



KAP ENDLINE SURVEY - 2024

**LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024 -
EVALUATION OF ENDLINE SURVEY
OF KAP (KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE
AND PRACTICE) OF CITIZENS**



**LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024 - EVALUATION OF ENDLINE SURVEY
OF KAP (KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE) OF CITIZENS**

GRASSROOTS RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY MOVEMENT, BENGALURU

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS (ELECTION)
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Monitoring & Evaluation Authority

**KARNATAKA MONITORING AND EVALUATION AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

AUGUST 2025

© Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority, 2025

Published For:

Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority

#542, 5th Floor, 2nd Gate,

M.S. Building, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi,

Bengaluru – 560 001.

By:

Grassroots Research and Advocacy Movement (GRAAM)

Dr. Ananya Samajdar, Team Lead

CA-II, KIADB Industrial Housing Area

Hebbal Ring Road, Mysuru,

Karnataka, India – 570 016

Land line: 0821 – 2415412

Mail Id: graam@graam.org.in

Printer:

Annapoorna Printo Graphics

#21, Nagarabhavi Main Road, Govindaraja Nagar,

Bengaluru - 560 079.

Mob: 99860 17719.

**LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024 - EVALUATION OF ENDLINE SURVEY
OF KAP (KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE) OF CITIZENS**



Shri. V. Anbukumar, I.A.S.,
Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka
Ex-officio, Secretary to Government
DPAR (Elections)

FOREWORD

The electoral process is the foundation of democracy, and citizens' knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) towards elections play a critical role in strengthening electoral participation and democratic trust. To evaluate the outcomes of the **Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP)** initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections in Karnataka, the work was entrusted to KMEA (Karnataka Monitoring & Evaluation Authority). The study is titled "*Lok Sabha Elections 2024 – Evaluation of Endline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Citizens*".

The evaluation was carried out across all 34 election districts covering 102 Assembly Constituencies through a robust mixed-method approach, including 5,100 household surveys, in-depth interviews (23), focus group discussions (57) and case studies (16). The sample represented diverse categories of voters, including first-time voters, youth, women, marginalized communities, and persons with disabilities (PwDs), along with officers at different levels engaged in the execution of the electoral process. The findings highlight significant achievements such as an increase in states' voter turnout from 68.81% in 2019 to 71.98% in 2024, high levels of EPIC possession (99.02%), strong voter turnout among respondents (95.75%), and widespread recognition of the importance of each vote (above 81%) alongside challenges including urban voter apathy, limited awareness of digital platforms, and accessibility barriers faced by persons with disabilities and marginalized groups.

The recommendations emphasize sustained and innovative voter education through Electoral Literacy Clubs, door-to-door outreach, digital aids, and civil society partnerships. In addition, they call for intensive interventions in low-turnout urban wards, strengthening the capacity of Booth Level Officers, and inclusive measures for senior citizens and persons with disabilities (PwDs), thereby enhancing Karnataka's commitment to free, fair, and participatory elections.

I acknowledge the efforts of the officers of the Chief Electoral Office, the Evaluation Consultant Organization - GRAAM, Mysore, KMEA officers, Independent Assessor, field investigators, and citizen who participated in the study. Their contributions have enabled the preparation of this comprehensive evaluation, which will serve as a guiding document for enhancing electoral participation and democratic resilience.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Anbukumar'.

V. Anbukumar, IAS
Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka
Ex-officio, Secretary to Government
DPAR (Elections)

Sri. Manoz Jain, I.A.S.,

Secretary to Government,

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department &

Chief Evaluation Officer to Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority

PREFACE

Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority (KMEA), functioning under the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, is the State's apex institution mandated to promote evidence-based policymaking. Through systematic evaluations of key public programmes, KMEA generates actionable evidence to strengthen policy responsiveness, institutional effectiveness, and citizen-centric governance.

The evaluation study titled "*Lok Sabha Elections 2024 – Evaluation of Endline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Citizens*" was commissioned to assess the outcomes of the Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) programme implemented by the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. The study findings reflect strong democratic engagement, with **95.75%** of respondents reporting that they voted and **83.61%** expressing trust in the electoral process and EVMs. While awareness of voter lists was high (**85.31%**), understanding of online registration, home voting, and grievance mechanisms remained limited.

The study recommends deepening the role of Electoral Literacy Clubs, strengthening inter-departmental coordination, and enhancing the capacities of field-level functionaries to promote inclusive and sustained electoral participation. KMEA acknowledges the cooperation of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, and appreciates the contributions of GRAAM, Mysuru, KMEA officers, and participating citizens in successfully completing this evaluation. The insights from this study will inform future SVEEP strategies and further strengthen electoral participation in the State. The report has been approved in the 68th Technical Committee of KMEA.



(Manoj Jain, I.A.S.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foremost, we express our sincere gratitude to **Shri. V. Anbukumar, I.A.S.**, Chief Electoral Officer, Government of Karnataka, for his leadership, guidance, and continuous support in steering the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) Study for the Election Commission. His vision and commitment to strengthening democratic participation and voter awareness in Karnataka have been instrumental in the successful completion of this evaluation.

We extend our gratitude to **Shri. S.Yogeshwara, K.A.S.**, Joint Chief Electoral Officer, and **Shri. P. S. Vastrad, I.A.S. (Retd.)**, State Nodal Officer for SVEEP, for their valuable insights, cooperation, and timely facilitation throughout the study.

We also acknowledge **Shri. Manoz Jain, I.A.S.**, Secretary to Government, Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, and Chief Evaluation Officer, KMEA, Government of Karnataka, for his consistent encouragement and strategic guidance in the conduct of this study.

We would like to thank **Smt. Savitha Dayanand, Additional Chief Evaluation Officer**, KMEA, and **Shri. SRS Nadhan, former Additional Chief Evaluation Officer**, KMEA, for their generous, timely, and consistent support and feedback throughout the study process.

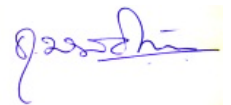
Our sincere thanks also go to **Dr. Vinay G. P, Director** (Publication, Extension & Training) and **Programme Officer**, KMEA, for reviewing the report and providing valuable suggestions during the study period.

We gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and support received from district and taluk-level election officers, Booth Level Officers (BLOs), and all officials who facilitated smooth data collection across the selected districts.

