GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
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EVALUATION REPORT ON THE BEHAVIORAL PATTERN OF VOTERS IN GEPLA,2011.

Chapter I:

Introduction:

In ancient History of the World, Elections were held to elect rulers . This can be evident from the History of ancient Greece and Rome and also from the records available in the Medieval period. Elections are not new to India at least for Tamil Nadu when Local Village Panchayat Leaders and other Rulers were selected by an Election called *Kudavolai Method*. In this method, Palm Leaves were used as Ballot papers wherein names of the individuals were written and put in a mud pot. This method was prevalent during the Chola Periods i.e) around 920 A.D. History of Ancient Arabs also show that Caliphs were selected through Election Process. It is believed that the concept of modern election was introduced in the 17th Century when the idea of representative government took hold in North America and Europe.

 The biggest revolution since the independence of the Country was the adoption of the Universal Adult Franchise. In any Democratic Country, Elections play an important role to elect the rulers. Elections are considered as Basic Pillars of any Democracy. In Modern Terminology, Election is defined as a formal decision making process by which a population chooses an individual (s) to hold public Office. Elections really serve the purpose only when they are conducted in a free and fair method. Quest for free and fair Elections arises the need for Transparency in the entire election process. A well evolved electoral system is the Hall Mark of a matured democracy. The Election Commission of India, an independent constitutional authority, has been playing a fundamental and critical role in the evolution of Indian Democracy. Towards discharge of its constitutional responsibility of conducting free , fair and peaceful elections in the country. The main and utmost aim of the Election Commission of India is to introduce various measures for transparent fair and free elections. Towards achieving this goal, ECI introduced new ICT measures and e-initiatives from one Election to another Election like introduction of EVM's, Web Casting of entire Election Process, and SMS based poll information etc.,

Pondicherry, now called as Puducherry, was included as the Union Territory in the first schedule to the Constitution by the 14th Amendment Act, 1962 on 16th August,1962. Upon enactment of the Union Territories Act 1963, the Union Territory of Puducherry was provided with a 30 Member legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers and also allotted one seat each in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha. The first Elections to the Parliament was held in 1963.

For the first time, Elections to 30 Assembly Constituencies of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly was held in July,1964. Since then, 12 general elections and 5 Bye Elections have been held. The General election held in 2011 is the 13th General election. The total strength of the Electorates have increased from 205084 in 1963 to 762440 in 2009.

The Election Commission of India with a view to make the Elections a free and fair one introduced various measures for the smooth conduct of Elections. Elections Department, Government of Puducherry has also introduced various innovative measures like Systematic Voter's Education and Electoral Participation (*SVEEP)* for free and fair elections. In fact, it is one of the first few States in India to introduce Web Casting in all the Polling Booths in the State and SMS based poll Monitoring System in the General Elections for Puducherry Legislative Assembly held in April/ May, 2011.

After the General Elections, 2011, Elections Department, Puducherry decided to conduct an End Line Survey on the behavioral pattern of Voters in GEPLA,2011. The task of conducting the ELS was entrusted to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics with specific objectives and aims. Accordingly, the ELS was   taken up with the   approval of the Development Commissioner- cum- Secretary (Statistics). Election Commission has identified a list of 32 Booths chosen from 30 Constituencies in the U.T of Puducherry   where End Line Survey has to be conducted. The list of 32 Booths are:

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	No.of the Booth	Name of the Booth	No of samples to be selected
1.	Mannadipet	1/11	Mannadipet Marriage Hall (East), Thirukkanur	50
2.	Villianur	5/19	G H.S.S, Sulthanpet	50
3.	Kadirkamam	7/18	GPS, Vivekananda Nagar	50
4.	Kadirkamam	7/21	GPS, Boomoyanpet	50
5.	Indira nagar	8/18	GPS, Poonthurai road, Gorimedu	50
6.	Indira nagar	8/26	GPS, Gandhi Nagar	50

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	No.of the Booth	Name of the Booth	No of samples to be selected
7.	Thattanchavadi	9/11	Don Bosco HSS	50
8.	Thattancahvadi	9/16	Community Hall, Rajaji Nagar	50
9.	Kamaraj nagar	10/6	GPS, Sithankudi	50
10.	Kamaraj Nagar	10/14	Andhra Maha Sabha, Vallalar St	50
11.	Lawspet	11/4	Recreation Hall, Kurunji nagar	50
12.	Lawspet	11/8	Navalar Nedunchezhian School, Lawspet	50
13.	Kalapet	12/18	GGHS, Northern Side, ECR, Kalapet	50
14.	Muthialpet	13/8	Fathima Hr,sec School	50
15.	Muthialpet	13/22	Kamaraj Govt. Boys High School, Muthialpet	50
16.	Raj Bhavan	14/2	PWD Architect Wing	50
17.	Raj Bhavan	14/3	Puducherry Municipality	50
18.	Raj Bhavan	14/14	O/o AE, Electricity Dept, Perumal Koil St	50
19.	Oupalam	15/5	O/o AE, PWD, Subbiah Salai	50
20.	Orleanpet	16/7	Thiru V.Ka GBHS, Savarirayalu St	50
21.	Manavely	20/20	GPS, Cuddalore Road West, Thavalakuppam	50
22.	Nettapakkam	22/4	GPS, Kampatham St, Madukarai	50
23.	Nedungadu	24/15	VOC GHSS North side, Kottucherry	50
24.	Thirunallar	25/5	Thiruvalluvar GHSS New Block, Ambagarathur	50
25	Karaikal North	26/19	GPS South Pakkirisamy Pillai St, Karaikal	50
26.	Karaikal South	27/8	MAG Marriage Hall, Karaikal	50
27.	Karaikal South	27/20	GPS, Mela oduthurai	50
28.	Neravy TR Pattinam	28/9	Barathidasan GMS East, Pillaiyar Koil st, Neravy	50
29.	Neravy TR Pattinam	28/17	GMS Periya Maricar St, TR Pattinam	50
30.	Mahe	29/10	French High School, Mahe	50
31.	Mahe	29/24	Ambala parambath OHT Gramathi Pallor	50
32.	Yanam	30/21	Kamicheti Sri Parasuram VRN Govt Boys School, Yanam	50

The total number of voters both Males and Females in the above Booths and the percentage of votes polled in the last General elections are given below:

LIST OF POLLING STATIONS WHERE END LINE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED

Sl.No.	No. & Name of the Assembly Constituency	Male	Female	Others	Total	% of votes recorded in GE 2011				Polling Station where ELS has to be conducetd	No. of Booths
						Male	Female	Others	Total		
1	01.Mannadipet	12035	12882	0	24917	88.61	90.13	0.00	89.83	1/11	1
2	05.Villianur	12006	13027	1	25034	85.60	90.20	100.00	88.44	5/19	1
3	07.Kadirgamam	11103	11983	0	23086	81.24	83.87	0.00	83.36	7/18; 7/21	2
4	08.Indira Nagar	11611	12754	0	24365	81.78	85.26	0.00	84.68	8/18; 8/26	2
5	09.Thattanchavady	10161	11159	0	21320	78.45	80.67	0.00	80.03	9/11; 9/16	2
6	10.Kamaraj Nagar	10303	10854	0	21157	76.48	78.99	0.00	78.19	10/6; 10/14	2
7	11. Lawspet	9569	9917	0	19486	79.73	84.53	0.00	82.84	11/4; 11/8	2
8	12. Kalapet	10803	11628	0	22431	84.75	88.97	0.00	87.66	12/18	1
9	13.Muthialpet	10153	11380	0	21533	79.09	81.99	0.00	81.03	13/8; 13/22	2
10	14.Rajbhavan	8861	10200	0	19061	76.53	77.38	0.00	77.14	14/2; 14/3 & 14/14	3
11	15.Oupalam	10124	12147	0	22271	85.03	88.53	0.00	87.32	15/5	1
12	16.Orleanpeth	9264	10473	0	19737	81.85	85.09	0.00	84.13	16/7	1
13	20.Manavely	11424	12518	0	23942	87.06	90.33	0.00	89.33	20/20	1
14	22.Nettapakkam (SC)	11591	12885	0	24476	89.76	89.73	0.00	90.05	22/4	1
15	24.Nedungadu (SC)	10675	11802	0	22477	82.52	84.63	0.00	84.27	24/15	1
16	25.Thirunallar	10599	12300	0	22899	83.65	87.58	0.00	86.27	25/5	1
17	26.Karaikal (North)	10022	11561	0	21583	80.54	84.74	0.00	83.66	26/19	1
18	27.Karaikal (South)	9605	11496	0	21101	76.56	80.67	0.00	79.39	27/8; 27/20	2
19	28.Neravy T.R.Pattinam	10305	12079	0	22384	82.62	87.10	0.00	85.57	28/9; 28/17	2
20	29.Mahe	9089	12843	0	21932	72.44	80.60	0.00	77.15	29/10; 29/24	2
21	30.Yanam	14169	15450	0	29619	95.81	95.69	0.00	95.78	30/21	1
	Total										**32**

Chapter II: Objectives and Aims of Survey

The main objectives and aims of the End Line Survey are:

1) To find out the Behavioral pattern of the Voters in the Last General Elections to the Puducherry Legislative Assembly, 2011 (GEPLA,2011)

2) To capture details about Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior and Practices (KABP) of voters in the U.T of Puducherry for assessing the impact of various Systematic Voter's Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) during the last General Elections held during April-May, 2011.

3) To find voting and non voting pattern during GEPLA,2011

4) To ascertain whether Electorates are aware of various innovative measures adopted by   Election Commission for free and fair election.

5)   To suggest various measures for more transparency in the Elections.

Chapter III: Methodology & Selection of Samples

Methodology to be adopted for this survey is as follows:

- 1600 eligible voters from 32 identified Polling Booths from the U.T of Puducherry have been elected for the Survey @ 50 voters from each identified Booth.

- Multistage Random Sampling was adopted for selection of 1600 Samples from 32 identified Booths.

- Stage1: Complete House listing of all voters in the 32 identified Booths was carried out using the Listing Schedule.

- The voter list used for GEPLA, 2011 has been used as the base for the House listing operations.

- Stage II. Separate list containing Voters who voted in GEPLA,2011 and those who did not vote has been prepared booth wise and sex wise using the Listing Schedule which formed the basis for selection of 1600 voters.

- Stage III. 25 Numbers of voters who voted in the last General Elections were selected randomly taking 10 samples each from Male and Female category of voters and 5 from other category viz. aged and differently abled persons.

- Similar procedure has been adopted for those who did not vote in the last General Elections, selected randomly at any booth.

- While selecting samples, priority was given to Physically challenged voters.

A separate Listing Schedule was designed to collect basic information of the Electors before selection of 50 samples from each Booth.

The Listing Schedule consists of the following items:

- Name
- Serial Number of the Voter in the Voter list
- Age
- Qualification
- Sex
- Whether voted in the GEPLA,11 or not
- PH Status

For the purpose of this Survey,   PH status has been broadly classified into five categories viz.,

1   Locomotor
1. Visual impairment
2. Speech and Hearing Impairment
3. Mental retardation and
4. Multiple Disability.

While selection of samples for detailed enquiry, if any shortage occurred in Voters (Male/ Female) or in Non-Voters (Male/ Female), the same was substituted from the respective Males / Females of Non-Voters of Voters respectively so that a total of 50 samples are selected from each constiuency. Similarly shortage in the number of differently abled persons, the same was substituted from among the general category so that a total of 50 electors have been canvassed.

Chapter IV: Man Power, other Logistics support & Training.

Man Power:

The Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the Co-Ordinator for this Survey while the Joint Director is the overall   Supervisor. Three Officers in the rank of Statistical Officer were appointed as Supervisors for effective monitoring and co ordination work. 13 Field Enumerators in the rank of Statistical Inspectors and Field Supervisors of this Directorate were appointed to conduct the field survey both listing and detailed enquiry.   Election Department has provided one vehicle for inspection work.

Chapter V: Field Work & Supervision of the Survey Work

As stated above, 13 Statistical Inspectors (Nine Statistical Inspectors for Puducherry Region and three Statistical Inspectors for Karaikal Region) were drafted for the field work and three

Statistical Officers for the Supervisory work. Necessary training for the Officers and officials were imparted on 17-02-2012 in the Committee Hall of the Chief Secretariat. The training was imparted by the Director and Joint Director. The Joint Chief Electoral Officer and the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer of the Elections Department, Puducherry participated in the training and explained various concepts of the End Line Survey and various terminologies used in the Schedule like SVEEP etc.,

The Field Work of the Survey was commenced in March,2012 simultaneously in all regions of U.T of Puducherry except in Mahe region which was undertaken in May,2012. The Supervisors carried out extensive supervision by checking at least 10% of the total houses visited by each enumerator and the doubts raised by the Enumerators at field level were clarified on the spot.

Chapter VI: Software Development

Software for the Data Entry of the filled in schedules was developed in house by the Data Entry Operator of this Directorate using Access . Data entry was done by the Enumerators themselves so that validation of data was undertaken simultaneously.

