

Project Report

on

Sample Survey of KABBP & Expenditure Sensitive Constituencies in Bihar

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar



17th July, 2015



Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna

Preface

Active participation of voters in electoral processes is essential for a strong democracy. The Election Commission has been making proactive strategies to improve the Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Belief and Practices (KABBP) of Electors so as to conduct elections that are participatory and without fear and favor.

To formulate future strategies, programmes and interventions to educate the electorates on all aspects of democratic and electoral process and hence, ensure higher voter participation in forthcoming elections in Bihar, an assessment of the Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Belief and Practices of voters in Bihar was found necessary by the State Election Department.

In this regard, the Department had entrusted a quick KABBP Survey to Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna. The study has a sample size of 4523 respondents spread over 25 Assembly Constituencies in Bihar. The sampled electors were of different demographics in various Expenditure Sensitive Constituencies as well as high and low voter turnout Constituencies. Based on the findings of this study, several interventions to enhance voters' awareness and participation can be identified, planned and implemented.

The Survey was meticulously planned under the cooperation and guidance of Shri Ajay V. Nayak (IAS), Chief Electoral Officer, Department of Election, Bihar and Shri. R. Lakshmanan (IAS), Additional Chief Electoral Officer, Department of Election, Bihar. I am thankful to their valuable support and encouragement at different stages of this survey. I am also thankful to other officers of the Election Department who have actively contributed in this study. Last but not least, I appreciate the efforts of my research team for completing this project within the given timeline by proper strategic planning and tactical monitoring.

Director

July, 2015

Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna

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This research study is an outcome of cooperation and coordination between various stakeholders who deserve our gratitude and appreciation.

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Shri. R. Lakshmanan (IAS), Additional Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar, merits a special mention for guiding and supporting this research study with necessary intellectual inputs during multiple discussions at different phases of the project. We owe gratitude to him.

The research team also takes this opportunity to thank other officers of the Election Department such as Mr. Sanjay Kumar (OSD), Mr. Ashok Priyadarshi (Deputy Election Officer), Mrs. Priyanka Sinha (Sub Election Officer) and Mr. Ershad Ahmed (Technical Expert, UNDP-ECI) for their cooperation during this research study. They helped in developing the basic framework for this research and provided the much needed quantitative and qualitative inputs.

We are eternally thankful to Professor (Dr.) V. Mukunda Das, Director, Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna (CIMP), who has been a constant source of inspiration and guidance during the course of this research work.

Special thanks to our field researchers who battled the intense summer heat to collect primary data and complete the task under strict timelines. We also extend our appreciation to all the staff members of CIMP and our team of data entry and computer operators who have done a great job with computer tools and systems.

Democracy is all about people. Last but not the least, we are grateful to our respondents and the general public who showed interest in the survey and took out time to share their knowledge and understanding about elections.

(Project Co-ordinator)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

A vibrant democracy calls for active participation of its citizens in the electoral process. The Election Commission of India (ECI) and its provincial offices play a crucial role in providing an environment conducive for exercising the right to vote. Conducting free and fair elections and ensuring high participation of the electors is a daunting task in India, given the sheer size and diverse geographical spread of the populace. However, over years, the Commission has taken multiple steps to educate the voters and improve the election process. Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), intense campaigns for electors' registration and EPIC distribution, celebration of National Voters' Day, regulation of election-related spending and due stress on voters' education through SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) campaign are some of the noticeable endeavors of ECI.

The effectiveness of election machinery can be enhanced by keeping it updated with the issues, ongoing and emerging, related to elections. With this perspective, the present survey was conducted to assess knowledge, attitude, beliefs and practices of voting in expenditure sensitive assembly constituencies of Bihar. This study also covered issues such as kinds and means of inducements and effectiveness of medium of communication used by the Election Commission for its SVEEP campaign. The other important objective of this study was to find out the factors leading to high and low voter turnout during polls so that effective strategies could be formulated to improve the overall polling percentage.

Methodology

The survey covered 25 Assembly Constituencies (ACs) spread over 11 districts of Bihar. From each AC, four polling booths, two with high voter turnout and two with low turnout, were selected. In all, 100 polling booths were covered and 4523 respondents were surveyed by the field investigators. In addition to questionnaire survey, two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted in each constituency – one with low voter turnout and the other with high turnout. The secondary data pertaining to voting percentage in each Assembly

Constituency and at each booth was provided by the state Election Department. The research team also benefitted from the qualitative inputs provided by the officers of the Department.

The major findings and recommendations of the survey are presented below:

Participation in Elections

Owing to relentless initiatives of the Department, the voters' participation in the election process has increased and the present survey reports appreciable level of awareness among the electorates. Some of the major findings and recommendations are:-

- Since Bihar has a significant migrant population, it is advisable to conduct elections during the festival and holiday season such as Chatth, Diwali, Durga Puja etc.
- During survey, some respondents showed apathy for voting. Such indifference has emerged from the unmet expectations of development. An effective awareness campaign, stating the importance of voting in a democracy, can be taken up.
- On booths where BLOs are active, the awareness is high. However, a sizeable section of them are not active enough and lack sufficient interest in distribution of voter's slip. Efforts should be made to motivate them and direct them to make greater efforts
- The survey results show that the distance of a booth and the number of registered voters on a particular booth has an impact on the voting percentage. The Election Department may consider creating booths with about 500-600 voters. It may also consider encouraging people to vote during the lean hours when the queue is smaller at the booth.
- Providing basic amenities such as toilets and drinking water facilities at the booths and creating separate queues for the elderly and the physically handicapped voters will make voting convenient.

Awareness of Voters

Driven by the mantra of "Greater Participation for a Stronger Democracy", the state Election Department takes every step to educate the voters through SVEEP campaign. The basic objective is to inculcate ethical voting sense and increase the overall voting percentage. The salient findings and recommendations are as under:-

- While Election Department plays important role in making people aware about various nuances of election, a section of our respondents feel that the agents of

political parties are more effective in informing the voters about the dates of election. The Department may make strategies (for e.g., by greater involvement of BLO) to inform people about the dates of election in a particular locality.

- For a large section of respondents (**39.7%**), newspaper was the primary source of information related to election dates. Furthermore, the Doordarshan (**32.3%**) and All India Radio (**33.6%**) are the other important sources of information.
- There are other important sources of spreading awareness such as hoardings, posters, Jeevika workers, Anganwadi Sevikas, Asha workers etc. It is recommended that efforts should be continued in engaging them in spreading awareness.

Voter Turnout

- One of the major reasons for low voter turnout is large scale migration of people for occupation and education purposes. To ascertain the reasons and level of migration, it is recommended that a separate study on 'Migration in Bihar' should be conducted.
- Inadequate participation of women in the election is also a reason for low voting. Instances of women remaining indoors, taking care of children and the elderly, remaining busy with daily chores, etc. lead to reduction in voting percentage.
- In areas with large number of young voters, the voting percentage is high. The Department can plan out special campaign for this segment of electors.
- It is further recommended that the Panchayat Level functionaries should be directed and motivated to create awareness about free, fair and participatory elections.

Inducements during Elections

- During this survey it was found that about **20%** of respondents have been offered different types of inducements. The dominant kinds of inducements are distribution of liquor (**63.6%**) and food items (**60.4%**). The practice of cash distribution for toilet construction, hand pumps, mobile phones, etc. was also reported by **43.4%** of the respondents.
- Almost **81%** of the respondents do not find anything wrong with the practice of inducements. Hence a Mega-Awareness drive must be undertaken to educate people about inducements being illegal and its ill effects in a democracy.

- It is recommended that liquor shops should remain closed for a period of 10 days prior to the date of voting. It is expected that this will reduce the distribution of liquor used as an inducement.
- Strict vigil by ECI, security forces and district administration should be maintained to check flow of cash and other materials used for inducements
- Rallies by political parties should be closely monitored for flow of cash, liquor and food as inducements. Also, the number of rallies by a political party should be brought under check. The expenditure during such rallies needs to be closely scrutinized.

Medium of Communication

- With more than **85%** of the respondents getting election-related information through Newspapers, Doordarshan and All India Radio, the Election Department should continue leveraging these media for greater reach.
- The election related messages should be communicated in local dialects like Bhojpuri, Maithili, Magahi, Angika in the form of folk songs, jingles and street plays for better comprehension.
- Since NGOs / Civil Society Organizations are not active in creating electoral awareness, the Department may mull over empanelling some good NGOs for the purpose.
- It was found that voters' information on the use of EVM, special provision for disabled, etc. was quite low. Hence it is recommended that election-related such important messages should be incorporated in the awareness campaigns.
- It was reported that the most appealing and motivating icons in the awareness drive were Aamir Khan (**60%**), M.S. Dhoni (**49.1%**) and Sharda Sinha (**32.5%**). We recommend the use of local as well as national icons that have mass appeal.

Conclusion

The sample survey conducted in 100 polling booths across 25 assembly constituencies of Bihar has thrown up some interesting trends on voter participation, awareness levels, practice of inducements and medium of communication. Since the voter turnout is generally low in Bihar, the findings of this survey can be used to devise strategic interventions to enhance the overall voting percentage and reduce the practice of inducement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
KABBP	Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Beliefs and Practices
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
CIMP	Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna
EPIC	Electoral Photo Identity Card
BLO	Booth Level Officer
ECI	Election Commission of India
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NOTA	None of the Above
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
EVMs	Electronic Voting Machines
ACs	Assembly Constituencies
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
OBC	Other Backward Caste
EBC	Extremely Backward Caste
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Significance of Election Commission of India

Elections are of special importance in democracy. Elections provide crucial opportunity to access the actual working of democracy. The voters elect their representatives to the Legislative Assemblies and the Parliament which allows them to choose a Government of their choice. Like in other democracies, India has an autonomous Election Commission to conduct fair and free elections.

The Election Commission of India (ECI) is a constitutional body responsible for administering elections in India according to the rules and regulations mentioned in the Constitution. The ECI is responsible for enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct during elections and has made well defined standard operating procedures (SOPs) for monitoring the election expenditure by the candidates. The Commission facilitates, monitors and administers the election process with the view of ensuring the electoral participation of people in adequate numbers.

Conducting elections in Expenditure Sensitive Constituencies has been a challenging task since last many years. An Expenditure Sensitive Constituency is identified as any constituency which is prone to high expenditure and corrupt electoral practices as per Election Commission of India. Based upon the statistics received from past elections, three categories have been identified to classify the expenditure sensitive constituencies in the state of Bihar – high, medium and low.

Robust voter turnout is fundamental to a healthy democracy. But in the past few elections in the state of Bihar, ECI has observed significant low voter turn-out at some polling booths of few constituencies. The Election Department has taken many steps to ensure proper participation of the voters in the electoral processes. Some of the notable initiatives include preparation and updation of electoral rolls, creation of more voting locations, adequate security and administrative arrangements at voting locations, use of electronic voting machines (EVMs), large scale campaign carried out through media vehicles, etc.

However, there are few studies which have investigated the impact of above initiatives on the behavior and attitude of the voters. The driving factors behind the fictitious voter turnout need to be assessed in order to understand the whole phenomenon behind this. The Election Commission of India has directed to assess the factors related to specious and fictitious voter turnout in expenditure sensitive constituencies in Bihar state. The findings of the study may provide some valuable insights that can help in formulating the strategies to improve the voter turnout in the coming elections and finally, to strengthen democracy in the country.

1.2. Voter Turnout in Bihar

Comparing the voter turnout percentage in the last six general elections held in Bihar, it is evident that the state is still battling with the problem of low voter turnout during elections. Although the situation has improved from the sub-50% levels achieved during the Assembly elections of 2005 and Parliament elections of 2009, Bihar has a long way to go when it comes to high voter turnout regions in India. In the most recent general elections of 2014, Bihar registered a voter turnout percentage of **55.38** which is the second lowest in India after Jammu & Kashmir, the national average being **66.4%** (ECI Website).

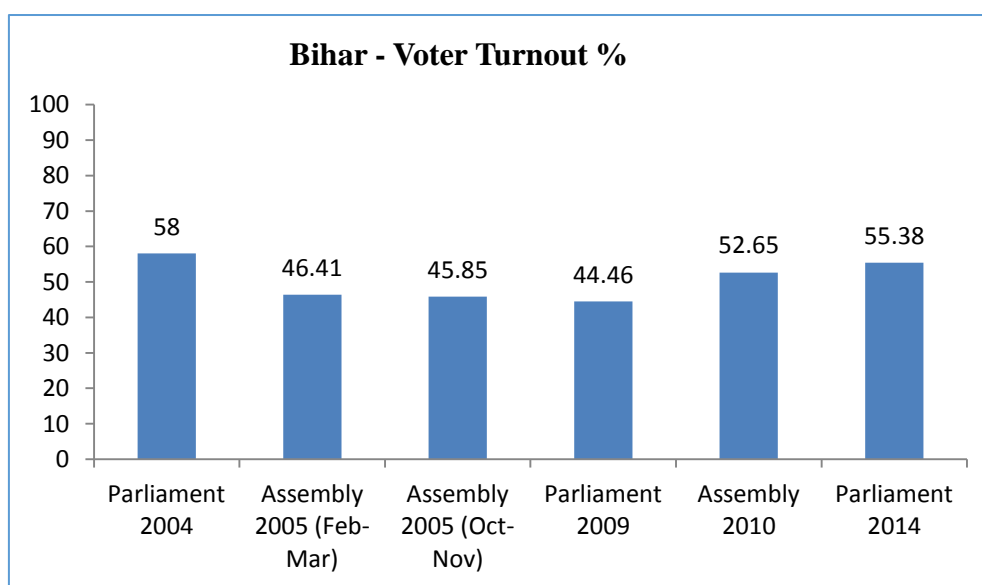


Figure 1.2.1: Voter Turnout in General Elections in Bihar (2004-14)

If we look at the voter turnout figures for all the 38 districts in Bihar, it is evident that only 8 districts have registered a voter turnout percentage greater than 60. Half of the districts (19 out of 38) have been able to achieve less than **50%** voting.

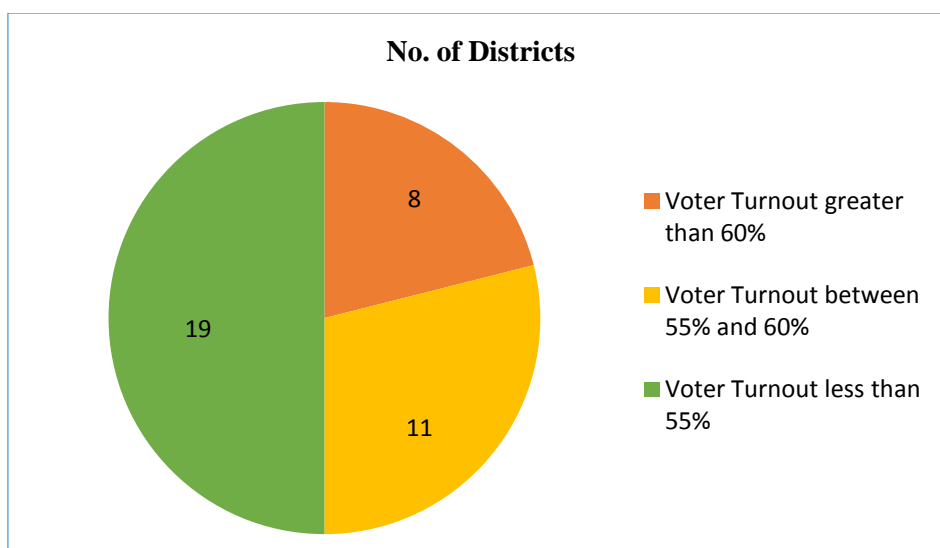


Figure 1.2.2: Voter Turnout across Districts of Bihar

1.3. Survey of Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Belief and Practices (KABBP)

The study of voter turnout rates, its composition, characteristics, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Beliefs and Practices (KABBP) is an integral part of election management by the Election Commission in India.

The main objective of the KABBP survey is to understand the extent and level of the knowledge, belief, perception, readiness, trends, factors and reasons of participation or non-participation of the registered voters in the elections and voting process.

Usually, the KABBP studies conducted by ECI within the identified target groups reveals the underlying causes of a negative or undesirable behavior – for instance, voter apathy, knowledge, attitude, behavior, beliefs & practices. In the past some studies have revealed that youth and women were the segments that participated the least in the electoral process, that money and muscle power together could influence voters, the main motivation to vote came from a sense of national duty, political party affiliation, family elders followed by caste, community & religious leaders. The KABBP study thus defines the target audience and segments it into critical and general segments.

The questions that were usually asked include views on the democratic process, whether democracy is successful, the type of candidates the voters would like to choose, whether the voters would like to prefer an icon etc. Further, a special objective of carrying-out these types

of surveys is to find out the voter behavior in vulnerable areas where poor and socially backward sections including minorities are not allowed to vote.

In these surveys, voters are selected at random basis from some sampled assembly constituencies. While making a choice of voters, the ECI usually takes into account areas with highest and lowest voter turnout, with highest and lowest female voter turnout, with highest and lowest literacy rates, with gaps in female voter registration vis-a-vis gender ratio to target both rural and urban voters. Through these surveys, the ECI gets to understand the reasons for people not coming forward for participating in electoral process.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of this study were to identify the nature and kind of inducements in the expenditure sensitive constituencies of Bihar and to identify the driving factors responsible for the low as well as high voter turnout. Further, this study also identified the reasons behind the low and high voter turnout during recently held general elections. Specific objectives of this study are as under:

1. To identify the most sensitive expenditure constituencies in Bihar and to understand the nature and categories of inducement linked to unethical voting pattern
2. To identify key factors contributing to inducement and unethical voting pattern
3. To understand the underlying reasons for low voter turnout in last election in the State and to identify the barriers to voting
4. To find out the socio-economic background of respondents and to identify the demographics of electoral segments with lower participation during polls
5. To assess the role & impact of various public interest groups in creating awareness and participation amongst voters in general and youth & women in particular
6. To make an assessment of the impact & influence of the aforementioned groups in preventing unethical practices and promoting ethical voting
7. To understand effectiveness of various formal & non-formal media vehicles and identify the most popular means of communication
8. To suggest logical and plausible measures to control inducement and ensure higher voter turnout based on the outcome of the survey

CHAPTER - 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

Methodology provides the philosophical and operational groundwork for the process adopted to carry out any research. Essentially, the procedure by which researchers go on to conceptualize, describe and explain their work and predict phenomena is called research methodology. For this study, a quantitative research methodology like questionnaire based survey was designed to measure voter's perception, attitude and behaviour in Bihar. Questionnaire based survey has been found to be efficient in collecting information from a large number of respondents where a wide range of information needs to be collected.

In addition to the Questionnaire-based Survey, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to understand the underlying reasons for low/high participation by voters in polls. The strength of FGD lies in its flexibility to allow the participants to agree or disagree with each other. FGD provides deep insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices. Need- based FGDs were conducted with general public, booth level awareness groups, Booth level Officers, Booth level agents and other interest groups in this study.

As shown in Figure 2.1.1., a four-step methodology was deployed for execution of the project.

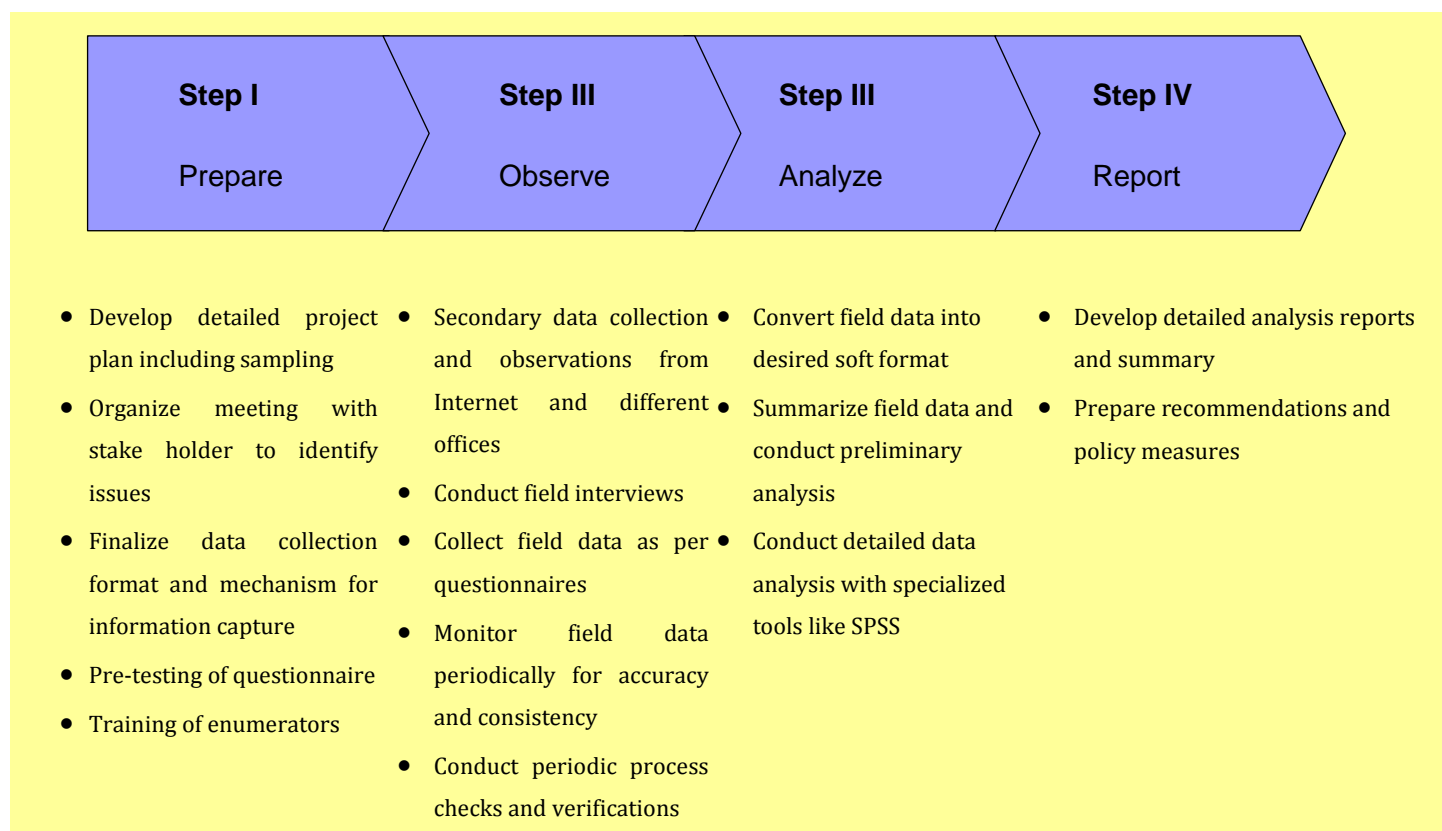


Figure 2.1.1: Research Methodology

Multistage stratified random sampling method was used for the selection of various constituents of the population. In stratified random sampling, the population is divided into small groups based on a particular criterion common to all members of the group. These groups are known as ‘strata’. Then, a random sample from each stratum is taken proportionately. The sum total of these random samples forms the universe for research study. This technique is very useful in capturing important population characteristics in the sample and in reproducing characteristics that are proportional to the overall population.

For this particular survey, a total of 243 assembly constituencies from all the 38 districts were considered for sample selection. From this population, 25 assembly constituencies (10% of the population) from 11 districts were selected in consultation with the Election Department. Two major criteria guided the selection of these constituencies: their Expenditure sensitivity and the percentage of voter turnout in recent General election, 2014. The State Election Department has sub-divided the assembly constituencies into three categories: High (A), Medium (B) and Low (C) in terms of Expenditure sensitivity. From the entire pool of such assembly constituencies, 12 constituencies were randomly selected. The final sample had a

fair representation of A, B and C (i.e. high, medium and low) groups because four constituencies were selected from each sub-category. Similar process was applied in the case of voter turnout criterion. Assembly constituencies where voting has been more than 55% in the last general elections were considered to be of high turnout category. Those constituencies, where the voting was less than **55%** were considered as low turnout category. Among the assembly constituencies with low voting, 7 constituencies were selected at random for this survey. To understand the reasons behind high voter turnout, 6 assembly constituencies were also chosen at random. In all these 25 sampled constituencies, 4 polling stations/booths were selected randomly. However, care was taken that at least two booths out of four are the one having low voter turnout. The other two were the booths with high voter turnout. This was done to develop an insight about the factors, practices, beliefs, etc. that lead to high and low voting. One of the basic outcomes of this information shall be to use these findings to enhance the overall voting percentage in various assembly constituencies.

Surveyed areas of Bihar

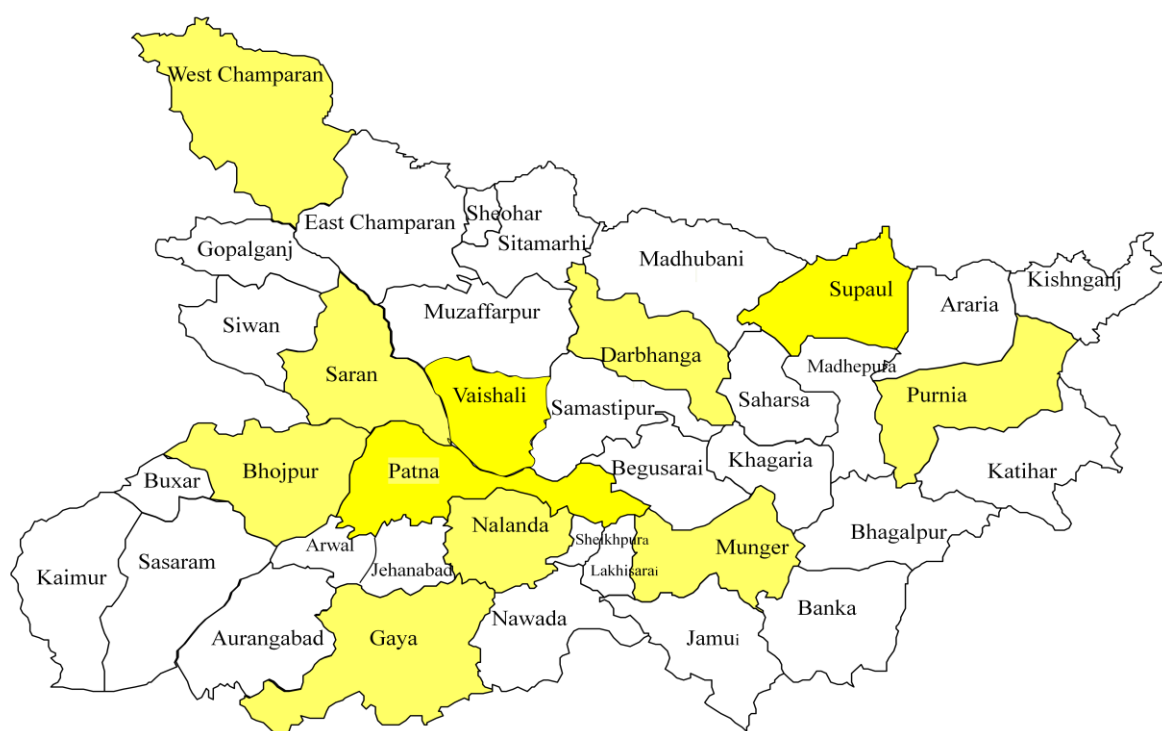


Figure 2.1.2: Geographical coverage of Sample Survey in Bihar

While collecting data at a particular booth, the field investigators were instructed to select respondents from a representative sample. Proper mix of gender, age, community, etc. was

taken into consideration. This was done to avoid any biases in the data and the resulting inferences. The Table 2.1.1 provides the summary of sample selection.

Table 2.1.1: Sampling Process

S. No.	Particulars	Nos.
1.	Total number of Assembly Constituencies (ACs)	243
2.	Sampling of Assembly Constituencies (10%)	25
3.	Sampled ACs as per Expenditure Sensitivity (A - 4, B - 4, C - 4)	12
4.	Sampled ACs as per Voter Turnout (Low -7 , High - 6)	13
5.	Sampled polling Booths @ 4 booths per sampled AC	100
6.	Number of respondents per polling booth	44
7.	Total Sample size (approx.)	4320~ 4400

The Table- 2.1.2 shows the list of sampled assembly constituencies as per Expenditure Sensitivity. As evident from the table, assembly constituencies of Chhapra, Arrah, Darbhanga and Kasba are highly sensitive. Constituencies such as Kumhrar, Gaya town, Hajipur and Harnaut are graded low in terms of expenditure sensitivity. Remaining constituencies belong to medium category.

Table 2.1.2: List of Sampled Assembly Constituencies as per Expenditure Sensitivity

Sampled Assembly Constituencies (ACs)			
S.No.	District	AC	Expenditure Sensitivity
1	Patna	Barh	B
2	Patna	Kumhrar	C
3	Gaya	Gaya Town	C
4	Saran	Chhapra	A
5	Saran	Manjhi	B
6	Vaishali	Hajipur	C
7	Bhojpur	Arrah	A
8	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	A
9	Supaul	Nirmali	B
10	Nalanda	Harnaut	C
11	Purnia	Kasba	A
12	Purnia	Dhamdaha	B

In Table- 2.1.3, list of assembly constituencies with low and high voter turnout are shown. Constituencies such as Bahadurpur, Bettiah, Lauriya, Triveniganj, Supaul and Purnia have witnessed high turnout of voters in general elections. Those with low turnout include Jagdishpur, Fatuha, Jamalpur, Bodh Gaya, Biharsharif, Mahnar and Darbhanga Rural.

Table 2.1.3: List of Sampled Assembly Constituencies as per Voter Turnout

Sampled Assembly Constituencies (ACs)		
District	AC	Voter Turnout
Bhojpur	Jagdishpur	Low
Patna	Fatuha	Low
Munger	Jamalpur	Low
Gaya	Bodh Gaya	Low
Nalanda	Biharsharif	Low
Vaishali	Mahnar	Low
Darbhangha	Darbhangha Rural	Low
Darbhangha	Bahadurpur	High
W. Champaran	Bettiah	High
W. Champaran	Lauriya	High
Supaul	Triveniganj	High
Supaul	Supaul	High
Purnia	Purnia	High

Table 2.1.4: List of Polling Booths

The table 2.1.4 shows the complete list of all the 100 polling booths selected for this survey.

District	AC	Booth No	Booth Address
West Champaran	Lauriya	74	PRIMARY SCHOOL THAKUR TOLA
		76	PRIMARY SCHOOL DUMRA
		178	AANGNWADI KENDR SISWA MANIW GADDI KE GHAR KE PAS
		177	SAMUDAIK BHAWAN MADARSA KE PAS
	Bettiah	103	PRIMARY SCHOOL RUPDIH
		109	PRIMARY SCHOOL AWRAIYA
		50	PRIMARY SCHOOL RAILWAY COLONY BETTIAH WESTWING
		55	MIDDLE SCHOOL GANDAK COLONY-2 BETTIAH EAST WING
Darbhangha	Darbhangha Rural	77	PANCHAYAT BHWAN DHOI, EAST PART PANCHAYAT: DHOI
		84	PRIMARY SCHOOL MAHUA PANCHAYAT: SONKI
		212	HIGH SCHOOL MAUNBEHAT WEST PART PANCHAYAT: MAUNBEHAT
		224	PUBLIC LIBRARY TATUAR PANCHAYAT: TATUAR
	Bahadurpur	102	PRIMARY SCHOOL TARALAH NORTH PART

			PANCHAYAT: TARALAH
		107	PRIMARY SCHOOL TARAUNI (MUSAPUR) EAST PART PANCHAYAT: OJHAUL
		226	PRIMARY SCHOOL KAMALPUR PANCHAYAT: UGHARA MAHPARA
		230	PRIMARY SCHOOL PANSIHA WEST PART PANCHAYAT: UGHRA
	Darbhanga	37	MIDDLE SCHOOL RANIPUR SOUTH PART PANCHAYAT: RANIPUR
		34	UPGRADED MIDDLE SCHOOL SONHAN NORTH PART PANCHAYAT: BASUDEOPUR
		226	MAHIP NARAYAN MIDDLE SCHOOL NAVTOLIYA NORTH PART WARD NO. 36
		83	MAHARANI RAMESHWARI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL LALBAGH NORTH PART WARD NO. 6
Saran	Chhapra	107	RAJKIYE MIDDLE SCHOOL FAKULI NORTH PART
		115	PRIMARY SCHOOL RATANPURA BINTOLI
		69	MIDDLE SCHOOL SENGARTOLA PURANA BHAWAN SOUTH PART
		72	PRIMARY SCHOOL BAIJU TOLA KE DERA (EAST PART)
	Manjhi	83	PRIMARY SCHOOL MARAHAN
		84	PRIMARY SCHOOL NATWAR PARSHURAM
		34	PANCHYAT BHAWAN BELDARI
		37	MIDDLE SCHOOL BAREJA LEFT PART
Vaishali	Hajipur	40	UMS ASADHARPUR
		43	PRIMARY SCHOOL, KAJIPUR THATHAN
		104	SAMUDIAK BHAWAN CHAUHATTA (DAKSHIN BHAG)
		108	SAHYOGI HIGH SCHOOL HAJIPUR (MIDILL PART)
	Mahnar	157	PRI SCHOOL PAHARPUR VISHANPUR
		160	UMS VALBA JAIRAM KUTUBPUR
		196	UMS ALLIPUR HATTA
		199	VINDESHWARI SINGH HIGH SCHOOL HASANPUR (MADHYA BHAG)
Supaul	Triveniganj	163	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY, MANGANJ GOTH
		157	MADHYA VIDYALAY, PARSAHI HAT
		3	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY, SRIPUR BRAHMAN TOLA
		1	UTKRAMIT MADHYA VIDYALAY ,SITUHAR NONIYA TOLA
	Supaul	6	MADHYA VIDYALAY, SAKHUA
		9	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY, ITAHARI
		73	MAUJA MENHA KHATA SANKHYA 108 KHESRA 616 RAKWA 20 D NATHUNU YADAV KE GHAR SE PAAS
		77	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY, KHOKHNAHA
	Nirmali	122	UTKRAMIT MADHYA VIDYALAY, GANGAPUR MAJHOUWA
		124	NAVSRIJIT PRATHMIK VIDYALAY, JARAOULI

		29	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY, RAHARIYA
		30	UTKRAMIT MADHYA VIDYALAY, LAGUNIYA
Purnia	Kasba	149	MIDDLE SCHOOL KAJRA BETOUNA
		146	MIDDLE SCHOOL KAMALPUR
		85	MIDDLE SCHOOL BATHNA
		87	MADARSA NIJGEHWUAN SOUTH WING
	Dhamdaha	205	PRIMARY SCHOOL BANBHAG SOUTH
		202	UPGRADED MIDDLE SCHOOL ADAMPUR MATA STHAN SOUTH BHAG
		119	ADARSH SANSKRIT MIDDLE SCHOOL DHAMDHA MIDDLE
		8	PANCHYAT BHAWAN KHANUWA
	Purnia	190	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY AGA TOLA UTTAR BHAG
		193	SAMUDAYIK VIKASH BHAWAN RAJIGANJ DAKSHIN BHAG
		12	COMMUNITY HALL KALI STHAN, TARBANNA (EAST PART)
		16	JAGDAMB SMARAK SCHOOL SIPAHI TOLA (WEST PART)
Munger	Jamalpur	185	PRIMARY SCHOOL VIJAY NAGAR (WEST PART)
		188	PRIMARY SCHOOL CHAMANGHAD
		228	MIDDLE SCHOOL AGRAHAN (WEST PART)
		233	MIDDLE SCHOOL DHAPRI
Bhojpur	Jagdishpur	170	PRIMARY SCHOOL KESHWI (EAST PART)
		173	MIDDLE SCHOOL AKARUAWAN (EAST PART)
		246	UKT MIDDLE SCHOOL KEWATIYA
		250	PRIMARY SCHOOL TELADH (EAST PART)
	Arrah	245	UKT MIDDLE SCHOOL, ALIPUR
		242	ANUSUCHIT JATI DALAN, PIPRAHIYA
		8	PRIMARY SCHOOL DURAODHA (NORTH PART)
		1	UKT MIDDLE SCHOOL KARARA
Gaya	Bodh Gaya	211	UTKRAMIT MIDDLE SCHOOL CHHIDI
		217	SAMUDAYIK VIKAS BHAWAN KARRI
		57	PRIMARY SCHOOL, LOHARACHAPARI
		62	SAMUDAYIK VIKAS BHAVAN, NAWAN
	Gaya Town	178	SHAHMIR TAKYA, MIDDLE SCHOOL (SEVEN CLASS), SANKUL KENDRA
		174	SAMUDAYIK BHAVAN, NIM TALE, NADARGANJ
		30	LOCO MIDDLE SCHOOL RIGHT PART
		153	INDIRA GANDHI SAMUDAYIK VIKASH A.P COLONY, GAYA (MIDDLE SCHOOL)
Nalanda	Harnaut	267	MIDDLE SCHOOL DAKSHINIPUR
		273	PRIMARY SCHOOL ALI NAGAR
		279	MIDDLE SCHOOL GONAWAN NAYA BHAWAN
		283	UPGRADED MIDDLE SCHOOL DHIMOY
	Biharsharif	89	UPGRADED MIDDLE SCHOOL, MIRJAPUR

		93	PRIMARY SCHOOL SULEMANPUR
		137	MIDDLE SCHOOL KHASGANJ EAST PART
		294	RAJKIYA URDU PRIMARY SCHOOL, THAWAI UTTARI BHAG
Patna	Barh	21	PRIMARY SCHOOL, DHOKALRAI KA TOLA (NORTH PART)
		25	PRIMARY SCHOOL, DAULATPUR HARIJANTOLI
		73	MIDDLE SCHOOL, KORARI
		96	MIDDLE SCHOOL, HASANCHAK
	Kumhrar	314	PRIMMARY SCHOOL DHANUKI
		315	PRIMMARY SCHOOL, NANADLAL CHAPRA
		200	PATNA LAW COLLEGE (EAST PART)
		122	KARPURI THAKUR SAMUDAIR BHAWAN, GAYATRI MANDIR ROAD, KANKARBAGH
	Fatuha	100	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY NATHACHAK
		102	PRATHMIK VIDYALAY SUKULPUR
		135	UTKRAMIT MADHYA VIDYALAY YAMUNAPUR
		139	RAJKIYA MADHYA VIDYALAY USFA

2.2 Secondary Data Collection

The CIMP team held several rounds of discussions with the officials of the State Election Department regarding selection of districts, Assembly Constituencies and polling booth with high/low voter turnout. The objective was to get a representative sample for this survey. Based on these detailed discussions, the team collected the secondary data pertaining to the voter turnout during the last general election (assembly-wise and booth-wise) for sampling purposes. The team also collected district-wise data about voting percentage of the last three elections to assess the trends in voting. For the ease of location of booths and the BLO, much needed information was also collected from the website of Election Commission. Such information was shared with the field investigators which immensely helped them in locating respective booths and the BLOs.

