

Endline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Bihar for Assembly Election - 2020

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar



Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conduction of this Endline Survey was mandated by the Election Commission of India and entrusted to CIMP by the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. The research team acknowledges the contribution of all the stakeholders who have contributed in successful completion of this study.

To begin with, we convey our heartfelt thanks to Shri H. R. Srinivasa, IAS, Chief Electoral Officer, Department of Election, Government of Bihar, for delegating this study to CIMP. He has been the driving force behind this study and has provided the needed direction and support.

Our sincere thanks to Ms. Nivedita Sinha, Deputy Election Officer, for her positive inputs and constant support during different phases of this study.

Our earnest thanks to Dr. V. Mukunda Das, Director, Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna. His guidance and support has helped us to complete this study under pressing time limits.

We convey deepest thanks to our field investigators who braved cold weather conditions to reach out to the respondents and collect primary data in the desired format. We also extend our appreciation to the staff members of CIMP and the team of data entry and computer operators.

The respondents of this survey deserve our deepest thanks and gratitude for sparing their time and thought to respond to the questions put forward by our data enumerators.

Bihar Assembly Election-2020 was no ordinary event. It being the first assembly election to be held after the nation-wide lockdown imposed due to COVID-19 pandemic in March, 2020, this exercise tested the nerves of the stakeholders and shall go down in the history of election management in India for its elaborate preparations and seamless execution amid trying times. The research team uses this platform to acknowledge the contribution of the ECI, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar, Political parties, administrative machinery, police personnel, polling personnel and general public in making this event a grand success. Thank you all...!!

(Project Co-ordinator)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Bihar Assembly Election, conducted during the months of October and November, 2020, was the first election to be held in the country after nation-wide lockdown was imposed due to COVID-19 pandemic. The Election Commission of India (ECI) had taken several precautionary and proactive measures to ensure easy, smooth and safe voting amid the prevailing pandemic conditions. Subsequent to the successful conclusion of assembly election, this Endline survey has been conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures taken up by the ECI. The main objectives of the study include assessing the voters' awareness about registration process, identifying the key factors responsible for the participation of voters in the elections, understanding the awareness and attitude of the voters, assessing the outreach of the measures taken to educate voters, and analysing the challenges faced by persons with disabilities (PwDs) during registration and voting.

This Endline Survey captures responses from 6598 respondents spread across 40 Assembly Constituencies (AC) in twenty districts of Bihar. From each AC, at least eight polling stations, four with high voter turnout and four with low turnout, were selected. Hence, the data presented in the report covers responses of electors from 320 polling stations. Nearly 80% of the respondents are from rural areas. Remaining are from urban areas.

Socio-Economic Demographic Profile

The socio-economic demographic characteristics of the sampled respondents is as such:

- Around 51% of the respondents have not attended high school.
- Home makers, Labourers, Cultivators and people engaged in Agriculture and allied activities make almost 73% of the respondents of this survey.
- Nearly 94% of the respondents are married.
- Around 58% of the respondents belong to Other Backward Class (OBC) Category.
- Majority of the respondents do not read Newspapers or Magazines.
- As reported, nearly 90% of the respondents do not listen to the Radio regularly.

- Around 57% of the respondents watch Television every day. Also, almost 32% of the respondents regularly use internet.
- Apart from Television, friends, family members and relatives are the other important sources of getting information about elections.
- Around 2% of the respondents had returned to their homes due to COVID-19 pandemic. Out of these, almost 81% have their names in electoral roll. Nearly all of them are enrolled in Bihar.
- Almost 78% of respondents who came back due to COVID-19 participated in this Assembly Election.
- Majority of the respondents were able to recall “markings on ground to know where to stand in the queue”, “availability of soap and water/hand sanitizers”, and “thermal screening at the polling station” during Assembly Election -2020.
- 92.36% of respondents were satisfied by the safety measures implemented during the Assembly Election -2020.

Voter Registration

To understand the effectiveness of measures taken by ECI to increase the level of registration of voters, questions related to voter registration and voter enrolment process were administered and responses were assessed. The findings of the survey revealed that:

- 78.36% of the sampled respondents lived in a particular residential area since their birth.
- Less than 1% of the respondents got their names deleted from the voter list of previous AC.
- 99.23% of the respondents are currently enrolled in the voter list.
- 98.26% of the respondents of this study possess voter ID cards.
- 99.86% of the respondents are enrolled at the right polling station.
- For most of the respondents, enrolment in the voters’ list was facilitated by BLO.
- Almost 87% of the respondents feel that the enrolment procedure is easy.

Voter Participation

To understand the level of participation of voters, questions related to the facilities at the polling station and the difficulties faced by voters while voting were administered and responses of the survey participants were assessed. The findings of the survey revealed that:

- 94.21% percent of the respondents voted in the Assembly election 2020.
- 78.07% of the respondents believe that “voting is their right”, followed by 62.38% of respondents who believe that “voting is their duty”.
- 98.77% of the respondents noted separate queues for women, Persons with Disabilities and senior citizens and 74.63% noted separate entry and exit in the polling station.
- 96.68% of respondents observed proper lighting, 83.90% of respondents noted that drinking water was available and 82.77% of the respondents were able to recall the presence of toilets at the polling station.
- 94.50% of the respondents did not face problems during the election.
- The major difficulties faced by the respondents include, “standing in the long queue”, “the polling station was far”, and “difficulty in locating the station.
- The two main reasons for not voting in the election are the absence of the name of the voter in the electoral roll and the unavailability of the voter in the constituency.

Voter awareness and attitudes

To have a sense of understanding about the level of knowledge and awareness among the voters about the electoral processes, questions related to minimum age of registration to be a voter, qualifying date for registration, National Voters’ Day, NOTA option, Braille on EVM’s, and VVPAT along with the sources of knowledge concerning elections and politics were assessed. The findings of the survey revealed that:

- 89.88% of the respondents are aware of the minimum age of registration to be a voter.
- 52.97% of the respondents do not know the qualifying date for registration.
- 92.22% of the respondents do not know when the National Voters’ Day is celebrated.
- 40.06% of the respondents are aware and 41.95% of the respondents are not aware of NOTA.
- 69.04% of the respondents are not aware of the presence of Braille provision on EVM’s.
- 52.06% of the respondents are aware of VVPAT.
- Respondents have a positive opinion for the statements, ““Every vote counts”, “Voting should be made compulsory”, “EVMs provide accurate results”, and “Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India”.

- 93.68% of the respondents are aware of the priority access to the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting.
- 64.43% of the respondents are aware of the availability of special volunteers to assist the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting.
- 70.87% of the respondents are aware of the Assured Minimum Facilities for voters at the polling stations.
- 65.78% of the respondents are unaware of the Postal Ballot facility for voters above 80 years.
- 66.76% of the respondents are unaware of the Postal Ballot facility for voters who are in the essential services.
- 76.87% of the respondents are unaware of the Postal Ballot facility for PwDs.

Exposure to SVEEP interventions

Since 2009 ECI has taken several initiatives to increase voters' participation. Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation program, better known as **SVEEP**, is the flagship program of the Election Commission of India for voter education, spreading voter awareness and promoting voter literacy in India. The findings of the survey revealed that:

- 73.70% of the respondents could recall the election-related campaigns run by the ECI.
- 49.27% of the respondents receive information about the elections through TV advertisements.
- 78.24% of the respondents received the information or the message "Voting is my right and duty".
- 64.03% of the respondents recall the advertisement or campaign with icons or stars. M. S. Dhoni was the most commonly identified icon used in SVEEP program.
- 3.39% of the respondents have used the website of Election Commission or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. Majority of the respondents have satisfactory experience using the website.
- Website has been used to search name and other details on the Electoral Roll and to know the election results.
- Less than 1% of the respondents have used Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

Participation of PwDs in the elections

ECI has taken several initiatives to increase the participation of PwDs in the elections. These initiatives include producing and circulating special material (publicity/voter edutainment) that aimed at increasing the participation of PwDs during the elections, ensure easy registration and voting, and creating special mobile app. The findings of the survey revealed that:

- 84.44% of the PwDs respondents have not received any material (publicity/voter edutainment) that aimed at their participation during the elections.
- 75.56% of the PwDs respondents have interacted with the Booth Level Officers. Most of these respondents haven't faced difficulty during the process of registration.
- PwDs respondents have faced few difficulties during the process of voting. Problems faced by PwDs include no guidance from the polling personnel, the distance of the polling station from area of residence and presence of long queue at the polling station.
- 97.78% of the PwDs respondents are unaware about the special mobile application (PwD App).

Conclusion

For widening of democratic process in the country, enhanced role of the Election Commission of India is undeniable. Over years, the Commission has taken several steps to update electoral roll, spread awareness among people and increase electoral participation by all sections of the society. These efforts of ECI can be manifested in the enhanced voter participation, more efficient voter registration processes, greater exposure to SVEEP interventions, and ever growing participation of marginalised groups and disabled people in the election process. Meticulous planning, strategic interventions and continual effort by the ECI shall go a long way in establishing good governance and strong democracy in India.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Assembly Constituency
BLO	Booth Level Officer
CIMP	Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
ECI	Election Commission of India
EPIC	Electoral Photo Identity Card
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOTA	None of the Above
OBC	Other Backward Class
PwDs	Persons with Disabilities
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SVEEP	Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
VVPAT	Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail

CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Democracy is the most prevalent form of public governance in modern societies and has effectively replaced the despotic regimes witnessed under monarchy and oligarchy in different parts of the world. The idea of this form of governance is not new. Democratic institutions and processes have existed in ancient and medieval times in various pockets of the world, notably Asia and Europe. In India, the Vedic literature mentions about ‘Sabha’ and ‘Samiti’, indicating confluence of people for administrative and transaction purposes. ‘Vaishali’, considered as the world’s first republic, existed around sixth century BC in the modern province of Bihar. It can well be argued that democracy emerged as a dominant political philosophy in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Nonetheless, the process of democratization spread in many nations during the twentieth century. With the passage of time, the idea of democracy has consolidated and gained refinement. From small congregation of people formulating rules through simplistic processes in ancient ages, we have emerged as large societies governed by elaborate rules and regulations emanating from a constitution and laid down by a group of people representing the common masses. A flourishing representative democracy essentially entails establishment of a rule of law, active participation of people in the political and civic processes and conduction of free and fair elections for choosing a government.

Democracy in India is a parliamentary form of representative democracy wherein people vote to elect representatives for the upper house of the Parliament and for the state legislatures. India has adopted the philosophy of universal adult franchise which has ensured that people participate in the electoral process irrespective of differences in caste, colour, creed, region, religion, language, status, age and income. With the deepening of democratic process in the country, participation of the marginalized groups of the society has increased in the political process. More and more people belonging to underprivileged sections can be seen voting and contesting elections. The success of

representative democracy in the country owes, in part, to the richness of the Indian Constitution and integrity and independence of the institutions set up to realize the ethos of the Constitution. Election Commission of India is one such institution which is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting free and fair elections in the country.

The Election Commission of India (ECI), an institution created in 1950 under the provisions of Article 324 of the Constitution of India, is responsible for management and conduction of parliamentary and provincial elections. The Representation of the People Acts of 1950 and 1951, and subsequent amendments that followed, have laid down detailed provisions pertaining to parliamentary and assembly seats allocation, delimitation of constituencies, recognition of national and regional parties, electoral roll preparation and revision, enforcement of model code of conduct and dispute handling. Although ECI is perceived as a regulatory body enforcing rules for conduction of free and fair elections, it has been playing multiple roles since inception. Active participation in framing of Rules that guide electoral procedures, arbitration between different political parties on matters of dispute, coordinating with the executives in maintenance of law and order during polls, taking notice of the concerns of political minorities, replacing paper ballot with Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) and designing innovative means and ways of spreading voter awareness are some of the notable activities performed by the ECI.

The initiatives taken up by Election Commission of India have helped in building an efficient electoral machinery thereby improving the entire gamut of elections in India. Elections are now carried out in more conducive environment and there are better arrangements at the polling stations. The process largely remains peaceful and over years there is decline in the incidents of booth rigging, bogus voting, and factional violence. Voters who are elderly or with disability receive special care. There is separate queue for women voters and basic amenities are made available at the polling stations. Use of EVMs has ensured quicker counting of votes and dissemination of election results.

ECI spends sizeable resources on spreading awareness because active participation of voters in electoral processes is essential for a strong and sustained democracy in the country. Irrespective of significant improvements in the voting environment, voter turnout at polling stations remains a matter of concern for the Commission. The challenge for ECI was even greater during Bihar Assembly Election-2020 because the entire administrative machinery, along with the people of the

state, was still grappling with COVID-19 disease. As a regular measure, ECI had taken steps to make the assembly election more participatory. Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program was run to educate and motivate the electors to come out and vote. Special precautionary measures were also taken in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic during Bihar Assembly Election-2020. This includes splitting of the populous polling stations into two stations to limit the number of voters on each station up to 1000, provision of sanitizers, hand gloves, thermal scanning and social distancing at each station, provision of Personal Protective Equipment kit for poll officials and provision of postal ballot option for senior citizens aged over 80 years and differently-abled persons. Extensive awareness program was run by the State's Election Department through multi-media channels to inform people about the preparations in place and to counter any fake news so that people could come out in large numbers and vote fearlessly.

The present research study has been undertaken as a part of the standard protocol of Election Commission of India to conduct an end-line survey of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) of electors following provincial and general elections. For better understanding of the types of inputs required to strengthen the electoral process, a well-structured research study is required. In KAP survey, electors are randomly selected from sampled assembly constituency. Through the survey, the Commission gets to understand how well informed are the electors regarding electoral process and the manner in which they act in this regard. Such surveys also reveal information regarding the reasons for not participating in polling process and the extent to which SVEEP program has succeeded in its intent. The results of this KAP survey are expected to help the Election Department of the state formulate future strategies, programs and interventions for educating voters on all the aspects of democratic and electoral process and hence, ensure higher voter participation in forthcoming elections in Bihar.

1.2. Research Objectives

Specific objectives of this study can be stated as under:

1. To measure the effectiveness of the voter registration process.
2. To identify key factors responsible for the participation of voters in the elections.
3. To understand the awareness and attitude of the voters.
4. To identify the exposure of SVEEP interventions to the voters.

5. To analyze the challenges faced by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) during registration and voting.

1.3. Research Design

The major objective of the current study is to assess the electors' level of knowledge, attitude involving belief and perception related to participation in the election process. In light of this, the research team has formulated a comprehensive master plan to ensure that requisite data in accordance with the problem at hand is collected accurately and economically to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way. Research design is a comprehensive plan for selecting respondents, research sites, and data collection procedures in an empirical research project. It is aimed at answering specific research questions or testing specific hypotheses, and contains details on the processes entailing research methodology, geographical outreach, sampling tools and techniques and data collection process.

1.3.1. Geographical Coverage

In terms of geographical coverage, this Endline survey is restricted to the state of Bihar. The state is divided into 9 divisions, 38 districts, 101 subdivisions and 534 circles or community development blocks for the purpose of public administration. In terms of political units, the state is sub-divided into 40 Parliamentary Constituencies and 243 Assembly Constituencies (ACs). The present study has surveyed and collected data from 40 Assembly Constituencies (16.46%) spread across 20 districts in all the 9 divisions of the state. Selection of ACs has been done in consultation with the Election Department, Bihar. Maximum eight constituencies have been selected from Patna and Tirhut Divisions each. Six ACs have been taken from Darbhanga Division and four constituencies each from Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur Divisions. From Kosi, Magadh and Munger divisions, two constituencies each were chosen.

While selecting the Assembly Constituencies, proper representation has been given to the reserved and unreserved constituencies. Out of 40 ACs, twelve are reserved constituencies and the remaining are unreserved. Katoria Assembly Constituency in Banka District and Manihari Assembly Constituency in Katihar are the Scheduled Tribe (ST) constituencies selected for data collection. The remaining reserved ACs are Scheduled Caste (SC) constituencies. Due

representation has been given to the constituencies situated in the border districts. Accordingly, 13 districts – Bhojpur, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Katihar, Purnia, Bhagalpur, Banka and Gaya have been shortlisted for the purpose. A table containing the list of Divisions, Districts and Assembly Constituencies selected for this Endline Survey has been provided in the table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: List of ACs Selected for Endline Survey – 2020

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of District	AC No.	AC Name
1	TIRHUT	EAST CHAMPARAN	17	PIPRA
2			19	MOTIHARI
3		SITAMARHI	24	BATHNAHA (SC)
4			28	SITAMARHI
5		MUZAFFARPUR	89	AURAI
6			94	MUZAFFARPUR
7		VAISHALI	125	VAISHALI
8			129	MAHNAR
9	SARAN	SARAN	115	BANIAPUR
10			121	PARSA
11		SIWAN	107	DARAULI (SC)
12			108	RAGHUNATHPUR
13	DARBHANGA	MADHUBANI	37	RAJNAGAR (SC)
14			38	JHANJHARPUR
15		DARBHANGA	78	KUSHESHWAR ASTHAN (SC)
16			83	DARBHANGA
17		SAMASTIPUR	135	MORWA
18			140	HASANPUR
19	KOSI	SUPAUL	44	TRIVENIGANJ (SC)
20			45	CHHATAPUR
21	PURNIA	PURNIA	60	RUPAULI
22			62	PURNIA
23		KATIHAR	63	KATIHAR
24			67	MANIHARI (ST)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of District	AC No.	AC Name
25	PATNA	NALANDA	173	RAJGIR (SC)
26			174	ISLAMPUR
27		PATNA	180	BAKHTIARPUR
28			188	PHULWARI SHARIF (SC)
29		BHOJPUR	194	ARRAH
30			197	JAGDISHPUR
31		ROHTAS	208	SASARAM
32			212	DEHRI
33	BHAGALPUR	BHAGALPUR	153	GOPALPUR
34			154	PIRPAINTI (SC)
35		BANKA	161	BANKA
36			162	KATORIA (ST)
37	MUNGER	BEGUSARAI	146	BEGUSARAI
38			147	BAKHRI (SC)
39	MAGADH	GAYA	225	GURUA
40			228	BARACHATTI (SC)

1.3.2. Research Methodology

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.

1.3.2.1. Secondary Data Collection

The faculty team of CIMP held discussions with the officials of the Election Department regarding selection of districts, Assembly Constituencies and polling stations with high and 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 the contact numbers of District Collector-cum-District Election Officer and Deputy Election Officer of relevant districts. For the ease of finding the location of stations and the Booth Level Officer (BLO), much needed information was collected from the website of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. Such information were shared with the field investigators which immensely helped them in locating polling stations, contacting the BLOs and conducting this data collection work.

1.3.2.2. Primary Data Collection for Quantitative Survey

A structured questionnaire designed by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and approved by Election Commission of India acted as a template for quantitative survey. The questionnaire was developed suitably for data collection purpose and questions related to COVID-19 were added to the original format. For the sake of convenience of the enumerators and the general public, the questionnaire was translated into Hindi, without any tampering with the instructions, section heads and the data entry codes. It covers various aspects of KAP survey such as profile of the respondents, voter registration and participation, their awareness and attitude, and exposure to SVEEP interventions. A special section captures pertinent information related to persons with disabilities. The questionnaire includes single response and multiple response questions. Most of the questions are close-ended and have been assigned a code to capture the responses of the person being interviewed. The target group for this KAP survey was eligible voters (respondents above the age of 18 years) in a household who are registered and are available for the interview. Selection of the household attached to a sampled polling station was done randomly. In a family, the respondent was selected through a Kish grid provided in the questionnaire. This further added to the randomness in the selection of respondent for this survey. A copy of the questionnaire has been attached with this report as Annexure - I.

1.3.3. Sample Size

During this research study, all the 243 Assembly Constituencies from all 38 districts of Bihar were considered for sample selection. From this data universe, 40 Assembly Constituencies were selected for data collection. In order to ensure a proper representation of the electors spread across the length and breadth of the State, all the nine administrative divisions of Bihar were represented

through the 40 Assembly Constituencies spread across 20 sampled districts. Major criteria for selection of these constituencies was their spread across the state, their categorization as reserved or unreserved constituencies, their location in difficult terrain (hill, forest, etc.), constituencies affected by naxal activities and constituencies located in border districts. The research team obtained the names of ten highest and ten lowest polling stations of each of these ACs from the Election Department Office. This list has been prepared on the basis of voter turnout ratio in the Assembly Election of 2020. From this list, names of four high polling and four low polling stations were selected and provided to the investigators for data collection. Hence, from each sampled constituency, eight polling stations were taken. The research team also ensured that urban and rural stations get proportionately represented in the overall sample. 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.

The data collection team surveyed respondents from 320 polling stations in 40 ACs. A total of 6598 respondents were interviewed during this survey. While collecting data at a particular polling station, 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. A list of districts, assembly constituencies, polling stations selected for data collection is given hereunder.

Table 1.2: List of Polling Stations and No. of Respondents

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
1		17- Pipra	1- Utkarmit Madhay Vidhalay Harpur Baya Bhag	166
2			3- Samudayik Bhawan Harpur	
3			5- Madhay Vidhalay Bangari Purvi Bhag	
4			6- Madhay Vidhalay Bangri Uttari Bhag Daya	
5			310- Utkarmit Madhya Vidhalay Hanuman Nagar Purvi Bhag	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
6	East Champaran		312- Prathamik Vidhalay Narhangot Purvi Bhag	
7			313- Prathamik Vidhalay Narhangot Pashicham Bhag	
8			315- Madhay Vidhalay Panapur Purvi Bhag	
9		19- Motihari	167(A)- Kanay Madhay Vidhalay Bada Bariyarpur Pashicham Bhag Baya	164
10			35(A)- Sankul Bhawan Kathan Daya Bhag	
11			43- Rajkiy Utkarmit Madhya Vidhalay Semra	
12			175(A)- Utkarmit Madhay Vidhalay Bankat Daya Bhag Uttari	
13			122(A)- Chalant Matdan Kendra Khata No.203 Khesara No. 337	
14			124- Munshi Singh Mahavidhalay Motihari Chandmari Uttari Bhag	
15			121- Zila Shiksha Padhadhikari Motihari Ka Purana Karyalay Uttari Bhag	
16			143- Maharani Janki Kunwar Kanya Uchh Vidhalay Motihari Pashichami Bhag Baya	
17	Sitamarhi	24- Bathnaha	199- Rajakiy Madhaya Vidyalay Dhumaha (Uttari Bhag)	164
18			274- Rajakiy Prathamik Vidyalay Ramanagar (Uttari Bhag)	
19			15- Rajakiya Prathamik Vidyalay, Chainapur, Purvi Bhag	
20			265- Rajakiy Madhaya Vidyalay Chhatavagadh Panthapakar (Purvi Bhag)	
21			199(A)- Rajakiy Madhaya Vidyalay Dhumaha (Madhya Bhag)	
22			127- Rajkiyakrit Madhya Vidyalay, Lohakhar (Uttari Bhag)	
23			128- Rajkiyakrit Madhya Vidyalay Lohakhar (Dakshini Bhag)	
24			231(A)- Rajakiy Madhaya Vidyalay Supaina (Purvi Bhag)	
25			220 - Mahila Mandal, Muhachatti	164

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
26		28- Sitamarhi	10(A)- Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalay Fatahpur Daya Bhag	
27			221- Panchayat Bhavan, Lagama (Uttari Bhag)	
28			189- Rajkiy Madhya Vidyalay, Bhavprasad (Dakshini Bhag)	
29			96- Nagarapalika Madhya Vidyalay Bhavedapur Sitamarhi, Bihar Shiksha Pariyojana Wala Bhawan	
30			166- Lok Nirman Sadak Karyalay,Dumra (Pashchimi Bhag)	
31			88- Sanatan Dharm Pustakalay Sitamarhi (Uttari Bhag)	
32			102- Oriyantal Madhya Vidyalay Sitamarhi (Uttari Bhag)	
33	Madhubani	37- Rajnagar	247- Mahantha Rajeshwar Giri Uchcha Vidyalay Andhara Thadhi Pashchim Bhag	164
34			280(A)- Prathamik Vidyalay- Dumara Urdu Baya Bhag	
35			270(A)- Ramakrishna Uchcha Vidyalay- Madanpatti Tharuahi Mushari Daya Bhag	
36			253- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay- Kolhua	
37			15- Prathmik Vidyalay Balha Hindi Daya Bhag	
38			2- Madhya Vidhalay Shivipatti Naya Bhavan	
39			16- Prathmik Vidyalay Balha Hindi Baya Bhag	
40			223- Madhya Vidyalay- Ganauli Baya Bhag	
41			90- Kejarival Uchch Vidyalay- Jhanjharpur Danya Bhag	164
42			202- Panchayat Bhavan Behat Baya Bhag	
43			251- Madhya Vidyalay Gangapur Daiyakharabar Daya Bhag	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
44		38- Jhanjharpur	24- Chalant Matdan Kendra Khesara No. 96 Mauja Partapur	
45			297- Madhya Vidyalay- Bhith Bhagavanapur- Baya Bhag	
46			141(A)- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Parsa Dom Tol Madhya Bhag	
47			206(A)- Uchhya Vidiyalay Behatagoth	
48			70- Utkarmit Madhay Vidhalay Lalaganj Dayan Bhag	
49	Supaul	44- Triveniganj	258(A)- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Fasiyakothi	165
50			183- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Hariharpatti (Pashchim Bhag)	
51			110(A)- Prathmik Vidyalaya, Baghla (Dakshin Bhag)	
52			221(A)- Madhya Vidyalaya Rajgawn Uttar Bhag	
53			3- Prathmik Vidyalaya, Shreepur Brahman Tola	
54			76- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Maun	
55			80- Prathmik Vidyalaya, Dhumgadh	
56			74- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Simariya (Uttar Bhag)	
57		45- Chhatapur	81- Prathamik Vidyalaya Shivnagar Dakshin Bhag Uttari Kamara	166
58			167- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Bhimpur Ward-2 Purab Bhag	
59			10(A)- Prathmik Vidyalaya Khotnaha Uttar Bhag	
60			40- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Jirwa Purvi Bhag	
61			1(A)- Anumandal Yantrik Karyalay Bhimnagar Dakshini Kamra	
62			89- Prathmik Vidyalaya Parsahi	
63			20(A)- Pustkalay Bhavan Birpur (Koshi Club Birpur Se Dakshin)	
64			28- Lalit Narayan Smarak Maha Vidyalaya Birpur (Purab Bhag)	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
65	Purnia	60- Rupauli	212- Madhya Vidyalaya Meni Santhal Ka Dakshin Bhag Ka Banya Bhag	164
66			115- Madhya Vidyalay Telyari Bhawanipur Purab Bhag	
67			105- Madhya Vidyalay Jabe Kushaha Purab Bhag	
68			299(A)- Madhya Vidyalaya Dumari Purab Bhag Ka Danya Bhag	
69			215(A)- Prathamik Vidyalaya Chapahari Uttar Bhag Ka Danya Bhag	
70			21(A)- Aadarsh Madhya Vidyalaya Barhara Kothi Uttar Bhag Ka Danya Bhag	
71			1- Madhya Vidyalaya Mahikhand Pashchim Bhag	
72			163- Madhya Vidyalaya Pipra	
73		62- Purnia	251- Panchayat Bhawan Singhiya Diwanganj Uttar Bhag	165
74			182- Madhya Vidyalay, Lalganj Madhya Bhag	
75			237- Prathamik Vidyalay, Aga Tola Uttar Bhag	
76			230(A)- Prathamik Vidyalay Harra Fasiya Madhya Bhag	
77			34- Rajaswa Upsamaharta Karyalay Kosi Yojna Purnia (Dakshin Bhag)	
78			30(A)- Kala Bhawan Purnea (Pashchim Bhag)	
79			2- Madhya Vidyalaya Riffugee Colony (Purab Bhag)	
80			227(A)- Madhya Vidyalay, Birpur Uttar Pashchim Bhag	
81		63- Katihar	229(A)- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Garbhaili Pashchim Bhag	167
82			17- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay, Itwa Purab Bhag	
83			247- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Udama Rakkha Purab Bhag	
84			54- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay, Hajipur Purab Bhag	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
85	Katihar		104- Adarsh Madhya Vidyalay New Colony, Katihar Dakshin Purab Bhag	
86			101- Adarsh Uchch Vidyalay New Colony, Katihar Dakshin Bhag	
87			172(A)- Jiloka Mahila Mahavidyalay Binodpur Katihar Purab-Madhya-Dakshin Bhag	
88			86(A)- Madhya Vidyalay Baghwabadi Pashchim Bhag	
89		67- Manihari	34(A)- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Basantpur Purab Madhya Bhag	164
90			166- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Baghar Pashchim Bhag	
91			15- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Raghunichak Purab Bhag	
92			46- Madhya Vidyalay Mohanapur	
93			69- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Banipur Purab Bhag	
94			241(A)- Prathmik Vidyalay Binodtola Purab Bhag	
95			64- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Jot Talib Pashchim Bhag	
96			241- Prathmik Vidyalay Binodtola Pashchim Bhag	
97	Darbhanga	78- Kusheshwar Asthan	52- Prathmik Vidyalaya Thika Pashchim Bhag	163
98			115- Madhya Vidyalaya Masankhon (Purab Bhag)	
99			34- Madarsa Rahmania Afzala Supaul Purab Bhag	
100			83- Prathmik Vidyalaya Gyaspur Purab Bhag	
101			243(A)- Prathmik Vidyalaya, Tilakpur Naya Bhawan Purab Bhag	
102			99- Nav Utkramit Madhyamik Vidyalaya Beri Uttar Bhag	
103			101(A)- Nav Utkramit Madhyamik Vidyalaya Beri Dakshin Madhya Bhag	
104			69(A)- Prathmik Vidyalaya Mohim Bujurg Uttar Madhya Bhag	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
105		83- Darbhanga	40(A)- Madhya Vidyalaya Ranipur Dakshin Bhag Danya Bhag	167
106			18(A)- Madhya Vidyalaya Sisho Dih Purana Bhavan Danya Bhag	
107			29- Prathmik Vidyalaya Belauna Danya Bhag	
108			49- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Sara Mahmad Hindi Uttari Bhag	
109			100- Maharani Rameshwari Balika Uchch Vidyalaya Lalbagh Madhya Bhag Banya Bhag	
110			275- Pashupalan Karyalaya And Chikitsalaya Laheriasarai Uttar Bhag	
111			273- Madhya Vidyalaya Balbhadrapur Tank Ke Pas Purvi Bhag	
112			99(A)- Maharani Rameshwari Balika Uchch Vidyalaya Lalbagh Uttari Bhag Danya Bhag	
113	Muzaffarpur	89- Aurai	44- Prathamik Vidyalay Devkuli Mushar	164
114			28- Prathamik Vidyalay Ramnagara	
115			141- Prathmik Vidhyalay Banbaspur	
116			40- Utakarmit Madhya Vidyalay Aurai Madhya Bhag	
117			81(A)- Madhya Vidyalay Bhadai Uttar Madhya Bhag	
118			210- Madhya Vidhyalya Yajuar Anusuchit Dakshin Bhag	
119			215- Tahasil Kachahari Yajuar Purab Bhag	
120			158- Madhya Vidyalay Samghuta Uttar Bhag	
121		94- Muzaffarpur	291- Madhya Vidhyalay Madapur Purwi Bhag	166
122			299- Prathamik Vidhyalay Dumari Pashchimi Bhag	
123			263- Balika Madhya Vidhyalay Patahi Purwi Bhag	
124			58(A)- Samudayik Bhawan Ambedakar Nagar Sikandarpur Pashchim Bhag	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
125			133- Zila Shiksha Nirikshaka Ka Karyalay Damuchak	
126			57(A)- N E Railway Ka Manoranjan Bhavan Relave Station Ke Dakshin Muzaffarpur Baya Bhag	
127			30- Arabi Kolej Brahmapura Dakshin Bhag	
128			1- Muzaffarpur Institute Of Technology Brahmapura Purwi Bhag	
129	Siwan	107- Darauli	90- Rajkiya Prathamik Vidyalay Gyasapur (Pashchim Bhag)	165
130			307(A)- Prathmik Bahadur Vidhalay Bahadur Pateji Urdu Daya Bhag	
131			51- Samudayik Bhawan Kalyani	
132			131- Prathamik Vidyalay Dobhiya	
133			232- Naya Prathmik Vidhalay Maniyr Tukada-1	
134			2- Madhya Vidyalay Sohagara (Daya Bhag)	
135			129- Rajkiya Prathamik Vidyalay Rahatauva (Daya Bhag)	
136			319- Rajkiya Madhay Vidyalay Alasgadh	
137		108- Raghunathpur	58(A)- Prathamik Vidyalay Rasulpur Urdu Daya Bhag Pashchim	165
138			142- Prathamik Vidhyaly Maktab Usri Buzurg,Baya Bhag	
139			84(A)- Utakramit Madhya Urdu Vidyalay Gopalpur, Daya Bhag Pashchim	
140			24- Madhy Vidyalay Pratappur, Urdu (Utttar Bhag) Daya Bhag	
141			260(A)- Madhy Vidyalay,Nevari Daya Bhag	
142			209- Madhya Vidyalay Santhi (Utar Bhag) Baya	
143			178(A)- Utakramit Madhya Vidyalay,Jaijori Kanya Baya Bhag Pashchim	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
144			234- Utakramit Madhya Vidyalay, Nikhati Kla (Left Side)	
145	Saran	115- Baniapur	6(A)- Prathamik Vidyalay Chand Kudariya Urdu Madhaya Bhag Kamra No 4	165
146			24- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Dumarasan, Purab Bhag	
147			131- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Sirsa Jalalpur	
148			195(A)- Prathamik Vidyalay Khabasa Kamra No 2	
149			80(A)- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Chand Barwa Dakshin Bhag Kamra-3	
150			51(A)- Utkarmit Madhy Vidyalay Hanumanganj Daya Bhag Kamra No 2	
151			81- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Chand Barwa Utar Bhag	
152			58(A)- Karmachari Bhavan Mashrak Pachhim Bhag Kamra No 4	
153		121- Parsa	133(A)- Utkramit Madhy Vidyalay Yadurampur Room -1	165
154			74- Utkaramit Madhya Vidhyalay Piraridih Kanya Madhya Bhag	
155			154- Navsreejit Prathamik Vidyalay Bhagwanpur	
156			213- Samudayik Bhavan Molha Tole Jagadishapur	
157			47- Madhya Vidyalay, Baharamadar Dakshin Bhag	
158			64- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay, Maheshiyan, Kamra No. 2	
159			30- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Chakashavaj Balak Dakshin Bhag	
160			167(A)- Upgraded Middle School Balichhapra, Kamra No. 3	
161			186(A)- Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya Kataru Chintamanipur (Daya Bhag)	165
162			239(A)- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Lodipur Uttar Bhag Kamra No. 02	
163			134- Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya Karneji	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
164	Vaishali	125- Vaishali	27- Panchayat Bhawan Hasanpur	
165			61(A)- Rajkiya Krit Ucch Vidyalaya Husena Raghav Kamra Number 03	
166			2- Rajkiya Prathamik Vidyalaya Fuladh Kamra Number 02	
167			1-Rajkiya Prathamik Vidyalaya Fuladh Kamra Number-1	
168			186- Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya Kataru Chintamanipur	
169		129- Mahnar	194- Prathmik Vidyalaya Paharpur	165
170			158(A)- Madhya Vidyalay Mahindwara Dakshin Bhag Kamra Number 04	
171			271- Prathmik Vidyalaya Urdu Balak Mahnar Uttari Bhawan	
172			157- Madhya Vidyalaya Mahindwara Utri Bhag	
173			275(A)- Samudayik Vikash Bhawan Tara Chauri Mahnar Daya Bhag Kamra Number 4	
174			214- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Lodipur Fatikwara Daya Bhag	
175			240- Vindeshwar Prasad Singh Adarsh Ucch Vidlaya Hasanpur Madhaya Bhag	
176			113- Basic School Loma Purav Bhag	
177		135- Morwa	242- Panchayat Building Chakaraman	164
178			3- Panchayat Building Dih Sarsauna Left Part	
179			92(A)- Panchayat Building Nikasapur Infront Of Right Part	
180			253(A)- Primary School Payarepur Left Part	
181			210(A)- Jivani High School Patori Bazar Middle Part	
182			162- Primary Schoolnayar Left Part	
183			224(A)- Upgraded Middle School Malpur Middel Part Ka Right Part	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
184	Samastipur	140- Hasanpur	149(A)- Upgraded Middle School Vanavira Chauthaiya Left Part Ke South Room	165
185			139- Upgraded Middle School Malhipur Westside	
186			120- Primary School Kokani Right Side	
187			239- Primary School Bhikhnauliya Right Side	
188			43- Primary School Bharwara	
189			196- Kheshra Purana No. 827 Naya No. 346 Me Chalant Matdan Kendra Right Part	
190			27- Upgraded Middle School Madhepur Left Part	
191			52- High School Nayanagar Right Side	
192			74(A)- Primary School Fulahara Middle Side	
193	Begusarai	146- Begusarai	200- Middle School, Lakho Pokhar, East Wing	164
194			70- Urdu Primary School, Singhdaha West Wing	
195			100- Middle School Chhapaki	
196			69(A)- Primary School, Homodih West Wing	
197			290- Omar Kanya Middle School Vishunupur, North Wing	
198			289- Mahanth Ramjeevan Das Intermediyet College Vishunupur, West Wing	
199			276(A)- Sarswati Sanskrit High School Pokhariya, East Wing Right Part	
200			265(A)- B.S.S. Collagiate High School Begusarai, West Building, Right Wing Ka Left Wing	
201			6- Primary School, Ranichak, Left Wing	165
202			69- Primary School Dumariya	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
203		147- Bakhri	55(A)- Utkramit Middle School Kewal, Right Wing	
204			235- Primary School Pratarpur Right Wing	
205			29(A)- Middle School Dunhi, North Wing Ka Left Part	
206			196- Uttkramit Middle School Bahuara, North Wing East Wing	
207			155- Laxmi Udit Narayan High School Shakarpura, East Wing	
208			191- Middle School Parihara, Bandh Se Sate East-South Wing	
209	Bhagalpur	153- Gopalpur	238- Madhya Vidyalay Jaymangal Tola	165
210			33- Madhya Vidyalay Ghuski Tola	
211			253(A)- Madhya Vidyalay 519 Kelavadi Purab Bhag Room No-2	
212			141- Prathmik Vidyalay Sahu Tola Bhavanipur Room No-1	
213			169(A)- Madhya Vidyalay Gosai Ganv Uttar Bhag Room No-2	
214			133- Madhya Vidyalay Baniyo Madhya Bhag	
215			58(A)- Rajkiya Urdu Madhya Vidyalay Maniyanmor Purana Bhawan Pashchim Bhag Room No-2	
216			130- Madhya Vidyalay Madaroni Pachhiyari Tola Uttar Bhag	
217		154- Pirpainti	151(A)- Prathmik Vidyalay Chotimohanpur	165
218			76(A)- Panchyat Bhawan Jagarnatpur (Dakshin Bhag)	
219			77- Pustakalay Bhawan Sadakpur	
220			75- Prathmik Vidyalay Lalapur (Purab Bhag)	
221			67(A)- Inter Ustariya Sant Uchcha Vidyalay Ghogha Pashim Madhya Bhag	
222			45(A)- Utkarmit Madhyamik Vidyalay Ekdara (Pachsim Bhag)	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
223			144(A)- Utramit Uchcha Madhyamik Vidyalay Ranidiyara (Purab Bhag) Room No-2	
224			222- Madhay Vidyalay Goavindpur (Dakshin Bhag) Room No-01	
225	Banka	161- Banka	121- Pramary School Kukuragora	164
226			116- Upgraded Middle School Meharapur (Left Wing)	
227			48(A)- Upgraded Middle School Devda (Right Wing)	
228			165- Upgraded Middle School, Mirjapur (Left Wing)	
229			62(A)- Primary School Vindi (Right Wing)	
230			43- Rani Mahakam Kumari High School Banka (Middle Wing)	
231			38(A)- Abhyas Middle School Banka (Right Wing-2)	
232			42(A)- Rani Mahakam Kumari High School Banka (West Wing)-2	
233		162- Katoria	148- Upgraded Middle School Maharana Urdu(West)	166
234			112- Primary School Dogachchha	
235			77- Primary School Kharipar Domkatta	
236			102(A)- Upgraded Middle School Malandih (Left Wing)	
237			200- Upgraded Middle School Kajikairi(Left Wing)	
238			2- Upgraded Middle School Budhwabathan (Left Wing)	
239			215- Upgraded Middle School Faga (Right Wing)	
240			201- Upgraded Middle School Kajikairi (Middle Wing)	
241			119- Prathmik Vidhyalay, Khondupur	165
242			269- Prathmik Vidhayalay Raitar (Uttari Bhag)	
243			8(A)- Madhya Vidhyalay Naktpur Madhya Bhag	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
244	Nalanda	173- Rajgir	20- Utkramit Madhya Vidhyalay Ganjpar (Paschim Bhag)	
245			178(A)- Utkarmit Urdu Madhya Vidhyalay Badhakar (Uttar Ke Baya Bhag)	
246			173- Prathmik Vidyalay Dhanachhuhi Purab Bhag	
247			117(A)- Utkarmit Urdu Ucchtar Madhymik Vidhyalay, Sabbit (Purbi Bhag)	
248			88- Urdu Prathmik Vidyalay Haragavo	
249		174- Islampur	19- Prathmik Vidyalay Kharjama	167
250			243(A)- Prathmik Vidalay Ankuriper (Dakshin Bhag)	
251			303- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Chainpur Uttar Bhag	
252			238- Panchayat Bhawan, Rupaspur, (Purwi Bhag)	
253			266- Utkramit Urdu Madhya, Vidyalay, Maulanachak (Left Part)	
254			133(A)- Madhya Vidyalay Kovil (Uttar Bhag)	
255			258- Prathmik Vidyalay Navabaganj	
256			298- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay, Mahamuda (Purwi Bhag)	
257		180- Bakhtiarpur	57- Prathmik Vidyalaya,Dhanraj Tola	166
258			15- Utkramit Madh Vidalay Jafarabad Pravin Chak	
259			60- Prathmik Vidyalaya ,Yusufpur Paigambarpur(Paschmi Bhaag)	
260			201- Prathmik Vidyalaya,Tekabigaha (Uttari Bhaag)	
261			136- Madhya Vidyalaya ,Rupas Maruahi	
262			264- Madhya Vidyalaya ,Sirsi (Uttari Bhaag)	
263			274- Uccha Vidyalaya,Savani (Dakshini Bhaag)	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
264	Patna	188- Phulwari Sharif	197(A)- Prathmik Vidyalaya ,Hatia (Dakshini Bhaag)	164
265			313- Prathmik Vidhyalaya Samkudha	
266			73- Prathmik Vidyalay Alipur Jhuggi Jhopari	
267			351- Prathmik Vidhyalaya Jaitipur Patanpura	
268			292- Prathmik Vidhyalaya Habbipur	
269			113- Samudaik Bhawan , Harun Nagar, Mukhya Hall Ka Purvi Bhag	
270			318- Uccha Vidhyalaya Akauna Paschami Bhag	
271			320- Prathmik Vidhyalaya Pakauli	
272			160(A)- Little Planet An Ideal Pre School Dhelwa Kamra N. -4	
273	Bhojpur	194- Arrah	61- Prathmik Vidyalay Ratan Dularpur (Pashchimi Bhag)	165
274			97- Prathmik Vidyalay Dhanupra Ara (Pashchimi Bhag)	
275			328- Anusuchit Jati Dalan Piprahiya (Purvi Bhag Ke Madhya Baramda Me)	
276			316- Madhya Vidyalay Jamira (Paschimi Bhag)	
277			300- Karyalay Sahayak Abhiyanta Path Pramandal (Uttari Madhya Bhag) Bihari Mil Raod Anaith	
278			240- Traning Sah Prodaction Centre Prakhand Karyalay Parisar Ara Sadar (Uttari Bhag)	
279			299- Karyalay Sahayak Abhiyanta Path Pramandal (Uttari Bhag) Bihari Mil Raod Anaith	
280			301- Vyapar Mandal Udwanatnagar Anaith Ara (Paschimi Bhag)	
281			44- Prathmik Vidyalaya Bhatouli	165
282			110- Prathmik Vidyalaya Gopal Ke Bathan	
283			296- Prathmik Vidyalaya Dihari Tola	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents
284		197- Jagdishpur	46- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Narayanpur (Purvi Bhag)	
285			208- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Fdoura (Purvi Bhag)	
286			248- Madhya Vidyalaya Jamuaw (Madhya Bhag)	
287			317- Prathmik Vidyalaya Teladh (Paschim Bhag)	
288			244(A)- Prathmik Vidyalaya Saneya (Dakshini Bhag)	
289	Rohtas	208- Sasaram	319- Madhya Vidyalaya Supasarai (Purvi Bhag)	163
290			273- Aangnabadi Kendra Saina	
291			67- Utkrmit Madhy Vidhaly Gayghat Room No 1	
292			230(A)- Prathamik Vidyalay-Singuhi Room No.2	
293			107- Rajkiykrit Madhay Vidhyalay Fazalganj Sasaram Room No 1	
294			111(A)- Kanya Prathamik Vidyalay Takiya Sasaram (Purvi Bhag) Room No. 2	
295			274- Prathmik Vidhyalay Shivpur	
296			38- Prathmik Vidyalay Kaupadih (Pashchim Bhag)	
297		212- Dehri	71- Prathamik Vidyalay Sherpur	165
298			182- Prathmik Vidyalay Sakhara (Purvi Bhag)	
299			152- Urdu Prathamik Vidyalay, Patapura	
300			10- Prathamik Vidyalay Hemaradih	
301			205- Rajkiya Balika Uchh Vijdyalay Dalmiya Nagar(Uttar Bhag) Room No 1/1	
302			46(A)- Madhya Vidyalay Govardhanapur-Paschim Bhag	

