
1	Rural	76.2	8.3	15.5
2	Urban	72.8	9.5	17.7
	Total	**74.4**	**8.9**	**16.6**

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Table 6.6 captures the usage level of the election related websites to gather concerned information. Only 8.9% of sampled respondents have reported to have accessed election related websites while 74.4% reported to have not accessed any. Further, the region wise scenario of the usage shows that Bengaluru has the larger proportion of respondents (19%) who have used Election Commission/chief Electoral Officer websites to gather information followed by Kalaburgi (4.3%), Mysuru (3.7%) and Belagavi (3.1%) respectively reflecting sharp regional variation in usage level of the website. In addition, the location wise usage levels are presented above in **Table 6.6** and it shows that urban respondents have used website at the slightly higher level (9.5%) than rural respondents (8.3%). However, across variables also, in totality, it shows that the usage level is abysmally low.

Table 6.7: Purpose of Website

Purpose	Percent
To search name and other details on the Electoral Roll	30.5
To register/ make modifications online	16.5
To download registration forms	27.7
To know polling details	23.2
To know election results	15.8
To know details about the candidates/ political parties	7.0
To participate in online contests	0.4
Others (please specify)	1.8

Table 6.8: Satisfaction Level

Level	%
No	15.3
Somewhat	70.4
Yes	14.3
Total	**100**

Further, of those who accessed the websites were asked about the reasons/purpose for accessing the same and is captured in **Table 6.7**. Largely those who accessed, 30.5% of the respondents have reported to access the website for searching names and other details on electoral list followed by 27.7% to have been reported that they used for downloading registration forms. Further, 23.2% of them reported to have accessed to know the polling details followed by16.5% to have done so to register and make modifications and 15.8% to have used to know the election results. Lastly, only 0.4% has accessed to participate in online contests.

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 14.3% of those who have accessed are satisfied about the online service with 70.4% having said that they somewhat are fine with service of the website while 15.3% 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 6.8**).

6.5. Call centre Facility use and Satisfaction

Table 6.9: Usage of election commissions call centre

Sl. No.	Details	No	Yes	Don't Know
REGION				
1	Belagavi	60.7	0.7	38.6
2	Bengaluru	75.1	7.1	17.8
3	Kalaburgi	83.2	1.9	14.9
4	Mysuru	88.1	1.5	10.4
Total		**77.5**	**3.1**	**19.5**
LOCATION				
1	Rural	77.9	2.1	20.0
2	Urban	77.0	4.0	19.0
Total		**77.5**	**3.1**	**19.5**

Election Commission of India has in place the Call Centres to provide information to citizens and redress the grievances along with helping and clearing doubts concerning registration process, voting process, polling dates, details of Block Level Officers, etc. It is observed from **Table 6.9** that only 3.1% of the sampled respondents have used the call centres for enquiries and complaints whereas almost 77.5% have reported to have not used the call centre facility.

Further across the region wise, Bengaluru has larger share of the respondents (7.1%) who have reported to have used the Call centres followed by Kalaburgi (1.9%), Mysuru (1.5%) and Belagavi (0.7%). Whereas the location wise usage levels shows that share of urban respondents (4%) who have reported to have used the call centres are double the rate of usage in rural areas (2.1%). However, overall the access and usage of call centres is abysmally low.

Table 6.10: Purpose of call centre

Purpose	Percentage
To clear doubts about registration process	77.3
To clear doubts about voting process	18.5
To know the polling dates and details	13.4
To know details of your BLO	16.8
To register complaint	20.2
Others	3.4

Table 6.11: Satisfaction Level

Level	Percent
No	16.8
Somewhat	68.1
Yes	15.1

Those reported to have used the call centre facility were asked about the reasons for using the same to which 77.3% have reported to use the facility for clearing doubts about the registration process followed by 20.2% of them to have used for registering complaints, 18.5% for clearing doubts about voting process and almost 17% have used for knowing the details of BLO, local government or semi-government official. But Call centres have been in relatively less usage for gathering information on polling dates and details concerning the same (**Table 6.10**).

Those respondents who have agreed to have used the Call Centre facility though minimal in proportion, 15.1% of them have reported that they are satisfied with the facility while 68.1% have somewhat been satisfied and around 17% opine that they are not satisfied with the facility of Call Centre set up by the Commission (**Table 6.11**).

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6.6. Voters Edutainment Programme

Voter education is one of the interventions done by the Election Commission to increase electoral participation specifically designed to inform voters about the specifics and mechanics of the voting process. The respondents were asked about the awareness regarding the varied voter edutainment materials provided by the ECI. The voter edutainment materials include the above mentioned materials and the awareness about the same is presented Table 6.12. At the aggregate level, Radio Programme-Lokatantra Express (4.2%) has been popular edutainment material among the respondents followed by Picture Book-Proud to be a voter/Garv Se BaneinMatdata and Animation Film-MastiDostiaurMatdaan (3%) and all other edutainment materials follows the lead with less than 2% of the respondents having been aware of the Board Games- Vote kiBaazi/Get Set Vote, Cartoon Strips- Wah Election Wah!, Computer Game-Ready Steady Vote.

Table 6.12: Awareness About ECI Material

	Details	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
PICTURE BOOK - PROUD TO BE A VOTER/GARV SE BANE MATDATA						
1	No	64.1	32.1	51.9	61.3	51.4
2	Yes	3.0	48.0	28.7	10.3	23.1
3	Don't know	32.9	19.9	19.4	28.4	25.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
ANIMATION FILM - MASTI DOSTI AUR MATDAAN						
1	No	59.2	32.0	55.0	51.1	47.3
2	Yes	3.0	39.4	18.1	13.1	19.9
3	Don't know	37.8	28.6	26.8	35.9	32.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RADIO PROGRAMME- LOKATANTRA EXPRESS						
1	No	59.6	23.3	46.7	54.3	44.6
2	Yes	4.7	46.1	29.7	8.4	22.4
3	Don't know	35.7	30.6	23.6	37.3	33.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOARD GAMES - VOTE KI BAAZI / GET SET VOTE						
1	No	62.7	34.0	43.8	49.6	46.8
2	Yes	1.8	32.3	15.7	6.6	14.9
3	Don't know	35.5	33.7	40.5	43.8	38.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CARTOON STRIPS- WAH ELECTION WAH!						
1	No	62.2	34.2	44.8	54.4	48.4
2	Yes	1.4	21.4	18.2	6.2	11.5
3	Don't know	36.4	44.5	37.0	39.4	40.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
COMPUTER GAME - READY STEADY VOTE						
1	No	62.2	38.9	45.0	47.9	47.9
2	Yes	1.6	17.9	9.9	5.1	9.0
3	Don't know	36.2	43.2	45.1	46.9	43.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The same is presented above as per the administrative divisions in Table 6.7. In the administrative division of Belagavi, Radio Programme - Lokatantra Express followed by Picture Book-Proud to be a voter/Garv Se BaneinMatdata is most popular. In Bengaluru, Picture Book-Proud to be a voter/Garv Se BaneinMatdata is most popular followed by Radio Programme- Lokatantra Express and Animation Film-MastiDostiaurMatdaan while in Kalaburgi, Radio Programme- Lokatantra Express followed by Picture Book-

Proud to be a voter/Garv Se BaneinMatdata is mostly popular with Animation Film-MastiDostiaurMatdaan followed by Picture Book-Proud to be a voter/Garv Se BaneinMatdata being most popular in Mysuru.

As far as each edutainment material is concerned, Picture Book-Proud to be a voter/Garv Se BaneinMatdata is concerned, Bengaluru (48%) has the larger proportion of respondents to have been reported that they are aware of this edutainment material followed by Kalaburgi (28.7%), Mysuru (10.3%) and Belagavi (3%).Larger proportion of respondents from Belagavi have reported to have said that they don't know about this material (32.9%). Further, the second voter edutainment material, Animation Film-MastiDostiaurMatdaan, it is found that Bengaluru (39.4%) has the larger share to have been aware of this material followed by Kalaburgi (18.1%), Mysuru (13.1%) and Belagavi (3%).

The awareness level of the third edutainment material, Radio Programme- Lokatantra Express shows the same pattern as above with Bengaluru (46.1%) topping the chart followed by Kalaburgi (29.7%), Mysuru (8.4%) and Belagavi (4.7%).However, larger proportion from Mysuru (37.3%) has reported to have not known about this material followed by Belagavi. Further, as far as the awareness level about the remaining edutainment materials are concerned have shown the same pattern. But the respondents to have not known about the Board Games- Vote kiBaazi/Get Set Vote is higher in Mysuru (43.8%) followed by Kalaburgi (40.5%), Belagavi (35.5%) and Bengaluru (33.7%). With respect to Cartoon Strips- Wah Election Wah!, the larger respondents share to have reported don't know for this material are from Bengaluru (44.5%) followed by Mysuru (39.4%), Kalaburgi (37%) and Belagavi (36.4%). Further, regarding the material, Computer Game- Ready Steady Vote material, larger respondents from Mysuru (46.9%) have reported to have not known about this edutainment material followed by Kalaburgi (45.1%), Bengaluru (43.2%) and Belagavi (36.2%). These figures show that there hasn't been much impact of SVEEP intervention with respect to raising the awareness levels about the voter edutainment materials. Right and effective medium choice is necessary in this regard for wider dissemination.

6.7. Voters with Disability/Special abilities

Persons with Disabilities in the state of Karnataka constitute around five or six percent of the total population. The individuals with special abilities form a small but integral part of society. The ECI takes special measures for ensuring participation of this special class of population in the election process. Thus, persons with special abilities (PwDs) were asked specific questions related to various issues pertaining to their participation in the election process. In the questionnaire, four questions were asked in order to find out what kinds of problems are being faced by people with special abilities in the overall process of election. The first question was regarding their awareness level about edutainment material prepared by ECI aimed at PwD's respondents for participating in election. The data collected from respondents belonging to PwD's has been tabulated and presented in this section.

Table 6.13: Opinion by Persons with Disabilities

Opinion	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburgi	Mysuru	Total
Come across any publicity/voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwD	24.3	23.0	4.9	18.8	17.0
Contacted by the BLO of your area	18.9	29.5	29.3	31.3	27.5

In the survey separate questions were asked to the people with disability, focusing on the problems faced by them in the process. Overall, there were 153 people with disability. It can be observed that awareness level of such edutainment material (26 people know) was very low among PwDs. Their region wise details of responses can be seen from the above **Table 6.13**. It is found from the table that only 17

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per cent of the people have come across 'publicity/voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwD'. Among the divisions, Belagavi (24.3%) and Bengaluru (23%) divisions have one fourth shares, while Kalaburgi has only 4.9 per cent.

Another question posed was that "have you been contacted by the BLO of your area?" For this question 27.5 per cent of the persons with disability have expressed positive answer. Among the divisions, it is found that around 30 per cent of respondents of Bengaluru, Kalaburgi and Mysuru divisions have opined that they were contacted by the BLO of their area. In Kalaburgi, it is only 18.9 per cent. Hence, a perusal of the above **Table 6.13** indicates that in majority of cases across various variables, the BLO had not contacted the respondents belonging to PwDs.

When respondents with PwDs were asked about the difficulties faced by them in the process of registration (**Table 6.14**), they responded that delay in the process is most prominent (70.3) followed by lack of special care with about 56.2 percent and Lack of information being reported by about 44.9 percent of the respondents. In the same way, the last question they were asked was to share the difficulties faced by them in the process of voting (**Table 6.15**). It is observed that standing for long time in the Queue (82.7%) followed by lack of information about polling station (36.7%) and lack of wheel chair facilities (33.3%) as most significant problems faced by them at the time of voting.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table 6.14: Problems faced by PwD at the times of registration</th></tr>
<tr><th>Problems</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>Lack of Information</td><td>44.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lack of Special Care</td><td>56.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Delay in the process</td><td>70.3</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Table 6.15: Problems faced by PwD at the time of voting</th></tr>
<tr><th>Problems</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>Standing in the Queue</td><td>82.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lack of Information</td><td>36.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wheel chair and other facilities</td><td>33.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>No Volunteer</td><td>8.3</td></tr>
</table>

Thus, there is a scope for considerable improvement in facilities for PwDs and Chief Electoral office can help them with the coordination of the disability commissioner office of Karnataka Government to overcome the difficulties they face during the election process.

6.8. Conclusions

- The recall rate of the election related campaigns was mere 44.4% and 43.4% of them said they do not recall any campaigns concerning the same.

- Larger proportion of respondents, around 86% of them said that TV advertisements and programmes along with Newspapers/Magazines (64.7%) constitute key sources for election information.

- As far as kinds of information received by populace from Election Commission through these mediums, around 73% have reported that they received information saying that Voting to be one's right and duty followed by 64% of them expressing that they received information concerning date of voting and its related schedules.

- Involving Stars/ICONs have been popular in election campaigning and around 53% of the respondents do recall ICONS/STARS during elections.

- Given that ICONs have been popular, Actor Puneeth Rajkumar seems to be the most appealing/ motivating actor with almost 62% of the respondents holding that view followed by Ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam (17.5%).

- The usage level of Election Commission/Chief Electoral Officer website shows that only 9% have reported to have accessed election related websites.

- Among those who have accessed the website, almost 31% of the respondents accessed the same for searching names and other details on electoral list followed by 28% for downloading registration forms.

- The satisfaction level of the website was gauged and it shows that only 14.% are satisfied about the online service with 70% having said that they somewhat are fine with service of the website while 15.3% aren't satisfied about the website.

- It is found that 3% of the respondents alone have used the Call centres for enquiries and complaints while almost 78% have not used the call centre facility.

- Those who have accessed the Call Centre Facility, 77% have used clearing doubts about the registration process.

- Around 15% are satisfied with the Call Centre facility while 68% have somewhat been satisfied.

- Radio Programme- Lokatantra Express (4.2%) has been quite popular as voter edutainment material though general awareness about all voter edutainment materials is very low.

- The awareness level of edutainment materials prepared for PwD's respondents is mere 17% to have come across 'publicity/voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwD'

- Only around 27.5% of the PwD's respondents have been contacted by BLO of their respective areas.

- The most prominent difficulties faced during the registration process faced by PwD's respondents include Delay in the process (70.3%) followed by lack of special care (56.2%) and Lack of information (44.9%)

- It is also observed that problems faced by PwD's respondents at the time of voting include long Queue (82.7%) followed by lack of information about polling station (36.7%) and lack of wheel chair facilities (33.3%) to be significant hindrances.

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 7 : Reflections on Voters Behavior: Focused Group Discussions

7.1. Introduction

Democracy ultimately drives their legitimacy from participation of engaged citizens. Voting is a matter of free will of the elector and this political participation reflects democratic engagement. In this regard, Election Commission of India aims to conduct the KAP Baseline Survey in the state to identify the gaps in the level of knowledge, attitude and practices regarding registration and electoral participation so as to design campaign by addressing the limitations and impediments for further improvement in the electoral process and management.

The Quantitative Survey undertaken provides general scenario concerning electoral processes. In addition to the macro picture about the knowledge, attitude and practices, qualitative component to the survey in the form of Focused Group Discussions was conducted to compliment the above endeavor through a well constructed questionnaire that is attached in the appendix. This attempt was specifically targeted to grapple the needs of different sections of the society and their suggestions to improve electoral participation through targeted interventions. In total, 129 FGD's were conducted in each Assembly Constituency across four administrative divisions of the state of Karnataka viz. Bengaluru, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore with 40, 32, 23 and 34 FGD's respectively. These discussions spanned across Youth, Women Groups, SC Community, and NGO's/Activists in all administrative divisions. These FGD's were posed with questions concerning knowledge, attitude and practices to gauge a deeper understanding about the process in general among specific groups and also to ascertain the hindrances faced by these specific groups. These groups have been targeted as it represents marginalized groups, civil society who constitutes a major voice for sustainable democracy.

A sustainable nation requires huge young minds as it provides an impetus to lay the foundation for a better future. Today, India is demographically transitioning with the presence of youth bulge in our population pyramid. Youth are primarily first-time voters and also constitute largest number of non registered population who would be associated with electoral process for a longer duration. In Karnataka, Youth population size stands at 2.12 crores making the state have favorable demographic dividend, provides an opportunity to understand the aspirations and concerns of this population as ballot is an important catalyst in their hands to reform the system and bring transformational change in the political system. Therefore it is significant to understand this age cohort (16-35 years) so as to improve electoral participation of these young fresh minds. Women constitute half of the world's population but continue to be considered as secondary class citizens due to their socialization. In Karnataka, though there has been an increase in voter turnout of both males and females post SVEEP intervention, the impact has been higher in the case of females specifically with the marked difference being 7.29% change between 2008 and 2013. Therefore, it is necessary to address their hindrances for electoral participation and make aware of their democratic rights as it helps challenge conventions and gender roles and increase voter turnouts as it empowers them through their choices. Further, SC Community is represented as they are relatively more marginalized due to social structures that subjugate them to pressures and anti-social elements. Making their voices heard through electoral participation can uplift the community in

general in favor of their interests and helps achieve greater inclusion at the political level. In addition, civil society members especially Non-Governmental Organizations, Social Activists were included for FGD's as they represent the fourth estate of democracy for their critical participation. The observations from these FGD's conducted across divisions are presented division wise as it highlights distinct issues and concerns as there are sharp variations/opinions observed across these divisions on certain issues. To capture these and avoid any aggregation, FGD's are detailed below as per the divisions.

7.2. Focused Group Discussions with Youth

1. Bengaluru Division

Focused Group Discussions with youth is as follows -

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, Anganavadi workers 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. They feel that the Election Commission should build awareness among voters about the entire election process.

Suggestions:

Regarding improvements in the process they suggest that involving youth in the registration process should be given higher priority. BLOs should visit every house to ensure registration of all eligible people. Digital devices with internet facility should be provided to BLOs for a more efficient registration process. Identity cards should be issued by BLOs themselves.

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. The key issues conveyed are: migration, lack of transport facility, voting centers being far from the villages, unfavorable environment and work pressure. 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.

Suggestions:

The youth are of the opinion that to improve voting, the election process should be made transparent; and right candidates should contest in the election. The candidates should not have criminal background and educated candidates must be preferred. Candidates who bribe voters should be debarred from the election process. In order to improve turnout the elected representatives should fulfill the promise they make and address the problems of the people, especially of farmers. Polling should be held on a holiday,

so that the turnout will be higher. Youth should take active part in the political process since they make good leaders.

Q3. What are the impacts 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/Inference:

There is a consensus among youth that voting is their right as well as responsibility and everyone must cast their vote without fail. 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.

With respect to the question of facilities required on the day of election the youth were unanimous in conveying that vulnerable groups such as the aged, people with disabilities and women should be provided with proper facilities such as transportation and wheel chair. In addition toilet facility and seating arrangements should also be made available at the polling stations.

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

Impression/Inference:

Majority of youth are more comfortable with ballet paper than EVM machine; they reckon that the usage of ballet paper is easy for illiterates, people with disabilities and for the aged. Through this they can easily ensure that their vote is registered. They are also of the view that EVM technology is not reliable for voting.

The minority view, on the other hand, is that EVM machine is the best bet as they feel that they can use NOTA option if needed since ballet paper does not have this option.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What are their impacts on casting vote in your area?

Impression/Inference:

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. On account of this malpractice honest candidate lose their chance to win in the election. It has become a major obstacle in electing the right candidates. 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:

The youth reported that they had seen some programmes on television and in the print media, but they are not enough. 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. This will create awareness among youth on the election process.

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

Impression/Inference:

The youth unanimously reported that registration through BLOs is better but BLOs should visit door-to-door for registration. More personnel should be hired – if required. The BLOs should be given digital devices with internet facility. Only a small minority of them reckon that it would be better if the registration is done online. 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?

Impression/Inference:

There is a need to improve the present election and voting system. In order to make election process fair and better the candidates should be literate, should be honest and should not have any criminal background.

Other suggestions for the Election Commission include: providing toilet facility, drinking water, seating arrangements, adequate police security and CCTVs at the polling centers. And tough action is needed against money power.

2. Belgaum Division

Focused Group Discussions with youth is as follows -

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

Impression/Inference:

- In the present system, one has to submit several documents viz., SSLC marks card, domicile certificate, Aadhaar card etc., to the Nemmadi Kendra and pay Rs.100/- and wait for a month get the voter ID. Ban the present process of voter registration. Instead of asking several documents it is better to issue voter ID based on Aadhaar card only.

- It is also observed that people have to incur out of pocket expenditures to insert changes in the voter card and to get new registration. It takes longer duration resulting in many not interested in registration

- 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.

- Illiterates who have no documents need to get an affidavit from the court which incurs expenditure, wage loss and is time consuming.

- While enrolling and filling the forms the officials must take the details of the voter correctly and issue Voter ID without any scope for further alteration.

- Several youth who have migrated to nearby cities and town possess more than one Voter ID.

- Young married women face particular hindrances in registering.

- Lack of women staff prevents young women from voter registration

- Notification frequency is less for voter registration by EC

Suggestion:

- GPs should take major responsibility in disseminating information through campaigns ands also be entrusted with getting the voter registration done. The registration should be at the GP level itself and card should be issued immediately.

- Educational Institutions should create facility for electoral registration especially for young fresh voters

- Youth prefer the voter registration process to be in line with Aadhaar process as they opine that makes the process easy.

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

Impression:

- Low turnout of voters at the polling stations was mainly due to migration. Migration to Maharashtra is common among youth in this area and they find it difficult to enroll for voter ID and also to go to polling booths for casting their vote.

- Migrant labor and Daily wage laborers should be paid travel allowances, and a day wages for visiting their village on the Election Day by the Election Commission.

Suggestion:

- A day wage should be paid to those who depend on daily wages in the village

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.

- It is the duty and right of a citizen to vote.

- The voting strengthens the democracy.

- It is a nation building process.

Facilities needed at polling stations on voting day for voters:

- Drinking Water, food and refreshments, sitting arrangements under shade.

- Separate entry and exit doors are a must to a polling station.

- Separate queue for male and female.

- Special provision for physically challenged, senior citizens, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- In spite of sufficient voters (1032) in Thanda, polling station was not sanctioned. The residents have boycotted last two elections and planned to boycott next election also if their demand for separate booth is not met.

- Access to working toilets should be made

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

- EVMs are good and can be continued.

- 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:

- Bribe is common in all elections and high especially in local body elections. Bribe includes silver idols, clothes, cash, liquor and non-veg food etc.,

- Misuse of community halls, school buildings for canvass for political gain and hosting party meetings and dinner should be avoided.

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

Impressions:

- Election Commission conduct campaign to issue Voters ID once or twice in a year

- Election canvass by political parties and hosting party meetings and dinner etc provide sufficient information to voters to go to polls.

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

- Online registration will be better.

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

Impression:

- Drinking Water, food and refreshments, sitting arrangements under shade.

- A separate entry and exit door is a must to a polling station.

- Separate queue for male and female.

- Special provision for physically challenged, senior citizens, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

- Sanction a polling station for a thanda (Lambani hamlet) where sufficient voters are available'

3. Gulbarga Division

Focused Group Discussions with youth is as follows -

1. 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

2.   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.

3.   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.