2.3 Primary Data Collection from Field

Data collection was done through a questionnaire which was given final form after due consultation with the officials at the Election Office. Thereafter, the Hindi version of the questionnaire was finalized for field survey to enable the data collection team to capture

specific data as well as the overall impression. English and Hindi versions of the questionnaire have been attached as Annexure -1 and 2, respectively.

Data collection was carried out with the assistance of a team of field investigators hired by CIMP project members. Three-day orientation and training programme was organized at the Institute's premises to select and train prospective field investigators. They were interviewed by the project team and final list of investigators included a proper mix of young and experienced personnel. While selecting them, parameters like educational background, skill, base location and availability during the field-visit period were taken into consideration. Each question of the Survey Questionnaire was thoroughly discussed with these investigators and their doubts were clarified by the project team. After training, investigators were provided with the necessary kit, questionnaires in adequate numbers, format for Focus Group Discussion and advance payment to initiate their work.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) are important component of any Survey as they are useful in generating qualitative information normally not captured by questionnaires. The CIMP team discussed the nature and manner in which Focus Group Discussions should be held. A minimum of two FGDs were held by each investigator in their assigned Assembly Constituency. Care was taken to hold such discussions in both high and low turnout polling booths. A copy of the FGD format has been annexed as Annexure 3.

For the purpose of maintaining the quality of the survey, the work of each field investigator was supervised by the CIMP faculty team who remained in constant touch with these investigators, took stock of the work progress, made field visits and addressed their problems. The CIMP team, comprising qualified and experienced faculty members, worked under the overall guidance of its Director.

2.4 Tabulation and analysis

The data collected from the sample was collated and tabulated to facilitate easier sharing, referencing and analysis.

2.4.1 Analysis of data

A range of tests and checks were conducted to ensure that the analysis is holistic, accurate and detailed. The key approaches/tests deployed for analysis and checks included Cross-tabulation to enhance data presentation and visibility into the information.

2.4.2 Software

MS-Excel was deployed as the basic software for storage and for initial / basic analysis of the raw data collected during the survey. Moreover, MS-Excel was also used for graphical presentation because of ease of sharing. In addition to MS-Excel, SPSS was also used because it has powerful data handling and analysis capabilities.

CHAPTER - 3

PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

3.1 Selection of the respondents

To give a fairly distributed coverage, this study has selected respondents from 11 districts of Bihar. 25 assembly constituencies were selected for sample survey and from each assembly constituency, 4 polling booths (2 High voter turnout and 2 Low voter turnout) were sampled. As discussed in the previous chapter, we have selected a minimum of 45 respondents from each polling booth.

Table 3.1.1: Selection of Respondents

Particulars	High Voter Turnout Category	Low Voter Turnout Category	Total
Total no. of Polling Booths	50	50	100
Minimum Sample Size (45 voters from each Booth)	2250	2250	4500
Actual Sampled Respondents	2260	2263	4523

The Table 3.1.1 represents the selected respondents from both high and low voter turnout polling booths. Table 3.1.2 shows distribution of sampled respondents by district.

Table 3.1.2: Distribution of Sampled Respondents by District

Districts	Number	Percent
Bhojpur	359	7.9%
Darbhanga	542	12.0%
Gaya	360	8.0%
Munger	180	4.0%
Nalanda	360	8.0%
Patna	548	12.1%
Purnea	540	11.9%
Saran	360	8.0%
Supaul	546	12.1%
Vaishali	364	8.0%
West Champaran	364	8.0%
Grand Total	4523	100.0%

A total of 4523 interviews were done in the location of 100 polling booths. This study has selected only valid voters above 18 years of age. To get diversified views and provide significant coverage of the area, a maximum of two respondents were selected from a single household. The respondents were from both rural and urban locations as given in Table 3.1.3 below:

Table 3.1.3: Distribution of Samples by Location

Location	Number	Percent
Rural	3617	80.0%
Urban	906	20.0%
Grand Total	4523	100.0%

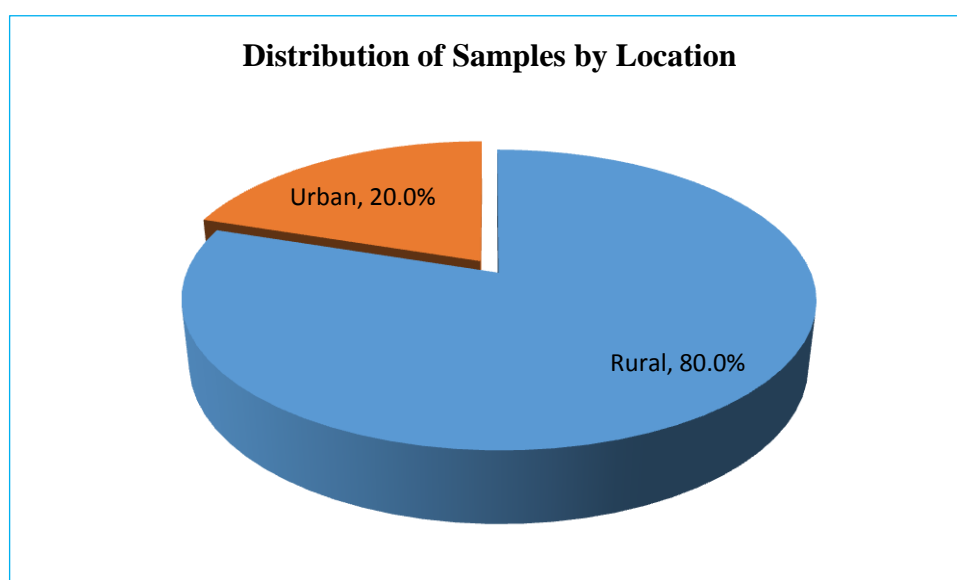


Figure 3.1.1: Distribution of Samples by Location

This study has tried to give good coverage to rural areas of Bihar because the assessment of KABBP in rural locations may reveal strategically important findings.

3.2 Age-wise distribution of respondents

To give a proper coverage to each age-group for a better attitude and behavior assessment, this study has sampled respondents from diversified age-groups. The study sample represents a balanced mix of young, middle age and old age group voters.

As we can see from Table 3.2.1, the maximum numbers of Voters are from the age group of 26-40 years. This supports the notion of India being a country of young people. The sample is statistically representative of the total population of young voters in Bihar.

Table 3.2.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Percentage
18-25 Years	445	9.8%
26-40 Years	1768	39.1%
41-60 Years	1613	35.7%
More than 60 Years	697	15.4%
Grand Total	4523	100.0%

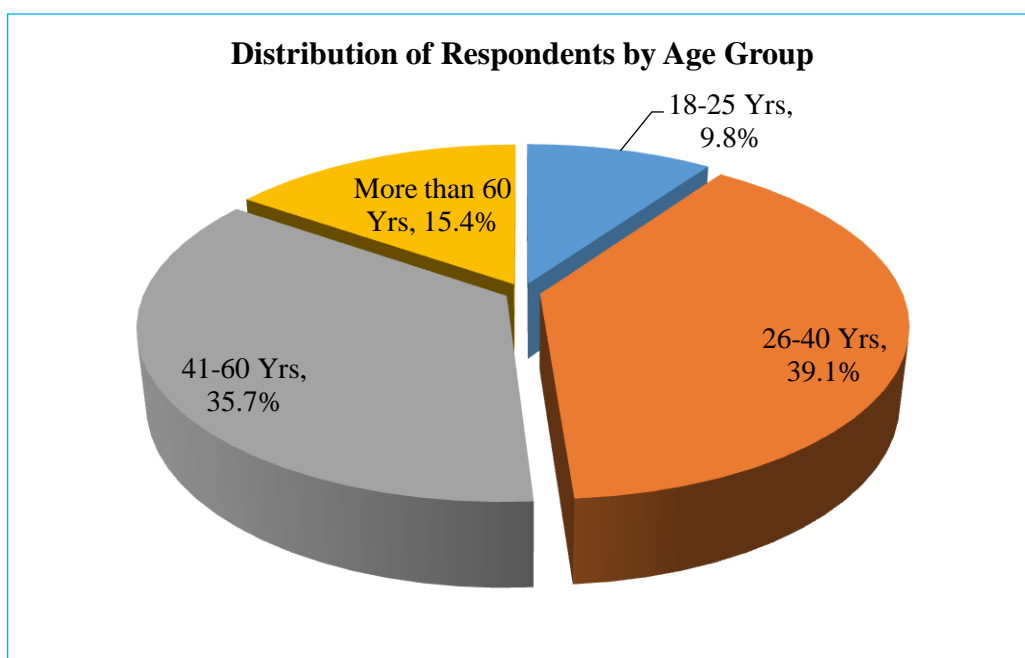


Figure 3.2.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

The next largest pool of respondents is from the age group 41-60 (35.7%) as shown in Figure- 4.

3.3 Gender-wise distribution of respondents

The gender-wise distribution of the respondents is given Table 3.3.1. In the total sample of 4523 voters, total 3287 (72.7%) were male and 1236 (27.3%) were female. As this study has sampled voters from rural areas, less participation is seen among female voters in the survey.

Table 3.3.1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	3287	72.7%
Female	1236	27.3%
Grand Total	4523	100.0%

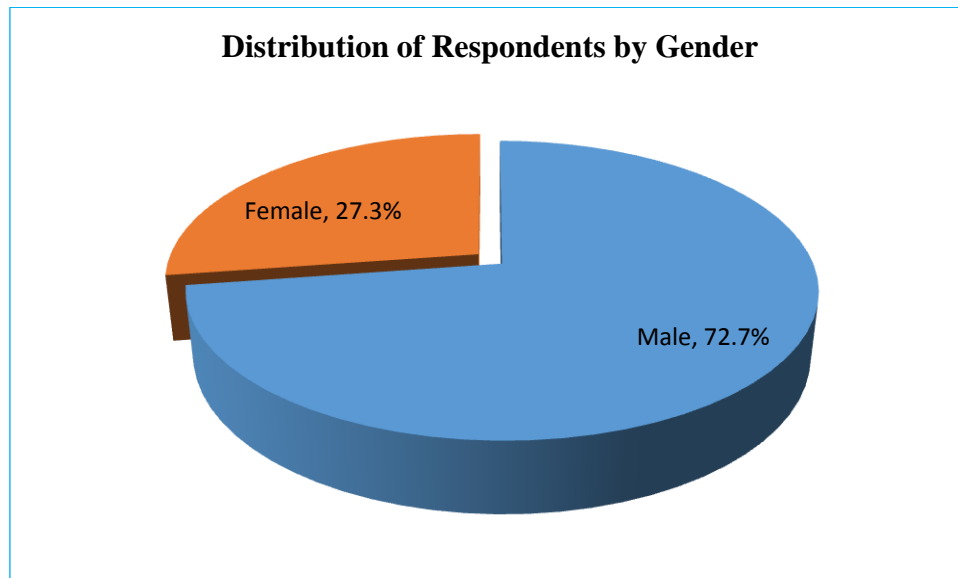


Figure 3.3.1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

3.4 Distribution of respondents by social group

The sample of respondents of this study has a fair representation of all social categories of voters. Voters from Other Backward Classes dominate the sample with 35.6% population in the sample. The voters from Extremely Backward Classes and General Classes represent 22.6% and 18.1% of the total sample respectively.

The voters from Scheduled Caste were 17.8% while Minority Class voters represented 5.3% of total sample. The sample also contained 0.5% (total 21) voters from Scheduled Tribes social group.

Table 3.4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Social Group

Social Group	Number	Percentage
General	820	18.1%
OBC	1611	35.6%
EBC	1023	22.6%
SC	807	17.8%

ST	21	0.5%
Minority	241	5.3%
Grand Total	4523	100.0%

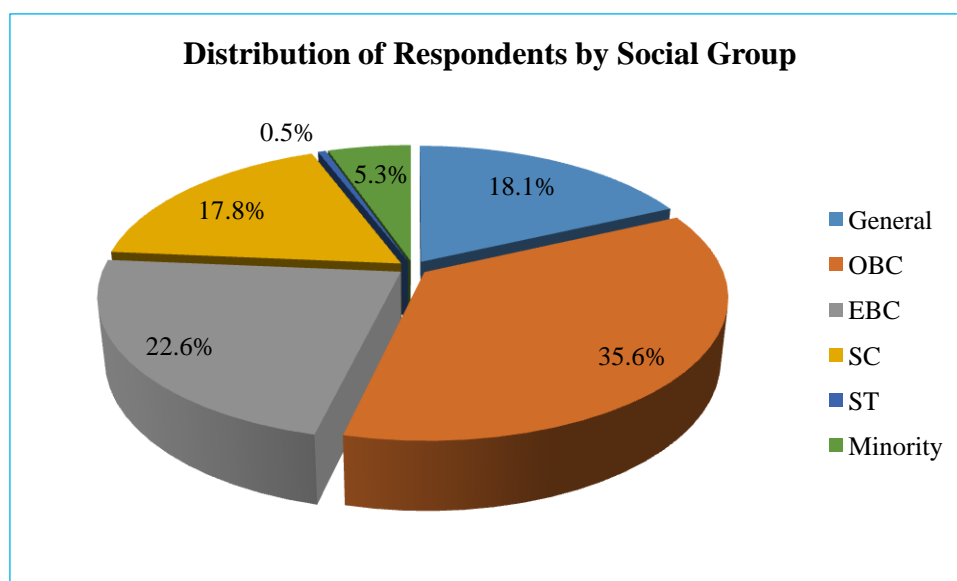


Figure 3.4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Social Group

3.5 Distribution of respondents by marital status

Out of all 4523 respondents distributed between high and low voter turnout categories, 91.5% (total 4139) respondents were married. Unmarried respondents were 6.5% (Total 294). Almost 2% respondents were either divorcee, widow, widower or others categories.

Table 3.5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Unmarried	294	6.5%
Married	4139	91.5%
Others	90	2.0%
Grand Total	4523	100.0%

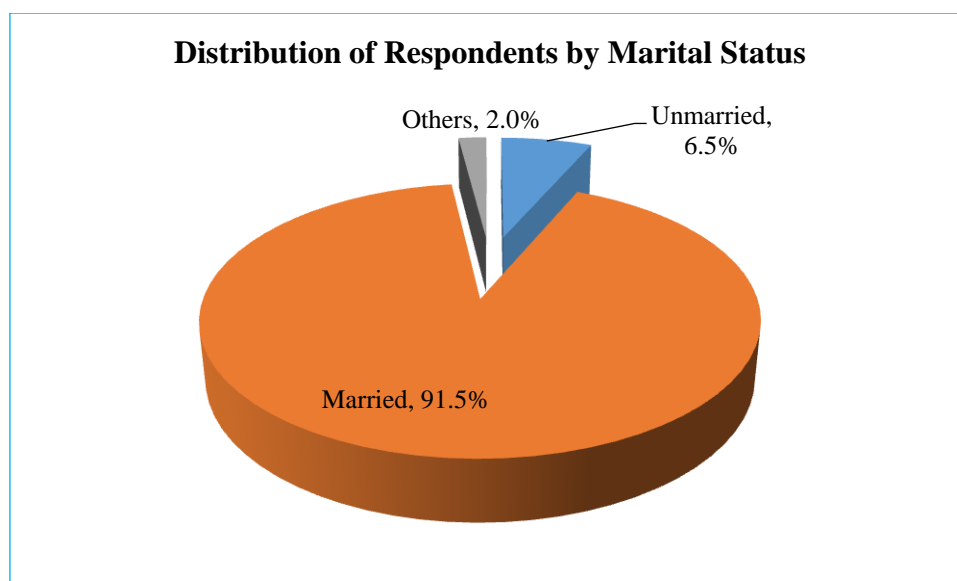


Figure 3.5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Martial Status

3.6 Family related information (No. of Voters)

The total no. of adults in the family of all respondents (**4523**) was reported as **19,774** out of which **18,011** were registered as voters. **15,314** persons voted in the last elections which correspond to **85%** of sampled voters. This percentage was reported as similar in both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.6.1: Family related information

Location	No. of Adults	No. of Voters	No. of persons who voted	Permanently migrated persons in family	Temporarily migrated persons in family
Rural	16135	14595 (90.5%)	12408 (85.1%)	690 (4.3%)	1800 (11.2%)
Urban	3839	3416 (90.2)	2906 (85.0%)	237 (6.2%)	269 (7.0%)
Grand Total	19974	18011 (90.2%)	15314 (85.0%)	927 (4.6%)	2069 (10.4%)

People who did not vote had either temporarily or permanently migrated from their native homes. The occurrence of temporary migration was reported more by respondents in rural areas (**11.2%**)

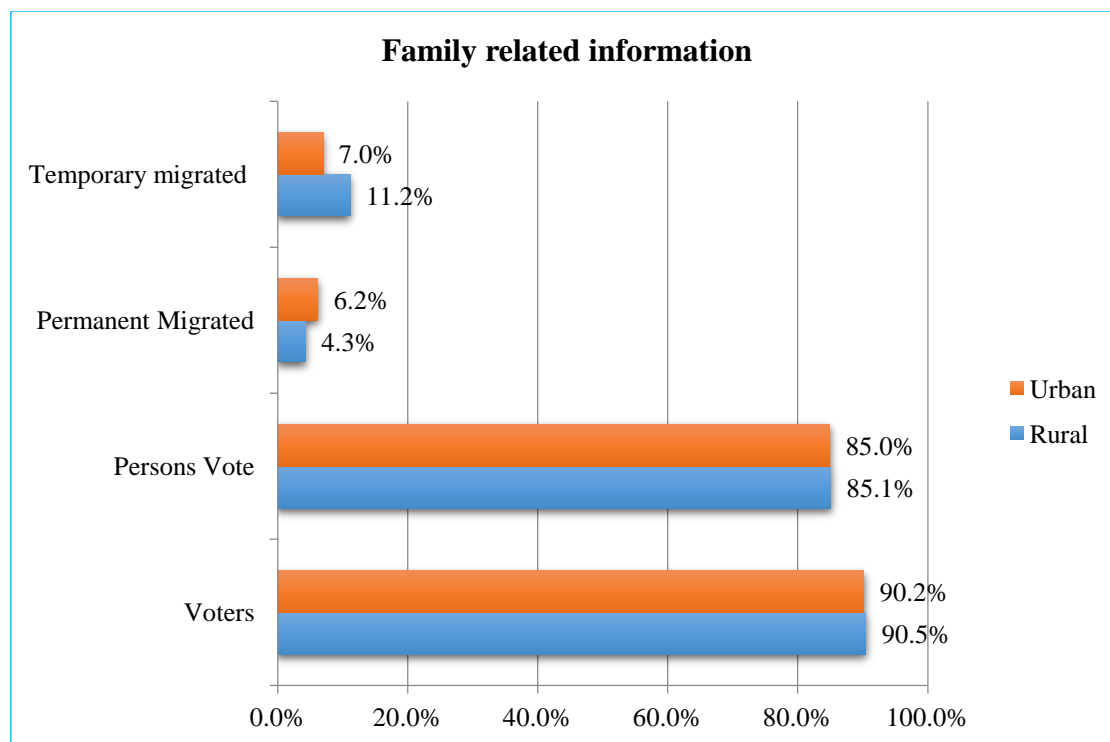


Figure 3.6.1: Family related information

3.7 Reasons for out-migration

When asked about the reasons for out-migration, a major chunk of respondents (**37.6%**) reported that people go away for seasonal employment and hence miss the opportunity of casting their vote. Many people have migrated for stable employment (service) (**27.6%**) followed by Education (**7.3%**).

Table 3.7.1: Reason for migration

Reasons	Number	Percent
Education	115	7.3%
Service	438	27.6%
Seasonal Employment	597	37.6%
Others*	135	8.5%
No Response	301	19.0%
Total	1586	100.0%

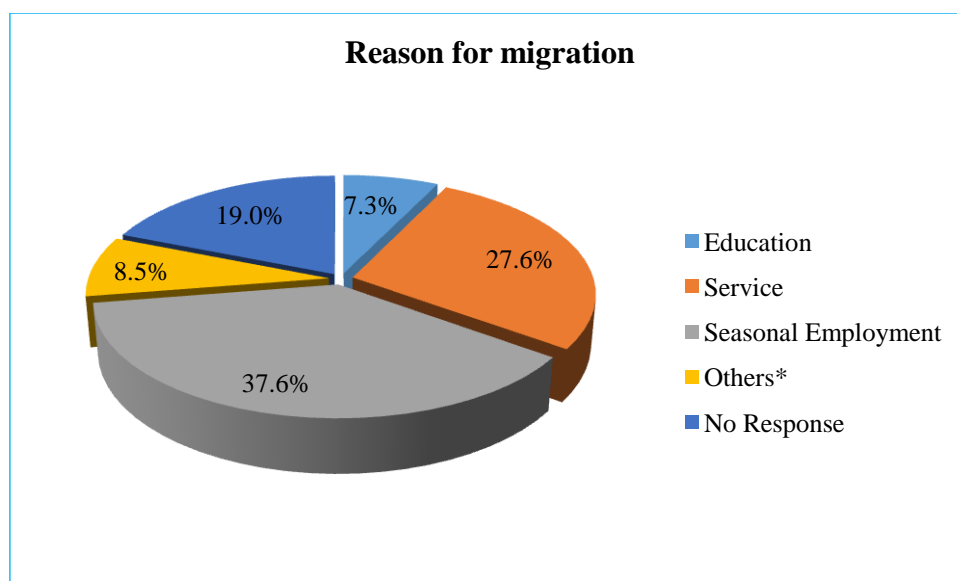


Figure 3.7.1: Reason for migration

Hence it can be inferred that because of lack of enough opportunities for livelihood, many people from rural areas in Bihar migrate to other regions in India for earning a living.

3.8 Location of Polling Booth and its Accessibility

Majority of the survey respondents were aware of the location of their polling booth. The level of awareness among rural voters (**99.1%**) was more than among urban voters (**98.2%**).

Table 3.8.1: Awareness about Polling booth

Response	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aware	3583	99.1%	890	98.2%	4473	98.9%
Unaware	34	0.9%	16	1.8%	50	1.1%
Grand Total	3617	100.0%	906	100.0%	4523	100.0%

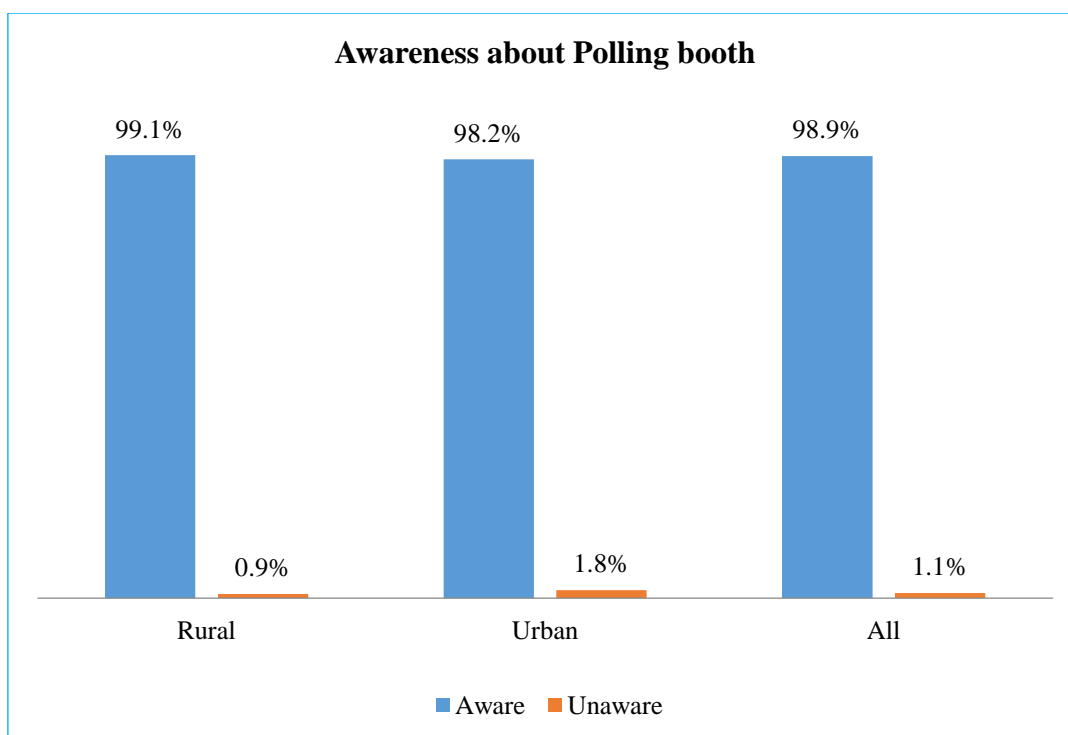


Figure 3.8.1: Awareness about Polling booth

When asked about the distance of respective polling booths from their residence, majority (**54.4%**) respondents reported that it was between 100 and 500 metres. **11.7%** respondents reported that their polling booths were within 100 meters from their place of residence. This clearly shows that Election Commission has tried to ensure that people do not have to travel much to cast their vote.

Table 3.8.2: Distances of respondents' houses from their Polling Booths

Response	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Distance	9	0.2%	30	3.3%	39	0.9%
Upto 100 Meter	454	12.6%	33	3.6%	487	10.8%
100 M to 500 M	1987	54.9%	473	52.2%	2460	54.4%
500 M to 1 KM	622	17.2%	231	25.5%	853	18.9%
1 KM to 2 KM	197	5.4%	74	8.2%	271	6.0%
More than 2 KM	236	6.5%	16	1.8%	252	5.6%
No Response	99	2.7%	37	4.1%	136	3.0%
NA	13	0.4%	12	1.3%	25	0.6%
Grand Total	3617	100.0%	906	100.0%	4523	100.0%

5.6% respondents reported that they have to travel **more than 2 KM** to cast their vote. This issue can be looked into by the Election Dept. so that everyone gets to cast their vote without much physical exertion.

3.9 Education Profile of Respondents

29.7% of the respondents were reported to be illiterate while **29.4%** had primary education. **19.9%** respondents had completed secondary school, **9.7%** had finished Intermediate education while the remaining **11.3%** were graduates and above. Overall education level among female respondents was reported to be lower than the male respondents.

Table 3.9.1: Educational Qualifications

Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	770	23.4%	574	46.4%	1344	29.7%
Primary Education	912	27.7%	419	33.9%	1331	29.4%
Secondary School	765	23.3%	133	10.8%	898	19.9%
Inter	378	11.5%	61	4.9%	439	9.7%
Graduate & above	462	14.1%	49	4.0%	511	11.3%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

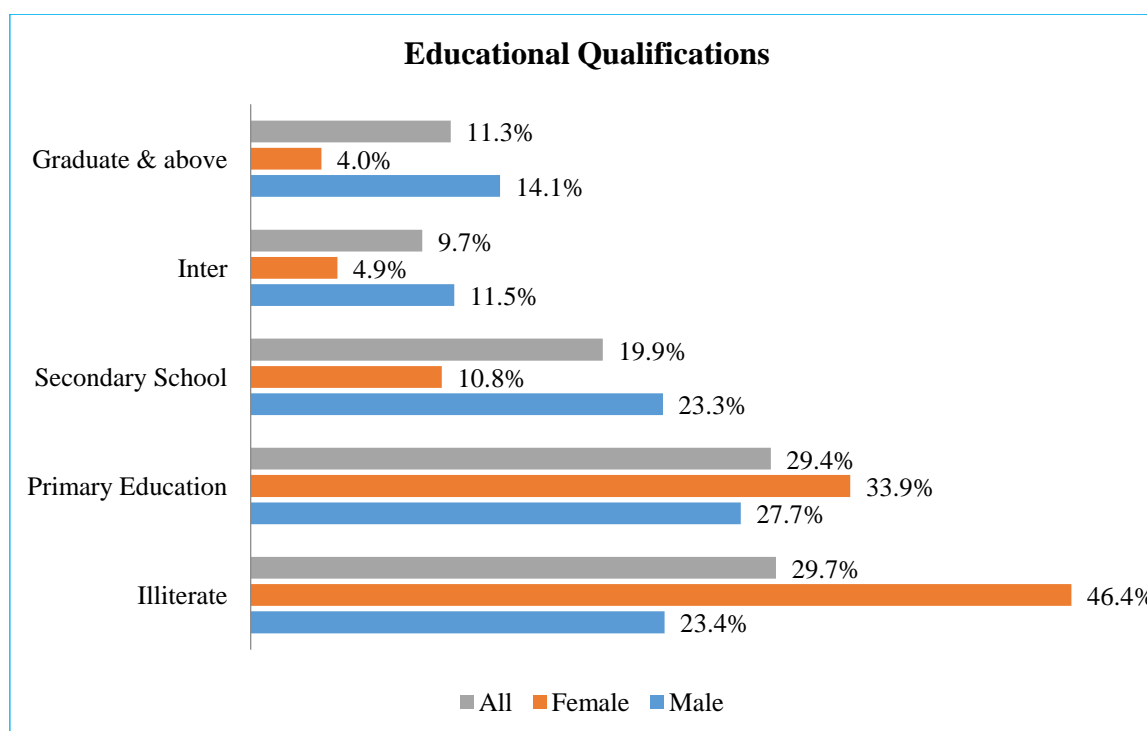


Figure 3.9.1: Educational Qualifications

3.10 Household Income Profile of Respondents

80.9% of the survey respondents reported their annual household income to be less than Rs. 1 Lakh. Only **0.9%** respondents reported their annual household income to be more than Rs. 5 Lakh.