Serial No.	District	Assembly Constituency (No. and Name)	Polling Station (No. and Name)	No. of Respondents	
303			237(A)- Nagar Parishad Karyalay Dihari Room No-2		
304			46- Madhya Vidyalay Govardhanapur,Paschim Bhag		
305	Gaya	225- Gurua	91- Prathamik Vidyalay, Ranapur	183	
306			325- Samudayik Vikas Bhawan, Sonahathu		
307			174- Prathamik Vidyalay, Bhairapur		
308			159- Prathamik Vidyalay, Hasapura (Pakshimi Bhag)		
309			146- Madhya Vidyalay, Khushadihara		
310			122- Madhya Vidyalay, Bagahi		
311			10- Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay, Sondiha (Naya Bhavan)		
312			264- Samudayik Vikas Bhavan, Chalhopur		
313			228- Barachatti		61- Middle School Moramardana Situating Aura
314		67- Primary School Shobha Khap			
315		64- Middle School Matihani (Right Part)			
316		23(A)- Primary School Dhandhva (Left Side)			
317		57- Middle School Sahanu			
318		86- Middle School, Ladu(North Part)			
319		42- Urdu Middle School Niskha			
320		227- Upgraded Middle School, Selari			
TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE				6598	

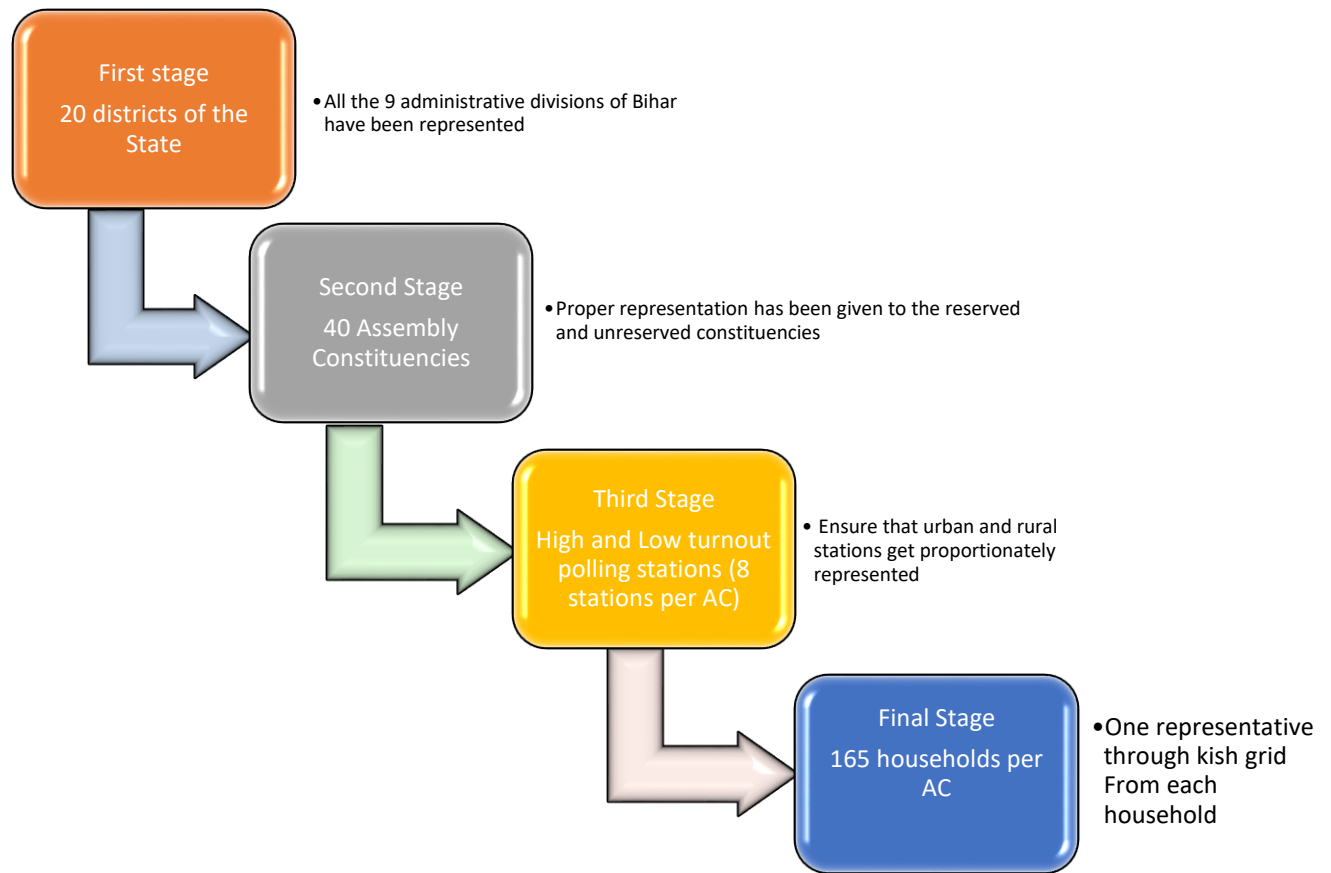


Figure 1.1: Total Sample Size

1.3.4. Sampling 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. In this research study, the randomness of the data was ensured at multiple levels – during selection of assembly constituencies, polling stations, households and finally the selection of respondents.

Table 1.3: Overview of Sampling Method Adopted For Quantitative Survey

S. No.	Particulars	Nos.
1	Total number of districts in Bihar	38
2	Number of districts covered (52.63%)	20
3	Total number of Assembly Constituencies	243
4	Number of Assembly Constituencies targeted (16.46%)	40
5	Number of Assembly Constituencies actually surveyed	40
6	Number of Polling Stations targeted	320
7	Number of Polling Stations actually surveyed	320
8	Total sample size targeted (No. of Respondents)	6600
9	Total sample size actually achieved	6598

1.4. Project Implementation

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

1.4.1. Development of Research Tools

A Structured questionnaire (KAP tool) is developed especially for the purpose by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and provided by the Election Commission of India. The structured questionnaire was refined to suit to the need of this survey. Pertinent questions on COVID-19 pandemic and about persons with disabilities were put before the respondents. After approval from competent authority, this questionnaire was administered to the respondents above the age of 18 years who were selected as per the sampling plan given in Section 1.3.3 and 1.3.4. For the sake of convenience of the enumerators and the general public, the project team has ensured that questionnaire has been translated into Hindi, without any tampering with the instructions, section heads and the data entry codes. The KAP tool was then translated and back translated to ensure that no information was being lost due to translation.

1.4.2. Training of Field Teams

An orientation and training programme was organized at the Chandragupt Institute of Management Patna (CIMP) premises in the 1st week of January, 2021, to select prospective Field Investigators. The final list of investigators included a proper mix of young and elderly

investigators who are well versed in Hindi and had prior experience in conducting such social surveys. Each question of the survey questionnaire was discussed at length with the investigators and their doubts were clarified by the project team. They were trained on various aspects related to the KAP survey especially about selecting respondents using Kish Grid, conducting the interviews, filling coded responses and skipping the question, if needed. Following a detail question-by-question discussion, various methods of probing/asking questions were also discussed. Then the field investigators were asked to conduct mock interviews among themselves in order to exterminate issues and biases related to the data collection.

During the training program, issues related to ethical considerations in data collection were discussed as well. The enumerators were briefed on aspects such as informed consent of the respondent, confidentiality of the information received and maintaining dignity of the person responding. Before leaving for the field for data enumeration, they were provided with the various codes required to fill the Section- A of the Questionnaire. They were also provided with information regarding their Assembly Constituencies, the polling stations they have to visit, authorization letter from CIMP, name and mobile no. of BLOs and the Deputy Election Officer and other necessary details.

1.4.3. Field Survey and Data Collection

After completion of the training, the field investigators left for their respective areas for data collection. Each investigator was provided with the necessary kit, questionnaires in adequate numbers, and important contact numbers to initiate their work. They were instructed to collect around 165 responses from each assembly constituency, with 50% of the responses coming from high voter turnout area and the rest from low turnout area. While collecting data at a particular station, 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. Selection of a respondent in a household was done randomly through a Kish Grid provided in the questionnaire. In the case of unavailability of the person whose sequence appeared through the grid, responses were collected from the next best alternate respondent in terms of gender and age. In case of families having a member who is an eligible voter as well as a person with disability, that member was selected for interview. The CIMP research team directed the study and closely monitored the entire process of data collection.

They were also present for training of the enumerators and supervised the data collection work. The faculty team maintained regular communication with these enumerators to assess the work in progress, answer their queries and guide them in case of hindrances in field work.

1.4.4. Data Processing

After the preparatory data collection and data validation exercise was complete, the data entry was conducted by experienced personnel under the supervision of the analytics and research team. As per instructions of ECI, all data was coded, punched, cleaned and validated before it was handed over to the research team for conducting data analysis. The chapters that follow contain detail result of the analysis done on the data. The raw data was stored in ASCII format that was converted to STATA/SPSS format.

1.5. Data Analysis and Documentation

The quantitative information, after data processing, culminated into tables and charts which were used for further analysis and report writing. The data captured under the various heads of the questionnaire were used for formulating the chapters of this report and the information captured through the questions under those heads have been used for analysis work.

1.6. Ethical Considerations

The major ethical issues in conducting research are: informed consent, beneficence, respect for anonymity and confidentiality, and respect for privacy. Research ethics involve the protection of dignity of respondents, seeking consent of the respondents, ensuring privacy and confidentiality of the respondent is maintained, allowing the respondent the freedom to not answer a particular question/terminate interview and being sensitive to respondents with special needs. The principle of informed consent involves researchers providing sufficient information and assurances about taking part to allow individuals to understand the implications of participation and to reach a fully informed, considered and freely given decision about whether or not to do so, without the exercise of any pressure or coercion. Following are the main ethical considerations that were taken into account while conducting this study:-

a) Informed consent: - Informed consent is the major ethical issue in conducting research. Informed consent is one of the means by which a respondent's right to autonomy is protected. In the current study, full consent was obtained from the respondents prior to data collection by the field investigators.

b) Freedom to terminate the interview & not to respond to questions: - The purpose of the study was explained to respondents and opportunity was given for non-participation in case the respondent does not feel comfortable. The respondents were given rights to withdraw from the data collection process at any stage if they wished to do so.

c) Privacy and confidentiality: - Privacy and anonymity of respondents is of paramount importance. The issue of confidentiality and anonymity is closely connected with the rights of beneficence, respect for the dignity and fidelity. Anonymity is protected as the respondents' identity cannot be linked with personal responses. All the respondents of the current study were well informed that their names, address or any other personal information will never be disclosed to any other person or organization.

d) Respect and dignity of the respondent: - The data collection related activities were conducted only after ensuring that the respondents were comfortable about the entire process, context and the surroundings. Gender roles and cultural factors were kept in perspective in conducting the field work, especially the qualitative component of the study.

e) Influence and peer pressure: - The field investigators made sure that only the respondent answered the questions and there were no influences from surrounding members even if they are from the same family/household.

f) Vulnerable groups of respondents: - The vulnerable groups among the respondent covers people from socially backward strata, women and people with special needs. The low participation of vulnerable groups in research can be attributed to their inability to give an informed consent and also to their need for further protection and sensitivity from the researcher as they are in a greater risk of being deceived, threatened or forced to participate. All the field investigators were given special training to collect data from these groups of respondents for ensuring their participation in the current study.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

The population under study includes the inhabitants of 40 ACs in Bihar. However, the study does not observe social interactions or communications between persons or institutions in a given population, but only characteristics of the individual members involved.

Quantitative research's main purpose is the quantification of the data, thereby allowing generalisation of the results by measuring the views and responses of the sample population. Every research methodology consists of two broad aspects – planning and execution. In execution of these two aspects, there is likelihood of limitations that are beyond the control of the researcher. Despite applying appropriate sampling plan, representation of the subjects is dependent on the probability distribution of the observed data. This may lead to miscalculation of probability distribution and further lead to falsity in proposition. The data collection was confined to only 40 ACs (16.46%) in Bihar owing to time and resource constraints. The sample for the present study comprised 6598 voters of Bihar. This sample is only a small proportion of the entire population of voters in the State. Replication of this study with larger sample and in wider regions of Bihar would enable better generalization of the findings of the study.

Conclusions

The chapter has introduced the study objectives, described the research design, the research methodology including the quantitative and qualitative components, and has discussed the sampling plan and geographical coverage for the study. In the last, this Chapter has described the project implementation plan, ethical considerations and concluded the limitation of the current study. The next Chapter will present the social, economic and demographic aspects of the respondents.

CHAPTER- 2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Introduction

This chapter describes the socio-economic demographic profile of the respondents. This chapter provides information about the gender, area of residence, educational qualifications, occupation, marital status, social group, reading, watching, and listening habits of the respondents.

2.1: Distribution of respondent's gender by their location

Table 2.1 shows that 50.95% of the total respondents were male and 49.05% of the total respondents were female. Among rural respondents, 50.83% were male, and 49.17% were female. At the same time, among urban respondents, 51.47% were male and 48.53% were females. Data analysis revealed that 79.83% of respondents belong to rural area whereas 20.17% of participants belong to urban area.

Table 2.1: Distribution of respondent's gender by their location

Gender	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	2677	50.83%	685	51.47%	3362	50.95%
Female	2590	49.17%	646	48.53%	3236	49.05%
Grand Total	5267	100.00%	1331	100.00%	6598	100.00%

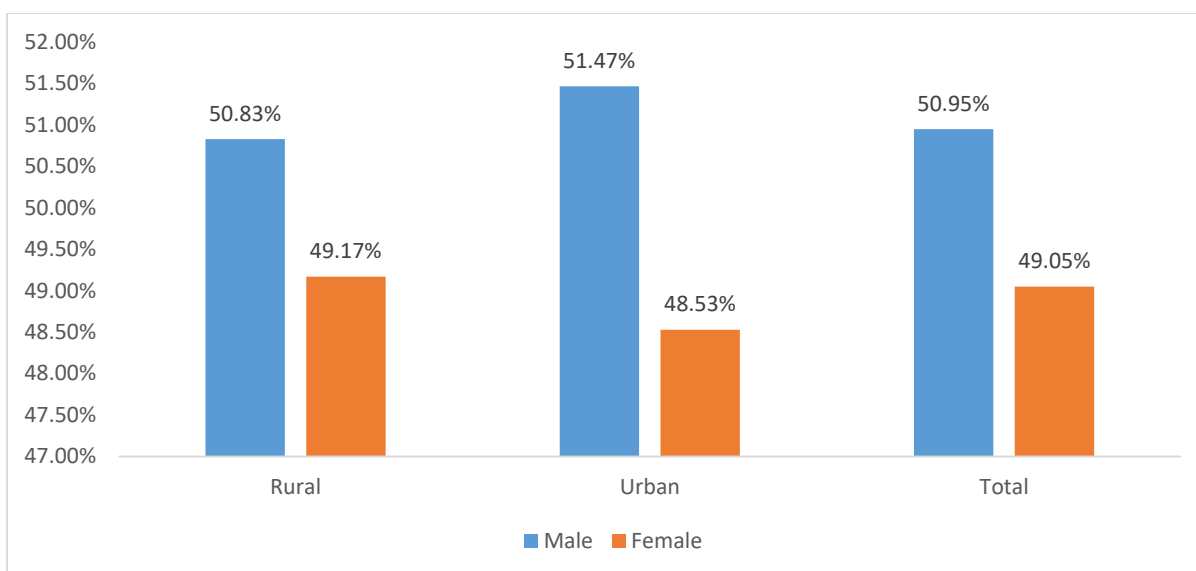


Figure 2.1: Distribution of respondent's gender by their location

2.2: Educational qualification of the respondents

Table 2.2 shows the educational qualification of the respondents. 27.04% of respondents were Illiterate, and only 23.89% have completed primary education. It means nearly 51% of the population must be facing extreme difficulty in reading and writing. Survey data revealed that 17.47% of respondents have completed High School, and 15.57% have completed Higher Secondary education. Only 12.61% of the respondents were Graduates.

Table 2.2: Educational qualification of the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Illiterate	1784	27.04%
Primary school	1576	23.89%
High school	1153	17.47%
Higher secondary	1027	15.57%
Diploma/ Certificate	226	3.43%
Graduate & above including Professional/Technical Courses	832	12.61%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

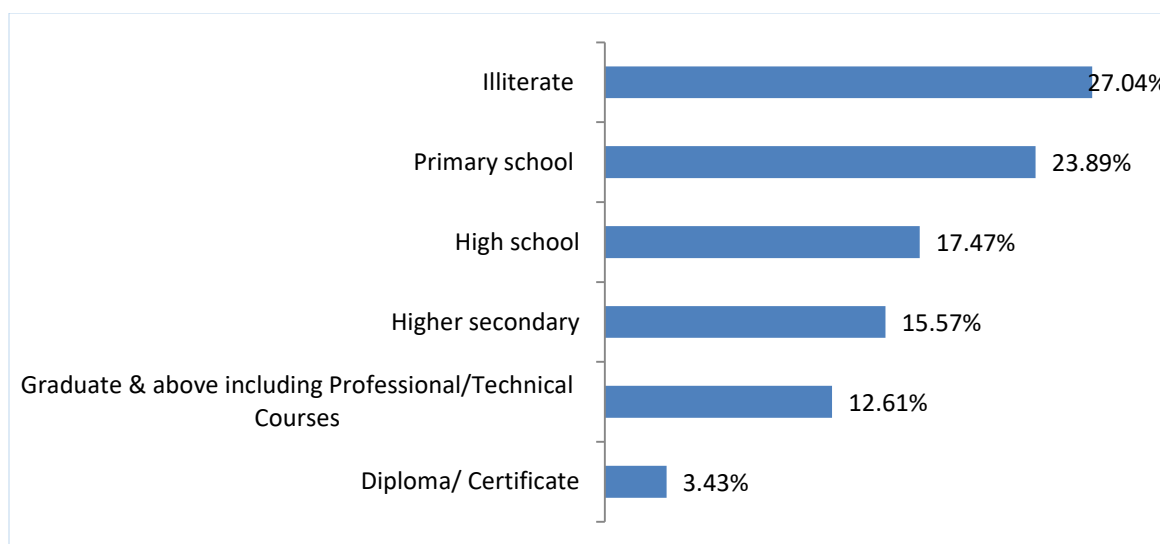


Figure 2.2: Educational qualification of the respondents

2.3: Occupation of the respondents

Table 2.3 shows the occupation of the respondents. We found that the highest number of respondents were homemakers (37.77%) followed by labourers (or related to some Agricultural activity) which constitute 34.93% of respondents. It is observed that 11.87% of respondents have their own enterprise, 3.30% work for the government, and 5.29% work for the private sector. Survey data revealed that 0.67% of respondents were unemployed and 0.27% of respondents were unemployed and available for work.

Table 2.3: Occupation of the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Student	229	3.47%
Unemployed	44	0.67%
Unemployed available for work	18	0.27%
Government Service	218	3.30%
Private Service	349	5.29%
Own enterprise	783	11.87%
Labourer/ Cultivator/ Agricultural and allied activities	2305	34.93%
Homemaker	2492	37.77%
Others*	160	2.42%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

*Business, Pensioner, Politician

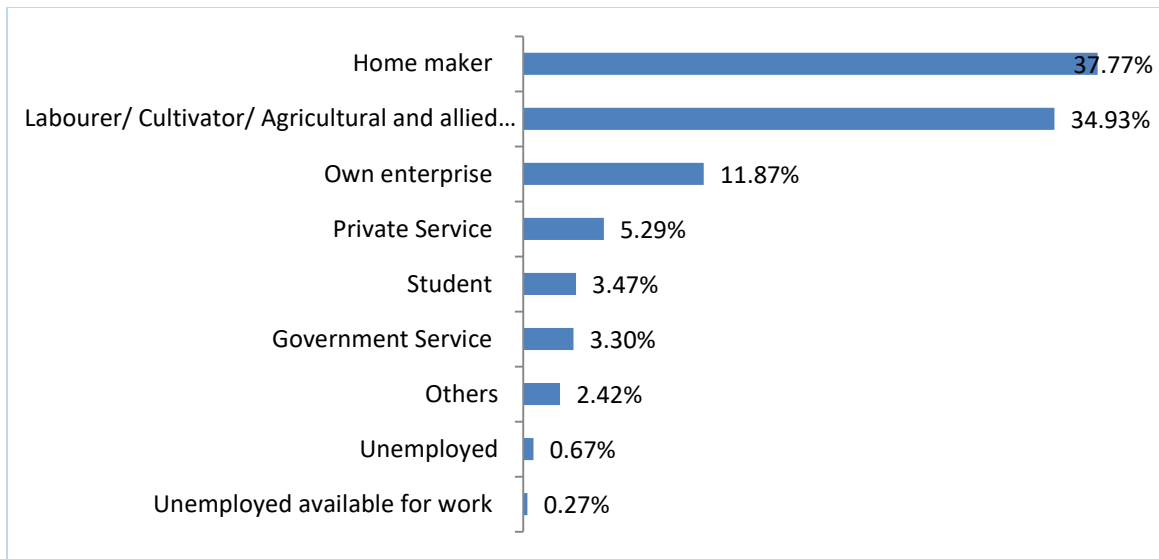


Figure 2.3: Occupation of the respondents

2.4: Marital status of the respondents

Table 2.4 shows the marital status of the respondents. We found that 90.12% of the respondents were married, 5.91% were not married, and 3.88% were widowed. Survey data also revealed that a very small percentage of respondents (0.09%) were divorced or separated.

Table 2.4: Marital status of the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Never married	390	5.91%
Married	5946	90.12%
Widowed	256	3.88%
Separated/divorced	6	0.09%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

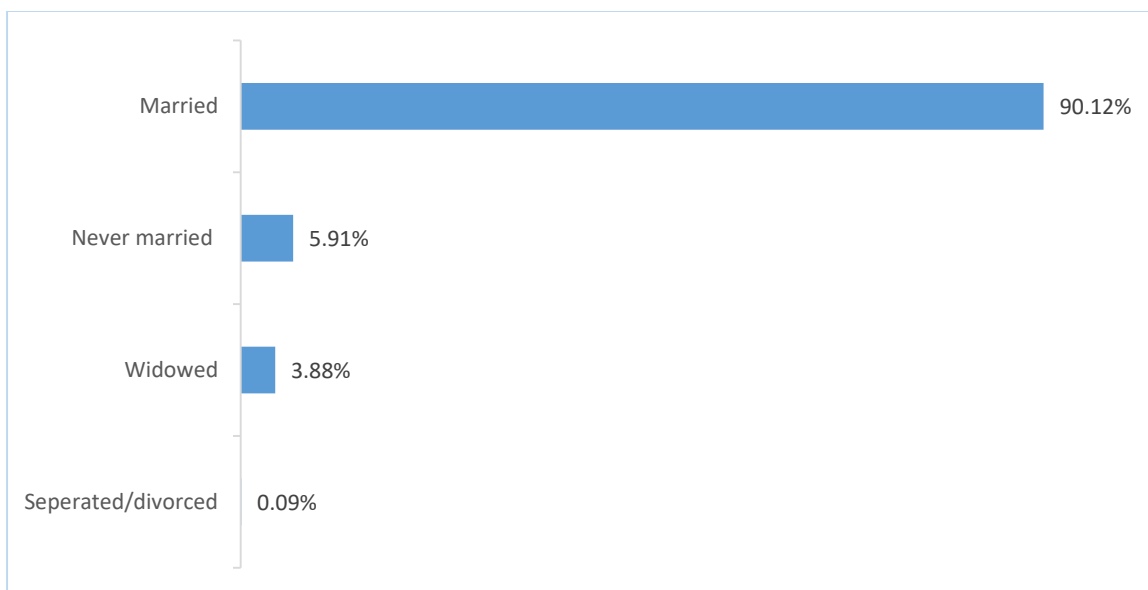


Figure 2.4: Marital status of the respondents

2.5: Social group of the respondents

Table 2.5 shows the social group of the respondents. Survey revealed that 58.06% of respondents belong to Backward Class, 18.87% of respondents belong to Scheduled Caste, and 1.58% of respondents belong to Scheduled Tribe. Other categories constitute the remaining 21.49% of respondents.