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the field investigators and enumerators for their diligence and hard work during the data collection phase. We sincerely thank all the citizens, first-time voters, and community members who participated in the survey and shared their perspectives, thereby enriching the findings of this study.

Special thanks are due to the Community Consultation team at GRAAM for their meticulous coordination and effective management of field operations, ensuring the quality and integrity of the data collected.

Lastly, we acknowledge the unwavering efforts of the entire study team at GRAAM for their commitment, analytical rigor, and dedication in conducting the KAP Study for the Election Commission of Karnataka with excellence.



(Dr. Basavaraju R)

Executive Director

Grassroots Research and Advocacy Movement (GRAAM)



Lok Sabha Elections 2024 – Evaluation of Endline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Citizens

EVALUATION TEAM

Nodal Officer

Shri. S. Yogeshwara, K.A.S.,

Joint Chief Electoral Officer, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bengaluru.

Shri. P S Vastrad, I.A.S. (Retd.),

State Nodal Officer, SVEEP, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bengaluru.

KMEA Programme Officer

Dr Vinay G P

Director (Publication, Extension & Training) and Programme Officer, KMEA, Bengaluru.

GRAAM, Mysuru

Director: Dr. Basavaraju R

Team Lead: Dr. Ananya Samajdar

Deputy Team Lead: Mr. Alok Tiwari

Team Member 1- Ms. Pushpa C O

Team Member 2- Dr. Sanjeev D Kenchaigol

CEO office, Support Team

Mr. Basavaraj Hiremath (Senior Consultant, Monitoring Cell)

Mr. Mohan Kumar JS (Section Officer, SVEEP)

Mr. Bangarappa Kalakatti (Assistant, SVEEP)

Mr. Fahimuddin Turki (Facilitator, SVEEP)

Cover Page Design: Mr. Gopala O K, GRAAM

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.BACKGROUND	5
1.1 Introduction	5
1.2 KAP: Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices	5
1.3 KAP Framework	6
1.4 Study Overview	7
1.5 Context of the Evaluation.....	7
1.5.1 SVEEP Program.....	7
1.5.2 Evolution of SVEEP Activities	8
1.5.3 SVEEP Objectives:.....	9
1.6 Purpose of the Evaluation.....	10
1.7 Objectives of the Evaluation Study.....	10
1.8 Evaluation Dimensions	11
1.9 Scope of Evaluation	22
2.REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	23
3.EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	29
3.1 Evaluation Approach.....	29
3.2 Evaluation Design	29
3.3 Combination of secondary data and primary data-collection and analysis.....	29
3.4 Combination of outcome evaluation and process evaluation.....	29
3.5 Co use of evaluation matrix to guide study.....	30
3.6 Data collection sources and methods	30
3.7.1 Sampling for quantitative data collection.....	31
3.7.2 Qualitative data collection	35
3.8 Data Analysis	44
3.9 Internal Quality Assurance Mechanism	44
3.10 Study Preparation and Set Up.....	44
3.10.1 Translation Validation Plan.....	44
3.10.2 Data Collection Training.....	44
3.11 Data Entry/transcription and data cleaning plan	45
3.12 Pilot Study Findings and Subsequent Modifications	45
3.13 Study Outcome:.....	46
3.14 Fieldwork Challenges and Mitigation Measures.....	47
3.15 Limitations of the Study	47

4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	49
4.1 Demographics of the Respondents	49
4.1.1 Age wise voters' distribution.....	49
4.1.2 Gender of the respondents	49
4.1.3 Disability Status	50
4.1.4 Educational Qualification	50
4.1.5 Respondents Occupation	50
4.1.6 Respondents Marital Status	51
4.1.7 Respondents Religion	51
4.1.8 Social Category of the respondents	52
4.1.9 Sources of Election-Related Information	52
4.2 To assess voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka.....	53
4.2.1 Awareness of EPIC (Election Card).....	53
4.2.2 Possession of Voter's Card/EPIC	53
4.2.3 Reasons for Not Possessing Voter's Card/EPIC	54
4.2.4 Period of getting EPIC made	55
4.2.5 Time Taken to Receive EPIC	56
4.2.6 Polling Station Enrollment Accuracy	56
4.2.7 Awareness of Voter's List	57
4.2.8 Inclusion in Voter's List.....	57
4.2.9 Reasons for Non-Inclusion in Voter's List.....	58
4.2.10 Sources of Awareness for Voter Enrollment.....	59
4.2.11 Accuracy of Name Entry in Voter List.....	59
4.2.12 Means of Voter Enrollment	60
4.2.13 Modes of awareness generation for the Enrollment Drive	61
4.2.14 Number of visits for Voter enrollment	63
4.2.15 Reasons for visiting more than three times for enrollment	63
4.2.16 Source of Awareness About Locations for Elector Registration.....	64
4.2.17. Awareness About Alternative ID for Voting.....	64
4.2.18 Awareness about appointment of local person for Enrollment support	65
4.2.19 Designations of local personnel appointed for enrollment assistance	65
4.2.20 BLO Home/Office Visit	66
4.2.21 Awareness of Constituency Names among Respondents across Divisions	66
4.2.22 Awareness about qualifying date for voter registration.....	67
4.2.23 Awareness of special summary revision	67
4.2.24 Awareness on National Voter's Day	68

4.2.25 Use of Voter Portal or Election-Related Websites	68
4.2.26 Purpose of accessing Election-related websites	69
4.2.27 Understanding the Right to Vote.	70
4.2.28 Awareness about multiple enrollments being an Offence	70
4.2.29 Belief in the Statement “Every Vote Counts”	70
4.2.30 Opinion on Making Voting Compulsory	71
4.2.31 Opinion on Voting Being a Cumbersome Chore.....	71
4.2.32 Opinion on Free and Fair Elections in India.....	72
4.2.33 Trust in EVM Accuracy	72
4.2.34 Opinion on Women’s voting Autonomy	73
4.2.35 Influence of Money in Elections	73
4.2.36 Influence of Muscle Power in Elections.....	74
4.2.37 Intention not to vote in Upcoming elections:	74
4.2.38 Awareness of cVIGIL App.....	75
4.2.39 Awareness of CHUNAVANA App.....	75
4.2.40 Awareness of KYC App.....	76
4.2.41 NOTA Awareness (Option of None of the Above on EVM)	76
4.2.42 Awareness about Braille Feature on EVM	76
4.2.43 Awareness on VVPAT (Voter Verifiable paper Audit Trail).....	77
Qualitative Analysis	79
4.2a. Voter Knowledge about Electoral Processes, Voting Rights, and SVEEP Initiatives	79
4.3 Attitude towards electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections	83
4.3.1 Ease of Access to EPIC (Electors Photos Identity Card).....	83
4.3.2 Issues Faced in getting EPIC	83
4.3.3 Unregistered Eligible Voters in Households	84
4.3.4 Reasons for Non-Enrolment of Eligible 18+ Family Members	85
4.3.5 Electoral experience during last voting	85
4.3.6 Motivating factors for Candidate selection	86
4.3.7 Status on family members who didn't vote despite being eligible	87
4.3.8 Reasons for non-participation of eligible family members in Voting	88
.....	90
Qualitative Analysis	90
4.3a. Attitudes Toward the Electoral System, Trust in Democratic Institutions, and Willingness to Participate in Future Elections.....	90
4.4 Voting practices including voter turnout, reasons for participation or being absent, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programme.....	93
4.4.1 Voting in previous Assembly Elections	93