Table 3.10.1: Household Annual Income

Response	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 50 thousand Rs.	1445	40.0%	218	24.1%	1663	36.8%
50 thousand to 1 lakh Rs.	1630	45.1%	364	40.2%	1994	44.1%
1-3 lakhs Rs.	474	13.1%	229	25.3%	703	15.5%
3-5 lakhs Rs.	30	0.8%	56	6.2%	86	1.9%
>5 Lakhs Rs.	13	0.4%	29	3.2%	42	0.9%
NR	25	0.7%	10	1.1%	35	0.8%
Grand Total	3617	100.0%	906	100.0%	4523	100.0%

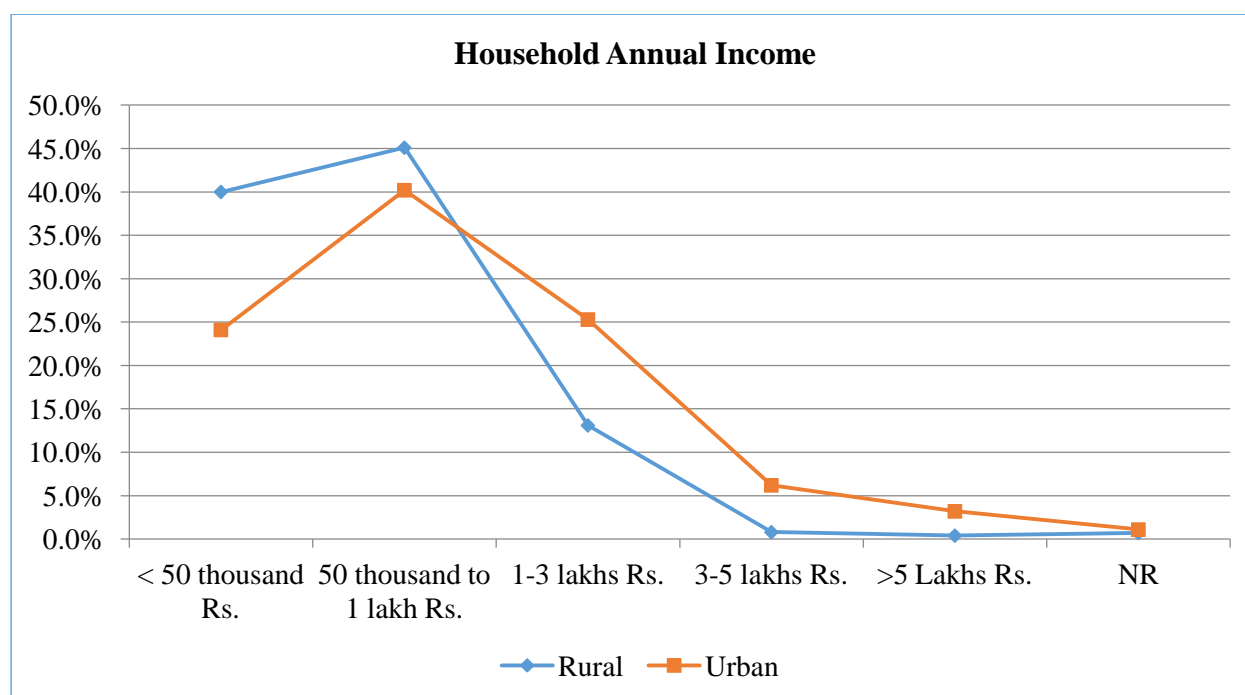


Figure 3.10.1: Household Annual Income

49.1% of the respondents had a BPL card while **2%** had Antyoday (Yellow Card). **23.6%** respondents were above poverty line while **25.3%** did not have any type of ration cards.

Table 3.10.2: Type of Ration Card

Type of Ration Card	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
APL	871	24.1%	198	21.9%	1069	23.6%
BPL	1949	53.9%	270	29.8%	2219	49.1%
Not Available	724	20.0%	421	46.5%	1145	25.3%
Antoydaya	73	2.0%	17	1.9%	90	2.0%
Grand Total	3617	100.0%	906	100.0%	4523	100.0%

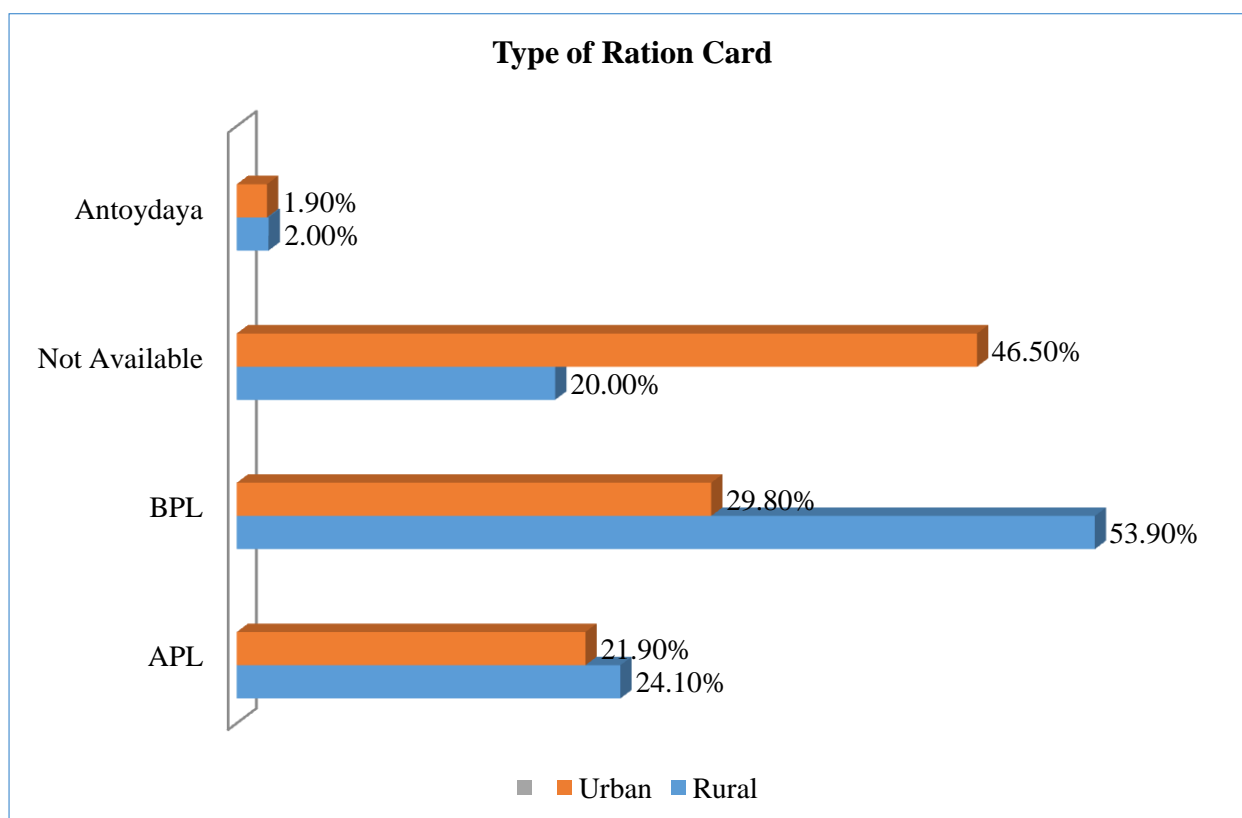


Figure 3.10.2: Type of Ration Card

3.11 Occupation of Respondents

Majority (**61.8%**) of the respondents were either labourers or were engaged in agriculture and allied activities while **4.7%** of the respondents were unemployed. **11.5%** respondents were self-employed while **10.6%** of the respondents were in Govt. or private service.

Table 3.11.1: Occupation

Response	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Student	93	2.6%	23	2.5%	116	2.6%
Unemployed available for work	184	5.1%	29	3.2%	213	4.7%
Service Government/Private	262	7.2%	216	23.8%	478	10.6%
Own Enterprise	307	8.5%	212	23.4%	519	11.5%
Labourer/Cultivator/Agricultural and allied activities	2490	68.8%	307	33.9%	2797	61.8%
Others*	259	7.2%	108	11.9%	367	8.1%
NR	22	0.6%	11	1.2%	33	0.7%
Grand Total	3617	100.0%	906	100.0%	4523	100.0%

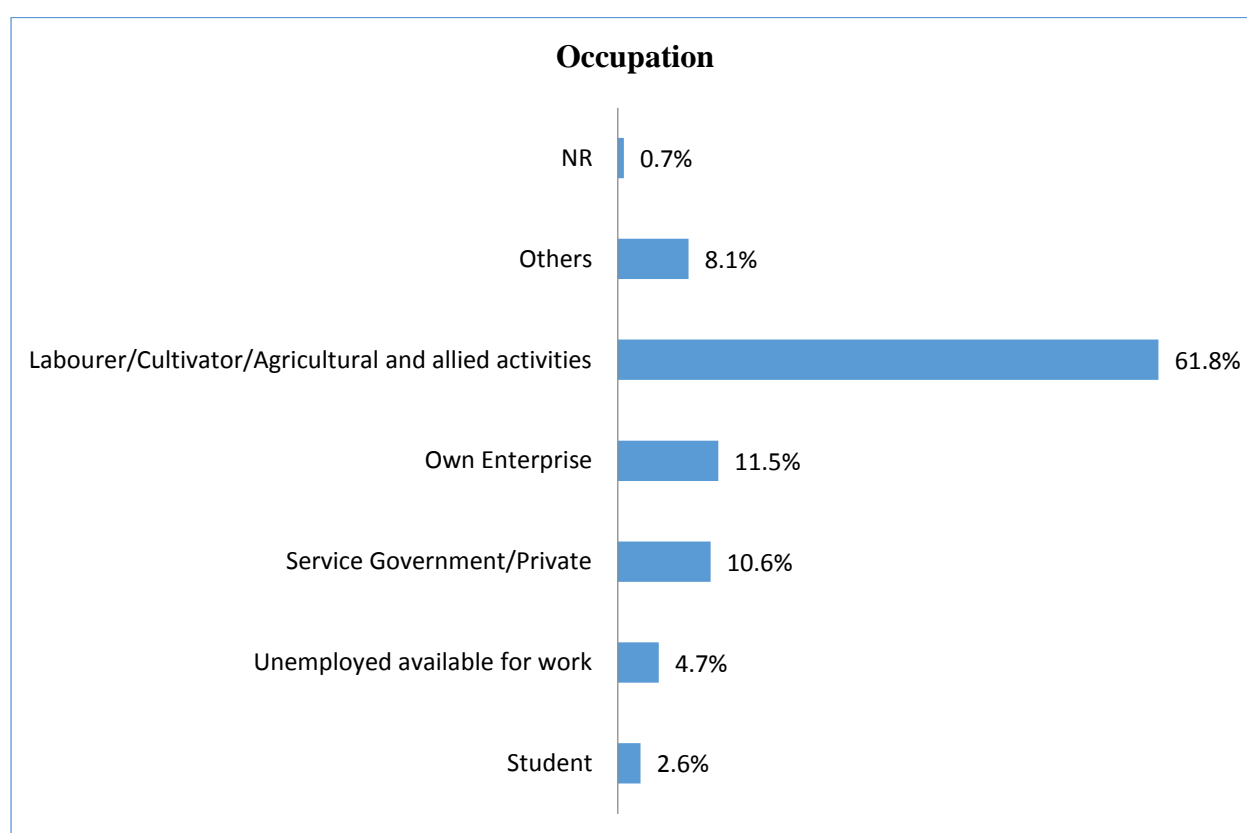


Figure 3.11.1: Occupation

CHAPTER - 4

INSIGHTS FROM FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

For gaining greater insight into the aspects of voter awareness, knowledge, beliefs, voter turnout, inducement and communication, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used as a tool in addition to the questionnaires. They are important components of any Survey because they generate qualitative information normally not captured by questionnaires. In contrast to questionnaires, FGDs are immensely useful in extracting that part of information which respondents are not able to express otherwise. Although qualitative and general in nature, such information can help in taking steps to improve voter turnout and reduce inducement.

In this survey, altogether 25 Field Investigators were engaged who visited 100 polling booths in 25 assembly constituencies. Each investigator conducted at least two FGDs in each assembly constituency. They were instructed to hold such discussions with the voters of both, high and low turnout, polling booths. The investigators were encouraged to hold FGDs in a group which had proper mix of village population. The issues which were discussed in these FGDs are:

- Voter turnout – Reasons for high and low turnout
- Inducements – Types and reasons
- Awareness about election procedure
- Role of NGOs / civil society organization in spreading awareness
- Communication – effectiveness of different medium
- Undue pressure for voting / not voting on weaker section
- Poll boycott – prevalence
- Suggestions for increasing voter turnout and reducing inducements / pressure tactics

4.1 Voter turnout

For any democracy to flourish, it is important that its citizen actively participate in the election process. While some polling booths in Bihar have reported low turnout of voters in recent elections, there are polling booths with high voting percentage. Such positive cases are required to be studied so that the factors which govern high turnout of voters may be replicated in other areas as well. During group discussions, following reasons were found to be the causes of high voter turnout:

- Owing to rigorous campaigns by Election Commission for preparation and issuance of EPIC cards, most of the eligible voters have now been provided with and possess EPIC cards.
- Provision of alternative Identity proofs for voting (Aadhar Card, Driving License, PAN etc.) has also enhanced the voting percentage. However, there is need for further communicating this provision among the voters.
- In most case where the voting percentage was high, it was found that the polling booths were easily accessible and/or close to the community
- In some areas, the voters were found to be well informed about the election dates and process. This was particularly true where the B.L.O. played an active role in the election process.
- In areas, where there were large number of youths and first-time voters, they were found to be particularly enthusiastic about exercising their rights.
- Polarized voting in favour of a particular community / political party / candidate.
- Areas where outmigration is low (W. Champaran)
- Polling booths with lesser number of registered voters have experienced high voter turnout.
- Schedule of Polling days falling near festivals, holidays and wedding seasons (migrant population comes back)

One of the basic reasons behind conducting this research study is to discover reasons behind low turnout of voters at the polling booths. Increasing voters' participation in the electoral process is continuous endeavor of Election Commission. As reported by field investigators, following are the major factors affecting low voting:-

- Migration for livelihood came out as the most important factor for low turnout of voters. Most households have 1-2 members who go for work to other states and come native place on special/festive occasions only. Hence they miss their chance of voting during general elections (Supaul, Vaishali, Saran, Nalanda, Gaya, Patna, Darbhanga, etc.).
- Prevailing social customs and practices (women should remain indoors, taking care of household chores, children, etc.) prevent women from going out to polling booths to cast their vote. This is especially prevalent among well-to-do families (Darbhanga, W. Champaran, Vaishali, and Patna).
- In some cases, there was lack of awareness among villagers about the importance of voting.
- Disillusionment with the previous Governments and political leaders as the promises made to them were not fulfilled. Hence, they were indifferent with the poll process (Gaya, Vaishali, Saran, Nalanda)
- In urban and semi-urban areas, there are instances of educated families not taking adequate interest in voting. For people in government jobs, assignment of election duty prohibits them from voting (Patna, Bettiah, Darbhanga, Biharsharif).
- At polling booths with high number of registered voters, booth distance and long queues / waiting time act as demotivator for voting.
- Some polling booths are distant / difficult to access from the place where the registered voters reside (Kamalpur, Bahadurpur, Darbhanga; Jogapatti, Lauriya, W. Champaran; Pratapganj, Triveniganj, Supaul)

4.2 Inducement

Inducement of any kind is unethical because it is against the essence of free and fair voting. It pressurizes the voter to vote in unscrupulous way. Knowing the modes and kinds of inducement can help in taking preventive measures. During Focus Group Discussions, following types of inducements were reported by the investigators:-

- Inducements in the form of distribution of liquor, money, food, etc. have been reported. However, respondents did not accept that they were one of the beneficiaries.
- Respondents report that people who are close to the party candidates are the main channels of providing cash and kind.

- Inducements are more prevalent during Panchayat Elections and State Assembly Elections and less during Parliament Elections.
- The practice of distributing free food and liquor a day before elections has made strong inroads and has led to reverse coercion by the voters, especially daily wage earners. Such voters do not go to polling stations unless something is offered in cash or kind.
- Inducements in the form of promises such as getting the name included in the BPL list, providing Old Age Pension, Indira Awaas Yojana benefits, etc. are also prevalent.

4.3 Awareness about election procedure

The Election Commission of India and its provincial offices undertake multiple activities to create awareness among the electorates. Both print and electronic media is employed to spread knowledge about the electoral process. During the survey, it was found that awareness was created among the voters in the following manner:-

- Awareness programme through print media such as newspapers, posters, hoardings, etc.
- Awareness programme through electronic media such as television (especially Doordarshan and Cable T.V.), Radio, Video Van and Mobile phones (Nalanda).
- Efforts put in by the B.L.O., ASHA workers and Anganwadi Sevikas were very helpful in creating awareness. In addition, volunteers of political parties also make efforts to spread awareness about election date, booth location, etc.
- Organization of special camps to enlist/delist voters also creates lots of awareness among local population.
- At some places, Nukkad Natak (street plays) have also been used to spread awareness (Bhojpur, Patna)

4.4 Role of NGOs / Civil Society Organizations in spreading awareness

Hardly any NGOs / civil society organization was found working towards promoting ethical voting practices in any of the districts covered during the survey. The lone reported NGO is Manav Sewa Bharti in Vaishali district.

4.5 Communication – effectiveness of different medium

During FGDs, efforts were made to find out the effectiveness of different mediums of communication. On enquiry, the respondent stated the following:

- Radio, Newspaper, Television and B.L.O. emerge as the most popular and reliable sources of communication.
- People are aware of endorsements by celebrities like Virat Kohli, Aamir Khan, M S Dhoni, Sharda Sinha, etc. However, their popularity is not uniform in all the constituencies covered under this survey.

4.6 Undue pressure for voting/not voting on weaker sections

Although use of undue pressure for voting was prevalent in yester years, this practice is almost non-existent now. Most of the field investigators have reported in negative on this issue.

4.7 Poll boycott–prevalence

Generally, poll boycott was not found in the assembly constituencies covered during the survey. Instances of poll boycott take place only in such areas where development work has remained neglected.

4.8 Suggestions about increasing voter turnout and reducing inducements / pressure tactics

While some of the voters felt that it is pointless to talk about reducing inducements during elections, many people had positive view point and they shared their vision regarding increasing the overall voter turnout and reducing various inducement practices. Major suggestions are:

- EPIC cards should be made available to as many eligible voters as possible by organizing special camps. In addition, it should be updated/ corrected regularly.
- It should be ensured that booths are in proximity to the population. Ease of accessibility should also be kept in mind while determining the booth location.

- Conducive environment created by ECI by providing security and facilities (water, shade, etc.) help in increasing voter turnout.
- Holding elections during marriage season might not be good idea because the population remains busy and mobile. Rather, it is preferable to hold elections close to festive seasons.
- Nukkad Nataks are good means of spreading awareness.
- The role of BLO should be increased in terms of public contact.
- Some of the respondents were of the view that development works should be done continually to reduce migration and to build a positive attitude towards governance.
- For reducing / checking inducements, the suggested steps include strict vigil by Election Commission, invoking of special powers against such practices and providing special mobile no. on which complaints can be made.

CHAPTER – 5

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, BEHAVIOUR, BELIEFS AND PRACTICES (KABBP)

The study of voter turnout rates, its composition, characteristics, Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Beliefs and Practices (KABBP) is an integral part of election management by the Election Commission in India.

The main objective of the KABBP survey is to understand the extent and level of the knowledge, belief, perception, readiness, trends, factors and reasons of participation or non-participation of the registered voters in the elections and voting process.

5.1 Voting in 2010 Assembly Elections

Out of the 4,523 survey respondents, **91.4%** reported that they had cast their vote during 2010 Assembly elections. The voting percentage was predictably lower in urban areas (**86.1%**) than in rural areas (**92.7%**).

Table 5.1.1: Participation in 2010 Assembly Elections

Response	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	3354	92.7%	780	86.1%	4134	91.4%
No	263	7.3%	126	13.9%	389	8.6%
Grand Total	3617	100.0%	906	100.0%	4523	100.0%

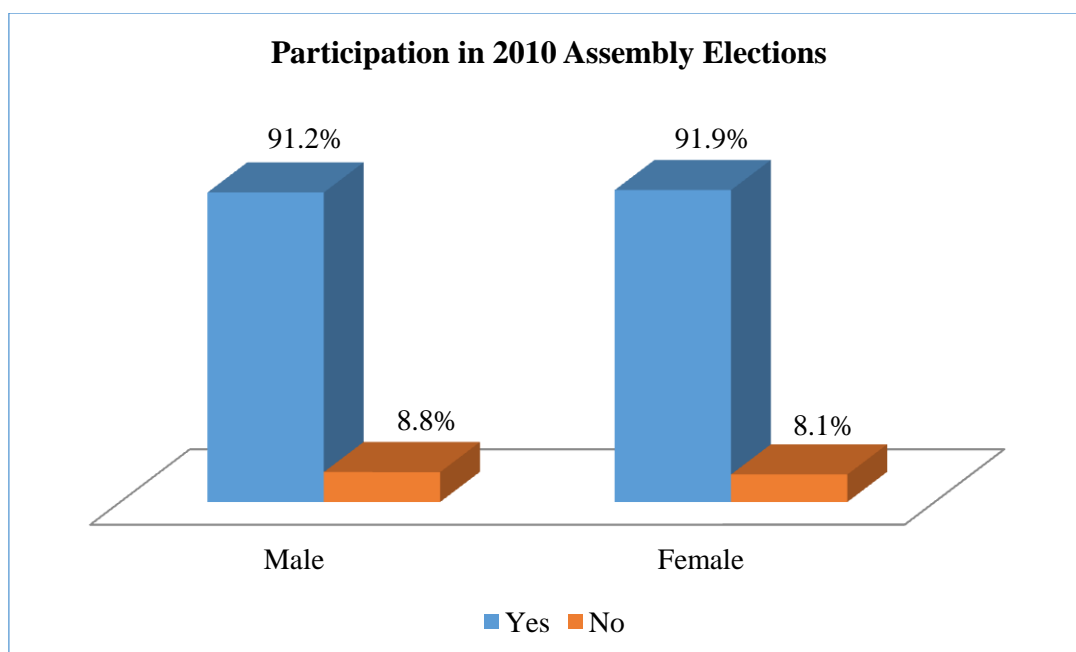


Figure 5.1.1: Participation in 2010 Assembly Elections

5.2 Voting in 2014 Parliament Elections

Out of the 4,523 survey respondents, **94.6%** reported that they had cast their vote during 2014 Parliament elections. Both rural (**94.9%**) and urban (**93.7%**) voters participated in high numbers during these general elections.

Table 5.2.1: Participation in 2014 Parliament Elections

Response	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	3432	94.9%	849	93.7%	4281	94.6%
No	185	5.1%	57	6.3%	242	5.4%
Grand Total	3617	100.0%	906	100.0%	4523	100.0%

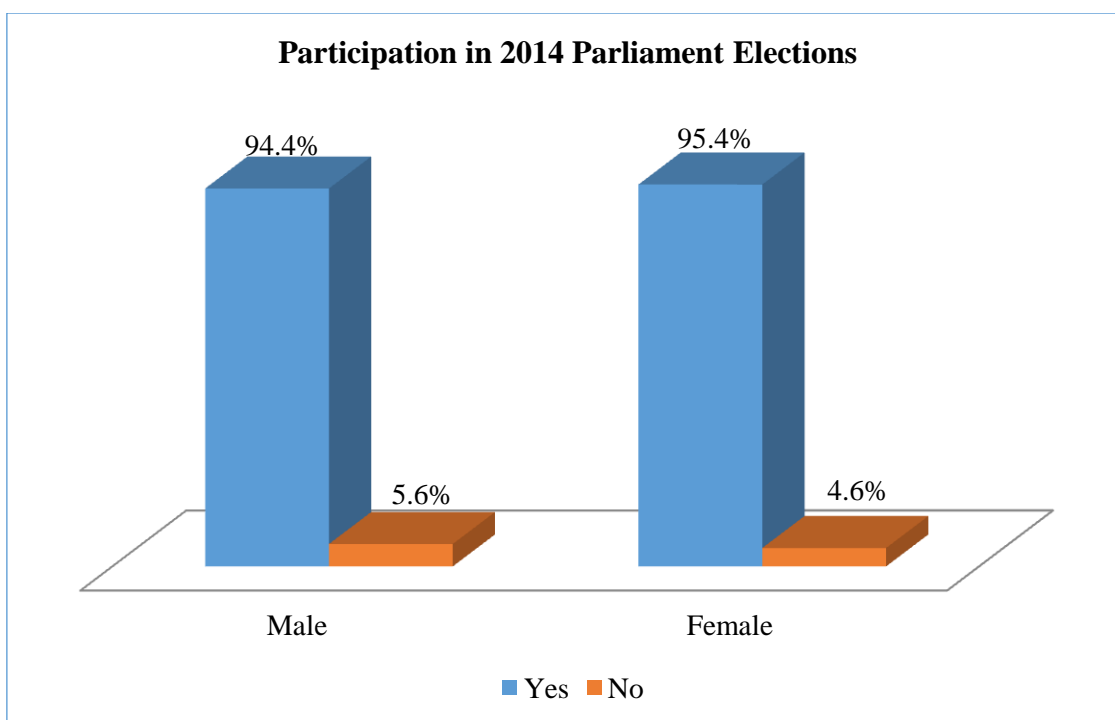


Figure 5.2.1: Participation in 2014 Parliament Elections

5.3 Reasons for not voting during previous elections (2010 / 2014)

When asked about the reasons for not casting their vote in the last general elections from **556** respondents who didn't vote in last general elections, most such respondents (**27.5%**) reported that they were not in their constituency on the day of voting. This result also corresponds to our earlier finding of high out-migration of people for seasonal employment to other regions in India. **15.5%** respondents reported that they didn't have EPIC card (**1.9%** of total sample of **4523**) and hence didn't vote while **14.6%** people (**1.8%** of total sample of **4523**) reported that their names were not registered in the electoral roll. A significant chunk of respondents (**17.4%**) didn't vote as they thought that nothing will change even if they voted.

About **5.2%** respondents reported that they did not get voter slip even on the day of polling and hence could not vote. This clearly shows the apathy by local BLOs (Booth Level Officers). Some respondents (**3.2%**) also pointed out the distance of the polling booth from their place of residence as a hurdle in going out to vote. Few respondents (**2.7%**) cited long queues at polling booths as a reason for not casting their votes.

Some other reasons for low voting reported during the survey were illness, being physically handicapped, inaccessibility of the polling booth (due to a water body in the way or bad road conditions leading to the polling booth), no good candidates in the poll fray, anger / frustration with the previous Government, lack of development work, no direct profit from voting etc.

Table 5.3.1: Reasons for not Voting in Elections

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=423)		Female (N=133)		Grand Total (N=556)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	I did not have electoral photo ID Card	61	14.4	25	18.8	86	15.5
2	I did not know my polling station	4	0.9	2	1.5	6	1.1
3	Polling station was at distance	10	2.4	8	6.0	18	3.2
4	Long queue and I did not have time	10	2.4	5	3.8	15	2.7
5	No faith in political system	6	1.4	0	0.0	6	1.1
6	Did not vote as community or religious leader said so	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.4
7	Head of family said not to vote	1	0.2	1	0.8	2	0.4
8	Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
9	There was no good candidate	14	3.3	3	2.3	17	3.1
10	Candidate was not of my choice or community	17	4.0	4	3.0	21	3.8
11	I just did not want to vote as nothing will change	74	17.5	23	17.3	97	17.4
12	I was not in my constituency	133	31.4	20	15.0	153	27.5
13	I did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth	19	4.5	10	7.5	29	5.2
14	I was afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station	4	0.9	1	0.8	5	0.9
15	My name was not on electoral roll	58	13.7	23	17.3	81	14.6
16	Influence by local powerful person in the locality or community	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	Any Other*	44	10.4	9	6.8	53	9.5
18	No Response	91	21.5	36	27.1	127	22.8

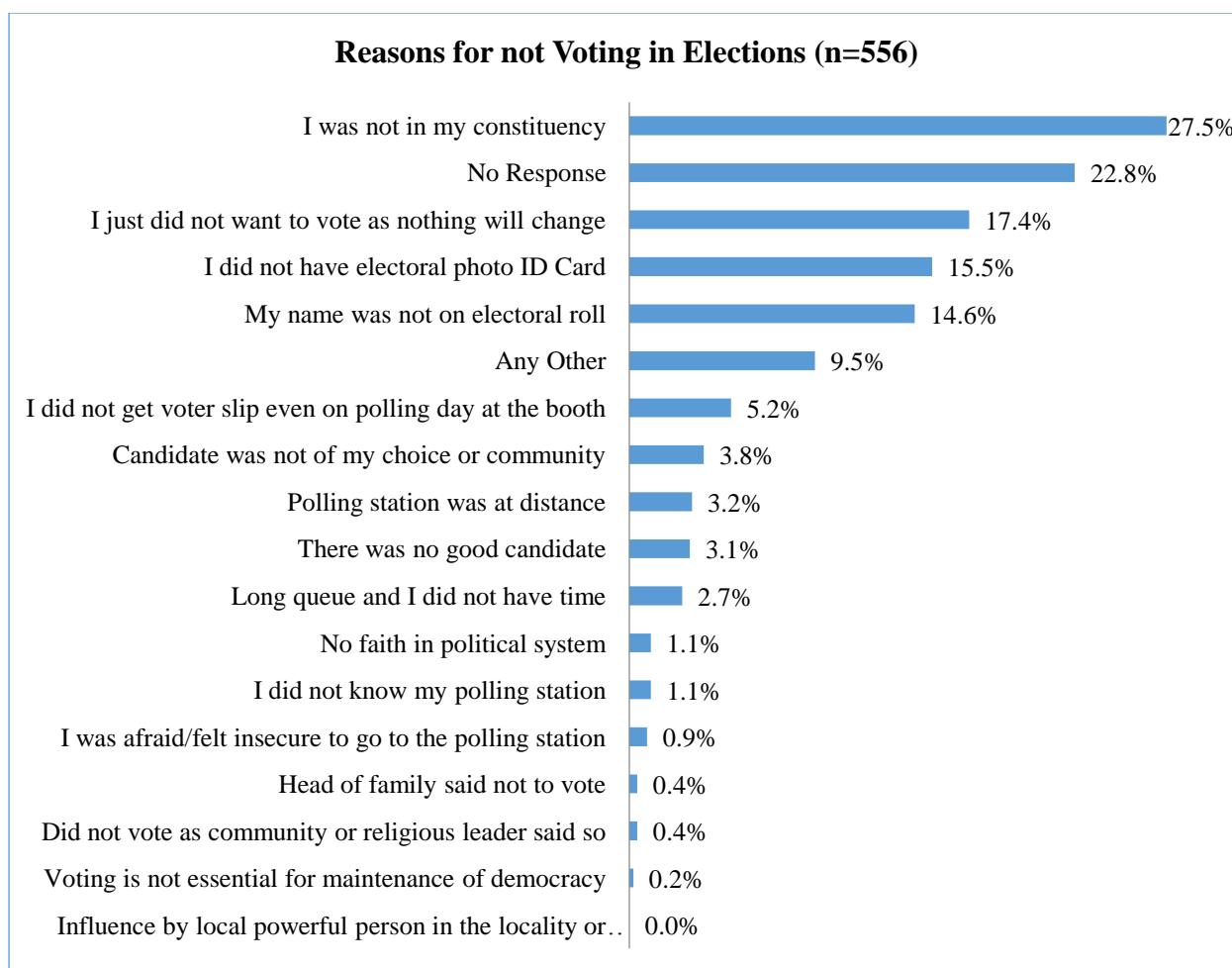


Figure 5.3.1: Reasons for not Voting in Elections

5.4 Assessment of reasons for voting during previous elections (2010 / 2014)

Elections are of utmost importance in any democratic country. As we all know, democracy is defined as a government of the people, for the people and by the people. In India, which is the largest democracy in the world in terms of vastness and population, the Election Commission runs multiple campaigns to motivate voters to cast their votes.

This study has done an assessment of different reasons behind voter participation in previous elections (2010 / 2014). After establishing a conversation channel, the field researchers of this study assessed the main reasons of voter participation in previous elections. The respondents were free to specify multiple reasons for their motivation behind voting. As it can be seen from the Table given below, the main reason was awareness of the voters about their voting rights (64% respondents have specified this reason). About 35% respondents reported that they participated in the voting because the candidate was good. Receiving the

voter slip before polling day is also an important reason as more than 33% voters have reported this factor behind their participation. Sympathizing with a particular political party (20.9%) and enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission (15.5%) were also significant reasons for voters' participation in previous elections in Bihar.

Many other respondents voted because they were really happy with the development of village and were interested in choosing a good government for security of village and society. The influence of other villagers, family members and friends was also reported by few respondents. Few others had a notion that voting is beneficial and after participation, they can get some benefits from the Government schemes.

Table 5.4.1: Reasons for voting during previous elections (2010 / 2014)

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=3236)		Female (N=1212)		Total (N=4448)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	I am a political party sympathizer	730	22.6	198	16.3	928	20.9
2	Casted vote due to threat or coercion	44	1.4	25	2.1	69	1.6
3	Head of family said to vote	182	5.6	334	27.6	516	11.6
4	Influenced by friends	350	10.8	139	11.5	489	11.0
5	Wanted to defeat a particular candidate and/or a political party	297	9.2	80	6.6	377	8.5
6	It was my duty/right	2140	66.1	707	58.3	2847	64.0
7	Because of repeated appeal and awareness by Election Commission	388	12.0	109	9.0	497	11.2
8	Because of enabling environment (free and Fair) created by Election Commission	568	17.6	123	10.1	691	15.5
9	NGO / Political party workers motivated me	20	0.6	7	0.6	27	0.6
10	I got my voter slip	1052	32.5	504	41.6	1556	35.0
11	Candidate was good	1114	34.4	382	31.5	1496	33.6
12	Candidate was of my choice and from community and religion	334	10.3	84	6.9	418	9.4
13	Candidate visited me personally	273	8.4	80	6.6	353	7.9
14	Money / Liquor or some other thing was offered or promised to offer	9	0.3		0.0	9	0.2
15	Any Other	258	8.0	118	9.7	376	8.5
16	NR	78	2.4	11	0.9	89	2.0

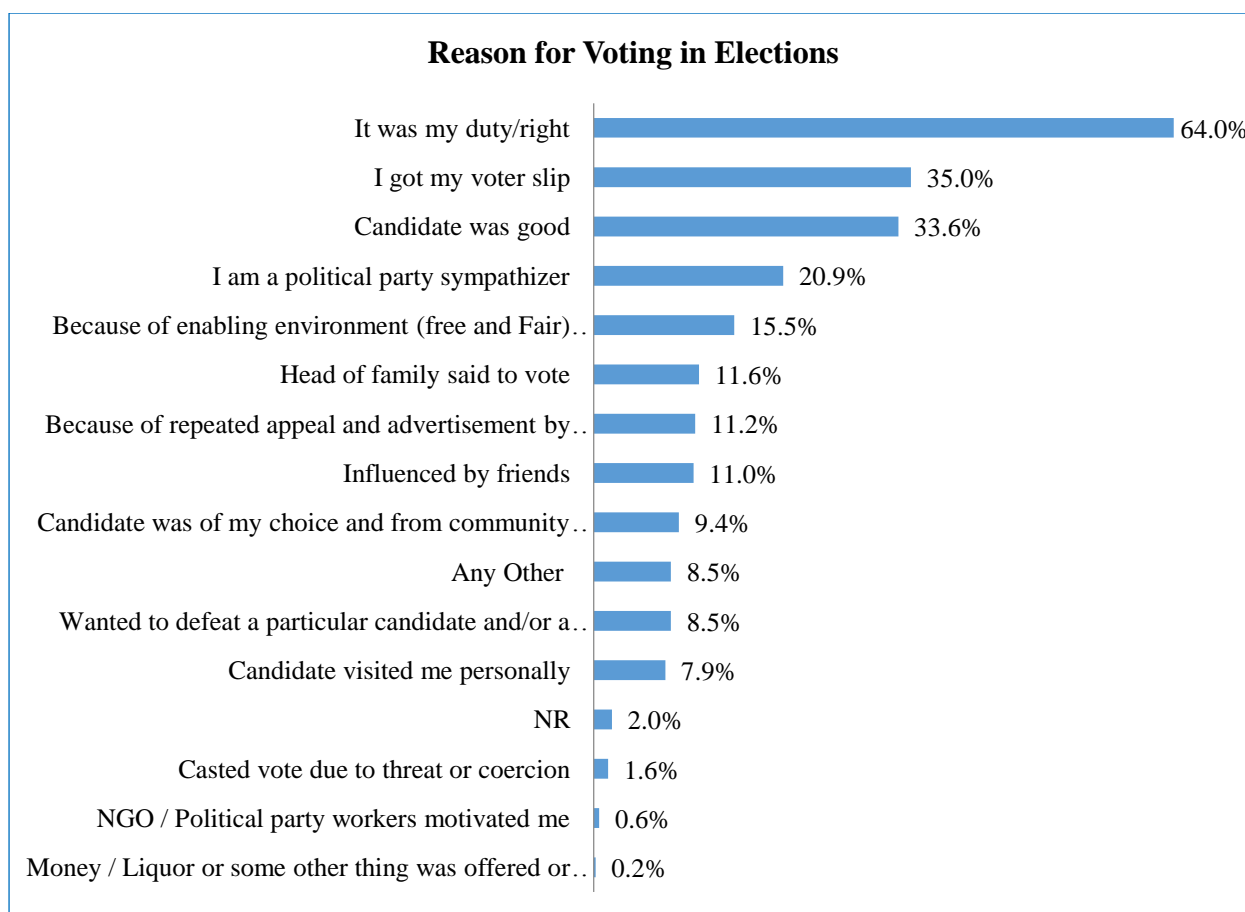


Figure 5.4.1: Reasons for voting during previous elections (2010 / 2014)

5.5 Assessment of voters' awareness about day and date of Election Polls

This study has also tried to evaluate the awareness of the participants about the election polling date from different sources and mediums. This will reveal the effectiveness of different medium and sources for creating awareness about polling date and for motivating different voters. As we can see from Table given below that different campaigns by political parties were more efficient to communicate to voters and create awareness among voters for polling date. About 48.4% respondents have specified that they came to know about polling date by different campaigns by political parties. Further, 39.7% respondents have reported that newspaper was the source while 36.7% respondents have reported that their booth level officer has informed them the election voting date. The Doordarshan and All India Radio are also important sources of information as about 32.3% and 33.6% respondents respectively have reported about getting the polling date information from these sources. The other sources to convey the polling date related information were voting slip (24.2%) and Hoarding / Posters (21.2%). The sources like Cable TV, Cinema Theatres, Jeevika workers, Election

Songs, Gram Panchayat etc, are reported by less than 10% of the respondents. Few voters have specified that they were informed by their family member, friends, neighbour, school teacher, ward member, party worker or other delegates from political party.