Chapter VII: Impediments faced in the Survey.

Though only 50 samples have to be selected from each designated Booth, each and every house in the jurisdiction of the Booth was visited by the enumerators for listing purpose. In most of the cases in urban areas, enumerators have to visit many times to the same house to get data since most of them are employed and their houses are locked. This house listing exercise in all the selected booths resulted in consumption of enormous time for the enumerators.

In some cases, though elderly people are available at the time of listing, they refuse to divulge required particulars and asked the enumerators to come in odd hours to collect particulars from the Head of the family . This delayed the listing process which ultimately affected in timely completion of the survey.

In Police quarters most of the quarters are either vacant or closed. On enquiry, it was revealed that most of the Police personnel are either transferred or their families are living elsewhere.

Similarly in rural areas, people were away on agricultural work or on other jobs during day time and the other people available at the time of enquiry were not able to answer the queries raised by the enumerators which ultimately delayed the completion of the field work in time.

TRAINING PROGRAMME ON ENDLINE SURVEY ON ELECTORAL PATTERN OF VOTERS IN GEPLA 2011
17-2-2012, COMMITTEE HALL, CHIEF SECRETARIAT

INAGUARAL ADDRESS DELIVERS BY SHRI.S.VAITTIANADANE, DIRECTOR OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, PUDUCHERRY

DEPUTY DIRECTORS AND OTHER STATISTICAL STAFF AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE TRAINING

At the time of listing it was found that one member of a family has his/ her vote in a particular Booth while other member in the same family has his/ her vote in another Booth in the same constituency which created a lot of problems for the enumerators at the time of detailed enquiry.

In one particular Booth in a constituency in Puducherry Urban, it was observed that there is no correlation between the map prepared by the Revenue Department and the voters list prepared by the Elections Department.

Salient features of the Survey at a glance:
1. A total of 1600 electors were surveyed and out of these. a total of 1037 Voters (64.8%) and 563 Non-Voters (35.2%) have been surveyed. Among the 1037 Voters, Male voters constitute 51% (532) and female voters constitute 49% (505). Similarly, in Non Voters category, Male non voters were 48% (268 Nos) while 52% (295 Nos) were females.

2. 1.3% (13 voters) in the age group of 18-20 years, 17% (176 voters) in the age group 20-29, 44.7% (464 voters) in the age group of 30-50 and 37% (384) of voters in the age group of above 50 years have been selected. Similarly, 4.7% (27 Nos), 21.1% (119 Nos) , 46.3% (260 Nos) and 27.9% (157 Nos) of Non-Voters have been selected for detailed enquiry in the above age groups respectively.

3. Among Voters, 294 (28.3%) are reported to be degree/ PG holders, 337 (32.5%) are found to be 12th Passed, 333 (32.2%) are primary qualified while 73 (7%) are illiterate. Similarly, among Non-Voters, 236 (41.9%) are degree holders while 6, 139 182 Non voters are reported to be illiterate, primary qualified and Higher Secondary passed respectively.

4. Out of 1037 Voters canvassed, 106 (10.2%) are in Government, 161 (15.5%) are privately employed, 100 are in business, 33 are Professionals while 623 (60%) come under other categories such as Housewives, Coolies, Pensioners, Old aged etc., similarly in Non Voters Category, 4.1% (23), 25.2% (142), 9.4% (53), 4.1% (23)and 57% (321 Nos) belonged to Government, Private, Business, Professional, and others respectively.

5. Out of 1037 Voters, 8 (0.77%) Voters have claimed to be members in Political Party(s) while 1 Non-Voter is reported to be a member of a political party.

6. 96% of the voters (813 of the total 1037 Voters) canvassed reported that they are aware of the procedures of Electoral registration while 4% (37 voters) said that they did not know.

7. Most of the Voters (65%) informed that they came to know of the revision of dates of electoral revision only through Visual media and only 13 (1.3%) voters came to know of this through NVD Campaigns.

8. Only 4 out of 1037 i.e) 0.4% of voters enquired informed that they faced hardship in registration of their names in the electoral Roll. Under Non Voters category, only 2 out of 563 said that they faced hardship .

9. More than 85 % of the voters are of the view that SVEEP campaign is absolutely essential while only 2 Voters and 1 Non-Voter reported that it is an redundant exercise.

10. 677 voters have reported that SVEEP had motivated them to vote in the GEPLA,2011.

11. And out of these 677 voters, 542 voters mentioned that awareness campaign through regional TV channels on SVEEP had motivated them to vote.

12. 470 voters (45%) reported that they knew of the provision of 49(o) for voting.

13. 378 (36%) voters suggested that EVM should be improved.

14. 322 (31%) wanted paper proof after casting their votes.

15. 13% (75) of Non-Voters expressed the view that they did not vote because they had no confidence in the candidates of their constituencies.

16. 302 (53.6%) Non-Voters cited the reason for non voting as away on personal commitments.

17. 99 (17.5%) Non voters did not vote because they felt that there was no secrecy for 49(o) while 69 (12.3%) opined that their votes would not make any difference in the elections and 3 people said that they had no belief in the democratic process.

18. 698 (67.3%) voters informed that they were aware of the new initiative on Web Casting.

19. 19 voters opined that Functioning of Flying Squads was not effective

20. Almost 93% of the voters have informed that the facilities at the Polling Booths like shed, water, crowd control, queue for senior citizen & physically disabled was effective and useful. <u>Many voters have complimented the Election Department of Puducherry for the excellent arrangements provided at Polling Stations.</u>

21. 1002 voters i.e) 97% voters complimented the attitude of the Officers in Booths while 2% (20 voters) reported that <u>they were not helpful and need training</u>.

22. 632 (61%) said that they used EPIC for identification at Polling Booths while 399 (38%) said that they used Voter Slip issued by ERO.

23. Almost 100% of the voters i.e) 1034 Voters out of 1037 said that the Web casting and Video recording of the entire Poll Proceedings are required. Further, 1011 (97.5%) opined that it was effective while 3 (0.2%) expressed the feeling that it invaded their privacy of voting.

24. On Voter Education Initiatives, 635 voters (61%) and 343 (61%) non voters said that audio advertisements at Traffic signals on Web Casting was effective while 25 (2%) voters and 5 non voters <u>expressed that it was redundant exercise</u>.

25. On Money Power involved in voting, 172 (17%) voters agreed that they came across money power for voting while 392 (38%) did not want to comment and 473

26. 49 Voters informed that they received money or freebies for voting while 481 said no comments (informally they or their families agreed to have received money for voting)

Chapter VIII: Generation of Tables, Graphs & Interpretation:

Based on the Survey, the following tables and Graphs have been generated.

Tables 1 to 7 give the details of the profiles of the Voters and Non voters

TABLE 1

CONSTITUENCY WISE DISTRIBUTION

SL. No	CONSTITUENCY NO	CATEGORY	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
			VOTERS	NON VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON VOTERS	TOTAL
1	1	MANNADIPET	13	11	24	16	10	26	29	21	50
2	5	VILLIANUR	16	11	27	19	4	23	35	15	50
3	7	KADIRKAMAM	31	22	53	25	22	47	56	44	100
4	8	INDIRA NAGAR	42	7	49	32	19	51	74	26	100
5	9	THATTANCHAVADI	32	22	54	19	27	46	51	49	100
6	10	KAMARAJ NAGAR	24	24	48	26	26	52	50	50	100
7	11	LAWSPET	26	24	50	32	18	50	58	42	100
8	12	KALAPET	12	10	22	15	13	28	27	23	50
9	13	MUTHIALPET	36	13	49	36	15	51	72	28	100
10	14	RAJ BHAVAN	34	37	71	36	43	79	70	80	150
11	15	OUPALAM	20	8	28	13	9	22	33	17	50
12	16	ORLEANPET	21	6	27	13	10	23	34	16	50
13	20	MANAVELY	24	3	27	21	2	23	45	5	50
14	22	NETTAPAKKAM	16	2	18	32	0	32	48	2	50
15	24	NEDUNGADU	15	10	25	15	10	25	30	20	50
16	25	THIRUNALLAR	16	9	25	15	10	25	31	19	50
17	26	KARAIKAL NORTH	24	1	25	25	0	25	49	1	50
18	27	KARAIKAL SOUTH	43	8	51	33	16	49	76	24	100
19	28	NERAVY TR PATTINAM	30	20	50	30	20	50	60	40	100
20	29	MAHE	30	20	50	29	21	50	59	41	100
21	30	YANAM	27	0	27	23	0	23	50	0	50
		TOTAL	**532**	**268**	**800**	**505**	**295**	**800**	**1037**	**563**	**1600**

Table I gives the details of constituency wise and sex wise selection of 1600 Voters / Non Voters It can be seen from the table that 50 Voters / Non Voters have been selected from selected Booths of the Constituencies Mannadipet, Villianur, Kalapet, Oupalam, Orleanpet, Manvely, Nettapakkam, Nedungadu,Thirunallar, Karaikal North and Yanam while 100 Voters / Non Voters were selected from the Constituencies Kadirkamam, Indira Nagar, Thattanchavadi, Kamaraj Nagar, Lawspet,, Muthialpet,, Karaikal South, Neravy T.R Pattinam and Mahe. From Raj Bhavan Constituency, 3 Booths have been identified for survey and 150 Voters / Non Voters have been surveyed.

Out of the total of 1600 electors, 1037 are voters who exercised their franchise in GEPLA,2011 while 563 come under the Non-Voters category.

Table 2.

TABLE 2
SEXWISE DISTRIBUTION

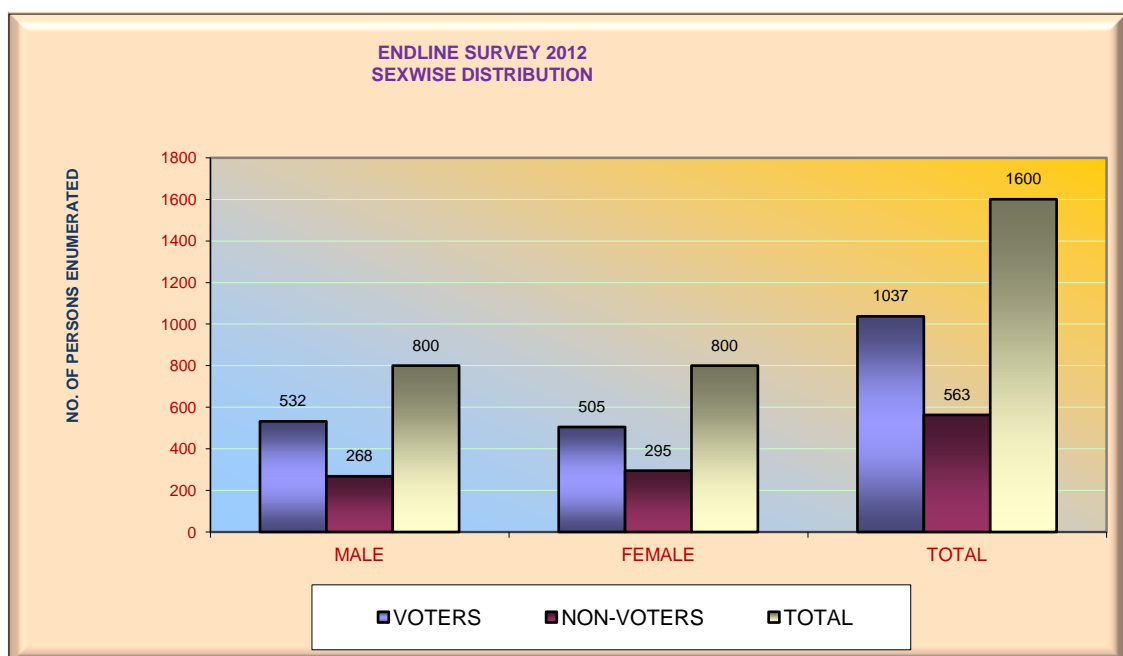| SL.	CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
1	VOTERS	532 (51%)	505 (49%)	1037	65%
2	NON-VOTERS	268 (47.6%)	295 (52.4%)	563	35%
	TOTAL	**800**	**800**	**1600**	**100%**

Table 2 above gives the sex wise and Voter / Non voter wise distribution of samples surveyed. It is seen that out of 1037 Voters who have been surveyed, 532 (51%) are males and 505 (49%) are females. Similarly, among Non Voters, 47.6% (268) are males while 52.4% (295) are females.

Table 3

TABLE 3
AGE GROUPWISE DISTRIBUTION

SL. No.	AGE GROUP	VOTERS			NON-VOTERS			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	18-20	5	8	13 (1.3%)	18	9	27 (4.7%)	23	17	40
2	20-29	92	84	176 (17%)	49	70	119 (21.1%)	141	154	295
3	30-50	237	227	464 (44.7%)	126	134	260 (46.3%)	363	361	724
4	ABOVE 50	198	186	384 (37%)	75	82	157 (27.9%)	273	268	541
	TOTAL	**532**	**505**	**1037 (100%)**	**268**	**295**	**563 (100%)**	**800**	**800**	**1600**

Table 3 gives the details of age group wise voters and non voters. For the purpose of this survey, age group of the electors have been divided into four categories.