4.4.2 Voted in 2024 Lok Sabha Elections	94
4.4.3 Key Factor influencing voting choice	94
4.4.4 Perceived factors influencing high voter turnout	95
4.4.5 Perception of Security threat during elections.....	96
4.4.6 Perception of police deployment during Lok Sabha elections	96
4.4.7 Voter Experience at Polling Booth.....	97
4.4.8 Cooperation of polling staff during election.....	98
4.4.9 Difficulties faced during voting.....	99
4.4.10 Nature of voting difficulties faced.....	99
Qualitative Analysis	102
4.4a. Voting Practices and the Influence of SVEEP Programs.....	102
4.5.1 Awareness of Election campaigns by Election Commission of India (ECI).....	107
4.5.2 Exposure to edutainment materials by Election Commission	107
4.5.3 Awareness of Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs)	109
4.5.4 Participation in ELC Activities.....	109
4.5.6 Orientation on EVM and VVPAT	109
4.5.7 Impact of ELC Participation on Voting in Lok Sabha Elections	110
4.5.8 Awareness about campus ambassador in colleges	110
4.5.9 Participation in SVEEP Voter Awareness Activities	111
4.5.10 Official house visits under SVEEP for election awareness	111
4.5.11 Awareness of the Voter Helpline (1950).....	112
4.5.12 Influence of SVEEP Campaign on Voter Registration or Voting	112
4.5.13 Priority given to voting on Lok Sabha Election Day.....	113
4.5.14. Awareness and access to the Voter Guide.....	114
Qualitative Analysis	116
4.6 Inducements and Their Influence on Electoral Behaviour.....	120
4.6.1 Inducements to Influence Voting	120
4.6.2 Type of Inducements	121
4.6.3 Perception of use of Money/Muscle Power in Elections.....	122
4.6.4 Public Participation in Political Rallies/Meetings (in %).....	122
4.6.5 Source of Expenses for Participation in Political Rallies	122
4.6.6 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Your Vote is Not Saleable”.	123
4.6.7 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Not to Be Influenced by Anyone”	123
4.6.8 Perception of Ethical Voting: “You Can’t Give Your EPIC Card to Anyone”.....	124
Qualitative Analysis	124
4.6a. Inducements and Their Influence on Electoral Behaviour.....	124
4.7 Comparing Voter turnouts of Assembly Elections 2023 and Lok Sabha Elections 2024.....	125

Qualitative Analysis	127
4.7a. Voter Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Across Elections	127
4.8 PWD awareness and access.....	130
4.8.1 Awareness of Publicity/Voter Edutainment Material for PwDs	130
4.8.2 Contact by Booth Level Officer (BLO) Among PwDs	130
4.8.3 Awareness of Saksham App among PwDs.....	131
4.8.4 PwD Perception of Voter Registration Process	131
4.8.5 Challenges Faced by PwDs in Voter Registration (for those who found it difficult)	131
4.8.6 Awareness of Postal Ballot Facility for PwDs and Senior Citizens	132
4.8.7 Usage of Chunavana Mobile application among PwDs	132
4.8.8 Purpose of Using Chunavana App Among PwDs	133
4.9. Success Stories, Innovations, and Best Practices	133
Unique Practices and Success Strategies in Karnataka’s SVEEP Program.....	134
4.10. Stakeholder (Participant) Recommendations for Improving Voter Education Programs (SVEEP).....	141
4.10.1. Addressing Gaps in Current SVEEP	141
4.10.2. Transforming Traditional Outreach.....	141
4.10.3. Enhancing Digital Outreach	142
4.10.4. Engagement Strategies	142
4.10.5. Accessibility and Inclusion Strategies	143
4.10.6. Partnerships	143
4.10.7. Strengthen Civic Education	143
4.10.8. Sustaining SVEEP	143
4.10A Content Analysis of SVEEP Manual (2024).....	144
4.10B Content Analysis of SVEEP Strategy and SVEEP Communication Materials (2022-2025)	145
5.MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	147
REFERENCE.....	173
ANNEXURES	175
Annexure 1 – Terms of Reference (ToR).....	175
Annexure 2 – Case Studies.....	191
Annexure 3 – Survey Instruments: Quantitative and Qualitative	210
Annexure 4 – Important statistical analysis	250
Annexure 5 – Geo-tagged images of Data enumerators training and Data collection.....	270

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Evolution of SVEEP in India.....	8
Table 1.2 Stakeholders Involved.....	9
Table 1.3 Evaluation Dimensions	12
Table 3.1 Quantitative Sample Distribution.....	32
Table 3.2 Quantitative Sample Distribution.....	33
Table 3.3 Criteria of Overall Sampling distribution to enhance representativeness.....	33
Table 3.4 Sample allocation Grid per Constituency.....	34
Table 3.5 Stakeholder-Wise Sample Distribution for Focus Group Discussions.....	35
Table 3.6 Cluster-Wise Sampling of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with various Stakeholders..	36
Table 3.7 Booth-Wise Selection for Case Studies Based on Voter Turnout.....	38
Table 3.8 Booth-Level Sampling for Case Studies in Unreserved and Reserved Constituencies.....	39
Table 3.9 In-Depth Interviews with SVEEP Implementation Officials.....	40
Table 3.10 Sampling of Stakeholders for In-Depth Interviews.....	41
Table 4.1 Age of the respondents	49
Table 4.2 Division wise distribution of gender of the respondents	49
Table 4.3 Division wise distribution of Disability status of the respondents	50
Table 4.4 Gender wise educational qualification of the respondents.....	50
Table 4.5 Respondents Occupation.....	51
Table 4.6 Marital Status of the respondents	51
Table 4.7 Division wise distribution of Religion of the respondents	51
Table 4.8 Division wise distribution of social categories of the respondents.....	52