4.   Drinking water, toilet and other related facilities must be provided. EVMs are good, because it does not allow for invalid voting. VVPAT can ensure the authenticity of vote, hence EVM must be continued.

5.   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.

6.   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.

7.   Special officer should be given responsibility for enrolling every individual in the electoral list. Televisions, meetings, awareness campaigns are vital in the dissemination of information.

Suggestions for safe and peaceful elections:

a.   Frequent updating of electoral list.

b.   Ensuring zero error in the voters list.

c.   Voter slip distribution is the key in elimination of polling booth confusion and last minute panic in the minds of public.

d.   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.

4. Mysore Division

Focused Group Discussions with youth is as follows -

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

Impression/Inference:

- EC demands for many documents to be submitted for voter registration

- Young voters aren't clear about the about the authority involved in voter registration process

- Incurring personal costs to get the voter registration and identity card done in some of the places.

- Lack of Power supply and internet service interruptions at the voter registration centers cause inconvenience.

- Dependence on local middle men for filling the voter registration form as it is difficult and also believes that the process is faster if they go through them.

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Suggestion:

- GPs should take major responsibility for voter registration and related campaigning. The registration should be at the GP level itself and card should be issued immediately.

- College campus should create facility for electoral registration

- Youth prefer the voter registration process to be completely online. As most of the youth are having Aadhaar number, they opine the same details should be used for voter registration to make the process easy.

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

Inference / Impression:

- Most of the youth expressed their anger that elected representatives often misuse the power they obtained by the people and most indulge in corruption.

- They 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.

- Non-availability of proper transport facility, especially for the senior citizens and disabled.

- Lack of publicity regarding date of election, voting booth at the distant places, illiteracy, lack of awareness, absence of credible contestants to represent them are the other reasons observed for the less voting rate.

- In the difficult terrains like Dakshina Kannada districts, houses are situated far away and almost all the people have to depend on transport to reach the polling station. Migration of people is also a major reason.

Suggestions:

Awareness about the voting and election day should be widely disseminated among the youth. Social media will be the key channel to reach effectively. Volunteers and arrangement of transport facility by the election commission for the aged and disabled people would be helpful.

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 / Inference:

It was evident with the response obtained in the FGD with the youths that they strongly feel country will progress with their voting. They also said it is their right and democracy will strengthen with their voting. Some of the youth also expressed their pessimism that nothing is going to change with their voting.

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 bee 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?

Inference / Impression:

Money continues to be the major form of bribe even today along with distributing liquor and clothes.

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

Inference:

- Most youth said there is awareness among the voters.
- Launch a massive awareness campaign through TV and Radio advertisements. Door to door visit by the respective Government officers was also suggested.
- Street play, village level awareness rallies are the other suggested forms for creating awareness.

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

Online Registration is better

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.

7.3. Focused Group Discussions with Women

1. Bengaluru Division

Focused Group Discussions with Women is as follows:-

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.

- The women conveyed that all the persons completing 18 years have to submit their photos, thumb impression, age proof for the registration as a voter. Usually, BLOs or other officials visit door-to-door to register new voters.

- Alternatively, eligible persons visit local town panchayaths with proper documents for registration.

Suggestions:

- Women strongly feel that there is no one to help them with the registration process or facilitate the process.

- Their feedback suggests that 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 turnout? 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.

- Migration was cited as a major factor for decreased voter turnout.

- Some voters have physical difficulties or disabilities to reach the polling booth. For instance, the aged and disabled do not have access to proper transport facility or other support to reach the polling station.

- Lack of complete information about the candidates, and their suitability as candidates also makes voters to abstain from voting.

- Negative attitude or cynicism towards political system leads to an attitude among voters that nothing can change in the system with their vote.

- Sometimes caste also plays a major role in influencing people not to vote in the elections.

- People's disinterest in voting also emanates from the fact that right or good candidates are not standing in the election.

Suggestions:

- Special attention needs to be paid to the aged and the disabled such as providing them transport, wheel chairs and other facilitation help while voting.

- System should be more empathetic and responsive towards other vulnerable groups such as women, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Q3. What are the impacts 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/Inference:

- 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:

- Although women are happy with the provision of drinking water at the voting centers they are unhappy with other facilities.

- 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.

- There is a need for separate lines for men and women.

- 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?

Impression/Inference:

- A majority of respondent women reported that they are comfortable with EVM machines as they are easy to operate and votes can be counted easily.

- At the same time they also pointed out that there is a lack of proper orientation about usage of the machine, hence there is a need to create awareness on the usage as well as the benefits of using EVM machines.

- They also stated that they can confirm the registration of their vote with the help of light and beep sound which the EVM shows after pressing the button.

- Voting through ballet paper is more convenient to a small section of women as it is the best way to ensure their voting.

- So it is evident that a majority of respondents prefer EVMs.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What are their impacts on casting vote in your area?

Impression/Inference:

- Major forms of bribes offered at the time of election as reported by the respondent women include – distribution of money, alcohol, sarees, nose rings and sometimes household appliances.

- SHGs are even offered sewing machines by the candidates or their supporters.

- 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:

- All the respondents reported that they get to know about the candidates through their respective political party's campaign.

- They also get to know about elections though campaigns of political parties through television, news papers, and pamphlets. Sometimes film actors and actresses are also part of the campaigns.

- Usually the contesting candidates make door-to-door visits asking people for their vote.

Suggestions:

- Campaigns should also be launched to create awareness among people on the importance of voting, on why to vote, how to vote, who can be the best candidate etc,

- Pamphlets need to be distributed about this. It is also important for the campaign to focus on basic issues around which elections are fought.

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

Impression/Inference:

- Most respondents are of the opinion that BLOs or the teachers should visit door-to- door for voter registration; this is a very effective method to avoid mistakes in the identity cards.

- A minority of respondents reported that online registration is better for easy access but they also sound a note of caution that correct details need to be fed into the system.

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

Impression/Inference:

- The women are unhappy with the present voting process; they feel that the Election Commission

has a crucial role to play.

- The Commission should allow only educated candidates to stand in the election.

- Officials of Election Commission should be very honest and they should take serious action against bribing especially against the distribution of alcohol.

- Voting centers should have CCTV facilities to check malpractices.

- Adequate number of police officials should be deployed at the polling centers.

- The Election Commission should ensure that the candidates do not shower false promises on people.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Offering money / Bribing SHGs:

Impression/Inference:

With respect to the question on bribing SHGs, women reported that followers of candidates had approached their Self Help Groups and tried to treat them as their vote banks. But only a minority of women rejected the money offered to their group. They also reported that some women are involved in party election campaign and distributing materials to people given by the candidates; they feel that such practices should be strictly prohibited.

Suitable time for women to vote:

Impression/Inference:

Women usually go for work and can vote early in the morning, or in the evening. Since polling stations are open from morning to evening, no difficulties were reported by the group.

2. Belgaum Division

Focused Group Discussions with Women is as follows:-

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

Impression/Inference:

- Election Commission will issue Voters ID. Political parties facilitate to get voter ID during voter enrollment campaign.

- After enrollment campaign, if one wants to enroll there will be no official available at the Taluk office to issue voter ID.

Suggestions:

- Information about Voter Registration Campaign should be done by Grama Panchayath. GPs should take major responsibility to get the voter registration done. The registration should be at the GP level itself and card should be issued immediately.

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

Inference / Impression:

- Women feel insecure to go to polls on several occasions especially when the political dispute between two parties arise.

- Migration to neighboring places results in low voting.

- Women avoid casting vote during monthly periods.

- Distribution of liquor results in loss of income and livelihood

Suggestion:

- Ban Liquor

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.

Inference / Impression:

- Women members knew the importance of voting. Although they said it's their constitutional duty to vote, they vote as decided by her husband or head of the household.

- Male members of the family spend two to three months with the political leaders during election canvass. During that period responsibility of running household will be in the hands of women. It is very difficult for them and they avoid voting. This is a social issue and women are not able to suggest any solution to this problem.

Suggestion:

Drinking water facility should be provided to the voter and police force to control the disputes three day prior to and after the polling.

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:

- The agents of the candidates distribute money, liquor, clothes and offer free vehicle facility to the polling station. Apart from the above, they also arrange group tours to pilgrim places.

- Whether the political parties bribe or not women go to poll stations to cast their vote.

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, street plays, 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.

3. Gulbarga Division

Summary of the discussion of women FGDs:-

1. Municipal corporation personnel are not supportive in the enrollment process and women face difficulties in getting their names enrolled in the list. The voting turnout in the polling station is higher due to maximum turnout by women voters. Booth level officers are supportive but inadequate in easing voters' enrollment.

2. Rural public gets the information of voters' enrollment camp in the schools on the Election Day alone with no prior information being provided properly. BLOs visit home for this process, but assure no guarantee of enrollment in the voters list. Process must be made easy and quick in updating the list.

3. Casting vote is the fundamental right and duty of every individual of the country. Illiteracy and ignorance are the reasons of less participation in the election.

4. Rural people hesitate to use EVMs due to non-understanding of the technology. Election commission must conduct frequent camps to encourage EVM awareness among rural public.

5. Money, liquor, food packets, clothing, Televisions are important materialistic influences.

6. The propaganda of election commission has not reached us at any time.

7. Provision for separate queue for women, senior citizens and physically challenged in the polling station and also provide basic facilities for smooth casting of vote by them.

Suggestions for free and fair elections:

- Voter slips should be issued properly and dissemination of electoral information is vital.

- Ensure safety and security of women during elections.

Special questions for women:

- Money and mussel power will influence every election, but no bribes are offered to women self-help groups. EVMs are good and must be continued.

- Voter slips should reach before the Election Day; morning hours are suitable for women to cast their vote.

4. Mysore Division

Focused Group Discussions with Women is as follows:-

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

Impression/Inference:

- Lack of information about the specific authority / personnel to be contacted for the voter registration process is observed.

- It is also observed that people have to incur expenditures to get their voter registration and identity card done in some of the places.

- Power supply and internet service interruptions at the voter registration centers cause greater inconvenience.

- Expecting multiple documents and delay in providing the identity card causing problem for the people to get them registered.

- In some places, it is also found that people have to depend on local middle men as filling the voter registration form is difficult and also believe that the work will get easily done through them.

Suggestions:

- Information about Voter Registration Campaign should be done by Grama Panchayath. GPs should take major responsibility to get the voter registration done. The registration should be at the GP level itself and card should be issued immediately.

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

Inference / Impression:

- Loss of hope on the performance of elected representatives appears to be major reason for the low rate of electoral turn out.

- Non-availability of proper transport facility, especially for the senior citizens and disabled, lack of publicity about date of election, voting booth at the distant places are the other reasons observed for the less voting rate.

- As a result of distribution of liquor by the candidates, people will not be in the position to come to the polling booth to cast their votes.

Suggestions:

- Advertisements should be broadcasted in the television about voting and election day and time at the evening hours, preferably in-between the popular TV serials.

- Appointment of volunteers by the election commission to guide the aged and disabled people at the booth level.

- State should make an arrangement for providing transport facilities to the aged and disabled, as well as people who reside away from the polling stations.

- Awareness about the importance of voting should be done by apolitical and respected person in the region (local area) apart from Celebrities (like film actors, and sports persons). This will influence the voters to cast their vote due to sheer respect.

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.

Inference / Impression:

It is a mixed response among Women members on the importance of voting. Few opine that country would progress if they vote and others believed showed apathy and cynicism towards voting. Although they said it's their constitutional duty to vote, there is also an impression that someone else make money with their voting.

Suggestion:

Water facility is the foremost facility expected by the people at the polling station. There should be separate lines for women and men, appointment of volunteers to help senior citizens, disabled, vehicle and refreshment arrangements from the village to the faraway polling booth, ensuring peaceful environment after the election, seating facility for the aged and disabled people 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 is recorded?

Inference:

It was evident in the FGDs that literate people are more supportive towards EVMs than illiterates. More people preferred EVMs and the paper ballot method.

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

Inference / Impression:

Note for vote is still the major form of bribe even today. Apart from that, candidates seem to be distributing liquor, clothes and offer free vehicle facility to the polling station. Apart from the bribe, issuing threats that involve doing away with people's social entitlements and Government benefits if **they do not vote for the specific candidate also persist.**

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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:

It was very much evident that awareness about the voting and its importance is seldom done or reached to the people. Most people said they are unaware of such campaigns conducted. Many people said they get to know about the elections from the political parties than the election authorities.

Suggestion:

Suggestion from the people is to launch a massive awareness campaign through TV and Radio advertisements. Street play, newspaper and rallies are the other suggested forms for creating awareness. Door to door visit by the respective Government officers was also suggested.

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

Many favored online registration

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

Inference / Impression:

People said liquor should be banned during the election process. Close Circuit Cameras should be installed in the polling station. There should be proper toilet and resting facility for the people coming from the far away places, senior citizens and disabled. 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 if they cannot afford.

7.4. Focused Group Discussions with SC/ST Community

1. Bengaluru Division

Focused Group Discussions with SC/ST Community is as follows:--

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/ST 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 turnout? What are your suggestions to improve the same?

Inference / Impression:

According to the respondent group the main factors influencing the electoral turnout are: migration of youth and able-bodied people, ill health of voters and lack of facilities at the voting booth particularly

for the elderly and women. Elderly people, physically challenged people and women with pre-school children should not be expected to stand in the line to cast votes.

Q3. What are the impacts 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.

Inference / Impression:

The group reports that voting is their fundamental right; and we must vote for good governance of the country and its development. It is because of the electoral process that our representatives feel accountable to the people.

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

Inference / Impression:

The group overwhelmingly feels that use of ballet paper for voting is a better option as illiterates and aged people can ensure that their votes are registered. Technical problems are associated with EVMs.

Q5. What are the forms of bribes given? What are their impacts on casting vote in your area?

Inference / Impression:

They reckon that bribing and other illegal practices are quite widespread and such practices have become an obstacle for the election of honest candidates. But such practices have little influence on voting behavior.

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

Inference / Impression:

There have been no awareness campaigns targeted at voters. When the party candidates visit their houses people usually come to know about the elections and the candidates. Awareness drives should be launched on TVs because even those who do not read newspapers can be reached.

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

Inference / Impression:

Voter registration should be a continuous process which should not be linked to elections. On the lines of Census enumeration every household should be visited to ensure the registration of all eligible voters.

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

Inference / Impression:

Prohibition on bribes and false promises should be a top priority. Friendly environment should be created

at the polling centers with proper law and order systems in place. Money power should be controlled to make elections fair.

2. Belgaum Division

Focused Group Discussions with SC/ST Community is as follows:--

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

Impressions

- Majority get voter ID during voter enrollment campaign organized by the Election Commission. Political parties also facilitate to get Voters IDs
- They are not aware of the fact that EPIC Card and voter registration process is provisioned throughout the year.

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

Impressions

- • Nearly 100% voting is assured from the community as every voter exercise their franchise in spite of large scale migration among them
- • The political parties provide vehicle and wages to come back from the migrated place and vote.

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

- 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 and are most evident in these areas.

- Take money, material from all parties and vote as decided by the head of the household

- Take money, material from all parties is common among all castes

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

- Youth prefer online medium both for new registration as well as for rectifying information in the exiting voter IDs.

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.

3. Gulbarga Division

Summary of the Focused Group Discussions with SC/ST Community is as follows:--

1. Local level officers and BLOs are helpful in enrolling the name in the voter list. Sometime enrollment process looks difficult and time consuming; election commission must ease the process of enrollment.

2. Wage labor, migration and lack of facilities are the main reasons for less voter turnout. Few opine that voting does not bring any changes in the life of common.

3. Favoritism may play its role in election; however, it's the right and duty to cast the vote. Facilities are provided at the polling stations, but needs to be improved. Safety and security must be top priority during elections to ensure the greater participation of public.

4. Ballet paper system is better over EVMs. Illiterates are not comfortablein using electronic voting machines to cast the vote. But few opine that EVMs are good in giving accurate results in the elections.

5. Money and other means of offerings are common and usual in elections. During and before the day of elections, these offerings are reached to the voters.

6. Election propaganda is not reached us; however local party people provide necessary information regarding the same.

7. Present technology must be continued to ensure accurate results in the elections.

8. Except enrollment process, everything is fine and must be continued as present.

4. Mysore Division

Focused Group Discussions with SC/ST Community is as follows:--

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

Impressions

- For voter registration, Graam Panchayat office or the elected representatives facilitate them with the registration. Earlier they used to contact the school teachers for electoral registrations.

- In places like HD Kote, people have paid money to get the voters ID

- Corrections in the voter's ID take longer times and the process is tiring.

- Delay in the disbursement of voter's ID and delay in the correcting the content was also mentioned throughout Mysore division. Many times it was mentioned that in spite of giving correct information, mistakes were made and also there were time when different people got different photos in their ID.

- Registration counters or at least Anganwadi teachers should get the provision to do the registration at village level to improve the registration process.

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 caste vote? What are the facilities required on the day of election? Reflect on both present condition as well desirable atmosphere.

Impression

- People were unhappy with the poor developmental work done especially in the constituency housed majorly by backward community population. Hence people have lost interest to cast their vote.

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

Impression

- Largely people opined that paper is ideal because they aren't aware of the usage and functioning of EVM's.

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

- Loudspeaker announcements alone have been a major source of awareness about elections and its related agendas. No other forms of awareness programs have been heard.

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?

- It is essential to ensure the elected representatives deliver their responsibilities or the aspirations mentioned in the manifesto should be delivered at the end of their tenure. The campaign of different political parties should also be stopped well in advance (2 months) to avoid manipulation of voter's mind.

- Creating awareness about EVM's, and facilities such as vehicles, drinking water etc was mentioned as necessities to be placed at polling stations.

7.5. Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society

1. Bengaluru Division

Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society is as follows -

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 respondents reported that the electoral registration process takes place through BLOs, teachers and Anganavadi teachers. They collect necessary documents from people and help them with the registration/enrolment process.

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

Impression/Inference:

Disinterest on the part of people about election and sometimes candidates' egos also affect the electoral turnout. CBOs reckon that there should be proper facilities at the polling centres for the voters such as: separate queues for men and women, wheel chair facility, seating arrangements for the aged and people with disabilities. Police should ensure peaceful and fair elections. Sale of liquor should be banned during the election week.

Q3. What are the impacts 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/Inference:

Activists are of the view that they cannot change the entire country through voting but at least they can change the system in their respective wards/villages. They opined that one should cast their vote to change the system to the extent possible. Transport is the most important facility needed on the Election Day.

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

Impression/Inference:

The activists are of the opinion that ballet paper is more appropriate as there may be technical problems in EVM machines. In the case of ballots it is easy to ensure that one's vote is cast. With regard to EVMs illiterate people find it difficult to ensure whether their vote has been recorded. But ultimately we need to move towards EVMs as it is paperless and convenient.

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

Impression/Inference:

Both CBOs and activists unanimously report that influencing voters through different methods is common during elections; usually money, liquor and sarees are distributed at the time of elections. Such malpractices should be prohibited and action should be takan against violators.

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:

Awareness building drives usually focus only on voter registration process which we see in print media

and electronic media. However, campaigns should also be launched to create awareness about the entire election process particularly about voting process and use of EVMs.

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

Impression/Inference:

Registration through online process is the best form as it is easy, time saving and requires fewer staff. But people will take some time to get used to it.

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

Impression/Inference:

CBO members put forward the following suggestions to make elections fairer and better: the entire election process should be unbiased and fair; the process should encourage right or honest candidates; the Election Commission should minimize the amount of money spent on elections; and the Commission and police should ensure peaceful elections.

2. Belgaum Division

Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society is as follows -

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

Impressions and Suggestions

- Voter ID serves as an ID for several government programmes, the governments officials create problems and delay in issuing voter ID.
- Voter ID should be kept exceptionally for voting purpose only and government should issue it independently
- Duplicate voter IDs can be controlled by linking voter ID with Aadhaar card.
- Digitalization of voting process by making thumb impression mandatory for voting with Aadhaar card as an ID so that the voter can cast his vote from anywhere in the country.

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

Impressions and Suggestions

- Low turnout of voters at the polling stations was mainly due to migration.
- Lack of proper transportation from their residence to polling booths.
- Special provision has to be made for orphanages, physically challenged persons, and aged persons living in rehabilitation centers, institutions and ashrams.
- Voting should be made mandatory for availing government development programmes.

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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 condition as well desirable atmospheres.

Impression

- Migrants to be paid their wages and transport cost.
- Those who create disturbances and disturb voting, their voting rights to be withdrawn.

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

Impressions:

- EVMs are good.
- Connect EVMs to internet to facilitate online voting.

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

Impressions

- Bribes are evident in the forms of money and alcohol
- To contain bribe, government/election commission should educate through various programmes highlighting the importance and significance of 'Voting'. This can be through print and electronic media, street plays, voters meeting etc.

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

Impressions

- Awareness among people about elections can be created through media – Doordarshan channels, radio and newspapers.
- Use of banners, street plays, pamphlets etc.,

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

- Online registration will be better.

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

Impression

- CC cameras are to be installed to cover the polling station area to avoid disturbances.
- Creating awareness among people through various programmes throughout the year will help to

increase the number of people casting vote.

- Advertisements in Doordarshan channels will not be sufficient; hence private channels should be engaged for creating awareness.

- Local social leaders, eminent literary personalities should be engaged in the awareness programs instead of national icons.

- EVMs should be continued.

3. Gulbarga Division

Summary of the Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society is as follows -

1. 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.

2. 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 mussel power plays significant role in the elections.

3. 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.

4. Separate line for women and senior citizen must be provided.

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

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

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

8. Suggestions for free and fair elections:

   ◊ 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.

4. Mysore Division

Focused Group Discussions with Civil Society is as follows -

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

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Impressions

- Travelling to taluk headquarters for electoral registration makes people loose wages, leads to additional expenditure, lack of information about process adds an extra burden to people. Hence leads to lack of interest among people.

Suggestions

- • Establish the registration counters at the village level for improving voter registration, or at least at the GP level

- • Clarity on the documents required to get the voters id should be made.

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

Impression

- The major reason for voter turnout is lack of faith in the elections. Corruption, lack of accountability and lack of attentions towards developmental work by the elected representatives have made people lose hope.

- Lack of vehicle facilities, lack of publicity about the elections dates and venue.

- Topographical issues in regions such as Mangalore, people have to take an extra effort to reach to the venue to cast vote. In this case people with disability, elderly people, pregnant and puerperal women are easily left behind.

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 responded that elections are the important tool to strengthen the democracy and everybody realizes that it is the duty and right of every citizen.

- Information boards or at least sign boards will help youth and illiterates to know how to caste vote, information about the candidates etc. will help for the better selection of candidates.

- The requirements needed in the venue are drinking water, shelter/ shamiyana

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

Impressions

- The maximum number of people responded that casting vote through paper is the most ideal form, because most of the illiterates and also some of the literates may not know how to caste the vote on EVM though everybody agreed that EVM comes with greater advantages such as fastest results, less scope for error or manipulations.

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

Impressions

- Bribes in the forms of money and alcohol are most evident. Only in Mangalore region some of the NGO representatives responded that people are not given bribe to vote.