Category 1. Age group between 18 to 20 years
Category 2. Age group between 21 to 29 years
Category 3. Age group between 30 to 50 years, and
Category 4. Above 50 years.

It is seen from the table that only 13 voters and 27 non voters were available under the age group of 18-20 years for the Survey which formed only 3% of the total samples selected. At the time of listing or at the time of detailed enquiry, mostly the electors in the above age group were out of station. Similarly, in the age group 21-29 years, 176 voters and 119 non voters had been surveyed which is 18% of the total population selected for survey. In all the constituencies, people in the age group 30-50 were found to be actively participated in exercising their franchise.
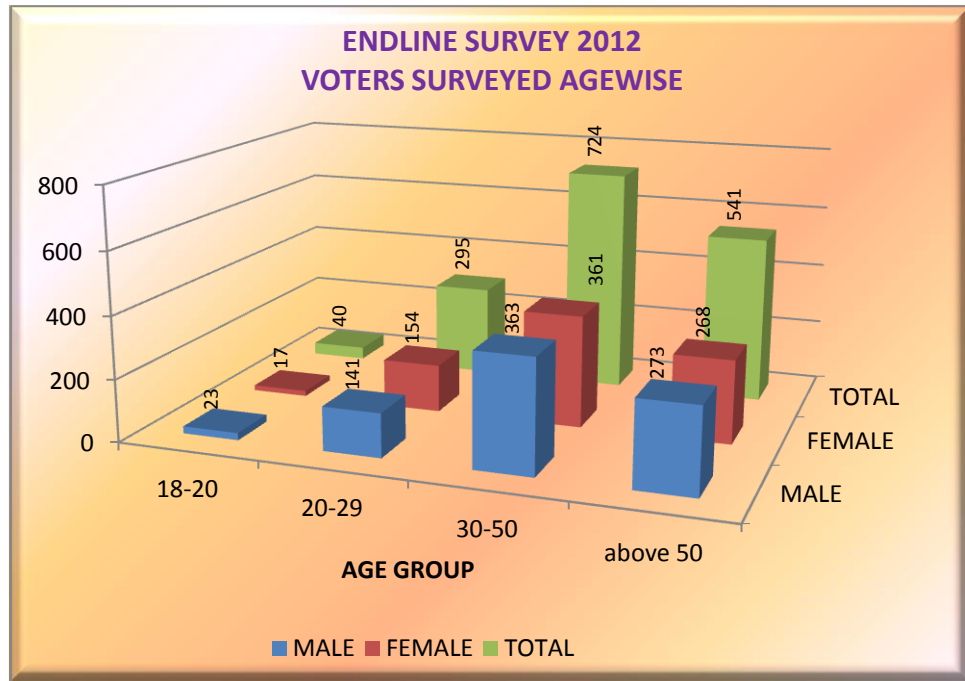
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ENDLINE SURVEY 2012
VOTERS SURVEYED AGEWISE

Table 4 gives information on the educational status of the Voters and non voters. As in the case of age, educational qualification was also divided in to four categories:

Category 1: Illiterate

Category 2: Primary (from 1st to 5th Std)

Category 3: Secondary / Higher Secondary (6th Std to 12th Std)

Category 4: College (Includes all degree/ PG/Diploma & other Professional)

It is seen from the table that 73 voters (7.04%) out of 1037 voters are illiterates while 333 (32.1%) in primary level. 337 (32.5%) are higher secondary passed and 294 (28.4%) out of 1037 are possessing degree and above. Similarly among non voters category, maximum number of people   (236 out of 563) are found to be possessing degree and above as their educational qualification..
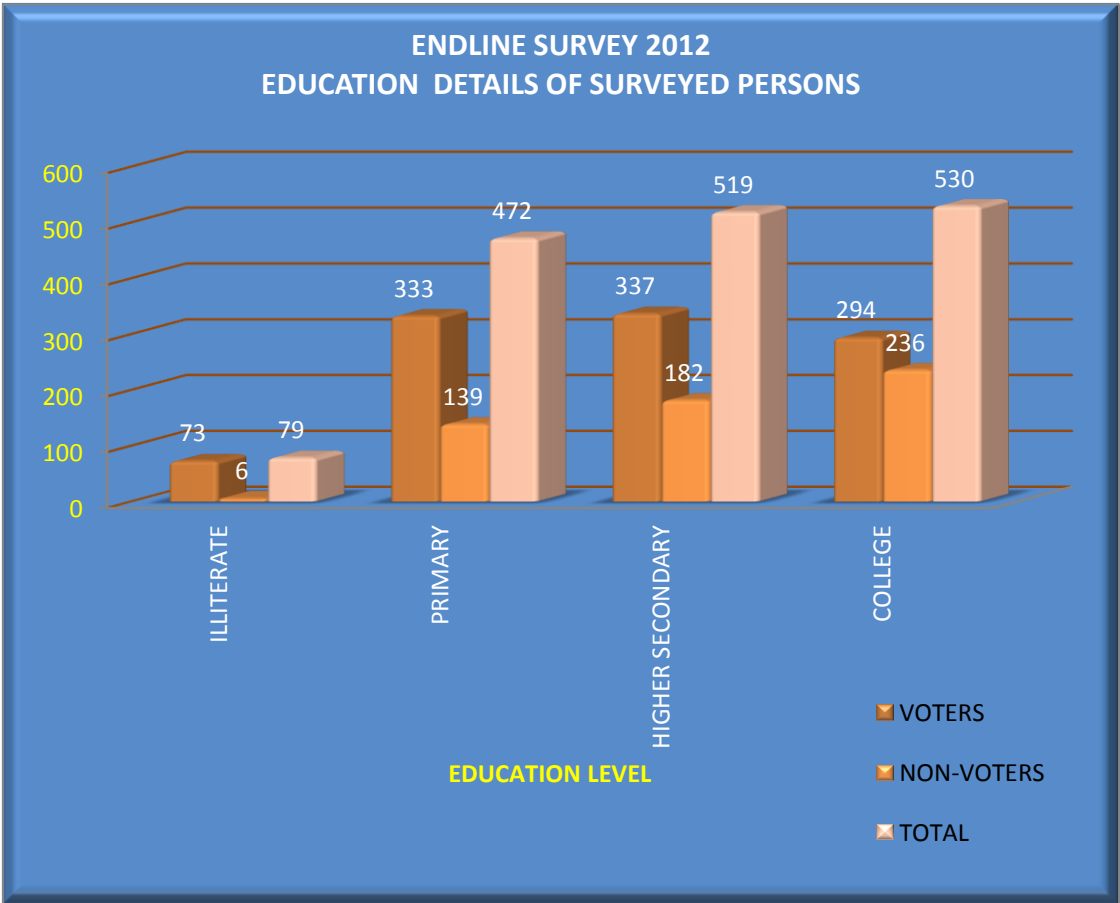
ENDLINE SURVEY 2012
EDUCATION DETAILS OF SURVEYED PERSONS

EDUCATION LEVEL

VOTERS
NON-VOTERS
TOTAL

TABLE 4

EDUCATION STATUS OF VOTERS AND NON-VOTERS

SL. No.	EDUCATION LEVEL	VOTERS			NON-VOTERS			TOTAL			%		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	ILLITERATE	21	52	73 (7.1%)	0	6	6 (1.1%)	21	58	79	1%	4%	5%
2	PRIMARY	140	193	333 (32%)	52	87	139 (24.7%)	192	280	472	12%	18%	30%
3	HIGHER SECONDARY	188	149	337 (32.5%)	97	85	182 (32.3%)	285	234	519	18%	15%	32%
4	COLLEGE	183	111	294 (28.4%)	119	117	236 (41.9%)	302	228	530	19%	14%	33%
	TOTAL	532	505	1037 (100%)	268	295	563 (100%)	800	800	1600	50%	50%	100%

TABLE 5

EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS OF VOTERS AND NON-VOTERS

SL. No.	OCCUPATION	VOTERS			NON-VOTERS			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	GOVT. EMPLOYEE	75	31	106 (10.2%)	15	8	23 (4.1%)	90	39	129
2	PRIVATE EMPLOYEE	131	30	161 (15.5%)	95	47	142 (25.2%)	226	77	303
3	BUSINESS	97	3	100 (9.6%)	50	3	53 (9.4%)	147	6	153
4	PROFESSIONAL	25	8	33 (3.3%)	16	7	23 (4.1%)	41	15	56
5	AGRICULTURE	10	4	14 (1.4%)	1	0	1 (0.2%)	11	4	15
6	OTHERS	194	429	623 (60%)	91	230	321 (57%)	285	659	944
	TOTAL	532	505	1037 (100%)	268	295	563 (100%)	800	800	1600

ENDLINE SURVEY 2012
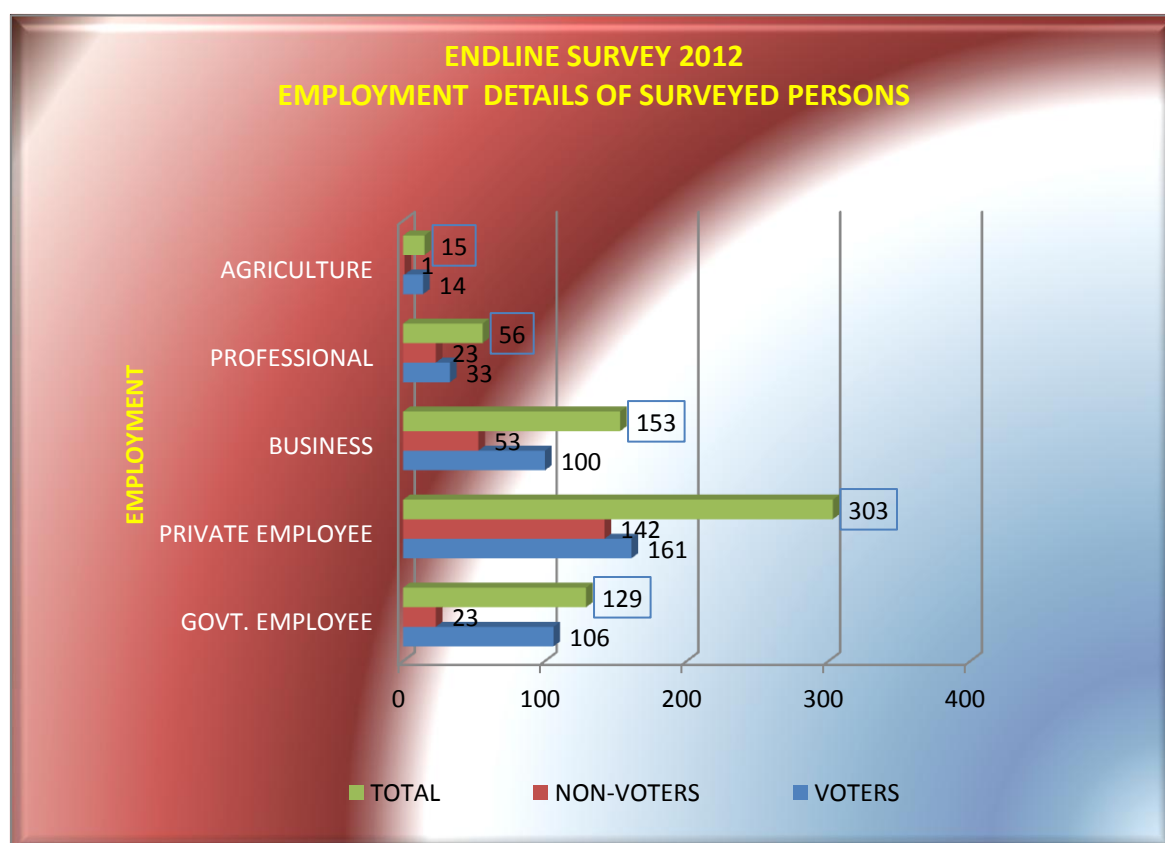EMPLOYMENT DETAILS OF SURVEYED PERSONS

Table 5

Table 5 throws light on the occupation details of voters and non voters.

It can been seen from the table 5 that 10.2% of the total voters canvassed are government Employees while 161 (15.5%) are in private sector. 60% (623 Nos) are coming under "Others" category which includes all laborers. Similarly among Non voters, Other Laborers are more in number while private employees (142) stands next to them.

TABLE 6
NO. OF DISABILITY PERSONS ENUMERATED

SL. No.	DISABILITY TYPE	VOTERS			NON-VOTERS			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	LOCOMOTOR	32	29	61 (47.3%)	3	8	11 (57.9%)	35	37	72
2	VISUAL IMPAIRMENT	6	7	13 (10%)	0	0	0	6	7	13
3	SPEECH & HEARING	9	12	21 (16.4%)	1	4	5 (26.3%)	10	16	26
4	MENTAL RETARDATION	9	2	11 (8.5%)	1	1	2 (10.6%)	10	3	13
5	MULTIPLE DISABLE	16	7	23 (17.8%)	1	0	1 (5.2%)	17	7	24
	TOTAL	**72**	**57**	**129 (100%)**	**6**	**13**	**19 (100%)**	**78**	**70**	**148**

Table 6: Details of Differently abled voters and non voters in the ELS.