Table 5.5.1: Assessment of voters' awareness about day and date of Election Polls

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=3287)		Female (N=1236)		Total (N=4523)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Doordarshan	1127	34.3	334	27.0	1461	32.3
2	Newspaper	1503	45.7	292	23.6	1795	39.7
3	All India Radio	1228	37.4	292	23.6	1520	33.6
4	Voter Slip	770	23.4	324	26.2	1094	24.2
5	Cable TV	264	8.0	97	7.8	361	8.0
6	District Collector's Office	101	3.1	18	1.5	119	2.6
7	Booth Level Officers	1152	35.0	508	41.1	1660	36.7
8	Hoarding / Posters	706	21.5	252	20.4	958	21.2
9	Cinema Theatres	8	0.2	4	0.3	12	0.3
10	Election Songs	312	9.5	144	11.7	456	10.1
11	ASHA / Anganwadi / ANM workers	45	1.4	70	5.7	115	2.5
12	Jeevika workers	19	0.6	7	0.6	26	0.6
13	Gram Panchayat	225	6.8	64	5.2	289	6.4
14	Campaign by political party	1604	48.8	584	47.2	2188	48.4
15	Any other	229	7.0	210	17.0	439	9.7
16	NR	36	1.1	14	1.1	50	1.1

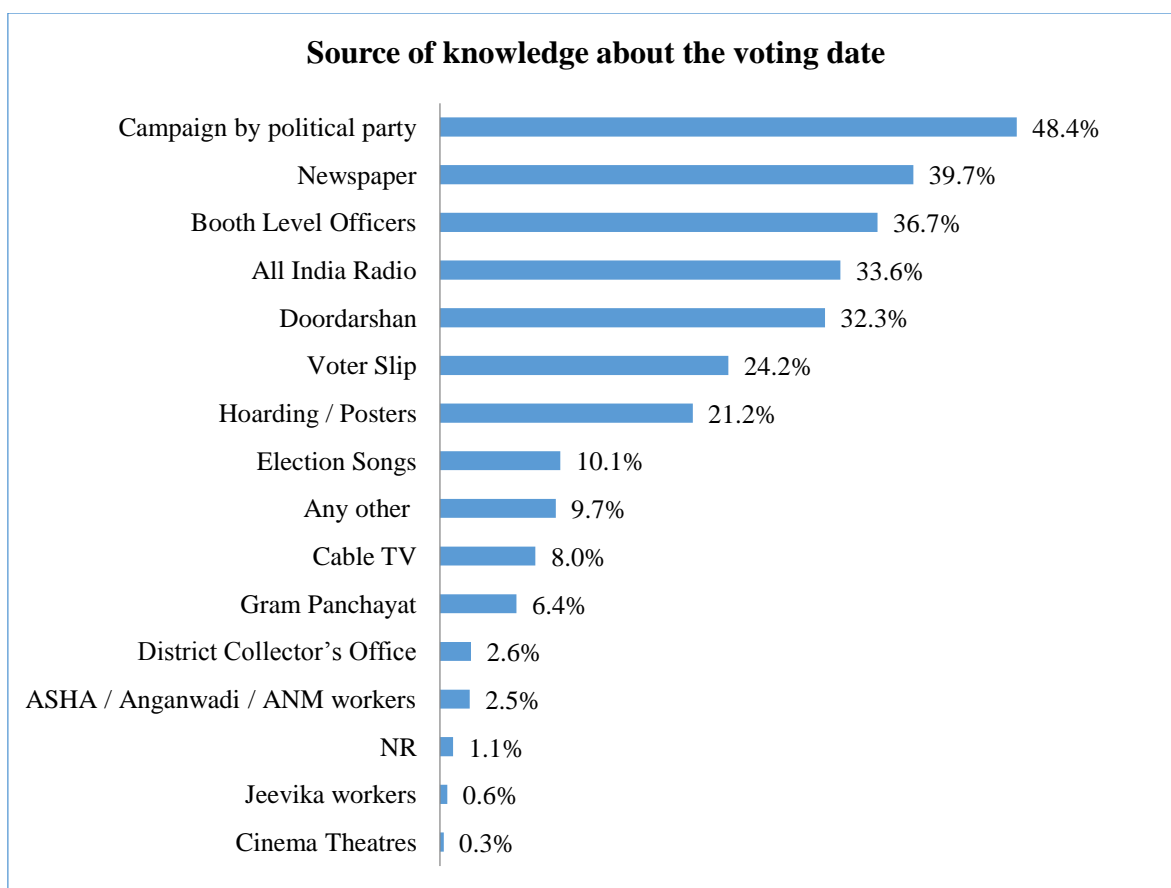


Figure 5.5.1: Assessment of voters' awareness about day and date of Election Polls

5.6 Assessment of motivating factors for selecting particular candidate during last elections

This study has further tried to assess the motivating factors behind the selection of a particular candidate by the voters. As we can see from the Table given below that candidate's honesty and commitment stands the most prominent reason for selecting a candidate as more than 57% respondents have reported this factor. The second reason specified by the respondents is political party (30.3%). The other factors were having very less impact like personally known candidate (1.6%), candidate's religion / caste (2.3%) etc.

Few respondents reported that they had selected candidates based on suggestions from their family members, Village Sarpanch, other villagers, Village Mukhiya, Ward member etc. Few others have reported that they made their choice to bring some change or for development.

Table 5.6.1: Assessment of motivating factors for selecting particular candidate

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personally known	56	1.7%	15	1.2%	71	1.6%
Political Party	990	30.1%	381	30.8%	1371	30.3%
Candidate's Honesty/ Commitment	1979	60.2%	635	51.4%	2614	57.8%
Candidate's Religion / Caste	61	1.9%	43	3.5%	104	2.3%
Any other	108	3.3%	136	11.0%	244	5.4%
NR	93	2.8%	26	2.1%	119	2.6%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

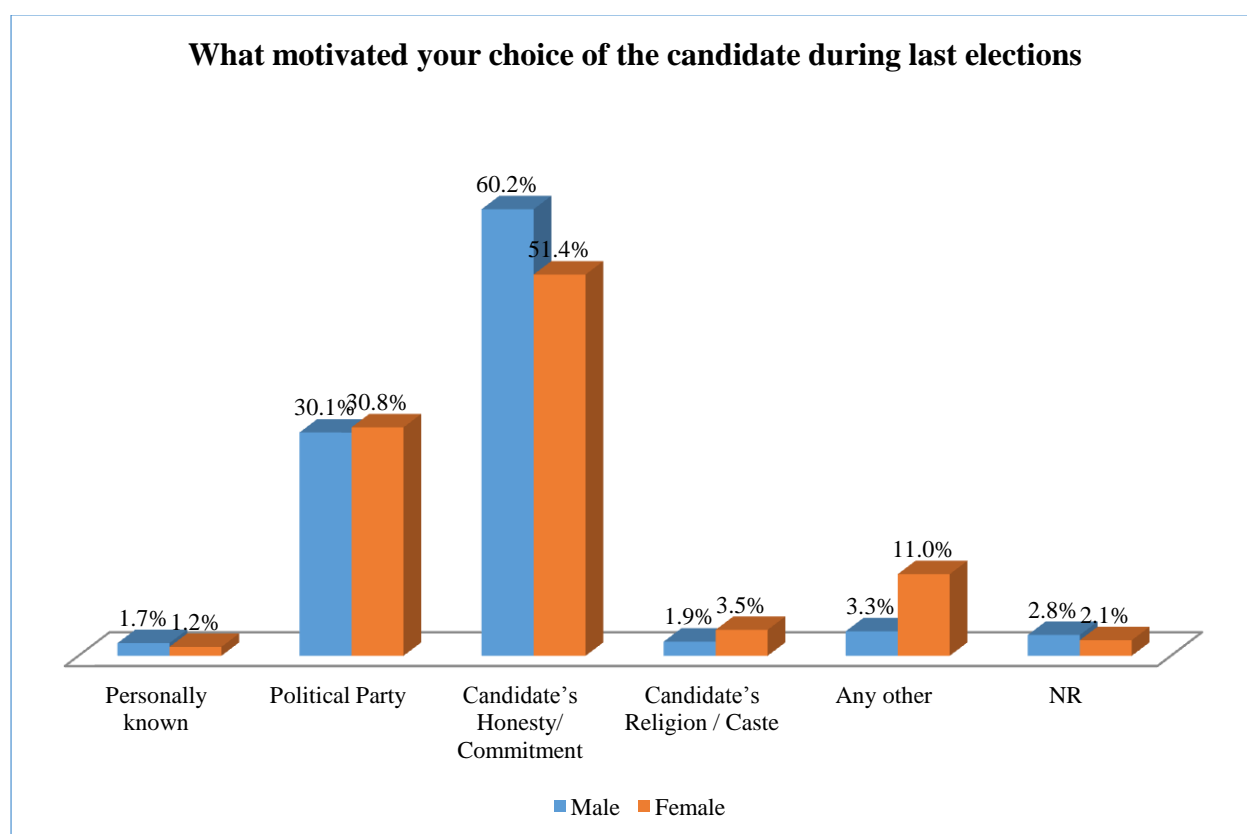


Figure 5.6.1: Assessment of motivating factors for selecting particular candidate

5.7 Assessment of voting pattern in the household of respondents

To assess the voting participation in the family of the respondents, this study evaluated the number of eligible voters in their household who have not voted in the last elections. As we can see from the below Table, 36.3% respondents have reported that one or more eligible voter have not voted in the last elections.

Table 5.7.1: Voting pattern in the household of respondents

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	1245	37.9%	397	32.1%	1642	36.3%
No	2042	62.1%	839	67.9%	2881	63.7%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

When the assessment of the reasons for not voting by eligible voters in the respondent's family was done, we identified multiple reasons. More than 51% respondents reported that the voters in their family were not in town. This result is consistent with the previous findings that migration is one of the main reasons behind lower participation in the elections. About 26.4% respondents reported that the eligible voters were not having electoral photo ID card while 20.3% reported that their names were not listed on the electoral roll. Few of the respondents (7.9%) reported that the eligible voters did not participated in voting because they believe that nothing will change even after the elections. Transportation/ logistic problem was also reported by 5.5% respondents and 5.1% reported that the eligible voters of their family did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth. Also, 3.5% respondents reported that the eligible voters in their family were unaware about the location of the polling booth. Some other reasons reported in this study were: long queue at polling booth, influence of community leaders or head of family, particular caste/community dominance and lacking of a good candidate etc.

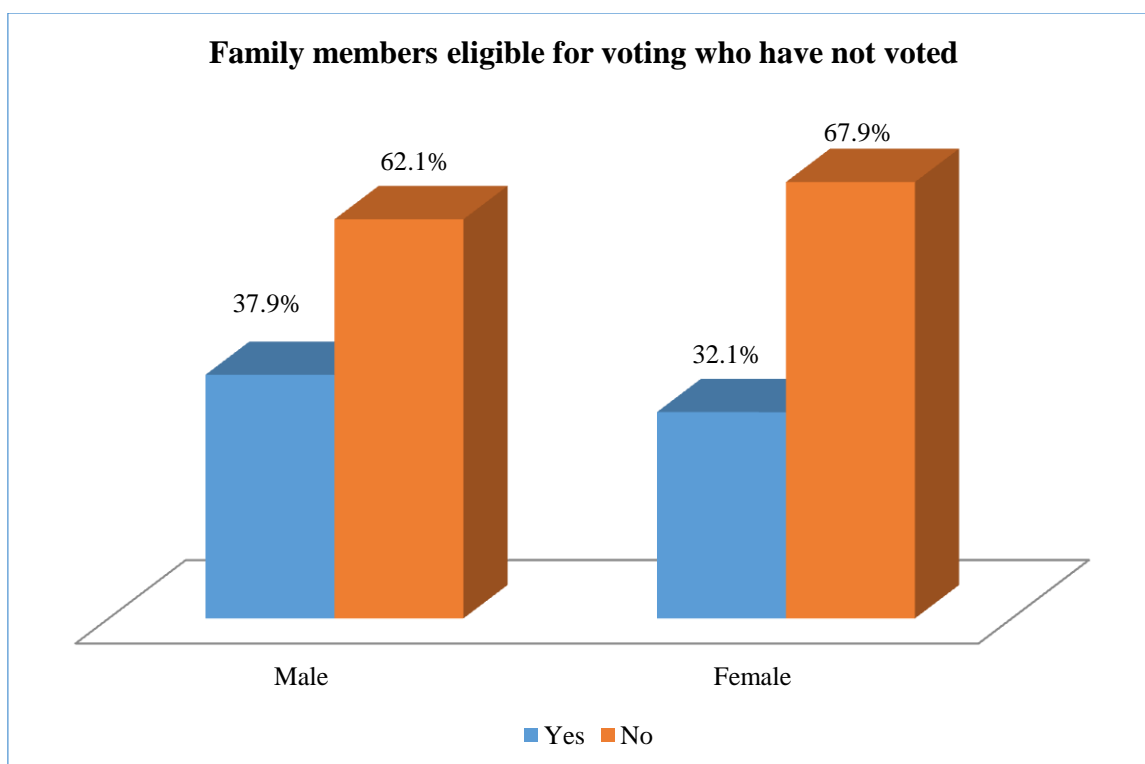


Figure 5.7.1: Voting pattern in the household of respondents

When some open ended questions were asked about reasons for not voting by eligible voters in their family, many respondents reported that they were on election duty somewhere else, were sick or due to sickness of some other family member they were not able to vote.

Table 5.7.2: Reasons for not voting by eligible voters in the family respondents

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=1245)		Female (N=397)		Total (N=1642)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	S/he did not have electoral photo ID Card	316	25.4%	118	29.7%	434	26.4%
2	S/he did not know the polling station	38	3.1%	20	5.0%	58	3.5%
3	Polling station was at distance (S/he had transportation logistic problem	63	5.1%	27	6.8%	90	5.5%
4	Long queue and S/he did not have time	19	1.5%	16	4.0%	35	2.1%
5	No faith in political system (or electoral democracy)	8	0.6%	4	1.0%	12	0.7%
6	Did not vote as community or religious leader said so	1	0.1%		0.0%	1	0.1%
7	Head of family said not to vote	7	0.6%	3	0.8%	10	0.6%
8	Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy	6	0.5%	1	0.3%	7	0.4%
9	There was no good candidate	22	1.8%	9	2.3%	31	1.9%
10	Particular caste/community dominance in that area	17	1.4%	3	0.8%	20	1.2%
11	S/he just did not want to vote as nothing will change	105	8.4%	24	6.0%	129	7.9%

12	S/he was not in his/her constituency	665	53.4%	178	44.8%	843	51.3%
13	S/he did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth	57	4.6%	27	6.8%	84	5.1%
14	S/he was afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station	6	0.5%	2	0.5%	8	0.5%
15	His/her name was not on electoral roll	236	19.0%	98	24.7%	334	20.3%
16	Any Other	58	4.7%	16	4.0%	74	4.5%
17	NR	34	2.7%	10	2.5%	44	2.7%

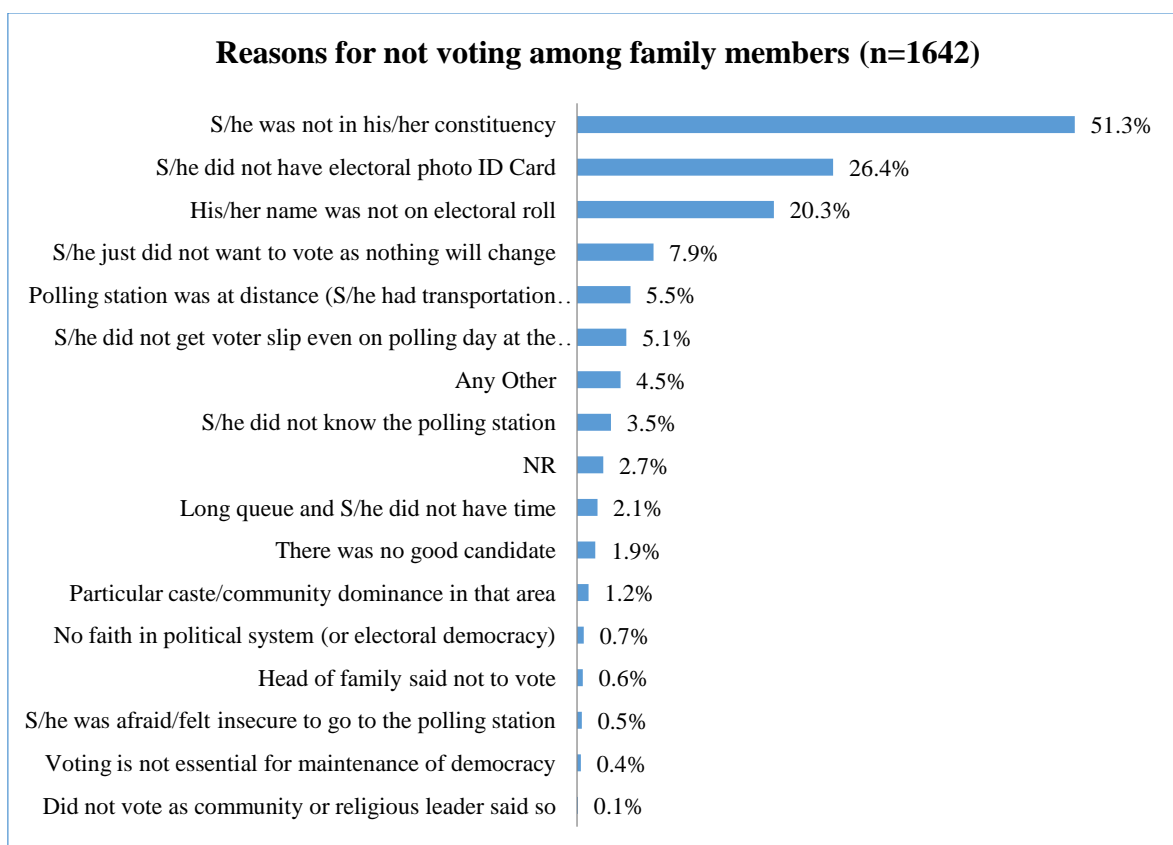


Figure 5.7.2: Reasons for not voting by eligible voters in the family respondents

5.8 Factors influencing high voter turnout in respondent's area

High turnout in elections has been an alarming situation for Election Commission which strive for execution of fair polling practices. This study has assessed multiple factors that influence high voter turnout. In response to question related to factors influencing high voter turnout in respondent's area, 39.2% respondents reported that the party / candidate wave was the main reason for this. Further, 36.3% reported that because of good candidate there was high voter turnout in their area. Dissatisfaction from government or candidate was not very significant reason as only 4.1% respondents reported this factor. The other reasons were

money power and muscle power, police protection, awareness of voter, believe in a particular party, trust in election process and motivation by Village Mukhiya.

Table 5.8.1: Factors influencing high voter turnout in respondent's area

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=3287)		Female (N=1236)		Total (N=4523)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Money power	26	0.8%	18	1.5%	44	1.0%
2	Muscle power	14	0.4%	7	0.6%	21	0.5%
3	Party / Candidate Wave	1284	39.1%	491	39.7%	1775	39.2%
4	Good Candidate	1253	38.1%	391	31.6%	1644	36.3%
5	Dissatisfaction from Govt. / Candidate	150	4.6%	36	2.9%	186	4.1%
6	Any other	316	9.6%	115	9.3%	431	9.5%
7	NR/NA	834	25.4%	347	28.1%	1181	26.1%

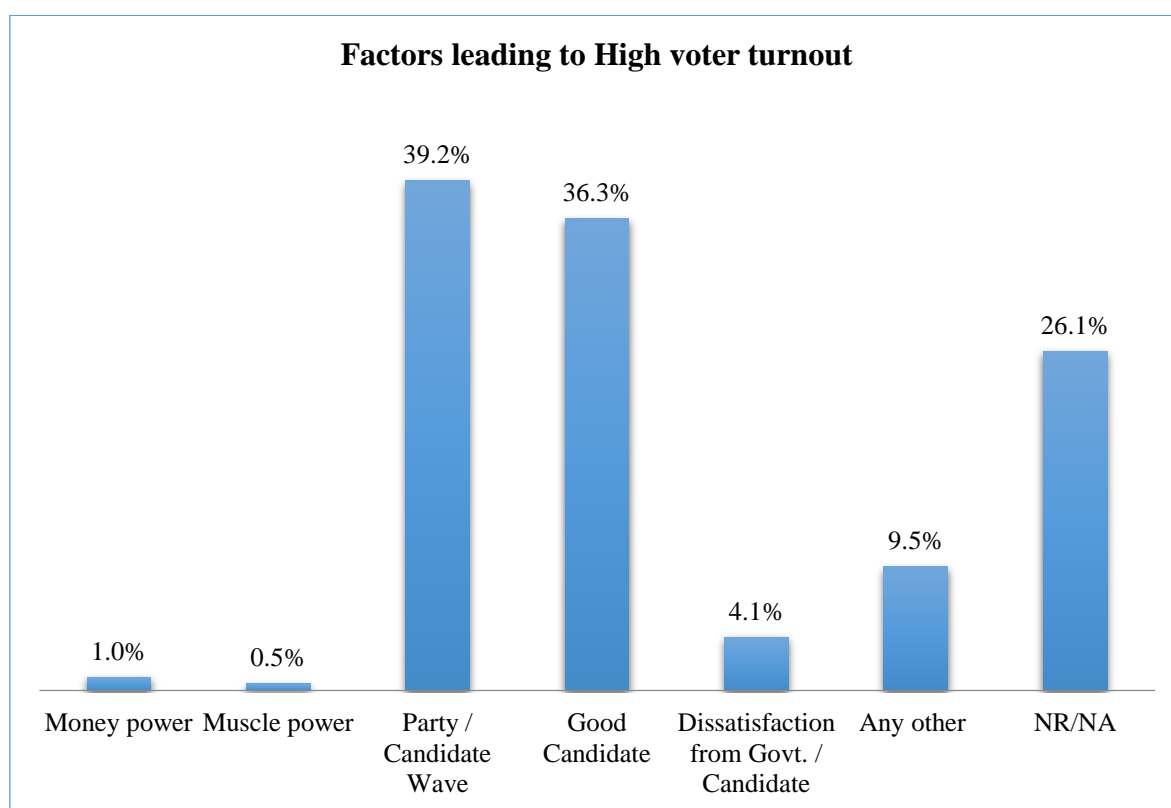


Figure 5.8.1: Factor influencing high voter turnout in respondent's area

5.9 Experience on the day of Voting

Majority of the survey respondents (**76.7%**) said that their overall experience was convenient on the day of voting. About **10.6%** people said that they had to face some inconvenience while voting. **6.8%** respondents said that the entire experience of voting was taxing and they felt exhausted in the exercise.

Table 5.9.1: Experience during last Voting

Response	Male (N=3287)		Female (N=1236)		Total (N=4523)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Convenient	2584	78.6%	885	71.6%	3469	76.7%
Inconvenient	344	10.5%	134	10.8%	478	10.6%
Taxing	228	6.9%	80	6.5%	308	6.8%
Don't Remember	73	2.2%	118	9.5%	191	4.2%
NR/NA	58	1.8%	19	1.5%	77	1.7%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

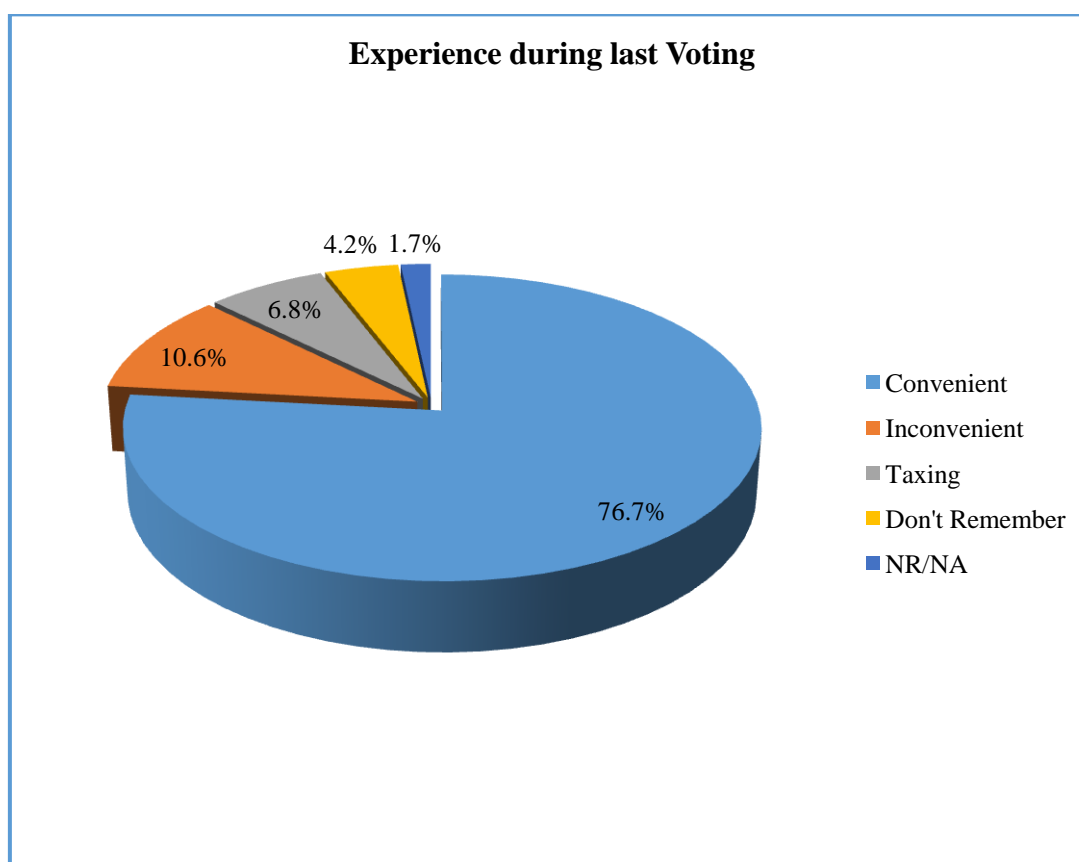


Figure 5.9.1: Experience during last Voting

5.10 Security arrangements during elections

When asked about security arrangements during elections, **38.7%** respondents reported that the arrangements were adequate. **51.3%** people were of the view that the security arrangements were somewhat adequate and could have been better, whereas **5%** respondents said that there were no proper security arrangements and they didn't feel secure to go out to vote.

Table 5.10.1: Security arrangements during elections

Response	Male (N=3287)		Female (N=1236)		Total (N=4523)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adequate	1283	39.0%	468	37.9%	1751	38.7%
Somewhat	1684	51.2%	637	51.5%	2321	51.3%
Not at all	181	5.5%	46	3.7%	227	5.0%
Can't say	139	4.2%	85	6.9%	224	5.0%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

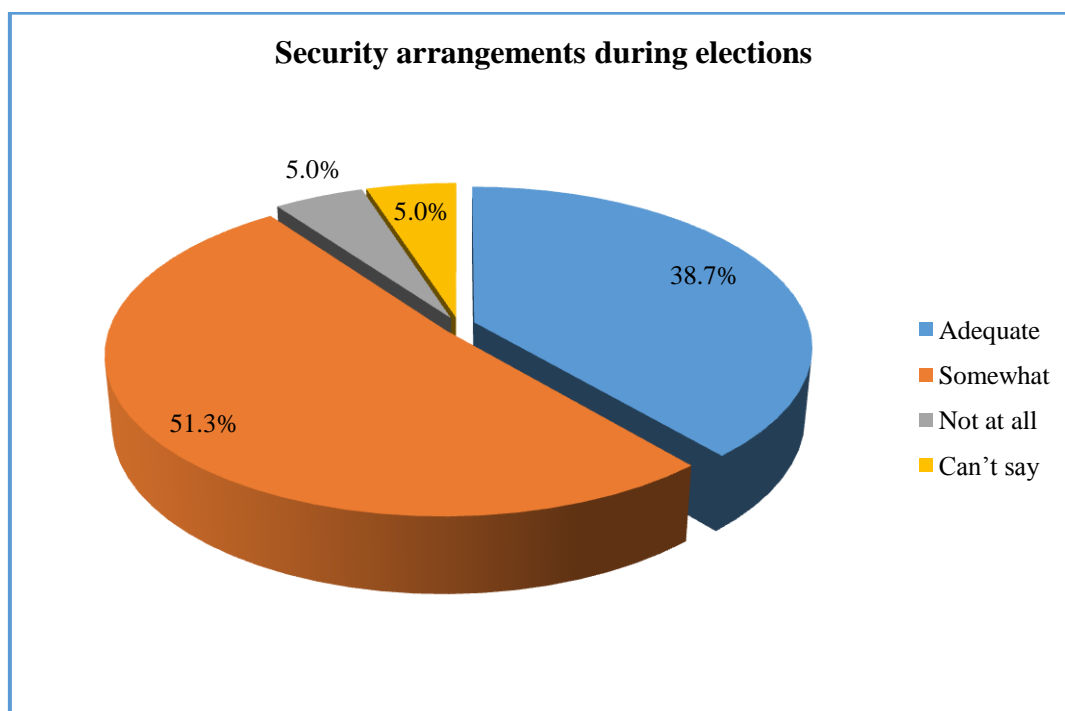


Figure 5.10.1: Security arrangements during elections

5.11 Difficulties faced by Voters on the day of Voting

When asked about difficulties faced by people on the day of voting, **56.9%** respondents said that they did not face any difficulties. **28%** respondents said that they experienced long queues at the polling booths while **18.8%** people indicated the lack of arrangements for drinking water, toilets and ramp for differently abled voters. **12.8%** respondents during the survey also pointed the absence of separate queue for senior citizens / elderly people. **7.3%** people said that they hardly received any guidance from polling personnel while **7%** respondents said that they faced difficulty in getting their voter slip at facilitation centre.

Some people also talked about the difficulty in accessing the polling booth, especially where there were water bodies (ponds/lakes) in the way. Several respondents also talked about harsh

weather and the lack of arrangements of shade for people who have to stand for long hours in queue before they get a chance to vote. Few respondents also spoke about the EVMs getting dysfunctional and the time they had to wait for before the machine became functional.