Table 2.5: Social group of the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
SC	1245	18.87%
ST	104	1.58%
OBC	3831	58.06%
Others	1418	21.49%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

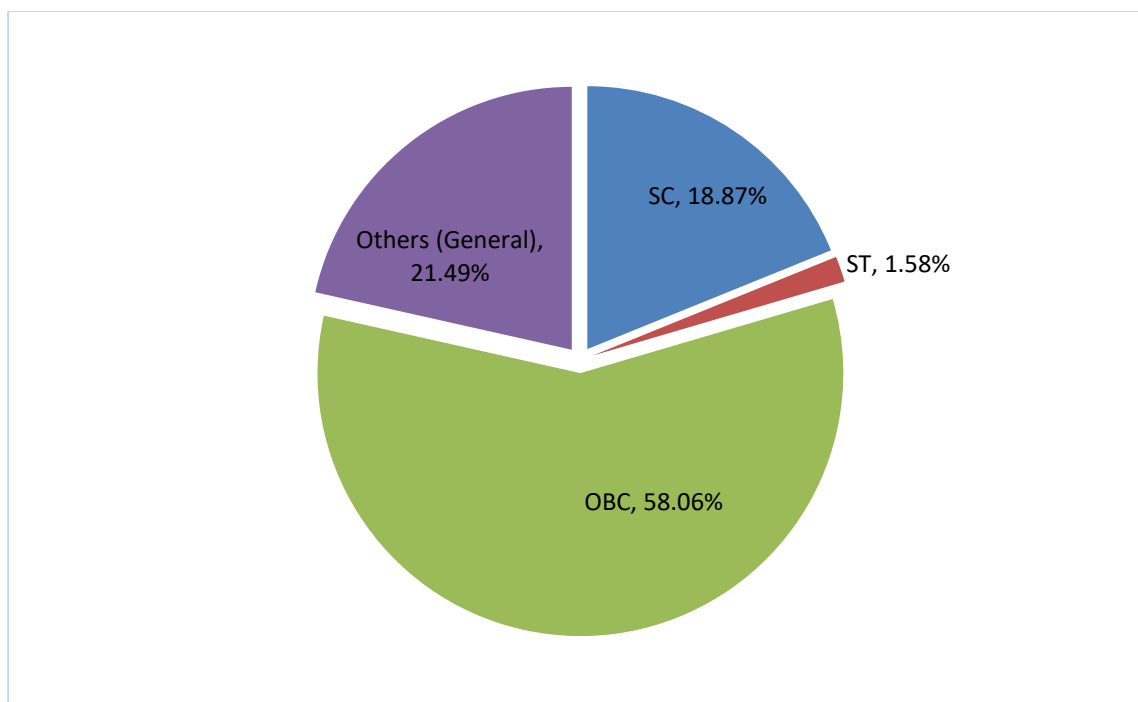


Figure 2.5: Social group of the respondents

The Table 2.6 (A, B, C, and D) shows the frequency with which the respondents read the newspaper, listen to the radio, watch television, and use the internet.

2.6 (A): Reading habits of the respondents

Table 2.6 (A) shows the frequency with which the respondents read newspapers or magazines. Survey data revealed that 63.29% of respondents do not read newspaper or magazine. At the same time, 19.40% of the respondents read the newspaper or magazine daily, followed by 9.61% of the respondents who read the newspaper at least once a week and 7.70% who read the newspaper less than once a week.

Table 2.6 (A): Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine by the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Almost every day	1280	19.40%
At least once a week	634	9.61%
Less than once a week	508	7.70%
Not at all	4176	63.29%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

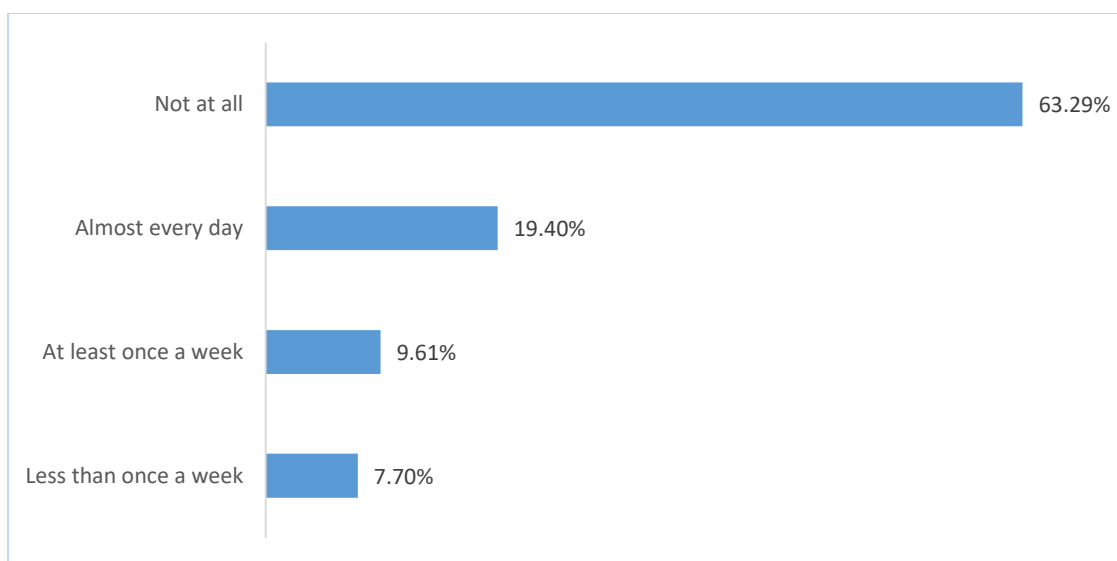


Figure 2.6 (A): Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine by the respondents

2.6 (B): Listening habits of the respondents

Table 2.6 (B) shows the frequency with which the respondents listen to Radio. Survey data revealed that 89.77% of respondents do not listen to Radio. At the same time, 6.44% of respondents listen to the Radio less than once a week, followed by 2.80% of the respondents who listen to Radio at least once a week. Only 0.99% of respondents listen to Radio almost every day.

Table 2.6 (B): Frequency of listening Radio by the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Almost every day	65	0.99%
At least once a week	185	2.80%
Less than once a week	425	6.44%
Not at all	5923	89.77%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

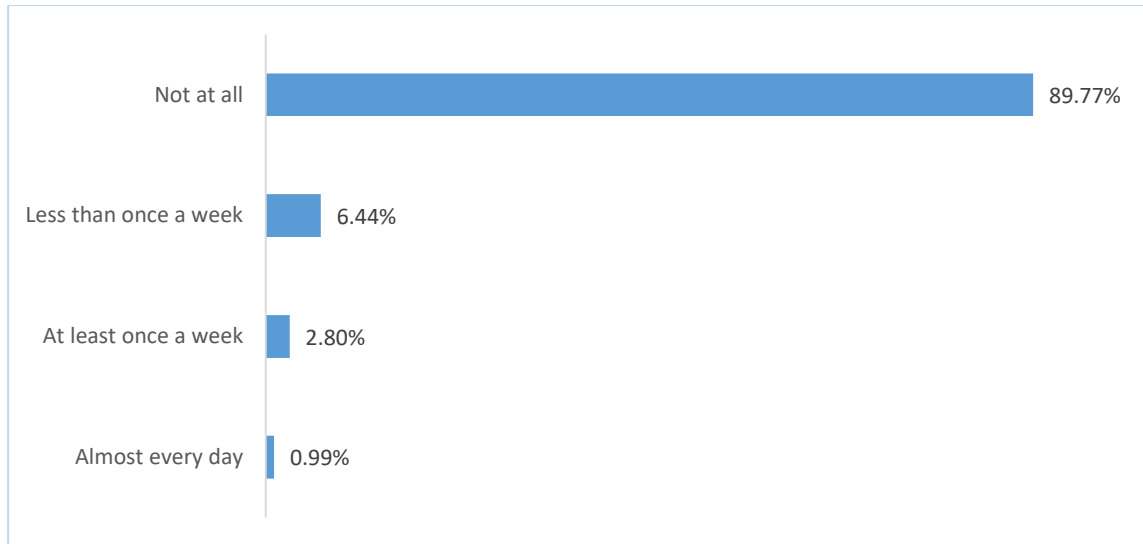


Figure 2.6 (B): Frequency of listening Radio by the respondents

2.6 (C): Watching habits of the respondents

Table 2.6 (C) shows the frequency with which the respondents watch Television. Survey data revealed that 57.03% of the respondents watch Television almost every day. At the same time, 8.73% of the respondents watch Television at least once a week, followed by 4.14% of the respondents who watch the Television less than once a week. 30.10% of respondents do not watch Television at all.

Table 2.6 (C): Frequency of watching Television by the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Almost every day	3763	57.03%
At least once a week	576	8.73%
Less than once a week	273	4.14%
Not at all	1986	30.10%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

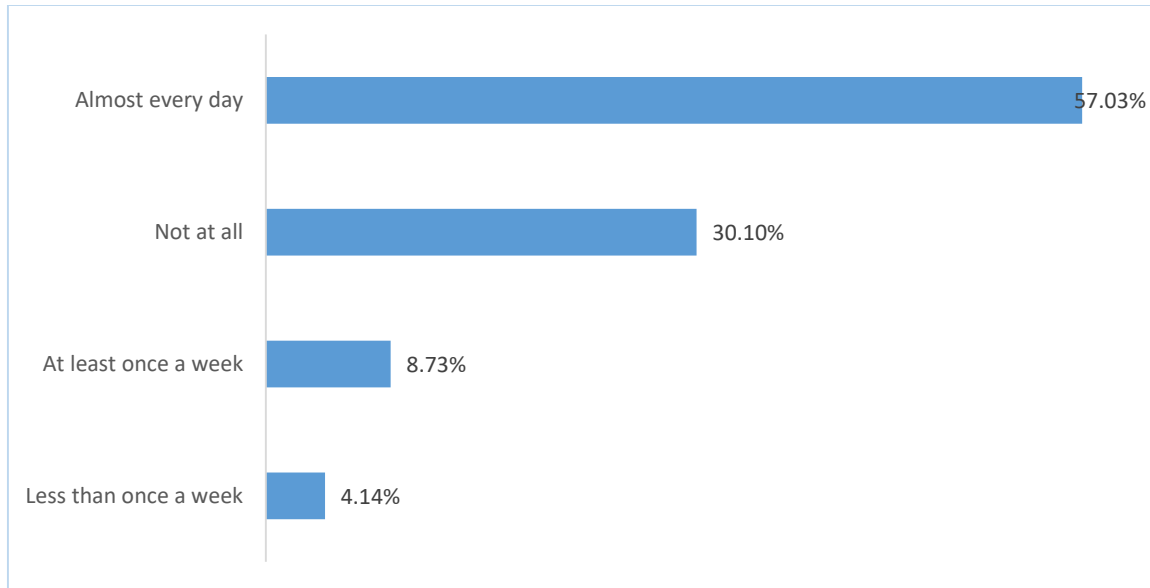


Figure 2.6 (C): Frequency of watching Television by the respondents

2.6 (D): Use of Internet by the respondents

Table 2.6 (D) shows the frequency of the respondents who use the internet (Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.). The results reveal that approximately one third of respondents (32.04%) use the internet almost every day. At the same time, 10.85% of the respondents use the internet at least once a week, followed by 3.32% who use the internet less than once a week. At the same time, 53.79% of respondents do not use the internet.

The results show that the use of radio has reduced tremendously, and the use of the internet is increasing.

Table 2.6 (D): Frequency of using Internet (Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.) by the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Almost every day	2114	32.04%
At least once a week	716	10.85%
Less than once a week	219	3.32%
Not at all	3549	53.79%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

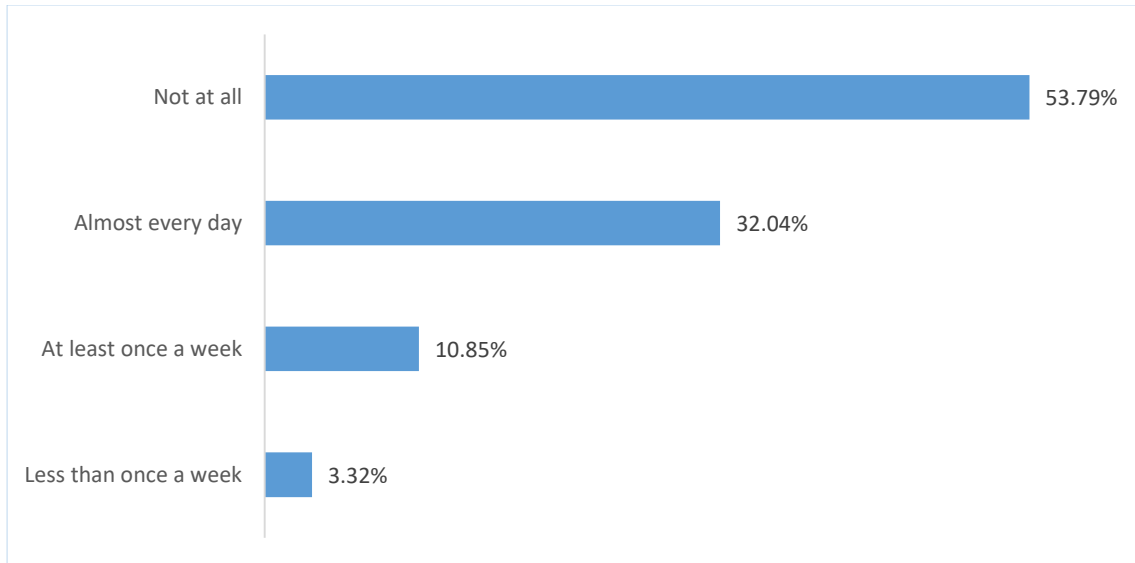


Figure 2.6 (D): Frequency of using Internet (Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.) by the respondents

2.7: Sources used by the respondents to get information about elections and politics

Table 2.7 shows information about the sources used by the respondents to get information about elections and politics. Results show that 46.97% of the respondents get information about election and politics from their family members, relatives, and friends. 37.24% of the respondents rely on Television, 5.71% of the respondents read newspapers and magazines while 0.12% listen to Radio to get information about the elections. The use of mobile phones and the internet to get information about elections and politics was found to be 5.33% and 2.52% respectively.

We found that the information about elections is also received from ward member, Asha worker, BLO, announcement using loudspeakers, workers of the political parties, society, etc.

Table 2.7: Sources used by respondents to get news on elections and politics

Response	Number	Percent
Newspaper/Magazine	377	5.71%
Television	2457	37.24%
Radio	8	0.12%
Internet	166	2.52%
Mobile Phone	352	5.33%
Family/relatives/friends	3099	46.97%
Others*	33	2.11%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

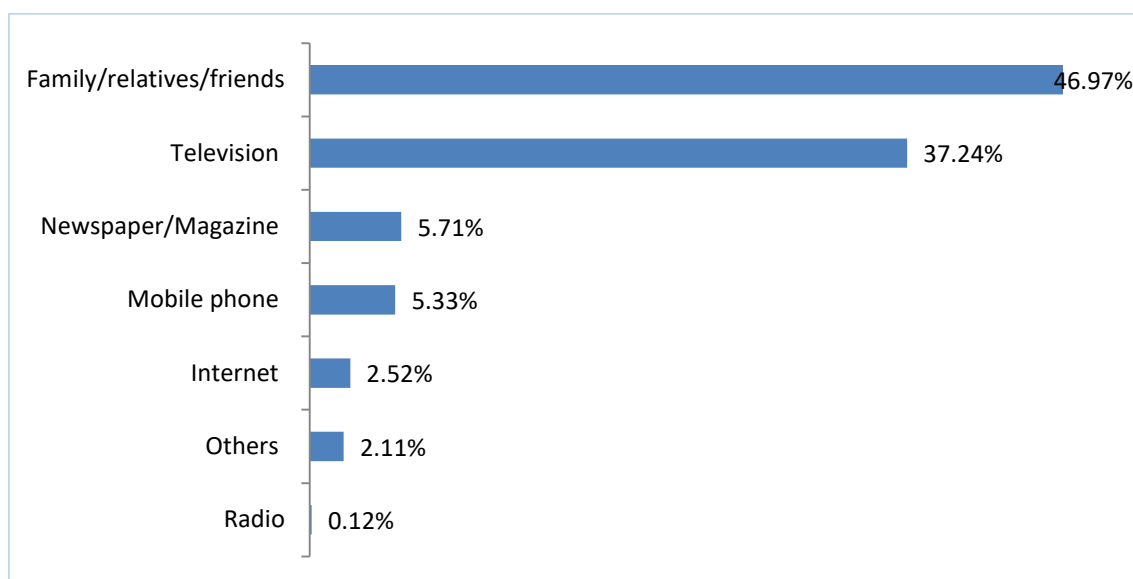


Figure 2.7: Sources used by respondents to get news on elections and politics

2.8: Information about respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

Table 2.8 shows the information about the respondents who came back to their homes due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Results show that 1.99% of the total respondents came back to their homes due to pandemic.

Table 2.8: Information about respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

Response	Number	Percent
No	6467	98.01%
Yes	131	1.99%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

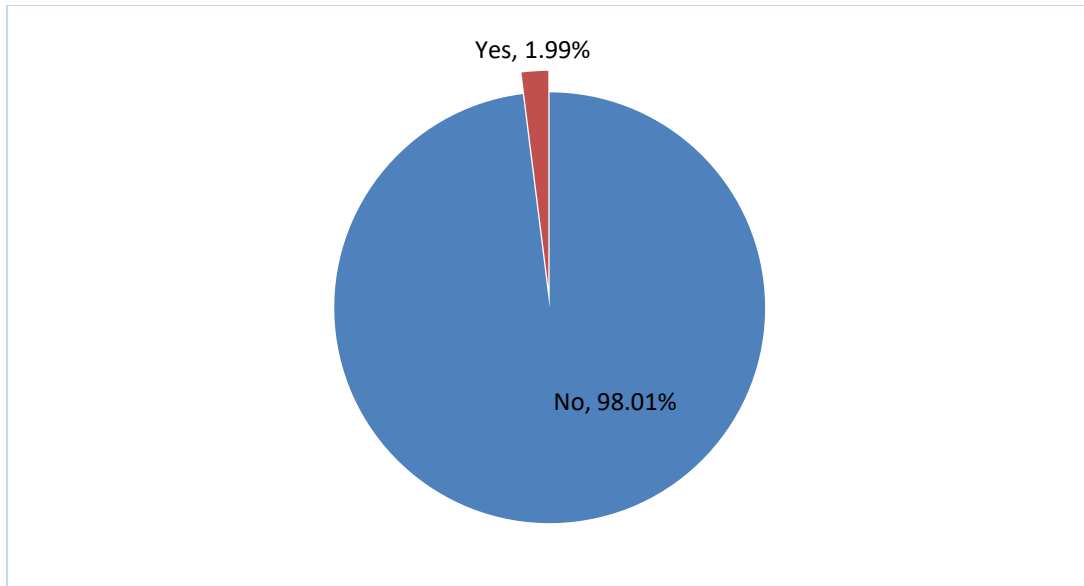


Figure 2.8: Information about respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

2.9: Information about the enrolment in electoral roll of respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

Table 2.9 shows the information related to the current status of enrolment of the respondents who came back to their homes due to COVID-19. The results show that 80.92% of such respondents have enrolled in the electoral roll, while 19.08% of the respondents have not enrolled in the electoral roll.

Table 2.9: Information about the enrolment in electoral roll of respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

Response	Number	Percent
No	25	19.08%
Yes	106	80.92%
Grand Total	131	100.00%

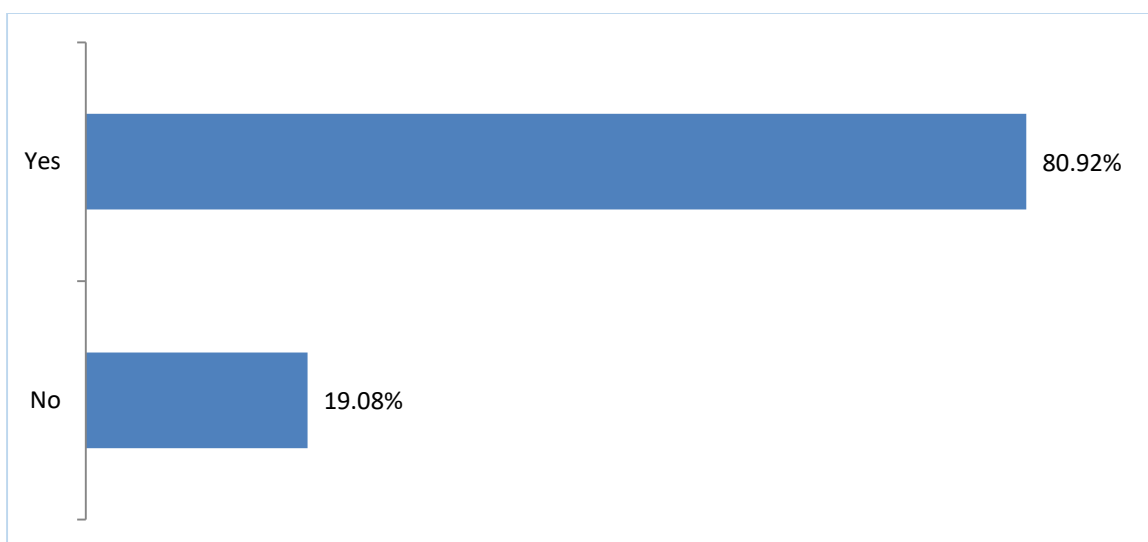


Figure 2.9: Information about the enrolment in electoral roll of respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

2.10: Information about the place of enrolment of respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

Table 2.10 shows the information about the place of enrolment of respondents who came back home due to COVID-19. Survey data revealed that 98.11% of the respondents were enrolled in Bihar. The remaining 1.89% of respondents were enrolled at the place where they were working before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 2.10: Information about place of enrolment of respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

Response	Number	Percent
Bihar	104	98.11%
Place where you were working	2	1.89%
Grand Total	106	100.00%

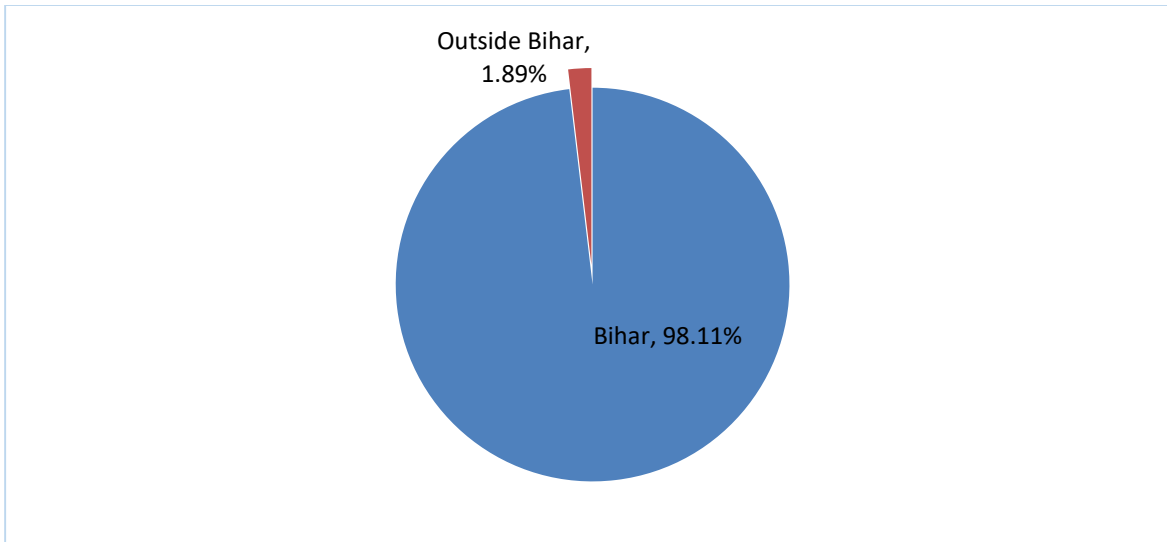


Figure 2.10: Information about place of enrolment of respondents who returned home due to COVID-19

2.11: Information about the respondents who participated in the recent Assembly elections (who returned home due to COVID-19 and enrolled in Bihar)

Table 2.11 shows the information about the participation of the respondents (who returned home due to COVID-19 and enrolled in Bihar) in the recent Assembly election. Results show that 77.88% of the respondents voted in the Assembly election while 22.12% of the respondents did not vote in the Assembly elections.

Table 2.11: Information about the respondents who participated in the recent Assembly election (who returned home due to COVID-19 and enrolled in Bihar)

Response	Number	Percent
No	23	22.12%
Yes	81	77.88%
Grand Total	104	100.00%

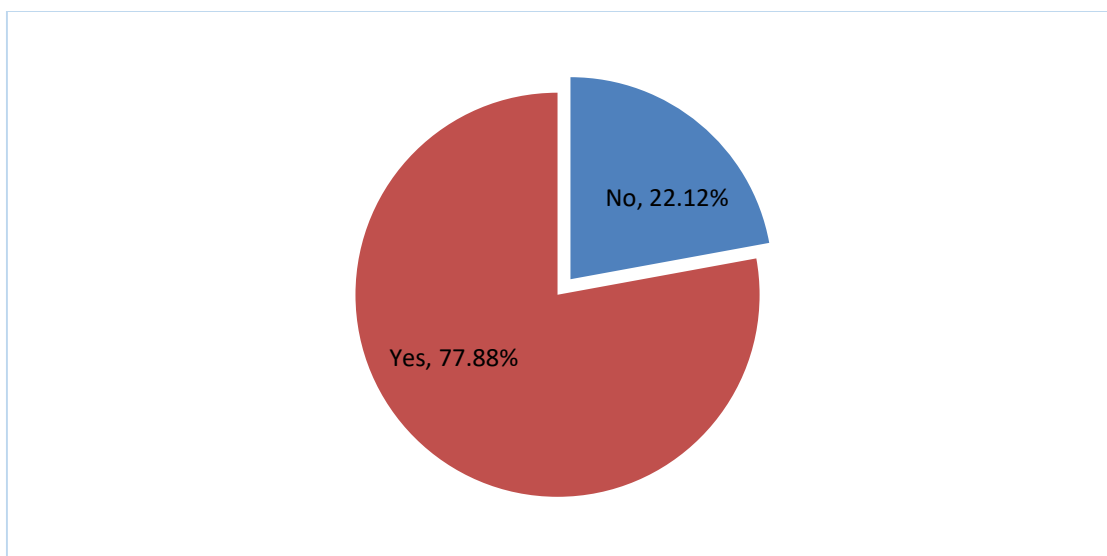


Figure 2.11: Information about the respondents who participated in the recent Assembly election (who returned home due to COVID-19 and enrolled in Bihar)

2.12: Facilities observed at polling stations as precautionary measures associated with COVID-19 during the Assembly election 2020

Table 2.12 shows the facilities observed by respondents at the polling stations on the day of voting as precautionary measures associated with COVID-19. Survey data revealed that majority of respondents were able to recall “markings on ground to know where to stand in the queue”, “availability of soap and water/hand sanitizers”, and “thermal screening at the polling station”. A significant number of respondents recall the “Availability of dustbins” and “Social distancing”. Usage of masks by the voters was not observed by approximately one fourth of the respondents.

Table 2.12: Facilities observed at polling stations as precautionary measures associated with COVID-19 during the Assembly election 2020

Response	Yes		No	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Markings on ground to know where to stand in the queue	6236	94.51%	362	5.49%
Availability of soap and water/hand sanitizers	6229	94.41%	369	5.59%
Availability of dustbins	5494	83.27%	1104	16.73%
Usage of masks	4985	75.55%	1613	24.45%
Thermal screening at the polling station	6245	94.65%	353	5.35%
Social distancing	5439	82.43%	1159	17.57%

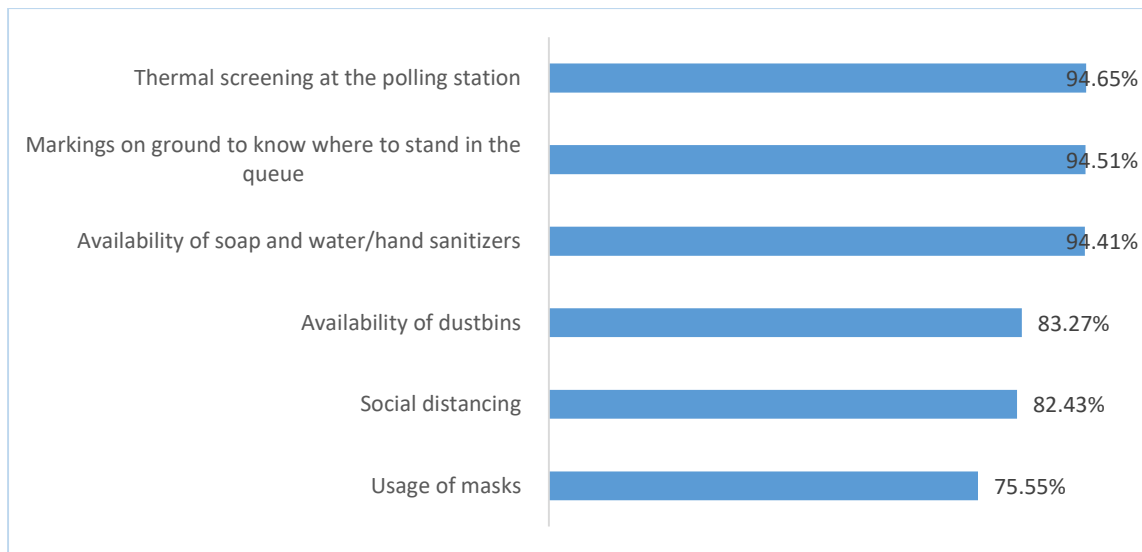


Figure 2.12: Facilities observed at polling stations as precautionary measures associated with COVID-19 during the Assembly election 2020

2.13: Information about the satisfaction of respondents related to the safety measures implemented during the Assembly election 2020

Table 2.13 shows the information about the satisfaction of respondents related to the safety measures implemented during the Assembly election 2020. Survey data reveals that 92.36% of respondents were satisfied by the safety measures while 3.93% of respondents were not satisfied by the safety measures implemented during the Assembly election 2020.

Table 2.13: Information about the satisfaction of respondents related to the safety measures implemented during the Assembly election 2020

Response	Number	Percent
No	259	3.93%
Yes	6094	92.36%
Somewhat	245	3.71%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

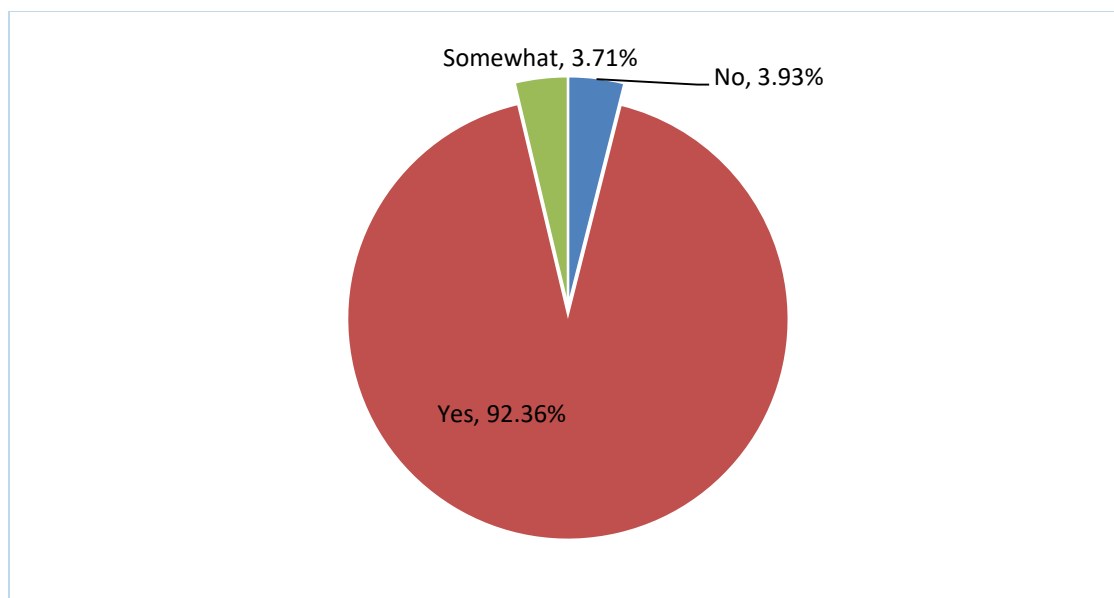


Figure 2.13: Information about the satisfaction of respondents related to the safety measures implemented during the Assembly election 2020

Conclusion

Half of the respondents were either illiterate or have passed the primary school. This shows that majority of the respondents might be having difficulty in reading and writing. Nearly one-third of the respondents were labourer or actively engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The majority of the respondents were married, watched Television, did not read newspaper and did not prefer to listen to the Radio. A small percentage of respondents returned home due to the pandemic. Majority of the respondents were satisfied by the safety measures implemented during the Assembly election - 2020.

CHAPTER- 3

VOTER REGISTRATION

Introduction

Every Indian who is eligible to vote must register and enrol in the voter list. If the person has changed the location then his/her name must be removed from the previous list and added to the current voter list. This chapter focuses on the registration process which plays a very important role in conducting the elections. This chapter assess the level of awareness of the respondents about minimum age of registration to be a voter, date for determining qualifying age for getting registered in the electoral roll, status of their application and reasons for not enrolling in the voter list.

3.1: The distribution of respondents by length of living in the residence

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of respondents by length of living in the residence. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that 78.36% of the sampled respondents resides in their residence since birth while 0.33% of the respondents moved to the current residence in last one year.

Table 3.1: The distribution of respondents by length of living in the residence

Period	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year	22	0.33%
1 to 10 years	309	4.68%
11 to 20 years	694	10.52%
21 to 30 years	219	3.32%
31 to 40 years	99	1.50%
41 to 50 years	56	0.85%
More than 50 years	29	0.44%
Since birth	5170	78.36%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

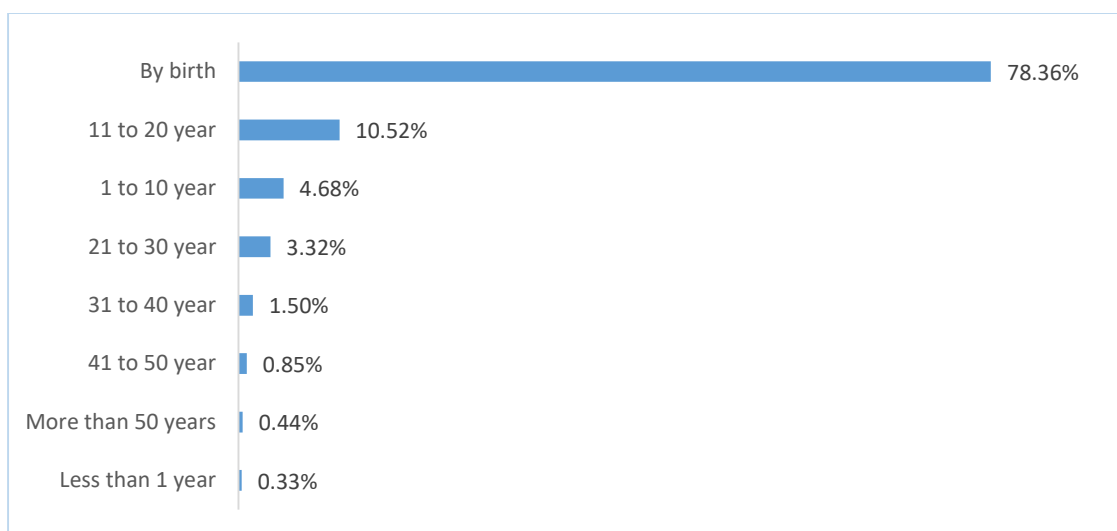


Figure 3.1: The distribution of respondents by length of living in the residence

3.2: Deletion of name from the electoral roll of previous AC

Once the voter migrates/shifts to a new location, it is expected that the voter should get himself enrolled in the voter list of current AC and get his name removed from the electoral roll of previous AC. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that only 0.67% of the voters have got their names deleted from the previous AC. It is observed that majority of the voters (98.77%) don't know that they need to get their names deleted from the electoral roll of previous AC if they shift to a new place.