At the time of listing as well as detailed enquiry, priority was given to enumerate differently abled persons to assess the facilities provided for them at Polling Booths. Disability type was classified into five categories as stated below:

Locomotor

Visual Impairment

Speech & Hearing Impairment

Mental retardation

Multiple Disorder

Multiple Disability

Out of 1037 Voters surveyed, 61 are coming under locomotor disability, 13 are visually disabled, 21 are Speech & Hearing disabled , 11 are mentally disordered and 23 are with multiple disabilities. Similarly, out of 19 non voters enumerated, 11 are under locomotor and 5 are having speech & Hearing disability
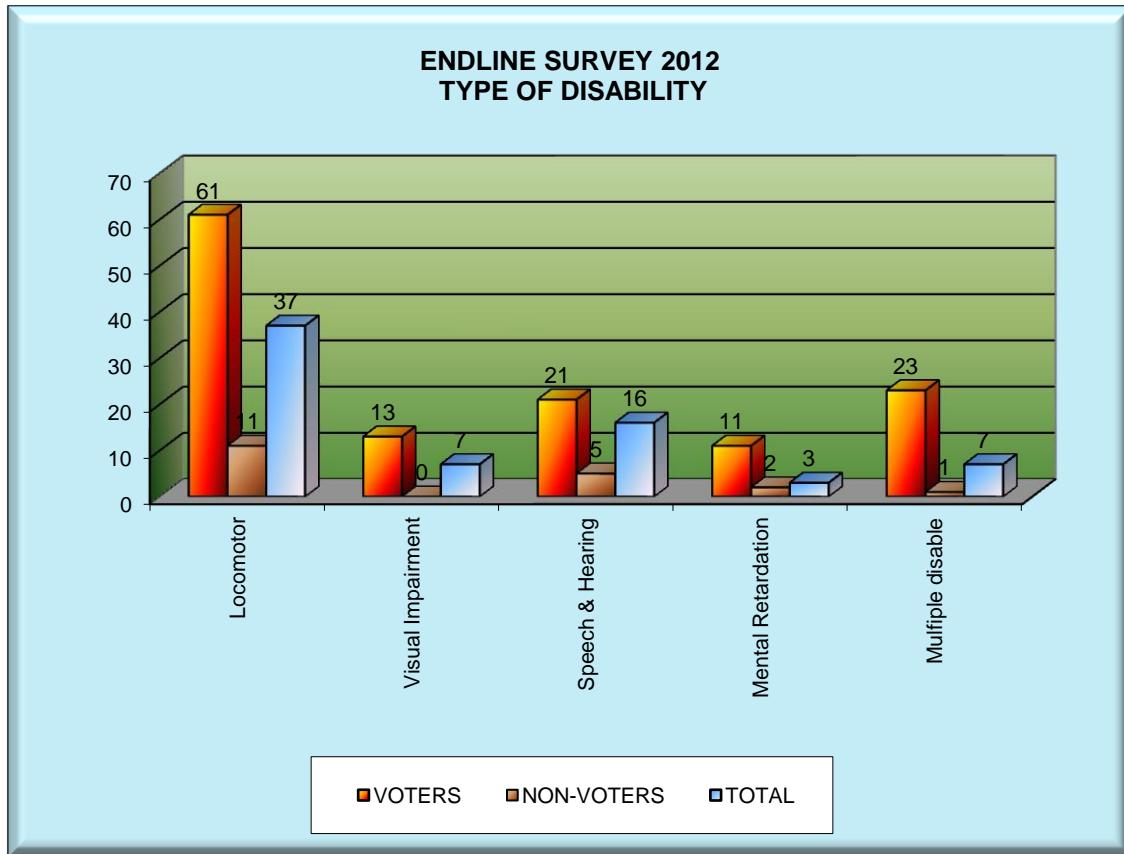

Table 7: **Particulars of members of Political Parties:**

TABLE 7
PARTICULARS OF MEMBER IN POLITICAL PARTY

SL. NO.	CATEGORY	MEMBER IN POLITICAL PARTY		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	VOTERS	6	2	8
2	NON-VOTERS	1	0	1
	TOTAL	**7**	**2**	**9**

To a question " whether you are member of any political Party", 8 voters (0.8%) reported that they are members of Political party while 1 non voter replied that he belonged to a party.

Tables 8 to 12 give the views of the Electors on Elector Registration.

The Schedule has been designed in such a way to capture the views of the electors on " Electoral Registration" being carried out by the Elections Department from time to time.

From Table 8, it is inferred that 1000 Voters out of 1037 **(96.4%)** enumerated, reported that they are aware of the procedures in electoral registration of voters while 37 said that they are unaware of the procedures. Similarly, out of 563 non voters, 541 non voters (96%) informed that they are well aware or to an extent the procedures on Electoral Registration which speaks well about the Government's initiatives on propaganda measures on electoral registration procedures.

TABLE 8

ELECTOR REGISTRATION - KNOWLEDGE ON PROCEDURES

SL. No.	KNOWLEDGE ON PROCEDURES	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	AWARE	813	414	1227	78%	74%	77%
2	TO AN EXTENT	187	127	314	18%	23%	20%
3	NOT AWARE	37	22	59	4%	4%	4%
	TOTAL	**1037**	**563**	**1600**	**100%**	**100%**	

21

ENDLINE SRUVEY 2012
ELECTOR REGISTRATION - KNOWLEDGE ON PROCEDURES
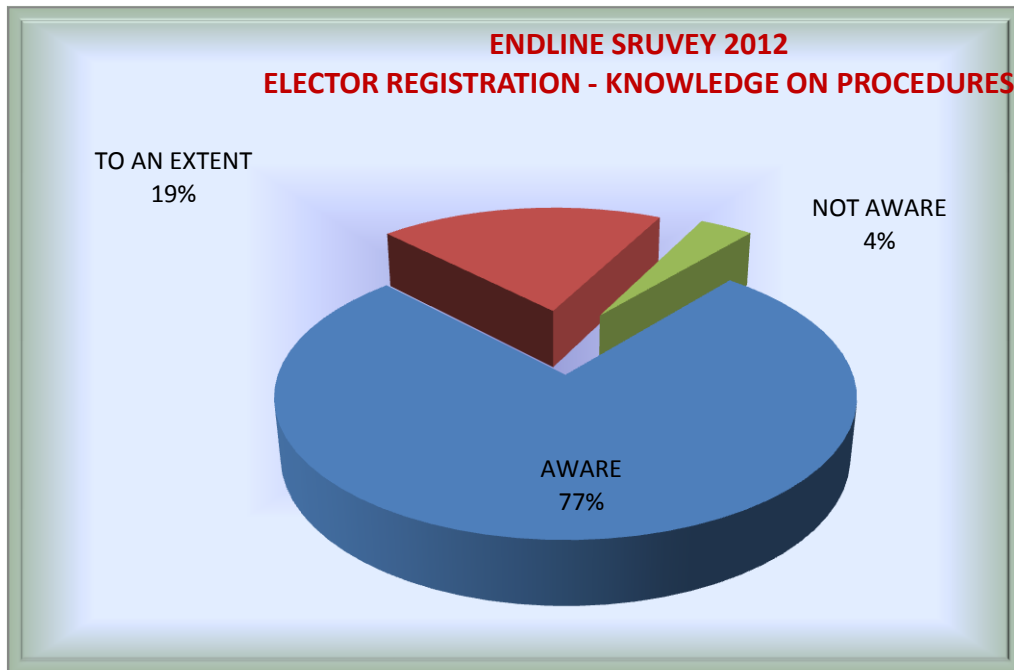
TABLE 9
ELECTOR REGISTRATION - AWARENESS ABOUT DATES OF REVISION

SL.No.	AWARENESS OF REVISION DATES	NOS.			% ON PERSONS OPTED	
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS
1	THRO VISUAL MEDIA	670	366	1036	49%	49%
2	THRO PRINT MEDIA	389	253	642	28%	34%
3	THRO NVD CAMPAIGNS	13	6	19	1%	1%
4	THRO FRIENDS/ NEIGHBOURS	295	128	423	22%	17%
	TOTAL	**1367***	**753**	**2120**	100%	100%

*Note: More than one option was exercised by the Electors.

22

Table 9 gives the details of awareness about dates of revision of electoral registration through different media / NVD campaign/ friends & relatives.

It is seen from the table that 670 voters knew the revision of dates of electoral registration through visual media while 389 reported that print media helped them to know. Only 13 out of 1037 informed that through NVD campaign, they came to know of the revision of dates. **Interestingly, it is seen that this 13 voters may be in the age group 18-20 and the NVD campaigns conducted in Colleges and Universities conducted by the Elections Department might have helped them to know of this.**

TABLE 10
ELECTOR REGISTRATION - PROCEDUES

SL. No.	DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	DID YOU RECEIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	728	358	1086
2	WERE YOU INFORMED OF THE PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION	387	214	601

Similarly, among Non voters also, majority of them came to know of the revision of dates for electoral registration **only through visual media**.

Table 11 gives the details of hardship faced by the Voters and Non voters in the Electoral Registration of names.

TABLE 11
ELECTOR REGISTRATION - HARDSHIP FACED IN REGISTRATION

SL. No.	HARDSHIP FACED IN REGISTRATION	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	NOTHING	967	520	1487	93%	92%	93%
2	MODERATE	66	41	107	6%	7%	7%
3	ARDUOUS	4	2	6	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
		1037	**563**	**1600**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

It is seen from above that 967 (more than 90%) of the voters informed that they had no difficulty in the Voters registration while only 4 voters are reported to have said that they faced arduous hardship in the registration. Similarly in the case of non voters also more than 95 % of them also did notreport any difficulty.

Table 12. Table 12 gives an insight of the opinion of the electors whether SVEEP is essential in electoral registration of voters.

TABLE 12
ELECTOR REGISTRATION - SVEEP CAMPAIGN FOR REGISTRATION

SL. No.	SVEEP CAMPAIGN FOR REGISTRATION	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL	845	453	1298	81%	80%	81%
2	MODERATELY USEFUL	190	109	299	18%	19%	19%
3	REDUNDANT EXERCISE	2	1	3	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
		1037	**563**	**1600**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

It is seen from the above that more than 81% of the voters were of the view that SVEEP campaign is absolutely essential while electoral registration where only 2 Voters are reported to have said that it is an redundant exercise. In case of non voters also, more than 80% opined that SVEEP campaign is needed.
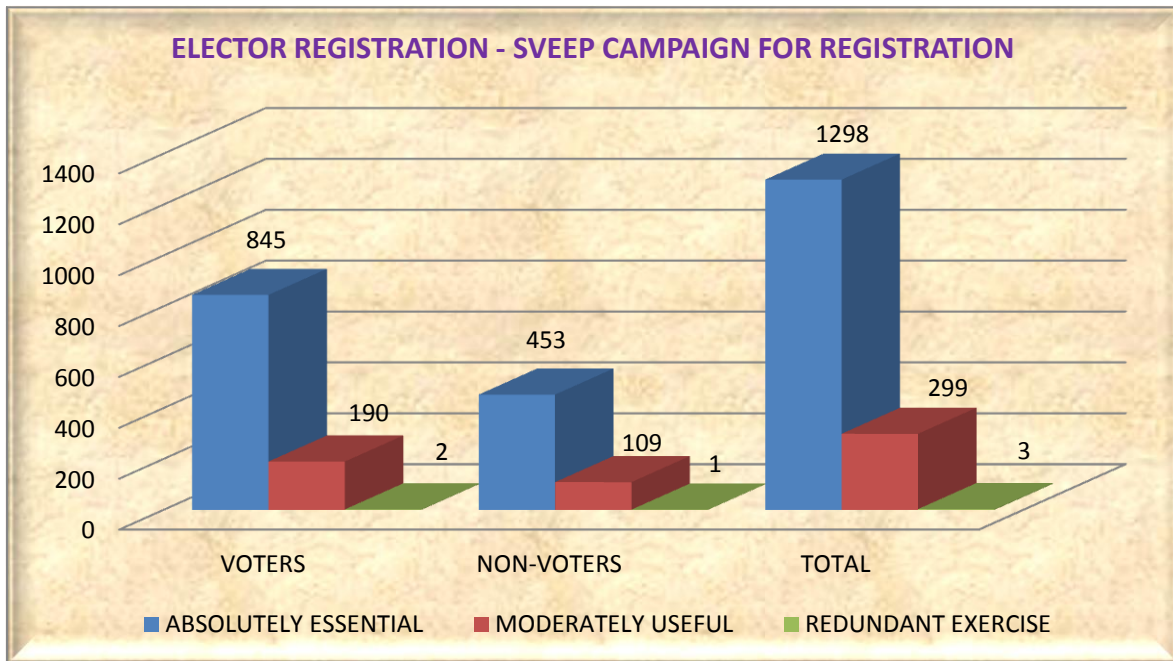
ELECTOR REGISTRATION - SVEEP CAMPAIGN FOR REGISTRATION

Table 13:

Respondents, mainly non voters,   were asked to spell out the reasons for the non inclusion of their names in the electoral roll. 131 out of 134 non voters mentioned the reason that they were out of Station when the electoral revision of Roll was carried out. Only 2 Non voters replied that they were not interested to enroll their names for various reasons.