Table 5.11.1: Difficulties in Voting

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=3287)		Female (N=1236)		Total (N=4523)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Long queue	978	29.8%	287	23.2%	1265	28.0%
2	No separate queue for senior citizen	457	13.9%	124	10.0%	581	12.8%
3	Lack of facilities including drinking water toilet and ramp	614	18.7%	237	19.2%	851	18.8%
4	Coercion/threat by political party booth operators	61	1.9%	18	1.5%	79	1.7%
5	Difficulties in locating my polling station	14	0.4%	7	0.6%	21	0.5%
6	Difficulties in getting my voter slip at facilitation centre	250	7.6%	66	5.3%	316	7.0%
7	No guidance from polling personnel	273	8.3%	59	4.8%	332	7.3%
8	Any other	203	6.2%	93	7.5%	296	6.5%
9	No Problem	6	0.2%	1	0.1%	7	0.2%
10	NR/NA	1863	56.7%	712	57.6%	2575	56.9%

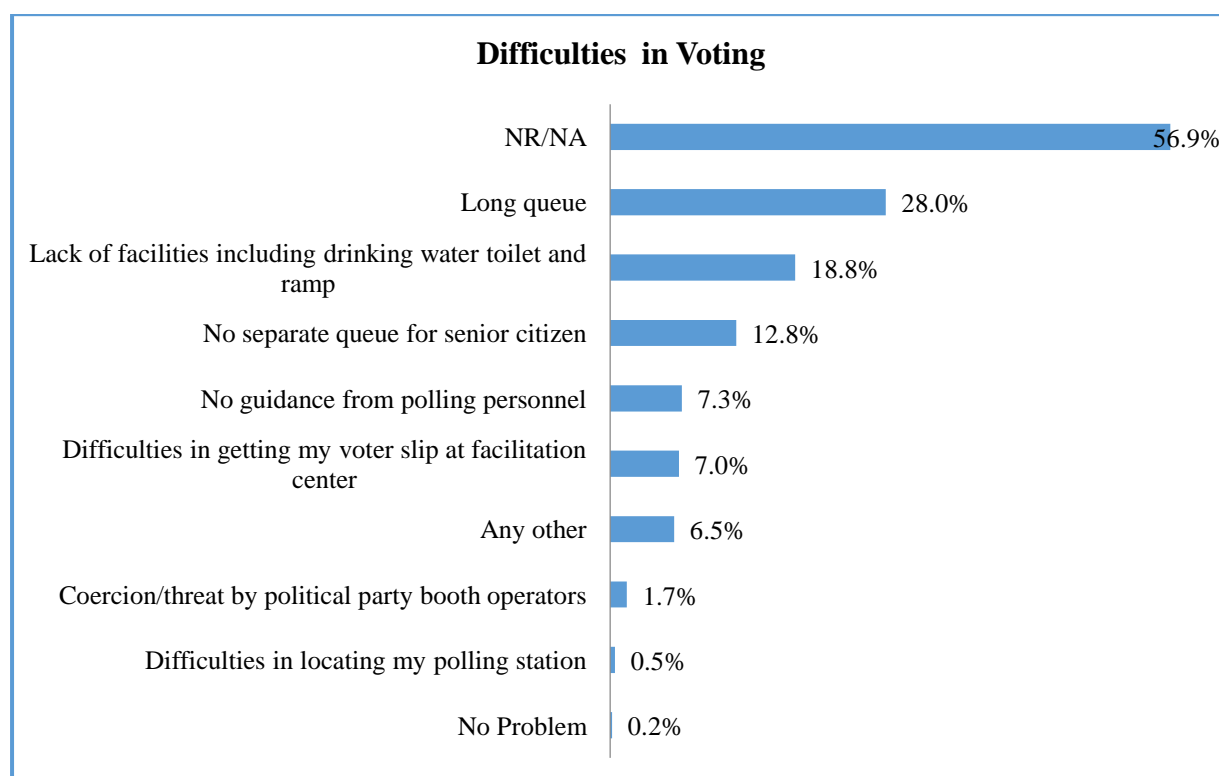


Figure 5.11.1: Difficulties in Voting

5.12 Occurrence of Poll Boycott

When asked about the incidents of poll boycott, **96.9%** voters said that they have never experienced a poll boycott in their constituencies. Only **3.1%** respondents reported that they have experienced boycott of voting in their area. Amongst this group of respondents, **35%** people still voted despite the call for boycott of voting in their area whereas **65%** people supported the boycott by not voting.

Table 5.12.1: Election Boycott and Participation

Boycott	Status of Vote	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	Vote	41	35.0%	8	34.8%	49	35.0%
	No Vote	76	65.0%	15	65.2%	91	65.0%
	Sub Total	117	3.6%	23	1.9%	140	3.1%
No		3170	96.4%	1213	98.1%	4383	96.9%
Grand Total		3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

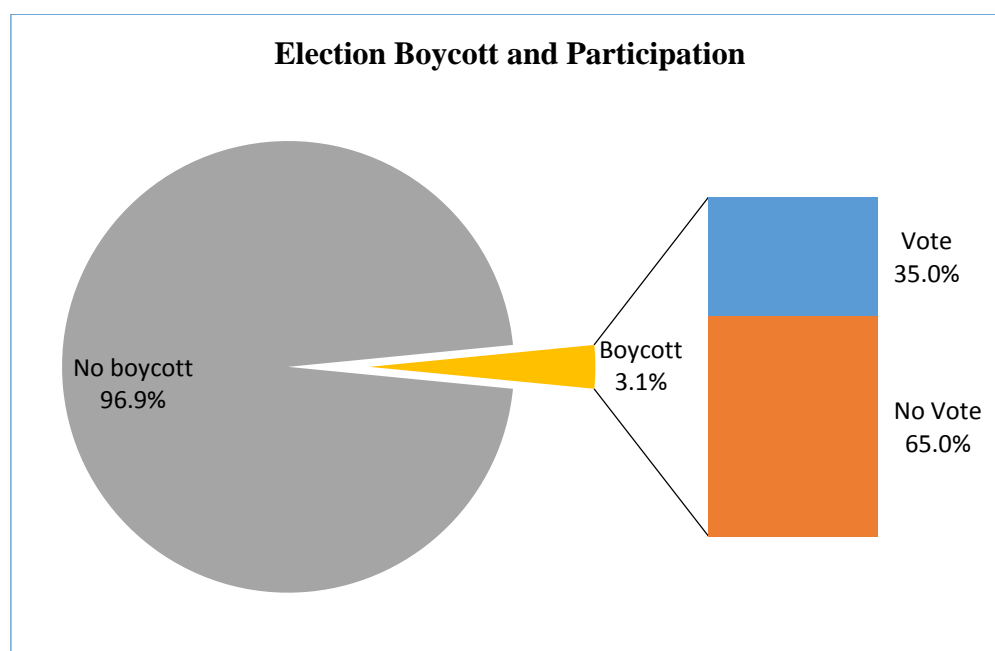


Figure 5.12.1: Election Boycott and Participation

When asked about the reasons for supporting the poll boycott, **75.8%** respondents reported that it was their own decision to boycott the polls. **9.9%** respondents said that they did not vote because of fear of being harmed by people who supported the boycott. **5.5%** people said that they chose not to vote out of social pressure. Some other reasons for supporting the poll boycott were lack of development work and negligence of constituencies by elected leaders.

Table 5.12.2: Reasons for Supporting the Boycott

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
On one's own	57	75.0%	12	80.0%	69	75.8%
Fear	7	9.2%	2	13.3%	9	9.9%
Social pressure	5	6.6%	0	0.0%	5	5.5%
Other	7	9.2%	1	6.7%	8	8.8%
Grand Total	76	100.0%	15	100.0%	91	100.0%

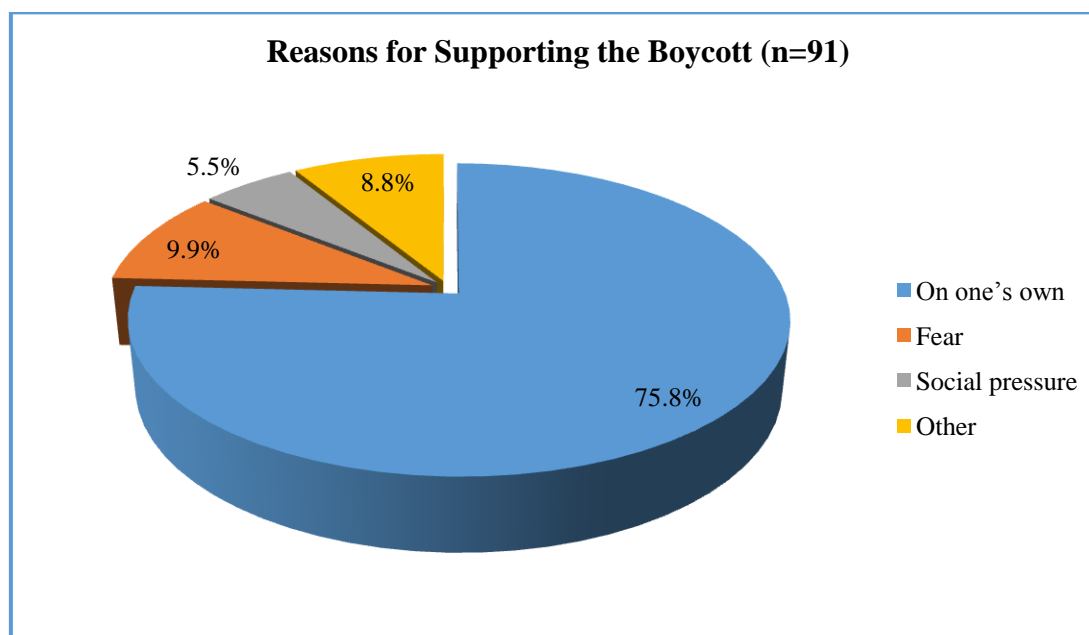


Figure 5.12.2: Reasons for Supporting the Boycott

When asked about the influencers for supporting the poll boycott, **52.1%** respondents admitted that it was a community decision. **10%** people admitted that a local leader had influenced to support the poll boycott whereas **4.3%** people reported that it was a self motivated decision.

Table 5.12.3: People who influence Poll Boycott

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Local Leader	10	8.5%	4	17.4%	14	10.0%
Community Decision	59	50.4%	14	60.9%	73	52.1%
Self-motivated	6	5.1%		0.0%	6	4.3%
NR	42	35.9%	5	21.7%	47	33.6%
Grand Total	117	100.0%	23	100.0%	140	100.0%

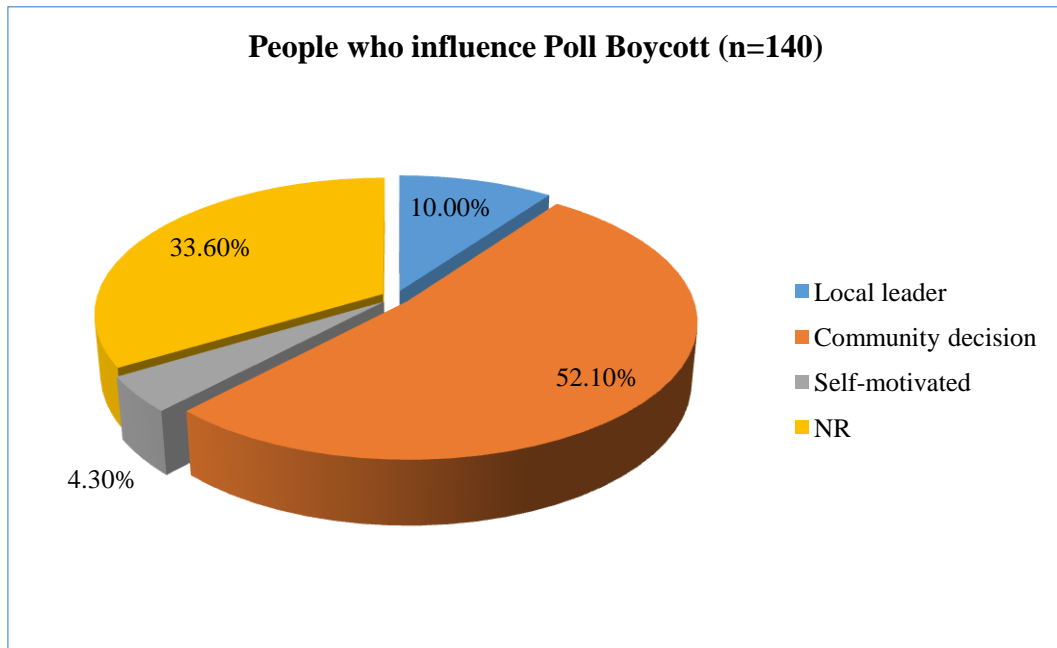


Figure 5.12.3: People who influence Poll Boycott

CHAPTER – 6

ASSESSMENT OF INDUCEMENTS DURING ELECTIONS

One of the basic objectives of this survey was to understand the nature and impact of inducements on voters during elections. A particular section of the questionnaire was dedicated to this objective. Inducements are barriers to free and fair elections. They are offered to the electorates in various ways. In order to get an insight into the kinds of inducements and their impact, relevant questions were asked to the respondents. The responses have been presented in tabular/ graphical forms.

6.1 Use of money/muscle power to influence voters

The respondents were asked whether there was any use of money power / muscle power by candidates and political parties to influence voters during recent elections. The responses have been tabulated below (Table – 6.1.1 and Figure -6.1.1)

Table 6.1.1: Use of undue influence

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	645	19.6%	203	16.4%	848	18.7%
No	2642	80.4%	1033	83.6%	3675	81.3%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

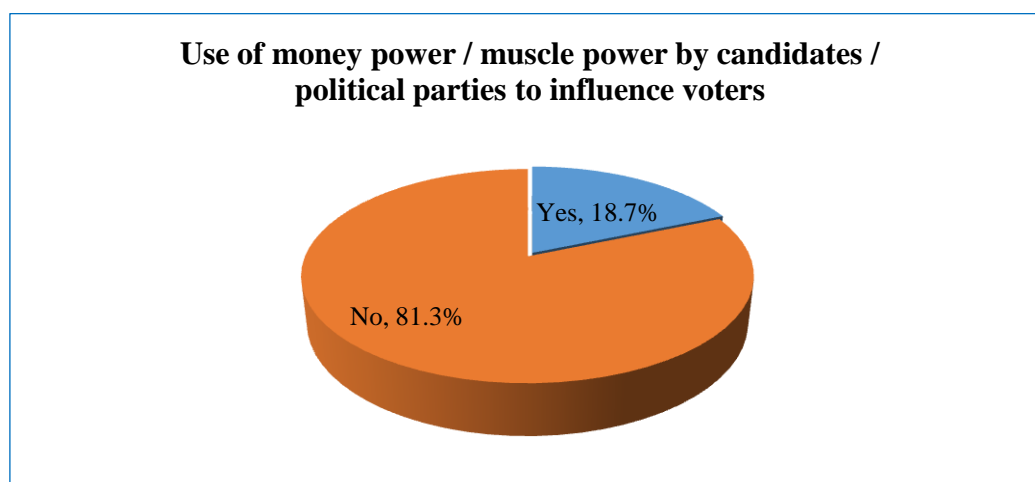


Figure 6.1.1: Use of money power / muscle power by candidates / political parties to influence voters

As evident from the table, about **81%** of the respondents have shown unawareness about the use of money/ muscle power by candidates or political parties. The pattern is similar for both, male and female respondents.

6.2 Kinds of inducements

To all those respondents who said that there are cases of inducements, our field investigators further inquired about the kinds of inducements being used to lure voters. Multiple responses were obtained which have been tabulated below.

Table 6.2.1: Kinds of Inducements

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=645)		Female (N=203)		Total (N=848)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Distributing cash among women through self help groups	54	8.4%	12	5.9%	66	7.8%
2	Funding of local club to organize cricket / football matches	22	3.4%	13	6.4%	35	4.1%
3	Distributing TV, Radio, Projector etc. for small groups / communities / schools	9	1.4%	1	0.5%	10	1.2%
4	Distributing Purse, Bangles, Vanity Case among women	64	9.9%	29	14.3%	93	11.0%
5	Distributing liquor	414	64.2%	125	61.6%	539	63.6%
6	Distributing food packets	392	60.8%	120	59.1%	512	60.4%
7	Distributing coupons for free Diesel, Petrol, LPG, Kerosene	51	7.9%	9	4.4%	60	7.1%
8	Distributing cash for construction of toilets, hand pumps and buying of mobile phones and laptops	265	41.1%	103	50.7%	368	43.4%
9	Any other type of inducement	63	9.8%	21	10.3%	84	9.9%

Table-6.2.1 clearly shows that the dominant kinds of inducements are distribution of liquor (**63.6%**) and food items (**60.4%**). The practice of cash distribution for construction of toilets, hand pumps, etc. and buying of mobile phones and laptops was also reported by **43.4%** of the respondents. The pictorial depiction of the results can be seen in Figure -6.2.1

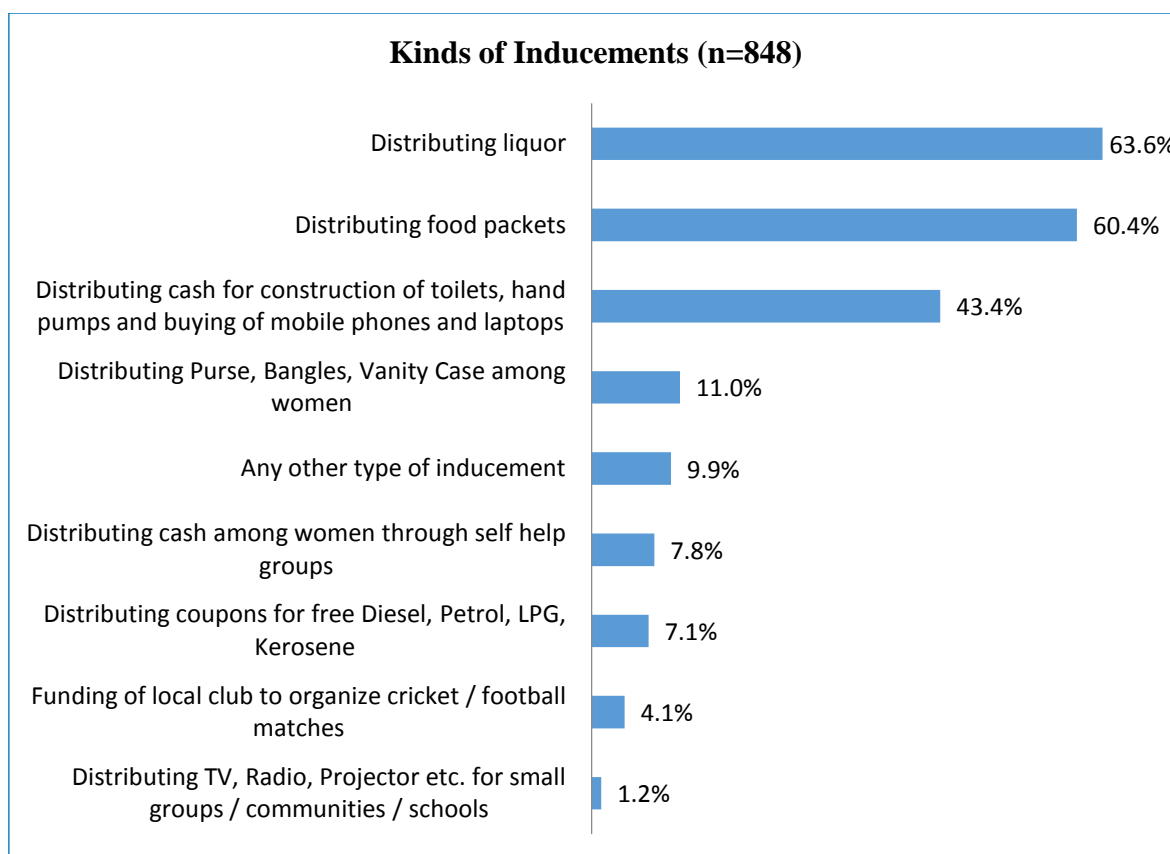


Figure 6.2.1: Kinds of inducements

6.3 Participation in rallies organized by political parties

It has been observed in the recent past that participation of voters in the rallies organized by the political parties and speeches by candidates has elements of inducements. Rallies are being organized by political parties at regular intervals. To attract huge crowd and to ensure their participation, political parties have been luring people through food, liquor and pocket money. Hence, it was imperative for investigators to ask the respondents about their participation in such rallies and to find out if any allurements were given.

Table 6.3.1: Inducements to participate in rallies

Participate in Rally	Provide pocket money/wine, etc.	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Participate	Provide	753	53.0%	108	59.3%	861	53.7%
	Not Provide	654	46.0%	72	39.6%	726	45.3%
	NR	14	1.0%	2	1.1%	16	1.0%
	Sub Total	1421	43.2%	182	14.7%	1603	35.4%
Not participate		1866	56.8%	1054	85.3%	2920	64.6%
Grand Total		3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

The responses have been shown in Table-6.3.1 as well as in Figure -6.3.1. It is evident from the table that overall about **35%** of the respondents participate in such rallies. However, the proportion of males is roughly three times higher than females. For both male and female respondents, **53%** admitted to having received some kind of inducements in the form of food, money, liquor, etc.

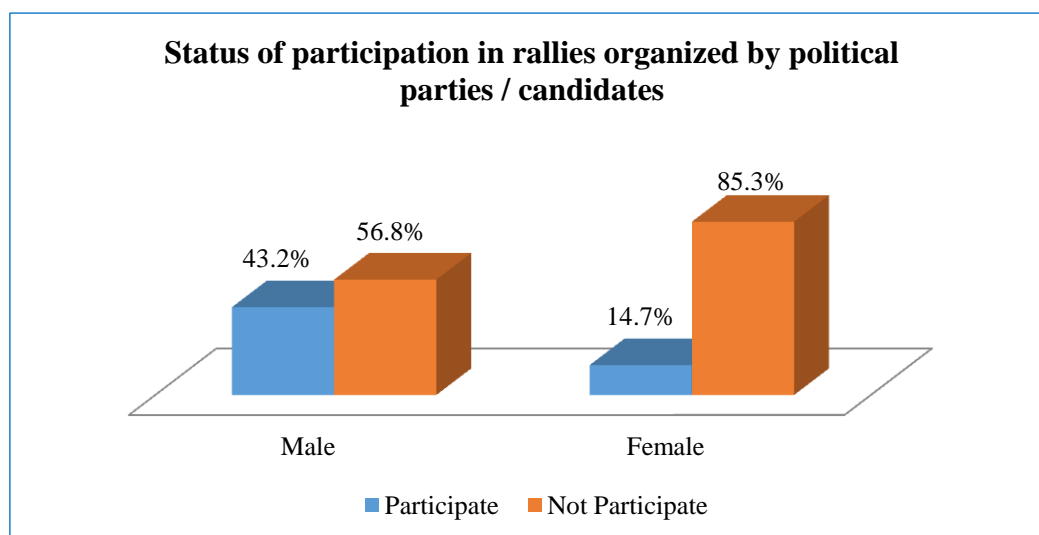


Figure 6.3.1: Status of participation in rallies organized by political parties / candidates

6.4 Inducement- Legality and Refusal

Considering the adverse and strong impact of inducements in elections, it was essential to seek the opinion of the respondents on this issue. The survey team was interested in knowing whether the respondents considered inducements legal. From the responses seen in the Figure and Table-6.4.1, it is interesting and surprising to know that almost **81%** of the respondents do not find anything wrong with inducements.

Table 6.4.1: Inducement- Legality of the practice

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	2707	82.4%	949	76.8%	3656	80.8%
No	442	13.4%	247	20.0%	689	15.2%
NR	138	4.2%	40	3.2%	178	3.9%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

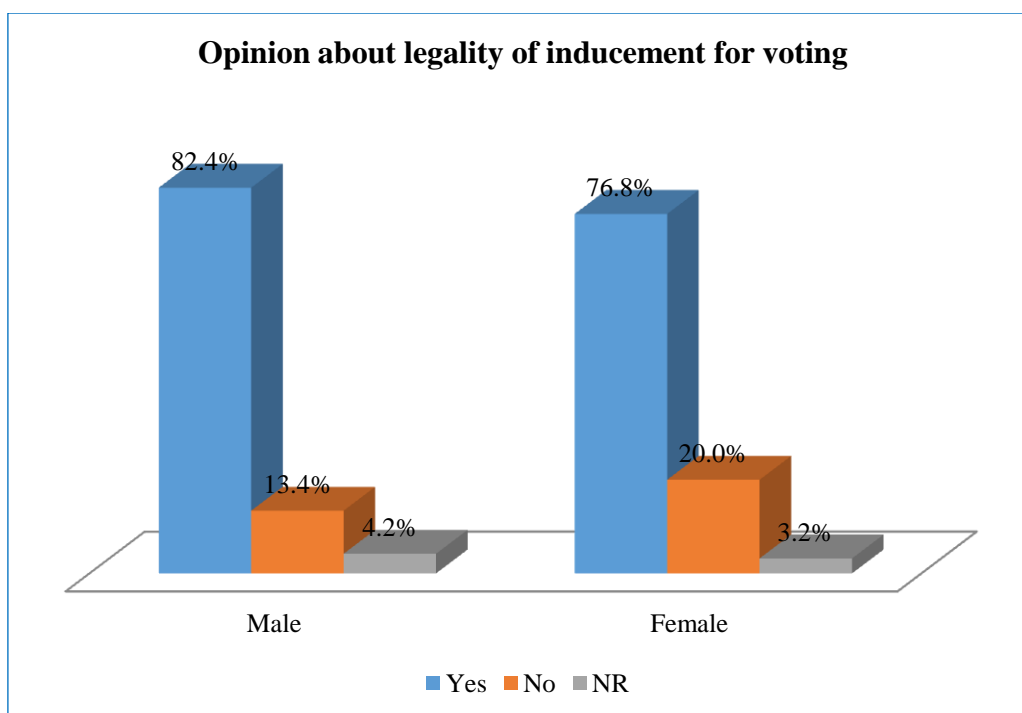


Figure 6.4.1: Opinion about legality of inducement for voting

The respondents were further enquired whether they felt threatened after refusing to the inducements. As evident from Table and Figure -6.4.2, almost **75%** of the respondents said that they were not subjected to any threatening or ill-treatment even after refusal to take any inducement.

Table 6.4.2: Inducement- Effect of refusal

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	700	21.3%	235	19.0%	935	20.7%
No	2432	74.0%	952	77.0%	3384	74.8%
NR	155	4.7%	49	4.0%	204	4.5%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

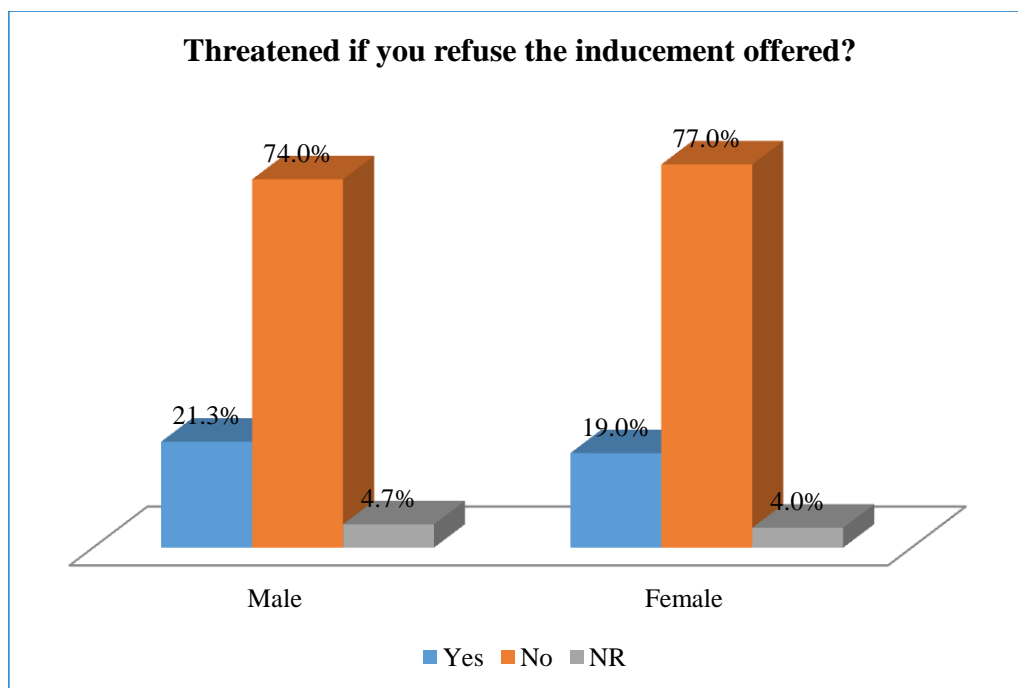


Figure 6.4.2: Threatened if you refuse the inducement offered

CHAPTER -7

EFFECTIVENESS OF MODES OF COMMUNICATION

Communication was another component of the survey by which the CIMP team wanted to know about the most effective medium for reaching the voters. To gain insights on this aspect, several questions were asked which were tabulated and analyzed in a manner indicated in the following paragraphs.

7.1 Awareness Campaign by Election Commission of India

During the survey, one of the issues addressed was the level of awareness about the electoral process among voters. The Election Commission of India (ECI) launches awareness campaigns through print and electronic media. Many celebrities / public icons are also roped in to send relevant messages through such campaigns. When enquired about having come across such messages, more than **85%** of the respondents answered in confirmation. The results can be seen in Table 7.1.1 and corresponding Figure 7.1.1 it is clear from the table that more men rather than women have seen those messages. It, therefore, appears that the awareness campaigns by ECI are very effective.

Table 7.1.1: Awareness about Election Campaign

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	2909	88.5%	960	77.7%	3869	85.5%
No	378	11.5%	276	22.3%	654	14.5%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

7.2 Channels of Communication

When asked about the most effective channels of communication, the respondents stated that Newspapers (**41.2%**), Doordarshan (**35.4%**) and Radio (**35.7**) were found to be common-most sources of information. Table 7.2.1 and Figure 7.2.2 further show that Posters/ Hoardings (**23.8%**) and B.L.O. (**29.3%**) were the other effective sources of communication.

Table 7.2.1: Effective Sources of Communication

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=2909)		Female (N=960)		Total (N=3869)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Newspaper	1373	47.2%	222	23.1%	1595	41.2%
2	Doordarshan	1045	35.9%	323	33.6%	1368	35.4%
3	All India radio	1099	37.8%	284	29.6%	1383	35.7%
4	Cable TV	188	6.5%	75	7.8%	263	6.8%
5	Video vans	63	2.2%	5	0.5%	68	1.8%
6	Government offices	63	2.2%	18	1.9%	81	2.1%
7	School/Colleges/Educational Institutions	24	0.8%	6	0.6%	30	0.8%
8	Posters, hoardings and publicity materials;	651	22.4%	269	28.0%	920	23.8%
9	NGO and Civil society Group	4	0.1%	1	0.1%	5	0.1%
10	Booth Level Officers	767	26.4%	368	38.3%	1135	29.3%
11	Voter helpline	5	0.2%	1	0.1%	6	0.2%
12	Any other	102	3.5%	74	7.7%	176	4.5%
13	NR	8	0.3%	4	0.4%	12	0.3%

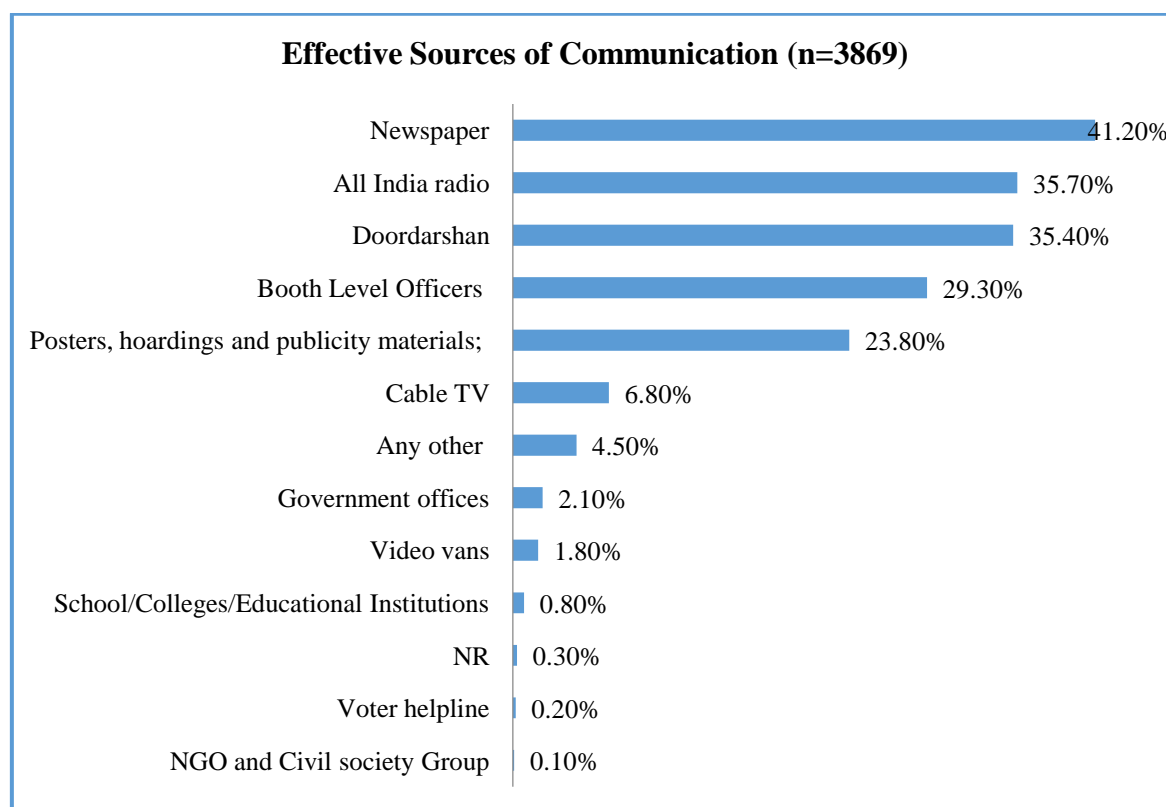


Figure 7.2.1: Effective Sources of Communication

7.3 Role of N.G.Os. / Civil Society Organizations in spreading awareness:

N.G.Os. and Civil Society Organizations are playing an important role in different spheres of social life. Therefore, it seemed imperative for CIMP team to find out the names of such organizations and the extent to which they impact the voters in enhancing the awareness level. Unfortunately it was found that not many such organizations were active in this field. Table 7.3.1 and Figure 7.3.1 show that a paltry **1.8%** of the respondents said that such an organization was working in their area.

Table 7.3.1: Role of N.G.Os. / Civil Society Organizations

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	65	2.0%	17	1.4%	82	1.8%
No	3222	98.0%	1219	98.6%	4441	98.2%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

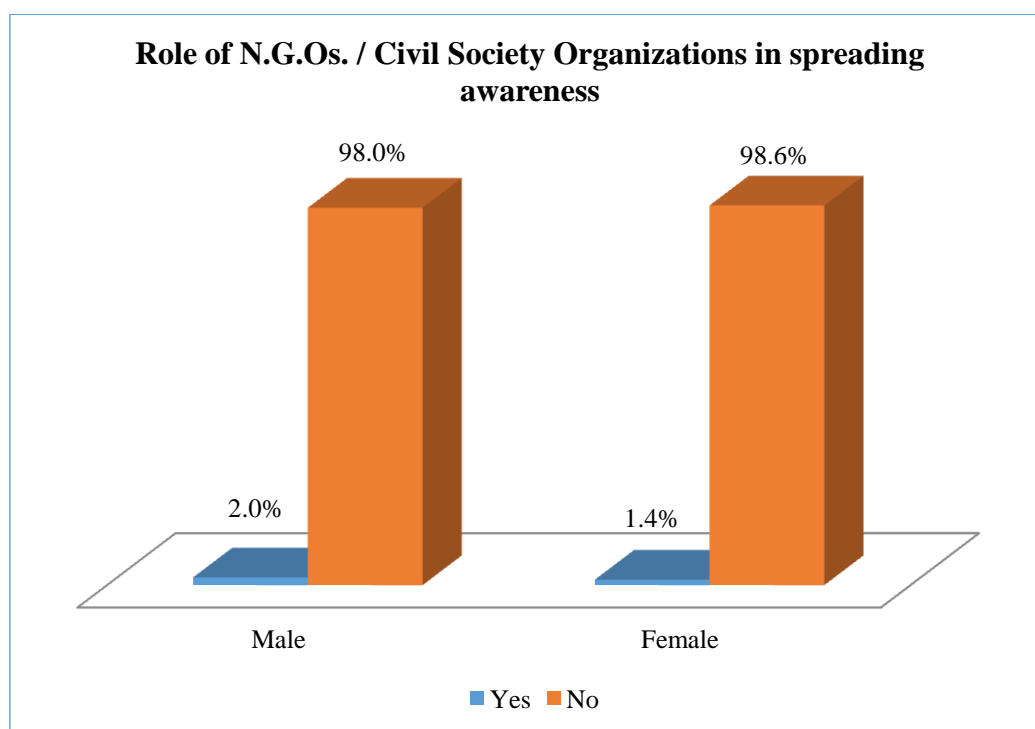


Figure 7.3.1: Role of NGOs / Civil Society Organizations in spreading awareness

When the respondents were further asked to name the N.G.O.s, mention was made of Jeevika, Self Help Groups, ASHA workers and Anganwadi Sevikas. Strictly speaking, only

one N.G.O. was named– Manav Seva Bharti. This organization is working actively in the district of Vaishali.