- It is the indebtedness that makes people to vote to particular people after receiving money or alcohol from them. There were few who mentioned that contestant's pressure makes people to vote for certain people.

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

Impressions

- There has been better effort to create awareness among people about elections. The major sources used for this is Doordarshan, TV channel and news paper.

- NGO representatives suggested that door to door visit would help create awareness among people. The forms of media suggested are TV, radio, YouTube. Many people suggested street play, as it is the most effective form of medium to create awareness at the village level.

Q7. What are the forms of registration are 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?

- Control on giving bribes,

- Disseminate information about the candidates including their declared wealth and crime records

- Adoption of CC cameras to make the election process transparent and simpler

- Transport arrangements, awareness among people on usage of electronic machine to ensure everybody vote

- Most demanded suggestion is to create a booth in every village to voting turnouts.

7.6. FGD with Migrants

Further, small scale focused group discussions were held among groups that include migrants, third-gender community, persons with disabilities and excluded communities. The observations gathered from this populace are briefed below:

Karnataka is one of the well developed and industrialized states in the country. Given this economic structure, there has been large scale inward migration towards the state and its share in the total

migrants has been around five percent. As is well-known the capital of the state, Bengaluru is the Silicon-Valley of India, it largely houses educated youth and also have been a rapid driver of migration through real estate development. In addition, since there persist regional disparities within the state, one can witness huge migration of both educated and uneducated population in search of livelihood. The observations of migrants are necessary as it is found in our quantitative analysis that migration leads to lower voter turnout. Key inference and suggestion include:

- Huge transactions costs involved in travel for voting

- Arrangement of transport facility to facilitate migrants on the Election Day to exercise their franchise

- Concessions to be made for loss of wages

- Consider Election Day to be Working Day or Declare Election Day as Public Holiday

7.7. FGD with Trans Gender Community

Trans Gender Community is one of the most marginalized sections of the population who are stigmatized continuously. The recent draft of electoral rolls shows that there have been 4340 voters who have registered as Trans Genders and the Census 2011 shows that Trans Gender Community in Karnataka is of the size 20,000. This chunk of population requires emphasis as they are socially economically and politically backward. These community members were targeted for the same to understand their grievances and their impression about election and following recommendations is listed below;

- Urban oriented Trans Gender is largely aware of their rights

- They face difficulty in voter registration as they do not possess valid documents asked by EC

- There is some indifference towards elections among the community members as they have been discriminated irrespective of any political system or administrative machinery

- Discrimination, a major concern and hindrance in voter registration

- Lack of awareness about the voter registration and electoral process

- Registration and voter turnouts are relatively better in Bengaluru compared to Belgaum or Gulbarga

7.8. FGD with Person with Disabilities

As per the Census 2011, Karnataka has 13.24 lakh disabled population comprising around five to six percent of the state's population. The PwD community in the state of Karnataka faces a lot of adversaries and it is important to consider their views and concerns about their electoral participation to live as complete human with dignity and heads held high. The impressions and suggestions are as follows:

- Demanded for all voting machines to be equipped with Braille

- Ramps to be erected

- Separate queue for disabled

- Transport facility to be provided

- Volunteers to be assigned for guiding/helping the disabled throughout the process including voter registration and helping them on the Election Day so as to ease the process of casting vote.

7.9. FGD with Excluded Communities

Socio-Economic and Political Backwardness persist among few communities and those excluded communities particularly were interviewed to understand their concerns and aspirations about electoral process and management. The few members from these excluded communities include Banjara, Lambani, Maiga/Holeya, Koracha, Korma members. Their concerns and suggestions are listed below;

- Non-awareness of the personnel to be contacted for voter registration and therefore depend on local figures

- Non-possession of documents required for voter registration

- Social Affiliations continue to influence voting

The analysis of these disadvantageous communities shows that they continue to face larger and bigger hindrances in terms of electoral participation. Specific interventions targeting these communities through campaigning particularly meant for them is to be pursued to increase voter participation so as to realize the aim of EC, 'No Voter to be Left Behind'.

7.10. Conclusions

It is seen from the detailed analysis of the discussions undertaken across varied groups that largely people consider that voting is important for democratic functioning and governance. They do regard exercising one's own franchise is a fundamental right and constitutional duty and therefore for smooth functioning and larger participation, the gaps need to be fulfilled.

- There is adequate representation for demanding online voter registration process (shows lack of awareness about the existing online process) or the current voter registration process to be made efficiently with lesser duration and faster delivery.

- Grama Panchayat/Anganawadi to be shouldered responsibility of voter registration at the village level as opposed to Taluk Office

- Link Aadhaar to Voter registration

- Educational Institutions should be entrusted with automatically enrolling young fresh voters.

- EVM's are popular among all sections of the population though specifically in Bengaluru, across sections, people demanded for paper ballot over EVM's despite their acknowledgment about the efficiency of the machine

- Usage and functioning of EVM's to be made aware among the population across all sections.

- Distribution of liquor during elections is a major concern

- Provision of basic facilities like separate queue for men/women/disabled/aged to be made mandatory

- Persons with Disabilities opine that Braille option to be mandated across all EVM's in all divisions of the state along with sufficient provision of ramps and wheelchairs. Volunteers to be present at all polling stations to guide them in the process before and after exercising their franchise.

- Excluded Communities forms one of the voiceless communities in the electoral process as they are largely unaware of the voter registration process due to lack of personnel or BLO officers who

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can guide them in voter registration and electoral process and therefore do not possess necessary identity documents to raise their voice and concerns.

- Migration is a major concern and large proportion of the migrated population are of the view that transaction costs are higher due to huge transport costs and loss of wages that's incurred due to their participation

- Trans Gender Community continue to face discrimination as thus are largely not interested as they face administrative hurdles in getting registered.

- Provision of transport facility, a must to increase electoral participation

- TV advertisements, loud speaker campaigns, Local Icons/Stars campaigning have been the major source of information concerning election related information

- People are used to the practice of corruption during elections

- Police personnel to be present at the polling station to avoid any election disputes

These measures if undertaken can help improve strengthen the democracy of the country as it helps engage citizens actively in the political spectrum of the governance.

Chapter 8 : Conclusions, Suggestions and Recommendations

8.1. Conclusions

Elections constitute a major factor in the stabilization and democratization of democracies. The main intention of the KAP Baseline Survey 2018 Karnataka was to assess the gaps in the knowledge, attitude and beliefs and practices concerning voter registration and electoral participation. This helps the respective authorities design the behavioral change campaign as per the feedback thrown up by the study as it reflects the ground reality, perspectives and notions among voters about electoral system. This would help bring change in people's attitude and increase participation so that the entire involvement of the eligible voters in the political system can take place freely, independently and ethically. This is important as it is observed that appropriate intervention by the Commission can help improve participation even by the marginalized sections of the society and this is seen by increased female participation post intervention by SVEEP. However, at the ground level, there still continue to persist certain issues bothering the eligible voters that impede the stability and sustainability of the electoral system in general in the country. These gaps need to be addressed for further improvement in the electoral process. In this regard, the present chapter briefly presents the main conclusions of the study that was undertaken in the state of Karnataka for understanding the level of knowledge, attitude and practices involved in electoral process.

Socio-Economic Demographic Profile

- Respondents in the age cohort 46-60 years constitutes larger share (27.2%) among the total respondents followed by 36-45 years age cohort (24.3%).

- Sex Distribution of respondents constitutes 54.4% males, 45.3% females, 0.3% Trans Gender Community of the total respondents.

- Residence wise distribution shows that 52.4% of the respondents are from rural category while 47.6% belonged to urban.

- Social group distribution of respondents shows that OBC respondents (48.9%) take a major share among the total respondents followed by Others (24.7%), SC (17.5%) and ST (8.9%) respectively.

- Educational distribution of the respondents shows that those who are illiterates, primary school and high school educated individuals constituted highest share among the total respondents.

- Occupation wise distribution of respondents had the highest proportion of Laborer/Cultivator/ Agriculture and Allied Activities.

- At the aggregate level, Media exposure of the respondents shows that TV & Newspapers have been the major mediums in diffusing elected related information.

Knowledge

- It is observed that around 78% of the respondents are aware about the minimum age of registration to be a voter.

- Concerning the level of awareness about the qualifying date for registration in the electoral list, only 17% of the respondents reported the correct date as January 1st as against 46% having said 18th birthday. A clear misconception is visible across all groups between minimum age of registration and qualifying date for registration.

- Only 6.3% of the sampled respondents are rightly aware about the National Voters' Day with 92% of the total respondents not having known about the same.

- Though NOTA option is present for the past few years, 55% aren't aware about the option of NOTA in Electoral Voting Machines.

- Considerable proportion, around 63.4% of the sampled respondents aren't aware about the presence of Braille provision on EVM's while 19.4% have known through electoral literacy programme with 11.7% to have seen while casting vote.

- It is also seen that 72.4% of the sampled respondents aren't aware about VVPAT with only 7.7% have seen at the time of voting.

- 80.3% of the respondents revealed that Television is the most reliable source of information on election and politics.

Attitude

- 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 and subsequent 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 the respondents show a positive attitude towards voting and electoral process in general.

Practice

- It is found that larger share (84.7%) of the respondents live in the same residence since birth while considerable difference is observed between rural and urban with rural share dominating (90%).

- Among those who have made frequent changes in the residence, only 12% of the respondents have deleted their names while 72% haven't deleted their names from their electoral list.

- As far as the enrolment in the voters list is concerned, 92.4% of the sampled respondents have said that they have currently enrolled in the voter list while 6% of respondents say that their application process is in progress.

- Significant proportion of the sampled respondents (90.8%) has reported to possess EPIC Card.

- Special Enrolment Drives have been the major medium for enrolment among the respondents followed by BLO's visit to residence and local voter enrolment centers.

- Around 82% 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.

- Voter participation in elections show that 91.8% of the respondents have voted at least in one election and 90% have reported to have participated in recent assembly elections.

- Around 80% of the respondents' have said that facilities at the polling station exist in adequate proportion that 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 the marginalized were found to be not available in adequate proportion

- Almost 6% of the total sampled respondents expressed that they faced difficulty while voting

- The main difficulties include while voting are long queue (66.2%) followed by no separate queue for senior citizen (22.6%), no guidance from polling personnel (19%) and lack of drinking water, toilet and ramp (14.1%).

SVEEP

- The recall rate of the election related campaigns was mere 44.4% and 43.4% of them said they do not recall any campaigns concerning the same.

- Larger proportion of respondents, around 86% of them said that TV advertisements and programmes along with Newspapers/Magazines (64.7%) constitute key sources for election information.

- As far as kinds of information received by populace from Election Commission through these mediums are concerned, around 73% have reported that they received information saying that Voting to be one's right and duty followed by 64% of them expressing that they received information concerning date of voting and its related schedules.

- Involving Stars/ICONs have been popular in election campaigning and around 53% of the respondents do recall ICONS/STARS during elections.

- Given that ICONs have been popular, Actor Puneeth Rajkumar seems to be the most appealing/motivating actor with almost 62% of the respondents holding that view followed by Ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam (17.5%).

- The usage level of Election Commission/Chief Electoral Officer website shows that only 9% have reported to have accessed election related websites.

- Among those who have accessed the website, almost 31% of the respondents accessed the same for searching names and other details on electoral list followed by 28% for downloading registration forms.

- The satisfaction level of the website was gauged and it shows that only 14% are satisfied about the online service with 70% having said that they somewhat are fine with service of the website while 15.3% aren't satisfied about the website.

- It is found that 3% of the respondents alone have used the Call Centers for enquiries and complaints while almost 78% have not used the call centre facility.

- Those who have accessed the Call Centre Facility, 77% have used for clearing doubts about the registration process.

- Around 15% are satisfied with the Call Centre facility while 68% have somewhat been satisfied.

- Radio Programme- Lokatantra Express (4.2%) has been quite popular as voter edutainment material though general awareness about all voter edutainment materials is very low.

- The awareness level of edutainment materials prepared for PwD's respondents is mere 17% to have

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come across 'publicity/voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwD' respondents.

- Only around 27.5% of the PwD's respondents have been contacted by BLO of their respective areas.

- The most prominent difficulties faced during the registration process faced by PwD's respondents include Delay in the process (70.3%) followed by lack of special care (56.2%) and Lack of information (44.9%)

- It is also observed that problems faced by PwD's respondents at the time of voting include long Queue (82.7%) followed by lack of information about polling station (36.7%) and lack of wheel chair facilities (33.3%) to be significant hindrances.

8.2. Focused Group Discussions

Further apart from survey results, the Focused Group Discussions were conducted across all divisions with diverse groups such as Women, SC/ST community, Youth, Civil Society and small scale based FGD's with Migrants, Persons with Disabilities, Trans Gender Community and Excluded Communities. The findings of these discussions are presented briefly below.

- There is adequate representation for demanding online voter registration process (shows lack of awareness about the existing online process) or the current voter registration process to be made efficiently with lesser duration and faster delivery.

- Grama Panchayat/Anganawadi to be entrusted with the responsibility of voter registration at the village level as opposed to Taluk Office.

- Link Aadhaar to Voter registration.

- Educational Institutions should be entrusted with automatically enrolling young fresh voters.

- EVM's are popular among all sections of the population though specifically in Bengaluru, across sections, people demanded for paper ballot over EVM's despite their acknowledgment about the efficiency of the machine.

- Usage and functioning of EVM's to be made aware among the population across all sections.

- Distribution of liquor during elections is a major concern.

- Provision of basic facilities like separate queue for men/women/disabled/aged to be made mandatory.

- Persons with Disabilities opine that Braille option to be mandated across all EVM's in all divisions of the state along with sufficient provision of ramps and wheelchairs. Volunteers to be present at all polling stations to guide them in the process before and after exercising their franchise.

- Excluded Communities forms one of the voiceless communities in the electoral process as they are largely unaware of the voter registration process due to lack of personnel or BLO officers who can guide them in voter registration and electoral process and therefore do not possess necessary identity documents to raise their voice and concerns.

- Migration is a major concern and large proportion of the migrated population are of the view that transaction costs are higher due to huge transport costs and loss of wages that's incurred due to their participation.

- Trans Gender Community continue to face discrimination and therefore is largely not interested as they face administrative hurdles in getting registered.

- Provision of transport facility, a must to increase electoral participation

- TV advertisements, loud speaker campaigns, Local Icons/Stars campaigning have been the major source of information concerning election related information

- People are used to the practice of corruption during elections

- Police personnel to be present at the polling station to avoid any election disputes

8.3. Suggestions

- Voter Turnout rate has increased from 65% to 72% between 2009 and 2013, an increase by 7% points. This can be due to SVEEP intervention and the same can be increased by 10% points with 82% voter turnout as the target for the coming Assembly Elections

- It is observed that in 32 AC, voter turnout rate has been less than 60% and most of them largely being either urban centres or cities. Urban Apathy is a prominent factor responsible for declining voter participation seen across the AC's of the state. This can be improved by conducting special campaigns using digital platforms like Facebook and Twitter

- Educational Institutions and Public spaces need to be used to spread the awareness about the options like NOTA, Braille on EVM's and VVPAT and National Voters' Day and also about the qualifying date for registration. The knowledge about the same can be increased at public places like educational institutions and panchayat offices as it helps increase the participation in general and in particular of the young fresh eligible voters of the state.

- School, Colleges and University curriculum should inculcate knowledge about the electoral process to raise general awareness among youth as they constitute the population with larger time span to be spent by being part of the electoral process and political system, in general. These young minds can help further disseminate the knowledge among the families and neighbourhoods about electoral process leading to removal of misconceptions among people.

- The EC should identify assembly constituencies and polling stations with lower voter turnouts persistently and seek interventions. It was observed through our discussions that the few voters intend to boycott the elections as they do not possess their own polling station despite having adequate representation to possess a polling station of their own.

- Failure of administrative machinery has been one of the main reasons for lower voter turnouts. Voter registration process related drives should be made available throughout the year in all local self governments or municipal offices

- Economic development and voter turnout seem to be negatively associated and this is visible across administrative divisions. However, the need to address the pessimism in lower turnout areas and address the respondents who confront the system through voting is necessary.

- Enrolment process being cumbersome is one of the main reasons for non-enrolment in voters list and this process needs to be made simpler

- Near cent percent of the respondents in the FGD's said that the voter registration process is not easier and recommended for the process to be in similar lines like Aadhaar.

- Online forums haven't been made effective as this medium can be used to attract young voters and middle aged voters for increased participation with increased digital economy.

- Lack of ramps and wheelchairs are the basic facilities largely unfound at the polling station for the PwD. These facilities are essential at all polling stations so that these voiceless sections of the

society can raise their voice through their vote.

- Long queue and absence of separate queue for senior citizens at the polling station are the difficulties faced by voters at the polling station

- Recall rate of the election related campaigns is poor and therefore more and effective campaigns through posters, rallies needs to be undertaken.

- TV advertisements and Newspapers have been the dominant source of election information dissemination followed by Rallies, loudspeaker announcements. Therefore these mediums can be used at the larger level to provide election information.

- Famous personalities especially actors (Puneeth Rajkumar, for instance, in Karnataka) have been very appealing by involving themselves in election related campaigns. Local and popular actors can be used further to motivate voters to participate

- There is poor access of Election Website and minimal usage of Call Centres. These may require intervention by informing the said facilities to voters.

- Knowledge about the voter edutainment materials is very less with only radio programmes and picture book having been known by the respondents. Animation film, Board games, Cartoon strips and computer games haven't been impactful. To inform the voters about the same, schools, colleges and movie theatres can be used to disseminate this awareness.

- The gender gap indicates a worrisome gap in the votes polled with the ratio being 932 as compared to the sex ratio of 989 in the 18+ population. This can be decreased by specifically targeting women and empowering them about their agency and choice.

- Ethical voting should be given importance as the reasons for not voting among social groups and sex wise show that social affiliations and hierarchy play a role in inducing the individual in preventing/inducing them for voting.

- The process involving corrections in the voter ID or transfer from one polling station to the other or from one constituency to the other takes a long time and this process can be made easier through online platforms or using the concerned local officers or municipal officers in facilitating the same.

- It is found that the Anganawadi's involvement have induced larger enrolment in rural areas. This speaks a lot about the importance of local government officials in decentralizing powers so that even the people in remote areas can participate in electoral process.

- It is also opined by many that registration process should not be aligned only with election process but be present throughout the year.

- Migrants found it very difficult to produce proof of address at the place of migration in urban areas and date of birth certificate by illiterates. These sections of population require intervention as internal migration in the country is one of the highest in the world and migrants should be provided with the provision of producing alternative documents that prove their citizenship. Whereas, for illiterates, the intervention at the local self government level can be effective.

- Money and Muscle power seem to have become a norm in elections and this should be contained through transparent political funding that is subject to public scrutiny.

- It is also seen that in EVM's have been a very popular medium for conducting elections across all divisions as it is faster, simpler and efficient. However, except for Bengaluru division where there is an opinion considerably among people that paper ballot should be introduced as it is transparent, all other divisions respondents opine that EVM's should be continued despite being

less aware about the system's working and functioning aspects. This needs campaigning across public places as people can understand the value of their vote and be satisfied with their actions with full surety.

- Presence of women staff in these enrolment drives is necessary.

- Rural urban disparity exists in all areas and this needs to be lessened by largely invoking campaigns that include loudspeaker announcements, and help desks being made available at panchayat offices or government schools.

- Bilingual Hoardings and campaigns are necessary especially in those border areas where the issue of language reigns even today.

- Viability and feasibility of Postal ballots as an option for migrants should be assessed to achieve the aim of accessible election to all

- Involvement of NGO's in raising awareness about important dates concerning electoral process in the country

- Local Level groups to organize camps (Booth Awareness Groups) especially in rural areas

- Voter Information Slip to be distributed across all booths and in public spaces for easy provision of concerned information.

- Public Transport to be used for raising awareness

- Involvement of Residential Organizations in gathering information especially to illicit the concerns of Persons with Disabilities.

- Usage of Sign Language and display of pictures to meet the needs of Disabled groups

- Allow interpreters to enable smooth process of voting for the PwD's

- Further, Trans Gender Population's voters' participation is lower in proportions. It was observed that only 49 of 2,125 voters who had registered under the 'others' category voted in the 2013 assembly polls. In the 2014 Lok Sabha polls, 160 of 3,957 voters registered under 'others' category had voted. The recent draft of electoral rolls shows that there have been 4340 voters who have registered as Trans Genders. To increase the participation of the Trans Genders in the electoral process, appropriate intervention in guiding the authorities to behave appropriately helps them get involved largely. The Trans Gender Policy 2017 of Karnataka is in the right direction as it recommends for reservation that can help mainstream this stigmatized population.

It is important to analyze the viability of all these options as elections is a gigantic exercise but these steps are necessary to achieve the aim of the Election Commission i.e. be inclusive, accessible and ethical.

8.4. Recommendations

The survey undertaken has thrown up 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. Therefore measures that can be taken to increase voter turnouts and improve electoral participation in the upcoming elections and that can be executed currently and those that can be adopted for longer time span are presented. The long term measures can include a dedicated entity that deals primarily with SVEEP interventions through continuous campaigns conducted through out the year, refresher and orientation courses to be held annually for the staff in

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order to update them with the latest developments by the EC and steps to improve the level of civic education among citizens. Educational Institutions involving colleges and universities, NCC and NSS Organisations, Panchayat Raj Institutions or Local Self Governments should be mandated to raise the awareness levels among the eligible voters through varied strategies. Further, initiatives to increase the voter registration and voter turnout can start of with the identification of assembly constituencies and polling stations that have history of low voter registration and low voter turnout. Due to the established consensus about the influence of money and muscle power, the need to check political expenditure and political funding, its sources is of utmost importance. EC should mandate to put the expenditure and funding sources to public scrutiny so as to assure transparency and accountability. It can do so by providing directions to individuals that involve permissible limit, or be put under public funding. These measures require systemic and behavioural changes that take longer span of time. The short term measures include steps such as appointment of officers who are concerned at the Taluk level about the execution of SVEEP plan, who strategizes in a way that reaches the targeted groups through mediums of their preference such as online media, print, or electronic media or even loud speaker campaigns. Further, it includes provision of help desk that facilitates all the required facilities in adequate provision so that voting can take place autonomously and independently without the involvement of political parties to help the voters with their respective concerns.

In the wake of the outcomes of the survey undertaken, it has reinforced the need to urgently develop a policy and intervene strategically through a preparation of roadmap for civic and voter education. Based on the Quantitative results derived from the KAP Survey that outlines the ground reality of electoral processes and in addition, outcomes based on Qualitative discussions conducted across varied groups that include Youth, Women, SC/ST Community, Civil Society, Migrants, Persons with Disabilities, Trans Genders, and Excluded Communities , the research team recommends certain proposals that could be considered for the campaign based on feasibility and viability for seeking improvement in electoral participation. These recommendations can be broadly classified into two categories:

The following are the long term and the short term measures recommended by the research team, which may be considered by the Election Commission in order to bring about a positive transformation in the electoral process and in the attitude of the electorate towards it:

Long term measures

Those measures that involve a continuous process irrespective of the elections or not include steps that can bring long term changes towards 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 are 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, needs to address the larger institutional and structural issues is necessary as in this sense, 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 the adoption of teaching about the electoral process in the curriculum of higher secondary, college and universities that can 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 the 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 haven't 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 doesn't 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

These measures include steps that can be implemented in view of the upcoming elections. The studies conducted before every election will form the basis of the design of these measures. Long term measures being taken continuously will in turn strengthen these measures and make them more effective.