Table 3.2: Deletion of name from the electoral roll of previous AC

Response	Number	Percent
No	37	0.56%
Yes	44	0.67%
Don't know	6517	98.77%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

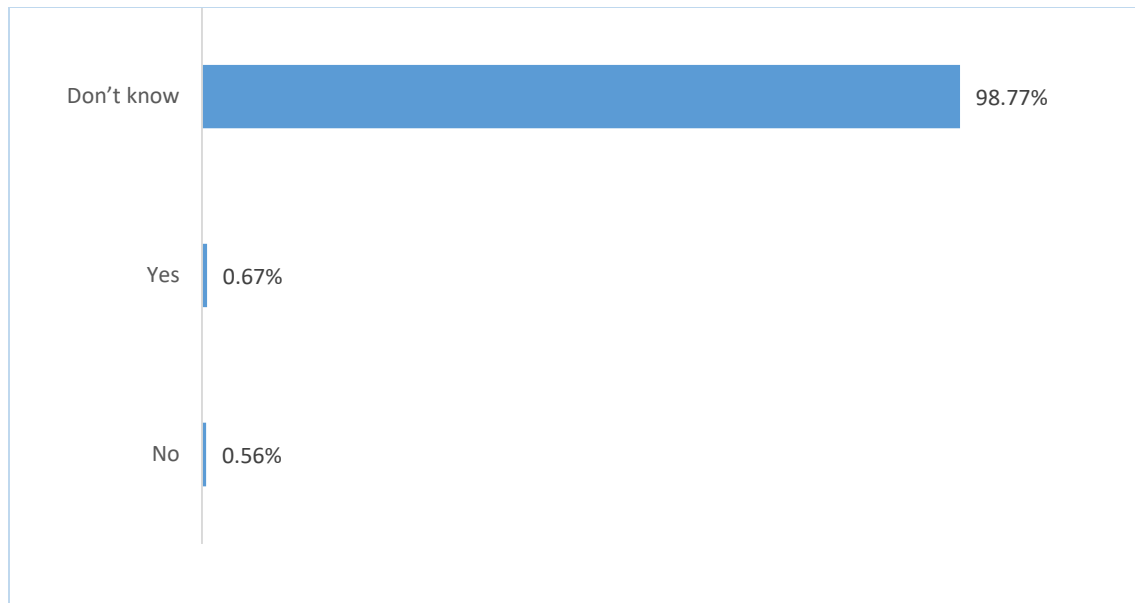


Figure 3.2: Deletion of name from the electoral roll of previous AC

3.3: Status of registration of the respondents in the voter list

Table 3.3 shows that 99.23% of the respondents have been registered and 0.06% of the respondents have applied to register in the voter list. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that 0.71% of the respondents have never applied to register their name in the voter list.

Table 3.3: Status of registration of the respondents in the voter list

Response	Number	Percent
Never	47	0.71%
Yes, applied	4	0.06%
Registered	6547	99.23%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

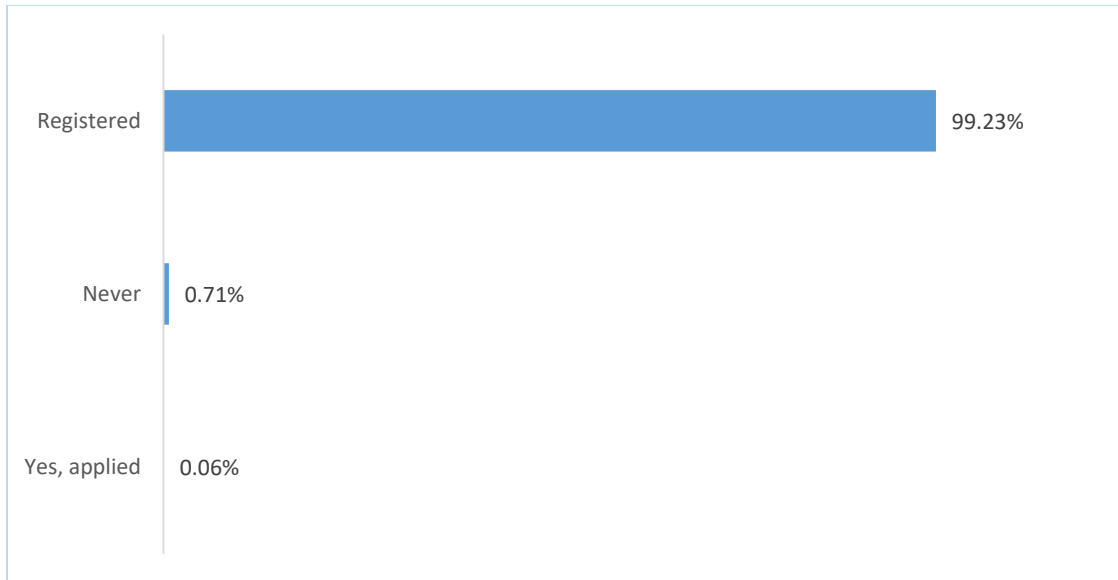


Figure 3.3: Status of registration of the respondents in the voter list

3.4: Availability of a voter ID card/EPIC

Table 3.4 shows that out of 6547 respondents who were registered in the voter list 98.26% respondents possess their voter ID card while 1.74% of the respondents do not possess their voter ID card.

Table 3.4: Availability of a voter ID card/EPIC

Response	Number	Percent
Not Available	114	1.74%
Available	6433	98.26%
Grand Total	6547	100.0%

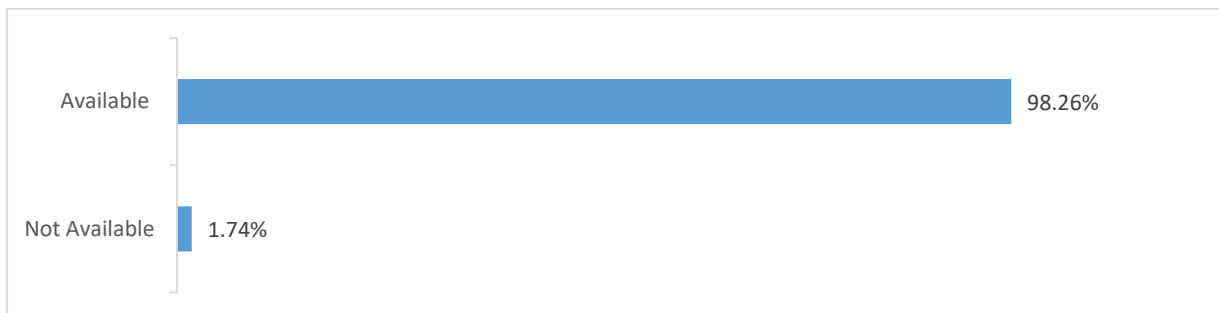


Figure 3.4: Availability of Voter ID Card/ EPIC

3.5: Current status of enrollment of the respondents at the polling stations

Table 3.5 shows that out of 6551 respondents (who were registered in the voter list or have applied to register in the voter list) 99.86% of the respondents were enrolled at the right polling station and a very small number of respondents (0.14% percent) were enrolled at the wrong polling station.

Table 3.5: Current status of enrollment of the respondents at the polling stations

Response	Number	Percent
Wrong polling station	9	0.14%
Right polling station	6542	99.86%
Grand Total	6551	100.0%

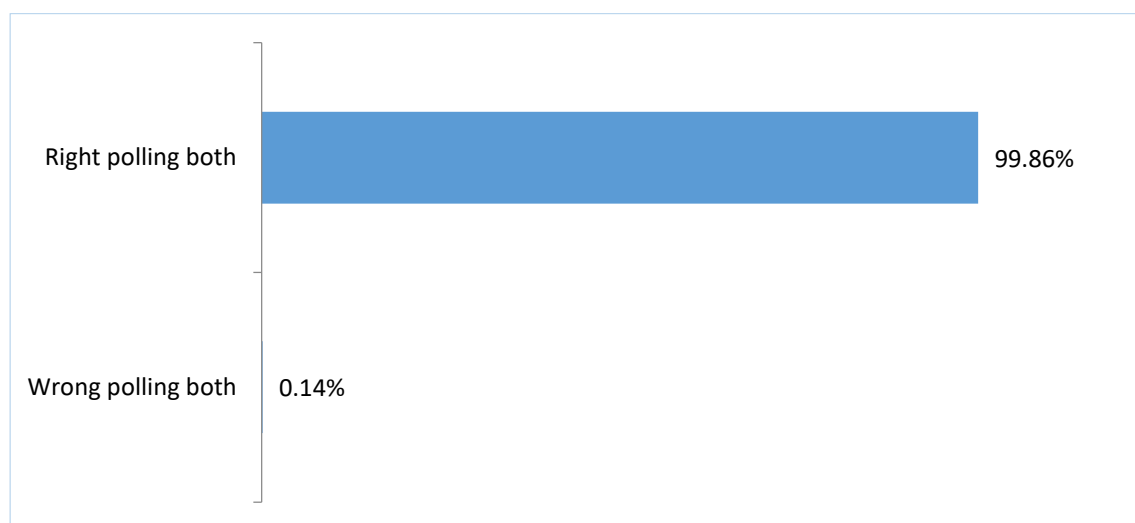


Figure 3.5: Current status of enrollment of the respondents at the polling booths

3.6: Ways used by respondents to enroll themselves in the voter list

Table 3.6 shows that 57.18% of the respondents got enrolled when a booth level officer visited their residence while 15.39% got enrolled during special enrollment drives. 20.81% of the respondents went to the local voter enrollment center for their enrollment.

The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that the other ways of enrollment were less explored by the respondents. As seen in Table 3.6, only handful of respondents had got themselves enrolled at the election offices or through digital platform using NVSP portal. Further, 0.12% of the respondents reported taking help of political parties, and only 1.14% of the respondents took help of individuals or Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to get themselves enrolled in voter list.

Table 3.6: Ways used by respondents to enroll themselves in the voter list

Response	Number	Percent
During a special enrolment drive	1008	15.39%
A Booth Level Officer had visited residence	3746	57.18%
Went to the local voter enrolment centre	1363	20.81%
Went to election offices in the State	12	0.18%
Online/NVSP	6	0.09%
With help from political parties	8	0.12%
With help from CSO/Association/Individuals	75	1.14%
Don't know	333	5.08%
Grand Total	6551	100.0%

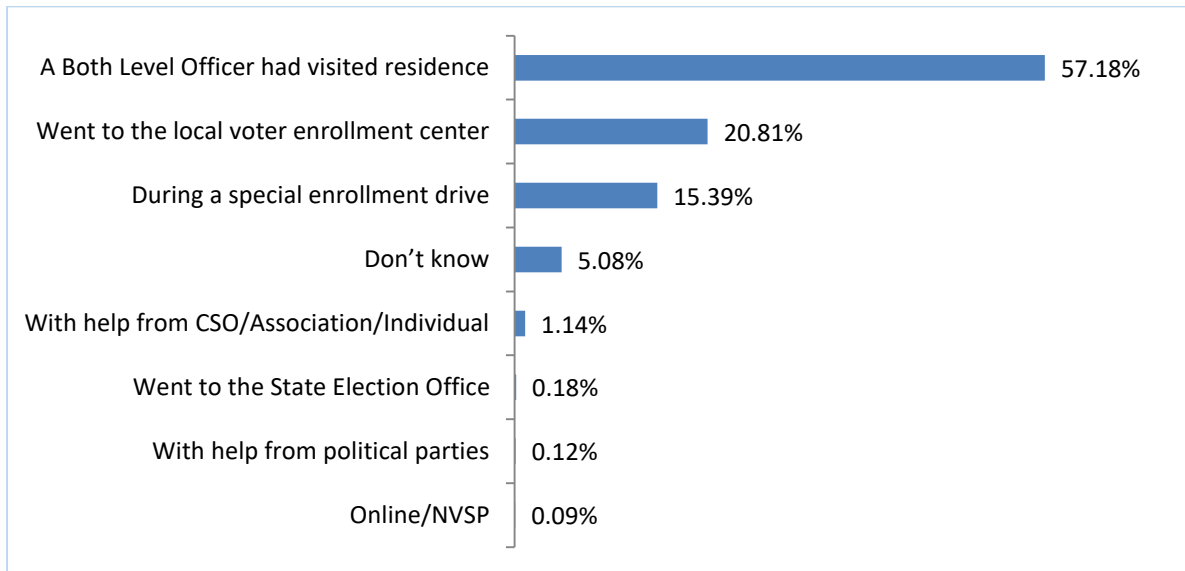


Figure 3.6: Ways used by respondents to enroll themselves in the voter list

3.7: Rating the process of enrollment

Table 3.7 shows that the majority of respondents (86.92%) rate the process of getting enrolled as quite easy while 8.37% respondents rate the enrollment process as neither easy nor difficult. A very small number of respondents (0.89%) rate the enrollment process difficult.

Table 3.7: Rating the process of enrollment

Response	Number	Percent
Easy	5694	86.92%
Neither easy nor difficult	548	8.37%
Difficult	58	0.89%

Don't know	251	3.83%
Grand Total	6551	100.0%

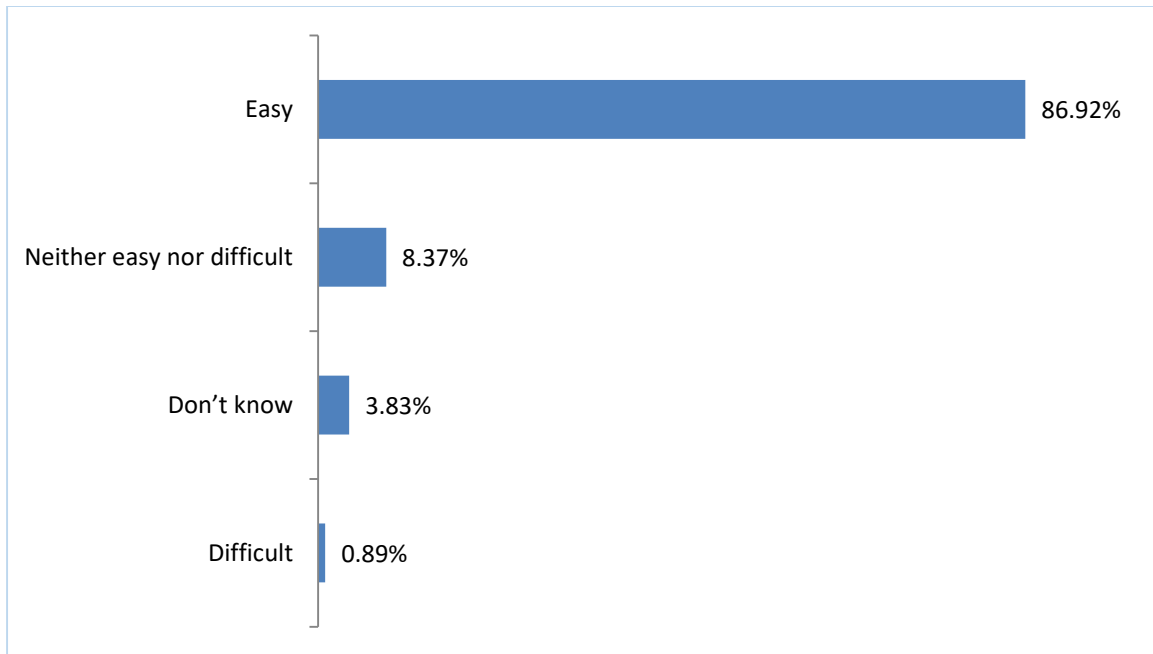


Figure 3.7: Rating the process of enrollment

3.8: Steps taken by respondents to enroll

Table 3.8 shows that out of 47 respondents (who were not enrolled) 63.83% of the respondents never tried to enroll themselves at their own while 36.17% respondents tried to enroll themselves.

Table 3.8: Steps taken by respondents to enroll

Response	Number	Percent
No	30	63.83%
Yes	17	36.17%
Grand Total	47	100.0%

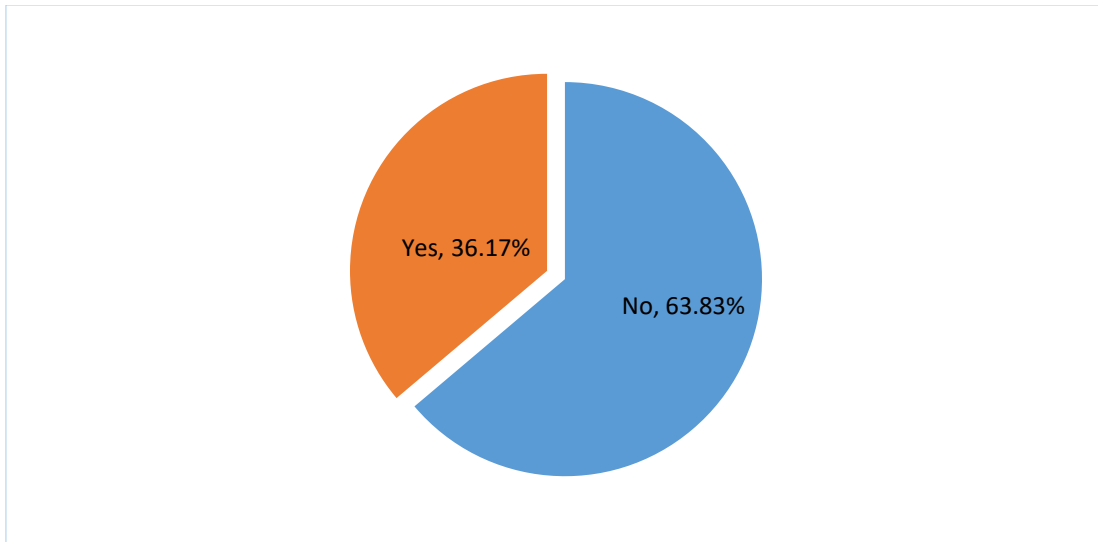


Figure 3.8: Steps taken by respondents to enroll

3.9: Status of the application of the respondents

Table 3.9 shows that out of 17 respondents (who tried to enroll) 94.12% of the respondents did not receive the acknowledgement while 5.88% were not able to provide proof of age or other related documents.

Table 3.9: Status of the application of the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Waiting for acknowledgment	16	94.12%
Proof of address rejected/insufficient	1	5.88%
Grand Total	17	100.0%

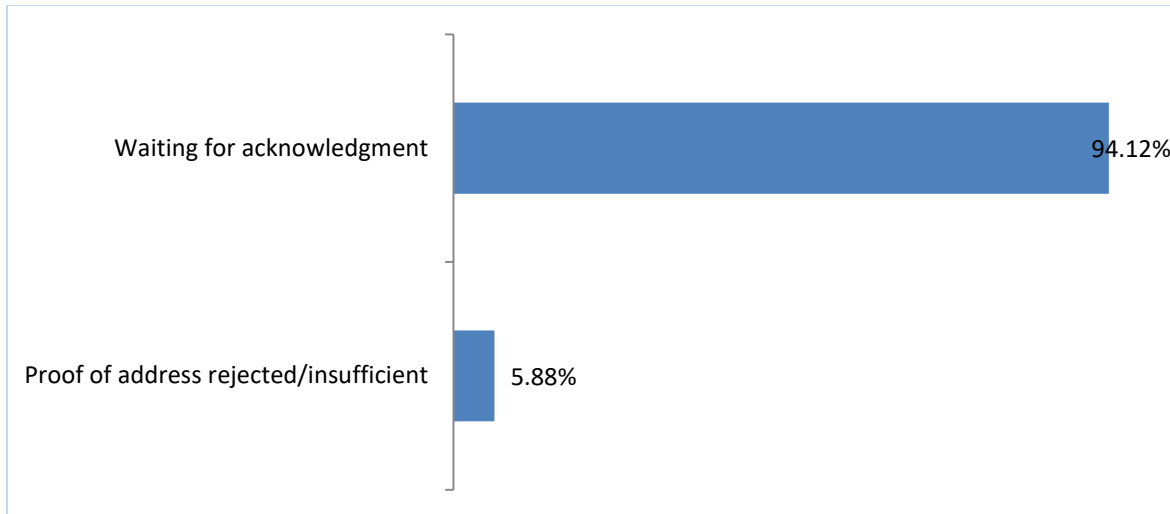


Figure 3.9: Status of the application of the respondents

3.10: Reasons for not enrolling in the voter list

Table 3.10 shows that out of 30 respondents (who never tried to enroll themselves in the voter list) 30% of the respondents did not enroll as they were unaware of the procedure while 16.67% of the respondents found the process of enrollment cumbersome. 20% of the respondents did not enroll as they do not possess the proof of residence. At the same time, the assessment of the survey responses has also revealed that 30% of the respondents were not interested in getting themselves enrolled in the voter list.

Table 3.10: Reasons for not enrolling in the voter list

Response	Number	Percent
I don't know the procedure	9	30.00%
The procedure is very cumbersome	5	16.67%
Do not have any proof of residence	6	20.00%
I am not interested	9	30.00%
Other	1	3.33%
Grand Total	30	100.0%

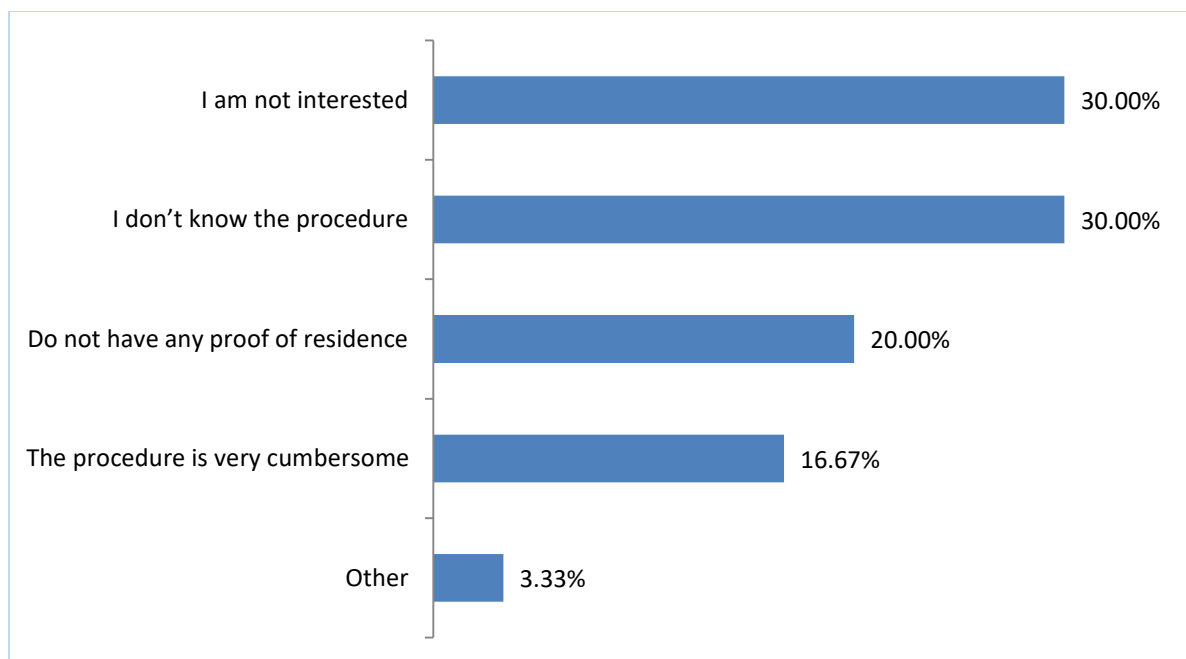


Figure 3.10: Reasons for not enrolling in the voter list

Conclusion

Election Commission of India offers online voter registration for Indian citizens who have attained the age of 18 on the qualifying date (1st of January of the year). Survey analysis revealed that majority of the respondents were enrolled in the voter list, possessed voter card, were enrolled at the right polling station, and felt that the enrollment procedure was easy. The next Chapter of the report details about various aspects related to the voter participation in the election.

CHAPTER- 4

VOTER PARTICIPATION

Introduction

Electoral participation rates depend on many factors, including the type of electoral system, the social groupings to which voters belong, the voters' personalities and beliefs, their places of residence, and a host of other factors. This Chapter of the report details the voter participation in the Assembly Election 2020.

4.1: Participation in Lok Sabha Election 2019 or Assembly Election 2020

Table 4.1 below shows the number of respondents who voted in the Lok Sabha Election 2019 or Assembly Election 2020. It was observed that 97.73% percent of the respondents voted while 2.27% of the respondents didn't vote in either of the two elections.

Table 4.1: Details of the respondent who voted in Lok Sabha Election- 2019 or Assembly Election- 2020

Response	Number	Percent
No	150	2.27%
Yes	6448	97.73%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

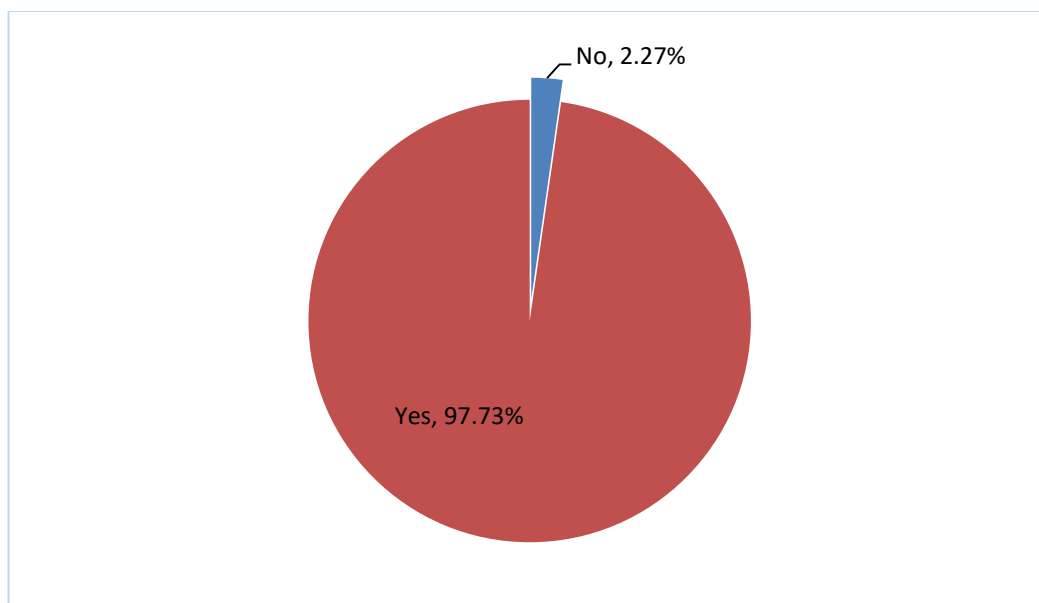


Figure 4.1: Participation in Lok Sabha Election- 2019 or Assembly Election-2020

4.2: Participation in Assembly Election 2020

Table 4.2 shows the number of respondents who voted in the Assembly election 2020. It was observed that 94.21% percent of the respondents voted while 5.79% of the respondents didn't vote in the Assembly election 2020.

Table 4.2: Details of the respondent who voted in Assembly election 2020

Response	Number	Percent
No	382	5.79%
Yes	6216	94.21%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

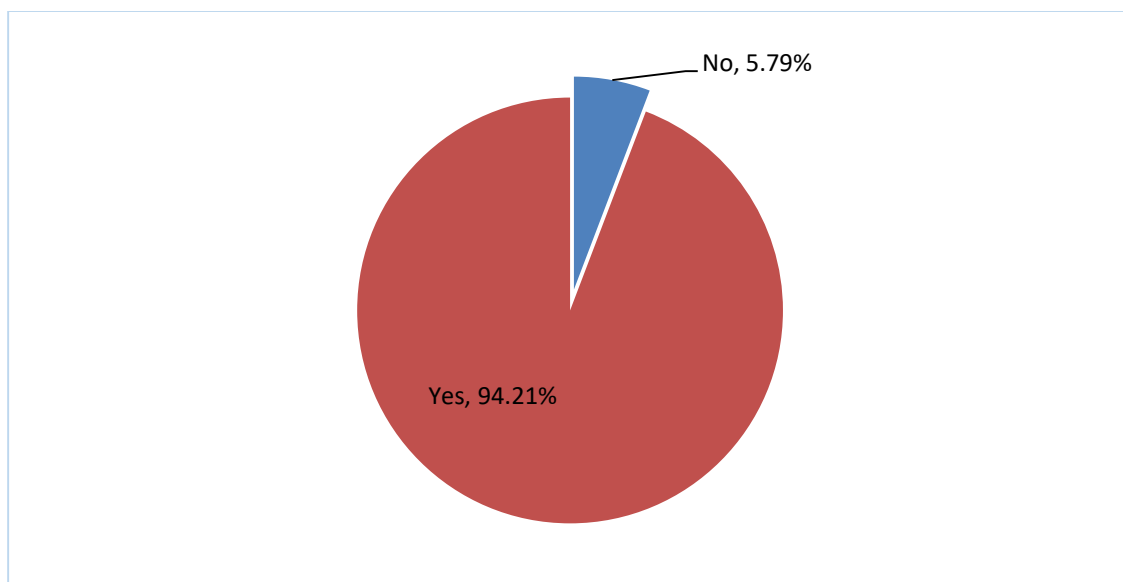


Figure 4.2: Participation in Assembly election 2020

4.3: Reasons for voting in Election

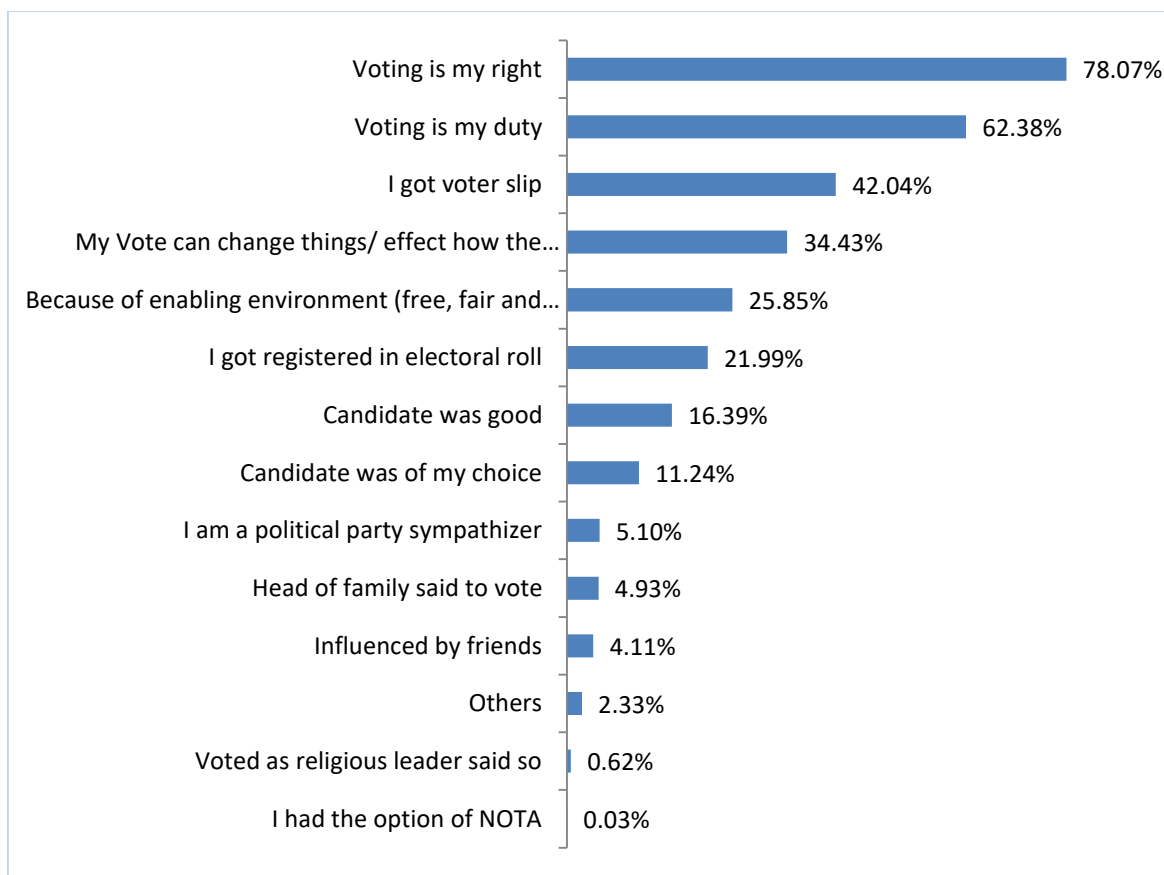
Table 4.3 shows the reasons which led to voting by the voters in the Assembly election 2020. Out of the total 6448 respondents who voted in at least one of the election, 78.07% of respondents believe that “voting is their right”, followed by 62.38% of respondents who believe that “voting is their duty”.

The above results show that the majority of the respondents who voted have a sense and feel that voting is important and seems to be aware of their voting rights. This shows that they are motivated intrinsically more than the other extrinsic factors.

Survey data shows that 42.04% of respondents voted as they received the voter slip. This shows that receiving the voter slip on time is an important factor that leads to voting. At the same time, 34.43% of respondents believe that their vote can bring change in the country and 25.87% voted as the elections are conducted in fair and transparent manner. At the same time, 21.99% of respondents indicated that they voted as they got registered in the electoral roll. It is also evident that the respondents are not influenced by friends or religious leaders.

Table 4.3: Reasons for voting in Election

Reason (N=6448)	Number	Percent
My Vote can change things/ effect how the country is run	2220	34.43%
Voting is my right	5034	78.07%
Voting is my duty	4022	62.38%
Because of enabling environment (free, fair and SAFE) created by Election Commission	1667	25.85%
I got registered in electoral roll	1418	21.99%
I got voter slip	2711	42.04%
Candidate was good	1057	16.39%
Candidate was of my choice	725	11.24%
I am a political party sympathizer	329	5.10%
Voted as religious leader said so	40	0.62%
Head of family said to vote	318	4.93%
Influenced by friends	265	4.11%
I had the option of NOTA	2	0.03%
Others*	150	2.33%

**Figure 4.3: Reasons for voting in Election**

4.4: Assured Minimum Facilities present at the polling stations

Table 4.4 shows the information about the assured minimum facilities observed at the polling stations by the respondents. It was found that about 98.77% of respondents noted separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens and 74.63% noted separate entry and exit in the polling station.

Survey data shows that 96.68% of respondents observed proper lighting, 83.90% of respondents noted that drinking water was available and 82.77% of the respondents were able to recall the presence of toilets at the polling station. About 82.40% of respondents also recalled the presence of a ramp at the polling station.

It was also observed that 68.86% of respondents indicated the absence of wheelchairs and 32.57% of respondents indicated the absence of chairs/ benches for the pregnant women or elderly.