7.4 Popular and Convincing Sources of Communication

During the survey, respondents were asked about the most popular and convincing sources of communication regarding election related information. It has emerged from the survey that people found Newspapers, Doordarshan and Radio, most popular and convincing. The results can be seen from the Table 7.4.1 and Figure 7.4.1.

Table 7.4.1: Popular and Convincing Sources of Communication

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=3287)		Female (N=1236)		Total (N=4523)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Newspaper	1366	41.6%	245	19.8%	1611	35.6%
2	Doordarshan	1014	30.8%	393	31.8%	1407	31.1%
3	All India radio	1178	35.8%	302	24.4%	1480	32.7%
4	Cable TV	178	5.4%	107	8.7%	285	6.3%
5	Video vans	91	2.8%	6	0.5%	97	2.1%
6	Government offices	120	3.7%	25	2.0%	145	3.2%
7	Colleges/Educational Institutions	32	1.0%	15	1.2%	47	1.0%
8	Posters, hoardings and publicity materials	579	17.6%	206	16.7%	785	17.4%
9	NGO and Civil society Group	11	0.3%	3	0.2%	14	0.3%
10	Booth Level Officers	623	19.0%	340	27.5%	963	21.3%
11	Voter Helpline Phoneline	3	0.1%	3	0.2%	6	0.1%
12	Any other	141	4.3%	174	14.1%	315	7.0%
13	NR	62	1.9%	22	1.8%	84	1.9%

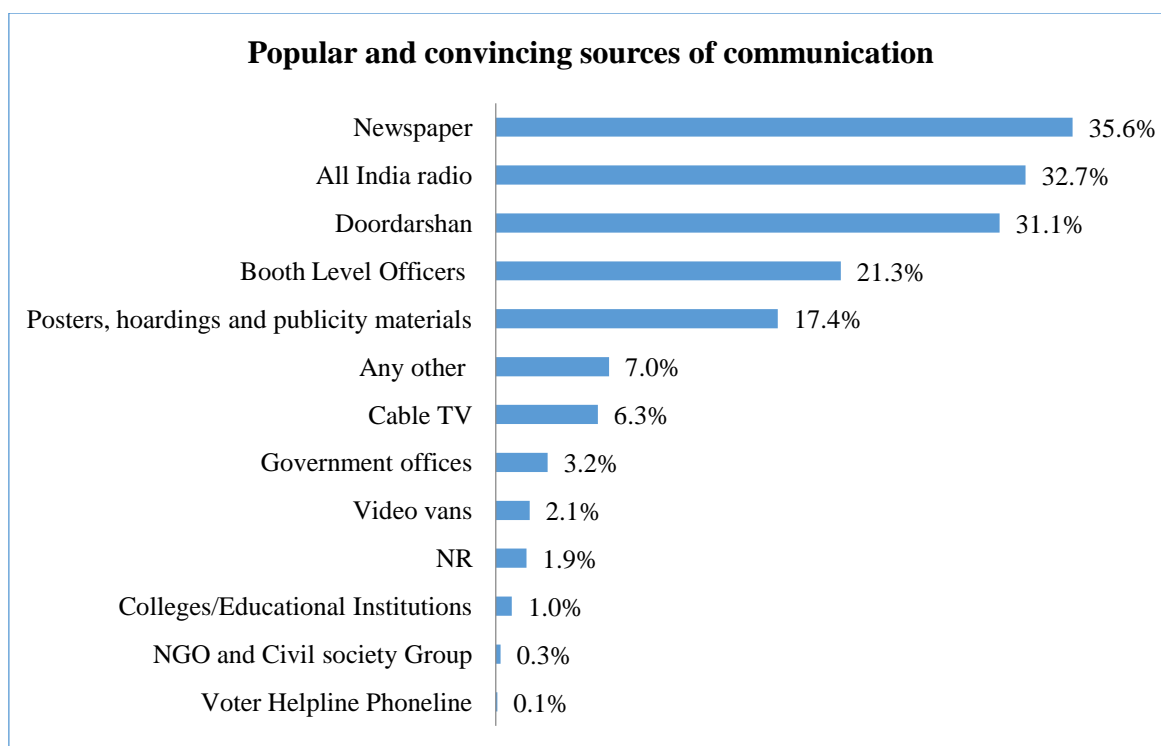


Figure 7.4.1: Popular and convincing sources of communication

7.5 Important Election-related messages

For the purpose of free and fair elections, a range of messages are communicated to the voters by ECI. During the survey, the respondents were asked to single out the messages which they had received and were important. Multiple responses were elicited.

Table 7.5.1: Election-related Messages

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=3287)		Female (N=1236)		Total (N=4523)	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Registration of voter	1114	33.9%	307	24.8%	1421	31.4%
2	Preparation of voter cards	1512	46.0%	471	38.1%	1983	43.8%
3	Steps taken for free and fair election	956	29.1%	225	18.2%	1181	26.1%
4	Voter Slip Distribution Schedule	1178	35.8%	483	39.1%	1661	36.7%
5	Alternate Identity Documents for voting	625	19.0%	186	15.0%	811	17.9%
6	Postal Ballot	70	2.1%	18	1.5%	88	1.9%
7	Separate Queues for Old and sick	295	9.0%	98	7.9%	393	8.7%
8	No queue for disabled	293	8.9%	45	3.6%	338	7.5%
9	Date of voting and schedules	623	19.0%	300	24.3%	923	20.4%
10	Voting is right and duty, so	1704	51.8%	620	50.2%	2324	51.4%

	must cast vote						
11	Application of code of conduct	450	13.7%	73	5.9%	523	11.6%
12	Cast vote as per conscience and without taking any inducement	776	23.6%	265	21.4%	1041	23.0%
13	Strict enforcement of ECI rules	321	9.8%	72	5.8%	393	8.7%
14	Do's and Don'ts on polling day	157	4.8%	42	3.4%	199	4.4%
15	Provision of NOTA	258	7.8%	71	5.7%	329	7.3%
16	Any other	8	0.2%	4	0.3%	12	0.3%
17	NR	96	2.9%	39	3.2%	135	3.0%

Table 7.5.1 shows that some of the well received messages were registration of voters, preparation of EPIC cards, voter slip distribution schedule, casting vote is right and duty and cast vote as per conscience and without taking any inducement. Information on Postal Ballot, NOTA, special provision for disabled, etc. was quite negligible. Here, it is worth mentioning that the language in which these messages / information are conveyed to the voters is equally important. While ECI primarily uses Hindi and English to convey election-related information, suggestions were made that such communication should be done in local dialects as well. Graphical presentation of results is given in Figure 7.5.1.

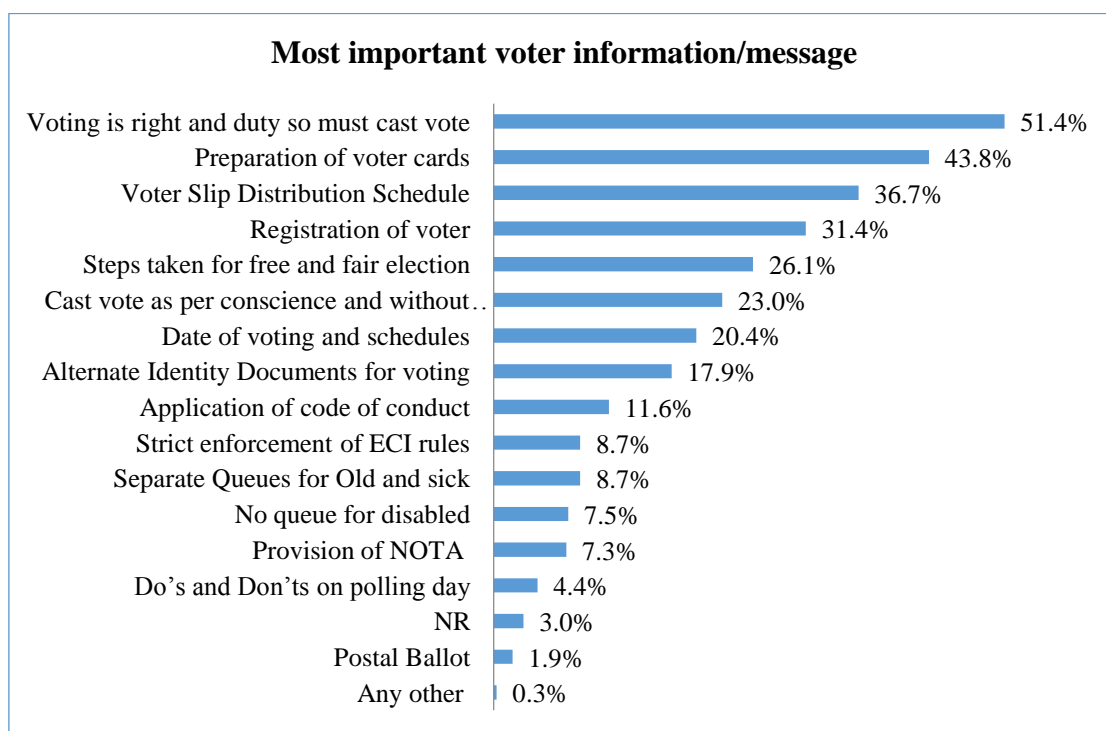


Figure 7.5.1: Most important voter information / message

7.6 Awareness Campaigns with Celebrities / Icons:

Election Commission of India enrolls celebrities and state/ national icons to spread awareness about election process. As evident from Figure and Table- 7.6, **44%** of the respondents have seen celebrities / icons giving election-related messages. Surprisingly, larger sections of the respondents had not seen such messages.

Table 7.6.1: Awareness Campaigns with Celebrities / Icons

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	1597	48.6%	391	31.6%	1988	44.0%
No	1690	51.4%	845	68.4%	2535	56.0%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

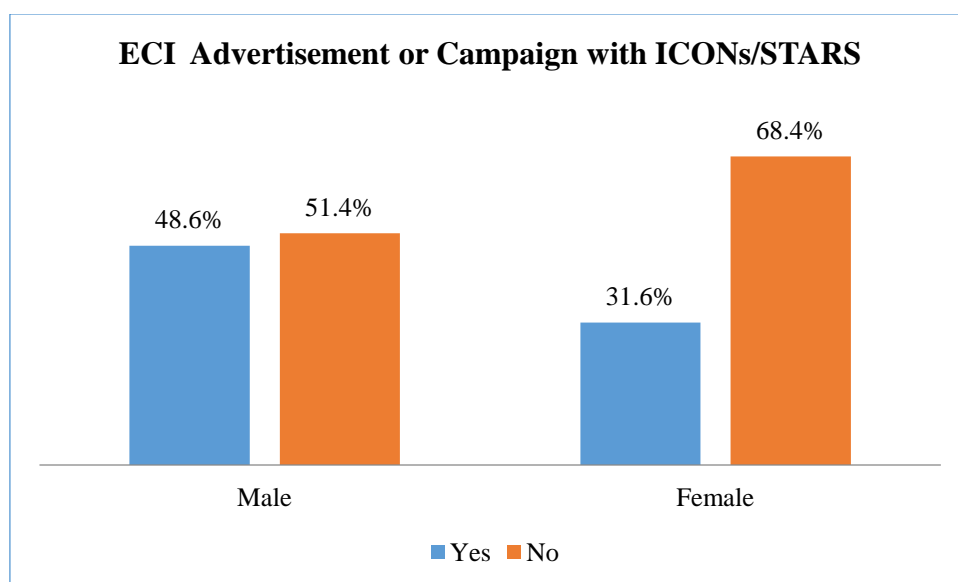
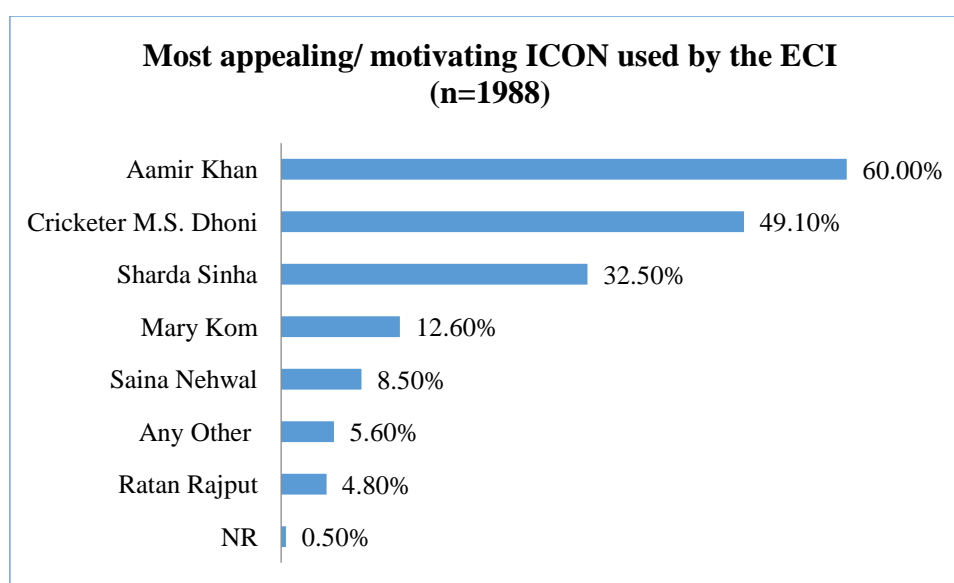


Figure 7.6.1: ECI Campaign with ICONS/STARS

The field investigators further enquired as to who were the most appealing and motivating celebrities / icons. Table – 7.6.2 and Figure – 7.6.2 shows that the most appealing and motivating icons were Aamir Khan (**60%**), M.S. Dhoni (**49.1%**) and Sharda Sinha (**32.5 %**). A common suggestion was to involve Mr. Amitabh Bachchan and Mr. Sachin Tendulkar for this purpose.

Table 7.6.2: Most appealing Celebrities

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=1597)		Female (N=391)		Total (N=1988)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Aamir Khan	931	58.3%	262	67.0%	1193	60.0%
2	Cricketer M.S. Dhoni	831	52.0%	146	37.3%	977	49.1%
3	Mary Kom	231	14.5%	19	4.9%	250	12.6%
4	Saina Nehwal	155	9.7%	14	3.6%	169	8.5%
5	Ratan Rajput	80	5.0%	15	3.8%	95	4.8%
6	Sharda Sinha	538	33.7%	108	27.6%	646	32.5%
7	Any Other	98	6.1%	14	3.6%	112	5.6%
8	NR	5	0.3%	5	1.3%	10	0.5%

**Figure 7.6.2: Most appealing/ motivating ICON used by the ECI**

7.7 Information about changes in Polling Booth:

To assess the level of information about respective polling booth, question was put to the respondents if they were aware about changes in the location of their polling booths. Table and Figure 7.7.1 show that **47%** of the respondents were aware of the changes whereas **53%** were not aware.

Table 7.7.1: Information about changes in Polling Booth

Response	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	1606	48.9%	522	42.2%	2128	47.0%
No	1681	51.1%	714	57.8%	2395	53.0%
Grand Total	3287	100.0%	1236	100.0%	4523	100.0%

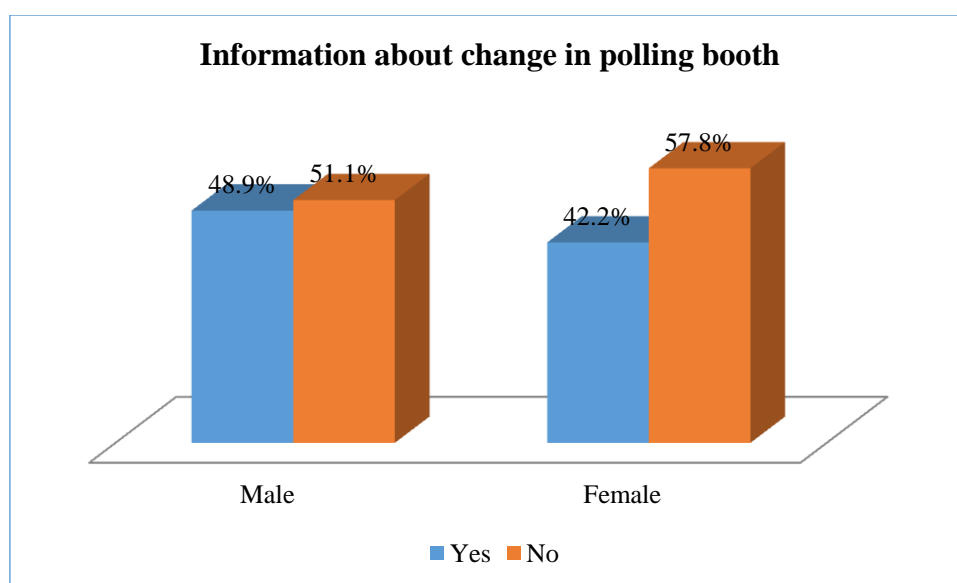


Figure 7.7.1: Information about change in polling booth

The respondents were further asked as to how they get information about changes in the location of the polling booths. Table and Figure 7.7.2 shows that the activities of B.L.O. and political party workers at the time of elections are the major sources from whom the respondents get to know about change of polling booth and voting serial number in the voter's list.

Table 7.7.2: Sources of information regarding booth changes

Sl. No.	Response	Male (N=1606)		Female (N=522)		Total (N=2128)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	By B.L.O. provided voter list	640	39.9%	173	33.1%	813	38.2%
2	By the B.L.O. provided Voter slip	806	50.2%	293	56.1%	1099	51.6%
3	By political party	501	31.2%	84	16.1%	585	27.5%
4	Voting being done at the same place	625	38.9%	204	39.1%	829	39.0%
5	Any other	68	4.2%	30	5.7%	98	4.6%
6	NR	10	0.6%		0.0%	10	0.5%

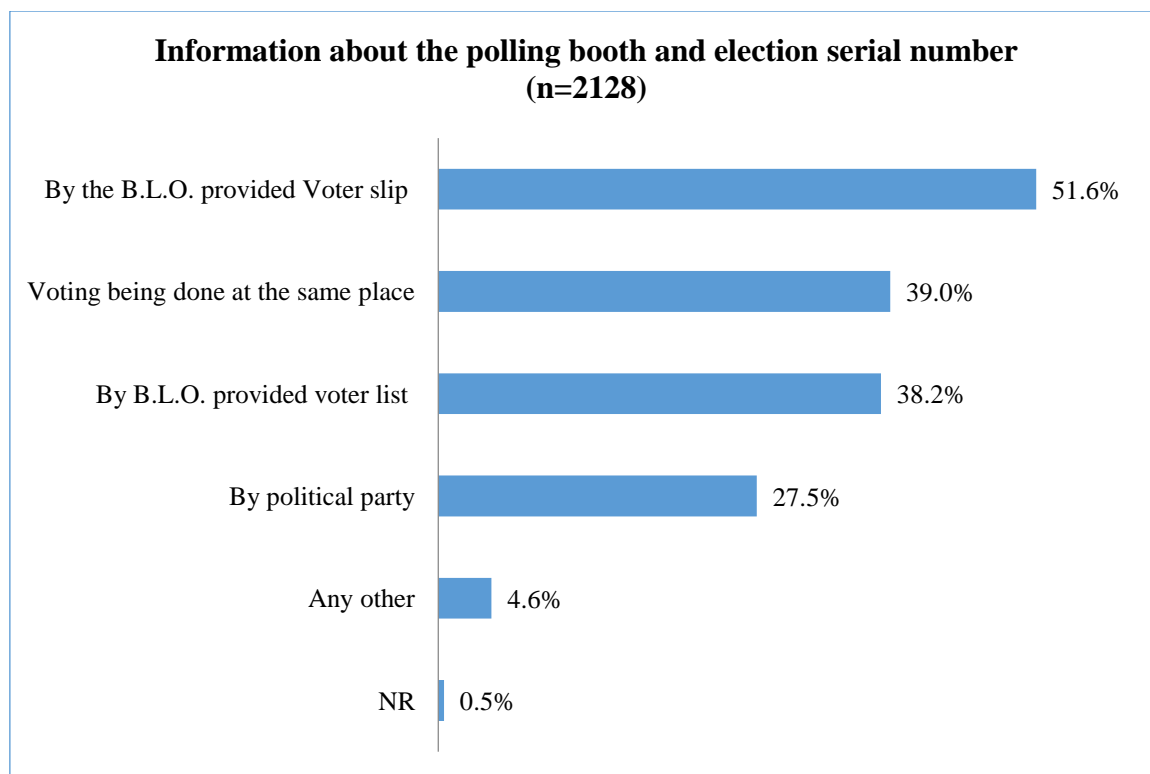


Figure 7.7.2: Information about the polling booth and election serial number

CHAPTER - 8

MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Background

The study of voter turnout rates, its composition, characteristics, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Beliefs and Practices (KABBP) is an integral part of election management by the Election Commission in India.

The main objective of the KABBP survey is to understand the extent and level of the knowledge, belief, perception, readiness, trends, factors and reasons of participation or non-participation of the registered voters in the elections and voting process.

Conducting elections in Expenditure Sensitive Constituencies has been a challenging task since last many years. An Expenditure Sensitive Constituency is identified as any constituency which is prone to high expenditure and corrupt electoral practices as per Election Commission of India. Based upon the statistics received from past elections, three categories are identified to classify the expenditure sensitive constituencies in the state of Bihar.

This study also assesses the levels of inducement and such practices prevalent in expenditure sensitive constituencies in Bihar.

8.2 Methodology

For this particular survey, a total of 243 assembly constituencies from all the 38 districts were considered for sample selection. From this population, 25 assembly constituencies (10% of the population) from 11 districts were selected in consultation with the Election department. Two major criteria guided the selection of these constituencies: their Expenditure sensitivity and the percentage of voter turnout in recent General elections, 2014. Constituencies are divided into three categories: High, Medium and Low in terms of Expenditure sensitivity. From the entire pool of such assembly constituencies, 12 constituencies were randomly selected comprising high, medium and low - 4 constituencies were selected from each sub-category.

Similar process was applied in the case of voter turnout criterion. Assembly constituencies where voting has been more than 55% in the last general elections were considered to be high turnout category. Those, where the voting was less than 55%, were considered as low turnout category. Among the assembly constituencies with low voting, 7 constituencies were selected at random for this survey. To understand the reasons behind high voter turnout, 6 assembly constituencies were also chosen at random. In all these 25 sampled constituencies, 4 polling stations/booths were selected randomly. However, care was taken that at least two booths out of four were the ones having low voter turnout. The other two were booths with high voter turnout. This was done to develop an insight about the factors, practices, beliefs, etc. that lead to high and low voting. One of the basic outcomes of this information shall be to use these findings to enhance the overall voting percentage in various assembly constituencies.

8.3 Major Findings from KABBP Survey

Participation in previous Assembly and Parliament Elections

- **91.4%** respondents reported that they had cast their vote during 2010 Assembly elections. The voting percentage was predictably lower in urban areas (**86.1%**) than in rural areas (**92.7%**)
- **94.6%** respondents reported that they had cast their vote during 2014 Parliament elections. Both rural (**94.9%**) and urban (**93.7%**) voters participated in high numbers during these general elections

Reasons for not voting during previous elections (2010/2014)

- **27.5%** respondents reported that they were not in their constituency on the day of voting
- **15.5%** respondents (**1.9%** of total sample of **4523**) reported that they didn't have EPIC card and hence didn't vote while **14.6%** people (**1.8%** of total sample of **4523**) reported that their names were not registered in the electoral roll
- A significant chunk of respondents (**17.4%**) didn't vote as they thought that nothing will change even if they voted
- About **5.2%** respondents reported that they didn't get voter slip even by the day of polling and hence could not vote. This clearly shows the apathy by local BLOs (Booth Level Officers)

- Some respondents (**3.2%**) also pointed out the distance of the polling booth from their place of residence as a hurdle in going out to vote
- Few respondents (**2.7%**) cited long queues at polling booths as a reason for not casting their votes
- Some other reasons for low voting reported during the survey were illness, being physically handicapped, inaccessibility of the polling booth (due to a water body in the way or bad road conditions leading to the polling booth), no good candidates in the poll fray, anger / frustration with the previous Government, lack of development work, no direct profit from voting etc.

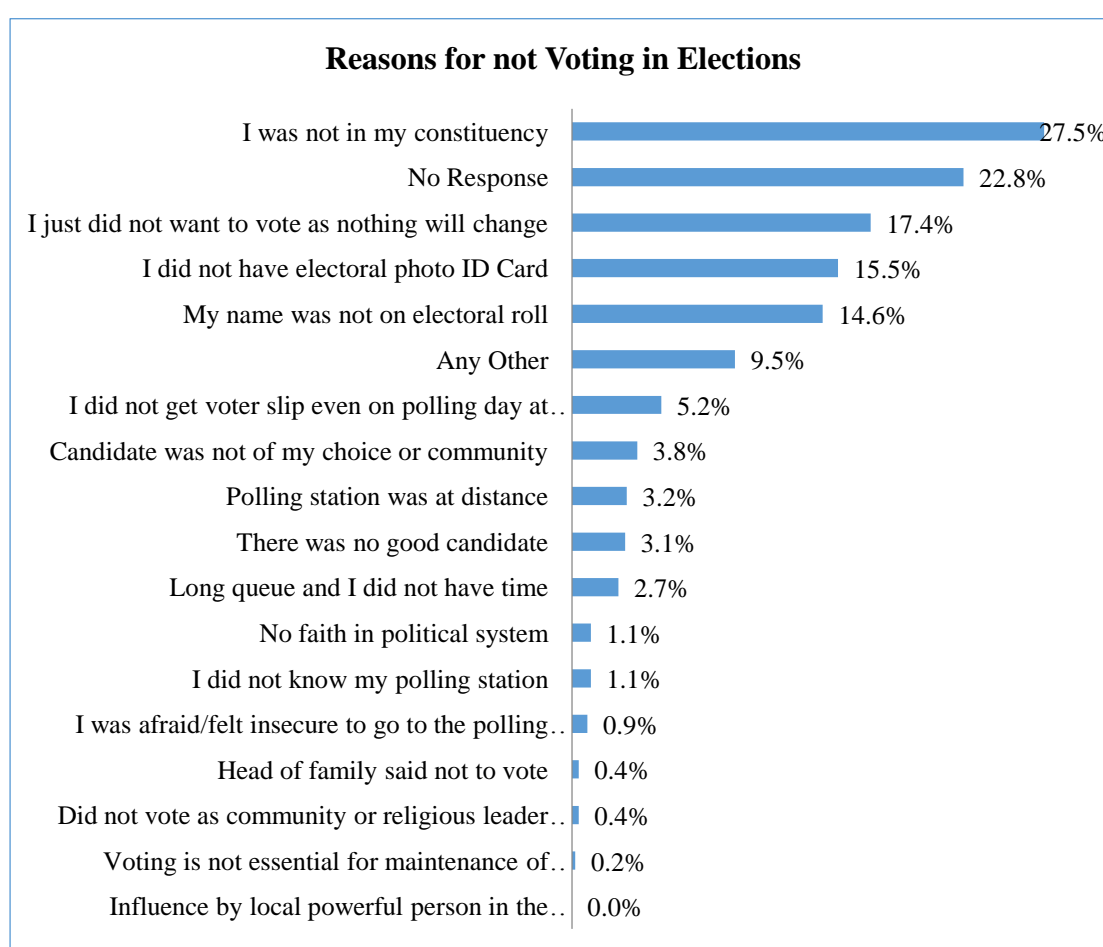


Figure 8.3.1: Reasons for not voting during Elections

Reasons for voting during previous elections (2010/2014)

- **64%** respondents said that they voted because it was their right as well as duty to vote
- **35%** respondents reported that they participated in the voting because the candidate was good

- Receiving the voter slip before polling day is also an important reason as more than **33%** voters have reported this factor behind their participation
- Sympathizing with a particular political party (**20.9%**) and enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission (**15.5%**) were also significant reasons for voters' participation in previous general elections in Bihar
- Many other respondents voted because they were really happy with the development of village and were interested in choosing a good government for security of village and society.
- The influence of other villagers, family members and friends was also reported by few respondents. Few others had a notion that voting is beneficial and after participation, they can get some benefits from the Government schemes

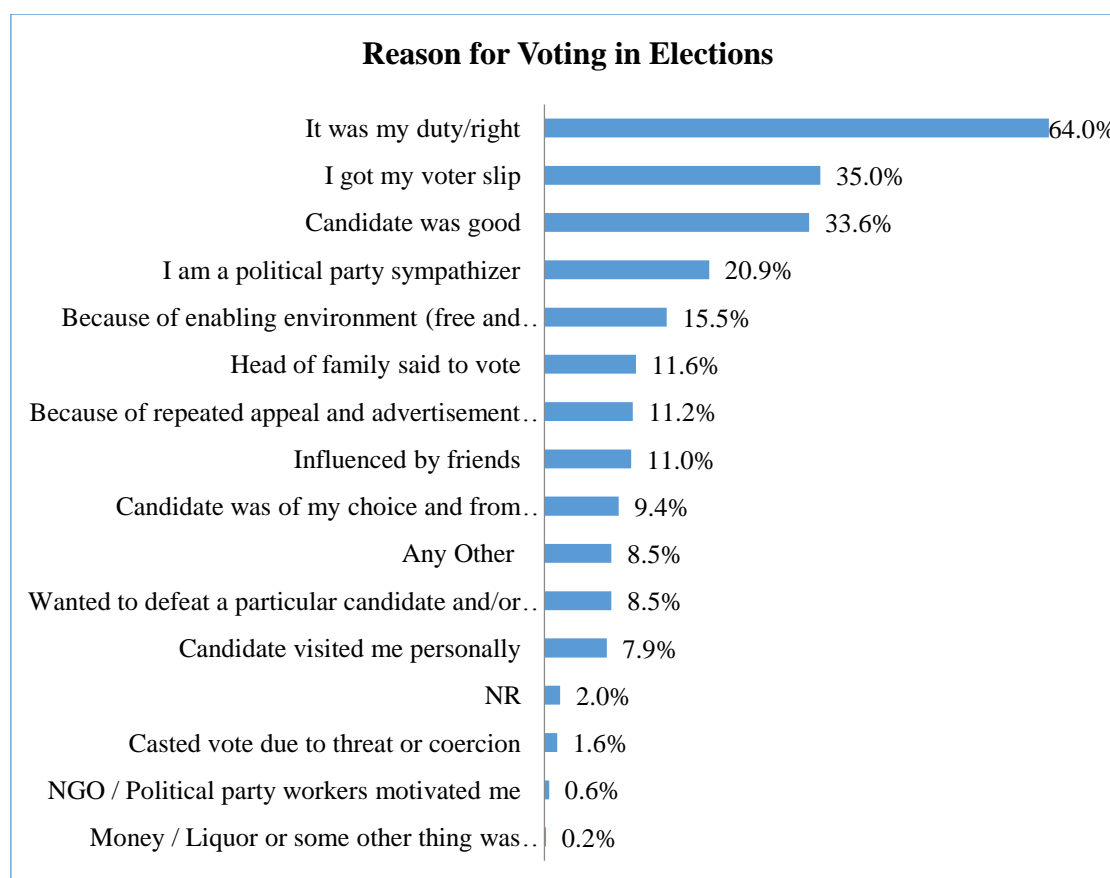


Figure 8.3.2: Reasons for voting during previous elections (2010 / 2014)

Assessment of voters' awareness about exact date of Voting

- About **48.4%** respondents have specified that they came to know about polling date by different campaigns of political parties
- **39.7%** respondents have reported that newspaper was the source

- **36.7%** respondents have reported that their Booth Level Officer has informed them the election voting date
- The Doordarshan and All India Radio are also important sources of information as about **32.3%** and **33.6%** respondents respectively have reported about getting the polling date information from these sources
- The other sources to convey the polling date related information were voting slip (**24.2%**) and Hoarding / Posters (**21.2%**)
- The sources like Cable TV, Cinema Theatres, Jeevika workers, Election Songs, Gram Panchayat etc, are reported by less than 10% of the respondents
- Few voters have specified that they were informed by their family members, friends, neighbors, school teachers, ward members, party workers or any other delegates from political parties

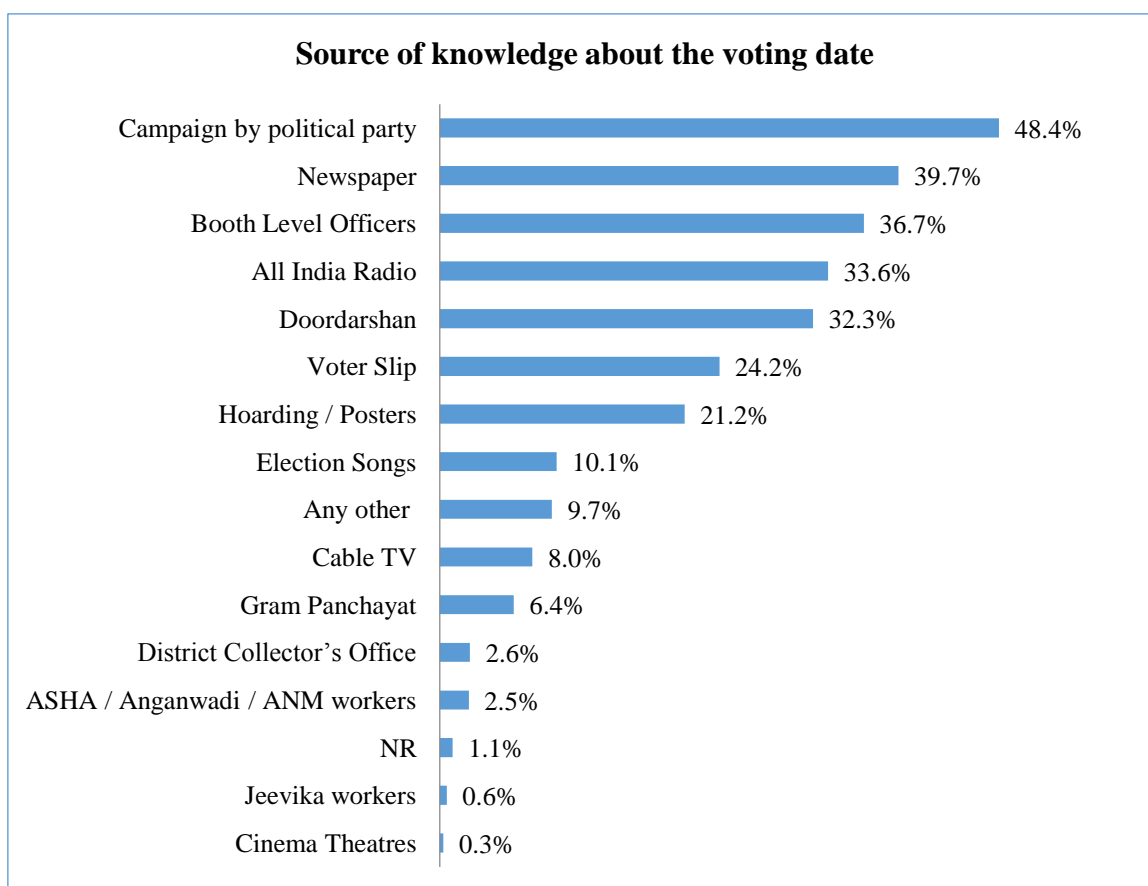


Figure 8.3.3: Assessment of voters' awareness about exact date of Voting

Factors that motivate choice of candidate during elections

- More than **57%** respondents reported candidate's honesty and commitment as the most prominent reason for selecting a candidate
- **30.3%** respondents specified sympathizing with a particular political party as the motivating factor behind voting for a candidate
- Other factors like personally known candidate (**1.6%**), candidate's religion / caste (**2.3%**) etc. had less impact
- Few respondents reported that they had selected candidates based on suggestion from their family members, village Sarpanch, other villagers, Village Mukhiya, Ward member etc.
- Few other reported that they made their choice to bring some change or for development

Voting pattern in the household of respondents

- **36.3%** respondents reported that one or more eligible voter in their family has not voted in the last elections
- More than **51%** respondents reported that the voters in their family were not in town. This result is consistent with the previous findings that migration is one of the main reasons behind lower participation in the elections
- About **26.4%** respondents reported that the eligible voters were not having electoral photo ID card while **20.3%** reported that their names were not listed on the electoral roll
- Few of the respondents (**7.9%**) reported that the eligible voters did not participate in voting because they believe that nothing will change even after the elections
- Transportation / logistics problem was also reported by **5.5%** respondents
- **5.1%** reported that the eligible voters of their family did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth
- **3.5%** respondents reported that the eligible voters in their family were unaware about the location of the polling booth
- Some other reasons reported in this study were: long queue at polling booth, influence of community leaders or head of family, particular caste/community dominance and lack of a good candidate etc.