- A nodal officer for execution of SVEEP campaigns can be appointed at every Taluk level for making it more effective.

- Training sessions for the concerned staff can be held for better understanding and implementation.

- Digital devices like mobile phones to be used so as to induce young voters for voter registration.

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.

- Staffs 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.

Appendices

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Appendix Table 1.1: Sample Constituencies in Belgaum Division

Type of constituency	Name of the constituency	District to which it belongs	Polling Station code as of 2013	Polling station code as of 2017	District Code	Assembly code	Polling station no
SC	Raybag (SC)	Belgaum	141(89.8%)	188	01	006	01
SC	Raybag (SC)	Belgaum	150(86.7%)	199	01	006	02
SC	Raybag (SC)	Belgaum	93(49.3%)	125	01	006	03
SC	Raybag (SC)	Belgaum	102(47.2%)	138	01	006	04
ST	Yemkanamardi (ST)	Belgaum	46(91.0%)	057	01	010	01
ST	Yemkanamardi (ST)	Belgaum	84(90.4%)	102	01	010	02
ST	Yemkanamardi (ST)	Belgaum	158(56.0%)	200	01	010	03
ST	Yemkanamardi (ST)	Belgaum	161(57.2%)	204	01	010	04
Sub-Urban	Badami	Bagalkot	172(90.8%)	096	02	023	01
Sub-Urban	Badami	Bagalkot	89(90.7%)	142	02	023	02
Sub-Urban	Badami	Bagalkot	132(52.1%)	154	02	023	03
Sub-Urban	Badami	Bagalkot	142(51.7%)	186	02	023	04
City	Hubli Dharwad West	Dharwad	149(82.5%)	165	09	074	01
City	Hubli Dharwad West	Dharwad	148(81%)	164	09	074	02
City	Hubli Dharwad West	Dharwad	107(38.6)	119	09	074	03
City	Hubli Dharwad West	Dharwad	171(24.5%)	195	09	074	04
Rural BW	Belgaum Rural	Belgaum	85(91.7%)	107	01	013	01
Rural BW	Belgaum Rural	Belgaum	89(89.9%)	112	01	013	02
Rural BW	Belgaum Rural	Belgaum	45(40.4%)	060	01	013	03
Rural BW	Belgaum Rural	Belgaum	49(37%)	065	01	013	04
Rural BW	Nargund	Gadag	121(87.8)	138	08	068	01
Rural BW	Nargund	Gadag	13(87.5%)	014	08	068	02
Rural BW	Nargund	Gadag	40(56.4%)	041	08	068	03
Rural BW	Nargund	Gadag	192(55.7%)	214	08	068	04
Rural Dev	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	4(86.9%)	185	02	024	01
Rural Dev	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	158(86.4%)	004	02	024	02
Rural Dev	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	148(44.0%)	170	02	024	03
Rural Dev	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	32(41.4%)	188	02	024	04
Lowest TO	Devara Hippargi	Bijapur	189(83.3%)	219	03	027	01
Lowest TO	Devara Hippargi	Bijapur	185(82.9%)	215	03	027	02
Lowest TO	Devara Hippargi	Bijapur	23(30.0%)	027	03	027	03
Lowest TO	Devara Hippargi	Bijapur	57(29.5%)	070	03	027	04
Highest TO	Hangal	Haveri	164(94.1%)	177	11	082	01
Highest TO	Hangal	Haveri	171(93.2%)	184	11	082	02
Highest TO	Hangal	Haveri	81(68.0%)	088	11	082	03
Highest TO	Hangal	Haveri	84(67.8%)	093	11	082	04
Coastal	Kunta	UK	127(91.9%)	134	10	078	01
Coastal	Kunta	UK	185(85.0%)	195	10	078	02
Coastal	Kunta	UK	189(56.5%)	200	10	078	03
Coastal	Kunta	UK	193(52.3%)	205	10	078	04

Rural BW: Rural Backward; Rural Dev: Rural Developed; Lowest TO: Lowest turnout; Highest TO: Highest Turnout

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Appendix Table 1.2: Sample Constituencies in Gulbarga Division

Type of constituency	Name of the constituency	District to which it belongs	Polling Station code as of 2013	Polling station code as of 2017	District Code	Assembly code	Polling station no
SC	Chincholi (SC)	Gulbarga	115(95.1%)	121	04	042	01
SC	Chincholi (SC)	Gulbarga	61(91.1%)	63	04	042	02
SC	Chincholi (SC)	Gulbarga	118(50.6%)	125	04	042	03
SC	Chincholi (SC)	Gulbarga	194(48.2%)	207	04	042	04
ST	Raichur Rural (ST)	Raichur	143(88.2%)	180	06	053	01
ST	Raichur Rural (ST)	Raichur	175(88.0%)	222	06	053	02
ST	Raichur Rural (ST)	Raichur	14(37.7%)	17	06	053	03
ST	Raichur Rural (ST)	Raichur	10(32.7%)	13	06	053	04
Sub-Urban	Koppal	Koppal	134(97.2%)	153	07	064	01
Sub-Urban	Koppal	Koppal	181(92.4%)	211	07	064	02
Sub-Urban	Koppal	Koppal	117(42.7%)	132	07	064	03
Sub-Urban	Koppal	Koppal	124(33.5%)	141	07	064	04
City	Gulbarga Dakshin	Gulbarga	148(88.3%)	182	04	044	01
City	Gulbarga Dakshin	Gulbarga	169(86.7%)	206	04	044	02
City	Gulbarga Dakshin	Gulbarga	151(34.9%)	185	04	044	03
City	Gulbarga Dakshin	Gulbarga	63(31.5%)	84	04	044	04
Rural BW	Sedam	Gulbarga	16(89.8%)	19	04	041	01
Rural BW	Sedam	Gulbarga	124(88.5%)	148	04	041	02
Rural BW	Sedam	Gulbarga	93(53.6%)	108	04	041	03
Rural BW	Sedam	Gulbarga	71(41.7%)	82	04	041	04
Lowest TO	Raichur	Raichur	18(83.6%)	22	06	054	01
Lowest TO	Raichur	Raichur	182(82.6%)	218	06	054	02
Lowest TO	Raichur	Raichur	89(21.4%)	108	06	054	03
Lowest TO	Raichur	Raichur	40(19.9%)	47	06	054	04
Highest TO	Yelburga	Koppal	78(93.7%)	85	07	063	01
Highest TO	Yelburga	Koppal	85(88.2%)	92	07	063	02
Highest TO	Yelburga	Koppal	119(54.1%)	132	07	063	03
Highest TO	Yelburga	Koppal	73(55.7%)	80	07	063	04

Rural BW: Rural Backward; Lowest TO: Lowest turnout; Highest TO: Highest Turnout

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Appendix Table 1.3: Sample Constitutencies in Bangalore Division

Type of constituency	Name of the constituency	District to which it belongs	Polling Station code as of 2013	Polling station code as of 2017	District Code	Assembly code	Polling station no
SC	CV Raman Nagar (SC)	BBMP North	88(73.7%)	95	32	161	01
SC	CV Raman Nagar (SC)	BBMP North	90(70.6%)	97	32	161	02
SC	CV Raman Nagar (SC)	BBMP North	208(33.1%)	227	32	161	03
SC	CV Raman Nagar (SC)	BBMP North	37(14.4%)	39	32	161	04
SC	Bangarapet (SC)	Kolar	156(97.0%)	166	20	147	01
SC	Bangarapet (SC)	Kolar	229(96.8%)	245	20	147	02
SC	Bangarapet (SC)	Kolar	101(57.5%)	104	20	147	03
SC	Bangarapet (SC)	Kolar	114(56.8%)	128	20	147	04
ST	Challakere (ST)	Chitradurga	185(91.1%)	195	13	098	01
ST	Challakere (ST)	Chitradurga	146(90.4%)	153	13	098	02
ST	Challakere (ST)	Chitradurga	85(54.4%)	90	13	098	03
ST	Challakere (ST)	Chitradurga	80(58.7%)	85	13	098	04
Sub-Urban	Davangere North	Davangere	7(88.5%)	8	14	106	01
Sub-Urban	Davangere North	Davangere	11(87.8%)	12	14	106	02
Sub-Urban	Davangere North	Davangere	64(41.7%)	73	14	106	03
Sub-Urban	Davangere North	Davangere	143(41.7%)	164	14	106	04
Sub-Urban	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	88(99.1%)	97	19	141	01
Sub-Urban	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	199(97.7%)	218	19	141	02
Sub-Urban	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	165(52.0%)	179	19	141	03
Sub-Urban	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	86(38.1%)	95	19	141	04
City	Mahalakshmi Layout	BBMP North	36(71.9%)	41	32	156	01
City	Mahalakshmi Layout	BBMP North	142(71.2%)	159	32	156	02
City	Mahalakshmi Layout	BBMP North	94(47.8%)	105	32	156	03
City	Mahalakshmi Layout	BBMP North	97(40.8%)	108	32	156	04
City	Vijayanagr	BBMP South	247(28.4%)	286	33	167	01
City	Vijayanagr	BBMP South	155(34.3%)	187	33	167	02
City	Vijayanagr	BBMP South	82(73.9%)	98	33	167	03
City	Vijayanagr	BBMP South	63(80.3%)	74	33	167	04
Rural BW	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	145(96.6%)	157	19	140	01
Rural BW	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	211(96.2%)	228	19	140	02
Rural BW	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	198(62.8%)	214	19	140	03
Rural BW	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	200(62.0%)	216	19	140	04
Rural Dev	Shikaripura	Shimoga	152(94.3%)	166	15	115	01
Rural Dev	Shikaripura	Shimoga	52(92.1%)	57	15	115	02
Rural Dev	Shikaripura	Shimoga	120(56.9%)	131	15	115	03
Rural Dev	Shikaripura	Shimoga	118(56.5)	128	15	115	04
Rural Dev	Gubbi	Tumkur	14(94.4%)	14	18	135	01

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Type of constituency	Name of the constituency	District to which it belongs	Polling Station code as of 2013	Polling station code as of 2017	District Code	Assembly code	Polling station no
Rural Dev	Gubbi	Tumkur	32(94.1%)	33	18	135	02
Rural Dev	Gubbi	Tumkur	140(56.6%)	144	18	135	03
Rural Dev	Gubbi	Tumkur	141(55.7%)	145	18	135	04
Rural Dev	Magdi	Ramanagaram	263(95.1%)	270	23	182	01
Rural Dev	Magdi	Ramanagaram	282(95.2%)	289	23	182	02
Rural Dev	Magdi	Ramanagaram	252(51.3%)	259	23	182	03
Rural Dev	Magdi	Ramanagaram	229(56.3%)	236	23	182	04
Lowest TO	Dasarahalli	Bangalore Urban	03(80.2%)	5	34	155	01
Lowest TO	Dasarahalli	Bangalore Urban	02(79.2%)	3	34	155	02
Lowest TO	Dasarahalli	Bangalore Urban	216(31.2%)	278	34	155	03
Lowest TO	Dasarahalli	Bangalore Urban	276(37.1%)	353	34	155	04
Highest TO	Hosakote	Bangalore Rural	6(98.6%)	6	22	178	01
Highest TO	Hosakote	Bangalore Rural	72(98.5%)	74	22	178	02
Highest TO	Hosakote	Bangalore Rural	135(68.2%)	142	22	178	03
Highest TO	Hosakote	Bangalore Rural	137(65.3%)	145	22	178	04

Rural BW: Rural Backward; Rural Dev: Rural Developed; Lowest TO: Lowest turnout; Highest TO: Highest Turnout

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Appendix Table 1.4: Sample Constituencies in Mysore Division

Type of constituency	Name of the constituency	District to which it belongs	Polling Station code as of 2013	Polling Station code as of 2017	District Code	Assembly Code	Polling Station no
SC	T.Narasipura (SC)	Mysore	145(56.3%)	149	28	220	01
SC	T.Narasipura (SC)	Mysore	27(51.9%)	28	28	220	02
SC	T.Narasipura (SC)	Mysore	25(89.8%)	26	28	220	03
SC	T.Narasipura (SC)	Mysore	59(87.8%)	61	28	220	04
ST	Heggadadevanakote (ST)	Mysore	79(94.7%)	81	28	213	01
ST	Heggadadevanakote (ST)	Mysore	183(92.0%)	195	28	213	02
ST	Heggadadevanakote (ST)	Mysore	232(49.4%)	247	28	213	03
ST	Heggadadevanakote (ST)	Mysore	236(52.7%)	251	28	213	04
Sub-Urban	Arsikere	Hassan	244(93.7%)	254	25	194	01
Sub-Urban	Arsikere	Hassan	264(93.6%)	274	25	194	02
Sub-Urban	Arsikere	Hassan	137(49.5%)	145	25	194	03
Sub-Urban	Arsikere	Hassan	126(48.6%)	133	25	194	04
City	Krishnaraja	Mysore	119(77.2%)	132	28	216	01
City	Krishnaraja	Mysore	199(73.3%)	221	28	216	02
City	Krishnaraja	Mysore	75(41.5)	87	28	216	03
City	Krishnaraja	Mysore	7(36.3%)	11	28	216	04
Rural BW	Holenarasipura	Hassan	187(96.0%)	200	25	197	01
Rural BW	Holenarasipura	Hassan	39(95.4%)	41	25	197	02
Rural BW	Holenarasipura	Hassan	259(64.7%)	278	25	197	03
Rural BW	Holenarasipura	Hassan	264(61.0%)	286	25	197	04
Rural Dev	Maddur	Mandya	173(91.9%)	179	24	187	01
Rural Dev	Maddur	Mandya	18(91.9%)	19	24	187	02
Rural Dev	Maddur	Mandya	172(50.7%)	178	24	187	03
Rural Dev	Maddur	Mandya	100(44.2%)	104	24	187	04
Rural Dev	Belthangady	DK	43(84.8%)	43	26	200	01
Rural Dev	Belthangady	DK	212(83.0%)	220	26	200	02
Rural Dev	Belthangady	DK	53(64.1%)	53	26	200	03
Rural Dev	Belthangady	DK	99(61.7%)	101	26	200	04
Lowest TO	Mandya	Mandya	119(90.2%)	124	24	189	01
Lowest TO	Mandya	Mandya	122(88.7%)	127	24	189	02
Lowest TO	Mandya	Mandya	179(41.1%)	186	24	189	03
Lowest TO	Mandya	Mandya	170(39.0%)	177	24	189	04
Highest TO	Arkalgud	Hassan	223(95.1%)	237	25	198	01
Highest TO	Arkalgud	Hassan	208(95.0%)	222	25	198	02
Highest TO	Arkalgud	Hassan	45(71.8%)	47	25	198	03
Highest TO	Arkalgud	Hassan	169(71.3%)	182	25	198	04
Coastal	Mangalore	DK	98(86.2%)	106	26	204	01
Coastal	Mangalore	DK	99(85.6%)	107	26	204	02
Coastal	Mangalore	DK	103(44.1%)	112	26	204	03
Coastal	Mangalore	DK	102(54.4)	110	26	204	04

Rural BW: Rural Backward; Rural Dev: Rural Developed; Lowest TO: Lowest turnout; Highest TO: Highest Turnout

Appendix Table 1.5: Share of SC/ST and Women Population to the Total Population

District	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Women		Total Population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Gulbarga Division	1893110	2498832	1142682	1430678	4687609	5551084	9526286	11215224
Bangalore Division	3313695	3991107	1079036	1312087	8977550	10975375	18490811	22523301
Belgaum Division	1593517	2027798	629479	758536	6387320	7289241	13042163	14793174
Mysore Division	1763608	1957255	612789	747686	5899165	6312940	11791302	12563598
State	8563930	10474992	3463986	4248987	25951644	30128640	52850562	61095297
Share of SC/ST and Women Population to the Total Population								
Gulbarga Division	19.87	22.28	12.00	12.76	49.21	49.50		
Bangalore Division	17.92	17.72	5.84	5.83	48.55	48.73		
Belgaum Division	12.22	13.71	4.83	5.13	48.97	49.27		
Mysore Division	14.96	15.58	5.20	5.95	50.03	50.25		
State	16.20	17.15	6.55	6.95	49.10	49.31		

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

Appendix Table 1.6: Minority and Disabled Population

Division	Minority		% to the Total Population		Disabled Population		% to the Total Population
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2011
Gulbarga Division	1925748	1960808	20.22	17.48	172665	258793	2.3
Bangalore Division	2739398	3470726	14.81	15.41	320070	540414	2.4
Belgaum Division	1648157	1779461	13.98	14.16	227154	223004	1.5
Mysore Division	2215980	2566830	16.99	17.35	220872	301994	2.4
State	8529283	9777825	16.14	16.00	940761	1324205	2.2

Source: Census 2001 & 2011, Yadgiri is included in Gulbarga, during 2001 Census

Appendix Table 1.7: Net Migration Rate (per 1000 of population)

State/U.T.	In-Migrant (00)	Outmigrant (00) To Another State	Outmigration Abroad (00)	Net Migration (00) (Col2- Col.3-Col.4)	Population (00)	Net Migration Rate
Andhra Pradesh	10153	12324	4374	-6545	752758	-9
Karnataka	20130	14173	1228	4729	489468	10
Kerala	10691	8096	15832	-13237	298619	-44
Maharashtra	56584	15414	2286	38884	948135	41
Tamil Nadu	9906	13675	4983	-8752	614601	-14

Source: NSSO 64th round on Employment, Unemployment and Migration , 2007-08, Calculated from Unit Level data

No Voter To Be Left Behind. Every Vote Counts.

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Appendix Table 1.8: Assembly Constituency wise EP Ratio (2018)

District	Assembly Constituency	Male	Female	Total
BELGAUM	Nippani	70.6	69.4	70.0
	Chikodi Sadalga	71.3	71.2	71.3
	Athani	69.0	66.8	67.9
	Kagwad	68.0	65.8	66.9
	Kudachi	67.1	65.5	66.3
	Raibag	70.3	67.6	69.0
	Hukkeri	68.7	69.0	68.9
	Arabhavi	67.1	67.8	67.4
	Gokak	70.7	72.4	71.6
	Yamkanmardi	68.8	68.3	68.5
	Belgaum North	70.9	72.4	71.7
	Belgaum South	77.7	77.5	77.6
	Belgaum Rural	72.6	73.4	73.0
	Khanapur	74.1	70.2	72.2
	Kittur	70.3	69.1	69.7
	Bailhongal	70.6	70.6	70.6
	Saundatti Yallamma	68.1	67.7	67.9
	Ramdurg	70.7	69.0	69.9
	District Total	**70.4**	**69.7**	**70.1**
BAGALKOT	Mudhol	69.5	70.1	69.8
	Terdal	68.4	69.1	68.7
	Jamkhandi	71.1	70.6	70.8
	Bilagi	70.1	70.7	70.4
	Badami	70.6	69.9	70.2
	Bagalkot	75.3	75.8	75.5
	Hunagund	71.4	71.3	71.4
	District Total	**70.9**	**71.1**	**71.0**
BIJAPUR	Muddebihal	70.0	67.1	68.5
	Devar Hipparagi	76.1	72.3	74.2
	Basavana Bagevadi	66.7	64.1	65.4
	Babaleshwar	75.0	75.4	75.2
	Bijapur City	74.4	74.2	74.3
	Nagathan	72.3	71.2	71.8
	Indi	71.6	70.5	71.1
	Sindhagi	69.1	67.7	68.4
	District Total	**71.8**	**70.3**	**71.1**
GULBARGA	Afzalpur	70.1	67.7	68.9
	Jewargi	68.4	69.5	68.9
	Chittapur (SC)	74.1	74.5	74.3
	Sedam	70.6	71.1	70.8
	Chincholli (SC)	70.4	68.1	69.3
	Gulbarga Rural (SC)	69.0	66.8	68.0
	Gulbarga (N)	77.2	79.7	78.4
	Gulbarga (S)	76.8	77.4	77.1
	Aland	74.4	72.5	73.4
	District Total	**72.4**	**72.0**	**72.2**

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District	Assembly Constituency	Male	Female	Total
BIDAR	Basavakalyan	72.4	67.2	69.9
	Humnabad	69.3	65.6	67.5
	Bidar(south)	73.6	70.0	71.8
	Bidar	67.3	68.2	67.8
	Bhalki	75.8	71.0	73.5
	Aurad(sc)	71.7	68.6	70.1
	District Total	**71.6**	**68.3**	**70.0**
RAICHUR	Raichur (Rural)	71.2	73.4	72.3
	Raichur	77.4	77.4	77.4
	Manvi	74.9	76.8	75.8
	Devadurga	71.0	72.8	71.9
	Lingasugur	72.2	73.4	72.8
	Sindhanur	71.7	73.3	72.5
	Maski	73.9	74.7	74.3
	District Total	**73.1**	**74.5**	**73.8**
KOPPAL	Kushtagi	70.7	70.7	70.7
	Kanakagiri	67.6	68.2	67.9
	Gangavathi	67.4	68.2	67.8
	Yelburga	68.9	68.8	68.8
	Koppal	70.1	71.3	70.7
	District Total	**69.0**	**69.5**	**69.2**
GADAG	Shirahatti (SC)	74.0	73.5	73.8
	Gadag	72.4	72.1	72.2
	Ron	73.4	72.3	72.9
	Nargund	74.5	73.5	74.0
	District Total	**73.5**	**72.8**	**73.2**
DHARWAD	Navalgund	70.7	68.9	69.8
	Kundagol	71.4	69.1	70.3
	Dharwad	70.3	70.3	70.3
	Hubli Dharwad East	68.0	66.5	67.3
	Hubli Dharwad Central	74.6	73.5	74.1
	Hubli Dharwad West	76.4	76.6	76.5
	Kalaghatagi	68.9	66.9	67.9
	District Total	**71.6**	**70.5**	**71.1**
UTTARA KANNADA	Haliyal	73.2	72.4	72.8
	Karwar	78.1	79.7	78.9
	Kumta	78.9	77.9	78.4
	Bhatkal	79.2	75.7	77.4
	Sirsi	78.4	75.1	76.8
	Yellapur	67.7	70.3	68.9
	District Total	**76.0**	**75.3**	**75.6**

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District	Assembly Constituency	Male	Female	Total
HAVERI	Hangal	70.1	65.9	68.0
	Shiggaon	70.1	67.7	68.9
	Haveri	71.0	69.1	70.0
	Byadagi	72.0	70.6	71.3
	Hirekerur	72.0	69.5	70.8
	Ranebennur	74.5	74.3	74.4
	District Total	**71.6**	**69.5**	**70.6**
BELLARY	Hadagali	70.3	69.2	69.8
	Hagaribommanahalli	68.3	68.5	68.4
	Vijayanagar	63.9	64.0	64.0
	Kampli	66.6	65.4	66.0
	Siruguppa	64.9	64.8	64.8
	Bellary	69.1	71.3	70.2
	Bellary City	65.2	66.8	66.0
	Sandur	63.1	64.8	64.0
	Kudligi	69.0	68.7	68.8
	District Total	**66.6**	**66.9**	**66.7**
CHITRADURGA	Molakalmuru	71.9	71.8	71.9
	Challakere	74.7	74.7	74.7
	Chitradurga	76.5	77.3	76.9
	Hiriyur	76.4	76.4	76.4
	Hosadurga	75.3	72.8	74.1
	Holalkere	75.4	73.6	74.5
	District Total	**75.0**	**74.5**	**74.8**
DAVANGERE	Jagalur(SC)	79.2	77.9	78.5
	Harapanahalli	77.5	75.4	76.5
	Harihar	76.8	78.7	77.7
	Davanagere North	78.3	78.1	78.2
	Davanagere South	78.7	77.6	78.1
	Mayakonda(SC)	82.1	79.6	80.9
	Channagiri	76.2	74.8	75.5
	Honnali	77.7	76.6	77.2
	District Total	**78.2**	**77.3**	**77.8**
SHIMOGA	Shimoga Rural (SC)	74.8	74.6	74.7
	Bhadravathi	74.0	75.3	74.7
	Shimoga	78.1	79.3	78.7
	Thirthahalli	79.6	76.9	78.3
	Shikaripura	75.0	73.3	74.2
	Sorab	76.8	73.5	75.1
	Sagar	76.6	74.6	75.6
	District Total	**76.4**	**75.5**	**75.9**
UDUPI	Byndoor	83.9	80.3	82.0
	Kundapur	80.7	80.2	80.4
	Udupi	76.4	79.2	77.9
	Kapu	78.0	80.6	79.4
	Karkal	78.6	80.6	79.6
	District Total	**79.5**	**80.2**	**79.9**

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Table Contd. from previous page ......