Table 4.4: Presence of facilities at the polling stations

Facilities (N=6448)	No		Yes		Don't Know	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Separate queues for women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens	56	0.87%	6369	98.77%	23	0.36%
Drinking water	800	12.41%	5410	83.90%	238	3.69%
Chairs/benches	2100	32.57%	3371	52.28%	977	15.15%
Toilets	672	10.42%	5337	82.77%	439	6.81%
Help desk	1822	28.26%	4111	63.76%	515	7.99%
Wheel Chair	4440	68.86%	860	13.34%	1148	17.80%
Separate entry and exit in the polling station	1559	24.18%	4812	74.63%	77	1.19%
Ramp	754	11.69%	5313	82.40%	381	5.91%
Signs for directions	976	15.14%	5109	79.23%	363	5.63%
Proper lighting	152	2.36%	6234	96.68%	62	0.96%
Volunteers/escorts	1907	29.58%	4122	63.93%	419	6.50%

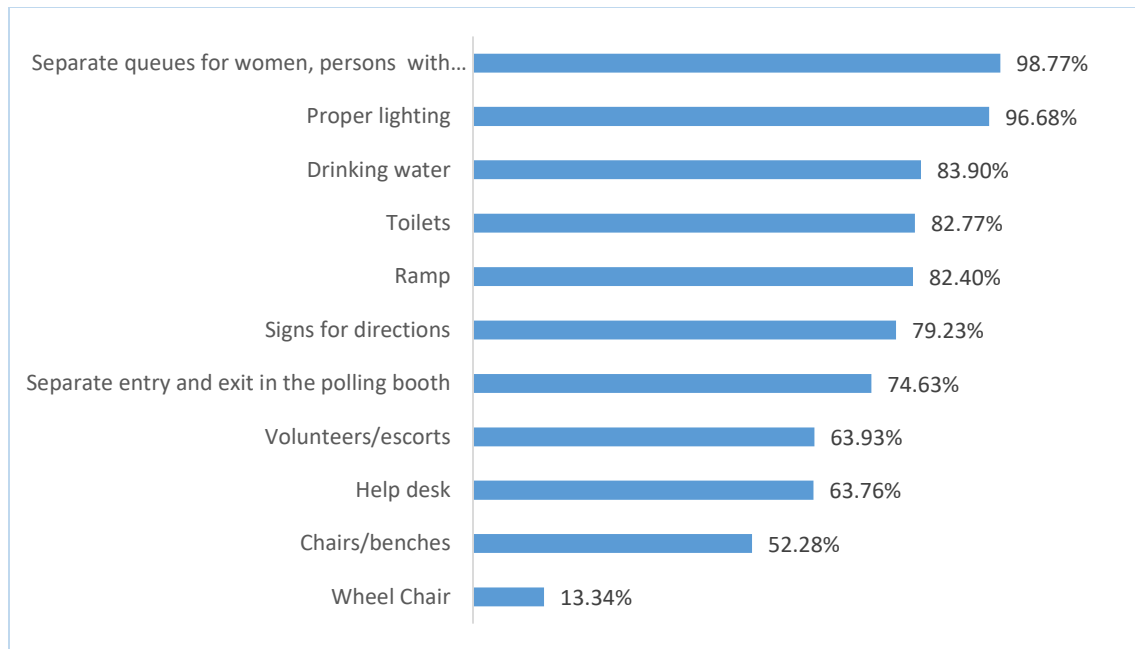


Figure 4.4: Presence of facilities at the polling stations

4.5: Difficulty faced by the respondents

Table 4.5 shows the difficulty faced by the respondents during the election. Out of 6448 respondents 355 respondents faced some sort of problem.

Table 4.5: Frequency of the respondents who faced difficulty during voting in the election

Response	Number	Percent
Faced No Problem	6093	94.50%
Faced Problem(s)	355	5.50%
Grand Total	6448	100.0%



Figure 4.5: Difficulty faced by the respondents

4.6: Types of difficulties faced by the respondents

Table 4.6 shows the difficulties faced by the respondents during Election. Out of 355 respondents who faced some sort of difficulty, about 23.10% faced the problem of standing in the long queue, 20% felt that polling station was far, and 6.76% faced difficulty in locating the station.

Table 4.6: Types of difficulties faced by respondents during Election

Response	Number	Percent
Long queue	82	23.10%
No separate queue for senior citizen	2	0.56%
Lack of facilities including drinking water, toilet and ramp	15	4.23%
Coercion/ threat by political party	1	0.28%
Difficulties in locating my polling station	24	6.76%
Difficulties in voting in absence of voter slip	12	3.38%
No guidance from polling personnel	36	10.14%
Polling station was at a very long distance	71	20.00%
Other problems	33	9.30%
No Response	79	22.25%
Grand Total	355	100.0%

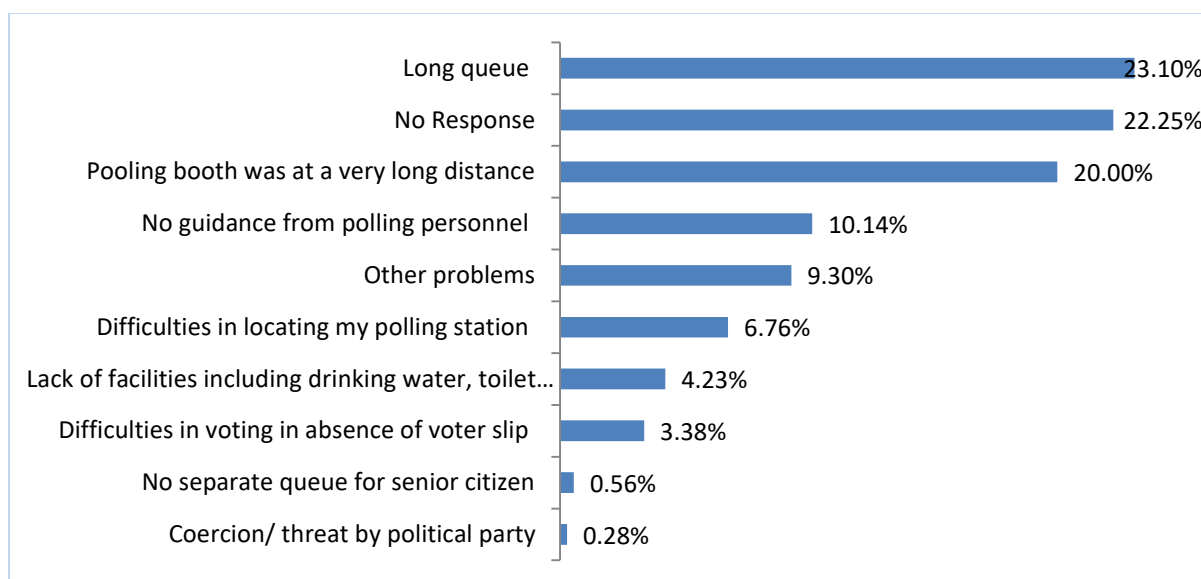


Figure 4.6: Types of difficulties faced by respondents during Election

4.7: Reasons for not Voting

Table 4.7 shows the reasons for not voting in the Election. Survey data shows that 26.67% of respondents did not vote due to the absence of their name in the electoral roll and 9.33% of respondents did not vote as they were not having the electoral photo ID card. 24.67% of respondents were not able to cast vote as they were not in the constituency during the Election. It is also observed that 1.33% percent of respondents didn't vote because the polling station was situated at a distance, and 1.33% did not cast vote as they didn't obtain the voter slip.

Table 4.7: Reasons for not voting

Reason	Number	Percent
My name was not on the electoral roll	40	26.67%
I was not in my constituency	37	24.67%
I did not get voter slip	2	1.33%
I did not have my electoral photo ID Card (EPIC)	14	9.33%
Polling station was at a distance (logistic problem)	2	1.33%
Head of family said not to vote	1	0.67%
Voting in assembly and local elections doesn't make a difference, I vote only in national election	1	0.67%
Others*	53	35.33%
Grand Total	150	100.0%

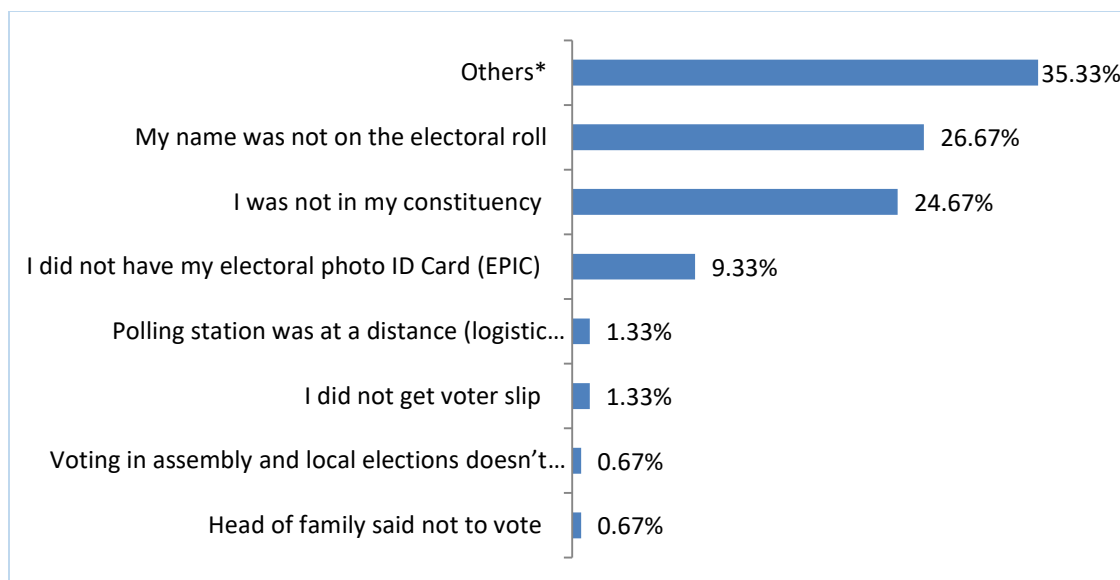


Figure 4.7: Reasons for not voting

Conclusion

It is observed that the respondents understand the importance of vote and believe in the political system of the country. Majority of the respondents have participated in the election and believe that voting is their right and duty. Main difficulties faced by the voters include presence of long queue and the distance of the polling station from the area of residence. Main reasons for not voting in the election includes absence of name of the voter in the electoral roll, non-availability of voter in the constituency, and absence of EPIC card.

CHAPTER- 5

VOTER AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE

Introduction

Election Commission of India has taken several initiatives to create awareness and enhance the level of knowledge of the voters. At the same time, attempts have been made to remove the misconception in the minds of the voters regarding the electoral process. This section of the report assesses the awareness and level of knowledge of the voters.

5.1: Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Table 5.1 shows that 89.88% of the respondents know that 18 years is the minimum age to register to be a voter, while 9.67% of the respondents are unaware of this fact. A small fraction of the total respondents (0.45%) does not know the actual age to become a voter.

Table 5.1: Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

Response	Number	Percent
Aware (as 18 Years)	5930	89.88%
Unaware	638	9.67%
Wrong knowledge (as other than 18 Years)	30	0.45%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

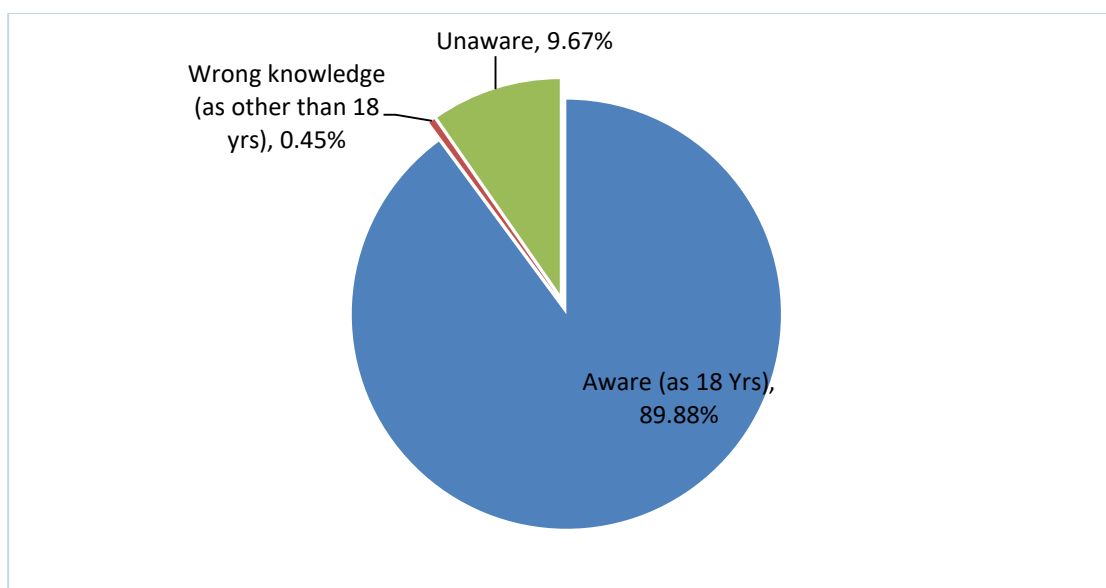


Figure 5.1: Awareness about minimum age of registration to be a voter

5.2: Awareness about qualifying date for registration

Table 5.2 shows the awareness level about the qualifying date for registration on the electoral roll being 1st January of each year. 52.97% of the respondents are unaware about the qualifying date for registration and 22.48% of the respondents believe that the actual age for getting registered on electoral roll is 18th birthday. Only 24.55% of the respondents reported 1st January as the qualifying date. It seems that there is a need to clear the misconception between minimum age for registration and qualifying date for registration in the electoral roll.

Table 5.2: Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered in the electoral roll

Response	Number	Percent
18 th Birthday	1483	22.48%
1 st January	1620	24.55%
Don't know	3495	52.97%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

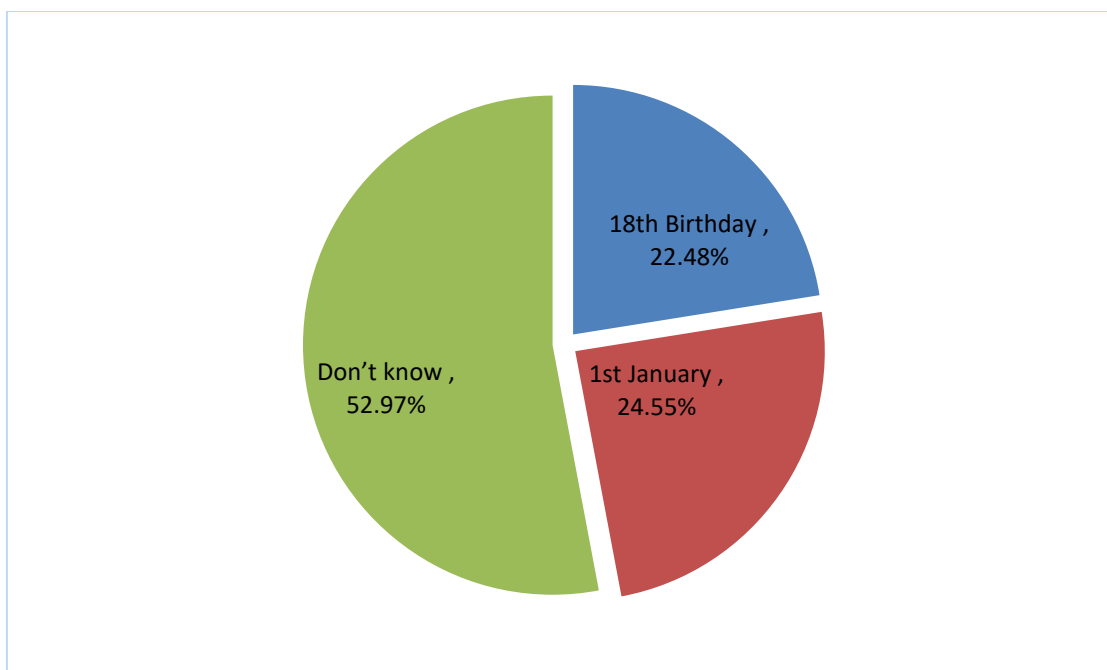


Figure 5.2: Awareness about Date for determining qualifying age for getting registered in the electoral roll

5.3: Awareness about National Voters' Day

National Voters' Day is celebrated on 25th January each year to mark the foundation day of the Election Commission of India. It is also celebrated with the mission to encourage more young voters to participate in the political process of the country. Table 5.3 shows 92.22% of the respondents do not know that the National Voter's Day is celebrated on 25th January, while 5.17% of the respondents are aware of the correct date. However, 2.61% of the respondents are not aware of the correct date.

Table 5.3: Awareness about Voters' Day

Response	Number	Percent
Incorrect Date	172	2.61%
Correct date	341	5.17%
Don't Know	6085	92.22%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

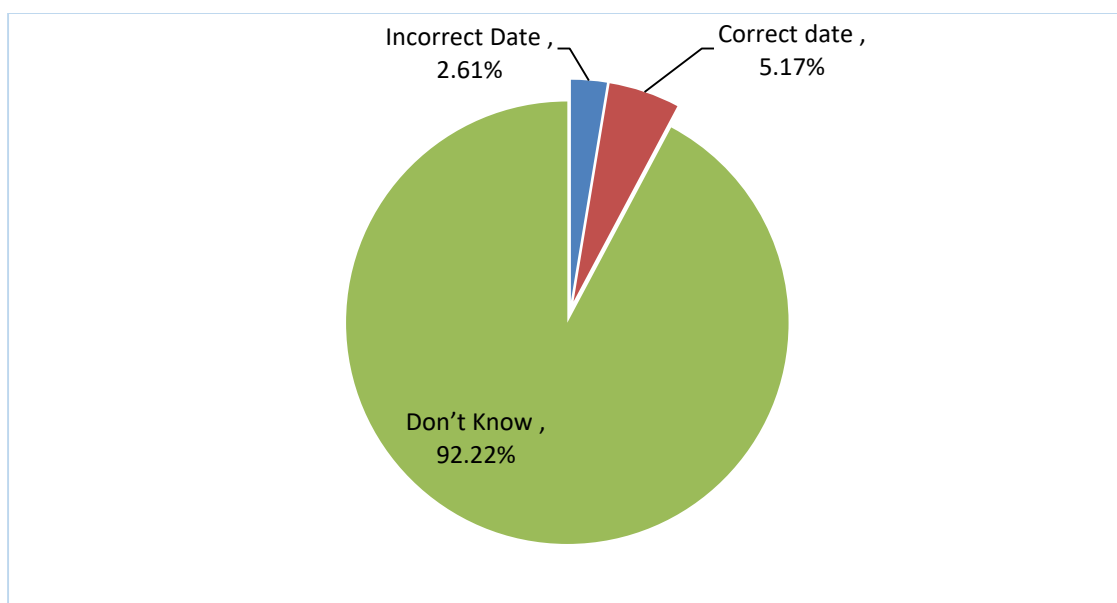


Figure 5.3: Awareness about Voters' Day

5.4 (A): Awareness about NOTA option

Election Commission of India introduced the NOTA (None of the Above) option on the EVM in the year 2013. Voters use this option to reject all the candidates contesting in the election. Table 5.4 (A) shows that 40.06% of respondents have seen the NOTA option on the EVM machine. 0.53% of respondents are informed about the NOTA option during the electoral literacy program, while 17.46% of the respondents have read and heard about NOTA. However, 41.95% of respondents are unaware of the NOTA option on EVM.

Table 5.4 (A): Awareness about NOTA option

Response	Number	Percent
Yes, saw it while casting my vote	2643	40.06%
Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy	35	0.53%
Yes, have heard/read about it	1152	17.46%
No	2768	41.95%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

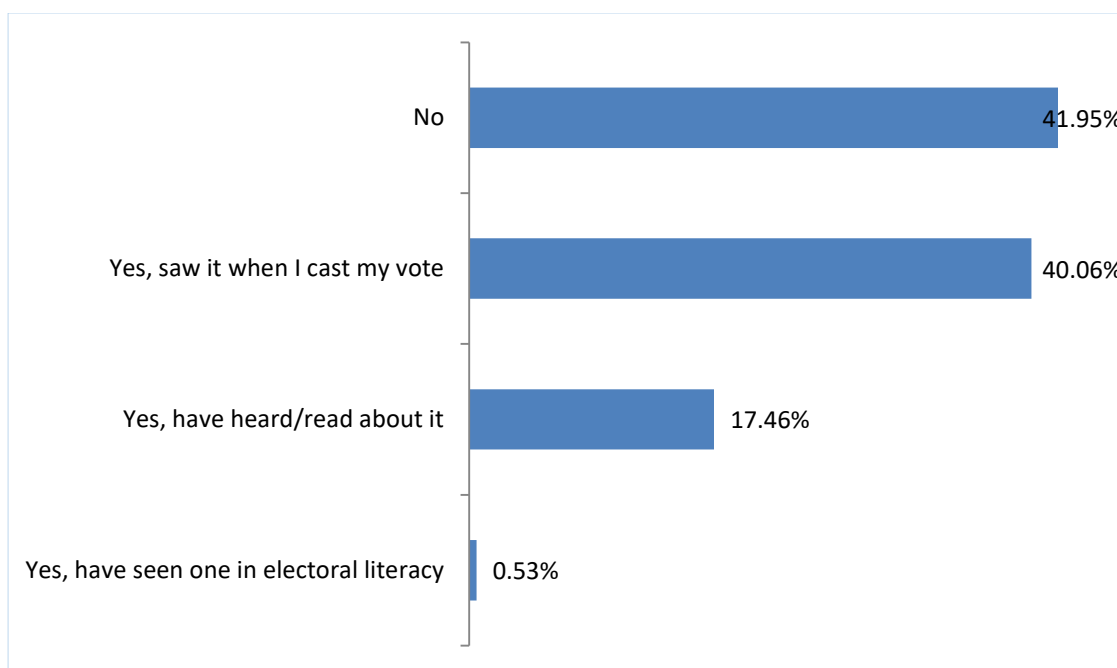


Figure 5.4 (A): Awareness about NOTA option

5.4 (B): Awareness about the names of candidates available in Braille and Brille provision on the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)

Since 2009, Election Commission of India is providing the names of the candidates in Braille to help the visually disabled individuals to cast their votes. In addition the ECI has also ensured the provision of Braille on EVM. Table 5.4 (B) shows that 11.26% of respondents have seen the Braille provision on the EVM. 4.89% of respondents confirmed that they were informed about the option in the electoral literacy program, while 14.81% of respondents have read and heard about this option. Such a facility is available for a decade now, and despite this, 69.04% of the respondents are not aware of the Braille provision on EVMs.

Table 5.4 (B): Awareness about the Braille provision available on the EVM

Response	Number	Percent
Yes, saw it while casting my vote	743	11.26%
Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy	323	4.89%
Yes, have heard/read about it	977	14.81%
No	4555	69.04%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

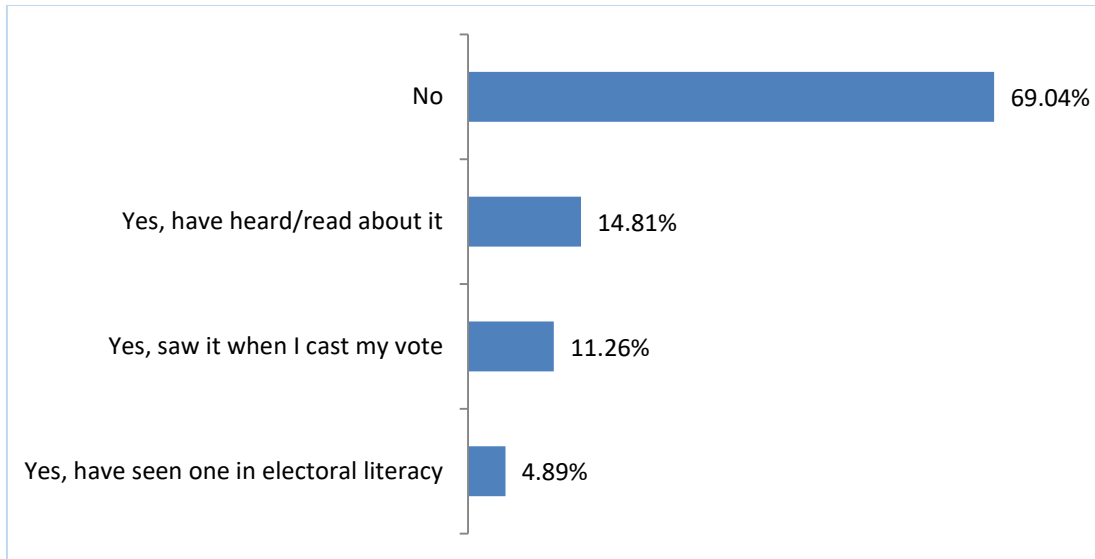


Figure 5.4 (B): Awareness about Braille provision available on the EVM

5.4 (C): Awareness about Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

VVPAT helps to verify the authenticity of the vote cast by the voter on the EVM machine. The use of such a facility helps to prevent electoral malpractices and improve the fairness of the election. Table 5.4 (C) shows that 52.06% of respondents have seen VVPAT when they cast their votes. 0.54% of respondents have confirmed that they were informed about VVPAT during the electoral literacy program, while 13.60% of respondents have heard and read about VVPAT. Despite the initiatives taken by Election Commission, 33.80% of respondents were not aware of VVPAT.

Table 5.4 (C): Awareness about Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

Response	Number	Percent
Yes, saw it while casting my vote	3435	52.06%
Yes, have seen during electoral literacy	36	0.54%
Yes, have heard/read about it	897	13.60%
No	2230	33.80%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

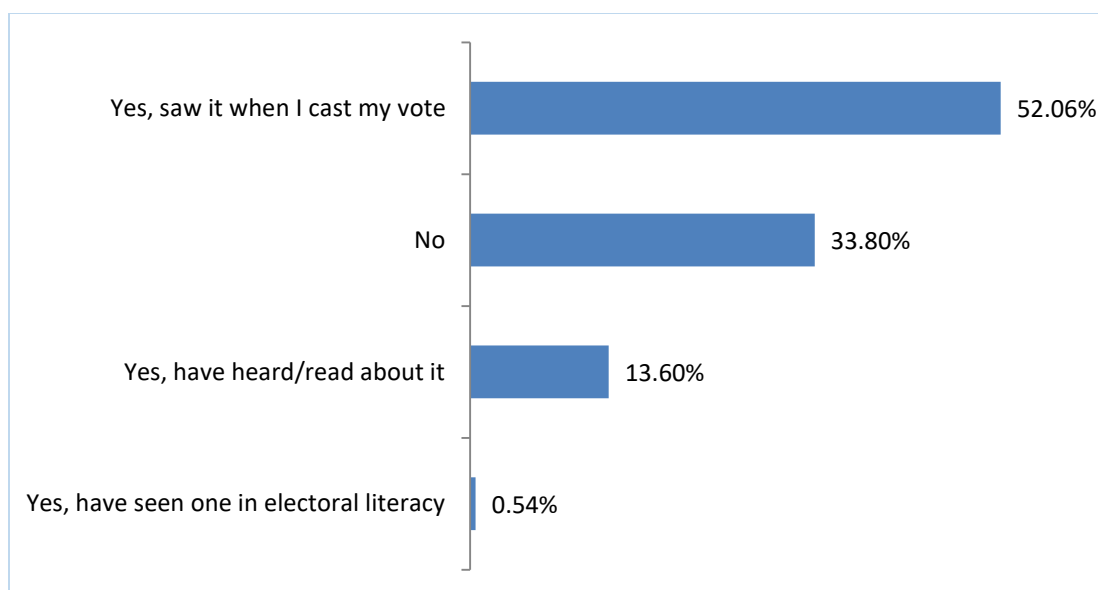


Figure 5.4 (C): Awareness about Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

5.5: Opinion of the respondents

Several statements were put in front of the respondents and they were asked to give their opinion at five levels that include Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree.

Table 5.5 shows that statements to which the majority of the respondents agree include, “Every vote counts”, “Voting should be made compulsory”, “EVMs provide accurate results”, and “Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India”. The statement “The influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections” provided mixed results. The statements to which the majority of the respondents disagree include, “I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections”, “Voting is cumbersome chore”, and “Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections”.

Table 5.5: Opinion of the respondents

Type of Problem	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Every vote counts	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	59.4%	38.7%
Voting should be made compulsory	0.1%	8.9%	5.6%	47.2%	38.2%
Voting is cumbersome chore	29.9%	51.0%	14.8%	2.7%	1.7%
Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India	0.2%	5.4%	15.2%	55.1%	24.2%

Type of Problem	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
EVMs provide accurate results	2.3%	4.3%	7.2%	54.0%	32.1%
Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections	23.2%	52.4%	10.0%	11.6%	2.8%
The influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections	12.0%	23.2%	25.8%	30.9%	8.0%
I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections	51.0%	35.6%	10.0%	1.4%	2.0%

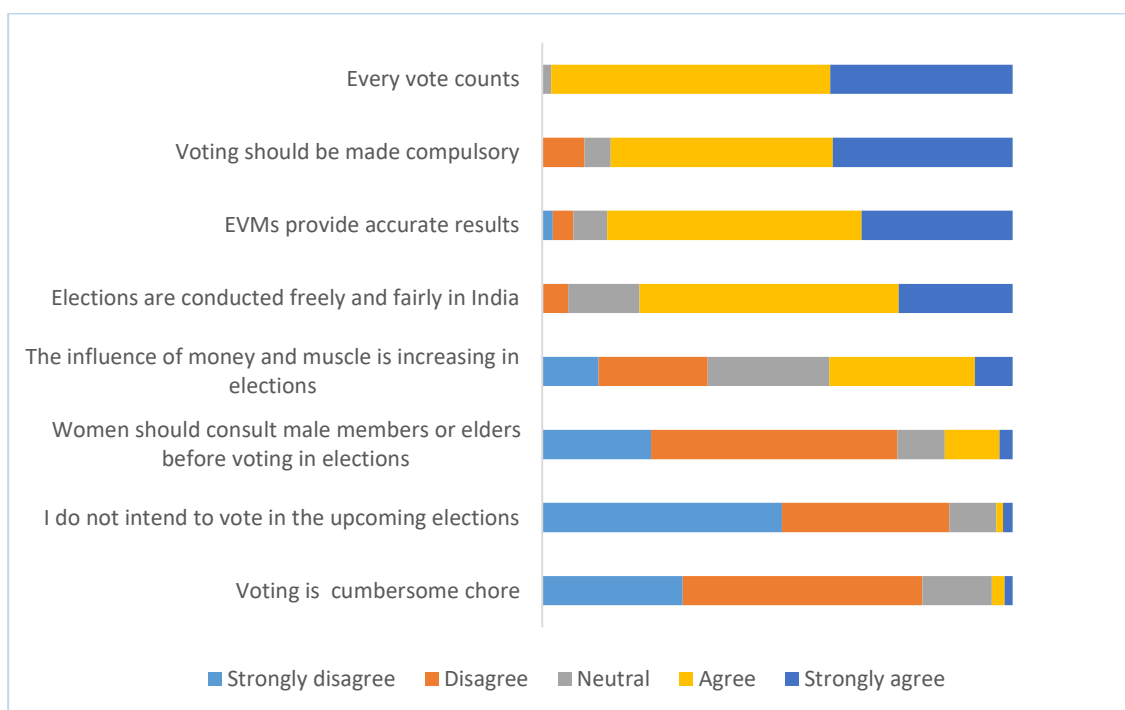


Figure 5.5: Opinion of the respondents

5.6: Awareness about the priority access to elderly and electors with disability during voting

Table 5.6 shows that 6.32% of the respondents are unaware that the elderly and electors with disability are given priority access in the polling station on the Election Day, while 93.68% of the respondents are aware of the fact.

Table 5.6: Awareness about the priority access to elderly and electors with disability during voting

Response	Number	Percent
No	417	6.32%
Yes	6181	93.68%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

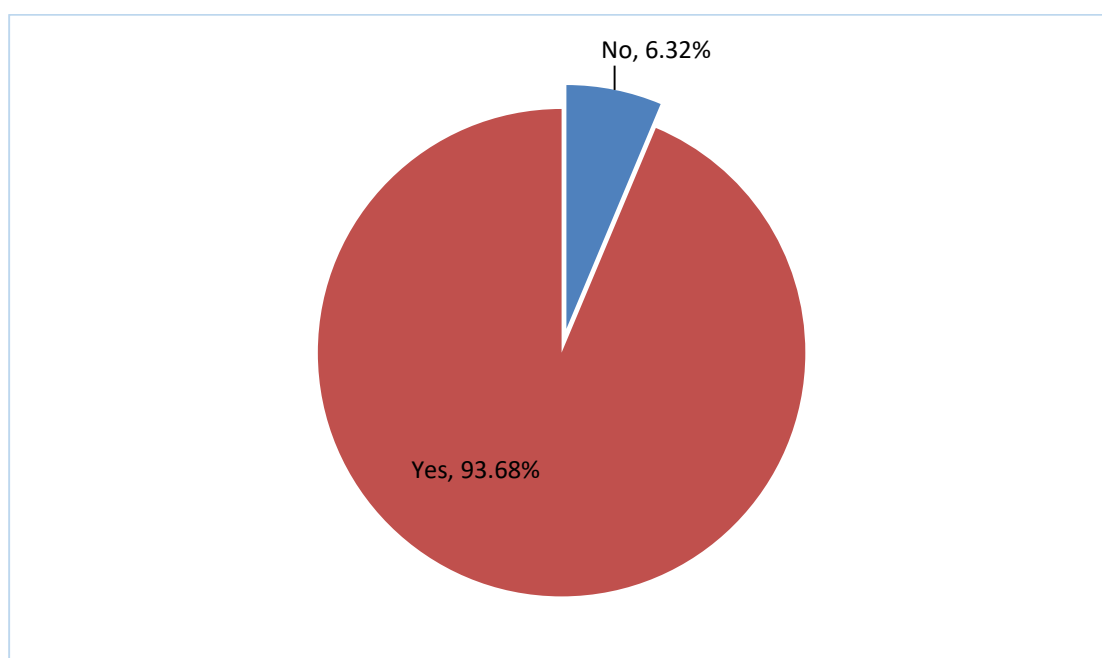


Figure 5.6: Awareness about the priority access to elderly and electors with disability during voting

5.7: Awareness about the availability of special volunteers to assist elderly and electors with disability during voting

Table 5.7 shows that 35.57% of the respondents are not aware that special volunteers assist and guide the elderly and electors with disability at the polling station on the Election Day, while 64.43% of the respondents are aware of the fact.

Table 5.7: Awareness about the availability of special volunteers to assist elderly and electors with disability during voting

Response	Number	Percent
No	2347	35.57%
Yes	4251	64.43%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

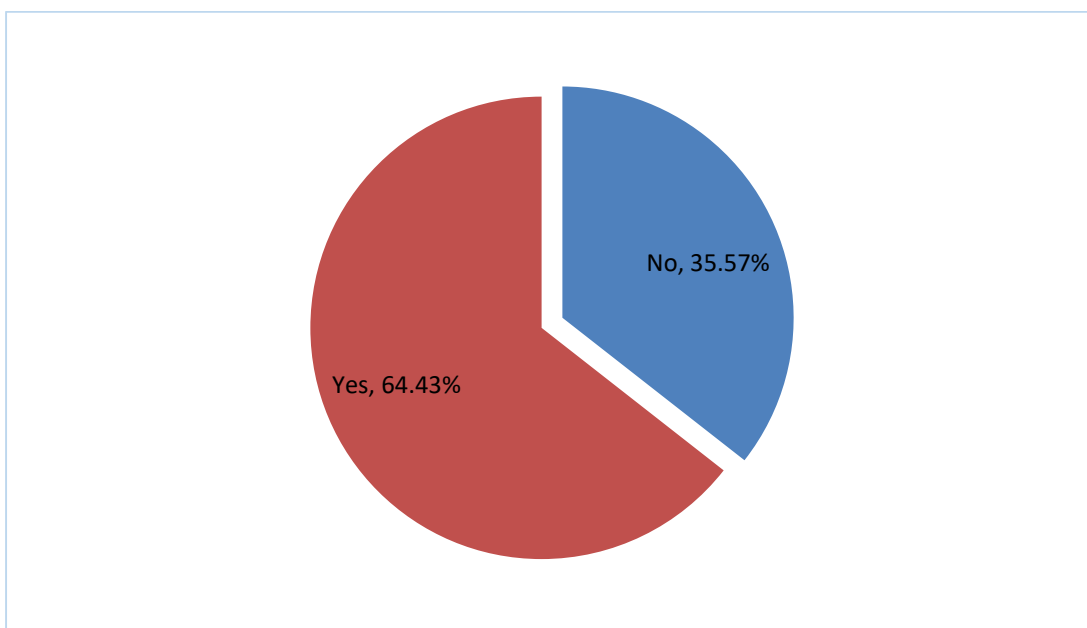


Figure 5.7: Awareness about the availability of special volunteers to assist elderly and electors with disability during voting

5.8: Awareness about the Assured Minimum Facilities for voters at the polling stations

Table 5.8 shows that 29.13% of the respondents are unaware about the “Assured Minimum Facilities” (availability of clean drinking water, adequate furniture for voters in the queue, shed, and toilets) provided to voters at the polling stations on the election day while 70.87% of the respondents are aware of the fact.