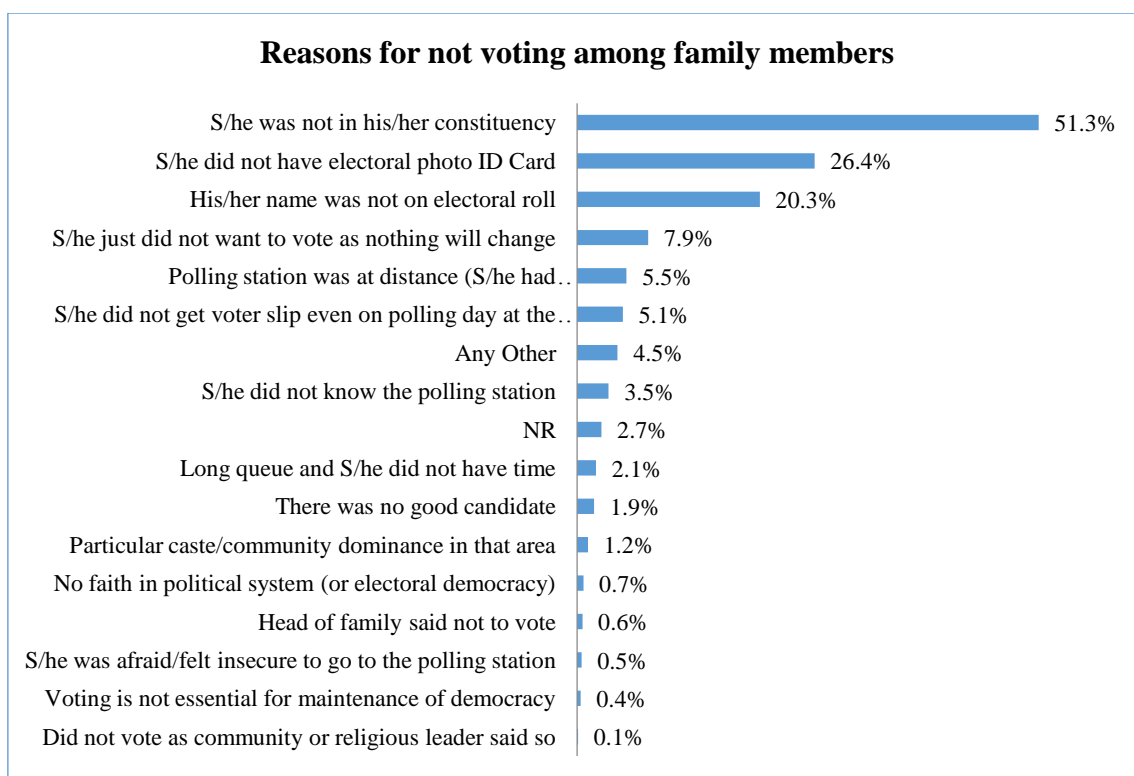


Figure 8.3.4: Reasons for not voting by eligible voters in the family of respondents

Factors influencing high voter turnout

- **39.2%** respondents reported that the party / candidate wave was the main reason for high voter turnout
- **36.3%** respondents reported that because of good candidate there was high voter turnout in their area
- Dissatisfaction from government or candidate was not very significant reason as only **4.1%** respondents reported this factor
- The other reasons were money power and muscle power, good security arrangements, awareness of voter, belief in a particular party, trust in election process and motivation by Village Mukhiya

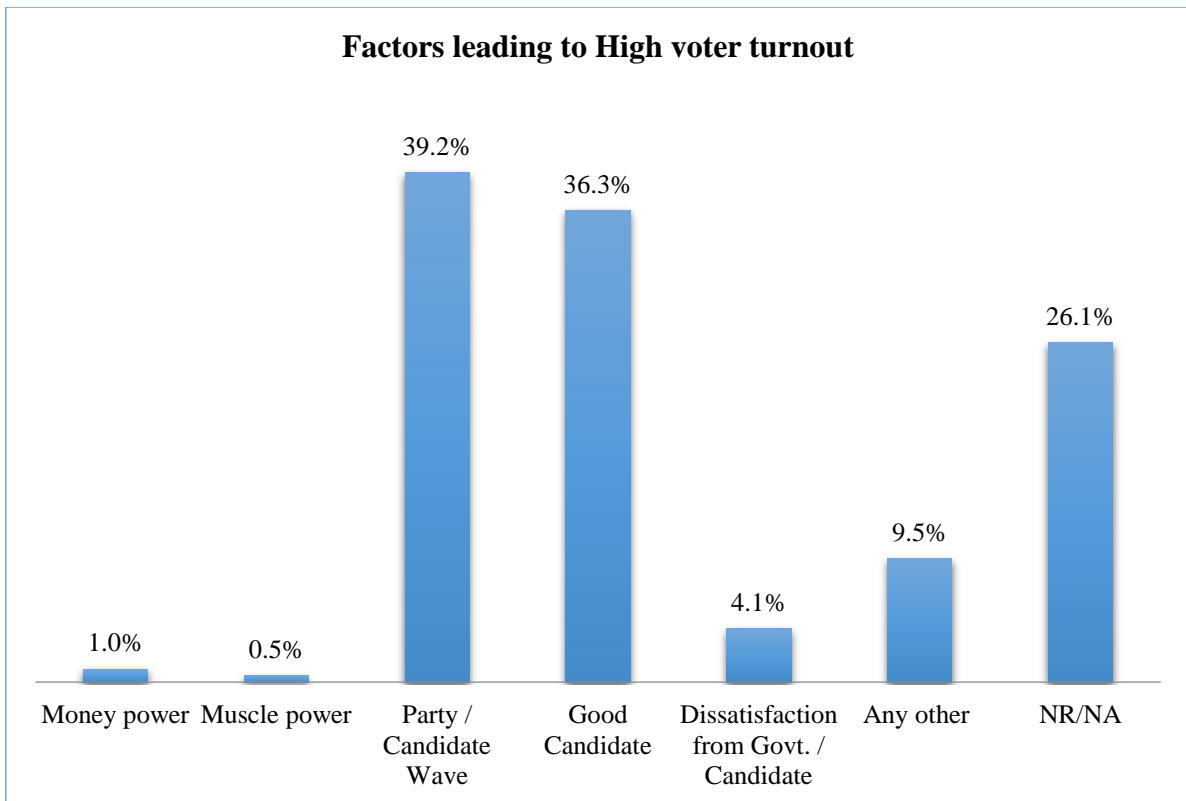


Figure 8.3.5: Factors influencing High voter turnout

Experience on the day of Voting

- Majority of the survey respondents (**76.7%**) said that their overall experience was convenient on the day of voting
- About **10.6%** people said that they had to face some inconvenience while voting
- **6.8%** respondents said that the entire experience of voting was taxing and they felt exhausted in the exercise

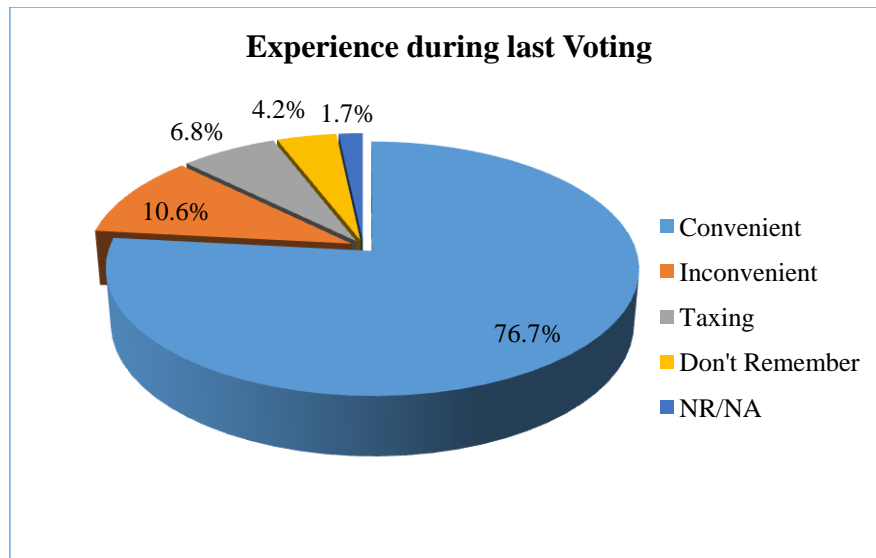


Figure 8.3.6: Experience during last Voting

Security arrangements during Elections

- **38.7%** respondents reported that the arrangements were adequate
- **51.3%** people were of the view that the security arrangements were somewhat adequate and could have been better
- **5%** respondents said that there were no proper security arrangements and they didn't feel secure to go out to vote

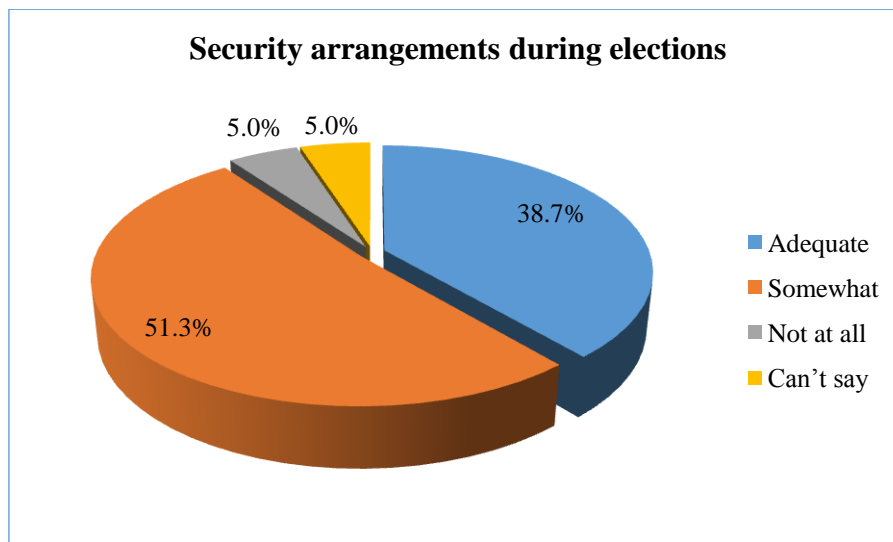


Figure 8.3.7: Security arrangements during Elections

Difficulties faced by Voters on the day of Voting

- **56.9%** respondents said that they didn't face any difficulties
- **28%** respondents said that they experienced long queues at the polling booths while **18.8%** people indicated the lack of arrangements for drinking water, toilets and ramp for differently abled voters
- **12.8%** respondents during the survey also pointed the absence of separate queue for senior citizens / elderly people
- **7.3%** people said that they hardly received any guidance from polling personnel while **7%** respondents said that they faced difficulty in getting their voter slip at facilitation centre
- Some people also talked about the difficulty in accessing the polling booth, especially where there were water bodies (ponds/lakes) in the way
- Several respondents also talked about harsh weather and the lack of arrangements of shade for people who have to stand for long hours in queue before they get a chance to vote
- Few respondents also spoke about the EVMs getting dysfunctional and the time they had to wait for before the machine became functional

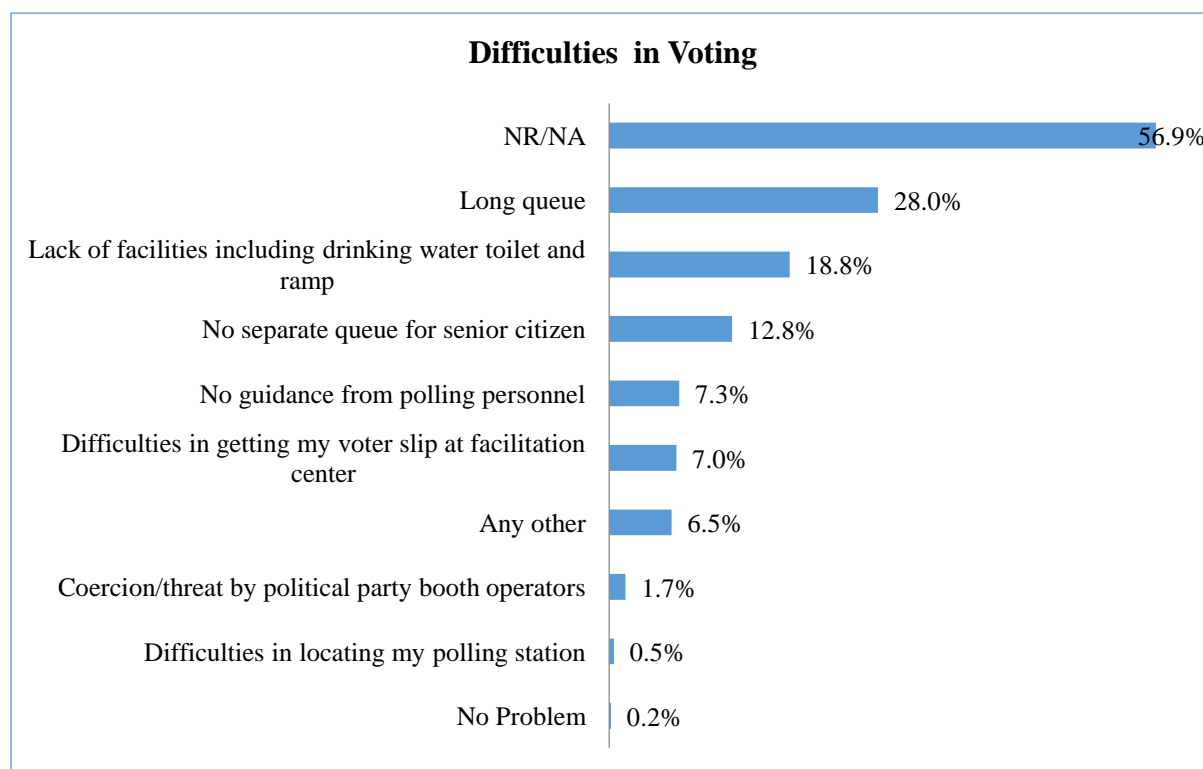


Figure 8.3.8: Difficulties in Voting

Occurrence of Poll Boycott

- **96.9%** voters said that they have never experienced a poll boycott in their constituencies
- Only **3.1%** respondents reported that they have experienced boycott of voting in their area. Amongst this group of respondents, **35%** people still voted despite the call for boycott of voting in their area whereas **65%** people supported the boycott by not voting

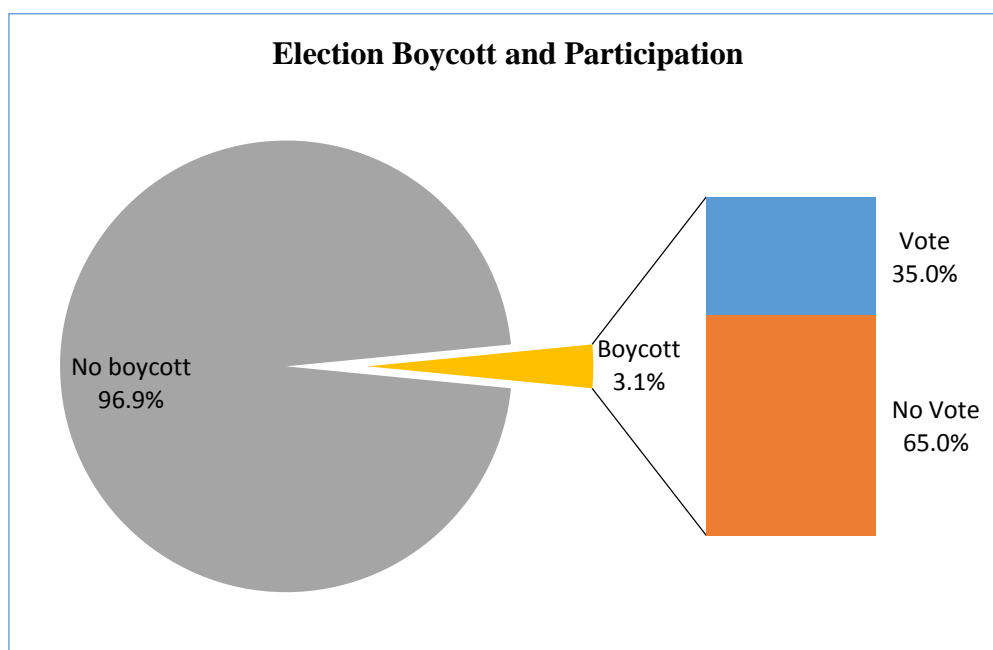


Figure 8.3.9: Election Boycott and Participation

Support of Poll Boycott

- **75.8%** respondents reported that it was their own decision to boycott the polls
- **9.9%** respondents said that they didn't vote because of fear of being harmed by people who supported the boycott
- **5.5%** people said that they chose not to vote out of social pressure
- Some other reasons for supporting the poll boycott were lack of development work and negligence of constituencies by elected leaders

People who Influence Poll Boycott

- **52.1%** respondents admitted that it was a community decision

- **10%** people admitted that a local leader had influenced to support the poll boycott whereas **4.3%** people reported that it was a self motivated decision

8.4 Prevalence of Inducements during Elections

This study has assessed the major mode of inducements offered to voters to affect their voting choices and to promote unethical voting. The main objective of this survey to assess the level and mode of inducement so as to recommend the counter measures to control it. This study supports the view that if the mode of inducements are well known then we can develop some ways to deal with them. This study has reported some important findings which can be used for policy interventions. The major findings from the survey are reported in the following sections.

Use of money/muscle power to influence voters

- About 81% of the respondents have shown unawareness about the use of money/ muscle power by candidates or political parties
- The pattern is similar for both, male and female respondents
- However, 19% of the respondents have shown awareness about the use of money / muscle power by candidates or political parties

Different types of inducements

- The dominant kinds of inducements are distribution of liquor (63.6%) and food items (60.4%)
- The practice of cash distribution for construction of toilets, hand pumps, etc. and buying of mobile phones and laptops was also reported by 43.4% of the respondents

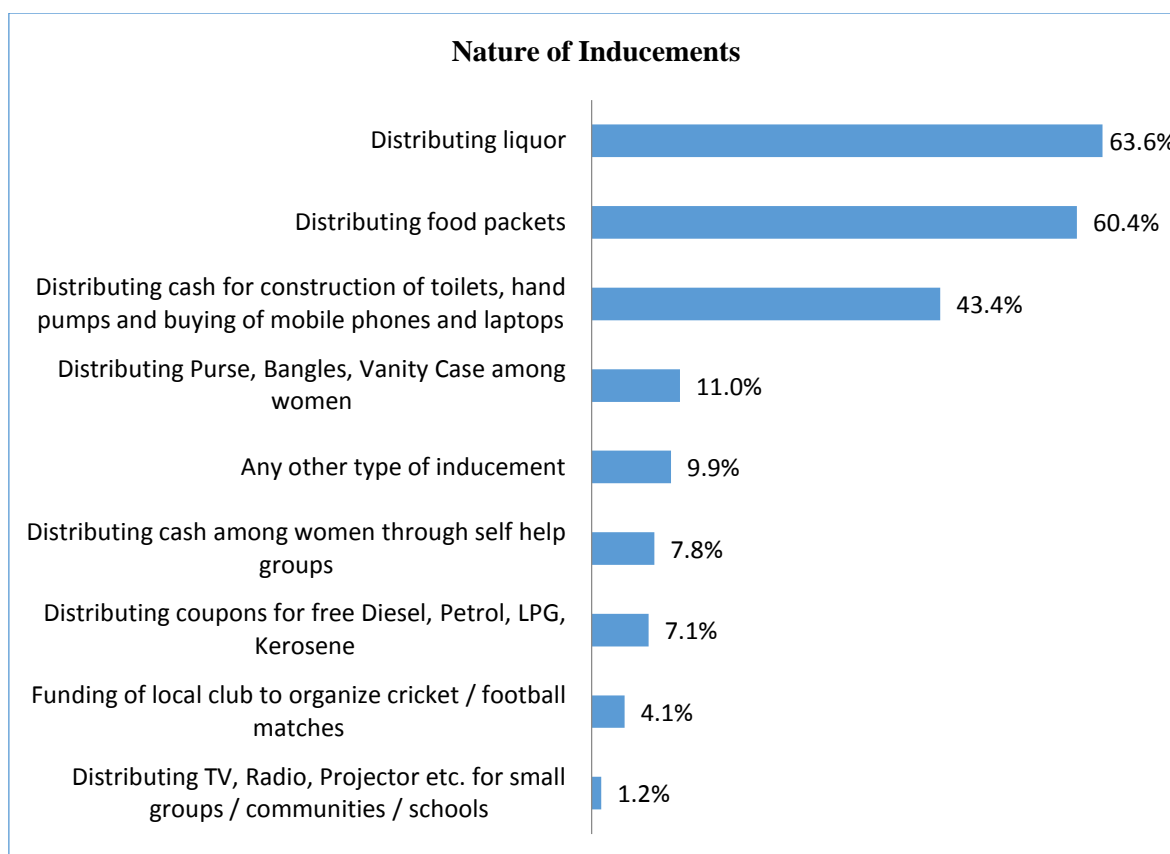


Figure 8.4.1: Different types of inducements offered to voters

Participation in rallies organized by political parties

- To attract the crowd, political parties have been luring people through food, liquor and pocket money
- About 35% of the respondents participate in such rallies
- However, the proportion of males is roughly three times higher than females
- For both male and female respondents, 53% admitted to have received some kinds of inducements in the form of food, money, liquor, etc.

Inducement- Legality and Refusal

- Almost 81% of the respondents do not find anything wrong with the practice of inducements
- The respondents were further enquired whether they felt threatened after refusing to the inducements
- More than 74% of the respondents have reported that they were not subjected to any threatening or ill-treatment even after refusal to take any inducement

8.5 Communication

Assessment of awareness campaign by Election Commission of India

- The Election Commission of India (ECI) launches awareness campaigns by spreading election-related messages in print and electronic media.
- Many celebrities / public icons are also roped in to send relevant messages.
- More than 85% of the respondents said that they had seen such messages.

Assessment of effectiveness of different channels of communication

- When asked about the most effective channels of communication, the respondents stated that Newspapers (41.2%), Doordarshan(35.4%) and Radio (35.7) were found to be common-most sources of information
- Posters/ Hoardings (23.8%) and B.L.O. (29.3%) were other effective sources of information related to election related activities
- It has emerged from the survey that Newspaper, Doordarshan and Radio were most popular and convincing

Role of N.G.Os. / Civil Society Organizations in spreading awareness

- As can be seen from the visualization given below, the role of NGO's and Civil societies is negligible as reported by the respondents
- A paltry 1.8% of the respondents said that such an organization was working in their area
- When the respondents were further asked to name the N.G.O.s, only one name emerged prominently – Manav Seva Bharti, Sarai (Vaishali)

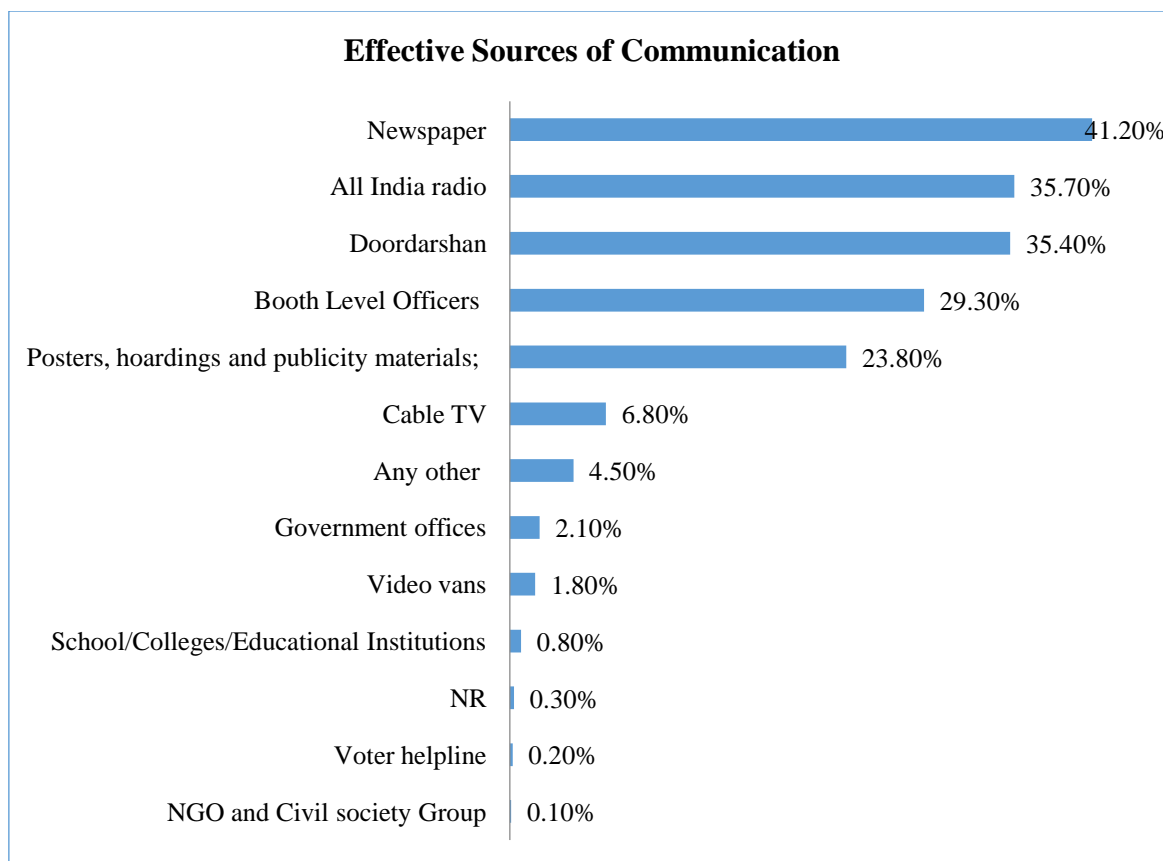


Figure 8.5.1: Assessment of effectiveness of different channels of communication

Important Election-related messages

- During the survey, the respondents were asked to single out the messages which they had received and multiple responses were elicited by this study
- Some of the well-received messages were registration of voters, preparation of EPIC cards, voter slip distribution schedule, casting vote is right and duty and cast vote as per conscience and without taking any inducement
- Information on Postal Ballot, NOTA, special provision for disabled, etc. was quite negligible

Awareness Campaigns with Celebrities / Icons

- Election Commission of India enrolls celebrities and state/ national icons to spread awareness about election process.
- More than 44% of the respondents have seen audio-visual messages in which celebrities / icons are present.

- Surprisingly, larger section of the respondents had not seen such messages.
- This study has further enquired so as to assess who were the most appealing and motivating celebrities / icons
- It was reported that the most appealing and motivating icons were Aamir Khan (60%), M.S. Dhoni (49.1%) and Sharda Sinha (32.5 %)

Information about changes in Polling Booth

- To assess the level of information about respective polling booth, question was put to the respondents if they were aware about change in the location of their polling booth
- This study has reported that 47% of the respondents were aware of the changes where as 53% were not aware
- The respondents were further asked as to how they get information about locational changes of the polling booths
- This study has concluded that B.L.O. and political party workers were the major sources from whom the respondents get to know about locational changes of polling booths and voting serial numbers

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

8.6 Recommendations regarding participation in election

- It is often been seen that the voters are there in their constituencies during festival and holiday season such as Chatth, Diwali, Durga Puja etc. Therefore, if election dates are closer to the festival and holiday season, it can be said with reasonable certainty that the participation of voters would be higher thus raising the voter turnout.
- There is some kind of neutrality with respect to voting as the voters feel that nothing changes with elections. Essentially they refer to the lack of developmental work in the area. We recommend that effective and targated awareness campaigns can be started on a larger scale about importance of voting in a democracy stating that effective government selected by voters will lead to proper development of the region. Hence, it will create a positive impact and motivate them to vote.
- Our findings show that though some of the BLOs are active, a larger percentage of the BLOs are not taking sufficient interest in terms of distributing voter slips to the voters. Efforts should be made to motivate them and direct them to make greater efforts in terms of distributing the voter slips well before the elections so that voter turnout is higher.
- Accessibility of the booth from village is a factor which matters to the voters. Therefore, special care has to be taken that the polling booths are located in proximity to the village so that least inconvenience is caused specially to women and the elderly voters.
- Yet another finding was the difficulty faced by the voters in terms of long queues at the polling booths. Such long queues were reported from booths where voters were in large numbers. It is recommended to design a plan to encourage voters to utilize the lean hours like 12:30 – 3:00 PM for voting. Such plan would help in minimizing rush during morning and closing hours.
- It is further recommended that polling booths should be selected wherever there is good accessibility, availability of basic amenities such as toilets and drinking water facilities and connectivity with the main road/ residential areas. Furthermore, separate queues for the elderly voters and physically handicapped voters should be provided. If possible, ramps should be there to make voting easy and convenient.

- It goes without saying that greater the awareness about voting rights and its positive impact, higher the voter turnout. It is therefore recommended that large scale awareness campaigns should be started for spreading awareness about voting rights.

8.7 Recommendations regarding awareness of voters in elections

- While Election Department plays important role in making people aware about various nuances of election, a section of our respondents feel that the agents of political parties are more effective in informing the voters about the dates of election. The Department may make strategies (for e.g., by greater involvement of BLO) to inform people about the dates of election in a particular locality.
- Another finding from this study is that **39.7%** respondents have reported that newspaper was the primary source of information related to election dates. In this context, we recommend that newspaper and other print media should be used as a primary medium to create any awareness including polling dates.
- Furthermore, the Doordarshan and All India Radio are also important sources of information as about **32.3%** and **33.6%** respondents respectively have reported about getting the polling date information from these sources. Therefore, it is recommended that the use of Doordarshan and All India Radio as medium of spreading awareness should be enhanced with passage of time.
- There are other important sources of spreading awareness such as hoardings, posters, Jeevika workers, Anganwadi Sevikas, Asha workers etc. It is recommended that efforts should be continued in engaging them in spreading awareness.
- It was reported that **3.1%** respondents have experienced boycott of voting in their areas. Wherever such a poll boycott has happened, it is recommended that awareness needs to be created that poll boycott amounts to denial of their right of voting which is a fundamental right and in such an event, the voter is the loser. It is expected that this will totally nullify the instances of poll boycott

8.8 Recommendations regarding Voting pattern in the household of respondents

- One of the major findings of the study regarding the voting pattern in the households of the respondents is that migration is high and significant reason for lower voting in the households.

- To ascertain the reasons and level of migration, it is recommended that a separate study on ‘Migration in Bihar’ should be conducted as it has repercussions on voter participation which is an area of immense importance to the Election Department of Bihar.

8.9 Recommendations regarding Factors influencing high voter turnout

- Though some of the reasons stated by the respondents for high voter turnout do not come within the purview of the Election Department, we recommend that proper security arrangements are made to reduce muscle power and other unethical practices which are there at the time of elections.
- It is further recommended that the Panchayat Level functionaries should be directed and motivated to create awareness about free and fair elections.

8.10 Recommendations for reducing Inducements during Elections

- During this survey it was found that about 20% of respondents has been offered different types of inducements. The dominant kinds of inducements are distribution of liquor (63.6%) and food items (60.4%). The practice of cash distribution for construction of toilets, hand pumps, etc. and buying of mobile phones and laptops was also reported by 43.4% of the respondents. Strict vigil is recommended for the purpose of reducing the use of such inducements during elections.
- Almost 81% of the respondents do not find anything wrong with the practice of inducements. Hence a Mega-Awareness drive must be undertaken to educate people about inducements being illegal and its ill effects in a democracy.
- It is recommended that liquor shops should remain closed for a period of 10 days prior to the date of voting. It is expected that this will reduce the distribution of liquor used as an inducement.
- Strict vigil by ECI, security forces and district administration should be maintained to check flow of cash and other materials used for inducements
- Rallies by political parties should be closely monitored for flow of cash, liquor and food as inducements since they are closely linked to elections and voting. Also, the number of rallies by specific political parties should also be brought under check. The expenditure during such rallies need to be closely scrutinized in order to check the levels of inducement.