District	Assembly Constituency	Male	Female	Total
CHIKKMAGALUR	Sringeri	81.2	78.8	80.0
	Mudigere	81.0	79.1	80.0
	Chikmagalur	81.2	79.4	80.3
	Tarikere	81.7	78.6	80.1
	Kadur	82.5	79.9	81.2
	District Total	**81.5**	**79.2**	**80.3**
TUMKUR	Chikkanayakanhalli	80.3	78.5	79.4
	Tiptur	77.5	79.5	78.5
	Turuvekere	84.9	82.4	83.6
	Kunigal	83.1	79.7	81.4
	Tumkur City	82.0	83.5	82.7
	Tumkur Rural	77.1	81.8	79.4
	Koratagere	79.5	79.1	79.3
	Gubbi	79.9	79.2	79.6
	Sira	78.2	75.0	76.6
	Pavagada	79.2	75.6	77.4
	Madhugiri	80.1	77.9	79.0
	District Total	**80.1**	**79.3**	**79.7**
CHIKKABALLAPUR	Gowribidanur	74.5	76.1	75.3
	Bagepalli	75.1	77.1	76.1
	Chickballapur	70.7	73.5	72.1
	Sidlagatta	72.7	74.1	73.4
	Chintamani	74.5	75.2	74.9
	District Total	**73.5**	**75.2**	**74.3**
KOLAR	Srinivaspur	71.1	73.7	72.4
	Mulbagal(SC)	72.4	72.7	72.6
	KGF (SC)	66.2	65.8	66.0
	Bangarpet (SC)	74.3	75.4	74.8
	Kolar	76.2	72.8	74.5
	Malur	70.2	72.0	71.1
	District Total	**71.8**	**72.0**	**71.9**
BANGALORE RURAL	Hosakote	71.3	74.4	72.8
	Devanahalli	72.9	75.5	74.2
	Doddaballapur	71.2	74.0	72.5
	Nelamangala	74.1	76.1	75.1
	District Total	**72.3**	**75.0**	**73.6**
RAMANAGARAM	Magadi	79.2	80.6	79.9
	Ramanagara	70.0	73.4	71.7
	Kanakapura	79.1	82.1	80.6
	Channapatna	76.3	78.5	77.4
	District Total	**76.1**	**78.6**	**77.3**

No Voter To Be Left Behind. Every Vote Counts.

Table Contd. from previous page ......

District	Assembly Constituency	Male	Female	Total
MANDYA	Malavally	82.2	81.2	81.7
	Maddur	79.4	80.8	80.1
	Melukote	77.2	77.0	77.1
	Mandya	78.7	80.3	79.5
	Srirangapatna	77.5	77.8	77.7
	Nagamangala	86.6	83.6	85.1
	Krishnaraja Pet	77.8	74.5	76.1
	District Total	**79.9**	**79.3**	**79.6**
HASSAN	Shravanabelagola	82.7	80.7	81.7
	Arasikere	76.0	74.7	75.3
	Belur	79.9	76.2	78.0
	Hassan	77.6	77.4	77.5
	Holenarasipura	80.9	78.4	79.6
	Arakalgudu	77.3	72.4	74.9
	Sakaleshpura	76.3	73.7	75.0
	District Total	**78.6**	**76.1**	**77.3**
DAKSHINA KANNADA	Belthangady	75.9	74.1	75.0
	Moodabidri	75.2	77.5	76.4
	Mangalore City North	69.3	73.4	71.4
	Mangalore City South	73.6	75.9	74.8
	Mangalore	74.4	75.5	75.0
	Bantwal	77.7	77.4	77.6
	Puttur	73.3	73.2	73.3
	Sullia	74.0	73.4	73.7
	District Total	**74.1**	**75.0**	**74.6**
KODAGU	Madikeri	77.3	75.5	76.4
	Virajpet	77.2	74.3	75.7
	District Total	**77.3**	**74.9**	**76.1**
MYSORE	Periyapatna	66.1	67.1	66.6
	Krishnarajanagara	73.6	72.0	72.8
	Hunsur	72.0	71.1	71.5
	Heggadadevanakote (ST)	73.5	71.8	72.6
	Nanjangud (SC)	74.0	72.0	73.0
	Chamundeshwari	88.4	88.0	88.2
	Krishnaraja	73.6	73.0	73.3
	Chamaraja	68.9	68.7	68.8
	Narasimharaja	76.9	77.1	77.0
	Varuna	73.2	71.5	72.4
	T. Narsipura (SC)	77.8	77.2	77.5
	District Total	**74.5**	**73.7**	**74.1**
CHAMARAJ NAGAR	Hanur	77.6	77.0	77.3
	Kollegal	77.4	77.7	77.6
	Chamarajanagar	77.6	78.2	77.9
	Gundlupet	77.0	76.1	76.5
	District Total	**77.4**	**77.2**	**77.3**

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No Voter To Be Left Behind. Every Vote Counts.

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District	Assembly Constituency	Male	Female	Total
B.B.M.P(CENTRAL)	Rajarajeshwarinagar	77.4	75.9	76.7
	Shivajinagar	71.6	70.5	71.1
	Shantinagar	70.1	68.7	69.4
	Gandhinagar	68.0	68.5	68.2
	Rajajinagar	67.5	68.8	68.2
	Chamarajpet	71.2	68.7	69.9
	Chickpet	70.9	70.1	70.5
	District Total	**71.7**	**70.8**	**71.3**
B.B.M.P(NORTH)	K R.Pura	76.2	75.0	75.7
	Mahalakshmi layout	68.8	69.4	69.1
	Malleshawaram	67.8	68.6	68.2
	HEBBAL	68.9	68.4	68.6
	Pulakeshinagara	69.1	68.1	68.6
	Sarvagnagar	69.1	69.1	69.1
	C.V.Ramannagar	69.2	66.1	67.7
	District Total	**70.4**	**69.7**	**70.0**
B.B.M.P(SOUTH)	Govindarajanagar	72.1	72.2	72.2
	Vijayanagar	71.8	69.4	70.6
	Basavanagudi	75.8	74.9	75.4
	Padmanabanagar	67.6	67.5	67.5
	BTM Layout	62.5	64.2	63.3
	Jayanagar	65.2	66.6	65.9
	Bommanahalli	75.1	67.5	71.4
	District Total	**70.3**	**68.8**	**69.5**
BANGALORE URBAN	Yelahanka	76.2	77.9	77.0
	Byatarayanapura	70.1	69.2	69.7
	Yeshwanthpura	78.4	78.7	78.5
	Dasarahalli	71.4	69.9	70.7
	Mahadevapura	69.0	68.3	68.6
	Bangalore South	68.1	68.5	68.3
	Anekal	70.3	72.5	71.3
	District Total	**71.5**	**71.7**	**71.6**
YADGIR	Shorapur	70.7	70.5	70.6
	Shahapur	68.7	69.4	69.1
	Yadgir	73.4	73.7	73.6
	Gurmitkal	76.8	76.0	76.4
	District Total	**72.3**	**72.3**	**72.3**
STATE	**KARNATAKA**	**73.1**	**72.7**	**72.9**

Appendix Table 1.9: Age cohort wise Population 2018

District	Total population	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Share of 18+ population to total
Bagalkot	2088668	76010	362738	309717	236025	167749	117499	80778	32998	66.2
Bangalore Urban	13286006	281529	1638785	2212808	1510502	937964	599184	334835	186492	58.0
Bangalore Rural	1110816	33342	184168	186376	144166	100457	65741	46584	25140	70.8
Belgaum	5246787	177847	888427	758805	639085	471818	335698	229720	100995	68.7
Bellary	2836457	97435	501270	430085	316182	217935	142715	84564	36435	64.4
Bidar	1869250	74749	365836	261780	206190	144672	107593	83380	37553	68.6
Bijapur	2509664	90088	422375	340484	268671	197220	139320	91634	41866	63.4
Chamarajnagar	1062446	33192	181579	175684	150471	114895	76165	54860	26590	76.6
Chikkaballapur	1338477	46800	241825	207307	181377	137250	92013	62951	29879	74.7
Chikmagalur	1135892	40302	200218	191969	173730	143270	91173	58744	29234	81.8
Chitradurga	1770916	59686	313003	272303	231780	181278	118013	79019	36891	73.0
Davanagere	2066111	68284	372835	330307	271739	204087	131358	84236	39378	72.7
Dharwad	2051748	66107	342938	313735	254603	188925	128333	82693	37247	68.9
Gadag	1137729	38550	206090	175632	140151	104125	73460	48244	19450	70.8
Gulbarga	2907878	110950	533167	398178	304653	221340	154534	97270	44259	64.1
Hassan	1816343	58425	305193	300612	263772	215862	142916	100548	48989	79.1
Haveri	1725062	59479	313704	266989	214147	163054	106280	68954	27303	70.7
Karwar	1500401	49166	250480	245757	204247	167006	114766	69431	33296	75.6
Kodagu	558764	20287	92733	89480	80548	69454	46796	27058	14227	78.8
Kolar	1656041	58206	302432	262418	218364	161464	105113	72967	37703	73.6
Koppal	1555514	58531	290649	226665	170131	115869	81999	54334	21226	65.5
Mandya	1836069	58328	316673	310365	270322	212228	140055	100810	47245	79.3
Mangalore	2242095	65602	371286	362979	300909	245991	166091	95743	50917	74.0
Mysore	3299442	101832	552172	540166	446430	333306	215727	140401	70803	72.8
Raichur	2148223	82760	405375	322071	238942	170119	109519	64703	26005	66.1
Ramanagaram	1121492	35752	196420	188577	151131	117818	82098	62132	31174	77.1
Shimoga	1836756	61384	316481	290277	257371	209223	132089	77558	36206	75.2
Tumkur	2748182	90333	475253	436892	381383	313440	214201	152092	69311	77.6
Udupi	1226428	33454	194015	199477	166286	141647	104219	72954	40078	77.6
Yadgir	1375096	54119	238406	176881	136654	97485	67905	43450	16180	60.4
State	69064753	2182531	11376527	10784775	8529962	6266950	4202573	2722646	1295068	68.6

Appendix Table 1.10: Age cohort wise Electors 2018

District	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Bagalkot	28956	348144	410074	288317	194247	117825	63607	22670
Bangalore Urban	70045	1606981	2801960	1955791	1154881	717899	355356	135400
Bangalore Rural	18310	178581	210581	166311	110706	72827	36508	15841
Belgaum	55410	801210	909520	737251	543764	349361	183531	77255
Bellary	40598	471928	501876	368373	246075	147894	68877	24806
Bidar	24359	313936	328150	257723	177495	113459	60703	25721
Bijapur	31008	412801	469562	348707	240893	151209	78928	30195
Chamarajnagar	12761	173966	181041	181299	127005	83320	43969	17565
Chikkaballapur	20308	219283	237891	201785	144214	95981	51430	19217
Chikmagalur	12134	165779	199383	203567	163082	100233	47399	21013
Chitradurga	31609	294694	319965	268358	197203	124486	61337	22890
Davanagere	32596	361025	420483	327752	227505	140229	69830	24301
Dharwad	22274	303776	388677	296935	210895	132327	67756	26108
Gadag	14102	200783	216386	164426	117037	71909	34190	11546
Gulbarga	25871	519490	557877	408160	282172	177563	90589	36214
Hassan	15822	253881	333346	309445	233950	150886	76163	30826
Haveri	18526	266049	318907	219056	183254	120792	60616	26043
Karwar	24719	232898	280573	233180	177017	111688	53986	19539
Kodagu	6133	80806	98660	89665	71831	46530	22709	8689
Kolar	25671	268608	292442	238758	168846	110468	56141	23030
Koppal	27355	291762	271033	201418	139638	84285	39487	14219
Mandya	19460	275570	339135	333551	232961	151581	77169	31604
Mangalore	23346	317696	390731	355753	272362	176425	90221	40280
Mysore	33867	454327	597696	517581	383033	247371	135637	62826
Raichur	29576	434160	413785	290758	206169	121886	55196	20004
Ramanagaram	14513	177910	222083	177442	126533	85294	42002	19182
Shimoga	22637	284561	350422	299873	221494	132001	59741	22147
Tumkur	40360	435098	478567	474529	352682	237933	121311	48984
Udupi	13523	175175	217551	207319	162276	113834	61880	26945
Yadgir	14838	261757	255847	182972	122138	75427	36098	12817
State	770687	10582635	13014204	10306055	7191358	4562923	2302367	917877

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Appendix Table 1.11: Age cohort wise EP Ratio 2018

District	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Bagalkot	38.1	96.0	132.4	122.2	115.8	100.3	78.7	68.7
Bangalore Urban	24.9	98.1	126.6	129.5	123.1	119.8	106.1	72.6
Bangalore Rural	54.9	97.0	113.0	115.4	110.2	110.8	78.4	63.0
Belgaum	31.2	90.2	119.9	115.4	115.2	104.1	79.9	76.5
Bellary	41.7	94.1	116.7	116.5	112.9	103.6	81.4	68.1
Bidar	32.6	85.8	125.4	125.0	122.7	105.5	72.8	68.5
Bijapur	34.4	97.7	137.9	129.8	122.1	108.5	86.1	72.1
Chamarajnagar	38.4	95.8	103.0	120.5	110.5	109.4	80.1	66.1
Chikkaballapur	43.4	90.7	114.8	111.3	105.1	104.3	81.7	64.3
Chikmagalur	30.1	82.8	103.9	117.2	113.8	109.9	80.7	71.9
Chitradurga	53.0	94.2	117.5	115.8	108.8	105.5	77.6	62.0
Davanagere	47.7	96.8	127.3	120.6	111.5	106.8	82.9	61.7
Dharwad	33.7	88.6	123.9	116.6	111.6	103.1	81.9	70.1
Gadag	36.6	97.4	123.2	117.3	112.4	97.9	70.9	59.4
Gulbarga	23.3	97.4	140.1	134.0	127.5	114.9	93.1	81.8
Hassan	27.1	83.2	110.9	117.3	108.4	105.6	75.7	62.9
Haveri	31.1	84.8	119.4	102.3	112.4	113.7	87.9	95.4
Karwar	50.3	93.0	114.2	114.2	106.0	97.3	77.8	58.7
Kodagu	30.2	87.1	110.3	111.3	103.4	99.4	83.9	61.1
Kolar	44.1	88.8	111.4	109.3	104.6	105.1	76.9	61.1
Koppal	46.7	100.4	119.6	118.4	120.5	102.8	72.7	67.0
Mandya	33.4	87.0	109.3	123.4	109.8	108.2	76.5	66.9
Mangalore	35.6	85.6	107.6	118.2	110.7	106.2	94.2	79.1
Mysore	33.3	82.3	110.7	115.9	114.9	114.7	96.6	88.7
Raichur	35.7	107.1	128.5	121.7	121.2	111.3	85.3	76.9
Ramanagaram	40.6	90.6	117.8	117.4	107.4	103.9	67.6	61.5
Shimoga	36.9	89.9	120.7	116.5	105.9	99.9	77.0	61.2
Tumkur	44.7	91.6	109.5	124.4	112.5	111.1	79.8	70.7
Udupi	40.4	90.3	109.1	124.7	114.6	109.2	84.8	67.2
Yadgir	27.4	109.8	144.6	133.9	125.3	111.1	83.1	79.2
State	35.3	93.0	120.7	120.8	114.8	108.6	84.6	70.9

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Appendix Table 1.12: Impact of SVEEP: Voter turnout ratio in each 224 Assembly Constituencies between 2008 and 2014

Constituency	2008			2013			Difference (2013-2008)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Nippani	75.27	72.62	73.99	81.06	79.65	80.62	5.79	7.04	6.63
ChikkodiSadalga	75.55	72.7	74.23	80.42	78.69	80.03	4.87	5.99	5.8
Athani	75.24	70.64	73.16	79.75	76.65	78.69	4.51	6.01	5.53
Kagwad	72.5	68.25	70.57	79.97	76.64	78.69	7.47	8.39	8.12
Kudachi (SC)	71.1	65.11	68.36	79.59	75.63	78	8.48	10.52	9.64
Raybag (SC)	68.67	63.02	66.04	75.97	73.78	75.17	7.3	10.75	9.14
Hukkeri	80.69	79.54	80.33	76.15	74.83	75.87	-4.54	-4.72	-4.47
Arabhavi	76.86	71.12	74.09	76.5	70.64	73.87	-0.36	-0.48	-0.22
Gokak	71.01	66.97	69.08	72.68	70.15	71.76	1.68	3.18	2.68
Yemkanamardi (ST)	74.47	71.36	72.93	77.24	76.04	76.83	2.77	4.68	3.9
Belgaum Uttar	63.56	59.03	61.71	61.04	56.78	59.41	-2.52	-2.25	-2.3
Belgaum Dakshin	66.39	60.49	63.65	67.11	62.82	65.25	0.72	2.32	1.6
Belgaum Rural	74.15	67.97	71.1	75.51	72.15	74	1.36	4.18	2.9
Khanapur	71.06	69	70.28	73.2	71.77	72.76	2.14	2.77	2.48
Kittur	76.49	72.13	74.58	77.39	72.89	75.61	0.91	0.76	1.02
Bailahongal	73.11	69.63	71.56	79.01	75.07	77.73	5.89	5.43	6.17
Saundatti Yellammma	76.61	71.69	74.32	80.75	76.31	78.96	4.13	4.62	4.65
Ramdurg	74.32	69.63	72.23	75.95	73.19	75	1.63	3.56	2.78
Mudhol (SC)	73.68	69.47	71.76	79.04	75.44	77.62	5.36	5.97	5.86
Terdal	72.74	66.61	69.8	80.04	76.69	78.65	7.3	10.09	8.84
Jamkhandi	70.56	64.38	67.62	75.88	72.33	74.64	5.32	7.96	7.02
Bilgi	72.8	69.07	71.12	78.52	77.49	78.33	5.72	8.42	7.21
Badami	66.9	63.95	65.77	71.09	69.41	70.71	4.19	5.46	4.94
Bagalkot	63.19	60.95	62.39	69.51	68.52	69.55	6.32	7.58	7.17
Hungund	66.82	63.13	65.28	71.49	69.91	71.4	4.66	6.77	6.11
Muddhebihal	61.12	60.8	61.14	64.97	66.22	65.93	3.84	5.42	4.79
Devara Hippargi	61.64	61.32	61.53	64.02	65.06	64.7	2.38	3.74	3.17
Basavan Bagevadi	65	63.96	64.74	72.2	71.65	72.18	7.2	7.69	7.45
Babaleshwar	69.42	64.86	67.19	74.52	71.18	73.03	5.1	6.32	5.84
Bijapur city	50.25	46.83	48.66	57.34	54.6	56.33	7.08	7.77	7.67
Nagthan (SC)	57.25	53.59	55.52	63.85	59.99	62.18	6.6	6.41	6.66
Indi	62.92	58.22	60.84	70.19	67.41	69.2	7.27	9.19	8.36
Sindgi	63.81	60.79	62.5	70.36	67.69	69.47	6.55	6.9	6.97
Afzalpur	60.88	56.17	58.75	69.25	65.58	67.89	8.36	9.41	9.15
Jevargi	63.13	58.26	60.76	75.01	70.9	73.29	11.88	12.64	12.53
Chittapur (SC)	54.27	49.77	52.01	66.08	63.79	65.11	11.81	14.02	13.1
Sedam	66.33	63.75	65.2	74.54	71.8	73.42	8.21	8.05	8.22