TABLE 13

REASON FOR NAME NOT IN ELECTORAL ROLL

SL. No.	REASON FOR NAME NOT IN ELECTORAL ROLL	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	NOT INTERESTED TO ENROLL	0	2	2
2	SHIFTED RESIDENCE	0	1	1
3	NOT IN STATION	0	131	131
		0	**134**	**134**

Table 14 to 17 spell out the views of the voters/ non voters on the factors which motivated them to vote.

TABLE 14

**ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF VOTERS
WHAT MOTIVATED TO VOTE**

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	VOTED IN ELECTIONS PRIOR TO RECENTLY HELD ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011	990	473	1463	95%	84%	91%
2	VOTED IN RECENTLY HELD ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2011	1037	0	1037	100%	0%	65%

From Table 14, it is inferred that 990 (95.5%) voters out of 1037 who voted in GEPLA,2011 have also voted in elections held prior to GEPLA,2011. Similarly, 473 (84%) non-voters have also stated that they had voted in the elections held prior to GEPLA,2011.

Table 15.

Table 15 gives the views of the voters about the factors which motivated them to vote. It is seen from the above that 815 voters stated that having a valid EPIC had motivated them to vote while 677 informed that **SVEEP Campaign** motivated them. Only 79 said that the contesting candidates motivated them.

TABLE 15
ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF VOTERS

SL. No.	WHAT MOTIVATED TO VOTE	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	**NON-VOTERS**	**TOTAL**
1	HAD A VALID EPIC	815	0	815
2	NAME IN VOTER'S LIST	424	0	424
3	BLO OF YOUR AREA	76	0	76
4	CONTESTING CANDIDATE	79	0	79
5	SVEEP CAMPAIGN	677	0	677
6	FAMILY/ PEER PRESURE	28	0	28
		2099*	**0**	**2099**

*Note: More than one option was exercised by the Electors.

Table 16.

Under the SVEEP Campaign, the following questions were asked to find out which activity in SVEEP motivated them.

1.   Appeal by regional icons
2.   Awareness campaigns in local TV channels
3.   FM/Radio
4.   Voter facilitation centre
5.   Awareness observer
6.   Awareness hoardings
7.   Advertisements in News papers
8.   Toll Free Line

9.   Street Plays

10.   Publicity on timing of Poll by Administration

TABLE 16
ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF VOTERS
WHICH ACTIVITY MOTIVATED YOU MOST IN SVEEP CAMPAIGN

SL. No.	DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	APPEAL BY REGIONAL ICONS	75	0	75
2	AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON REGIONAL TV CHANNELS	542	0	542
3	FM/RADIO	262	0	262
4	VOTER FACILITATION CENTER IN YOUR LOCALITY	26	0	26
5	AWARENESS OBSERVER	26	0	26
6	AWARENESS HOARDINGS	19	0	19
7	VOTER AWARENESS ADVERTISEMENTS ON NEWSPAPER	101	0	101
8	TOLL FREE VOTER'S HELPLINE 1950	2	0	2
9	STREET PLAY	60	0	60
10	PUBLICITY OF TIMING OF POLL BY THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	86	0	86
		1199*	**0**	**1199**

*Note: More than one option was exercised by the Electors

From the table it is observed that Awareness campaigns in local TV Channels under SVEEP motivated 542 electors to vote while 262 said that FM / Radio attracted them in SVEEP campaign followed by 101 voters who got motivated by advertisements in news papers. Only 2 voters said that **Toll Free Voters Help line** in SVEEP Campaign motivated them.
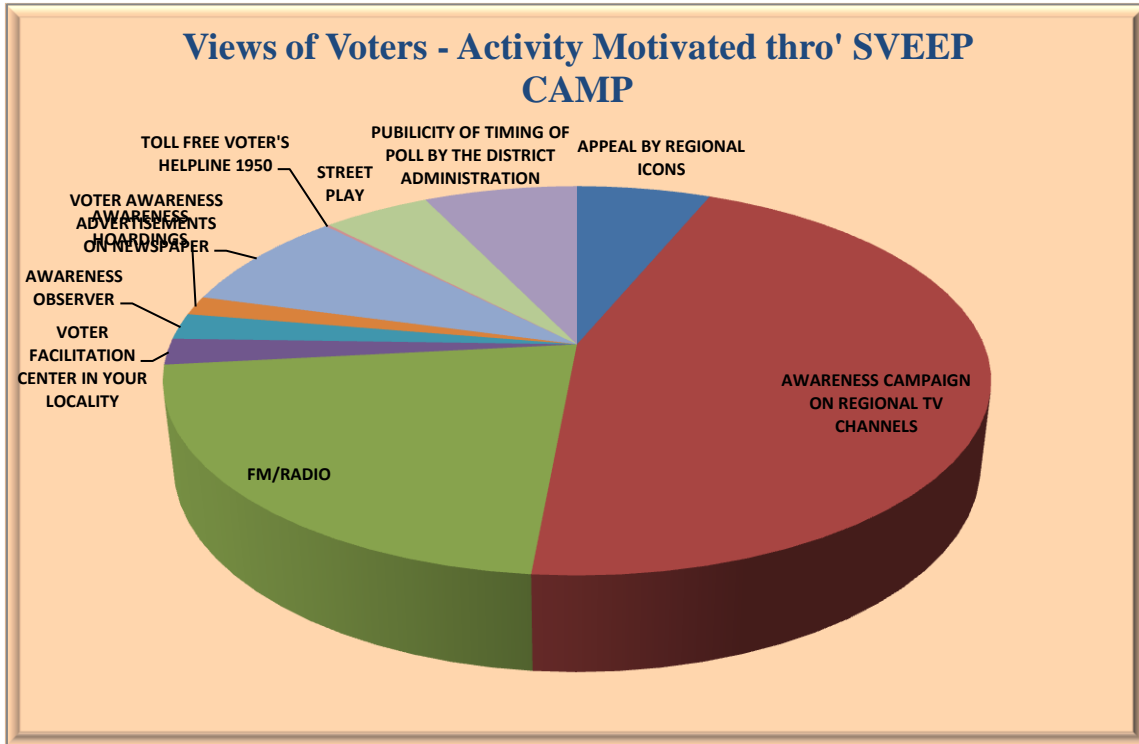
Views of Voters - Activity Motivated thro' SVEEP CAMP

Table 17.

Table 17 gives views of the voters and non voters about the provision of Section 49(o) and about improvements of EVM.

TABLE 17
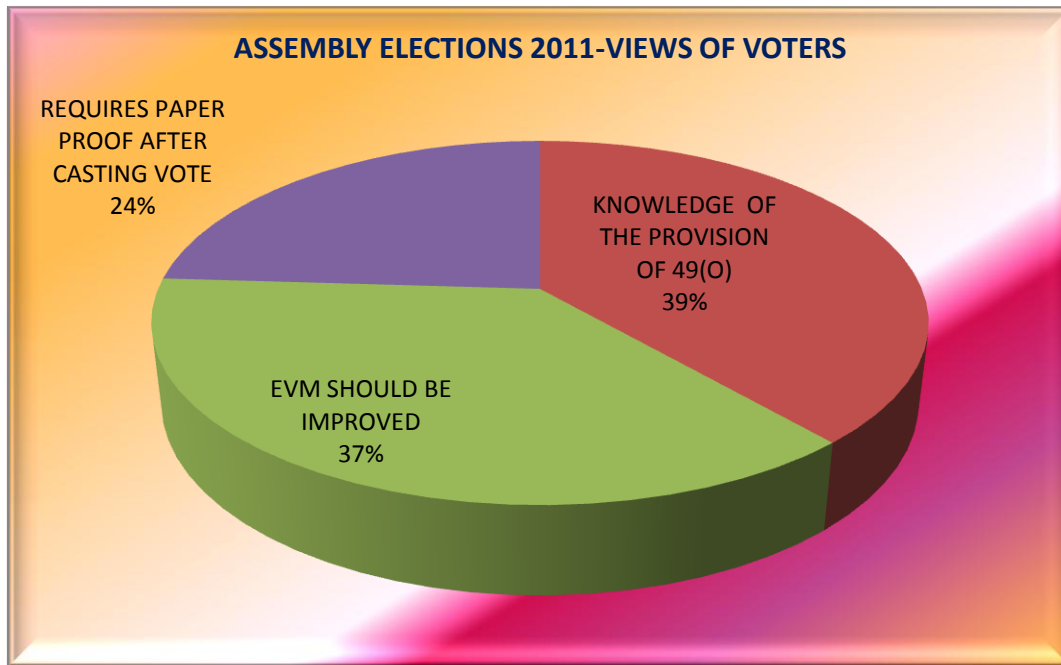**ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF VOTERS**

Sᴌ. No.	VIEWS OPTED	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	**NON-VOTERS**	**TOTAL**
1	Kɴᴏᴡʟᴇᴅɢᴇ ᴏғ ᴛʜᴇ ᴘʀᴏᴠɪsɪᴏɴ 49 (ᴏ)	470	154	624
2	EVM sʜᴏᴜʟᴅ ʙᴇ ɪᴍᴘʀᴏᴠᴇᴅ	378	227	605
3	ᴘᴀᴘᴇʀ ᴘʀᴏᴏғ ᴀғᴛᴇʀ ᴄᴀsᴛɪɴɢ ᴠᴏᴛᴇ	322	67	389

It is seen that 470 (45.3%) out of 1037 voters and   154 (27.4%) out of 563 non voters informed that they knew of the provision of 49(o).

Regarding improvement of EVM, 378 voters and 227 non voters were of the opinion that EVM should be improved.

322 Voters wanted paper proof for having cast their votes

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF VOTERS

REQUIRES PAPER
PROOF AFTER
CASTING VOTE
24%

KNOWLEDGE OF
THE PROVISION
OF 49(O)
39%

EVM SHOULD BE
IMPROVED
37%

Tables 18 to 21 gives views of Non Voters for having not voted. In GEPLA,2011.

TABLE 18

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF NON-VOTERS

REASON FOR NOT VOTED IN RECENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2011

SL. NO.	SATISFACTION OF CANDIDATES	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	CANDIDATES HAS NO SUFFICIENT EDUCATION	0	13	13
2	CANDIDATES WITH CRIMINAL ANTECEDENTS	0	1	1
3	CANDIDATES HAD AMASSED WEALTH	0	2	2
4	NO CONFIDENCE	0	75	75
		0	**91**	**91**

TABLE 19
ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF NON-VOTERS
REASON FOR NOT VOTED IN RECENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2011

SL. No.	WAS NOT IN STATION DURING THE POLLING DAY	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	AWAY ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS	0	104	104
2	AWAY ON HOLIDAY TOUR	0	19	19
3	AWAY ON PERSONAL COMMITMENTS	0	302	302
4	SICKNESS	0	39	39
5	OTHERS	0	42	42
		0	**506**	**506**

TABLE 20
ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF NON-VOTERS
REASON FOR NOT VOTED IN THE RECENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2011

SL.No.	REASON FOR NOT VOTED IN THE RECENT ELECTION 2011	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	NAME WAS NOT IN INCLUDED IN THE ELECTORAL ROLL	0	35	35
2	NO SECRECY FOR 49(O)	0	99	99
3	ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE MY VOTE	0	3	3
4	LONG QUEUE	0	3	3

TABLE 21
ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011-VIEWS OF NON-VOTERS
REASON FOR NOT VOTED IN RECENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2011

SL. No.	GENERALLY NOT INTERESTED TO CAST VOTE, AS IT WOULD NOT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	GOVERNANCE DEFICIT	0	49	49
2	MY VOTE DOES NOT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE	0	69	69
3	NO BELIEF IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESS	0	3	3
		0	**121**	**121**

It is seen from above that 302 electors did not vote as they were away on personal commitments while 104 informed that due business commitments, they could not vote.

It is interesting to note that 13 electors did not want to vote because the Candidates in the fray had no sufficient educational back ground while 75 non voters informed that they had no confidence in the candidates. 39 could not vote due to sickness while 42 non voters cited various other reasons for non voting.

It is further interesting to note that 99 electors decided not to vote just because they felt that **there was no secrecy for 49(o).** Similarly, 49 non voters blamed the Government for not voting while 69 felt that their franchise would not make any difference.

New Initiatives introduced in GEPLA,2011.