Table 5.8: Awareness about the Assured Minimum Facilities for voters at the polling stations

Response	Number	Percent
No	1922	29.13%
Yes	4676	70.87%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

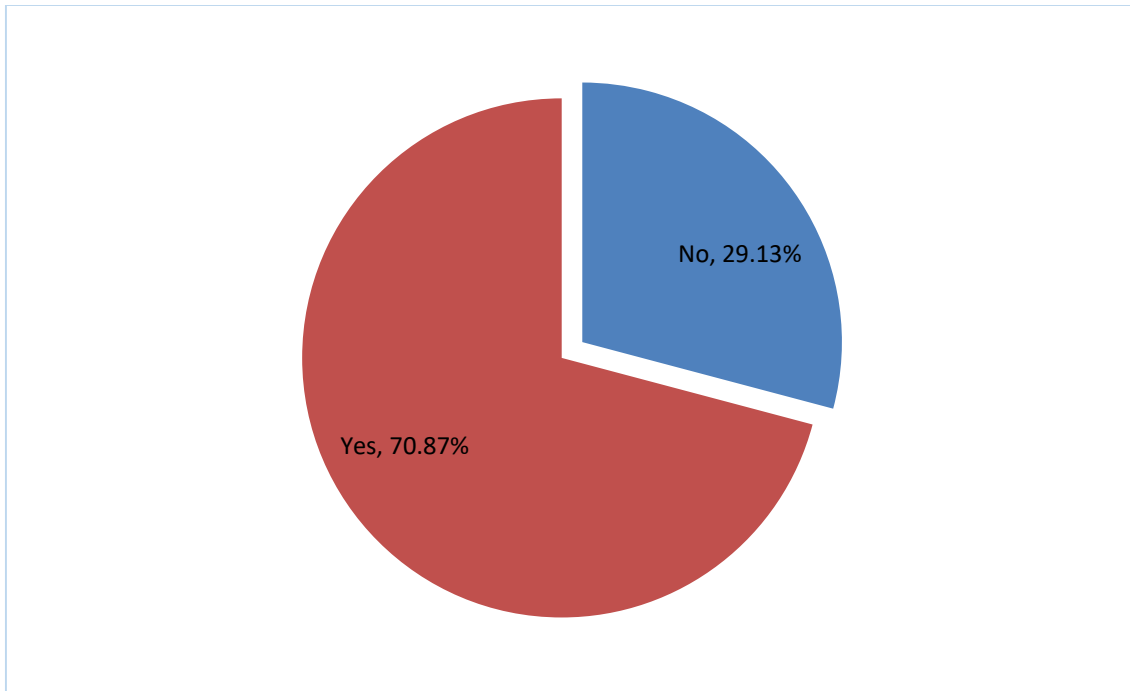


Figure 5.8: Awareness about the Assured Minimum Facilities for voters at the polling stations

5.9: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters above 80 years

Table 5.9 shows that the 65.78% of the respondents are unaware that ECI has provided Postal Ballot facility to voters who are above 80 years of age, while 34.22% of the respondents are aware of the fact.

Table 5.9: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters above 80 years

Response	Number	Percent
No	4340	65.78%
Yes	2258	34.22%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

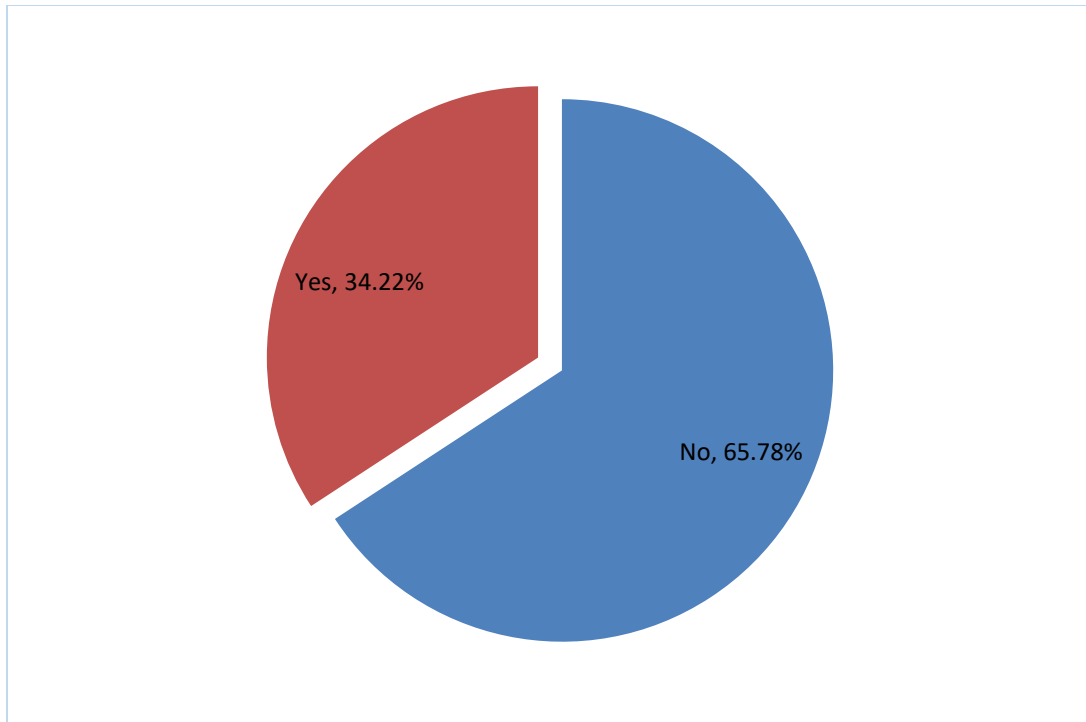


Figure 5.9: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters above 80 years

5.10: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters who are in the essential services

Table 5.10 shows that 66.76% of the respondents are unaware that ECI has provided Postal Ballot facility to voters who are in the essential services, while 33.24% of the respondents are aware of the fact.

Table 5.10: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters who are in the essential services

Response	Number	Percent
No	4405	66.76%
Yes	2193	33.24%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

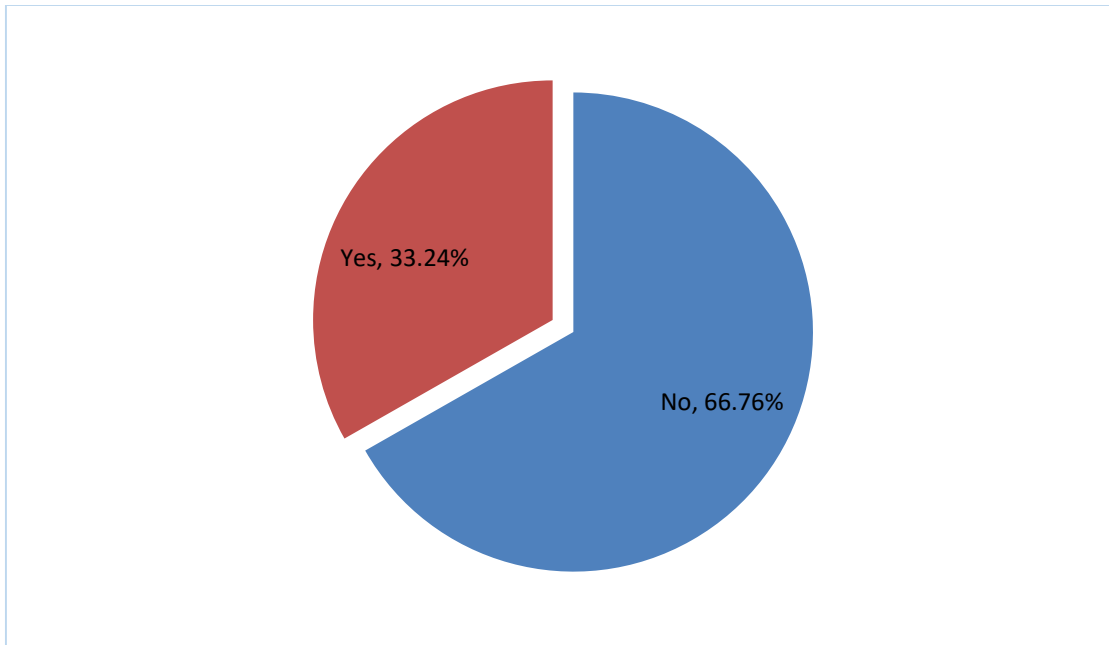


Figure 5.10: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters who are in the essential services

5.11: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for PwDs

Table 5.11 shows that 76.87% of the respondents are unaware that ECI has provided Postal Ballot facility to PwDs, while 23.13% of the respondents are aware of the fact.

Table 5.11: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for PwDs

Response	Number	Percent
No	5072	76.87%
Yes	1526	23.13%
Grand Total	6598	100.0%

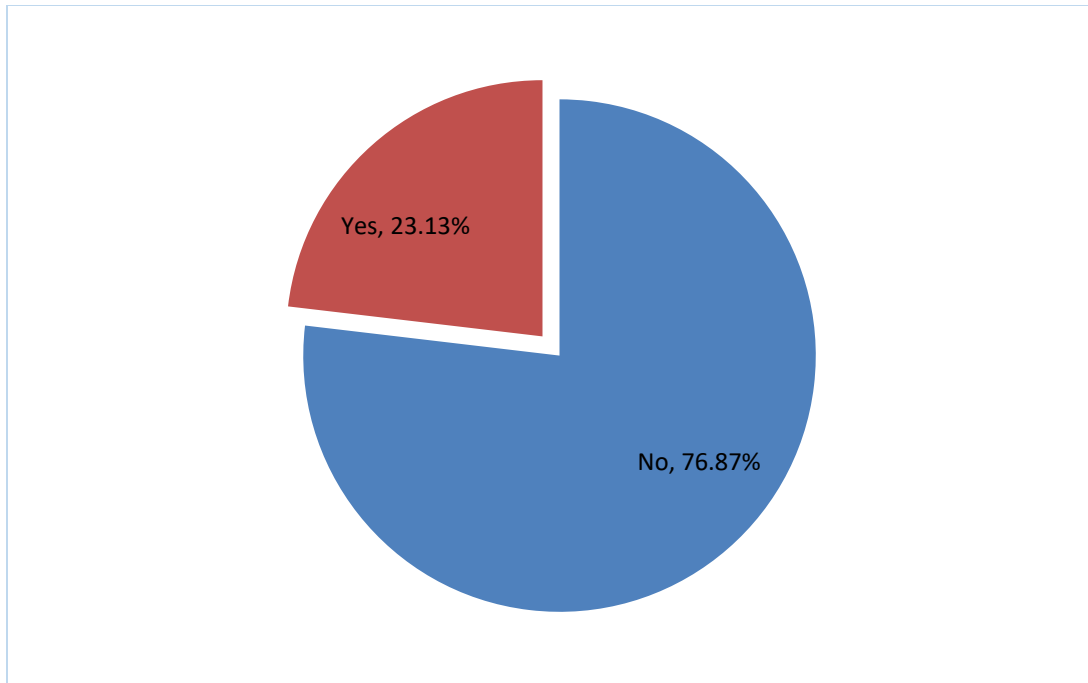


Figure 5.11: Awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for PwDs

Conclusions

Respondents are aware of the minimum age of registration to be a voter and availability of NOTA option. Awareness about the qualifying date for registration and National Voters' Day is negligible among the respondents. It is observed that the respondents are aware of the priority access to the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting, availability of special volunteers to assist the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting and Assured Minimum Facilities for voters at the polling stations. It is also observed that the respondents are not aware of the Postal Ballot facility for voters above 80 years, who are in the essential services, and PwDs.

CHAPTER- 6

EXPOSURE TO SVEEP INTERVENTIONS

Introduction

Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation Programme (SVEEP) is a proactive step taken by the Election Commission of India in 2009 with the sole objective to improve the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) of voters so as to conduct the poll without fear and favour. This chapter explores the awareness of the voters related to SVEEP such as campaigns run by ECI, physical and verbal dissemination of election related information, use of celebrities in the elections to promote voting, and use of website and call centre facilities by the voters.

6.1: Voter/ election campaign run by Election Commission of India

Table 6.1 shows the frequency of the respondents who could recall seeing or reading the election-related campaigns of Election Commission of India. Results show that 67.20% of the respondents can recall the campaigns run by the Election Commission of India, whereas 25.02% of the respondents do not recall any campaign. At the same time, 7.78% of the respondents are unaware of the campaigns run by ECI.

Table 6.1: Frequency of respondents to recall seeing or reading any voter/election related campaign of Election Commission of India

Response	Number	Percent
No	1178	17.85%
Yes	4863	73.70%
Don't know	557	8.44%
Grand Total	6598	100.00%

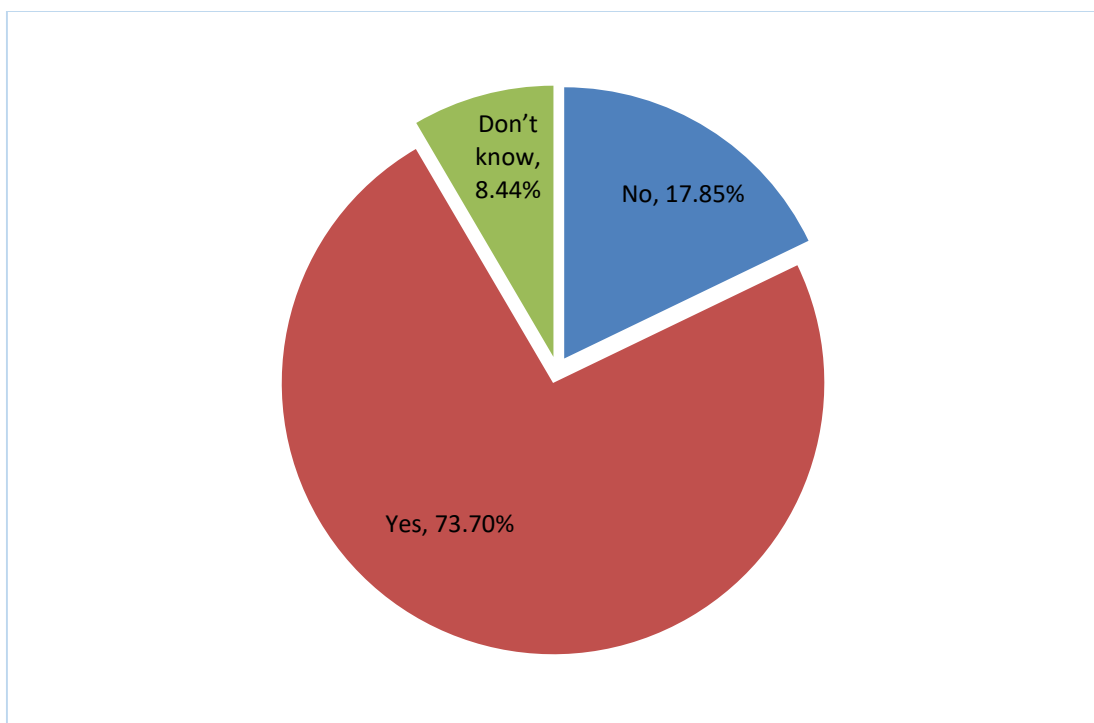


Figure 6.1: Frequency of respondents to recall seeing or reading any voter/election related campaign of Election Commission of India

6.2: Media used by respondents to receive election related information

Table 6.2 shows the sources from which the respondents received the information related to the elections. Out of 4863 respondents who recalled the election related campaigns, 49.27% of the respondents received information about the elections through TV advertisements followed by activities such as Rallies, *Prabhat Pheris*, and loudspeaker announcements (43.06%), posters, hoardings and publicity materials (27.70%), and cultural and entertainment programmes (26.47%). 14.97% of respondents preferred to read newspapers or magazines to receive the information whereas 13.16% of respondents received the election-related information at the polling station and 13.88% of respondents received information through government office circulars.

The assessment of the survey responses has also revealed that the traditional ways of dissemination of election-related information such as radio, NGO and Civil society Group, SMS, Pledge letters, *Sankalp Patras* through school students in the family are not much used by the respondents.

Table 6.2: Media use by respondents to receive the election related information

Response	Number	Percent
Newspapers/Magazines	728	14.97%
TV advertisements and programmes	2396	49.27%
Radio and FM channels	34	0.70%
Activity like Rallies, Prabhat Pheris, loudspeaker announcement	2094	43.06%
Cultural/Entertainment programmes	1287	26.47%
Government office circulars	675	13.88%
Posters, hoardings and publicity materials	1347	27.70%
NGO and Civil society Group	381	7.83%
Internet/Social Media/WhatsApp	129	2.65%
SMS	110	2.26%
Pledge letters/Sankalp patras through school students in the family	15	0.31%
At Polling Station	640	13.16%
Others*	17	0.35%

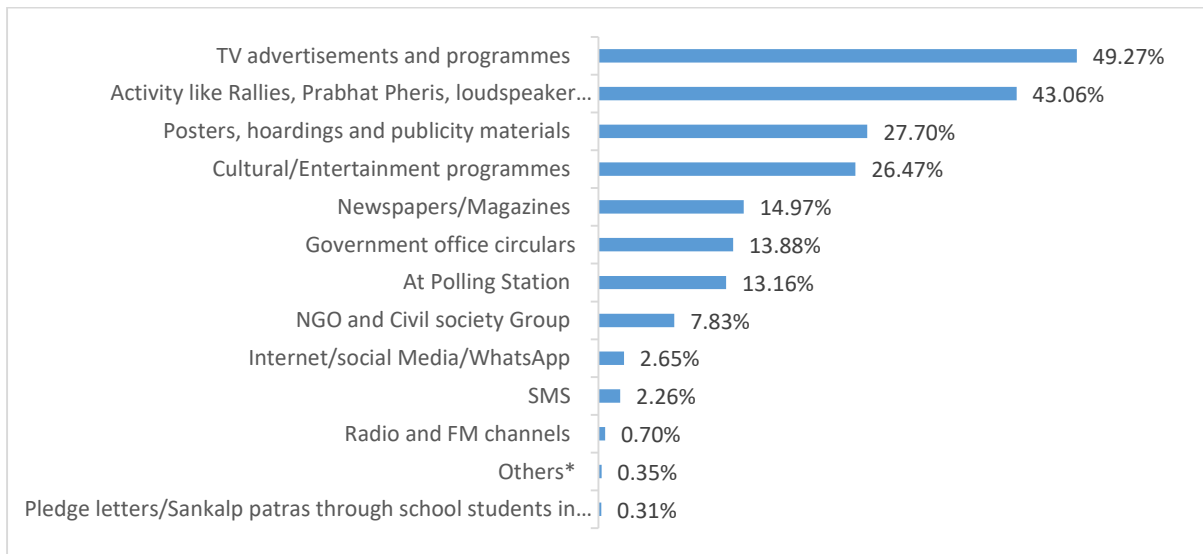
**Figure 6.2: Source use by respondents to receive information****6.3: Voter information/messages received by the respondents**

Table 6.3 shows the information or the messages received by the respondents. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that majority of the respondents (78.24%) could recall “*Voting is my right and duty*”, followed by “*Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement*” by 76.50% of respondents, and “*Date of voting and schedules*” by 56.51% of the respondents.

Table 6.3: Voter information/messages received by the respondents

Response	Number	Percent
Date of voting and schedules	2748	56.51%
Voting is my right and duty	3805	78.24%
Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement	3720	76.50%
Register yourself	672	13.82%
Preparation of voter cards (EPIC)	20	0.41%
Voter slip distribution schedule	41	0.84%
Alternate identity documents for voting	1492	30.68%
Separate queues for old and sick	1682	34.59%
Do's and don'ts on polling day	467	9.60%
NVSP portal	356	7.32%
Others*	10	0.21%

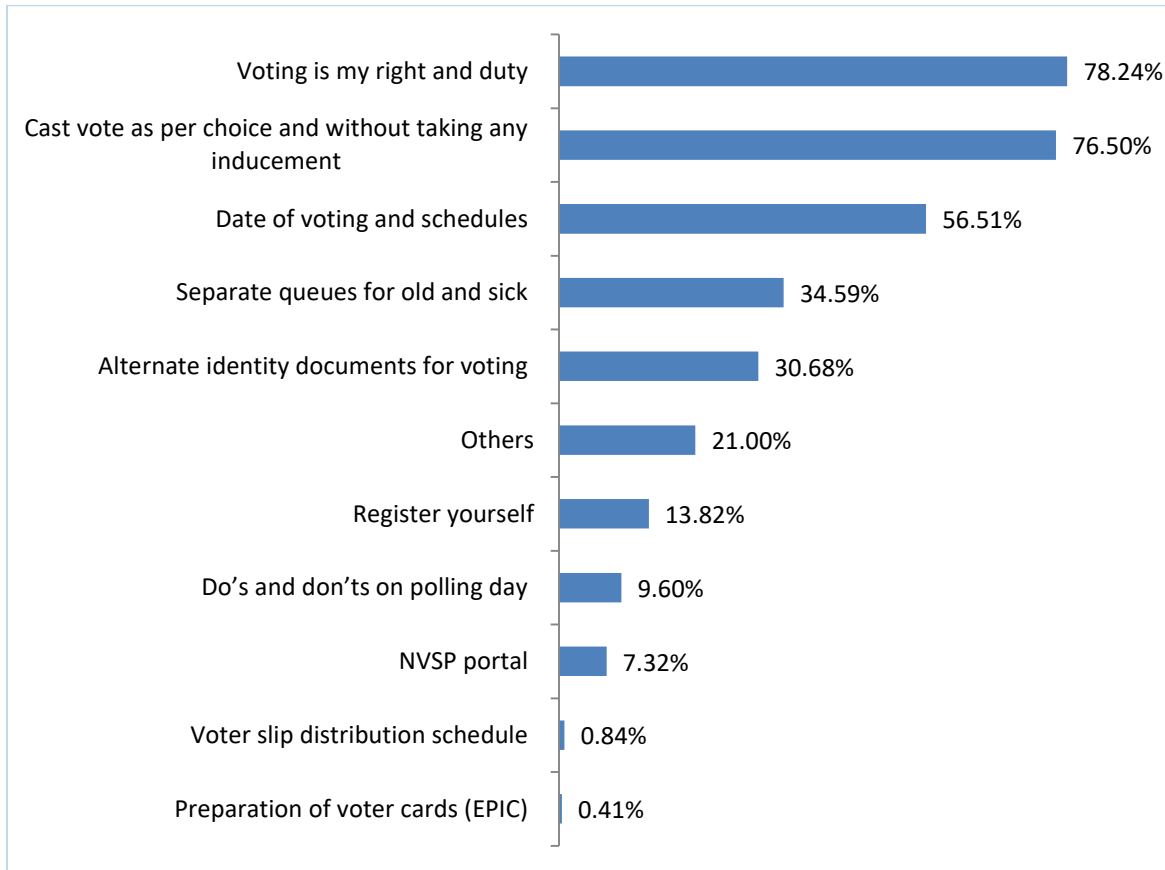


Figure 6.3: Voter information/messages received by the respondents

6.4: Advertisement or campaign with Icons/Stars during the election

Table 6.4 shows the information related to the recall of seeing the ECI advertisement or campaign with Icons/Stars during the election. Around two-third of respondents (64.03%) recall the election related advertisements with celebrities whereas 33.52% of respondents did not recall the election related advertisements with celebrities.

Table 6.4: Advertisement or campaign with Icons/Stars during the election

Response	Number	Percent
No	1630	33.52%
Yes	3114	64.03%
Don't know	119	2.45%
Grand Total	4863	100.00%

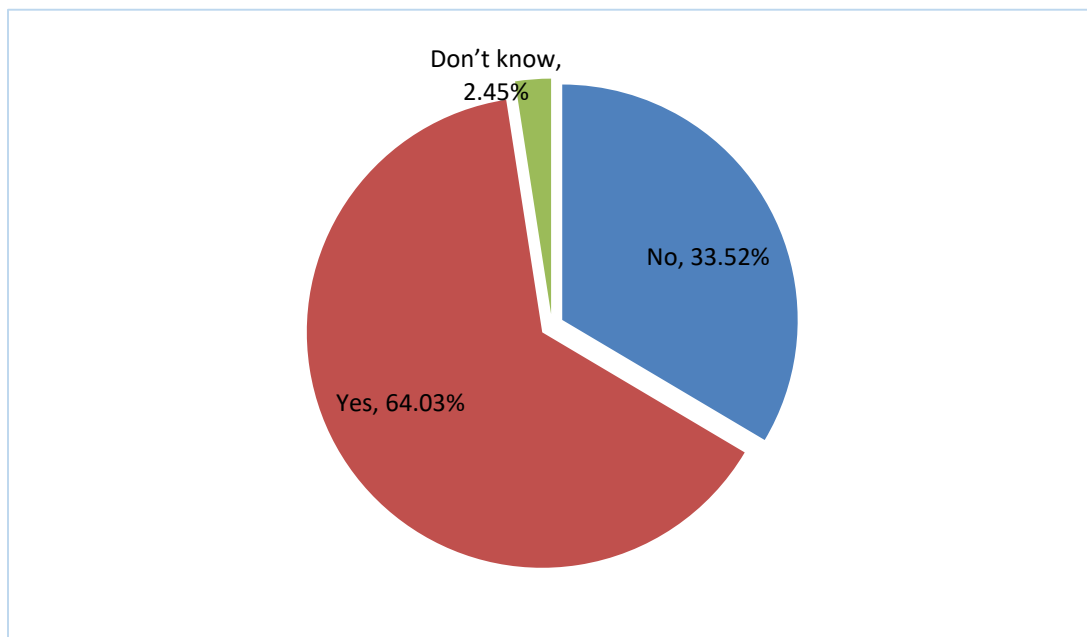


Figure 6.4: Advertisement or campaign with Icons/Stars during the election

6.5: Celebrities in the election

Table 6.5 shows the frequency of the respondents who recall celebrities/Icons who gave a message for voting. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that the respondents were able to identify or recall M.S. Dhoni (60.79%) followed by Pankaj Tripathi (23.83%), Aamir Khan (19.78%), Sharda Sinha (3.40%) and Saina Nehwal (2.60%).

Table 6.5: Frequency of the respondent who recall the message given by the celebrities

Response	Number	Percent
M.S. Dhoni	1893	60.79%
Mary Kom	9	0.29%
Saina Nehwal	81	2.60%
Aamir Khan	616	19.78%
Pankaj Tripathi	742	23.83%
Amitabh Bachchan	77	2.47%
Sharda Sinha	106	3.40%
Virat Kohli	26	0.83%
Others*	4	0.13%

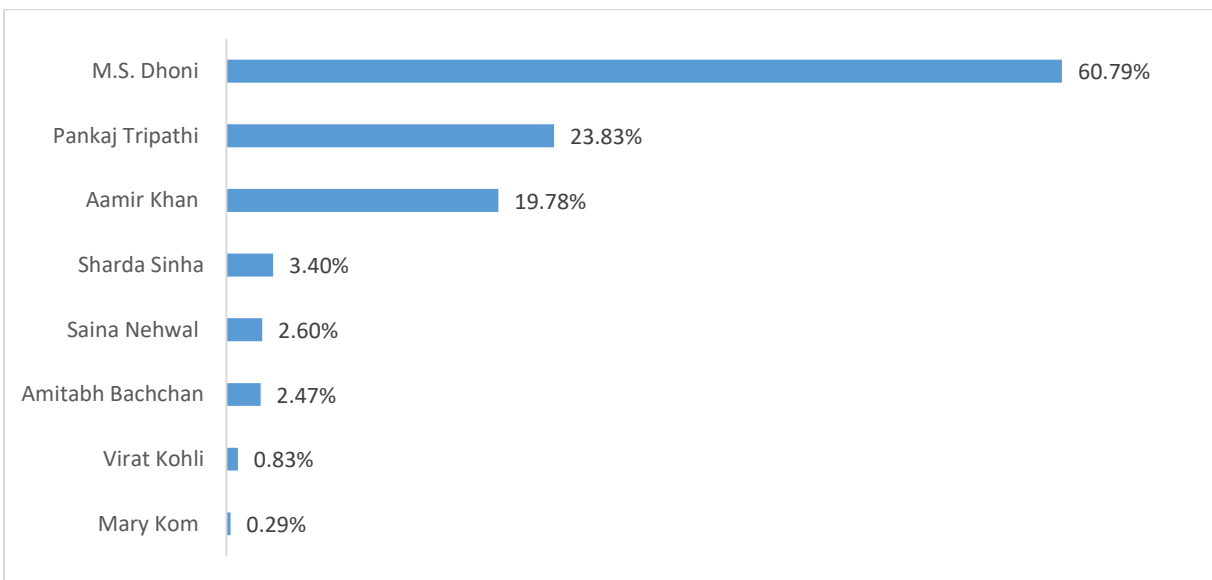


Figure 6.5: Frequency of the respondents who recall the message given by the celebrities

6.6: Usage of the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

Table 6.6 shows the frequency of respondents who have accessed the website of Election Commission of India or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that 3.39% of respondents have accessed the website. All other respondents either haven't accessed the website (73.41%) or are unaware of such website (23.20%).

Table 6.6: Frequency of respondents who have accessed the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

Response	Number	Percent
No	3570	73.41%
Yes	165	3.39%
Don't know	1128	23.20%
Grand Total	4863	100.00%

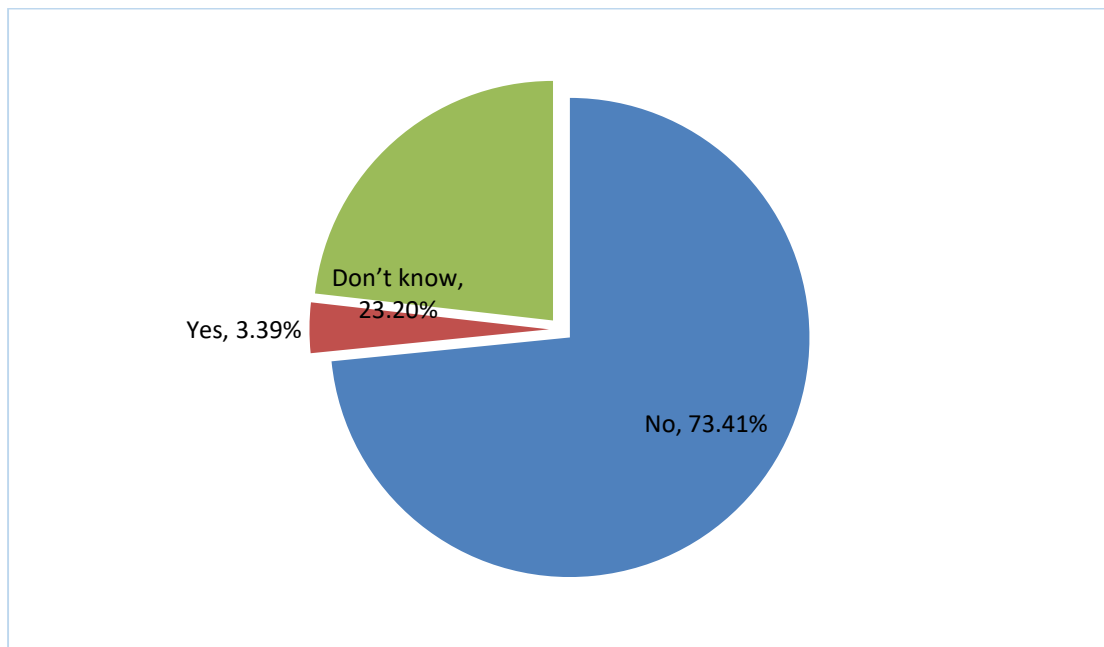


Figure 6.6: Frequency of respondents who have accessed the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

6.7: Purpose for using the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

Table 6.7 shows the details for which the respondents used the website of Election Commission of India or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. Out of 6598 respondents, only 165 used the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. Out of these 71 respondents (43.03%) used the website to search name and other details on the Electoral Roll whereas 50 respondents (32.12%) used the website to know election results. 17 respondents (10.30%) used the website to register/make modifications online, 11 respondents (6.67%) used the website to download registration forms and 13 respondents (7.88%) used the website to know polling station details.

Table 6.7: Purpose for using the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

Response	Number	Percent
To search name and other details on the Electoral Roll	71	43.03%
To register/ make modifications online	17	10.30%
To download registration forms	11	6.67%
To know polling details	13	7.88%
To know election results	53	32.12%
Grand Total	165	100.00%

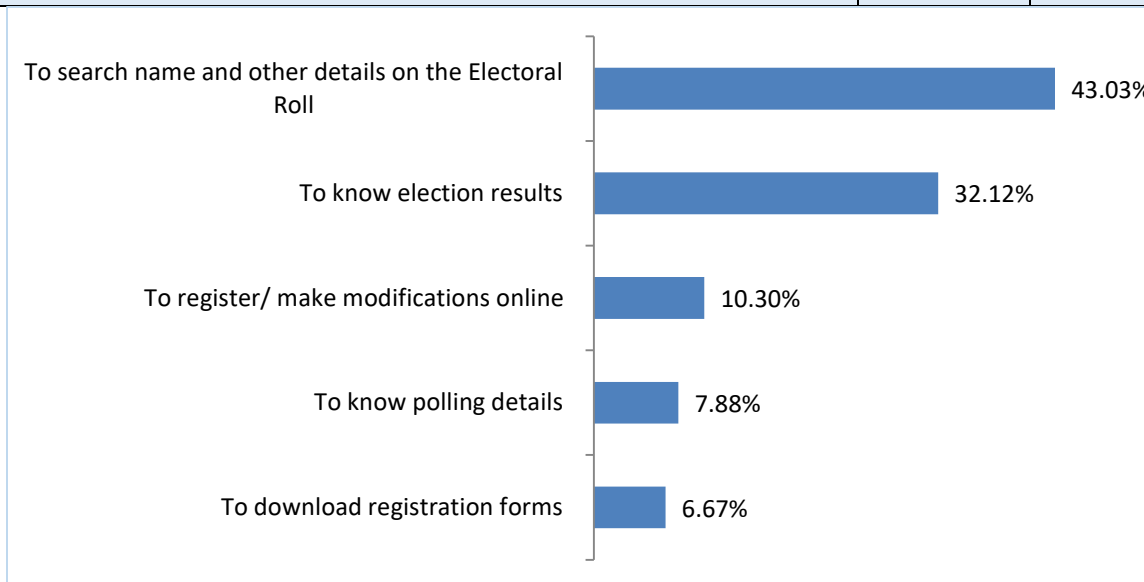


Figure 6.7: Purpose for using the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

6.8: Satisfactory experience of the respondents who used the website of Election Commission of India or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

Table 6.8 shows the experience of the respondents who used the website of Election Commission of India or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that 140 respondents (84.85%) were satisfied after using the website, while 17 respondents (10.30%) felt somewhat satisfactory while using the website. 8 respondents (4.85%) did not have the satisfactory experience while using the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

Table 6.8: Satisfactory experience of the respondents who used the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

Response	Number	Percent
No	8	4.85%
Somewhat	17	10.30%
Yes	140	84.85%
Grand Total	165	100.00%

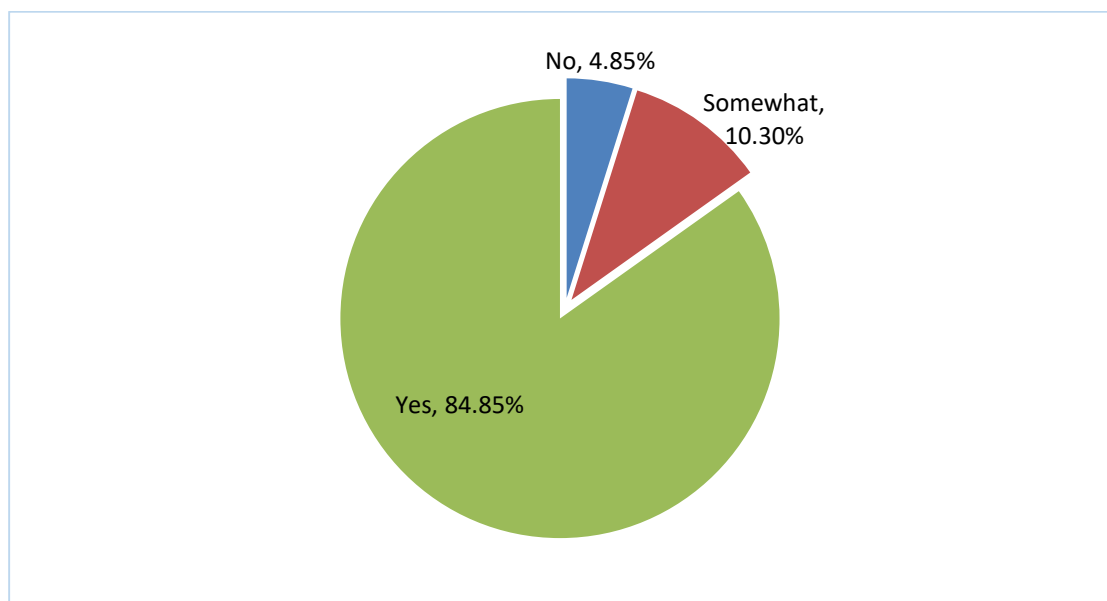


Figure 6.8: Satisfactory experience of the respondents who used the website of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar

6.9: Usage of Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

Table 6.9 shows the details of the respondents who have used Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that out of total 6598 respondents, only 44 respondents (0.90%) have used Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number.