8.11 Recommendations regarding Medium of Communication

- More than 85% of the respondents said that they had seen election-related messages through Newspapers, Doordarshan and All India Radio. Considering the reach of these mass media channels, it is recommended to continue leveraging these media for greater reach.
- The election related messages should be communicated in local dialects like Bhojpuri, Maithili, Magahi, Angika in the form of folk songs, jingles and street plays for better comprehension. Discussions have also pointed out that this has not been done so far.
- It was found that not many NGOs / civil society organizations are working in the area of promoting awareness and ethical voting practices among voters. It is recommended that ECI should empanel some good NGOs to carry out awareness campaigns at the grassroots level to help in promoting ethical voting practices and higher voter participation.
- It was found that Information on use of EVM, special provision for disabled, etc. was quite negligible. Hence it is recommended that such important election related messages should be incorporated in the awareness campaigns.
- It was reported that the most appealing and motivating icons were Aamir Khan (60%), M.S. Dhoni (49.1%) and Sharda Sinha (32.5 %). On the basis of the survey, it is also recommended to rope in celebrities with mass appeal like Amitabh Bachchan and Sachin Tendulkar.
- It was reported that 53% were not aware of the changes in their polling booths. It is recommended that the District Administration and BLOs play an active role in disseminating information regarding changes in polling booths and related information. Jeevika workers and Anganwadi Sevikas may also be involved in disseminating such information to voters.

CHAPTER - 9

CONCLUSION

9.1 Conclusion related to voters' participation

The main objective of this study was to understand the extent and level of knowledge, belief, perception, readiness, trends, factors and reasons for participation & non- participation of registered voters in the election process. The findings of this study reveal several trends which are important to understand perceptions and reasons related to non-participation of registered voters in the election process.

As many as 4,523 respondents of 25 assembly constituencies from various strata including women and minorities were selected for the survey. The sample areas were chosen to adequately represent the rural-urban, general and reserved (scheduled castes and other backward classes) category voters in the state. Special care was taken to ensure that female high and low voter turnout was also represented in the sample.

The survey revealed that 64% respondents see voting as their right, while 15.5% feel that they voted because of free and fair environment created by Election Commission and for 35% getting the voter slip was the main motivating factor behind casting their vote. Hence, important “reasons for voting” identified by majority of voters, interestingly, was their duty and right to vote, also that they “possessed a voter slip”. At the time of voting, significantly, 57 per cent voters said that the candidate was the “most influencing factor for deciding voting preference.” The study also revealed other influences like community or caste leaders, spouse, head of family, friends and religious or spiritual leaders.

Further, the survey also revealed that migration is one of the most significant factors behind non-participation of registered voters in the election process. In the survey, 556 voters out of 4,523, or 12.3 percent, did not vote, because they were not present in their constituency, or the timing was at odds with their working hours, or they did not have the electoral photo identity card (EPIC) or their name was missing from the electoral roll, or that “because they felt nothing would change.”

The voters also identified several problems in the electoral process itself. Majority of the survey respondents (76.7%) said that their overall experience was convenient on the day of voting. But about 10.6% people said that they had to face some inconvenience while voting.

Further, 6.8 percent of the electorate did not think that their experience while voting in previous elections was “good” or “very good.” Large number of respondents (3469 out of 4523) said they “did not face any difficulty in voting”. Further, while only “a handful” complained of political coercion, the practical problems they identified included “long queues at booths, no separate line for senior citizens, lack of drinking water, toilets and ramps at the booths.” Political indifference towards the voting process was also found to be prevalent when majority of those who participated in the focus group discussions said “they did not feel the need for major reforms in the election process.”

When asked about security arrangements during elections, 38.7% respondents reported that the arrangements were adequate. 51.3% people were of the view that the security arrangements were somewhat adequate and could have been better, whereas 5% respondents said that there were no proper security arrangements and they didn’t feel secure to go out to vote. However, due to the small number of such cases, the study could not assess what specific type of threats voters perceive. As many as 90 percent of the respondents felt that they did not perceive “security threat of any nature during the elections” which is a welcome change.

This study has assessed multiple factors that influence high voter turnout. In response to question related to factors influencing high voter turnout in respondent’s area, 39.2% respondents reported that the party / candidate wave was the main reason for this. Further, 36.3% reported that because of good candidate there was high voter turnout in their area. Dissatisfaction from government or candidate was not very significant reason as only 4.1% respondents reported this factor.

9.2 Conclusion related to Inducements

To all those respondents who said that there are cases of inducements (total 848 out of 4,523) dominant kinds of inducements are distribution of liquor (63.6%) and food items (60.4%). The practice of cash distribution for construction of toilets, hand pumps, etc. and buying of mobile phones and laptops was also reported by 43.4% of the respondents.

As this study supports the notion that excessive use of inducements like money in the elections, leads to corruption in politics, hence special care should be taken to deal with these issues. Surprisingly, almost 81% of the respondents do not find anything wrong with

inducements. This finding can be crucial for election commission to design various voter awareness campaigns.

The legal aspects related to inducements in elections may be communicated in a more comprehensive way so that voters are well aware about the antecedents and consequences of inducements offered or availed in the election process.

9.3 Conclusion related to modes of communication

As for different voter awareness campaigns carried out by the Election Department, Government of Bihar, a major portion of respondents has expressed that they were “aware” that Election Department launches these campaigns to “educate voters.” Most of the time they got “educated” about voting through various mass media – newspapers, Doordarshan, posters, hoardings and publicity material, cable TV, All India Radio, FM Radio channels etc.

This finding from this study reveals some important trends related to the effectiveness of different media and right sources for creating awareness about polling date and for motivating voters. As high as 48.4% respondents have specified that they came to know about polling date by different campaigns by political parties. Further, 39.7% respondents have expressed that newspaper was the main source of information while 36.7% respondents have hinted towards the pro-active role by the local booth level officer who informed them about exact voting date.

The Doordarshan and All India Radio are also important sources of information as about 32.3% and 33.6% respondents respectively have reported about getting the polling date information from these sources. These findings may prove to be useful in designing an integrated communication strategy and campaign with a proper mix of mass and interactive media.

9.4 Final Remarks

The Election Department is very keen on suitably modifying future strategies, programmes and interventions to educate the electorates on all aspects of democratic and electoral process in a well-planned way and also ensuring higher voter participation in forthcoming Elections in near future. To assess the Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Belief and Practices of Electors in Bihar on the overall electoral process and specific assessment of these in Expenditure

Sensitive Constituencies, the Election Department had entrusted a quick KABBP Survey to Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna. The study covered a sample size of 4523 sample respondents spread over in 25 Assembly Constituencies in the State.

This study has identified several factors related to voters' education interventions as well as obtained a deeper insight into the psyche of the target audience. Based on the findings of this study, several interventions to increase voter participation and voter turnout can be identified, planned and implemented across the state with district-wise variations based on local requirements. At the same time, the study admits that voter awareness is still a learning by doing phenomenon, whereby the Election Department makes its plans and policies depending on the feedback from the ground level implementation. The main aim should be designing surveys and campaigns in ways that make information available to the voter and create awareness about inducements and the legal aspects related to these inducements. Based upon the findings from consumption of communication medium, effective channels can be used to convey the messages related to election process.

The findings of this study have brought to light the fact that the earnest efforts taken up by the Election Department have paid rich dividends in the form of higher awareness, higher coverage, higher voter turnout in the previous elections, ensuring free and fair poll, higher receptiveness of voter education and awareness activities and overall higher appreciation from the electorates. The conclusions drawn from the results of the Survey and Focus Group Discussions can be very handy in evolving future strategies, programmes and interventions promoting ethical voting.

ANNEXURE - 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SAMPLE SURVEY IN EXPENDITURE SENSITIVE CONSTITUENCIES TO STUDY VOTER PARTICIPATION AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

1. Location: (Write 1 = Rural, 2 = Urban, 3 = Semi Urban)
2. Name and Number of the Assembly Constituency: _____

3. Name of the Village / City: _____
4. Name of the District: _____

A: GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENT

1. Name: _____
2. Aadhar (Optional):
3. Email ID:
4. Mobile No:
5. Signature:
6. Age Group: (Write 1 for 18-25; 2 for 26-40; 3 for 41-60; 4 for >60)
7. Gender: (Write 1 = Male; 2 = Female; 3 = Other)
8. Social Category (Write 1=General, 2=OBC, 3=EBC, 4=SC, 5=ST, 6 = Minority)
9. Marital Status: (Write 1 = Unmarried; 2 = Married; 3 = Others)
10. No. & Name of Polling Booth: _____

11. Name of Block: _____
12. Family details:
 - i. No. of Adults

- ii. No. of Voters
- iii. How many have voted in the last general election?
- iv. If not voted, what was the reason?
- v. If voted, what was the reason?
- v. Out migration (Number): Permanent Temporary
- vi. Reason for out migration
(Write 1 = Education; 2 = Service; 3 = Seasonal employment; 4 = others)
13. Do you know where your Polling booth is?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
14. What is the distance of your Polling Booth from your house?
15. Educational Qualifications:
(Write 1 = Illiterate; 2 = Primary Education; 3 = Secondary School; 4 = Inter; 5 = Graduate & Above)
16. Household Annual Income:
(Write 1 = < 50 thousand; 2 = 50 thousand to 1 lakh; 3 = 1-3 lakhs; 4 = 3-5 lakhs, 5 = >5 Lakhs)
17. Type of Ration Card: (Write 1 = APL; 2 = BPL; 3 = Not Available)
18. Occupation:
(Write 1 = Student; 2 = Unemployed available for work; 3 = Service Government/Private; 4 = Own Enterprise; 5 = Labourer/Cultivator/Agricultural and allied activities; 6 = Other)

B: ELECTIONS – KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, BEHAVIOUR, BELIEF AND PRACTICES

1. Did you vote in last Assembly Elections in 2010?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
2. Did you vote in 2014 Parliamentary Elections?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
3. If No to Q1 or Q2 what were the reasons? (Can record more than one reason)
(Write 1 = I did not have electoral photo ID Card; 2 = I did not know my polling station; 3 = Polling station was at distance (I had transportation /logistic problem); 4 = Long queue and I did not have time; 5 = No faith in political system (or electoral democracy); 6 = Did not vote as community or religious leader said so; 7 = Head of family said not to vote; 8 = Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy; 9 = There was no good candidate; 10 = Candidate was not of my choice or community; 11 = I just did not want to vote as nothing will change; 12 = I was not in my constituency; 13 = I did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth; 14 = I was afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station; 15 = My name was not on electoral roll; 16= Influence by local powerful person in the locality or community; 17. Any Other (Specify).....
4. If Yes to Q1 or Q2 what were the reasons? (Can record more than one reason)
(Write 1 = I am a political party sympathizer; 2 = Casted vote due to threat or coercion; 3 = Head of family said to vote; 4 = Influenced by friends; 5 = Wanted to defeat a particular candidate and/or a political party; 6 = It was my duty/right; 7 = Because of repeated appeal and advertisement by Election

Commission; 8 = Because of enabling environment (free and Fair) created by Election Commission; 9 = NGO / Political party workers motivated me; 10 = I got my voter slip; 11 = Candidate was good; 12 = Candidate was of my choice and from community and religion; 13 = Candidate visited me personally; 14 = Money / Liquor or some other thing was offered or promised to offer; 15 = Any Other (Specify).....

5. How did you come to know about the voting date?
(Can record more than one reason) (Write 1 = Doordarshan; 2 = Newspaper; 3 = All India Radio; 4 = Voter Slip; 5 = Cable TV; 6 = District Collector's Office; 7 = Booth Level Officers; 8 = Hoarding / Posters; 9 = Cinema Theatres; 10 = Election Songs; 11 = ASHA / Anganwadi / ANM workers; 12 = Jeevika workers; 13 = Gram Panchayat; 14 = Campaign by political party; 15=Any other write.....)
6. What motivated your choice of the candidate during last elections?
(Write 1 = Personally known; 2 = Political Party; 3 = Candidate's Honesty/ Commitment; 4 = Candidate's Religion / Caste; 5 = Any other specify.....)
7. Are there any family members eligible for voting who have not voted?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
8. If yes to Q7, specify possible reasons:
(Write 1 = S/he did not have electoral photo ID Card; 2 = S/he did not know the polling station; 3 = Polling station was at distance (S/he had transportation logistic problem; 4 = Long queue and S/he did not have time; 5 = No faith in political system (or electoral democracy); 6 = Did not vote as community or religious leader said so; 7 = Head of family said not to vote; 8 = Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy; 9 = There was no good candidate; 10 = Particular caste/community dominance in that area; 11 = S/he just did not want to vote as nothing will change; 12 = S/he was not in his/her constituency; 13 = S/he did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth; 14 = S/he was afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station; 15 = His/her name was not on electoral roll; 16 = Any Other (Specify).....)
9. The Factor influencing high voter turnout in your area is:
(Write 1 = Money power; 2 = Muscle power; 3 = Party / Candidate Wave; 4 = Good Candidate; 5 = Dissatisfaction from Govt. / Candidate; 6= Any other write.....)
10. How did you find the electoral experience during your last voting?
(Write 1 = Convenient; 2 = Inconvenient; 3 = Taxing; 4 = Can't remember)
11. Do you feel there was enough security arrangement during elections?
(Write 1 = Adequate; 2 = Somewhat; 3 = Not at all; 4 = Can't say)
12. If Yes to Q 12, then difficulties were (can record more than one option)
(Write 1 = Long queue; 2 = No separate queue for senior citizen; 3 = Lack of facilities including drinking water toilet and ramp; 4 = Coercion/threat by political party booth operators; 5 = Difficulties in locating my polling station; 6 = Difficulties in getting my voter slip at facilitation center; 7 = No guidance from polling personnel; 8 = Any other, specify.....)
13. Has there been any election boycott in your polling booth? (Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
14. If yes, then did you vote? (Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
15. If no, then what was the reason to support to the boycott?
(Write 1 = on one's own; 2 = fear; 3= social pressure, 4=other.....)

16. What was the reason for poll boycott?
(Write 1 = local leader; 2 = community decision; 3= self-motivated)

C: INDUCEMENT

1. Was there use of money power / muscle power by candidates / political parties to influence voters during the last elections?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
2. If yes to Q1, what kind of inducements were used to lure during the last elections: (Can record more than one reason)
(Write 1= Distributing cash among women through self help groups; 2 = Funding of local club to organize cricket / football matches; 3 = Distributing TV, Radio, Projector etc. for small groups / communities / schools; 4 = Distributing Purse, Bangles, Vanity Case among women; 5 = Distributing liquor; 6 = Distributing food packets; 7 = Distributing coupons for free Diesel, Petrol, LPG, Kerosene; 8 = Distributing cash for construction of toilets, hand pumps and buying of mobile phones and laptops; 9= Any other type of inducement.....(Specify)
3. Do you participate in rallies organized by political parties / candidates?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
4. Who bears the expenditure incurred on participating in those rallies?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
5. In your opinion, is inducement for voting legal?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
6. Do you feel threatened if you refuse the inducement offered to you for voting?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)

D: MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION

1. Did you come across any voter/election related campaign of Election Commission of India during previous election/ Summary Revision period?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
2. If yes to Q1, from which sources/channels you received election related messages/information? (Can record more than one option)
(Write 1 = Newspaper; 2 = Doordarshan; 3 = All India radio; 4 = Cable TV; 5 = Video vans; 6 = Government offices; 7 = School/Colleges/Educational Institutions; 8 = Posters, hoardings and publicity materials; 9 = NGO and Civil society Group; 10 = Booth Level Officers 11=Voter helpline; 12 = Any other specify.....)
3. Did you come across any voter/election related campaign by any civil society organization / NGO during previous election?
(Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)
4. If yes to Q3, name the organization? _____
5. Among the above, what is the most popular and convincing source of communication regarding election related information?

(Write 1 = Newspaper; 2 = Doordarshan; 3 = All India radio; 4 = Cable TV; 5 = Video vans; 6 = Government offices; 7 = Colleges/Educational Institutions; 8 = Posters, hoardings and publicity materials; 9 = NGO and Civil society Group; 10 = Booth Level Officers 11 = Any other specify.....)

6. Most important voter information/message you received (can record more than one option)

(Write 1 = Registration of voter; 2 = Preparation of voter cards; 3 = Steps taken for free and fair election; 4 = Voter Slip Distribution Schedule; 5 = Alternate Identity Documents for voting; 6 = Postal Ballot; 7 = Separate Queues for Old and sick; 8 = No queue for disabled; 9 = Date of voting and schedules; 10 = Voting is right and duty so must cast vote; 11 = Application of code of conduct; 12 = Cast vote as per conscience and without taking any inducement; 13 = Strict enforcement of ECI rules; 14 = Do's and Don'ts on polling day; 15 = Provision of NOTA ;16 = Any other specify.....)

7. Have you seen anywhere, the ECI advertisement or campaign with ICONS/STARS motivating voters? (Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)

8. Who is/were the most appealing/ motivating ICON used by the ECI? (Can record more than one option)

(Write 1 = Aamir Khan; 2 = Cricketer M.S. Dhoni; 3 = Mary Kom; 4 = Saina Nehwal; 5 = Ratan Rajput; 6 = Sharda Sinha; 7 = Any Other – Specify.....)

9. If there is a change in your polling booth, do you get the information about it? (Write 1 = Yes; 2 = No)

10. If yes, who gives you information about the polling booth and election serial number?

(Write 1 = By B.L.O. provided voter list ; 2 = By the B.L.O. provided Voter slip ; 3 = By political party; 4 = Voting being done at the same place; 5= Any other–Specify)
.....)

Signature of Investigator: _____

Name of the Investigator: _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

ANNEXURE - 2



चन्द्रगुप्त प्रबंध संस्थान पटना

मतदाता भागीदारी और व्यय पैटर्न का अध्ययन करने के लिए व्यय संवेदनशील निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में सैम्पल सर्वे के लिए प्रश्नावली

1. इलाका: (लिखें 1 = ग्रामीण, 2 = शहरी, 3 = उप नगरीय)
2. निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का नंबर और नाम
.....
3. गाँव / शहर का नाम:
4. जिला का नाम:

भाग क: मतदाता की सामान्य जानकारी

1. नाम:
2. आधार कार्ड संख्या (यदि उपलब्ध हो तो):.....
3. ईमेल:
4. मोबाईल नम्बर:
5. हस्ताक्षर:
6. आयु वर्ग: (लिखें 1 = 18 से 25, 2 = 26 से 40, 3 = 41 से 60, 4 = 60 से अधिक)
7. लिंग: (लिखें 1 = पुरुष, 2 = महिला, 3 = अन्य)
8. सामाजिक वर्ग: (लिखें 1 = सामान्य, 2 = ओ.बी.सी., 3 = अति पिछड़ा वर्ग, 4 = अनुसूचित जाति, 5 = अनुसूचित जन जाति, 6 = अल्पसंख्यक)
9. वैवाहिक स्थिति: (लिखें 1 = अविवाहित, 2 = विवाहित, 3 = अन्य)
10. मतदान केन्द्र (Booth) की संख्या एवं नाम:
.....

11. प्रखण्ड:
12. परिवार सम्बन्धी सूचना:
- परिवार में वयस्क लोगों की संख्या
 - परिवार में वोटों की संख्या
 - आपके परिवार से पिछले चुनाव में कितने वोटों में अपना मतदान किया?
 - अगर मतदान नहीं किया तो क्या कारण था?
 - अगर मतदान किया तो क्या कारण था?
 - माइग्रेशन (संख्या बतावें): स्थायी अस्थायी
 - माइग्रेशन का कारण: (लिखें 1 = शिक्षा, 2 = नौकरी, 3 = मौसमी रोजगार, 4 = अन्य)
13. क्या आप जानते हैं कि आपका मतदान केन्द्र (बूथ) कहाँ है?
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
14. आपके घर से आपका मतदान केन्द्र (बूथ) कितना दूर है?.....
15. शैक्षिक योग्यता:
(लिखें 1 = अनपढ़, 2 = प्राथमिक शिक्षा, 3 = माध्यमिक शिक्षा, 4 = इन्टर, 5 = ग्रेजुएट और अन्य)
16. परिवार की वार्षिक आय:
(लिखें 1 = <50000, 2 = 50 हजार से 1 लाख, 3 = 1-3 लाख, 4 = 3-5 लाख, 5 = 5 लाख से अधिक)
17. राशन कार्ड का प्रकार: (लिखें 1 = गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर (APL), 2 = बी.पी.एल, 3 = उपलब्ध नहीं है)
18. व्यवसाय: (लिखें 1 = विद्यार्थी, 2 = बेरोजगार, 3 = सर्विस (सरकारी या प्राइवेट),
4 = खुद का व्यवसाय/व्यापार, 5 = मजदूरी/खेती बाड़ी के कार्य, 6 = अन्य)

भाग ख: मतदाता की जानकारी एवं दृष्टिकोण

- क्या आपने पिछले विधान सभा चुनाव (2010) में भाग लिया था?
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
- क्या आपने 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में भाग लिया था?
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
- अगर मतदान नहीं किया तो क्या कारण थे? (एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं)
(लिखें 1 = मतदाता फोटो पहचान पत्र नहीं था, 2 = मतदान केन्द्र की जानकारी नहीं थी,
3 = मतदान केन्द्र दूर था (मेरे पास वाहन या गाड़ी नहीं थी), 4 = लम्बी कतार थी और मेरे पास समय नहीं था,
5 = चुनावी लोकतंत्र में मेरी रुचि नहीं है, 6 = समुदाय/धार्मिक नेता ने मना किया था, 7 = परिवार के मुखिया ने मना किया था,
8 = लोकतंत्र के लिये मतदान जरूरी नहीं, 9 = अच्छे उम्मीदवार नहीं थे, 10 = उम्मीदवार मेरे समुदाय के पसंद के नहीं)

- थे, 11 = कुछ बदलने वाला नहीं इस लिये वोट नहीं दिया, 12 = मैं अपने मतदान क्षेत्र में नहीं था, 13 = मतदान दिवस पर मुझे मतदान बूथ पर वोटिंग पर्ची नहीं मिली, 14 = मुझे मतदान करने में डर लग रहा था, 15 = मतदाता सूची में मेरा नाम नहीं था, 16 = स्थानीय प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति ने वोट देने के लिए मना किया, 17 = कोई अन्य कारण बतावें)
4. अगर मतदान किया था तो क्या कारण थे? (एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं)
- (लिखें 1 = मेरा एक विशेष पार्टी में विश्वास है, 2 = धमकी या दबाव में आकर वोट दिया, 3 = परिवार के मुखिया ने वोट देने को कहा, 4 = मित्रों से प्रभावित हुआ, 5 = एक विशेष उम्मीदवार / एक राजनीतिक पार्टी को हराने के लिए वोट दिया, 6 = वोट देना मेरा कर्तव्य / अधिकार था, 7 = क्योंकि चुनाव आयोग द्वारा बार-बार अपील और विज्ञापन की जा रही थी, 8 = क्योंकि निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष वातावरण बनाया गया था, 9 = N.G.O. / पार्टी कार्यकर्ता ने प्रेरित किया, 10 = मुझे मतदाता पर्ची मिल चुकी थी, 11 = उम्मीदवार अच्छा था, 12 = उम्मीदवार मेरी पसंद / समुदाय / धर्म का था, 13 = उम्मीदवार ने मेरे यहाँ व्यक्तिगत रूप से दौरा किया, 14 = मुझे पैसा / शराब या कुछ और वस्तु दी गयी या देने का वायदा किया गया, 15 = कोई अन्य कारण अगर हो तो)
5. मतदान की तारीख की जानकारी आपको कैसे मिली थी? (एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं)
- (लिखें 1 = दूरदर्शन, 2 = समाचार पत्र, 3 = रेडियो, 4 = वोटर स्लिप, 5 = केबल टी.वी., 6 = जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय, 7 = BLO (मतदान केन्द्र अधिकारी), 8 = पोस्टर/विज्ञापन बोर्ड, 9 = सिनेमा थियेटर, 10 = चुनावी गान, 11 = ASHA/आंगनवाड़ी कर्मचारी, 12 = जीविका कर्मचारी, 13 = ग्राम पंचायत, 14 = राजनैतिक पार्टी द्वारा प्रचार, 15 = अन्य तो लिखें)
6. पिछले चुनाव में आपने उम्मीदवार का चयन किस कारण से किया?
- (लिखें 1 = उम्मीदवार से जान-पहचान, 2 = उम्मीदवार की पार्टी, 3 = उम्मीदवार का अनुभव/ईमानदारी/लगन, 4 = उम्मीदवार का जाति/धर्म, 5 = अन्य कारण लिखें.....)
7. क्या आपके परिवार में ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिन्होंने मतदान नहीं किया था?
- (लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
8. यदि मतदान नहीं किया था तो, इसके कारण बताएँ (एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं)
- (लिखें 1 = मतदाता पहचान पत्र नहीं था, 2 = मतदान केंद्र की जानकारी नहीं थी, 3 = मतदान केंद्र की दूरी अधिक थी और वहाँ तक जाने का कोई साधन नहीं था, 4 = मतदान केंद्र पर लम्बी कतार थी, 5 = चुनावी प्रक्रिया में विश्वास नहीं है, 6 = धार्मिक गुरु के कहने पर मतदान नहीं किया, 7 = परिवार के मुखिया ने मतदान करने से मना किया, 8 = मतदान करना जरूरी नहीं है, 9 = अच्छे उम्मीदवार का न होना, 10 = विशेष जाति/समुदाय की बहुतायत, 11 = मतदान करके भी कोई बदलाव नहीं होता है, 12 = उस दिन अपने क्षेत्र में नहीं थे, 13 = मतदान के दिन मतदान केंद्र पर वोटर स्लीप उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ, 14 = मतदान केंद्र तक जाने में असुरक्षित महसूस करना, 15 = नाम मतदाता सूची में नहीं था, 16 = अन्य तो लिखें)
9. अगर आपके क्षेत्र में अधिक संख्या में मतदान हुआ है तो क्या कारण है?
- (लिखें 1 = धन की शक्ति, 2 = बाहुबली का प्रभाव, 3 = चुनावी लहर, 4 = अच्छा उम्मीदवार, 5 = सरकार/उम्मीदवार से असंतोष, 6 = अन्य तो लिखें)
10. पिछले मतदान के दौरान आपका अनुभव कैसा रहा?
- (लिखें 1 = सुविधाजनक, 2 = दिक्कत भरा, 3 = थका देने वाला, 4 = याद नहीं)
11. क्या चुनाव के दौरान सुरक्षा का इंतजाम अच्छा था?
- (लिखें 1 = बहुत अच्छा, 2 = ठीक, 3 = नहीं, 4 = कह नहीं सकते)
12. यदि आपको मतदान करते समय कोई कठिनाई हुई तो क्या?
- (एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं) (लिखें 1 = लम्बी कतार, 2 = बुजुर्गों / महिलाओं के लिए अलग कतार की व्यवस्था नहीं, 3 = पीने का पानी एवम् शौचालय की व्यवस्था नहीं, 4 = राजनैतिक दलों के बूथ एजेंट द्वारा डराना, 5 = अपना मतदान केन्द्र ढूँढने में कठिनाई, 6 = वोटर स्लीप मिलने में कठिनाई, 7 = मतदान केन्द्र कर्मियों द्वारा कोई सहायता नहीं, 8 = अन्य तो लिखें)

13. क्या आपके बूथ पर कभी वोट बहिष्कार हुआ है?
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
14. यदि बहिष्कार हुआ तो आपने वोट दिया या नहीं?
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
15. यदि मतदान नहीं किया तो आपने वोट बहिष्कार का समर्थन क्यों किया?
(लिखें 1 = स्वेच्छा, 2 = भय, 3 = सामाजिक दबाव, 4 = अन्य.....)
16. वोट बहिष्कार करने हेतु प्रेरित करने वाले व्यक्ति कौन थे?
(लिखें 1 = स्थानीय नेता, 2 = सामुदायिक निर्णय, 3 = स्वयं प्रेरित)

भाग ग: प्रलोभन

1. क्या पिछले चुनाव के दौरान उम्मीदवारों / राजनैतिक दलों के द्वारा मतदाताओं को प्रभावित करने के लिए प्रलोभन या शक्ति प्रयोग किया गया था? (लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
2. यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार के प्रलोभन दिये गये थे? (एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं)
(लिखें 1 = स्वयं सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से महिलाओं के बीच धन-राशि का वितरण, 2 = स्थानीय समूहों द्वारा क्रिकेट/फुटबॉल मैच आयोजित करवाना, 3 = स्थानीय समूहों / विद्यालयों में टी.वी / रेडियो का मुफ्त वितरण, 4 = महिलाओं के बीच साड़ी, चूड़ी, बिन्दी, पर्स आदि का मुफ्त वितरण, 5 = शराब का मुफ्त वितरण, 6 = भोजन का मुफ्त वितरण, 7 = पेट्रोल, डीजल, गैस आदि के कूपन का मुफ्त वितरण, 8 = शौचालय, चापाकल आदि बनवाने के लिए धन-राशि का वितरण, 9 = और कोई अन्य प्रकार का प्रलोभन)
3. क्या आप उम्मीदवारों / राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली रैलियों / भाषणों में हिस्सा लेते हैं?
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
4. यदि हाँ, तो इन रैलियों / भाषणों में हिस्सा लेने के लिए उम्मीदवार / राजनैतिक दल जनता को धन/भोजन/जेबखर्च/शराब इत्यादि देते हैं? (लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
5. आपके हिसाब से उम्मीदवारों / राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा वोट पाने के लिए इन वस्तुओं को जनता में बांटना गैर कानूनी है? (लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
6. यदि कोई व्यक्ति इन वस्तुओं को लेने से मना करता है तो क्या उन पर कोई खतरा/दबाव आता है?
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)

भाग घ: सूचना का माध्यम

1. क्या पिछले चुनावी तैयारियों के दौरान आपको निर्वाचन आयोग के मतदाता जागरूकता अभियान के बारे में पता चला? (लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
2. यदि हाँ तो किन स्रोतों से चुनाव संबंधी जानकारी / संदेश आपको मिले?
(लिखें 1 = समाचार पत्र, 2 = दूरदर्शन, 3 = रेडियो, 4 = केबल टी.वी, 5 = विडियो वैन, 6 = सरकारी कार्यालय, 7 = कॉलेज/स्कूल, 8 = पोस्टर/विज्ञापन बोर्ड / अन्य प्रचार सामग्री, 9 = NGO / सामाजिक संस्थाएँ, 10 = मतदान केंद्र के अधिकारी/कर्मि (BLO), 11 = वोटर सहायता फोनलाईन, 12 = अन्य)

3. क्या पिछले चुनाव में आपको किसी NGO/ सामाजिक संस्था द्वारा आयोजित मतदाता जागरूकता अभियान के बारे में पता चला? (लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं) ☐
4. प्रश्न 3 का जवाब यदि हाँ है तो संस्था / NGO का नाम?
5. मतदान संबंधी सूचना का कौन सा माध्यम सबसे लोकप्रिय एवं भरोसेमंद है? ☐
(लिखें 1 = अखबार, 2 = दूरदर्शन, 3 = रेडियो, 4 = केबल टीवी, 5 = विडियो वैन, 6 = सरकारी कार्यालय, 7 = स्कूल/कॉलेज/शिक्षण संस्थान, 8 = पोस्टर, होर्डिंग एवं अन्य प्रचार सामग्रियाँ, 9 = NGO एवं Civil Society समूह, 10 = बी.एल.ओ., 11 = वोटर सहायता फोनलाईन 12 = कोई अन्य)
6. मतदान संबंधी कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख सूचनाओं की जानकारी आपको मिली? ☐
(एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं) (लिखें 1 = मतदाता का पंजीकरण, 2 = मतदाता कार्ड बन रहा है, 3 = स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के लिए उठाए गए कदम, 4 = मतदाता पर्ची वितरण कार्यक्रम, 5 = मतदान के लिए वैकल्पिक पहचान दस्तावेज, 6 = डाक मतपत्र, 7 = बूढ़े और बीमार के लिए अलग-अलग कतारें, 8 = विकलांगों के लिए अलग कतार, 9 = मतदान की तिथि और कार्यक्रम, 10 = मतदान मेरा अधिकार और कर्तव्य है अतः मुझे मतदान करना चाहिये, 11 = आचार संहिता लागू, 12 = समझदारी से मतदान करें, किसी बहकावे में नहीं, 13 = निर्वाचन आयोग के नियम कड़ाई से लागू होंगे, 14 = मतदान के दिन क्या करें और क्या न करें, 15 = NOTA का प्रावधान, 16 = कोई अन्य उल्लिखित करें)
7. क्या आपने निर्वाचन आयोग के फिल्मी सितारों/खिलाड़ियों वाले विज्ञापनों को देखा है? ☐
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
8. इनमें से कौन सा शख्स मतदान करने को प्रेरित करने के लिए सबसे प्रभावशाली है? ☐
(एक से ज्यादा कारण बता सकते हैं)
(लिखें 1 = आमिर खान, 2 = एम. स. धोनी, 3 = मेरी कॉम, 4 = साइना नेहवाल, 5 = रतन राजपूत, 6 = शारदा सिन्हा, 7 = कोई अन्य तो लिख.....)
9. अगर आपके मतदान केन्द्र में कोई बदलाव हुआ है तो क्या आपको इसकी जानकारी है? ☐
(लिखें 1 = हाँ, 2 = नहीं)
10. अगर हाँ तो आपको मतदान केन्द्र और निर्वाचन क्रम संख्या की जानकारी कौन देता है? ☐
(लिखें 1 = BLO द्वारा निर्वाचक सूची से, 2 = BLO द्वारा दिये गये मतदाता पर्ची से, 3 = राजनैतिक दल द्वारा, 4 = पूर्व से वहीं पर वोट करते आये इसलिए पता है, 5 = अन्य तो लिखें)

सर्वेक्षक का हस्ताक्षर:

सर्वेक्षक का नाम:

तारीख:

स्थान:

ANNEXURE - 3

चन्द्रगुप्त प्रबंध संस्थान पटना

Focus Group Discussion Guide

बूथ: विधान सभा क्षेत्र:

प्रखंड: जिला: तारीख:

1. कम / अधिक मतदान होने के क्या कारण हैं?

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2. क्या प्रलोभन (पैसा, शराब या अन्य वस्तु) इत्यादि से मतदान प्रभावित होता है?

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3. प्रलोभन (पैसा, शराब या अन्य वस्तु) के क्या कारण हैं?

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4. मतदान के लिए दिये जाने वाले प्रलोभन किस-किस प्रकार के होते हैं?

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5. चुनावी प्रक्रिया से संबंधित जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए किस तरह के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

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6. क्या कोई सामाजिक संस्था / NGO चुनावी प्रक्रिया से संबंधित जागरूकता फैलाने का काम करती है? अगर हाँ तो उनका नाम लिखें

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7. सही तरीके से मतदान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संदेश का कौन सा माध्यम सबसे प्रभावी है?

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8. क्या कोई कमजोर समुदाय को जोर-जबदस्ती करके मतदान कराया जाता है?

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9. मतदान बहिष्कार के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है?

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10. किन तरीकों से:

(क) मतदाता भागीदारी को बढ़ाया जा सकता है?

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(ख) सही तरीके से मतदान को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है?

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(ग) मतदान के लिए प्रलोभन या जोर-जबरदस्ती को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है

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