Table 4.9 Division-wise Distribution of Sources of Information on Elections	52
Table 4.10 Division wise status on Awareness of EPIC	53
Table 4.11 Division wise status on Possession of Voter's card/EPIC	54
Table 4. 12 Reasons for not possessing Voter's card/EPIC.....	54
Table 4.13 Period of getting EPIC Made.....	55
Table 4.14 Status on time taken to receive EPIC.....	56
Table 4.15 Polling Station Enrollment Accuracy	57
Table 4.16 Awareness of Voter's List	57
Table 4.17 Inclusion in Voter's List	57
Table 4.18 Reasons for Non-Inclusion in Voter's List.....	58
Table 4.19 Sources of Awareness for Voter Enrollment	59
Table 4.20 Division-wise Accuracy of Name Entry in the Voter's List.....	60
Table 4.21 Means of Voter Enrollment	60
Table 4.22 Distribution of Awareness Channels Used for the Enrollment Drive.....	62
Table 4.23 Frequency of Visits for Voter Enrollment	63
Table 4.24 Factors Contributing to More than three visits for Voter Enrollment	63
Table 4.25 Source of awareness about Locations for Elector Registration	64
Table 4.26 Knowledge of Alternative ID Proofs for Casting Vote	64
Table 4.27 Awareness on designated local support persons for enrollment assistance.....	65
Table 4.28 Designations of local personnel appointed for enrollment assistance	65
Table 4.29 BLO Home/Office visits for voter enrollment support.....	66
Table 4.30 Division-wise Awareness of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituency Names among Respondents	67
Table 4.31 Knowledge of qualifying date for becoming eligible to register as a voter.....	67
Table 4.32 Awareness of special summary revision.....	68

Table 4.33 Awareness on National Voter's Day	68
Table 4.34 Use of voter portal or election related websites.....	68
Table 4.35 Purpose of accessing Election-related websites.....	69
Table 4.36 Awareness and perception regarding the Right to Vote	70
Table 4.37 Awareness about multiple voter enrollments being an Electoral offence.....	70
Table 4.38 Belief and trust in the value of each vote.....	71
Table 4.39 Opinion on Making Voting a Compulsory Practice	71
Table 4.40 Opinion on voting being a cumbersome chore	72
Table 4.41 Opinion on Free and Fair Elections in India.....	72
Table 4.42 Trust in EVM Accuracy.....	73
Table 4.43 Current activities and engagement	73
Table 4. 44 Influence of Money in Elections.....	74
Table 4.45 Influence of muscle power in elections	74
Table 4.46 Intention not to vote in Upcoming elections.....	75
Table 4.47 Awareness of cVIGIL App.....	75
Table 4.48 Awareness of CHUNAVANA App.....	75
Table 4.49 Awareness of KYC App	76
Table 4.50 NOTA Awareness (Option of None of the Above on EVM)	76
Table 4. 51 Awareness about Braille Feature on EVM	77
Table 4.52 Awareness on VVPAT (Voter Verifiable paper Audit Trail)	77
Table 4.53 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Knowledge.....	78
Table 4.54 Ease of Access to EPIC	83
Table 4. 55 Issues Faced in getting EPIC	84
Table 4.56 Status on Unregistered Eligible Voters in Households	84
Table 4.57 Reasons for Non-Enrolment of Eligible 18+ Family Members.....	85

Table 4.58 Electoral experience during last voting	86
Table 4.59 Motivating factors for Candidate selection.....	87
Table 4.60 Status on family members who didn't vote despite being eligible.....	87
Table 4.61 Reasons for non participation of eligible family members in voting	88
Table 4.62 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Attitude	90
Table 4.63 Voting in previous Assembly Elections.....	93
Table 4.64 Voted in 2024 Lok Sabha Elections	94
Table 4.65 Key Factor influencing voting choice.....	94
Table 4.66 Perceived factors influencing high voter turnout.....	95
Table 4.67 Perception of Security threat during elections	96
Table 4.68 Perception of police deployment during Lok Sabha elections	96
Table 4. 69 Voter experience at polling booth.....	97
Table 4. 70 Cooperation of polling staff during election.....	98
Table 4.71 Difficulties faced during voting	99
Table 4.72 Nature of voting difficulties faced	100
Table 4. 73 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Practice	101
Table 4. 74 Awareness of Election campaigns by Election Commission of India	107
Table 4.75 Exposure to edutainment materials by Election Commission	108
Table 4.76 Awareness of ELCs	109
Table 4.77 Status on Participation in ELC activities	109
Table 4.78 Orientation on EVM and VVPAT	109
Table 4.79 Participation in ELC influenced you to vote in the last Lok Sabha election	110
Table 4.80 Awareness about campus ambassador in colleges.....	110
Table 4.81 Participation in SVEEP Voter Awareness Activities	111
Table 4.82 Official house visits under SVEEP for election awareness	112

Table 4. 83 Awareness of the voter helpline.....	112
Table 4.84 Influence of SVEEP Campaign on Voter Registration or Voting	113
Table 4.85 Priority given to voting on Lok Sabha Election Day.....	114
Table 4. 86 Awareness and access to the Voter Guide	114
Table 4. 87 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Impact of SVEEP activities	115
Table 4. 88 Inducements to Influence Voting.....	121
Table 4. 89 Type of Inducements	121
Table 4.90 Perception of use of Money/Muscle Power in Elections	122
Table 4.91 Public Participation in Political Rallies/Meetings	122
Table 4.92 Source of Expenses for Participation in Political Rallies	123
Table 4.93 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Your Vote is Not Saleable	123
Table 4.94 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Not to Be Influenced by Anyone”.....	123
Table 4.95 Perception of Ethical Voting: “You Can’t Give Your EPIC Card to Anyone”	124
Table 4.96 Voter turnouts of Assembly Elections 2023 and Lok Sabha Elections 2024	126
Table 4.97 Awareness of Publicity/Voter Edutainment Material for PwDs.....	130
Table 4.98 Contact by Booth Level Officer (BLO) Among PwDs	130
Table 4.99 Awareness of Saksham App Among PwDs.....	131
Table 4.100 PwD Perception of Voter Registration Process	131
Table 4.101 Challenges Faced by PwDs in Voter Registration.....	132
Table 4.102 Awareness of Postal Ballot Facility	132
Table 4.103 Usage of Chunavana Mobile application.....	132
Table 4. 104 Purpose of Using Chunavana App Among PwDs	133