Election Commission has introduced the following new initiatives for transparent , free and fair elections:

1. Expenditure Monitoring
2. Toll free Complaint Redressal
3. Facilities at Polling Station
4. Issue of Voter Slip
5. Web Casting
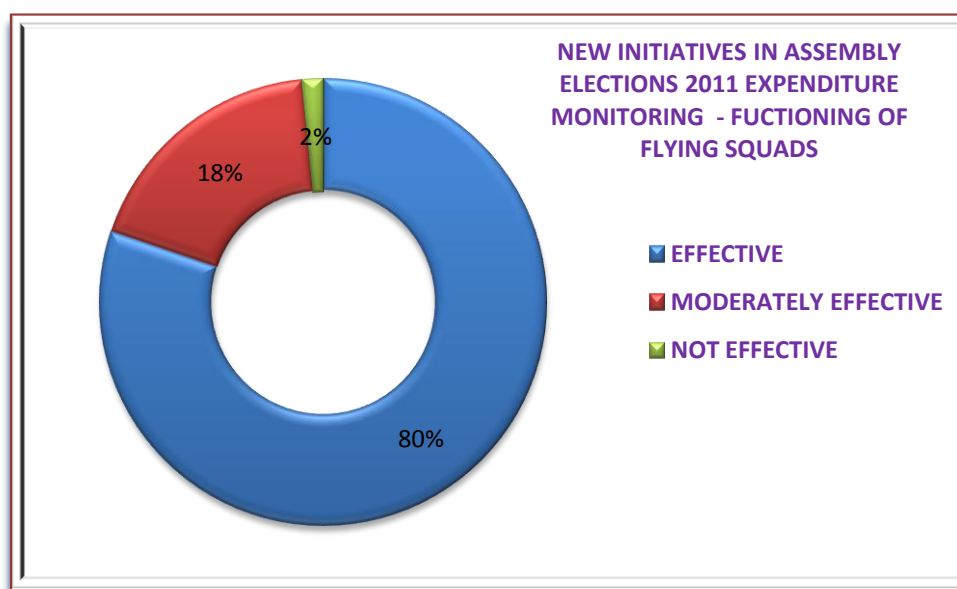6. Voter Awareness Campaign

Tables 22 to 37 throws light on the views of the voters and non voters on the new initiatives undertaken by the Elections Department.

TABLE 22
NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011
AWARENESS OF NEW INITIATIVES OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	EXPENDITURE MONITORING	617	276	893
2	TOLL FREE COMPLAINT REDRESSAL	204	43	247
3	FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION	327	50	377
4	ISSUE OF VOTER SLIP	664	213	877
5	WEB CASTING	698	277	975
6	VOTER AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	207	55	262

TABLE 23

NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011

EXPENDITURE MONITORING - FUCTIONING OF FLYING SQUADS

SL. NO.	FUNCTIONING OF FLYING SQUADS	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	EFFECTIVE	849	434	1283	82%	77%	80%
2	MODERATELY EFFECTIVE	169	124	293	16%	22%	18%
3	NOT EFFECTIVE	19	5	24	2%	1%	2%
		1037	**563**	**1600**	100%	100%	100%

NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011 EXPENDITURE MONITORING - FUCTIONING OF FLYING SQUADS

- ■ EFFECTIVE
- ■ MODERATELY EFFECTIVE
- ■ NOT EFFECTIVE

Functioning of Flying Squad

On the question on Expenditure monitoring asked to voters and non voters, 849 voters and 434 non voters said that the functioning of Flying squad was effective while 19 voters informed that it was not effective.

TABLE 24
NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011
TOLL FREE COMPLAINT REDRESSAL - RESPONSE TO TOLL FREE No.1950

SL. No.	RESPONSE TO TOLL FREE NO.1950	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	PROMPT & EFFECTIVE	821	431	1252	79%	77%	78%
2	NOT USEFUL	180	91	271	17%	16%	17%
		1001	**522**	**1523**	97%	93%	95%

34

Toll Free Complaint Redressal

821 voters and 431 non voters appreciated that the Toll Free Service was prompt and effective while 180 voters complained that it was not useful.
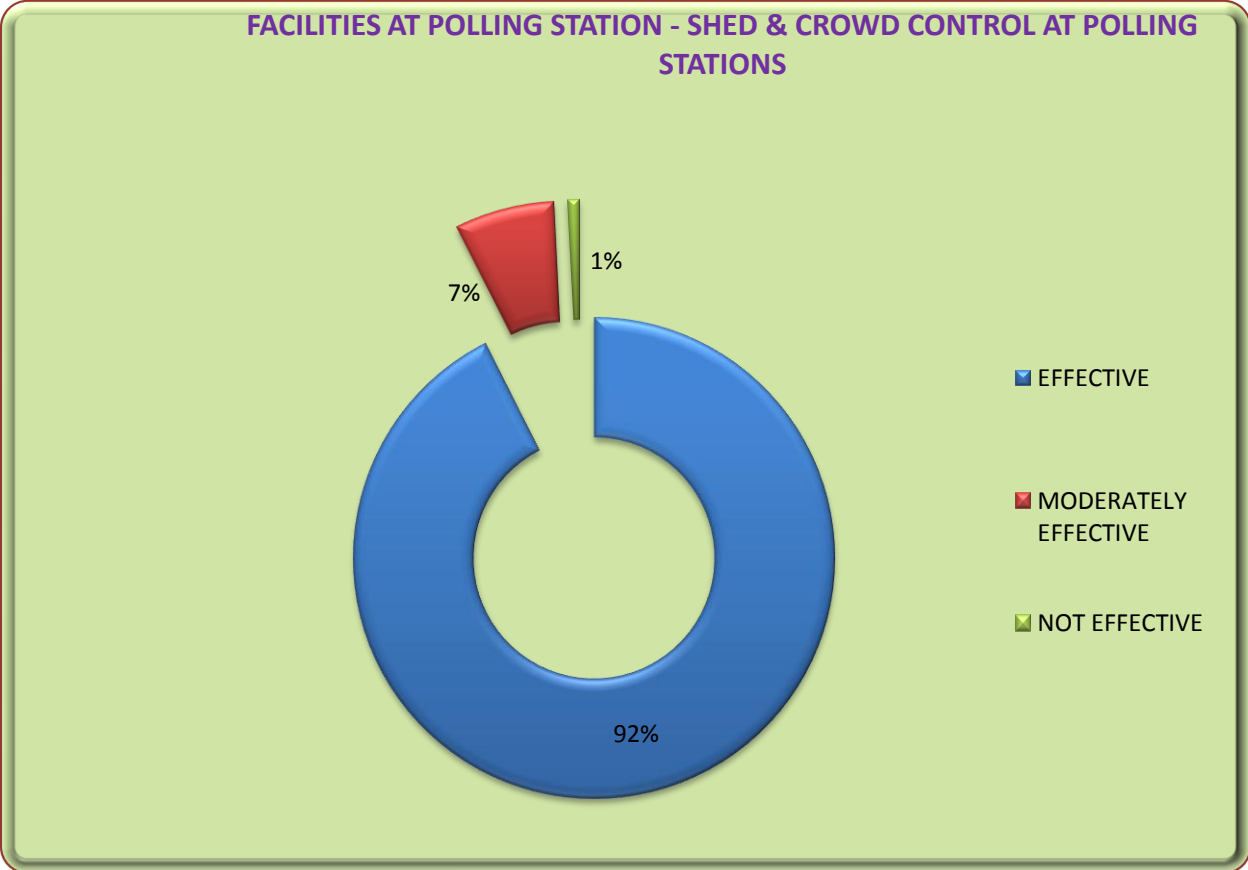
FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION - SHED & CROWD CONTROL AT POLLING STATIONS

1%

7%

92%

- ◼ EFFECTIVE
- ◼ MODERATELY EFFECTIVE
- ◼ NOT EFFECTIVE

TABLE 25
NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011
FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION - SHED & CROWD CONTROL AT POLLING STATIONS

SL. No.	DESCRIPTION	SHED				CROWD CONTROL AT POLLING STATION			
		NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	EFFECTIVE	961	0	961	93%	960	0	960	93%
2	MODERATELY EFFECTIVE	66	0	66	6%	69	0	69	7%
3	NOT EFFECTIVE	10	0	10	1%	8	0	8	1%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%	**1037**	**0**	**1037**	100%

TABLE 26

NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011

FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION - WATER & QUEUE FOR SENIOR CITIZENS & PHYSICALLY DISABLED

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	WATER				SEPARATE QUEUE FOR SENIOR CITIZENS / PHYSICALLY DISABLED			
		NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED	NOS.			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	USEFUL	1019	0	1019	98%	1023	0	1023	99%
2	NOT USEFUL	18	0	18	2%	13	0	13	1%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%	**1036**	**0**	**1036**	100%

VOTERS VIEW-FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION

■ USEFULL   ■ NOT USEFUL

1019   1024

18   13

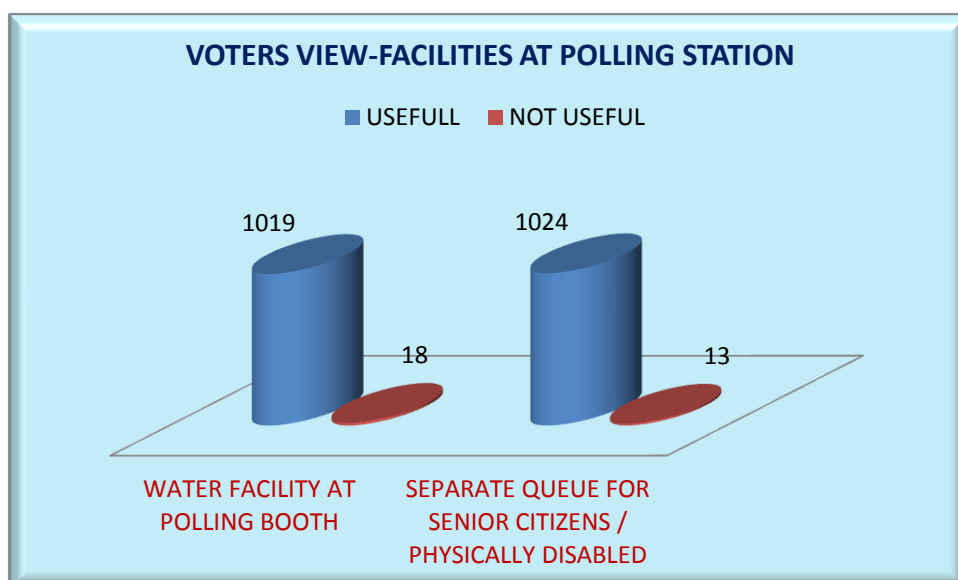WATER FACILITY AT POLLING BOOTH   SEPARATE QUEUE FOR SENIOR CITIZENS / PHYSICALLY DISABLED

TABLE 27

NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011

FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION

SL.	DESCRIPTION	VOTERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		YES	NO	TOTAL	YES	NO	TOTAL
1	ADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION	1010	27	1037	97%	3%	100%
2	RAMP FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR DISABLED / AGED	967	70	1037	93%	7%	100%
3	SHELTER IN BOOTH PROVIDED	997	40	1037	96%	4%	100%
4	GOOD CONDITION OF SHELTER IN BOOTH	905	132	1037	87%	13%	100%
5	PRIVACY MAINTAINED WHILE VOTING	1015	22	1037	98%	2%	100%
6	EMBARRASSING SITUATION AROSE IN BOOTH	39	998	1037	4%	96%	100%