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Constituency	2008			2013			Difference (2013-2008)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Chincholi (SC)	54.94	53.02	54.02	67.02	66.38	66.93	12.07	13.36	12.91
Gulbarga Rural (SC)	51.32	48.65	50.04	59.32	57	58.44	8	8.35	8.4
Gulbarga Dakshin	51.35	49.98	50.79	55.86	53.79	55.94	4.51	3.81	5.15
Gulbarga Uttar	51.13	50	50.68	51.29	48.56	50.23	0.16	-1.44	-0.45
Aland	62.56	60.36	61.61	68.87	68.27	68.94	6.31	7.91	7.33
Shorapur (ST)	60.74	57.45	59.12	66.9	65.4	66.38	6.16	7.95	7.26
Shahapur	60.7	55.63	58.24	68.74	65.91	67.6	8.03	10.28	9.36
Yadgir	55.65	52.87	54.31	64.11	61.28	62.89	8.46	8.41	8.57
Gurmitkal	56.61	56.01	56.37	63.22	63.59	63.55	6.61	7.57	7.18
Basavakalyan	55.83	56.35	56.23	62.11	64.87	63.78	6.29	8.52	7.55
Humnabad	58.59	59.5	59.06	64.91	66.8	66.04	6.32	7.29	6.98
Bidar South	59.08	57.84	58.5	68.66	68.99	68.97	9.58	11.15	10.47
Bidar	48.43	46.9	47.89	59.11	58.54	59.47	10.68	11.63	11.58
Bhalki	66.11	66.05	66.31	72.71	73.49	73.5	6.6	7.44	7.19
Aurad (SC)	59.56	56.56	58.11	68.69	67.54	68.45	9.13	10.98	10.34
Raichur Rural (ST)	60.6	52.13	56.28	71.34	66.21	68.87	10.74	14.08	12.59
Raichur	47.11	43.29	45.31	54.8	51.41	53.68	7.68	8.12	8.37
Manvi (ST)	58.4	51.07	54.68	63.32	58.51	61.13	4.92	7.44	6.45
Devadurga (ST)	58.83	52.62	55.76	70.97	68.04	69.7	12.14	15.42	13.94
Lingsugar (SC)	56.71	50.38	53.65	66.27	63.82	65.51	9.56	13.45	11.86
Sindhanur	61.06	56.08	58.64	73.65	70.72	72.64	12.59	14.65	14.01
Maski (ST)	57.69	49.53	53.55	66.22	61.63	64.14	8.53	12.09	10.58
Kushtagi	62.04	59.33	60.93	71.44	71.15	71.81	9.4	11.81	10.88
Kanakagiri (SC)	60.84	51.93	56.32	75.92	71.6	73.99	15.09	19.67	17.67
Gangavathi	65.7	60.94	63.39	74.89	71.69	73.36	9.19	10.75	9.97
Yelburga	68.46	63.91	66.4	76.09	74.88	76.03	7.62	10.97	9.64
Koppal	68.19	62.24	65.39	75.45	72.01	74.38	7.26	9.77	8.98
Shirahatti (SC)	65.85	59.58	62.88	73.32	69.61	71.88	7.46	10.03	9
Gadag	64.62	59.75	62.31	72.88	68.68	71.34	8.26	8.93	9.03
Ron	69.59	64.18	66.96	75.06	73.3	74.59	5.47	9.12	7.63
Nargund	74.6	67.73	71.3	76.46	72.99	74.93	1.85	5.26	3.63
Navalgund	72.71	66.07	69.58	77.87	71.36	75.1	5.16	5.29	5.53
Kundgol	75.69	66.95	71.54	79.58	73.71	77.08	3.89	6.76	5.54
Dharwad	71.13	63.27	67.31	74.98	69.07	72.68	3.85	5.8	5.37
Hubli Dharwad East	59.83	52.51	56.23	66.02	58.57	62.58	6.19	6.06	6.35
Hubli Dharwad Central	61.28	55.07	58.37	58.06	51.15	55.33	-3.22	-3.92	-3.04
Hubli Dharwad West	58.15	53.68	56.06	59.5	53.71	57.61	1.35	0.04	1.55
Kalghatagi	77.2	72.62	75.03	80.37	75.28	78.25	3.17	2.67	3.22

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Constituency	2008			2013			Difference (2013-2008)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Haliyal	70.29	69.26	69.87	76.03	75.31	76.25	5.74	6.05	6.38
Karwar	65.42	61.25	63.4	70.34	69.75	70.7	4.93	8.5	7.3
Kumta	70.28	67.3	68.94	73.89	72.88	74.17	3.61	5.58	5.24
Bhatkal	62.18	64.74	63.45	68.04	73.38	70.97	5.86	8.64	7.51
Sirsi	76.61	70.36	73.75	76.26	72.48	75.34	-0.35	2.12	1.59
Yellapur	77.28	73.51	75.58	80.04	77.96	79.61	2.76	4.45	4.03
Hangal	76.89	75.36	76.25	83.3	81.99	83.06	6.41	6.62	6.81
Shiggaon	73.53	69.58	71.76	80.93	77.51	79.72	7.41	7.93	7.96
Haveri (SC)	65.65	59.63	62.9	76.91	73.52	75.82	11.26	13.89	12.92
Byadgi	75.88	71.49	73.91	83.74	81.3	83.02	7.86	9.81	9.12
Hirekerur	77.07	72.59	75.12	82.38	80.75	82.09	5.31	8.15	6.96
Ranebennur	71.38	68.05	69.91	80.22	77.04	79.31	8.83	8.99	9.4
Hadagali (SC)	67.18	62.8	65.21	74.62	72.08	73.89	7.44	9.27	8.68
Hagaribommanahalli (SC)	71.52	68.32	70.12	79.25	76.23	78.24	7.73	7.92	8.12
Vijayanagara	68.82	65.38	67.29	74.51	70.45	72.82	5.69	5.07	5.54
Kampli (ST)	74.12	68.6	71.33	78.93	74.74	76.98	4.81	6.15	5.65
Siraguppa (ST)	77.22	71.54	74.4	76.46	72.32	74.56	-0.76	0.78	0.17
Bellary (ST)	61.6	58.01	59.81	77.2	73.12	75.28	15.6	15.11	15.47
Bellary City	52.8	51.01	52.04	62.86	59.63	61.54	10.07	8.62	9.51
Sandur (ST)	78.79	74.5	76.79	76.01	73.18	74.75	-2.78	-1.31	-2.05
Kudligi (ST)	73.72	69.83	71.86	78.6	76.83	78	4.88	7	6.14
Molakalmuru (ST)	74.16	69.44	71.91	79.76	78.27	79.41	5.6	8.83	7.51
Challakere (ST)	68.2	62.76	65.57	78.58	77.01	78.39	10.38	14.25	12.82
Chitradurga	68.32	64.74	66.7	73.09	70.51	72.62	4.77	5.77	5.92
Hiriyur	66.14	62.44	64.39	74.52	73.14	74.25	8.38	10.69	9.86
Hosadurga	74.55	71.7	73.35	79.94	78.27	79.94	5.39	6.57	6.59
Holalkere (SC)	70.31	62.53	66.62	80.67	77.76	79.78	10.37	15.23	13.16
Jagalur (ST)	73.43	70.14	72	79.84	77.23	78.98	6.41	7.1	6.98
Harapanahalli	82.06	78.31	80.68	81.95	79.37	81.29	-0.11	1.06	0.6
Harihar	76.78	72.67	74.93	79.6	74.98	77.7	2.82	2.32	2.77
Davangere North	58.53	52.93	55.93	66	62.46	64.82	7.47	9.53	8.89
Davangere South	64.54	59.73	62.2	68.09	63.69	66.05	3.55	3.96	3.85
Mayakonda (SC)	73.87	65.88	70.03	79.4	74.55	77.26	5.52	8.67	7.23
Channagiri	75.55	70.44	73.23	82.96	79.39	81.62	7.41	8.95	8.39
Honnali	83.43	81.08	82.54	85.74	84.09	85.7	2.32	3.01	3.16
Shimoga Rural (SC)	73.17	67.2	70.29	79.48	74.06	77.1	6.31	6.86	6.81
Bhadravathi	64.79	62.39	63.81	72.56	70.64	72.03	7.77	8.25	8.22
Shimoga	57.94	55.44	56.79	65.64	62.11	64.77	7.7	6.67	7.98

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Constituency	2008			2013			Difference (2013-2008)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tirthahalli	79.79	77.72	78.9	81.77	81.33	81.97	1.98	3.6	3.07
Shikaripura	80.25	75.85	78.38	80.74	78.83	80.24	0.49	2.98	1.86
Sorab	78.36	74.55	76.67	82.57	80.64	82.07	4.21	6.09	5.4
Sagar	71.56	68.56	70.34	76.9	74.69	76.46	5.34	6.13	6.13
Baindur	72.92	79.12	76.55	72.09	78.82	76.01	-0.84	-0.3	-0.54
Kundapur	75.68	80.56	78.61	74.81	76.9	76.42	-0.88	-3.66	-2.2
Udupi	73.95	73.68	74.2	76.37	75.37	76.56	2.42	1.69	2.36
Kapu	72.12	70.6	71.46	73.33	72.46	73.29	1.21	1.86	1.83
Karkala	77.62	78.21	78.13	80.73	80.35	81.06	3.11	2.14	2.93
Sringeri	77.26	75.38	76.51	80.12	78.84	80.08	2.86	3.46	3.58
Mudigere (SC)	72.97	67.02	70.09	73.89	69.83	72.17	0.92	2.81	2.08
Chikmagalur	69.36	65.95	67.96	73.41	70.81	72.79	4.05	4.86	4.83
Tarikere	74.95	71.38	73.46	78.64	76.12	78.02	3.7	4.74	4.56
Kadur	71.99	68.22	70.41	77.82	75.61	77.52	5.84	7.38	7.11
Chikknayakanahalli	79.28	76.12	77.93	81.71	79.46	81.07	2.43	3.34	3.14
Tiptur	81.61	77.18	79.57	83.08	79.46	81.86	1.47	2.28	2.29
Turuvekere	78.63	76.99	78	80.19	78.23	79.6	1.56	1.24	1.6
Kunigal	79	75.97	77.62	83.72	82.53	83.45	4.72	6.56	5.83
Tumkur City	54.18	50.88	52.64	66.04	63.81	65.79	11.85	12.93	13.15
Tumkur Rural	80.18	75.44	77.99	84.91	81.74	83.71	4.73	6.3	5.72
Koratagere (SC)	78.63	75.5	77.25	84.42	82.36	83.78	5.79	6.86	6.53
Gubbi	82.34	77.89	80.45	84.06	81.55	83.22	1.72	3.66	2.77
Sira	78.87	75.59	77.54	79.79	77.76	79.19	0.92	2.17	1.65
Pavagada (SC)	74.72	71.07	73.09	78.48	76.91	78.12	3.77	5.84	5.03
Madhugiri	76.18	73.54	75.09	81.02	79.26	80.72	4.84	5.72	5.63
Gauribidanur	76.05	71.82	74.22	79.92	78.27	79.66	3.87	6.45	5.44
Bagepalli	80.69	76.51	78.7	85.78	84.25	85.55	5.1	7.74	6.85
Chikkaballapur	81.16	76.33	78.78	83.76	81.5	83.22	2.6	5.17	4.44
Sidlaghatta	84.61	79.86	82.36	88.05	84.98	87.03	3.44	5.12	4.67
Chintamani	77.81	72.93	75.54	85.45	82.91	84.81	7.64	9.98	9.27
Srinivasapur	85.08	81.25	83.49	88.32	86.82	88.47	3.24	5.56	4.98
Mulbagal (SC)	69.82	66.5	68.47	81.08	79.22	80.95	11.27	12.72	12.48
Kolar Gold Field (SC)	63.45	61.47	62.61	69.62	68.4	69.32	6.17	6.94	6.72
Bangarapet (SC)	74.83	70.43	72.94	82.53	80.54	82.07	7.7	10.11	9.12
Kolar	72.12	68.44	70.55	83.65	81.03	83.36	11.53	12.59	12.81
Malur	83.62	79.64	81.78	87.95	85.24	87.37	4.33	5.6	5.59
Yelahanka	62.27	59.75	61.07	67.21	66.17	66.93	4.94	6.42	5.87
Byatarayanpura	53.78	52.58	53.22	62.89	62.98	63.06	9.11	10.4	9.85

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Constituency	2008			2013			Difference (2013-2008)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Yeshwanthpura	57.53	55.94	56.77	65.82	66.38	66.24	8.29	10.44	9.46
Dasarahalli	43.99	43.56	43.8	54.77	56.1	55.54	10.78	12.54	11.74
Mahadevapura (SC)	53.1	53.25	53.17	61.3	61.76	61.54	8.2	8.51	8.37
Bangalore South	44.03	43.93	43.98	56.2	55.74	56.03	12.16	11.81	12.05
Anekal (SC)	59.39	57.58	58.55	69.07	68.35	68.89	9.68	10.77	10.33
Rajarajeshwarinagar	48.39	46.98	47.73	56.72	56.61	56.82	8.33	9.63	9.09
Shivajinagar	50.5	45.25	47.91	56.74	51.71	54.33	6.23	6.46	6.43
Shantinagar	45.68	42.8	44.05	58.55	56.85	57.8	12.87	14.05	13.75
Gandhinagar	45.69	42.56	44.19	59.03	55.54	57.47	13.34	12.98	13.28
Rajajinagar	54.86	50.24	52.66	62.64	59.25	61.23	7.78	9	8.57
Chamarajpet	41.85	39.86	40.9	59.93	57.45	58.92	18.08	17.59	18.02
Chickpet	48.97	45.04	47.06	59.87	55.77	57.98	10.91	10.74	10.92
K R Pura	43.64	42.38	43.06	58.89	58.74	58.91	15.25	16.36	15.85
Mahalakshmi Layout	52.25	50.61	51.49	60.2	59.89	60.28	7.95	9.28	8.8
Malleshwaram	54.56	49.77	52.22	63.68	60.6	62.33	9.12	10.83	10.11
Hebbal	45.97	43.65	44.87	56	53.48	54.89	10.02	9.83	10.02
Pulakeshinagar (SC)	43.27	41.3	42.3	57.68	54.98	56.37	14.41	13.69	14.07
Sarvagna nagar	36.13	34.65	35.4	51.73	48.61	50.24	15.6	13.96	14.84
CV Raman Nagar (SC)	41.82	39.43	40.67	54.52	52.99	53.85	12.7	13.56	13.19
Govindarajanagar	42.77	41.93	42.39	55.07	53.93	54.82	12.3	12	12.43
Vijayanagar	44.6	41.78	43.17	57.1	55.38	56.47	12.5	13.6	13.29
Basavanagudi	44.39	40.58	42.57	53.86	50.37	52.33	9.46	9.79	9.76
Padmanabanagar	54.68	51.16	52.99	59.75	56.7	58.44	5.07	5.53	5.45
BTM Layout	48.18	45.23	46.76	54.12	51.89	53.43	5.94	6.66	6.67
Jayanagar	49.15	44.94	47.1	57.79	53.77	55.93	8.64	8.83	8.83
Bommanahalli	44.41	44.26	44.35	50.72	57.91	54.09	6.3	13.65	9.74
Hosakote	90.94	87.36	89.35	91.36	89.77	90.99	0.42	2.41	1.63
Devanahalli (SC)	81.61	76.4	79.1	84.35	80.93	82.84	2.74	4.53	3.74
Doddaballapur	76.75	74.37	75.78	81.57	79.42	81	4.82	5.05	5.23
Nelamangala (SC)	72.35	67.39	70.11	78.09	74.83	76.88	5.74	7.45	6.77
Magdi	78.37	75.7	77.34	84.24	82.84	83.88	5.88	7.14	6.54
Ramanagaram	74.56	72.27	73.49	81.47	79.12	80.58	6.91	6.85	7.09
Kanakapura	76.71	75.33	76.21	84.63	82.1	83.63	7.92	6.78	7.43
Channapatna	79.03	76.72	78.11	86.17	82.87	84.78	7.14	6.15	6.67
Malavalli (SC)	70.15	66.93	68.82	75.23	73.78	74.9	5.08	6.85	6.08
Maddur	76.08	74.2	75.32	80.47	77.84	79.45	4.4	3.64	4.13
Melukote	81.2	77.83	79.68	84.62	82.89	84.12	3.42	5.06	4.45
Mandya	63.52	61.31	62.59	69.09	66.6	68.58	5.56	5.29	6

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No Voter To Be Left Behind. Every Vote Counts.

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Constituency	2008			2013			Difference (2013-2008)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shrirangapatana	80.04	75.41	77.79	81.73	79.44	80.85	1.7	4.03	3.06
Nagamangala	77.31	76.69	77.27	81.35	80.79	81.64	4.03	4.11	4.37
Krishnarajpet	77.56	77.81	78.02	80.24	81.99	81.57	2.68	4.17	3.55
Shravanabelagola	74.67	75.04	75.06	81.86	81.58	82.21	7.18	6.54	7.14
Arsikere	79.3	76.32	78.05	81.03	78.52	80.5	1.72	2.2	2.45
Belur	100	100	100.21	76.5	74.81	76.06	-23.5	-25.19	-24.15
Hassan	66.87	64.62	66.09	69.37	67.56	69.57	2.5	2.93	3.49
Holenarasipur	78.11	77.95	78.33	81.31	81.43	81.83	3.19	3.48	3.5
Arakalgud	81.59	81.23	81.56	85.12	86.02	86.02	3.53	4.79	4.46
Sakaleshpur (SC)	76.25	74.04	75.19	77.75	76.57	77.42	1.5	2.53	2.23
Belthangady	73.85	74.83	74.57	75.21	74.99	75.48	1.35	0.16	0.9
Moodabidri	73.01	71.63	72.54	74.15	73.65	74.24	1.14	2.03	1.7
Mangalore City North	72.39	71.38	72.16	71.27	71	71.5	-1.11	-0.38	-0.66
Mangalore City South	65.35	62.43	64.14	65.13	63.55	64.52	-0.22	1.12	0.38
Mangalore	74.42	72.69	73.8	72.96	74.6	74.25	-1.45	1.91	0.46
Bantwal	76.75	79.31	78.24	78.11	79.86	79.32	1.37	0.55	1.07
puttur	76.05	76.5	76.56	78.5	79.36	79.54	2.44	2.86	2.98
Sulia (SC)\	75.76	74.71	75.61	81.02	80	81.07	5.26	5.29	5.46
Madikeri	70.22	69.66	70.07	75.89	74.97	75.89	5.67	5.3	5.82
Virajpet	61.59	59.6	60.69	71.14	69.75	70.77	9.54	10.16	10.08
Periyapatna	82.28	75.89	79.29	84.93	82.8	83.89	2.65	6.91	4.6
Krishnarajanagara	81.75	78.13	80.44	82.95	82.34	83.61	1.2	4.21	3.17
Hunsur	79.6	74.69	77.39	80.44	77.59	79.35	0.83	2.9	1.97
Heggadadevanakote (ST)	71.49	64.67	68.22	78.44	75.53	77.3	6.94	10.87	9.08
Nanjangud (SC)	74.46	69.26	71.92	77.57	74.08	76.21	3.1	4.82	4.29
Chamundeshwari	69.44	64.3	67.02	75.31	72.35	74.23	5.88	8.06	7.21
Krishnaraja	58.46	53.72	56.19	60.5	56.44	59.13	2.04	2.72	2.94
Chamaraja	53.54	48.62	51.17	57.85	52.28	55.46	4.31	3.66	4.29
Narasimharaja	52.1	48.15	50.16	56.33	52.36	54.73	4.22	4.21	4.57
Varuna	78.79	72.5	75.72	83.8	80.57	82.43	5.02	8.08	6.71
T. Narasipur(SC)	70.37	65.16	67.84	76.27	73.75	75.23	5.9	8.59	7.39
Hanur	70.36	69.08	69.72	75.34	76.07	76.12	4.99	6.98	6.4
Kollegal(SC)	74.09	70.09	72.25	76.88	74.45	76.47	2.78	4.36	4.23
Chamarajanagar	73.9	70.34	72.28	79.68	76.4	78.59	5.78	6.05	6.31
Gundlupet	82.89	79.26	81.22	85.87	83.8	85.31	2.98	4.55	4.08
State	66.27	63.18	64.87	72.39	70.47	71.83	6.12	7.29	6.96

Appendix Table 2.1: Location wise Distribution of Respondents

Region	Rural	Urban	Total
Belagavi	69.1	30.9	100
Bengaluru	44.3	55.7	100
Kalaburgi	32.3	67.7	100
Mysuru	60.4	39.6	100
Total	**52.4**	**47.6**	**100**

Appendix Table 2.2: Distribution of Respondents across Age Group

Region	18-25 Years	26-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-60 Years	61 and Above	All
Belagavi	14.8	25.7	22.0	22.9	14.6	100
Bengaluru	7.2	18.9	25.9	30.2	17.8	100
Kalaburgi	15.6	24.1	23.6	25.5	11.2	100
Mysuru	8.8	20.0	25.1	28.8	17.2	100
Total	**11.0**	**21.8**	**24.3**	**27.2**	**15.7**	**100**

Appendix Table 2.3: Distribution of Respondents across Social Group

Region	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Belagavi	19.9	7.0	43.1	30.0	100
Bengaluru	14.6	7.2	51.2	27.1	100
Kalaburgi	26.1	9.1	48.5	16.2	100
Mysuru	12.7	12.9	52.0	22.4	100
Total	**17.5**	**8.9**	**48.9**	**24.7**	**100**

Appendix Table 2.4: Distribution of Respondents With Regard to Exposure to Media

Frequency	Read a Newspaper or magazine	Listen to the Radio	Watch Television	Internet (Face book, Whats-app etc)
Almost every day	45.8	18.2	59.8	20.3
At least once a week	8.2	16.4	6.0	3.9
Less than once a week	5.4	6.4	13.0	4.2
Not at all	40.5	59.0	21.2	71.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Appendix Table 3.1: Region wise Awareness about NOTA

Region	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Belagavi	26.4	0.6	4.7	68.3	100
Bengaluru	56.9	4.7	6.5	31.9	100
Kalaburgi	21.2	3.5	8.6	66.6	100
Mysuru	29.0	5.5	1.8	63.8	100
Total	**36.0**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**55.1**	**100**

Appendix Table 3.2: Region wise Awareness about Braille on the EVM

Region	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Belagavi	4.3	1.0	4.0	90.7	100
Bengaluru	23.0	43.2	7.6	26.3	100
Kalaburgi	7.5	8.1	4.6	79.8	100
Mysuru	7.3	15.1	5.2	72.4	100
Total	**11.7**	**19.4**	**5.6**	**63.4**	**100**

Appendix Table 3.3: Region wise Awareness about VVPAT

Region	Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme	Yes, have heard/ read about it	No	Total
Belagavi	7.9	0.6	2.0	89.5	100
Bengaluru	11.7	7.5	37.0	43.8	100
Kalaburgi	4.6	2.7	8.8	83.9	100
Mysuru	4.6	1.0	10.3	84.1	100
Total	**7.7**	**3.3**	**16.6**	**72.4**	**100**

No Voter To Be Left Behind. Every Vote Counts.

Appendix Table 4.1: Region wise Opinions (%)

Sl. No.	Region	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
EVERY VOTE COUNTS							
1	Belagavi	2.3	0.8	3.4	53.9	39.6	100
2	Bengaluru	1.1	7.4	12.3	65.0	14.2	100
3	Kalaburgi	2.9	3.4	5.7	50.0	37.9	100
4	Mysuru	2.3	2.0	13.0	66.8	15.9	100
	Total	2.0	3.7	9.1	60.0	25.2	100
VOTING SHOULD BE MADE COMPULSORY							
1	Belagavi	1.3	2.4	8.4	48.6	39.4	100
2	Bengaluru	2.4	4.9	16.8	61.1	14.9	100
3	Kalaburgi	4.8	4.2	7.7	35.7	47.6	100
4	Mysuru	2.5	6.3	10.1	67.9	13.2	100
	Total	2.5	4.5	11.4	55.2	26.4	100
VOTING IS A CUMBERSOME CHORE							
1	Belagavi	39.4	27.9	8.9	16.7	7.1	100
2	Bengaluru	24.7	20.6	32.0	17.0	5.7	100
3	Kalaburgi	46.1	27.9	9.5	11.3	5.1	100
4	Mysuru	13.8	48.3	25.6	10.9	1.4	100
	Total	29.4	30.6	20.7	14.4	4.9	100
ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED FREELY AND FAIRLY IN INDIA							
1	Belagavi	5.3	4.5	15.8	51.0	23.4	100
2	Bengaluru	6.9	6.7	21.9	51.5	13.0	100
3	Kalaburgi	5.6	8.5	26.1	41.8	17.9	100
4	Mysuru	4.0	7.9	18.5	58.9	10.7	100
	Total	5.6	6.8	20.3	51.5	15.9	100
EVMS PROVIDE ACCURATE RESULTS							
1	Belagavi	4.2	2.4	14.0	48.9	30.5	100
2	Bengaluru	6.6	8.4	19.3	52.3	13.4	100
3	Kalaburgi	6.8	12.4	18.3	36.8	25.8	100
4	Mysuru	4.4	11.2	17.7	56.6	10.0	100
	Total	5.5	8.3	17.4	49.8	19.0	100
WOMEN SHOULD CONSULT MALE MEMBERS OR ELDERS BEFORE VOTING IN ELECTIONS							
1	Belagavi	24.1	34.2	12.7	16.8	12.2	100
2	Bengaluru	25.2	23.6	26.3	17.1	7.7	100
3	Kalaburgi	37.9	25.8	13.9	14.1	8.2	100
4	Mysuru	14.2	36.6	24.3	20.5	4.4	100
	Total	24.4	29.9	20.2	17.3	8.1	100

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Table Contd. from previous page ......