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4. 1 Sources of Information on Elections	53
Figure 4.2 Reasons for not possessing Voter's card/EPIC	55
Figure 4.3 Period of getting EPIC.....	56
Figure 4. 4 Means of voter enrollment.....	61
Figure 4. 5 Visit by Enrolment Facilitator to Respondents	66
Figure 4. 6 Usage of Voter Portal or Election Websites.....	69
Figure 4.7 Ease of Access to EPIC	83
Figure 4.8 Issues Faced in getting EPIC	84
Figure 4.9 Reasons for Non-Enrolment of Eligible 18+ Family Members	85
Figure 4.10 Electoral experience during last voting	86
Figure 4. 11 Motivations behind choice of candidate.....	87
Figure 4. 12 Voting Participation Gap Within Families: Eligible but Did Not Vote	88
Figure 4.13 Factor affecting voting	95
Figure 4.14 Sufficient deployment of police force during election	97
Figure 4. 15 Experience at the polling booth during election.....	98
Figure 4. 16 Cooperation of polling staff during elections	99
Figure 4. 17 Exposure to edutainment materials by Election Commission.....	108
Figure 4. 18 Participation in SVEEP activities.....	111
Figure 4. 19 SVEEP influence in voting process.....	113
Figure 4.20 Awareness of voter guide	115
Figure 4.21 Comparison Between Assembly Election and Lok Sabha Election participation.....	126

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Abbreviation
App	Application
ACs	Assembly Constituencies
BLO	Booth Level Officer
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CJCs	Chunavana Jagruthi Clubs
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECI	Election Commission of India
ELCs	Electoral Literacy Clubs
EP	Elector-Population ratio
EPIC	Electors Photo Identity Card
EVMs	Electronic Voting Machines
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
ID	Identity Card
IDIs	In-depth Interviews
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KMEA's	Karnataka Model Electoral Areas
MCC	Model Code of Conduct
NOTA	None of the Above
PP	Percentage Points
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RWAs	Resident Welfare Associations
SC	Scheduled Castes
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSR	Special Summary Revision
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SVEEP	Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation
VAOs	Village Administrative Officers
VAFs	Voter Awareness Forums
VTR	Voter Turnout Ratios
VVPATs	Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trails

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program is the Election Commission of India's flagship initiative aimed at enhancing voter awareness, improving electoral participation, and promoting informed voting. Since its inception in 2009, SVEEP has evolved into a multi-dimensional campaign targeting first-time voters, women, youth, persons with disabilities (PwDs), and marginalized communities through grassroots activities, media outreach, and digital tools. Karnataka, known for proactive implementation, witnessed notable improvements in voter turnout during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, increasing from 68.81% in 2019 to 71.98% in 2024. Against this backdrop, a comprehensive evaluation was undertaken to assess the program's effectiveness in terms of reach, impact, and implementation strategies. This evaluation study has adopted a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) survey approach to measure the extent of electoral literacy, voter engagement, and behavioural changes resulting from SVEEP initiatives.

Methodology

The evaluation used a mixed-methods approach grounded in the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) framework. A total of 5,100 respondents were surveyed across 102 Assembly Constituencies covering all 34 election districts in Karnataka, representing rural, urban, and reserved constituencies across the state's four divisions. The methodology included structured questionnaires for the quantitative component and 23 in-depth interviews with diverse key informants, 57 focus group discussions with different voter groups, and 16 booth-level case studies in high and low voter turnout areas in urban, semi-urban, and rural areas for the qualitative assessment. Sampling ensured representation across gender, age, caste, and region, offering a broad perspective on electoral engagement. The study also triangulated secondary data from past elections, campaign documents, and voter turnout statistics to ensure robust analysis.

Study Objectives

1. To assess voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka.
2. To analyze attitudes toward the electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections.
3. To evaluate voting practices, including voter turnout, reasons for participation or abstention, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programs.
4. To measure the impact of SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on voter behaviour.
5. To critically analyse the inducements from any person/ group.
6. To conduct a comparative analysis of voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices against previous elections (2019 Lok Sabha and 2023 Karnataka Assembly).
7. To recognise and showcase the success stories, innovative activities, and best practices documentation and adoption in future elections.
8. To provide policy recommendations for improving voter education programs and enhancing future SVEEP strategies

Findings

Study findings show that awareness of the voter list stands at 85.31% among surveyed respondents. Findings also revealed high levels of EPIC possession (99.02%) and voter list inclusion (98.18%), though gaps existed in awareness about the voter registration process, especially in urban areas like Bengaluru. Only 30.39% surveyed respondents knew the correct date of National Voter's Day date. Awareness of detailed aspects such as availing the home voting facility, online registration procedures, procedures for updating names or addresses, and the registration of complaints, remains limited, especially among marginalized groups.

15.20% of respondents reported unregistered eligible members in households. 17.98% respondents reported having family members who didn't vote despite being eligible; the most common reason was not having an EPIC (49.95%)

Digital platform usage among voters was low, with only 18.37% accessing election-related websites or apps. BLO visits were the most common mode for voter enrollment (47.21%).

While recognition of the importance of each vote (above 81.39%), and trust in the electoral process and EVMs was high (above 83.61%), concerns over inducements and the influence of money and muscle power remained, especially in regions like Kalaburagi. Rural voters generally perceive the election process as fair due to effective BLO engagement at the grassroots. Urban youth, however, express concerns about elite dominance in electoral processes and lack of transparency in the voting process; apathy is thus evident among urban youth.

53.29% of respondents overall were aware of election campaigns by Election Commission of India (ECI). Participation in SVEEP activities was moderate; posters and hoardings were the most recognized tools, while voter awareness of helplines, apps, and ELCs (Electoral Literacy Clubs) was limited. Only 21.49% had heard of ELCs, and fewer had participated, though those who did showed higher electoral awareness. Reach of SVEEP activities is limited in remote rural and tribal communities and among women, SC, ST, and PVTG voters. Door-to-door campaigns and BLO-led awareness remain the most effective methods of outreach.