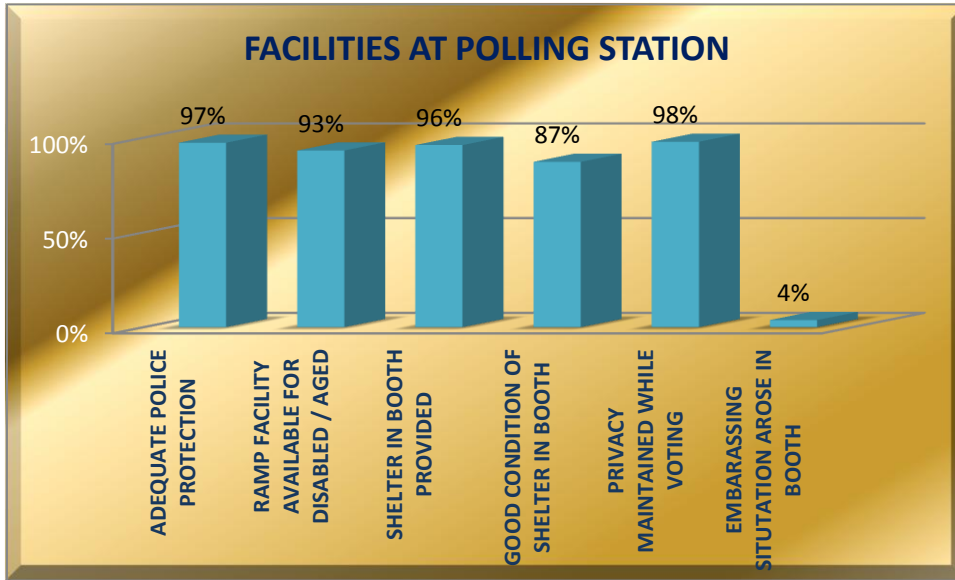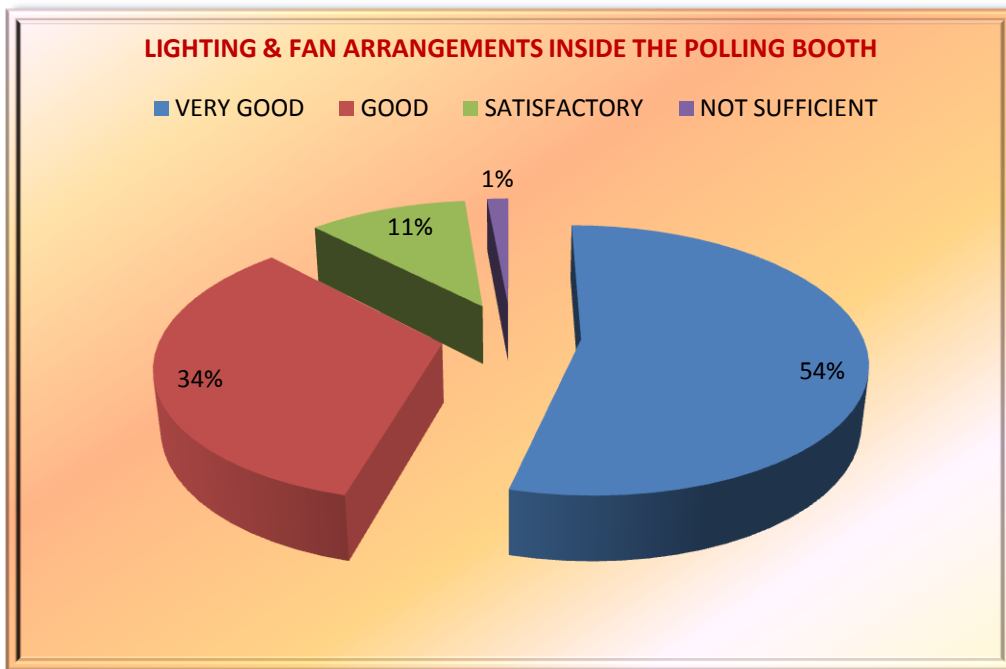**FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION**

TABLE 28
NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011
FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION - LIGHTING & FAN ARRANGEMENTS INSIDE THE BOOTH

Sl. No.	DESCRIPTION	LIGHTING & FAN ARRANGEMENTS INSIDE THE BOOTH			
		NUMBERS			% OF PERSONS ENUMERATED
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	VERY GOOD	561	0	561	54%
2	GOOD	349	0	349	34%
3	SATISFACTORY	112	0	112	11%
4	NOT SUFFICIENT	15	0	15	1%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%

LIGHTING & FAN ARRANGEMENTS INSIDE THE POLLING BOOTH

■ VERY GOOD ■ GOOD ■ SATISFACTORY ■ NOT SUFFICIENT

1%

11%

34%

54%

Facilities at Polling Station:

Shed & Crowd Control at Polling Station

93% of the voters (961) opined that the shed facilities at Polling Stations and the crowd control method was effective while 3% voters said that it was not effective.

Water facility & Queue for Senior citizen & Physically disabled.

98% of the voters (1019) stated that the water arrangements at Polling Stations was adequate and useful. On separate queue for senior citizens and physically disabled persons, 99% of the voters said that it was useful.

Police Protection, Ramp facility & Privacy in voting.

1010   (97%) voters were of the opinion that the police protection provided was adequate. similarly, 93% of the voters informed that there were ramp facilities for disabled and old aged.

1015 (98%) of the voters are satisfied that their privacy was maintained while voting and 39 voters informed that they faced embarrassing situations inside the polling booth.

Lighting & Fan Arrangements inside the Booth.

Regarding Light & Fan arrangements inside the Booth, it is seen that only 54% of the Voters have given the grade " Very Good" while 34% of the voters (349) said that it was good. 1% of the voters i.e) 15 voters are not satisfied with the arrangements inside the booth.

Attitude of the Officers inside the Booth.

TABLE 29

NEW INITIATIVES IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2011

FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION - ATTITUDE OF THE OFFICERS IN THE BOOTH

| SL. | DESCRIPTION | ATTITUDE OF THE OFFICERS IN THE BOOTH | | | |
| | | NOS. | | | % ON PERSONS ENUMERATED |
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	FRIENDLY	1002	0	1002	97%
2	RUDE	4	0	4	0%
3	NOTE HELPFUL	20	0	20	2%
4	NEED TRAINING	11	0	11	1%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%

TABLE 30

FACILITIES AT POLLING STATION

ATTITUDE OF THE AGENT OF CANDIDATES INSIDE THE BOOTH

| SL. No. | DESCRIPTION | ATTITUDE OF THE AGENT OF CANDIDATES INSIDE THE BOOTH | | | |
| | | NOS. | | | % ON PERSONS ENUMERATED |
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	HELPED THE VOTERS	293	0	293	28%
2	DID NOT HELP THE VOTERS	15	0	15	1%
3	SILENT	729	0	729	70%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%

While 97% of the voters stated that the Officers posted for elections duty were friendly while 4 voters complained that they were rude.. Similarly, 2% of the voters were of the opinion that they were not helpful and 11 voters (1%) out of 1037 informed that the training imparted to them was not sufficient and they needed further training. It is complained by some of the voters that some Officers, while on duty, found to have acted in a prejudice manner supporting a particular candidate / party. This should be avoided.

TABLE 31
ISSUE OF VOTER SLIP

SL. No.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE OF VOTER SLIP					
		NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		YES	NO	TOTAL	YES	NO	TOTAL
1	RECEIPT OF VOTER SLIP FROM THE ELECTORAL REGISTRATION OFFICER (ERO)	1017	20	1037	98%	2%	100%
2	RECEIPT OF VOTER SLIP FROM ANY POLITICAL PARTY	411	626	1037	40%	60%	100%

Issue of Voter Slip.

1017 out of 1037 voters informed that they received Voter's slip from the Electoral Registration Officer and 411 said that they received from political parties only. Though 1017 received voter's slip from ERO, only 399 used them at the polling station for identification where as 632 voters used EPIC for identification.

TABLE 32
ISSUE OF VOTER SLIP
DOCUMENT USED FOR IDENTIFICATION AT POLLING STATION

SL.	DOCUMENT USED FOR IDENTIFICATION AT POLLING STATION	NOS.			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	ELECTORS PHOTO IDENTITY CARD	632	0	632	61%
2	VOTER SLIP ISSUED BY ERO	399	0	399	38%
3	VOTER SLIP ISSUED BY POLITICAL PARTY	6	0	6	1%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%

TABLE 33
ISSUE OF VOTER SLIP
USEFULL OF VOTER SLIP ISSUED BY ERO

SL. No.	VOTER SLIP ISSUED BY ERO	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	USEFUL	983	0	983	95%
2	NOT USEFUL	13	0	13	1%
3	MADE NO DIFFERENCE	41	0	41	4%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%

Usefulness of Voter's Slip issued by BLO.

It is seen that 983 voters said that the Voters slip given by the BLO were useful while casting their votes while 41 voters informed that it made no difference.

WEB CASTING OF THE ELECTIONS

Web Casting means viewing of the entire election process in the Polling Booth from a remote place using the latest Information and Communication Technology. For the first time in the History of Elections in India, Puducherry was the only State to have Web Casted all the Polling Booths during the GEPLA,2011. Further, Real Time Poll Monitoring was also introduced whereby the latest position on polling status could be known and any emergency situation that may arise in the Polling Booths could be tackled in no time by the Officers concerned. Web casting of the GEPLA, 2011 was a great success and it became evident from the answers given by the electors during the Survey.

TABLE 34
WEB CASTING - VIEW OF VOTERS

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		YES	NO	TOTAL	YES	NO	TOTAL
1	AWARENESS OF WEB CASTING AND VIDEO RECORDING OF ENTIRE POLL PROCEEDINGS	1034	3	1037	99.7%	0.3%	100%
	IF YES						
2	IT IS REQUIRED	1034	0	1034	100%	0	100%
3	NOT REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tables 34 and 35 throw light on the effectiveness of the Web Casting during the recent elections.

1034 out of 1037 voters (99.7%) informed that they were aware of the Web Casting and video recording of the entire poll proceedings and further they said that it is required and it needs to be implemented in the forth coming elections also.

To a question whether Web Casting was effective, 1011 voters replied that it was very much effective while 23 voters commented that it was not effective. Interestingly, only 3 voters felt that it invaded their privacy of voting.

TABLE 35

WEB CASTING - VIEW OF VOTERS

SL. NO.	WEB CASTING	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS
1	EFFECTIVE	1011	0	1011	97%
2	NOT EFFECTIVE	23	0	23	2%
3	INVADES PRIVACY	3	0	3	0%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%

WEB CASTING - VIEW OF VOTERS

EFFECTIVE
98%

NOT EFFECTIVE
2%

INVADES
PRIVACY
0%
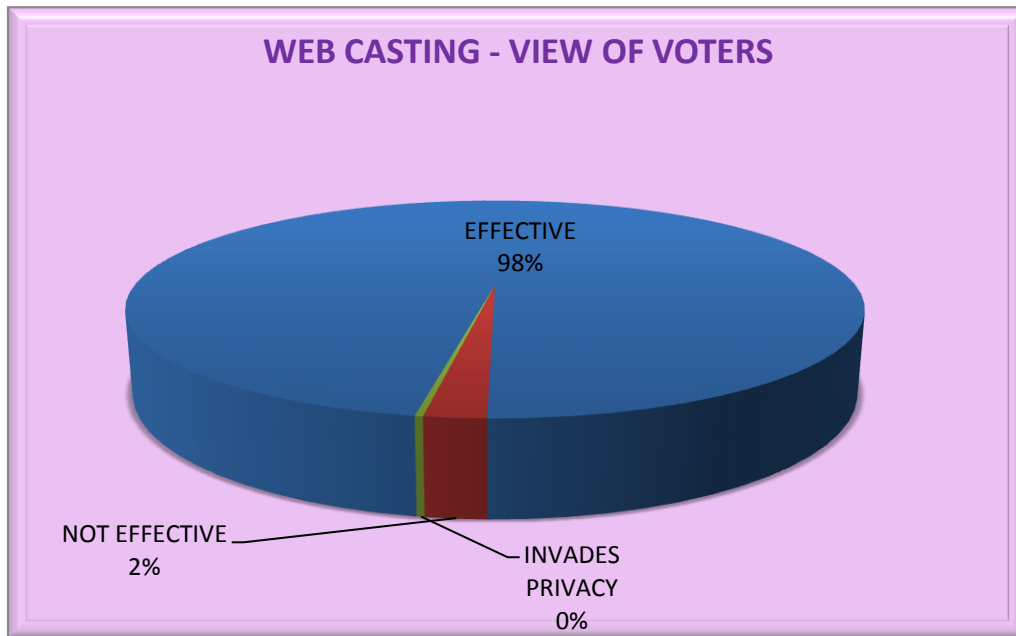
Tables 36 and 37 – Usefulness of Voter Education Initiatives on Web Casting by the Election Commission.

To familiarize Web Casting among Common people, the Election Commission took various measures like advertisements on Local Cable TV's and FM Radios and Audio advertisements at important traffic signals.

To a question on the effectiveness of the publicity over Local Cables and FM Radios posed to both Voters and Non voters during the Survey, 918 voters and 513 non voters informed that it was effective while only 3 voters said that it was redundant exercise.

On advertisements at important traffic signals regarding voter education initiatives on Web casting, 635 (61%) voters and 343 non voters (61%) felt that it was effective while 36% of the voters (377) and 38% of the non voters (215) said that it was moderately effective. Only 2% of the voters and 1% of the non voters were of the view that it was a redundant exercise.