Sl. No.	Region	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
THE INFLUENCE OF MONEY AND MUSCLE IS INCREASING IN ELECTIONS							
	Belagavi	32.6	21.5	11.2	12.9	21.9	100
	Bengaluru	17.2	12.1	24.7	32.6	13.4	100
	Kalaburgi	14.8	14.6	18.2	29.6	22.8	100
	Mysuru	10.3	18.1	21.0	35.8	14.8	100
	Total	18.9	16.4	19.2	27.9	17.5	100
I DO NOT INTEND TO VOTE IN THE UPCOMING ELECTIONS							
	Belagavi	51.9	20.1	4.3	10.9	12.9	100
	Bengaluru	31.2	19.5	26.7	17.1	5.3	100
	Kalaburgi	60.6	21.1	5.5	5.3	7.5	100
	Mysuru	20.9	41.6	21.9	14.4	1.2	100
	Total	39.0	25.5	16.2	12.8	6.6	100

Annexures

No Voter To Be Left Behind. Every Vote Counts.

District Code ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		AC Code ಎಸಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		Polling Booth Code ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		Household Code ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	

SVEEP – III Project Plan
ಎಸ್‌ವಿಇಇಪಿ–III ಪರಿಯೋಜನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ

No Voter to be left behind
ಯಾವ ಮತದಾರನನ್ನೂ ಬಿಡಬಾರದು

Annexure I : Standard National Questionnaire (Baseline)
ಅನುಬಂಧ 1: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ (ಬೇಸ್‌ಲೈನ್)

Election Commission of Karnataka
ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

and
ಮತ್ತು

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Annexure I : Standard National Questionnaire (Baseline)
ಅನುಬಂಧ 1: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ (ಬೇಸ್‌ಲೈನ್)

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Baseline Survey

Introduction and consent: Greetings! My name is _____ (full name). I work for **Institute for Social and Economic Change,** a research organization based in **Bengaluru** that regularly conducts surveys on various socio-economic and political issues. Presently we are interviewing people here in _____ (name of town/village) in **Karnataka** state and collecting information regarding about their electoral participation. I'm 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 **15-20** minutes to ask these questions. Would you be willing to participate?

ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ, ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ: ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು! ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು _____(ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರು). ನಾನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ**ಯ** ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ– ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಾವು **ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ** ರಾಜ್ಯದ _____ (ಪಟ್ಟಣ/ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು) ದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವವದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ತೀರಾ ವ್ಯೆಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಗೌಪ್ಯವಾಗಿರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವೇನಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸದಿರಲು ನೀವು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ನೀವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಮುಜುಗರವಾದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ನೀವು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಧನವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಜನರು ಹೇಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು **15–20** ನಿಮಿಷಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ನೀವು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Section A: Identification and quality control
ಭಾಗ ಎ: ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Skip ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿರಿ
A1 ಎ1	Consent ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ	Not received ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ	0	→ END
		Received ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ	1	→ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ
A2 ಎ2	Name of state/UT & census code ರಾಜ್ಯ/ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A3 ಎ3	Name of district & census code ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A4 ಎ4	Type of residence ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳದ ವಿಧ	Rural ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	0	
		Urban ನಗರ	1	
A5 ಎ5	Name of AC & code ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A6 ಎ6	Name of polling station & part no. ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A7 ಎ7	Name of village/urban block & code ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು/ನಗರ ಬ್ಲಾಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A8 ಎ8	Landmark near house ಮನೆಯ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತು			
Subsection A(i): Details of interview ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಎ(i): ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ವಿವರಗಳು				
A9 ಎ9	Date of interview ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	(In DD-MM format) 2018 (ದಿನ–ತಿಂಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ) 2018		
A10 ಎ10	Start time of interview ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಸಮಯ	(In HH:MM, 24 hour format) (ಘಂಟೆ:ನಿಮಿಷ: 24 ಘಂಟೆಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ)		
A11 ಎ11	End time of interview ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾದ ಸಮಯ	(In HH:MM, 24 hour format) (ಘಂಟೆ:ನಿಮಿಷ: 24 ಘಂಟೆಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ)		
A12 ಎ12	Interview result codes ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Completed ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ	1	
		Entire HH absent for a long time ಇಡೀ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯದವರೆಗೆ ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರಾಗಿತ್ತು	2	
		Postponed ಮುಂದೂಡಲಾಗಿದೆ	3	
		Refused (Pl. specify reasons) ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾರಣ ತಿಳಿಸಿ)	4	
		HH/dwelling vacant ಕುಟುಂಬ/ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು	5	
		Address of HH/dwelling not found ಕುಟುಂಬದ/ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳದ ವಿಳಾಸ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ	6	

A13 ಎ13	Name of enumerator and ID/code ಗಣತಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಐಡಿ/ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ				
A14 ಎ14	Name of supervisor and ID/code ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಐಡಿ/ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ				

Subsection A(ii): Quality control   ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಎ(ii): ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ

A15 ಎ15	Field: back check ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ: ಪುನ: ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ	No ಇಲ್ಲ		0	
		Yes ಹೌದು		1	
A16 ಎ16	Field: scrutiny ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ : ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ	No ಇಲ್ಲ		0	
		Yes ಹೌದು		1	
A17 ಎ18	Data entry: double entry ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ದಾಖಲೆ: ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ದಾಖಲೆ	No ಇಲ್ಲ		0	
		Yes ಹೌದು		1	

Section B: Selection of respondent

ಭಾಗ ಬಿ: ಮಾಹಿತಿದಾರನ ಆಯ್ಕೆ

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
B1 ಬಿ1	How many people (including you) ordinarily reside in this household? ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?			
B2 ಬಿ2	How many people are older than 18 years? (as on 1 January 2018) ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ? (ಜನವರಿ 2018 ,1 ಕ್ಕೆ)			

Subsection B(i): Household (HH) roster

ಭಾಗ ಬಿ (i): ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

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.

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ: ಒಂದೇ ಸೂರಿನಡಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ, ಒಂದೇ ಅಡಿಗೆಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ (ಬಿ3) ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಿಸಿಲಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ (ಬಿ2) ಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸಮನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

B3 ಬ3	B4 ಬ4	B5 ಬ5		B6 ಬ6	B7 ಬ7		B8 ಬ8	B9 ಬ9	B10 ಬ10	B11 ಬ11
Sl. No. ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	Name ಹೆಸರು	Relation with HH head ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ		Sex ಲಿಂಗ	Age (in years) ವಯಸ್ಸು (ವರ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)		Disabled ವಿಕಲ ಚೇತನರೇ	Migrated in last 1 year ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ?	Voted in last Lok Sabha election ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆ?	Voted in last Assembly election ಕಳೆದ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆ?
1.		0	1							
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										

CODE LIST FOR HH ROSTER:

ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ:

- **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

- **ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ:** ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ=01; ಹೆಂಡತಿ/ಗಂಡ=02; ಮಗ/ಮಗಳು=03; ಸೊಸೆ/ಅಳಿಯ=04; ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ/ಳು=05; ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ=06; ಸೋದರ/ಸೋದರಿ=07; ಮಾವ/ಅತ್ತೆ=08; ಸೋದರಳಿಯ/ಸೋದರ ಸೊಸೆ=09; ಭಾವ–ಮೈದುನ/ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ–ನಾದಿನಿ=10; ಇತರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳು=11; ಕೆಲಸದಾಳುಗಳು/ಇತರರು=12

- **Sex**: Male=1; Female=2; Third gender=3
- **ಲಿಂಗ**: ಪುರುಷ=1; ಮಹಿಳೆ=2; ತೃತೀಯಲಿಂಗಿ=3

- **Disabled**: No=0; Yes (in seeing)=1; Yes(in speech)=2; Yes(in hearing)=3; Yes(in movement)=4;
- **ವಿಕಲ(ವಿಶೇಷ)ಚೇತನರು**: ಇಲ್ಲ=0; **ಹೌದು (ನೋಡುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ)**=1; ಹೌದು (ಮಾತನಾಡಲು)=2; ಹೌದು (ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು)=3; ಹೌದು (ಓಡಾಡಲು)=4;

- **Migrated in last 1 year:** No=0; Yes=1
- **ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಸೆ**: ಇಲ್ಲ=0; ಹೌದು=1

- **Enrolled**: No=0; Yes (application in progress)=1; Yes(currently enrolled)=2
- **ನೋಂದಣೆ**: ಇಲ್ಲ=0; ಹೌದು(ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ)=1; ಹೌದು (ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನೋಂದಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ)=2

- **Voted in last Lok Sabha/Assembly election**: No=0; Yes=1
- **ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ/ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆ?**: ಇಲ್ಲ=0; ಹೌದು=1

Subsection B(ii): Kish grid
ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ (ii) ಕಿಶ್ ಗ್ರಿಡ್ (ಜಾಲ)

LAST DIGIT OF	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
QUESTIONNAIRE NO. ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಅಂಕ	ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅರ್ಹ ಮಾಹಿತಿದಾರರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ							
	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 the two meet, and circle the number in it ('2'). This means you have to select the second eligible person.

ಕಿಶ್ಗ್ರಿಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿದಾರರನ್ನು **ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು:** ಮುಖಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಯ ಕಡೆಯ ಅಂಕಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ. ಇದು ನೀವು ವೃತ್ತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಿ2 ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಹ ಮಾಹಿತಿದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಇದು ನೀವು ವೃತ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲಂನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಲು ವೃತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಂ ವೃತ್ತಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ಬಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ವೃತ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿ12 ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿ. ನೀವು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿದಾರನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಯ ಸಂಖಿಯು 3716" ಆಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ನ6ೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆ (6ನೇ) ಸಾಲಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ವೃತ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಿ. ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೂವರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ (ಅವರು ಸಂದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ), 3 ನೇ ಕಾಲಂಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆ (3ನೇ) ಕಾಲಂನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ವೃತ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಿ. 6ನೇ ಸಾಲು ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಕಾಲಂ ಗಳಿಂದ ಗೆರೆ ಎಳೆಯಿರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆ ಗೆರೆಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿದ ಬಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ವೃತ್ತಗೊಳಿಸಿ (ಅದು 2 ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ). ಅಂದರೆ ನೀವು ಎರಡನೇ ಅರ್ಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Skip ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿರಿ
B12 ಬಿ12	Number selected from kish grid ಕಿಶ್ ಜಾಲದಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Enter code from kish grid **ಕಿಶ್ ಜಾಲದಿಂದ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಮೂಸಿದಿ**		
B13 ಬಿ13	S. no of the sampled respondent ಮಾದರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿದಾರನ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Enter code from HH roster/B3 ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬಿ3 ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ		

Section C: Voter registration
ಭಾಗ ಸಿ: ಮತದಾರನ ನೋಂದಣಿ

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Skip ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿರಿ
C1 ಸಿ1	How long have you been living in your current residence? **CODE 00 FOR LESS THAN 1 YR.** **CODE 98 IF LIVING SINCE BIRTH** ಈಗಿರುವ ನಿವಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ? * 1 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 00 ಬಳಸಿ * ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 98 ಬಳಸಿ	In years ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿ		If coded 98 → C3 98 ಕೋಡ್ ನಮೂದಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಿ3ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
C2 ಸಿ2	Have you got your name deleted from the electoral roll of the previous constituency by filling the declaration in part 4 of Form 6? ಭಾಗ 4ರ ನಮೂನೆ 6 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀವು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮತದಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
		Don't know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	9	
C3 ಸಿ3	Are you registered in the voter list ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Never ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ C8 ಸಿ8 ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes, application in progress ಹೌದು, ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ	1	→ C5 ಸಿ5 ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes, currently enrolled ಹೌದು, ಈಗ ನೋಂದಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ	2	
C4 ಸಿ4	**IF CODED 2 IN C3**:Do you have a voter ID card/ EPIC? ಸಿ3 ರಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಎಂದು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿ ಮತದಾರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ/ಇಪಿಐಸಿ ಇದೆಯೆ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
C5 ಸಿ5	**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** ಸಿ3 ರಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಅಥವಾ 2 ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ **ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಯಾವ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ** ನೀವು ನೋಂದಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ? * ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ: ಎ6 ರಿಂದ ಮರುಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ	Incorrect polling station ತಪ್ಪು ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ	0	
		Correct polling station ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ	1	
C6 ಸಿ6	**IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3**:How did you enroll yourself? ಸಿ3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1 ಅಥವಾ 2 ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ನೋಂದಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	During a special enrollment drive ವಿಶೇಷ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ	01	
		A Booth Level Officer had visited residence ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು	02	

		Went to the local voter enrollment centre ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾಗ	03	
		Went to the State Election Office ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾಗ	04	
		Online/ NVSP ಆನ್ಲೈನ್/ಎನ್ವಿಎಸ್ಪಿ	05	
		With help from political parties ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ	06	
		With help from CSO/ Association/ Individual ಸಿಎಸ್ಒ / ಸಂಘಗಳು/ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ	07	
		Don't know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	99	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ)		
C7 ಸಿ7	**IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3:** How would you rate the process of getting enrolled? ಸಿ3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1 ಅಥವಾ 2 ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?	Easy ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿತ್ತು	1	Also H3 for persons with disabilities ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ 3 ಸಹ
		Neither easy nor difficult ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ	2	
		Difficult ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿತ್ತು	3	
		Don't know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	9	
C8 ಸಿ8	**IF CODE 0 IN C3:** Did you try to ever enroll yourself? ಸಿ3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 0 ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ನೀವಾಗಿಯೇ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ C10 ಸಿ 10 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
C9 ಸಿ9	**IF CODED 1 IN C8:** If you tried, what is the status of the application? ಸಿ8 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1 ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಹಾಗೆ ನೀವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಏನು?	Got the acknowledgment ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವೆ	01	
		An election official has visited me ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು	02	
		Waiting for acknowledgment ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ	03	
		Proof of address rejected/ insufficient ವಿಳಾಸದ ಪುರಾವೆಗಳು ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತವಾಗಿವೆ/ಸಾಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ	04	
		Proof of age/ other documents rejected/ insufficient ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪುರಾವೆ/ಇತರೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತವಾಗಿವೆ/ಸಾಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ	05	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		
C10 ಸಿ10	**IF CODED 0 IN C8:** Why didn't you try to enroll yourself in the voter's list? ಸಿ8 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 0 ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀವು ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ?	I don't know the procedure ನನಗೆ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	01	
		The procedure is very cumbersome ಕಾರ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನವು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿದೆ	02	
		Do not have any proof of residence ನನಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಳಾಸದ ಪುರಾವೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	03	
		I am not interested ನನಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	04	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		

Section D: Voter participation
ಭಾಗ ಡಿ: ಮತದಾರರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Skip ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿರಿ
D1 ಡಿ1	Did you vote in at least one election? *(VERIFY WITH RESPONSE IN B10 OR B11) ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ಒಂದು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ನೀವು ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? *(ಬಿ10 ಅಥವಾ ಬಿ11 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಉತ್ತರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ)	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ D7 ಡಿ7 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
D2 ಡಿ2	Did you vote in the recent Assembly Election ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
D3 ಡಿ3	IF CODED 1 IN D1: What were your reasons for voting in this election? *MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE ಡಿ1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1 ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಈ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತಹಾಕಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು? *ಹಲವಾರು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯ	My vote can change things/ effect how the country is run ನನ್ನ ಮತವು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು / ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಬಹುದು	01	
		Voting is my right ಮತದಾನ ನನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕು	02	
		Voting is my duty ಮತದಾನ ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ	03	
		Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಮುಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	04	
		I got registered in electoral roll ನಾನು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ	05	
		I got voter slip ನನಗೆ ಮತದಾರ ಚೀಟಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು	06	
		Candidate was good ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು	07	
		Candidate was of my choice ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ನನ್ನ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು	08	
		I am a political party sympathizer ನಾನು ಒಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹಿತಚಿಂತಕ	09	
		Cast vote due to threat or coercion ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ ಹಾಕುವುದು	10	
		Voted as religious leader said so ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಗುರುಗಳು ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ	11	
		Head of family said to vote ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ	12	

			Influenced by friends ಗೆಳೆಯರ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ	13	
			I had the option of NOTA ನನಗೆ ನೋಟಾ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಇತ್ತು	14	
			Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		
D4 ಡಿ4	IF CODED 1 IN D1: Did you come across any of these basic minimum facilities at the polling station? *CODE LIST: No=0; Yes=1; Don't know=9 ಡಿ1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ? *ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ: ಇಲ್ಲ=0; ಹೌದು=1; ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ=9	a. Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens ಎ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ, ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸರದಿ ಸಾಲು ಇತ್ತೇ?		
			b. Drinking water ಬಿ. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ		
			c. Chairs/benches ಸಿ. ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳು/ಬೆಂಚುಗಳು		
			d. Toilets ಡಿ. ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು		
			e. Help desk ಇ. ಸಹಾಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ		
			f. Separate entry and exit in the polling booth ಎಫ್. ಮತಗಟ್ಟಿ ಒಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬರಲು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ದ್ವಾರಗಳಿದ್ದವೆ?		
			g. Ramp ಜಿ. ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲುರಹಿತ ನಡಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಇಳಿಜಾರು		
			h. Wheelchairs ಎಚ್. ಗಾಲಿಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳು		
			i. Signs for directions ಐ. ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು		
			j. Proper lighting ಜೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ		
			k. Volunteers/escorts ಕೆ. ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರು/ಸಹಾಯಕರು		
D5 ಡಿ5	IF CODED 1 IN D1: Did you face any difficulty in voting in this election? ಡಿ1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1 ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಈ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಎದುರಾಯಿತೆ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ E1 ಈ1 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
D6 ಡಿ6	IF CODED 1 IN D5: What difficulty did you face? *MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE ಡಿ5 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನ್ನಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಯಾವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ? *ಬಹು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯ.	Long queue ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಸರದಿಯ ಸಾಲು	01	
		No separate queue for senior citizen ಹಿರಿಯನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸರದಿಯ ಸಾಲು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	02	Also H4 for persons with disabilities ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ಎಚ್4 ಸಹ
		Lack of facilities including drinking Water, toilet and ramp ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನಡಿಗೆರಹಿತ ದಾರಿ(ಇಳಿಜಾರು) ಇವುಗಳ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	03	

		Coercion/ threat by political party ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ/ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಇತ್ತು	04		
		Difficulties in locating my polling station ನನ್ನ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು	05		
		Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip ಮತದಾರರ ಚೀಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು	06		
		No guidance from polling personnel ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	07		
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)			
D7 ಡಿ7	**IF CODED 0 IN D1**: What were your reasons for not voting in this election? ಡಿ1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 0 ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಈ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡದಿರಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?	My name was not on the electoral roll ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	01		
		I was not in my constituency ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮತಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	02		
		I did not get voter slip ನನಗೆ ಮತದಾರರ ಚೀಟಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	03		
		I did not have my electoral photo ID card(EPIC) ನನ್ನ ಬಳಿ ಫೋಟೋ ಸಹಿತ ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ (ಎಪಿಕ್)	04		
		I did not know my polling station ನನ್ನ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.	05		
		Polling station was at a distance (logistic problem) ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯು ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು (ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ)	06		
		Long queue and I did not have time ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಸಾಲು ಇತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ನನಗೆ ಸಮಯವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.	07		
		I felt insecure to go to the polling station ಮತಗಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದೆ	08		
		There was no candidate of my choice/liking ನನ್ನ ಆಯ್ಕೆ/ಇಷ್ಟದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	09		
		I just did not want to vote as nothing will change/ No faith in political system ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೂ ಬದಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ/ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.	10		
		Did not vote as community or religious leader said so ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಥವಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲಿಲ್ಲ.	11		
		Head of family said not to vote ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಮತ ಹಾಕದಿರಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು	12		
		Voting in national or Assembly elections doesn't make a difference, I vote only in local election ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮತದಾನವು ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕೇವಲ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮತ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇನೆ.	13		

| | | Voting in national elections doesn't make a difference, I vote only in Assembly and local election ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಟ್ಟದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮತದಾನವು ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕೇವಲ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮತ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇನೆ. | 14 | |
| | | Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ) | | |

Section E: Voter awareness and attitudes
ಭಾಗ ಇ: ಮತದಾರರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳು

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			Skip ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿರಿ
E1 ಇ1	What is the minimum age of registration to be a voter? *CODE 99 FOR DON'T KNOW ಮತದಾರನಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಿರಬೇಕು? * ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 99 ಬಳಸಿ	In years ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ				
E2 ಇ2	What is the date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral roll/ voting? ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಲು / ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಹತಾ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಯಾವುದು?	18th Birthday	0			
		18ನೇ ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಬ್ಬ				
		1st January ಜನವರಿ 1ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು	1			
		Don't Know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	99			
E3 ಇ3	When is the National Voters' Day celebrated? ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತದಾರರ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?	Incorrect Date ತಪ್ಪು ದಿನಾಂಕ	0			
		Correct date ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	1			
		Don't Know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	99			
E4 ಇ4	Do you know about: a. option of NOTA /none of the above on EVM that could be used if you don't like any candidate? b. names of candidates available in Braille on the EVM? c. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail VVPAT, that helps verify your vote? ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳು ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತೆ: ಎ. ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನ (ಇವಿಎಂ) ಯಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಟಾ / ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾರೂ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಆಯ್ಕೆ? ಬಿ. ಮತದಾನ (ಇವಿಎಂ) ಯಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬ್ರೈಲ್ ಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಸಿ. ನೀವು ಮತ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದನ್ನು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತದಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಪೇಪರ್ ಅಡಿಟ್ ಟ್ರಯಲ್ (ವಿವಿಪ್ಯಾಟ್) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ?	Responses ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು	a. ಎ.	b. ಬಿ.	c. ಸಿ.	
		Yes, saw it when I cast my vote ಹೌದು, ನಾನು ಮತ ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೆ	1	1	1	
		Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy programme ಹೌದು, ನಾನು ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೆ.	2	2	2	
		Yes, have heard/read about it ಹೌದು, ನಾನು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆ / ಓದಿದ್ದೆ	3	3	3	
		No ಇಲ್ಲ	4	4	4	

E5 ಇ5	Finally, I am going to read out a few more statements and I would like to know your opinion on them. Please tell me if you strongly disagree(=1), disagree(=2), neither agree nor disagree(=3), agree(4) or strongly agree(=5). There are no correct or incorrect responses so please give me your honest opinion. ಕಡೆಯದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ. ಬಲವಾಗಿ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವೆ (=1); ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವೆ (=2); ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ(=3); ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ (=4); ಅಥವಾ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ (=5) ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಉತ್ತರ / ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.	Every vote counts ಪ್ರತಿ ಮತವೂ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ		
		Voting should be made compulsory ಮತದಾನವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು		
		Voting is a cumbersome chore ಮತದಾನವು ಒಂದು ಕಷ್ಟಕರ ಕೆಲಸ		
		Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯೋಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.		
		EVMs provide accurate results ಮತದಾನ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು ನಿಖರವಾದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.		
		Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪುರುಷ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಹಿರಿಯರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಮತಹಾಕಬೇಕು		
		The influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಳ್ಬಲದ ಪ್ರಭಾವವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.		
		I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections ಮುಂದಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ನಾನು ಬಯಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.		