Encouragingly, voter turnout was strong, with 95.75% of respondents reporting they voted in the 2024 elections. The primary factors influencing voter choice included candidate merit, party reputation, and personal integrity. Long queues (51.21%) were reported as the most common difficulty in the voting process.

Among PwDs, awareness of special outreach campaigns and postal ballots was relatively high, but infrastructural gaps and lack of accessible facilities remained barriers. Most common issue faced by PwDs in voter registration was absence of separate queues (59.26%). Women PwDs, in particular, faced additional challenges in accessing polling stations. Awareness and usage of the Saksham and Chunavana apps among PwDs were moderate, indicating room for improvement in digital penetration and inclusive access.

The qualitative findings reveal that overall, voter awareness has improved on electoral procedures, but understanding of voters' rights and services remains limited, especially among marginalized groups, women, and first-time voters. Information access varies by demographic, i.e., youth rely on digital platforms, while rural and older voters depend on BLOs and traditional media. SVEEP campaigns are widely visible but most effective when locally tailored and participatory; however, seniors, PwDs, SC/ST, and transgender voters reported challenges in inclusion.

Voting is motivated by civic pride among senior citizens, hope for development among youth, or social pressures, with barriers such as poor facilities, stigma, and logistical hurdles persisting. BLOs are trusted but under-resourced. Inducements have been observed, but are underreported due to the fear of retaliation and inadequate trust in the redressal mechanisms. For SVEEP, community-led initiatives show strong results, but sustaining voter education year-round through ELCs and institutional support has been reported as a key challenge.

Recommendations

- Monthly SVEEP activities should be institutionalised in election years, particularly through educational institutions, workplaces, and public spaces to increase voters' awareness of electoral activities.
- SVEEP activities should be repositioned as 'Democracy Strengthening Drives' to be more appealing to stakeholders.
- Last-mile reach of SVEEP/awareness creation activities should be pursued by encouraging local authorities to expand SVEEP inside remote villages/tribal hamlets.
- Door-to-door outreach should be invested in and strengthened, as this is the primary source of information, particularly for communities in rural and tribal areas.
- Development of Democracy Coalition should be facilitated by the ECI, including members of Civil Society to plan and implement sustained electoral engagement campaigns beyond the election period. Voter engagement campaigns of civil society organizations should be supported for scaling up.
- Low-turnout urban wards should be mapped and prioritized for intensive interventions to address urban apathy, including engagement with workplaces/corporate offices.
- The honorarium, travel support, devices (tabs/dongles), work recognition of BLOs must be revised by earmarking budgets, and efforts should be invested in building of digital and other relevant capacities of BLOs.
- Migrant voters should be provided greater support in terms of migrant-friendly measures, including greater awareness of Form-8.
- There is a need to allocate working budgets to ELCs to encourage the expansion of their activities and integration into institute schedules.
- Existing communication media that are information dense may be reviewed to convey only basic and necessary instructional or procedural information to voters.
- It should be considered to develop dedicated transport plans with a minimum of two vehicles per Panchayat to enhance transport facilities for PwDs.
- Formal recognition and integration of VRWs into polling station teams, with adequate provision of amenities and honorarium should be adopted.

Chapter 1

BACKGROUND

This section presents the evaluation background, rationale and purpose, along with evaluation dimensions and scope

1.1 Introduction

The 2024 Lok Sabha Elections in Karnataka provide an opportunity to evaluate the impact of the Election Commission of India's flagship voter awareness initiative, the Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP). Designed to improve electoral literacy, foster inclusive participation, and address voter apathy, SVEEP has targeted key demographics such as first-time voters, women, youth, marginalized groups, and urban apathy zones through a blend of digital, community-based, and institutional outreach strategies. This study builds on a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) framework to systematically assess the extent to which SVEEP has influenced voter knowledge, attitudes towards democratic processes, and actual voting behaviour in the 2024 elections. By situating findings within the context of previous election cycles, the evaluation also aims to identify persistent gaps and emerging opportunities for future voter education programming.

1.2 KAP: Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices

The Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) approach is a research framework used to systematically assess what people know, how they feel, and how they act about a specific subject. The framework, a foundational and crucial research tool in public health (Zarei et al., 2024), has now been adopted by various social science disciplines to gauge people's foundational knowledge or understanding, awareness, attitudes, and practices about a specific domain. In the case of this study, the KAP framework is used to evaluate voter education and electoral participation.

The KAP framework serves as a core evaluation tool to understand how citizens engage with the electoral process. The "Knowledge" dimension captures what voters know about their rights, the procedures for registration and voting, and the initiatives under the Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) programme. "Attitudes" explores voters' perceptions and trust in the electoral system, beliefs about the fairness and transparency of elections, and their sense of civic duty. "Practices" focus on actual behaviours, i.e., whether citizens register to vote, participate in elections, use accessibility provisions, and engage with voter education activities. Together, these three dimensions provide a comprehensive picture of how well electoral awareness translates into participation and informed decision-making.