TABLE 36
VOTER EDUCATION INTIATIVES

SL. No.	ADVERTISEMENT ON LOCAL CABLE TV/RADIO	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	EFFECTIVE	918	513	1431	89%	91%	89%
2	MODERATELY EFFECTIVE	116	47	163	11%	8%	10%
3	REDUNDANT EXERCISE	3	3	6	0%	1%	0%
		1037	**563**	**1600**	100%	100%	100%

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ADVERTISEMENT ON LOCAL CABLE TV/RADIO

89% — EFFECTIVE

10% — MODERATELY EFFECTIVE

0% — REDUNDANT EXERCISE
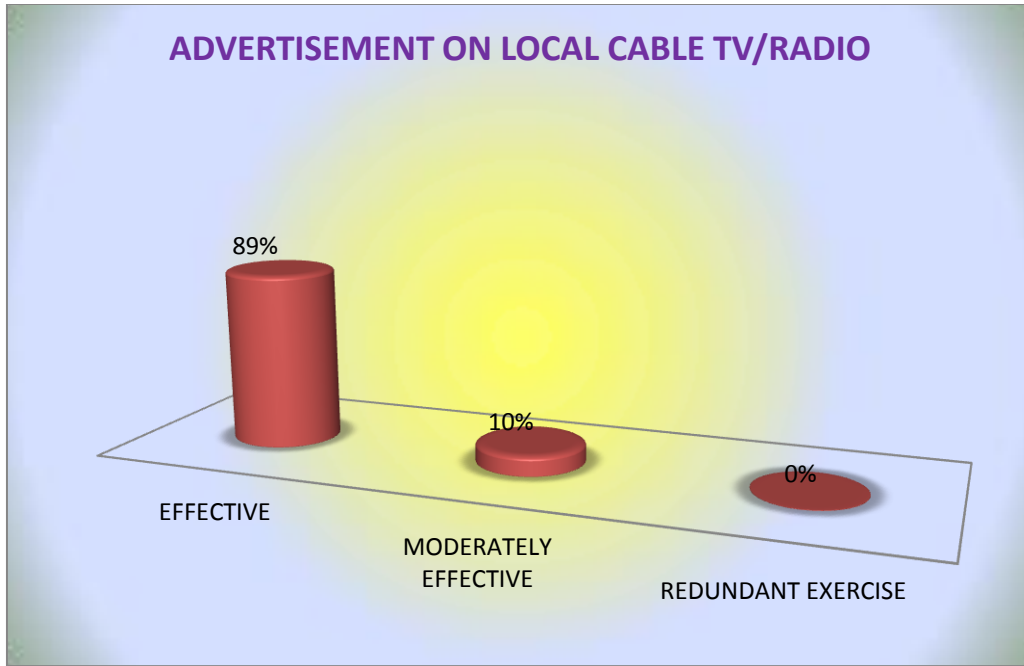
TABLE 37
VOTER EDUCATION INTIATIVES

SL. No.	AUDIO ADVERTISEMENT AT TRAFFIC SIGNALS	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	EFFECTIVE	635	343	978	61%	61%	61%
2	MODERATELY EFFECTIVE	377	215	592	36%	38%	37%
3	REDUNDANT EXERCISE	25	5	30	2%	1%	2%
		1037	**563**	**1600**	100%	100%	100%

AUDIO ADVERTISEMENT AT TRAFFIC SIGNALS
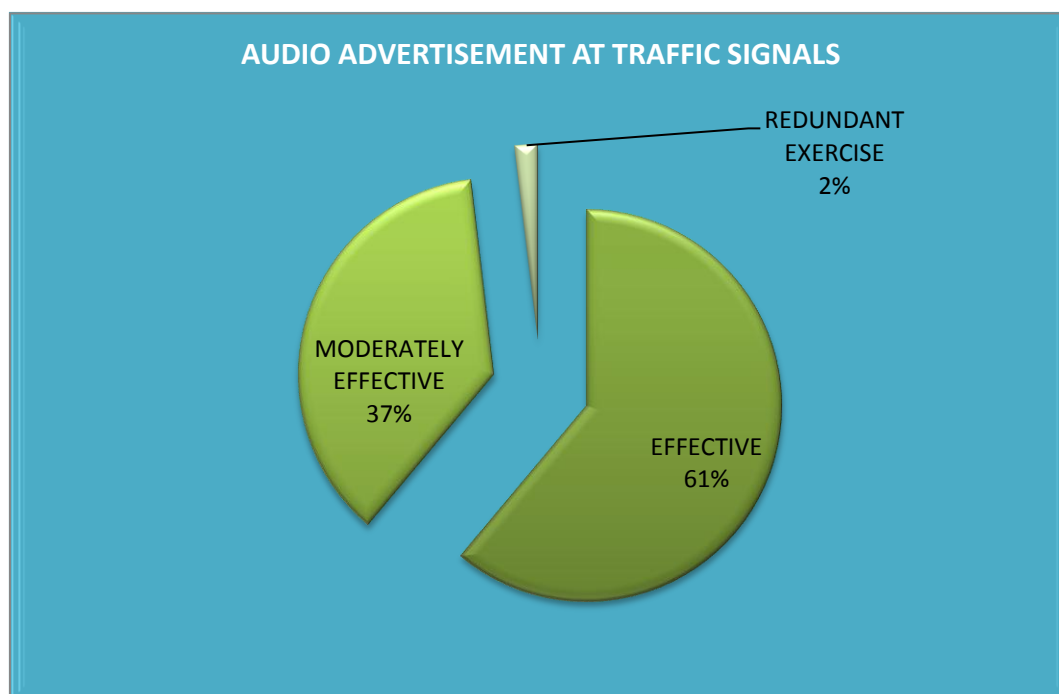
TABLE 38
VIEWS OF VOTERS-COME ACROSS ANY MONEY POWER INVOLVED FOR VOTING

SL. NO.	COME ACROSS ANY MONEY POWER INVOLVED FOR VOTING	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	YES	172	51	223	17%	9%	14%
2	NO	473	333	806	46%	59%	50%
3	NO COMMENT	392	179	571	38%	32%	36%
		1037	**563**	**1600**	100%	100%	100%

Tables 38 and 39. Views of Voters and non voters about distribution of money/ freebies by the Political parties for voting.

One important aspect of the End Line Survey is to find out the views of the voters and non voters on involvement of Money Power and Freebies being distributed to the voters by various Political Parties for voting in favour of their party.

It is significant to see from table No.38 that 172 (17%) voters and 51 (9%) non voters acknowledged that they did come across money power involved in the elections for voting while 392 voters and 179 non voters said " No Comments". Further, 473 voters and 333 non voters informed they did not come across involvement of money / freebies for voting.

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From Table 39, it is seen that 49 (5%) voters informed that their families received some money / freebies by political parties for voting while 507 voters said that they did not receive any.

It is interesting to note that 481 voters did not want to comment on this. On further cross examination of this category of voters , though they did not want to comment , most of them confessed that money was distributed to their families.

TABLE 39

FAMILY MEMBERS RECEIVED ANY MONEY OR FREEBIES FROM CANDIDATES

Sl. No.	FAMILY MEMBERS RECEIVED ANY MONEY OR FREEBIES FROM CANDIDATES	NUMBERS			% ON PERSONS ENUMERATED		
		VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL	VOTERS	NON-VOTERS	TOTAL
1	YES	49	0	49	5%	0%	3%
2	NO	507	0	507	49%	0%	32%
3	NO COMMENT	481	0	481	46%	0%	30%
		1037	**0**	**1037**	100%	0%	65%

VOTERS VIEW
FAMILY MEMBERS RECEIVED ANY MONEY OR FREEBIES FROM CANDIDATES
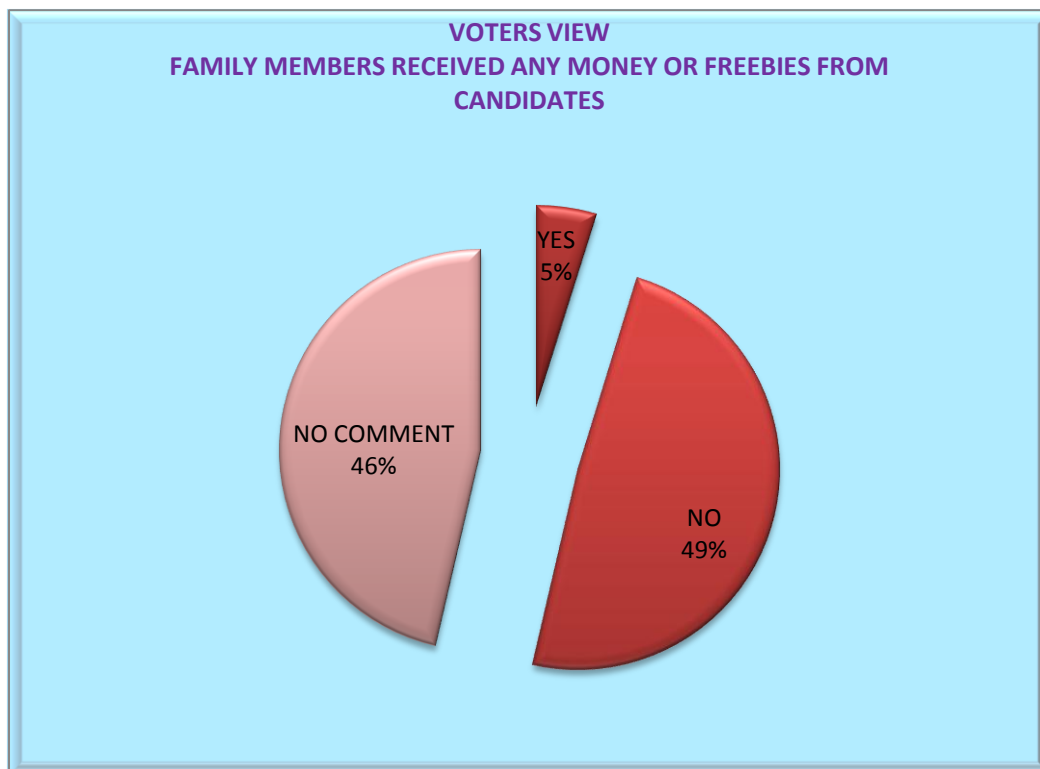
Observations / Suggestions:

1. The option of 49(o) is not known to many of the voters. Those who know of the provision are of the view that 49 (o) option may be included in the voting Machine itself

2. During the Survey, it is found that the names of the same family members are not in the same street but scattered in different streets.

3. During GEPLA,2011, some Booths were bifurcated into two or three depending on the number of voters population. But this was not communicated properly to the Voters as a result on the day of the Poll, voters faced difficulties in locating their Booths.

4. Many of the Voters complained that they had to face a lot of difficulty in the registration of the votes. The procedure needs to be simplified.

5. More NVD Campaigns need to be conducted not only in Universities/ Colleges but also in Rural and Urban areas to make them aware of the revision of dates for electoral registration from time to time and various initiatives adopted by the Election Commission.

6. Some people complained that even after repeated efforts they could not succeed in making corrections like change of address etc., in the EPIC.

7. There were also complaints that procedure of registration of names in the voters list was not known to many nor there were any awareness programes. Further, many of the voters could not check up easily as to whether their names are included in the name list.

8. Toilet facilities in the Booths are not available in many booths

9. Some of the voters while coming for voting are found to be drunk as a result cause nuisance to the public. Hence it is suggested that before drunken people should not be allowed to vote.

10. Many voters have opined that voter slip issued by the political party should be banned and it should be issued by the Government only.

11. It is seen in the last election the some political parties used vehicles to bring voters tot he polling booths on the cover of bringing old aged people and disabled persons thereby causing influence the voters to cast their vote to a particular party. Hence it is suggested that Government vehicles may be provided (one vehicle per constituency) to bring really aged and disabled persons who are unable to move.

12. Another innovative idea put forth by some Voters is arrangement of mobile booth in each constituency. Like Polio Pulse Drive, one Mobile Polling Booth may be provided in each constituency to enable those voters who are really sick and can not move and those who are on travel etc.,

13. Money power played a vital role in voting pattern of the election. It is heartening to note that even affluent sections of the Population received money for voting. Though steps have been taken by the Government to control the menace of giving money to voters, most of the Voters felt that Government should take sincere steps to ban this. If any Candidate or his agents is found to be indulging this type of activity, his or her candidature should be cancelled forthwith.

14. Some of the voters opined that voting should be made compulsory.

15. Some Electors expressed the following views:

"When the elections were held using Ballot Boxes, Counting was done by mixing all the votes of a particular Constituency and then only Counting Process would start. Now with the introduction of EVM, total votes polled in a particular Booth party wise could be known to all. This is taken advantage of some Candidates (whether won or defeated) while extending benefits to a particular area where votes were not cast in his favour ".

It is the   request of the some of the electors surveyed that Government should do something that secrecy of voting be maintained.

16. It is also opinion of the majority of the voters that Bio Metric System should be introduced to avoid bogus voters

17. Government may consider conducting of special camps for registration of eligible student voters in the Universities / Colleges itself so that there may not be any difficulty for them to get EPIC cards.

18. Almost all the voters one and all have appreciated Web Casting and Real Time Monitoring of the Elections and wanted that it should continue in future also.

Recommendations:

1.   Wide Publicity need to be regarding provision of 49(o)

2.   Special Campaigns may be conducted in Universities and colleges for the benefit of Student voters who have just completed 18 years.

3.   Voters slip should be issued by the Government only and not by Political parties.

4.   Toilet facilities should be provided in all the Booths

5.   More NVD Campaigns may be conducted in rural areas.

6.   The present training imparted to the Officers in the level of Presiding Officers is not sufficient. Hence Election Department may consider conducting more training classes for Officers particularly for Presiding and Assistant Presiding Officers.

7.   Stringent measures are to be taken against those violating Model Code of conduct be it Public Servants or Political Party Members.

8.   Steps should be taken to completely eliminate Money Power in Elections.

9.   Government may consider setting up of permanent ramps in Polling Booths for disabled voters instead of temporary ones.

10.   A Permanent Centre in each constituency may be set up by the Election Commission for carrying out corrections in EPIC like change of address since common people are made to toil by the authorities (R.O's / ERO's) for simple corrections in their EPIC Cards.

11.   More Flying Squads need to be constituted in each Constituency to control Election related crimes and suitable stringent action ought to be initiated against whom cases have been booked .