Table 6.9: Usage of Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

Response	Number	Percent
No	3276	67.37%
Yes	44	0.90%
Don't know	1543	31.73%
Grand Total	4863	100.00%

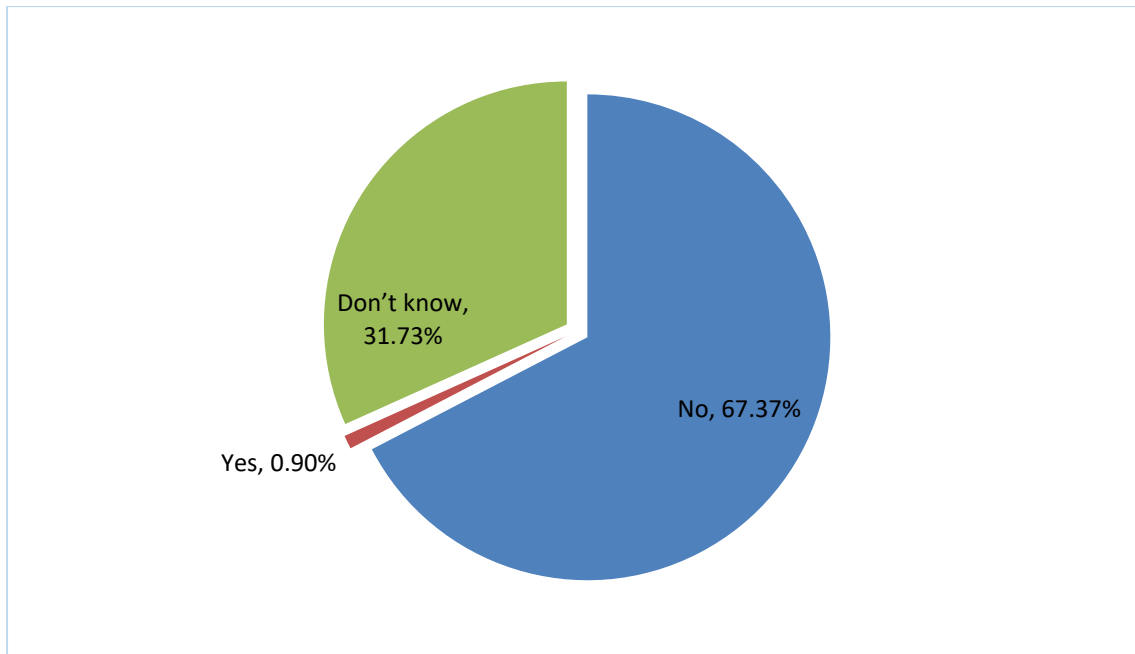


Figure 6.9: Usage of Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

6.10: Purpose for using the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

Table 6.10 shows the information about the purpose for which the respondents used the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number. The assessment of the survey responses revealed that out of the total 44 respondents, 25 respondents (56.82%) used the service to know the details of BLO, 13 respondents (29.55%) used the service to know the polling dates and details, and 3 respondents (6.82%) used the service to know the polling station.

Table 6.10: Purpose for using the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

Response	Number	Percent
To clear doubts about registration process	1	2.27%
To clear doubts about voting process	2	4.55%
To know the polling dates and details	13	29.55%
To know details of your BLO	25	56.82%
To know the polling station	3	6.82%
Grand Total	44	100.00%

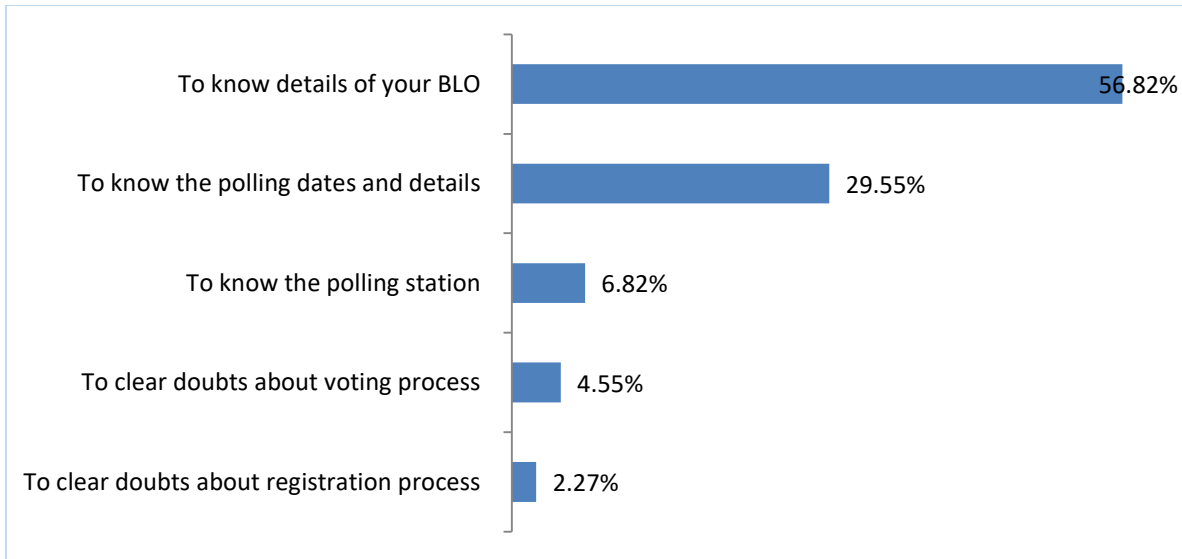


Figure 6.10: Purpose for using the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

6.11: Satisfactory experience of respondents who used the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

Table 6.11 shows the experience of the respondents who used the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number. The assessment of the survey responses has revealed that 84.09% of the respondents who have used the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number have a satisfactory experience. At the same time, 15.91% of respondents said that their experience was somewhat satisfactory.

Table 6.11: Satisfactory experience of respondents who used the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

Response	Number	Percent
No	0	0%
Somewhat	7	15.91%
Yes	37	84.09%
Grand Total	44	100.00%

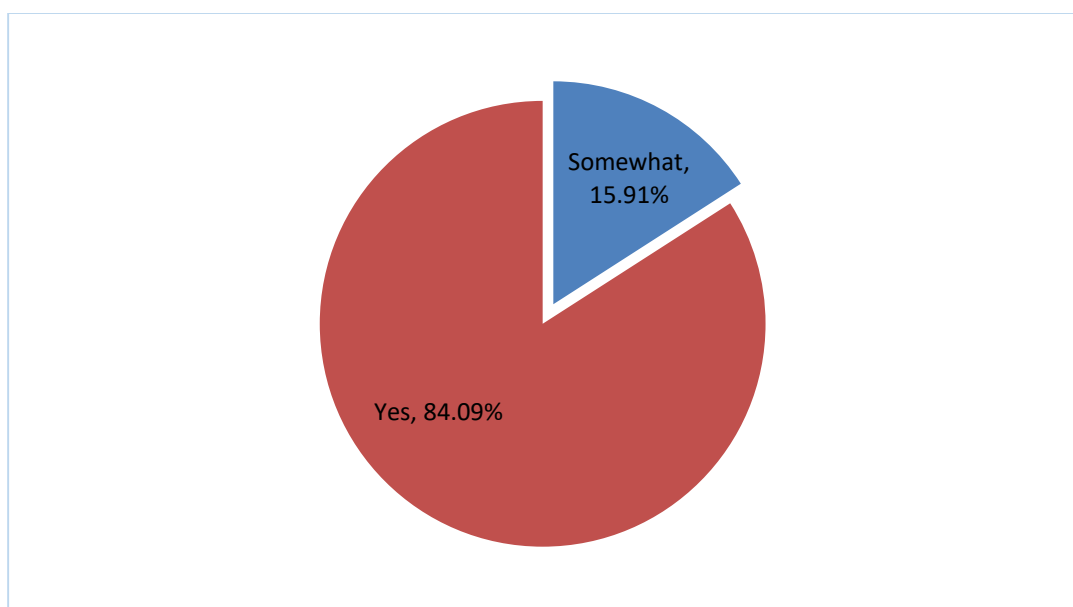


Figure 6.11: Satisfactory experience of respondents who used the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number

6.12: Voter edutainment material developed by ECI

Table 6.12 shows the information related to the awareness of the respondents related to the voter edutainment material developed by ECI. The survey data revealed that 56.82% of respondents received the information about theme song “Chalo Karien Matdan”, 36.91% of respondents received the information about picture Book “Proud to be a voter/Matdata hone par garv hai”, 17.48% of respondents received the information about cartoon Strips “Wah Election Wah!”, and 17.25% of respondents received the information about animation Film “Masti Dosti aur Matdan”.

Table 6.12: Voter edutainment material developed by ECI

Response - ECI material	No		Yes		Don't know	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Theme song “ Chalo karien Matdan”	1212	24.92%	2763	56.82%	888	18.26%
Picture Book – Proud to be a voter/ Matdata hone par garv hai	1852	38.08%	1795	36.91%	1216	25.01%
Animation Film – Masti Dosti aur Matdan	2165	44.52%	839	17.25%	1859	38.23%

Response - ECI material	No		Yes		Don't know	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Radio Programme - Loktantra Express	2411	49.58%	247	5.08%	2205	45.34%
Board Games – Vote ki Baazi/ Get Set Vote	2429	49.95%	178	3.66%	2256	46.39%
Cartoon Strips – Wah Election Wah!	2046	42.07%	850	17.48%	1967	40.45%
Computer Game – Ready Steady Vote	2462	50.63%	122	2.51%	2279	46.86%

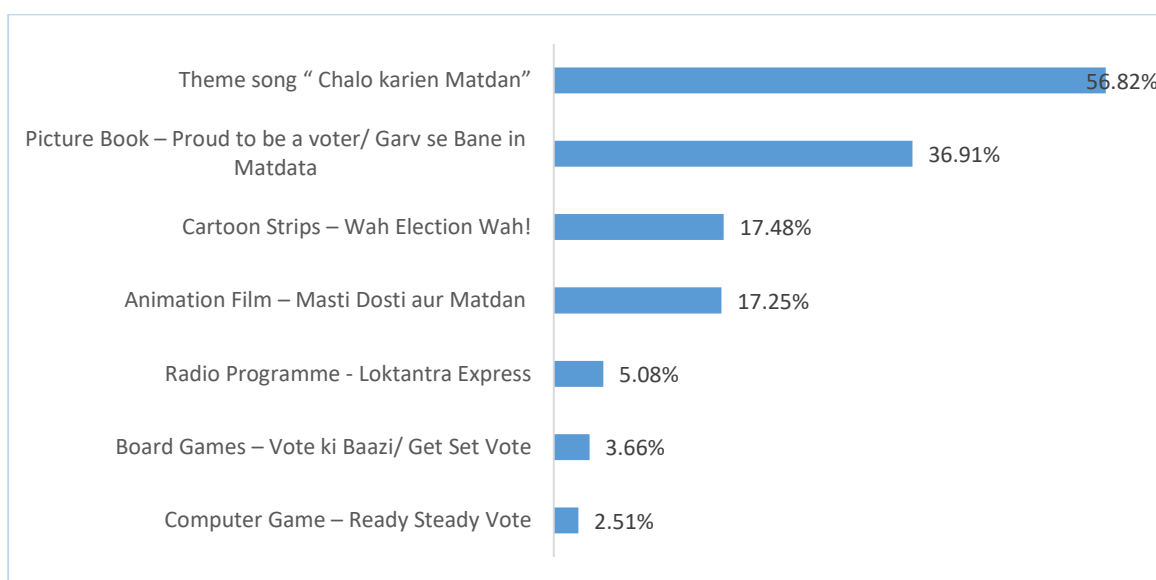


Figure 6.12: Voter edutainment material developed by ECI

Conclusion

Election Commission of India works hard to create awareness among the people by providing material, audio and video messages, helpline numbers, helpline app., etc. The main aim is to create awareness among people about the electoral process and to ensure maximum participation during the elections to choose the representatives. Majority of the respondents recall the campaign run by the Election Commission of India. They received information about the elections through TV and other activities such as rallies, Prabhat Pheris, loudspeaker announcements, posters, hoardings, publicity materials, etc. The information about the availability of website and helpline number is negligible among the respondents. A significant number of respondents revealed that they received the voter edutainment material developed by ECI.

CHAPTER- 7

INVOLVEMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs) IN THE ELECTION

Introduction

Persons with special abilities form a small but integral part of the society. Election Commission of India has undertaken several measures to increase the participation of PwDs in the elections. This part of the report aims to understand the issues faced by PwDs during registration and voting process.

7.1: Information (publicity/voter edutainment material) received by PwDs which aimed at participation during the elections

Table 7.1 shows the information about the edutainment material received by the PwDs. The results show that 84.44% of the respondents have not seen edutainment material.

Table 7.1: Information (publicity/voter edutainment material) received by PwDs which aimed at participation during the elections

Response	Number	Percent
Not seen	38	84.44%
Seen	7	15.56%
Grand Total	45	100.00%

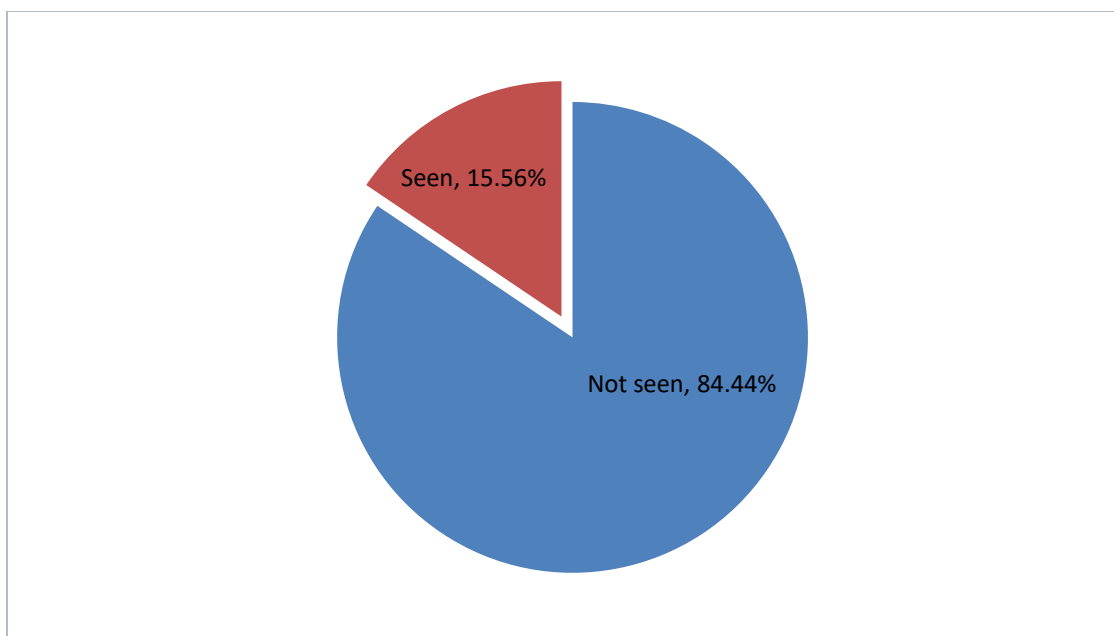


Figure 7.1: Information (publicity/voter edutainment material) received by PwDs which aimed at participation during the elections

7.2: Interaction of Booth Level Officers with PwDs

Table 7.2 shows the information about the interaction of Booth Level Officers with the PwDs. The results show that 75.56% of respondents have interacted with the Booth Level Officers of their area, while 24.44% of respondents said that they never interacted with the Booth Level Officers.

Table 7.2: Interaction of Booth Level Officers with PwDs

Response	Number	Percent
Not contacted	34	75.56%
Contacted	11	24.44%
Grand Total	45	100.00%

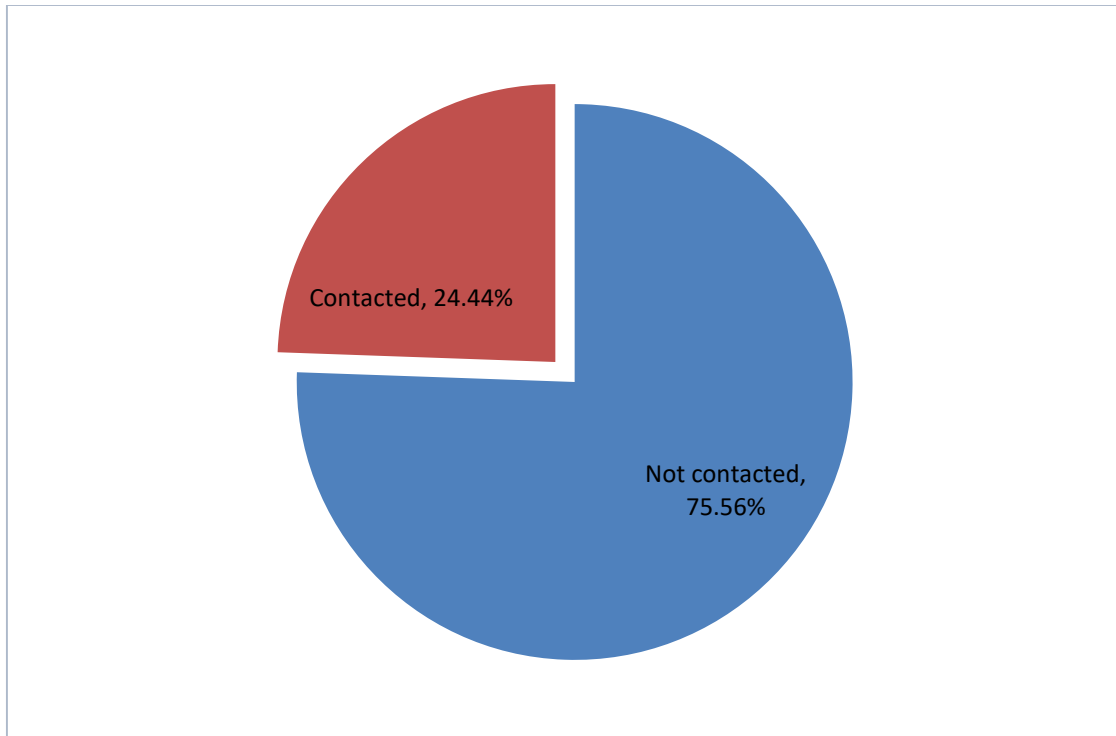


Figure 7.2: Interaction of Booth Level Officers with PwDs

7.3: Experience of PwDs during the process of registration

Table 7.3 shows the experience of PwDs during the process of registration. Results show that 80% of the respondents found the process easy, followed by 11.11% of the PwDs who found the registration process difficult, and 8.89% of the PwDs found the process neither easy nor difficult.

Table 7.3: Experience of PwDs during the process of registration

Response	Number	Percent
Easy	36	80.00%
Neither easy nor difficult	4	8.89%
Difficult	5	11.11%
Grand Total	45	100.00%

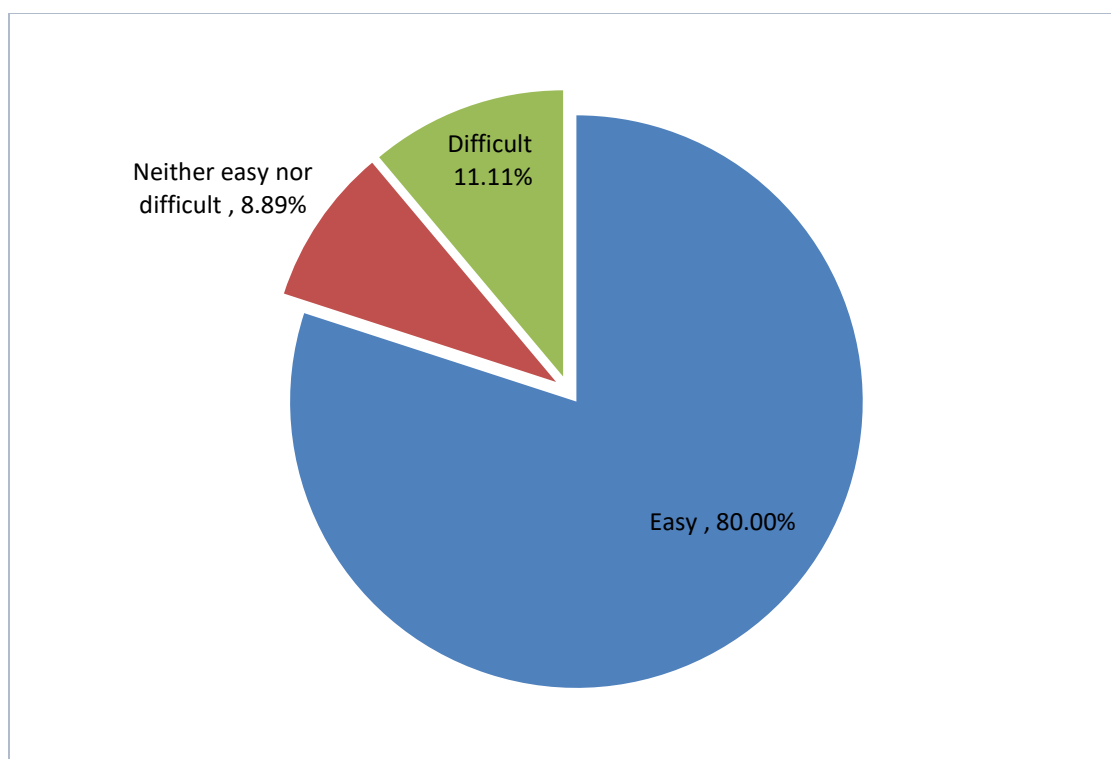


Figure 7.3: Experience of PwDs during the process of registration

7.4: Experience of PwDs during the process of voting

Table 7.4 shows the difficulties faced by PwDs during the process of voting. Results show that the problems faced by PwDs include no guidance from the polling personnel, the distance of the polling station from the area of residence and presence of long queue at the polling station.

Table 7.4: Experience of PwDs during the process of voting

Response	Number	Percent
No guidance from polling personnel	2	4.44%
Stand in the long queue	1	2.22%
Polling station was very far	2	4.44%
No Response	40	88.89%
Grand Total	45	100.00%

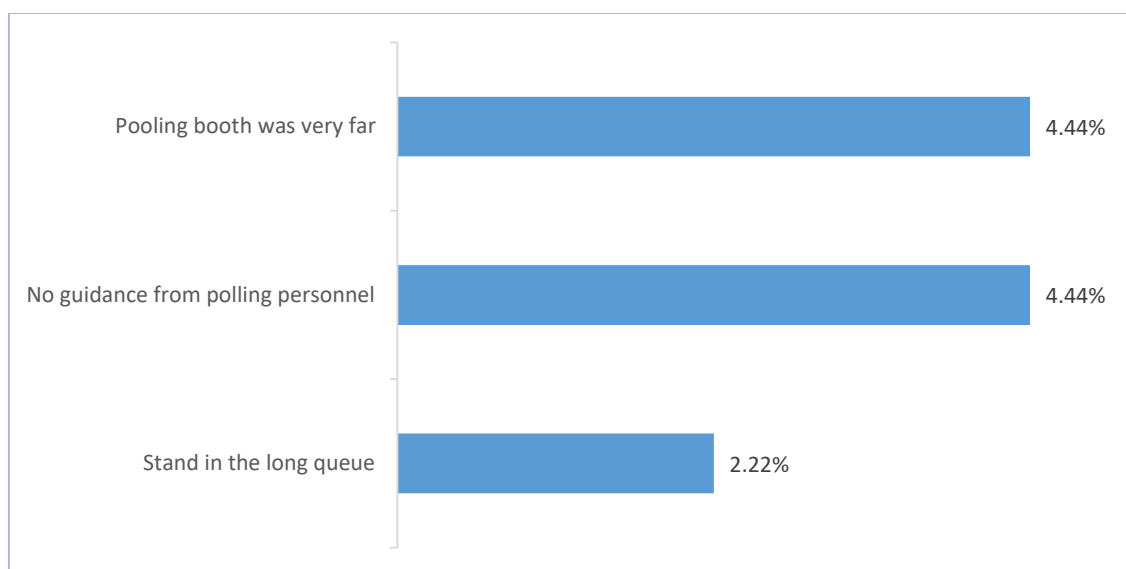


Figure 7.4: Experience of PwDs during the process of voting

7.5: Awareness of PwDs about the special mobile application (PwD App)

Table 7.6 shows the information about the awareness of PwDs about the mobile application (PwD App) developed by the Election Commission of India for easy registration of such electors. Results show that information about such an app among PwDs is negligible. Only 2.22% of the PwDs were aware of PwD app, while 97.78% of the PwDs were not aware of PwD app.

Table 7.5: Awareness of PwDs about the special mobile application (PwD App)

Response	Number	Percent
Unaware	44	97.78%
Aware	1	2.22%
Grand Total	45	100.00%

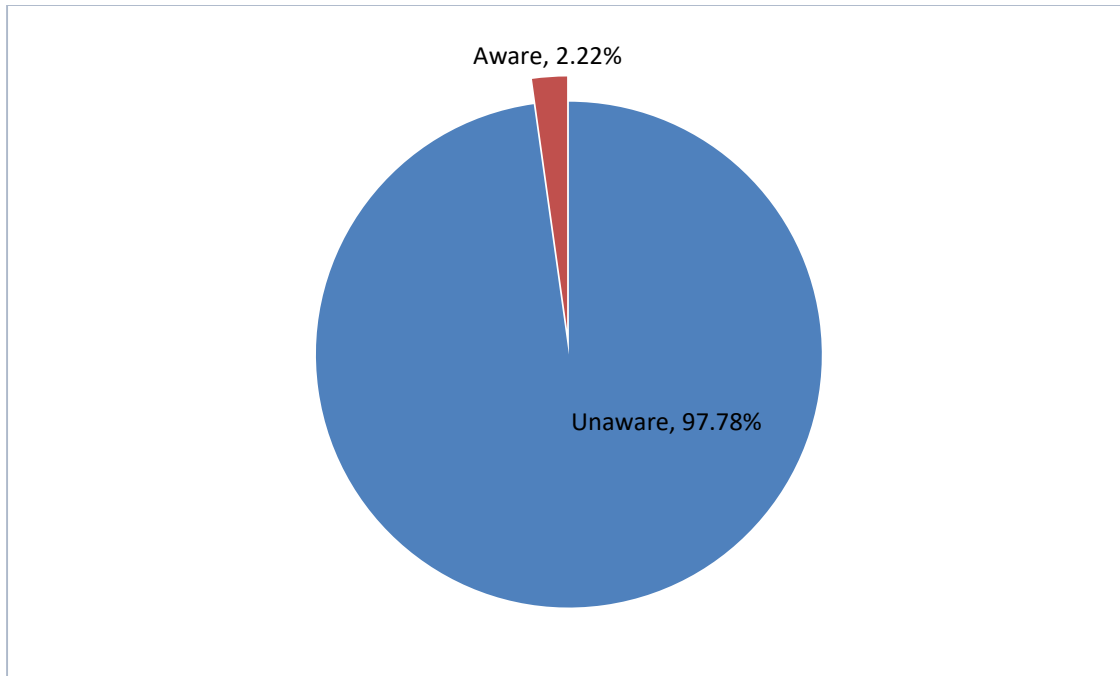


Figure 7.5: Awareness of PwDs about the special mobile application (PwD App)

Conclusion

The majority of the PwDs respondents have not received any material (publicity/voter edutainment) that aimed at their participation during the elections. They have not faced difficulty during the registration process but faced difficulty during voting. Their awareness about the special mobile application (PwD App) is negligible.

CHAPTER- 8

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides overall conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the survey. The main objectives of the study titled "Endline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Bihar for Assembly Election 2020" include assessing the voters' awareness about the registration process, identifying the key factors responsible for the participation of voters in the elections, understanding the awareness and attitude of the voters, identifying the exposure of SVEEP interventions to the voters, and analysing the challenges faced by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) during registration and voting.

The outcomes of the endline survey will help to understand the implications of the interventions taken by ECI during the assembly election. It will serve as the basis for designing effective campaigns to strengthen the bond between voter and Election Commission of India. The outcome of the survey will also help the Election Commission of India to undertake structural measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the election management.

The important conclusions and recommendations that came out of the current study are as follows:

Socio-Economic Demographic Profile

- Educational distribution of the respondents shows that those who are illiterate (27.04%) constitute the highest share among the total respondents followed by electors educated up to primary school (23.89%), high school (17.47%), and higher secondary (15.57%) respectively.
- Occupation-wise distribution of respondents had the highest proportion of homemaker (37.77%) followed by Laborer/Cultivator/Agriculture and allied activities (34.93%), own enterprise (11.87%), private service (5.29%), and government service (3.30%).
- Marital status-wise distribution of the respondents shows that the highest proportion of respondents are married (90.12%) followed by respondents who are not married (5.91%), and widowed (3.88%) respectively.

- Social group distribution of respondents shows that OBC respondents (58.06%) take a major share among the total respondents followed by Others (21.49%), SC (18.87%), and ST (1.58%) respectively.
- The reading habits of the respondents reveal that the respondents who do not read the newspaper or magazine at all (63.29%) constitute the highest proportion followed by respondents who read newspapers almost every day (19.40%).
- The listening habits of the respondents reveal that the majority of the respondents (89.77%) do not listen to the radio at all which is followed by the respondents (6.44%) who listen to the radio less than once a week.
- The watching habits of the respondents reveal that the respondents who watch Television almost every day (57.03%) constitute the highest proportion followed by respondents who do not watch Television at all (30.10%).
- The internet usage habits of the respondents reveal that the respondents who do not use the internet at all (53.79%) constitute the highest proportion followed by respondents who use the internet almost every day (32.04%).
- Respondents prefer to talk to friends/family/relatives (46.97%) to get news on election and politics. At the aggregate level, Media exposure of the respondents shows that Television (37.24%) is the major medium in diffusing election-related information followed by information sharing by newspaper/magazines (5.71%), and mobile phone (5.33%).
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of respondents (1.99%) came back to their homes in Bihar.
- The information about the enrolment of the respondents who returned due to COVID-19 reveals that the majority (80.92%) of them have their names in the electoral roll. Out of these respondents, a majority (98.11%) of them are enrolled in Bihar.
- The information about the participation of the respondents (who returned home due to COVID-19 and enrolled in Bihar) in the recent Assembly election reveals that 77.88% of the respondents voted in the Assembly election.
- Majority of the respondents (92.36%) are satisfied by the safety measures implemented during the Assembly election 2020. Respondents were able to recall “markings on ground

to know where to stand in the queue”, “availability of soap and water/hand sanitizers”, and “thermal screening at the polling station”.

Voter Registration

- 78.36% of the sampled respondents lived in a particular residential area since birth while only 0.33% of the moved to the current residence in last one year.
- 0.67% of the respondents got deleted their names from the voter list of previous AC. The majority of the voters either don’t know about the process or they do not even know that they need to get their names deleted from the voter list of previous AC.
- 99.23% of the respondents are currently enrolled in the voter list and 0.06% have applied to register in the voter list. Out of these, 99.23% of the respondents are enrolled at the right polling station.
- 98.26% of the respondents possess their voter ID card while 1.74% of respondents do not have their voter ID card.
- Visit of the BLO to the respondents’ residence (57.18%) was the major motivation medium for enrolment among the respondents followed by local voter enrolment centres (20.81%) and special enrolment drives (15.39%) respectively.
- 86.92% of the respondents feel that the enrolment procedure is easy.
- Not being aware of the enrolment procedure and lack of interest were the major reasons cited for not enrolling in the voter list.

Voter Participation

- 94.21% percent of the respondents voted while 5.79% of the respondents didn’t vote in the Assembly election 2020.
- 78.07% of the respondents believe that “voting is their right”, followed by 62.38% of respondents who believe that “voting is their duty”. The majority of the respondents who voted have a sense and feel that voting is important and seems to be aware of their voting rights. It is also evident that the respondents are not influenced by others.
- 98.77% of the respondents noted separate queues for women, Persons with Disabilities and senior citizens and 74.63% noted separate entry and exit in the polling station. Survey analysis shows that 96.68% of respondents observed proper lighting, 83.90% of

respondents noted that drinking water was available and 82.77% of the respondents were able to recall the presence of toilets at the polling station. About 82.40% of respondents also recalled the presence of a ramp at the polling station.

- 94.50% of the respondents did not face problems during the election while 5.50% of the respondents faced some sort of problem during the election.
- The major difficulties faced by the respondents include, “standing in the long queue”, “the polling station was far”, and “difficulty in locating the station.
- The two main reasons for not voting in the election are the absence of the name of the voter in the electoral roll and the unavailability of the voter in the constituency.

Voter awareness and attitudes

- It is observed that around 89.88% of the respondents are aware of the minimum age of registration to be a voter.
- The awareness about the qualifying date for registration in the electoral list is very low. The majority of the respondents (52.97%) do not know the qualifying date for registration followed by respondents who said 1st January (24.55%) and 18th birthday (22.48%).
- The awareness about the National Voters’ Day is very low. The majority of the respondents (92.22%) do not know when the National Voters’ Day is celebrated. Only 5.17% of the sampled respondents are rightly aware of the National Voters’ Day as 25th January.
- Though the NOTA option is present for the past few years, the significant proportion of the respondents (41.95%) are not aware of such an option. However, a majority of the respondents (40.06%) are aware of the NOTA option.
- The majority of the respondents (69.04%) are not aware of the presence of Braille provision on EVM’s followed by the respondents (11.26%) who said that they saw it when they voted.
- The majority of the respondents (52.06%) are aware of the VVPAT followed by the respondents (33.80%) who said that they are unaware of VVPAT.
- Respondents have a positive opinion for the statements, “Every vote counts”, “Voting should be made compulsory”, “EVMs provide accurate results”, and “Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India”.