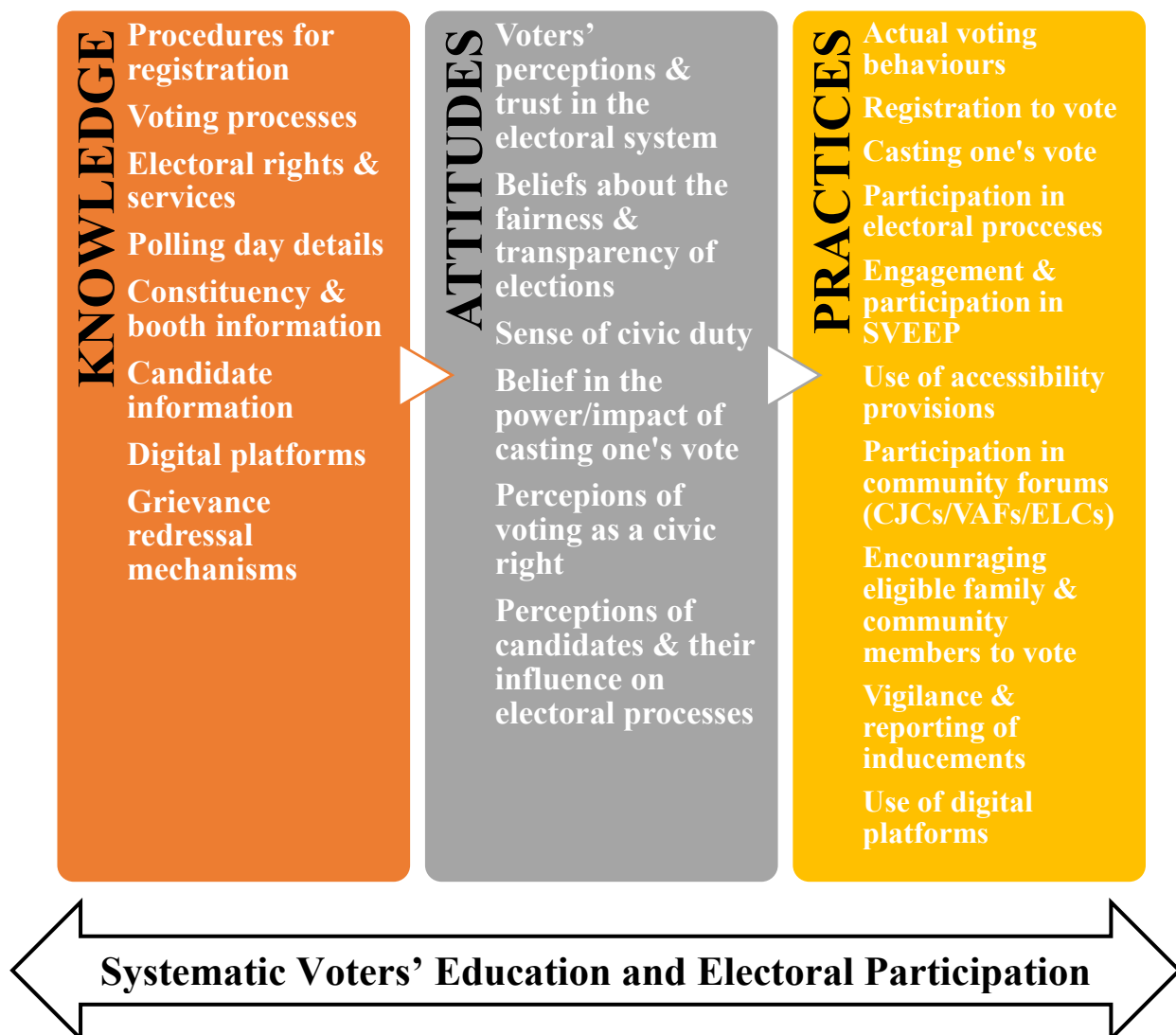
KAP surveys are important in the field of voter education because they go beyond measuring turnout statistics to uncover the drivers and barriers behind electoral engagement. They help identify gaps in citizens' electoral knowledge, where distrust may undermine participation, and where social or logistical factors limit access to the ballot. By linking knowledge and attitudes to actual voting practices, the KAP framework offers valuable insights into the effectiveness of interventions like SVEEP, revealing which strategies foster informed, confident, and active voters (Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy [ICLD], n.d.).

For this study, the KAP survey allows a deeper understanding of voter behaviour in Karnataka by mapping variations across age, gender, location, and social groups. It highlights which communities are well-informed and engaged, and which require targeted outreach or tailored voter education initiatives. Ultimately, KAP findings not only assess the success of current electoral literacy efforts but also guide future strategies to make participation more inclusive, accessible, and impactful, ensuring that voter education translates into a more participatory democracy.

1.3 KAP Framework

The study adopts the Knowledge-Attitude-Practice (KAP) framework to examine how electoral awareness influences citizens' perceptions and behaviours in the electoral process. The framework posits a sequential relationship: higher levels of electoral knowledge shape positive attitudes toward electoral institutions and processes, which in turn increase active participation in elections. SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) initiatives target all three components, enhancing voter knowledge, fostering trust and civic responsibility, and promoting active engagement. The underlying assumption is that informed citizens with positive electoral attitudes are more likely to register, vote, and contribute to transparent, inclusive electoral processes.

Figure 1. 1 Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) Framework



1.4 Study Overview

To achieve these objectives, the study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining large-scale quantitative surveys with in-depth qualitative inquiry. A representative sample was drawn across all four divisions of Karnataka - Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi, and Kalaburagi, encompassing rural, urban, and reserved constituencies, with careful stratification by age, gender, and social category. The quantitative component used a structured questionnaire to capture measurable indicators such as voter registration accuracy, awareness of electoral rights, trust in election systems, and participation in SVEEP activities. Complementing this, the qualitative strand, through focus group discussions, in-depth stakeholder interviews, and booth-level case studies, explored perceptions, motivations, barriers, and the contextual nuances behind statistical trends.

The evaluation was further strengthened by the use of an evaluation matrix linking research questions to specific indicators, data sources, and analysis methods. Descriptive statistics, cross-tabulations, and chi-square analyses were applied to the survey data, while thematic analysis distilled insights from the qualitative narratives. Triangulation with secondary sources, past election reports, campaign materials, and voter turnout data, ensured analytical robustness. This integrated approach not only operationalized the study's objectives but also provided an evidence-based foundation for refining SVEEP strategies, making them more inclusive, targeted, and sustainable in strengthening democratic participation in Karnataka.

The following section presents the evaluation context, rationale, and purpose, along with evaluation dimensions and scope.

1.5 Context of the Evaluation

1.5.1 SVEEP Program

The Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program is the flagship initiative of the Election Commission of India (ECI) aimed at promoting voter awareness, fostering electoral literacy, and encouraging informed and ethical participation in elections. Since its inception in 2009, SVEEP has been instrumental in addressing voter apathy, improving voter turnout, and ensuring greater inclusivity in the electoral process. The program is designed to engage all sections of society, with a special focus on first-time voters, women, youth, marginalized communities, and urban apathy zones where participation has traditionally been low. SVEEP employs multi-channel outreach strategies, including voter awareness campaigns, digital engagement, grassroots initiatives like Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), and special voter registration drives. By leveraging collaborations with educational institutions, NGOs, and government bodies, SVEEP ensures inclusive participation, particularly for first-time voters, urban populations, and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

In Karnataka, SVEEP has played a significant role in enhancing voter participation through a combination of mass awareness campaigns, digital outreach, targeted voter registration drives, and grassroots-level interventions. Initiatives such as Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) in schools and colleges, interactive digital campaigns, street plays, awareness rallies, and collaboration with civil society organizations have been widely implemented. Karnataka has also leveraged social media, mobile applications, and digital platforms to reach a larger audience and provide accessible voter education.