Section F: Exposure to SVEEP interventions
ಭಾಗ ಎಫ್: ಎಸ್‍ವಿಇಇಪಿ ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವಿಕೆ

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Skip ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿರಿ
F1 ಎಫ್1	Do you recall seeing or reading any voter/election related campaign of Election Commission of India ಭಾರತದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಮತದಾರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ / ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಓದಿದ ಅಥವಾ ನೋಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೆನಪಿದೆಯಾ	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ G1 ಜಿ1 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
		Don't know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	9	→ G1 ಜಿ1 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
F2 ಎಫ್2	Which source did you receive the election related information/ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದಿರಿ	Newspapers/magazines ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು / ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು	1	
		TV advertisements and programmes ಟಿವಿ ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	2	

		Radio and FM channels ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಮತ್ತು ಎಫ್‌ಎಂ ಚಾನಲ್ಲುಗಳು	3	
		Activity like Rallies, Prabhat Pheris, loudspeaker announcement ಜಾಥಾಗಳು, ಪ್ರಭಾತ್‌ಫೇರಿಗಳು, ಧ್ವನಿವರ್ಧಕ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳಂತಹ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು	4	
		Cultural/entertainments programmes ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ / ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	5	
		Government offices circular ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಗಳು	6	
		Posters, hoardings and publicity materials ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಫಲಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು	7	
		NGO and Civil society Group ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು	8	
		Internet/ social Media/Whatsapp ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ / ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು/ ವಾಟ್ಸ್ಯಾಪ್	9	
		SMS ಎಸ್‌ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಗಳು	10	
		Pledge letters/Sankalp patras through school students in the family ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಪತ್ರಗಳು / ಬದ್ಧತಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು	11	
		At Polling Station ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ	12	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		
F3 ಎಫ್3	What were the voter information/ messages you received? *MULTIPLE CODING POSSIBLE ನೀವು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಸಂದೇಶಗಳು / ಮತದಾರರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? *ಬಹು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯ	Date of voting and schedules ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ	01	
		Voting is my right and duty ಮತದಾನವು ನನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಆಗಿದೆ	02	
		Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಲೋಭನವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿ	03	
		Register Yourself ನೀವಾಗಿಯೇ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ	04	
		Preparation of voter cards (EPIC) ಮತದಾರರ ಚೀಟಿಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ (ಎಪಿಕ್)	05	
		Voter slip distribution schedule ಮತದಾರರ ಚೀಟಿಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆ ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿ	06	
		Alternate identity documents for voting ಮತ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಗುರುತಿನ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು	07	
		Separate queues for old and sick ವೃದ್ಧರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸರದಿಯ ಸಾಲು	08	

		Do's and don'ts on polling day ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನದಂದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬಾರದ ಅಂಶಗಳು	09	
		NVSP portal ಎನ್‌ವಿಎಸ್‌ಪಿ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್	10	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		
F4 ಎಫ್‌4	Do you recall seeing any ECI-advertisement or campaign with ICONs/ STARS during this election? ಈ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ನೀಡಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತರು / ಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ನೆನಪಿದಿಯಾ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ F6 ಎಫ್ 6 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
		Don't know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	9	→ F6 ಎಫ್ 6 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
F5 ಎಫ್‌5	Who was the most appealing/ motivating ICON/STAR? ಈ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತರ / ಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿದರು / ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡಿದರು?	Ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam ಮಾಜಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ	1	
		Cricketer M.S. Dhoni ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಆಟಗಾರ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಧೋನಿ	2	
		Sportsperson Mary Kom ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟು ಮೇರಿ ಕೋಮ್	3	
		Sportsperson Saina Nehwal ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟು ಸೈನಾ ನೆಹವಾಲ್	4	
		Actor Aamir Khan ಚಿತ್ರನಟ ಅಮೀರ್‌ಖಾನ್	5	
		Actor Puneeth Rajkumar ಚಿತ್ರನಟ ಪುನೀತ್ ರಾಜ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್	6	
		Actor Ramesh Aravind ಚಿತ್ರನಟ ರಮೇಶ್ ಅರವಿಂದ್	7	
		Actress Aindrita Ray ಚಿತ್ರನಟಿ ಐಂದ್ರಿತಾ ರೇ	8	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		
F6 ಎಫ್‌6	Have you ever accessed the websites of the Election Commission/ Chief electoral Officer of your state? ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ / ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ತಾಣವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿದಿಸ್ದೀರಾ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ F9 ಎಫ್ 9ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
		Don't know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	9	→ F9 ಎಫ್ 9ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ

F7 ಎಫ್7	If yes, for what purpose did you access the website? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ತಾಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಉಪಯೋಗಿದಿಸ್ಸೀರಿ?	To search name and other details on the Electoral Roll ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು	1	
		To register/ make modifications online ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ನೋಂದಣಿ/ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು	2	
		To download registration forms ನೋಂದಣಿ ನಮೂನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು	3	
		To know polling details ಮತದಾನದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು	4	
		To know election results ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು	5	
		To know details about the candidates/ political parties ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು/ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲು	6	
		To participate in online contests ಆನ್ಲೈನ್ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	7	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		
F8 ಎಫ್8	Did you have a satisfactory experience? ನಿಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿದಾಯಕ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತೆ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	
		Somewhat ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ	1	
		Yes ಹೌದು	2	
F9 ಎಫ್9	Have you ever used the call centre facility/ called at the helpline numbers of ECI? ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0	→ F12 ಎಫ್ 12ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
		Yes ಹೌದು	1	
		Don't know ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	9	→ F12 ಎಫ್ 12ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ
F10 ಎಫ್10	If yes, for what purpose did you make a call? ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?	To clear doubts about registration process ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂದೇಹಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು	1	
		To clear doubts about voting process ಮತದಾನದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂದೇಹಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು	2	
		To know the polling dates and details ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	3	
		To know details of your BLO ನಮ್ಮ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು	4	
		To register a complaint ದೂರನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು	5	
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)		

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F11 ಎಫ್11	Did you have a satisfactory experience/ was your problem addressed satisfactorily? ನಿಮಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ತೃಪ್ತಿದಾಯಕ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಯಿತೆ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ		0		
		Somewhat ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ		1		
		Yes ಹೌದು		2		

			N ಇ	Y ಹೌ	D ಗೊ	
F12 ಎಫ್12	Have you come across any of these voter edutainment material developed by ECI? (N-No, Y- Yes, D-Don't know) ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮನರಂಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಬೋಧನಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತದಾರರಾದ ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? (ಇ–ಇಲ್ಲ, ಹೌ–ಹೌದು, ಗೊ–ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ)	ECI material ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ	N ಇ	Y ಹೌ	D ಗೊ	
		a. Picture Book- Proud to be a Voter/ Garv se banein Matdata ಎ. ಚಿತ್ರ ಪುಸ್ತಕ–ಮತದಾರನಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ / ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಮತದಾರರಾಗಿರಿ	0	1	9	
		b. Animation Film- Masti Dosti aur Matdaan ಬಿ. ಸಂಚಲನೆ ಚಿತ್ರ–ಖುಷಿ ಗೆಳೆತನ ಮತ್ತು ಮತದಾನ (ಮಸ್ತಿ ದೋಸ್ತಿ ಔರ ಮತದಾನ)	0	1	9	
		c. Radio Programme - Loktantra Express ಸಿ. ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ – ಲೋಕತಂತ್ರ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್	0	1	9	
		d. Board Games- Vote ki Baazi/ Get Set Vote ಡಿ. ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಟಗಳು – ವೋಟ್ ಕಿ ಬಾಜಿ / ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿ	0	1	9	
		e. Cartoon Strips- Wah Election Wah! ಇ. ಅಣಕುಚಾರು ಪಟಲಗಳು – ವಾಹ್, ಚುನಾವಣೆ, ವಾಹ್!	0	1	9	
		f. Computer Game- Ready Steady Vote ಎಫ್. ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಆಟ – ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿ, ಸನ್ನದ್ಧರಾಗಿ, ಮತ ನೀಡಿ	0	1	9	

(States can add more options in Section F questions but only after the options given herewith e.g. if State wants to add another option in F3 based on specific message/ slogan that was used in the current election, it can be added as option '11' before Others)

(ಭಾಗ ಎಫ್ ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳ ನಂತರವೇ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಎಫ್ 3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಬಯಸಿದರೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂದೇಶ/ಘೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಬಯಸಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ "11" ಎಂದು ಇತರೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬಹುದು)

Section G: Background information
ಭಾಗ ಜಿ: ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
G1 ಜಿ 1	What's your educational qualification? ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಮಟ್ಟವೇನು?	Illiterate ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ	1
		Primary school ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	2
		High school ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ	3
		Higher secondary ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ	4
		Diploma/ Certificate ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ/ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ರಮ	5
		Graduate & above including Professional/ Technical Courses ಪದವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ – ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ / ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ	6
G2 ಜಿ 2	What's your occupation? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವೇನು?	Student ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ	1
		Unemployed ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ	2
		Unemployed available for work ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ	3
		Government Service ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆ	4
		Private Service ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸೇವೆ	5
		Own enterprise ಸ್ವಂತ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆ	6
		Labourer/ Cultivator/ Agricultural and allied activities ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ / ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ / ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು	7
		Home maker ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	8
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)'	
G3 ಜಿ3	What's your marital status? ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನು?	Never married ವಿವಾಹವೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ	1
		Married, no gauna ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದೆ, ಪ್ರಸ್ಥವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ	2
		Married ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದೆ	3
		Widowed/ವಿಧವೆ	4
		Separated/divorced ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟ/ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿತ	5
G4 ಜಿ4	What's your social group? ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	SC ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ	1
		ST ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ	2
		OBC ಇತರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜಾತಿ	3
		Others ಇತರೆ	4

G5 ಜಿ5	How often do you: a. read a newspaper or magazine? b. listen to the radio? c. watch television? d Internet (Facebook, Whatsapp etc)? ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ಎ. ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಬಿ. ರೇಡಿಯೋವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಸಿ. ದೂರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಡಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ? (ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್, ವಾಟ್ಸ್ಯಾಪ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)	Responses ಉತ್ತರಗಳು	a. ಎ.	b. ಬಿ.	c. ಸಿ.	d. ಡಿ.
		Almost every day ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ	1	1	1	1
		At least once a week ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯಾದರೂ	2	2	2	2
		Less than once a week ವಾರಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ	3	3	3	3
		Not at all ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ	4	4	4	4

G6 ಜಿ6	During elections, which of the following sources do you rely on the most to get news on elections and Politics? ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	Newspaper/magazine ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆ	1
		Television ದೂರದರ್ಶನ	2
		Radio ರೇಡಿಯೋ	3
		Internet ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ	4
		Mobile phone ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್	5
		Family/relatives/friends ಕುಟುಂಬವರ್ಗದಿಂದ/ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಂದ/ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಂದ	6
		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ)	

Section H: Only for Persons with Disabilities(PwDs)

ಭಾಗ ಎಚ್: ವಿಕಲಚೇತನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ (ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಡಿಎಸ್)

Qno. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಉತ್ತರ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
H1 ಎಚ್1	Have you come across any publicity/voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwDs? ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮನರಂಜನೆಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀವೇನಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0
		Yes ಹೌದು	1
H2 ಎಚ್2	Have you been contacted by the BLO of your area? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ?	No ಇಲ್ಲ	0
		Yes ಹೌದು	1

H3 ಎಚ್3	IF CODED 2 OR 3 IN C8: Please elaborate on the difficulties faced in the process of registration. 8 ಸಿ ರಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಅಥವಾ 3 ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.		
H4 ಎಚ್4	IF CODED 1 IN D5: Please elaborate on the difficulties faced in the process of voting. ಡಿ 5 ರಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.		

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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?

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

Q3. What are the impacts 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Q9.Additional Questions Regarding

    (a)Offering money / Bribing SHGs

    (b) Suitable time for women to vote:

ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ

೧. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರನ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಹೇಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಕ್ರಮಗಳೇನು? ಯಾರನ್ನು? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬೇಕು? ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳೇನು? ನೋಂದಣಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಲು ನೀವು ನೀಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?

೨. ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು? ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತದಾರರು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ? (ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ದುರ್ಬಲರು, ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರು) ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಲು ನೀವು ನೀಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?

೩. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮವೇನು? ಯಾತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತಚಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯ ದಿನದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹೇಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.? ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳೇನಿರುತ್ತದೆ? ಯಾವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಉತ್ತಮ?

೪. ಮತ ಚಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಇವಿಎಂ ಯಂತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ಮತಪತ್ರ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿ? ಏಕೆ? ಮತಚಲಾವಣೆಯ ನಂತರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?

೫. ಮತ ಚಲಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಲೋಭನೆ'ಗಳೇನು? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಲೋಭಗಳು ಮತ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀರುವ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳೇನು?

೬. ಮತ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ/ ಮತದಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಚಾರಗಳಾಗಿವೆ? ಆಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು.? ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನು? ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಹೇಗಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?

೭. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಉತ್ತಮ? ಯಾವುವು? ಹೇಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ?

೮. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು?

೧. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಮಾಡಿ ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ತಂತ್ರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ?

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Sl. No.	Item	Units	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2011
1	Geographical Area	'000 Sq.Km.	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
	Administrative Setup								
2	Revenue Divisions	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Districts	-do-	19	19	19	20	27	30	30
4	Taluks	-do-	175	175	175	175	175	176	176
5	Inhabited Villages	-do-	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	27481	27397
6	Uninhabited Villages	-do-	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	1925	1943
7	Towns	-do-	231	245	281	306	270	270	347
	Population as per Census		**1951**	**1961**	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
8	Total	(in 000s)	19401	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
9	Males	-do-	9866	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	30967
10	Females	-do-	9535	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	30128
11	Rural	-do-	14945	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	37469
12	Urban	-do-	4456	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	23626
13	Scheduled Castes	-do-	2583	3117	3850	5595	7369	8564	10475
14	Scheduled Tribes	-do-	80	192	231	1825	1916	3464	4249
15	Density of Population	Per Sq.Km.	262[a]	123	153	194	235	276	319
16	Literacy Rate	Percentage	19.26[b]	29.80[b]	36.83[b]	46.21[c]	56.04[c]	66.60[c]	75.40[c]
17	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 males	966	959	957	963	960	965	973
18	Urban Population	Percentage	22.96	22.33	24.3	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.7
	State Income - at Current Prices		**1960-61**	**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2015-16 g**	**2016-17g**
19	State Income	Rs.Crore	751	2016	5587	20551	96348	1022729	
20	Primary Sector	-do-	432	1063	2573	7626	31473	121340	
21	Secondary Sector	-do-	122	418	1160	4734	18684	214719	
22	Tertiary Sector	-do-	197	535	1854	8191	46191	598812	
23	Percapita Income	Rupees	321	696	1520	4598	18344	145799	
	Agriculture		**1960-61**	**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**
24	Net Area Sown	'000 Ha.	10228	10248	9899	10381	10410	9923	10044
25	Gross Cropped Area	-do-	10588	10887	10660	11759	12284	12267	12247
26	Gross Irrigated Area	-do-	NA	1355	1676	2598	3271	4112	4186
27	Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	Percentage	NA	12.45	15.72	22.09	26.63	33.52	34.18
	Area under Principal Crops		**1960-61**	**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
28	Rice	'000 Ha.	1028	1170	1114	1173	1483	1326	1110
29	Wheat	-do-	324	343	322	198	266	198	174
30	Jowar	-do-	2969	2224	1991	2155	1782	1047	1104
31	Bajra	-do-	500	562	564	425	462	234	166
32	All Cereals	-do-	6274	5971	5573	5415	5757	4873	4507
33	All Pulses	-do-	1306	1444	1531	1621	2047	2320	2831
34	Total Foodgrains	-do-	7579	7416	7104	7036	7804	7193	7338
35	Sugarcane Harvested Area	-do-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	480	450
36	Cotton	-do-	984	1142	1012	596	552	875	642
37	Groundnut	-do-	915	1027	790	1212	1063	654	570

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	Production of Principal Crops		**1960-61**	**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
38	Rice	'000 tonnes	1328	2000	2258	2428	3847	4025	3021
39	Wheat	-do-	77	130	174	123	250	261	156
40	Jowar	-do-	1154	1565	1506	1282	1547	1174	796
41	Bajra	-do-	129	211	192	203	342	248	111
42	All Cereals	-do-	3578	5235	5714	5705	10004	11232	8592
43	All Pulses	-do-	352	511	488	539	956	1390	1052
44	Total Foodgrains	-do-	3930	5746	6202	6244	10960	12622	9644
45	Sugarcane	-do-	5184	8106	12127	20750	42924	43776	36314
46	Cotton[d]	-do-	382	570	597	640	855	2312	1152
47	Groundnut	-do-	448	780	475	816	1081	502	396
	Agricultural Census		**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2005-06**	**2010-11**	**2010-11**
48	No. of Operational Holdings	'000s	3551	4309	5776	7029	7581	7832	7832
49	Area of Operational Holdings	-do-	11368	11746	12321	12307	12385	12162	12162
50	Average size of Operational Holdings	Ha.	3.2	2.73	2.13	1.74	1.63	1.55	1.55
	Live Stock Census		**1972**	**1977**	**1983**	**1990**	**1997**	**2007**	**2012**
51	Total Livestock	'000s	21965	21800	24680	24968	30688	32883	29001
52	Total Poultry	-do-	10163	9696	12096	15694	21399	42433	53442
	Forest		**1962-63**	**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2010-11**	**2014-15**
53	Forest Area	'000 Ha.	3522	3621	3838	3872	3828	4335	4335
	Factories		**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2009**	**2015 ***	**2016 ***
54	Working Factories	No.	3668	4985	7768	9440	11983	15515	16037
55	Employees	-do-	252074	434202	777900	903895	1079681	1646670	1654204
56	Employees per lakh population	-do-	860	1169	1730	1710	1785	2745	2757
	Industrial		**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
	Project investments - Rs.3 crore to Rs.50 crore								
57	Projects Approved	No.	871	727	310	359	439	72	252
58	Investments	Rs. Crore	11511	10267	5182	7750	6880	199633	1360063
59	Employments	No.	612620	349015	135623	115932	110505	24248	79960
	Project investments - above Rs.50 crore								
60	Projects Approved	No.	66	108	50	110	186	36	28
61	Investments	Rs. Crore	92056	160523	105266	288549	187186	52148	89770
62	Employments	No.	781966	1996504	410842	284934	580161	31819	171324
	Electricity		**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2010-11**	**2014-15 (P)**	**2015-16 (P)**
63	Total Generation	Mu	4833	6389	12431	21985	47112	62035	64227
64	Total Consumption	-do-	3187	5189	12182	17860	37202	59760 $	61956
65	Industrial Consumption	-do-	2488	3864	5429	4882	8425	9935	9720
66	Agricultural Consumption	-do-	179	384	4486	7350	12802	17872	18962
67	Domestic Consumption	-do-	217	696	1803	3909	7893	10620	11243
	Banking		**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2010-11**	**2011-12#**	**2012-13 #**
68	Scheduled Commercial Banks	No.	1190	2823	4245	4758	6291	6810	7361
69	Deposits	Rs. Crore	369	2042	9665	55592	349009	4117243	4646394
70	Advances	-do-	275	1524	7985	32984	253121	2912356	3315402

KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

	Education		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16
71	Primary Schools	No.	32630	35143	40208	50340	59428	60882	60913
72	Enrolment	'000s	4064	4974	6922	8581	7425	8345	8340
73	High Schools	No.	2002	2381	5020	8928	13447	14930	15140
74	Enrolment	'000s	483	713	1334	1955	2604	1767	1774
	Health		**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2010-11**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
75	Hospitals	No.	195	233	293	297	382	415	418
76	Dispensaries	-do-	791	1730	208^e	847	659	672	658
77	Beds per lakh population	-do-	89	94	104	105	112	78	79
	Demographic Status		**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000**	**2009**	**2012**	**2016**
78	Birth Rate	'000s	31.7	28.3	26.9	22.2	19.5	18.5	18.1
79	Death Rate	'000s	12.1	9.1	9.0	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.8
80	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 Live Births	69	69	77	58	41	32	29
	Transport		**1970-71**	**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2010-11**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
81	Railway Route Length	Kms.	2806	2875	3093	3172	3172	3172	3172
82	Total Road Length	-do-	70383	109551	130924	154204	222431	231767	253602
83	Motor Vehicles	'000s	123	400	1433	3691	9930	10644	11768
	Co-operation		**1980-81**	**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
84	Primary Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies	No.	4871	4350	4388	4866	4914	5351	5399
85	Membership	'000s	3692	4469	5245	9613	8992	6117	6233
86	Total No. of Co-operative Socities	No.	23159	25083	29930	34927	35502	39627	40658
87	Total Membership	'000s	8289	11800	16167	19904	21534	22399	23565
	Local bodies		**1990-91**	**2000-01**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**
88	Zilla Parishat/Panchayat	No.	20	27	27	29	29	30	30
89	Gram Panchayats	-do-	2532^f	5692	5628	5628	5628	5631	6692
90	Taluk Panchyats	-do-	175	175	176	176	176	176	176
91	Municipalities and Corporations	-do-	177	209	219	219	219	219	219

Source:

1. Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1960-61, 1967-68, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1983-84, 1993-94, 2000-05, 2005-11.

2. Karnataka at a Glance: 1961-62, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01,2009-10,2011 Census, 2014-15 & 2015-16.

a. Per Sq.Mile

b. Population aged 5 years and above

c. Population aged 7 years and above

d. Bales of 170 Kgs. In lint form

* April-September.

P. Provisional

$. Including HKRECS.(Hukeri Rural Electrical Co-operative Societs)

#. Rs.in Millions.

e. Excluding Allopathy dispensaries.

f. Mandal Panchayats.

g.Total of Primary and Tertiary does not equal to State Income.

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