- Respondents have a mixed opinion for the statement, "The influence of money and muscle is increasing in elections".
- Respondents have a negative opinion for the statements, "I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections", "Voting is cumbersome chore", and "Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections".
- The awareness about the priority access of the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting is high. The majority of the respondents (93.68%) are aware of the priority access of the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting.
- The awareness about the availability of special volunteers to assist the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting is high. A majority of the respondents (64.43%) are aware of the availability of special volunteers to assist the elderly and electors with disabilities during voting.
- The awareness about the Assured Minimum Facilities for voters at the polling stations is high. A majority of the respondents (70.87%) are aware of the Assured Minimum Facilities for voters at the polling stations.
- The awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters above 80 years is low. A majority of the respondents (65.78%) are unaware of the Postal Ballot facility for voters above 80 years.
- The awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for voters who are in the essential services is low. A majority of the respondents (66.76%) are unaware of the Postal Ballot facility for voters who are in the essential services.
- The awareness about the Postal Ballot facility for PwDs is low. A majority of the respondents (76.87%) are unaware of the Postal Ballot facility for PwDs.

Exposure to SVEEP interventions

- Majority of the respondents (73.70%) could recall the campaign run by the Election Commission of India while 17.85% percent of the respondents said that they do not recall any campaign.
- Majority of the respondents (49.27%) received information about the elections through TV advertisements and programs followed by activities such as Rallies, Prabhat Pheris, and

loudspeaker announcements (43.06%), Posters, hoardings and publicity materials (27.70%) respectively.

- The traditional ways of dissemination of election-related information such radio, NGO and Civil society Group, SMS, Pledge letters, and *Sankalp Patras* through school students in the family are not much used by the respondents.
- The majority of the respondents (78.24%) received the information or the message “Voting is my right and duty”, followed by “Cast vote as per choice and without taking any inducement” by 76.50% of the respondents.
- A significant number of respondents identified or recalled the celebrities who gave messages related to elections. The respondents were able to identify or recall M.S. Dhoni (60.79%) followed by Pankaj Tripathi (23.83%), Aamir Khan (19.78%), Sharda Sinha (3.40%) and Saina Nehwal (2.60%).
- Only 3.39% of the respondents have used the official website of Election Commission of India or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. Respondents used the website to search name and other details on the Electoral Roll, register or make modifications online and to know the election results. Respondents recall having satisfactory experience using the website.
- Only 0.90% of the respondents have used Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number. Respondents used them to know the details of BLO, polling dates and details, and polling station. Respondents recall having satisfactory experience using the Call Centre facility or Voter Helpline Number.
- The survey data revealed that 56.82% of respondents received the information about theme song “Chalo Karien Matdan”, 36.91% of respondents received the information about picture Book “Proud to be a voter/ Matdata hone par garv hai”, 17.48% of respondents received the information about cartoon Strips “Wah Election Wah!”, and 17.25% of respondents received the information about animation Film “Masti Dosti aur Matdan”.

Involvement of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the Election

- The majority of the PwDs respondents (84.44%) have not received any material (publicity/voter edutainment) that aimed at their participation during the elections.
- Booth Level Officers have interacted with the majority of the PwDs respondents (75.56%).

- PwDs respondents have faced no difficulty during the process of registration. The majority of the PwDs respondents found the process to be easy (80%) or neither easy nor difficult (8.89%). Only 11.11% of the PwDs respondents found the process to be difficult.
- PwDs respondents have faced few difficulties during the process of voting. The problems faced by PwDs include no guidance from the polling personnel, the distance of the polling station from area of residence and presence of long queue at the polling station.
- Awareness among the PwDs voters about the special mobile application (PwD App) is negligible. The majority of the PwDs respondents (97.78%) are not aware of the availability of special mobile application (PwD App).

Recommendations

- In view of limited use of digital platforms and applications created by the ECI for general public, it is suggested that special drives may be taken up to enhance the awareness of voters regarding the use of the websites of ECI or Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. Such campaigns shall also be targeted to increase awareness regarding call center facility, helpline app, PwD app, and other related apps.
- The Election Commission of India may contemplate creating short videos related to the issues faced by the voters. Such videos can be uploaded on the ECI website and can be used during the awareness programs.
- Bihar has witnessed large scale emigration due for jobs and education purposes. As a result, majority of the people residing in rural areas are elderly and females. Special drive may be taken up to motivate them to vote and provide information about the postal ballot facility and availability of special volunteers on the day of the voting.
- The Election Commission of India may intensify its efforts in training the first time voters regarding the voting process, particularly voting through the EVM.
- Children-targeted advertisements have been successfully used by various government agencies and departments to create awareness for a social cause. The ECI may like to create election awareness campaigns where children in the family are motivating parents to vote.
- The ECI conducts special drives round the year to enroll the names of the persons who are eligible and remove the names of the persons who have died, married and relocated to other

places or completely migrated. Such drives may be intensified. Also, simplification of the processes of addition, modification, or deletion of name from the voter list may be planned.

- Migrants who are illiterate face enormous difficulty in getting enrolled as they are not able to provide adequate documents. A special drive for such migrants is required to delete their names in previous AC and add the names in the current AC.
- Multi-lingual Campaigns might be required in the border areas. While preparing Posters, Hoardings or making loudspeaker announcements it must be kept in mind that the information reaches the voter in the native language.
- Special election-related campaigns focusing school going children can be taken up. Today's young children are tomorrow's voters. Such campaigns will help in spreading awareness and reducing misconceptions about the electoral process.
- Schools and colleges must educate the students that they have to register once they turn 18 years of age. Students must be informed that the qualifying age to be eligible to vote is calculated on 1st January of the year. National Voters' Day may be celebrated at schools and officials from the election department may visit schools to give information about the electoral process to the students.
- NGOs and groups of motivated students can participate along with the government officials to raise awareness about the election process. Special drives focusing people with disability may be intensified to inform them about the options such as Braille on EVM's, usage of Sign Language and availability of ramp and wheelchair at the polling station.
- The role of BLO is very important. He must:
 - Know every person currently enrolled at the polling station
 - Visit the households and educate them about the electoral process
 - Help to update the voter list
 - Help the PwD candidates to register and vote during election
 - Ensure that every voter must know the exact location of the polling station
 - Distribute voter slip well before the election
 - Inform voters about the website and various mobile apps
 - Inform elderly and PwDs about the postal ballot facility

ANNEXURE – I

Questionnaire number

Confidential when filled

Endline Survey for Assembly Election 2020

lkfjp; ,oe~ lgefr% ueLrs! esjk uke -----
 ----- gSA eSa pUnzxqlr izca/k
 laLFkku iVuk ds fy, dke dj jgk gw;A ;g laLFkku iVuk esa fLFkr gS vkSj fofHkUUk lkekftd]
 vkfFkZd ,oa jktuhfrd eqíksa ij losZ{k.k dk dk;Z djrh gSA orZeku esa ge fcgkj jkT; ds -----
 -----¼xkao@'kgj dk uke½ esa yxsxksa dk lk{kkRdkj
 dj jgs gSa vkSj pquko esa mudh Hkkxhnkj ls lacaf/kr tkudkj bdV~Bk dj jgs gSaA pquko
 lacaf/kr iathdj.k ,oa Hkkxhnkj ds fo"k; esa vkils dqN iz'u iqNwaxkA dqN iz'u O;fDrx Hkh
 gks ldrs gSaA ijarq eSa vkids fo'okl fnyk nw fd vkids mÜkj iw.kZ :lk ls xksiuh; j[ks tk,axsA
 lHkh iz'uksa dk tokc nsus dh dksbZ ck;/rk ugha gS vkSj vki fdLh Hkh iz'u dk tokc ;fn u nsuk
 pkgSa rks ,slk dj ldrs gSaA ;fn vki iz'uksa ds mÜkj nsus esa vlt eglwl djrs gSa rks vki fdLh
 Hkh le; lk{kkRdkj dks leklr dj ldrs gSaA bl lk{kkRdkj ls bUdkj djus ij dksbZ naM ugha gS
 vkSj u gh Hkkxhnkj ds fy, dksbZ izksRlkgu gSA gkykafd vkids bZekunkj tokcksA ls ge
 csgrj rjhds ls le> ldsaxs fd yxsx dSls lksprs gSaA bl losZ{k.k esa Hkkx ysus ds fy, ge vkidh
 cgqr ljkgu djrs gSaA losZ{k.k esa djhc ----- feuV dk le; yxsxkA D;k vki viuh lgefr nsrs
 gSa\

Section A: Identification and quality control

Q No.	iz'u	mÜkj	Code	Skip
A1	lgefr	izklr ugha	0	→END
		izklr	1	
A2	jkT;@dsUnz 'kkOE izns'k dk uke rFkk tux.kuk dksM			
A3	ftyk dk uke rFkk tux.kuk dksM			
A4	vkokl dk izdkj	xzkeh.k	0	
		'kgjh	1	
		igkM+h {ks=	2	
		xSj igkM+h {ks=	3	
A5	fo/kku lHkk {ks= dk uke ,oa dksM			

A6	iksfiyax cwFk dk uke rFkk Hkkx la[;k				
A7	xkjo@'kgjh {ks= ¼CykWd½ dk uke rFkk dksM				
A8	?kj ds utnhdh lhekadu fpUg ¼ySaMekdZ½				
Subsection A(i): Details of interview					
A9	lk{kkRdkj dh rkjh[k	(In DD-MM format) 2020/2021			
A10	lk{kkRdkj 'kq: gksus dk le;	(In HH:MM, 24 hour format)			
A11	lk{kkRdkj [kRe gksus dk le;	(In HH:MM, 24 hour format)			
A12	lk{kkRdkj ifj.kke dksM	iw.kZ	1		
		iwjk ?kj yEcs le; ls vuqifLFkr	2		
		LFkfxr	3		
		euk fd;k ¼Ñi;k dkj.k crk,a½	4		
		?kj@vkokl [kkyh	5		
		?kj@vkokl dk iUkk ugha pyk	6		
A13	losZ djusokys dk uke rFkk igpku dksM				
A14	i;Zos{kd dk uke rFkk igpku dksM				
Subsection A(ii): Quality control					
A15	fQYM % fiNyh tkjp ¼Back check½	ugha	0		
		gkj	1		
A16	fQYM % tkjp ¼Scrutiny½	ugha	0		
		gkj	1		
A17	MkVk baV ^{ah} % nksgjh izfof"V ¼Double entry½	ugha	0		
		gkj	1		

Section B: Selection of respondent

Q No.	Question	Response	Code
B1	vkidks ysdj bl ?kj esa lkekU;r% fdrus yksx fuokl djrs gSa\		
B2	fdrus yksx 18 lky ls vf/kd mez ds gS\		

	¼1 tuoqh 2020 rd½		
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Subsection B(i): Household (HH) roster

uksV% ?kj ds eqf[k;k ls izkjaHk djsr gg, 18 o"kZ ls cM+s oSlS lHkh O;fDr;ksa dh lwph cuk;sa tks fd leku NRk~ ,oe~ leku pwYgk lk>k djsr gSaA Household (HH) Roster (B3) esa dh x;h izfof"V;ksa dh la[k B2 ds leku gksuh pkfg,A

B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
Øe laœ	Ukke	?kj ds eqf[k;k ds lkFk laca/k	fyax	mez ¼o"kZ esa½	fodykax	fiNys lky esa iyk;u	fiNys yksdIHkk pquko esa oksV fn;k	fiNys fo/kku lHkk esa oksV fn;k
1		01						
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

CODE LIST FOR HH ROSTER:

- B5 Relationship with HH head:** Head =01; Wife/husband=02; Son/Daughter=03; Daughter-in-law/Son-in law=04; Grandchild=05; Father/Mother=06; Brother/Sister=07; Father-in-law/Mother-in-law=08; Nephew/Niece=09; Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law=10; other relatives=11; Servant/Others=12
- B6 Sex:** Male=1; Female=2; Third gender =3
- B8 Disabled:** No=0; Yes (in seeing)=1; Yes(in speech)=2; Yes(in hearing)=3; Yes(in movement)=4;
- B9 Migrated in last 1 year:** No=0; Yes=1
- **Enrolled:** No=0; Yes (application in progress)=1; Yes (currently enrolled)=2
- B10 & B11 Voted in last Lok Sabha/Assembly election:** No=0; Yes=1

Subsection B (ii): Kish grid

iz'ukoyh ds vafre vad	?kj esa ;ksX; mÜkjnrkvksa dh dqy la[;k							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
8	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

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

Q No.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
B12	fd'k xzhM ls pquh x;h la[;k	fd'k xzhM ls dksM dh izfof"V		
B13	pqus x;s mÜkjnrk dh Øe la[;k	?kj ds jksLVj ls dksM@B3 dh izfof"V		

Section C: Voter registration

Q No.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
C1	vki vius ekStwnk vkokl ij dc ls fuokl dj jgs gSa dkSM 00 &1 lky esa de ds fy;s dkSM 98 &tUe ls jgus ds fy;s	o"kZ esa $\frac{1}{4}$ ----- --- $\frac{1}{2}$		If coded 98 → C3
C2	QkeZ 6 ds Hkkx&4 ds izLrkouk dks Hkj dj vki vius iqjkus {ks= ls ernkrk lwph ls uke gVok;s\	ugha	0	
		gk;	1	
		irk ugha	9	
C3	vki ernkrk lwph esa jftLVMZ gSa\	dHkh ugha	0	→ C8
		gk; vkosnu fn;k gSA	1	→ C5
		gk; jftLVMZ gSaA	2	
C4	IF CODED 2 IN C3: D;k vkids ikl ernkrk igpku i= gS\	ugha	0	
		gk;	1	
C5	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: vki fdl ernku dsUnz esa tqM+us ds fy, vkosnu fn;k gS@vHkh tqM+s gq, gSa\ *NOTE: CROSS VERIFY FROM A6	xyr ernku dsUnz	0	
		lgh erdsUnz	1	
C6	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: vkus dSls ukekafdr djok;k\	fo'ks"k ukekadu vfHk;ku ds nkSjku	01	
		?kj ij ernku dsUnz Lrj ds vf/kdkjh vk;s Fks	02	
		LFkkuh; ernkrk ukekadu dsUnz ij tkdj	03	
		jkT; ernku dk;kZy; esa tkdj	04	

		vkWuykbZu@jk"V ^a h; ernkrk Isok iksVZy	05	
		jktuhfrd ikVhZ ds enn ls	06	
		lkeqnkf;d Isok dk;kZy;@la?k@O;fDr ds enn ls	07	
		irk ugha	99	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½----- -----		
C7	IF CODED 1 OR 2 IN C3: ukekadu ds izfØ;k dks vki dSIs ewY;kadu djsaxs\	vkllku	1	Also H3 for persons with disabilities
		uk gh vkllku] uk gh dfBu	2	
		dfBu	3	
		irk ugha	9	
C8	IF CODED 0 IN C3: dHkh vkus vki dks ukekadu djkus dk dksf'k'k fd;k\	ugha	0	→ C10
		gk;]	1	
C9	IF CODED 1 IN C8: vxj vkus dksf'k'k fd;k] rks vHkh vkosnu dh fLFkfr D;k gS\	vfHkLohÑfr izklr gqbZ	01	
		ernku deZpkjh ;gk; vk;s gSa	02	
		vfHkLohÑfr ds fy;s bartkj	03	
		irk dk izek.k vLohÑfr@iw.kZ ugha	04	
		mez dk izek.k@vU; nLrkost vLohÑr@viw.kZ	05	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½----- -----		

C10	IF CODED 0 IN C8: vki vius vki dks ernkrk lwph esa tqM+okus dh dksf'k'k D;ksa ugha dh\	eq>s izfØ;k irk ugh gS	01	
		cgqr tfVy izfØ;k gS	02	
		vkokl dk dksbZ izek.k ugha gS	03	
		bPNqd ughaA	04	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½ ----- --		

Section D: Voter participation

Q No.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
D1	D;k vkus fdlh pquko esa ernku fd;k\ * B10 ;k B11 ls feyku djs	ugha	0	→ D7
		gki	1	
D2	D;k vkus gky ds fo/kku lHkk pquko esa oksV fn;k\ 	ugha	0	
		gki	1	
D3	IF CODED 1 IN D1: bl ernku esa vkids ernku djus D;k dkj.k Fks\ *,d ls vf/kd dksM laHko	esjk er ek;us j[krk gS@ns'k ds lapkyu ds fy,	01	
		ernku esjk vf/kdkj gS	02	
		ernku esjk dÜkZO; gS	03	
		bysD'ku deh'ku ds }kjk l{ke ¼Lora=] mfpr ,oa lqjf{kr½ okrkoj.k cuk;s tkus ds dkj.k	04	
		eSa ernkrk lwph ls tqM+ x;k	05	
		eq>s ernku iphZ izklr gqbZ	06	
		mEehnokj vPNk Fkk	07	
		mEehnokj esjs ilan dk Fkk	08	

		eSa ,d jktuhfrd ikVh ls laca/k j[krk gw;	09	
		/kedh ,oa ncko ds dkj.k oksV fn;k	10	
		/kkfeZd usrk ds dgus ij oksV fn;k	11	
		ifjokj ds eqf[k;k ds dgus ij	12	
		fe= ds dgus ij	13	
		esjs ikl NOTA dk fodYi Fkk	14	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½-----		
D4	IF CODED 1 IN D1: D;k vkus dHkh ernku dsUnz ij bu ewyHkwr lqfo/kk;sa esa ls dksbZ Hkh lqfo/kk ik;k\ * CODE LIST: No=0; Yes=1; Don't know=9	aa. efgykvksa] fodykax vkSj ofj"B ukxfjd ds fy;s vyx drkj		
		ab. ihus dk ikuh		
		ac. dqlhZ;kj@csap		
		ad. izlk/ku		
		ae. lgk;rk dsUnz		
		af. Cghy psvj		
		g. ernku dsUnz ds vUnj tkus vkSj fudyus dk vyx&vyx jkLrk		
		h. jSEi		
		i. fn'kk funsZ'k iêh		
		j. jkS'kuh dh leqfpr O;oLFkk		
D5	IF CODED 1 IN D1:	ugha	0	→ E1
		gkj	1	

	vkids bl ernku esa fdlh Hkh dfBukbZ dk lkeuk djuk iM+k\			
D6	IF CODED 1 IN D5: dkSu lh dfBukbZ dk lkeuk djuk iM+k\ *,d ls vf/kd dksM laHko	yEch drkj	01	Also H4 for persons with disabilities
		ofj"B ukxfjd ds fy;s vyx ls dksbZ drkj ugha	02	
		ihus ds ikuh] 'kkSpky;] jSi dh lqfo/kk dk vHkko	03	
		jktuhfrd ikVhZ ds rjQ ls ncko@/kedh	04	
		esjs ernku dsUnz dk irk yxkus esa dfBukbZ;kj	05	
		ernkrk iphZ ugha gksus ds dkj.k ernku djus esa dfBukbZ	06	
		ernku dfeZ;ksa ls dksbZ ekxZn'kZu ugha	07	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½-----		
D7	IF CODED 0 IN D1: bl pquko esa vkids ernku ugha djus dk dkj.k\	esjk uke ernkrk lwph esa ugha Fkk	01	
		eSa vius fuokZpu {ks= esa ugha Fkk	02	
		eq>s oksVj Lyhi ugha feyk	03	
		esjs ikl ernkrk igpku i= ugha Fkk	04	
		eq>s vius ernku dsUnz dk irk ugha Fkk	05	
		ernku dsUnz nwjh ij Fkk ¼tkus vkus dh leL;k½	06	

		yEch drkj Fkh vkSj esjs ikl le; ugha Fkk	07	
		ernku dsUnz ij tkus esa eSa vlqjf{kr eglwl dj jgk Fkk	08	
		esjs fodYi@ilUn dk dksbZ mEehnokj ugha Fkk	09	
		eS] ;w gha ernku ugha nsuk pkgk] dqN Hkh cnyus okyk ugha gSA jktuhfrd O;oLFkk esa fo'okl ughaA	10	
		oksV ugha fn;k D;ksafd leqnk; ;k /kkfeZd usrk us euk fd;k	11	
		ifjokj ds eqf[k;k us oksV u nsus dh ckr dgh	12	
		jk"V ^{ah} ; pquko ,oa fo/kku lHkk pquko esa ernku djus ls dksbZ QdZ ugha iM+rk] eSa flQZ LFkkuh; pquko esa ernku djrk gwj	13	
		fo/kku lHkk pquko ,oa LFkkuh; pquko esa ernku djus ls dksbZ QdZ ugha iM+rk] eSa flQZ jk"V ^{ah} ; pquko esa ernku djrk gwj	14	
		COVID ls Mj	15	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½ -----		

Section E: Voter awareness and attitudes

Q No.	Question	Response	Code	Skip		
E1	,d ernkrk gksus ds fy;s U;wure mez D;k gS\ irk ugha ds fy;s Code 99	o"kZ esa ¼----- -----½				
E2	ernkrk lwph esa 'kkfey gksus ds fy, mez dh x.kuk dkSu ls rkjh[k ls dh tkrh gS\ irk ugha	18okj tUefnu	0			
		1 tuojh	1			
			99			
E3	jk"V ^{ah} ; ernkrk fnol dc euk;k tkrk gS\ irk ugha	xyr rkjh[k	0			
		lgh rkjh[k	1			
			99			
E4	D;k vki tkurs gS\ a) boh,e ij fn;s gq, NOTA fodYi@buesa ls dksbZ ugha ds ckjs esa] ftls vxj dksbZ Hkh mEehnokj dks vki ilUn ugha djrs gS rks mi;ksx djrs gSaA b) EVM ds iVy ij mEehnokj dk uke czsy esa vafdr gksrk gS\ c) ernkrk i= IR;ki.k izfr ¼VVPAT½ tks vkids ernku ds IR;kiu esa lgk;rk djrk gS\ (4) ugha	Response (1) gk;j] ernku djrs le; ns[kk (2) gk;j] ernkrk lk{kjrk izksxzke esa ns[kk (3) gk;j] bls ckjs eas lquk gS@i<+k gS (4) ugha	a. 1 2 3 4	b. 1 2 3 4	c. 1 2 3 4	
	E5	var esa] eSa dqN dFku i<+us tk jgk gwj mlls vkidk lq>ko pkfg, Ñi;k crk;s] vxj vki [iwjh rjg vlger gS&1] vlger&2] uk gh lger uk gh vlger&3] lger&4] iwjh rjg lger&5]	gj ,d er dk egRo gS			
			ernku dks vfuok;Z dj nsuk pkfg;s			
			ernku ,d tfVy@>a>V okyk dk;Z gSA			
			Hkkjr esa ernku Lora= vkSj vPNs ls gksrk gS			

	dksbZ Hkh mÙkj lgh ;k xyr ugha gksrk] blfy;s Ñl;k eq>s bZekunkjh ls viuk fopkj crk;sA	boh,e lgh ifj.kke nsrk gS		
		ernku djus ls igys] efgykvksa dks iq:"k ls ;k fdlh cqtqxZ ls lq>ko ysuk pkfg,		
		pquko esa /ku&cy dk izHkko +c<+ jgk gSA		
		eSa vxkeh pquko esa ernku ugha djuk pkgrk gw;		
E6	D;k vki tkurs gSa fd fodykax vkSj cqtqxZ ernkrkvksa dks pquko ds fnu ernku dsUnz esa izkFkfedrk nh tkrh gS\	Ukgha	0	
		gkj	1	
E7	D;k vki tkurs gSa fd fodykax vkSj cqtqxZ ernkrkvksa dks ernku dsUnz ij fo'ks"k Lo;alsodks }kjk lgk;rk ,oa ekxnZ'ku fn;k tkrk gS\	Ukgha	0	
		gkj	1	
E8	D;k vki tkurs gSa fd ernku dsUnzksa ij ernkrkvksa ds fy, ^lqfuf'pr U;wure lqfo/kk,a* ¼LoPN is;ty] drkj esa ernkrkvksa ds fy, i;kZlr QuhZpj vkSj 'kkSpky;½ miyC/k dj;k tkrk gS\	Ukgha	0	
		gkj	1	
E9	D;k vki tkurs gSa fd ECI us 80 lky ls Åij ds ernkrkvksa dks iksLVy cSyV dh lqfo/kk iznku dh gS\	Ukgha	0	
		gkj	1	
E10	D;k vki tkurs gSa fd ECI us ernkrkvksa dks iksLVy cSyV dh lqfo/kk iznku dh gS tks vko';d lsokvksa esa gSa\	Ukgha	0	
		gkj	1	
E11		Ukgha	0	

	D;k vki tkurs gSa fd ECI us PwD ernkrkvksa dks iksLVy cSysV lqfo/kk iznku dh gS\	gk;	1	
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Section F: Exposure to SVEEP interventions

Q No.	Question	Response	Code	Skip
F1	D;k vkidks ;kn gS fd dHkh pquko vk;ksx }kjk iz;qDr ernkrk@ernku ls lacaf/kr fdlh izpkj dks vkus ns[kk ;k i<+k gS\	ugha	0	→ G1
		gk;	1	
		irk ugha	9	→ G1
F2	vki fdl ek;/e ls pquko ls lacaf/kr tkudkfj;ksa dks izklr djrs gSa\	lekpkj i=@if=dk	1	
		VhOEohOE ij izpkj vkSj dk;ZØe	2	
		jsfM;ks vkSj ,Q ,e pSuy	3	
		fØ;kdyki tSl&jSyh] izHkkr Qsjh] ykmMLihdj ls mn?kks"k.kk	4	
		lkaLNfrd@euksjatu dk;ZØe	5	
		ljdkjh dk;kZy; ds fn'kk&funsZ'k	6	
		iksLVj] gkWfMZx vkSj izpkj dh oLrq,i	7	
		xSj&ljdkjh laLFkk vkSj LFkkuh; lkekftd lewg	8	
		baVjusV@lks'ky fefM;k@okV~lvi	9	
		,l ,e ,l (SMS)	10	
		?kj esa Ldwyh cPpksa ds }kjk 'kiFk i=@ladYi i=	11	
		ernku dsUnz ij	12	

		vU; ¼Ni;k fufnZ"V djsa½-----		
F3	vkidks dkSu&dkSu ls ernkrk lwpuk@laokn feyk\ *,d ls vf/kd dksM laHko	ernku dh rkjh[k rFkk dk;ZØe	01	
		ernku esjk vf/kdkj vkSj dÜkZO; gS	02	
		LosPNk ls ernku djuk gS vkSj fcuk fdLh izyksHku ds	03	
		[kqn dks jftLVj djsa	04	
		ernkrk dkMZ (EPIC) rS;kj djuk	05	
		ernkrk iphZ forj.k vuqLwph	06	
		ernku ds fy, oSdfYid igpku nLrkost	07	
		cqtqxZ ,oa jksxh ds fy, vyx ykbZu	08	
		ernku ds fnu D;k djsa D;k u djsa	09	
		jk"Vªh; ernkrk lsok iksVZy ¼NVSP½	10	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½ -----		
F4	D;k vkus pquko ds nkSjku ICONS/Stars ds lkFk fdLh Hkh ECI foKkku ;k vfHk;ku dks ns[ksa gSa tks fd vki dks ;kn gS\	ugha	0	Go to F6
		gkj	1	
		irk ugha	9	Go to F6
F5	lcls vf/kd vkdZf"kr@izsfjr djus okyk ICONS/Stars dkSu Fks\	iwoZ jk"Vªifr ,-is-th- vCnqy dyke	1	
		fØzdsVj & ,eœ,IOE /kksuh	2	
		f[kykM+h & eSjh dkSe	3	
		f[kykM+h & lkbZuk usgoky	4	

		vfHkusrk& vkfej [kku	5	
		vfHkusrk &iadt f=ikBh	6	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½ -----		
F6	D;k vkius dHkh vius jkT; ds pquko vk;ksx@eq[; fuokZpu inkf/kdkjh dh oscikbV dk mi;ksx fd;k gS\	ugha	0	→ F9
		gkj	1	
		irk ugha	9	→ F9
F7	gkj rks fdl mís'; ds fy;s oscikbV dk mi;ksx fd;k\	ernkrk lwph esa uke rFkk vU; tkudkj <+w<+us ds fy;s	1	
		iathdj.k djus ds fy;s@vkWuykbZu ifjorZu djus ds fy;s	2	
		iathdj.k QkeZ MkmuyksM djus ds fy;s	3	
		ernku dsUnz ds ckjs esa tkuus ds fy;s	4	
		pquko ifj.kke tkuus ds fy,	5	
		mEehnokjksa@ernku nyksa ds ckjs esa fooj.k tkuus ds fy,	6	
		vkWuykbZu izfr;ksfxrk esa Hkkx ysus ds fy,	7	
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½ -----		
F8	D;k vkidk vuqHko larks"kizn jgk\	ugha	0	
		FkksM+k&FkksM+k	1	
		gkj	2	

F9	D;k vkus dHkh ECI ds gsYiykbu uacj ij dkWy lsaVj dh lqfo/kk dk bLrseky fd;k gS\	ugha	0	→ F12		
		gkᳵ	1			
		irk ugha	9	→ F12		
F10	vxj gkᳵ] rks vkus fdl mís'; ls dkWy fd;k\	iathdj.k izfØ;k ds ckjs esa lansg Li"V djus ds fy,	1			
		ernku izfØ;k ds ckjs esa lansg Li"V djus ds fy,	2			
		ernku dh rkjh[k ,oa fooj.k tkuus ds fy,	3			
		vius BLO dk fooj.k tkuus ds fy,	4			
		f'kdk;r ntZ djus ds fy,	5			
		ernku dsUnz tkuus ds fy,	6			
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½ ----- -----				
F11	D;k vkidk vuqHko larks"kizn jgk@vkids leL;k dk larks"kizn lek/kku fd;k x;k\	ugha	0			
		FkksM+k&FkksM+k	1			
		gkᳵ	2			
F12	D;k vki ECI }kjk fodflr buesa ls fdlh ernkrk tkx:drk dk;ZØe dks ns[kk@Hkkx fy;k gS\ (N-No, Y-Yes, D-Don't know)	ECI lkexzh	N	Y	D	
		a. Fkhe xhr ^pyks djsa ernku*	0	1	9	
		b. fiDpj cqd & ,d ernkrk gksus dk xoZ@xoZ ls cus ernkrk	0	1	9	
		c. ,fues'ku fQYe& eLrh nksLrh vkSj ernku	0	1	9	
		d. jsfM;ks dk;ZØe & yksdra= ,Dlizsl	0	1	9	

	e. cksMZ [ksy & oksV dh ckth@ xsV lsV oksV	0	1	9	
	f. dkVwZu fLV ^a ll & okg pquko okg!	0	1	9	
	g. dEl;wVj xse & jsMh LVsMh oksV	0	1	9	

(States can add more options in Section F questions but only after the options given herewith e.g. if State wants to add another option in F3 based on specific message/slogan that was used in the current election, it can be added as option '11' before Others.)

Section G: Background information

Q No.	Question	Response	Code
G1	vkidk 'kSf{kd ;ksX;rk D;k gS\	fuj{kj	1
		izkFkfed fo ky;	2
		mPp fo ky;	3
		mPp ek;/fed	4
		fMlyksek@fMxzh	5
		Lukrd ;k mlds Åij is'ksoj@rduhdh dkslZ	6
G2	vkidk is'kk D;k gS\	fo kFkhZ	1
		csjkstxkj	2
		csjkstxkj] dke ds bartkj esa	3
		ljdkjh lsok	4
		izkbZosV lfoZl	5
		viuk mn~;e	6
		etnwj@Ñ"kd@[ksrh vkSj mlls tqM+s dk;Z	7
		x`fg.kh	8

		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½----- -				
G3	vkidk oSokfgd fLFkfr D;k gS\	'kknh ugha gqbZ	1			
		'kknh gqbZ] xkSuk ugha	2			
		'kknh'kqnk	3			
		fo/kok	4			
		vyxko@rykd	5			
G4	vkidk lkekftd oxZ dkSu lk gS\	vuqlwfpr tkfr	1			
		vuqlwfpr tutkfr	2			
		vU; fiNM+k oxZ	3			
		vU;	4			
G5	vki fdruh ckj %	mÜkjnrk	a.	b.	c.	d.
	a) lekpkj ;k if=dk i<+rs gSa\	(1) yxHkx jkst	1	1	1	1
	b) jsfM;ks lqurs gS\	(2) de ls de llrkg esa ,d ckj	2	2	2	2
	c) Vsyhfotu\	(3) llrkg esa ,d ckj ls de	3	3	3	3
	d) baVjusV ¼Qslcq d] okV~l ,li --- vkfn½	(4) dHkh ugha	4	4	4	4
G6	pquko ds le; esa vki dkSu ls ek;/e ij pquko rFkk jktuhfrd lekpkj izklr djus ds fy;s HkjkSlk djrs gS\	lekpkj i=@eSxthu	1			
		Vsyhfotu	2			
		jsfM;ks	3			
		baVjusV	4			
		eksckbZy Qksu	5			
		ifjokj@lacaf/k@fe=	6			
		vU; ¼fufnZ"V djsa½-----				

G7	D;k vki COVID-19 ds izHkko ds dkj.k okil ?kj ykSV vk, gSa\	Ukgha	0
		gkj	1
G8	;fn G7 esa gkj gS rks D;k vki [kqn dks ernku lwph esa ukeafdr djks; gS\	Ukgha	0
		gkj	1
G9	;fn G8 esa gkj gS rks vki dgka ukeafdr gS\	fcgkj	1
		og LFkku tgka vki dke dj jgs Fksa	2
G10	;fn vki fcgkj $\frac{1}{4}$ G9 esa gkj rks $\frac{1}{2}$ esa ukeafdr gSa rks D;k vkus vHkh&vHkh gq, fo/kkulHkk pqukoksa esa ernku fd;k FkkA	Ukgha	0
		gkj	1
G11	D;k vkus fo/kkulHkk pquko 2020 ds nkSjku fuEu fyf[kr dk voyksdu fd;k\ $\frac{1}{4}$ fy[ksa 1 = gkj] 2 = ugha $\frac{1}{2}$	drkj esa dgka [kM+k gksuk gS] ;g tkuus ds fy, tehu ij fu'kku	
		lkcu ikuh/hand sanitizers dh miyC/krk	
		dwM+k&nku dh miyC/krk	
		ekLd dk mi;ksx	
		ernku dsUnz ij FkeZy LØhfuax	
		lks'ky fMLVfUlaX	
G12	D;k vki fo/kkulHkk pquko ds nkSjku ykxw fd, x, COVID-19 lqj{kk mik;ksa ls larq"B FksaA	Ukgha	0
		gkj	1
		FkksM+k&FkksM+k	2
G13	COVID- 19 lqj{kk mik;ksa esa lq/kkj ds fy, dksbZ lq>koA		

Section H: Only for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

Q. No.	Question	Response	Code
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H1	D;k vki PwD dh Hkkxhnhkj ds mís'; ls fdlh Hkh izpkj@ernkrk tkx:drk lkexzh dks ns[kk gS\	Ukgha	0
		gkj	1
H2	D;k vkids {ks= ds ch,yvks dss }kjk vkils laidZ fd;k x;k gS\	Ukgha	0
		gkj	1
H3	IF CODED 2 or 3 IN C8: Ñi;k iathdj.k dh izfØ;k esa vkus okyh dfBukbZ;ksa ds ckjs esa foLrkj ls crka,A		
H4	IF CODED 1 IN D5: Ñi;k ernku dh izfØ;k esa vkusokyh dfBukb;ksa ds ckjs esa foLrkj ls crk,aA		
H5	D;k vki PwD ds vklku iathdj.k ds fy, vk;ksx }kjk fodflr fo'ks"k eksckby ,flyds'ku ¼PwD ,si½ ds ckjs esa tkurs gSa\	Ukgha	0
		gkj	1

ANNEXURE – II

(PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE SURVEY)