1.5.2 Evolution of SVEEP Activities

The evolution of SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) reflects a progressive expansion of voter awareness strategies over time.

- SVEEP I (2009-2013) emerged in response to noticeable gaps in voter registration and turnout, beginning with targeted Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities during the Jharkhand Assembly Elections in 2009. Formally structured in 2010, it was rolled out systematically in assembly elections across 21 States and 2 Union Territories, laying the foundation for large-scale voter education initiatives.
- SVEEP II (2013-present) built on this base by adopting a more strategic, evidence-based approach, incorporating polling station-level analysis, structured planning, and continuous evaluation. It introduced specialized content for neo-literate and non-literate populations and focused on improving voter facilities, with the 2014 Lok Sabha elections serving as a landmark in scaling up outreach.
- SVEEP III, currently underway, expands these efforts with a stronger focus on citizen engagement, both online and offline, and standardized annual planning. It targets a wider range of voter groups, including service voters, NRIs, persons with disabilities, and future voters, while introducing initiatives like the Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) project, enhanced partner collaborations, and micro surveys to sustain informed and inclusive electoral participation.

SVEEP activities have evolved over time to include a broad base of voter demographics as well as cater to the unique needs of vulnerable and marginalized voters, ensure near universal coverage in terms of voter registration and education activities.

Table 1.1 Evolution of SVEEP in India

SVEEP I (2009-2013)	SVEEP II (April 2013- Till present)	SVEEP III (Being undertaken)
<p>The idea of SVEEP took root in 2009, emerging from a recognition of significant gaps in voter registration and in voter turnout across elections.</p> <p>As a response, SVEEP was launched with planned Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) efforts during the Jharkhand elections in late 2009.</p> <p>These efforts were later restructured and formally named in 2010, and expanded and implemented more systematically in subsequent elections.</p> <p>The first phase of SVEEP</p>	<p>Building on and reinforcing the efforts of SVEEP I, the second phase adopted a strategic and targeted approach to address identified gaps.</p> <p>A structured framework was introduced, incorporating polling station-level situation analysis, planning, implementation, review, and continuous evaluation.</p> <p>Special content was developed for neo-literate and non-literate populations.</p> <p>Enhancing facilities at polling stations and on polling day emerged as a</p>	<p>SVEEP III was launched with a more comprehensive and robust strategy. This phase emphasizes increased citizen engagement through both online and offline channels, greater awareness of new initiatives, and a standardized annual activity plan.</p> <p>While continuing to focus on women, youth, urban voters, and marginalized groups, special attention is also given to service voters, NRIs, persons with disabilities, and future voters.</p> <p>Key features of this phase include stronger collaboration with partners, the use of micro surveys, and the implementation of the Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) project.</p>

extended roughly from late 2009 to 2013, encompassing elections to the Legislative Assemblies in 21 States and 2 Union Territories.	key area of focus. The 2014 Lok Sabha Elections marked a significant milestone in SVEEP's journey and learning.	
---	--	--

Source: Election Commission of India (n.d.) <https://ecisveep.nic.in/division/history/>

1.5.3 SVEEP Objectives:

- Educate citizens about their electoral rights, voting procedures, and the importance of ethical participation in democracy.
- Ensure maximum enrollment of eligible voters, especially first-time voters, women, marginalized communities, and migrants.
- Facilitate voting for all, including Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), senior citizens, and remote voters, by providing necessary support and accessibility measures.
- Engage urban populations through targeted campaigns to improve voter turnout in cities where participation is often lower.
- Discourage electoral malpractices such as bribery, coercion, and misinformation, promoting free and fair elections.
- Use digital platforms, influencers, online campaigns, and interactive content to reach young and tech-savvy voters effectively.
- Establish Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs), and Chunavana Jagruthi Clubs (CJC)s to foster civic engagement at grassroots levels.
- Assess voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) to identify gaps, refine strategies, and enhance future electoral participation efforts.

1.5.4. SVEEP Stakeholders:

Table 1.2 Stakeholders Involved

Stakeholder Category	Role in the Survey
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka	Implements and oversees the election at the state level.
Election Commission of India (ECI)	Sets guidelines, monitors electoral participation, and ensures compliance.
SVEEP Program Coordinators	Manage and execute voter education initiatives across Karnataka.
Educational Institutions & Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs)	Engage youth and first-time voters through awareness programs.
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & NGOs	Conduct outreach programs, especially in rural and marginalized communities.
Media Houses & Digital Platforms	Promote electoral awareness through campaigns in print, digital, and social media.
Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) & Corporate Sectors	Mobilize urban voters and workplace-based voter forums.
General Public (Voters)	Participate in elections; target groups include first-time voters, women, and marginalized communities.

1.6 Purpose of the Evaluation

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka recorded a voter turnout of 68.81%, which increased to 71.98% in the 2024 elections, an improvement of nearly 2%. This surge in voter participation reflects the positive impact of extensive awareness and engagement efforts under the SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) program. With over 25,000 Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) established across educational institutions and workplaces, along with various community-driven initiatives, Karnataka's electoral landscape has witnessed a significant shift towards greater awareness and participation.

Given the substantial investment in voter education and mobilization efforts, it is crucial to conduct a systematic evaluation of SVEEP's impact on voter awareness, attitudes, and participation. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of SVEEP interventions in Karnataka, particularly in influencing voter behaviour among key demographics such as first-time voters, women, youth, and marginalized communities.

The study adopted a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) survey approach to measure the extent of electoral literacy, voter engagement, and behavioural changes resulting from SVEEP initiatives. By analyzing voter trends, participation rates, and engagement patterns, the study provided insights into the successes and challenges of voter education programs.

Furthermore, this evaluation helped identify the strengths, gaps, and areas of improvement in SVEEP's implementation. The findings were instrumental in refining future voter awareness strategies, ensuring that elections become more inclusive, participatory, and informed. The study also compared voter engagement trends with past elections to gauge long-term improvements and provided evidence-based recommendations to enhance future electoral literacy programs.

1.7 Objectives of the Evaluation Study

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To assess voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka.
2. To analyze attitudes toward the electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections.
3. To evaluate voting practices, including voter turnout, reasons for participation or abstention, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programs.
4. To measure the impact of SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on voter behaviour.
5. To critically analyze the inducements from any person/ group.
6. To conduct a comparative analysis of voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices against previous elections (2019 Lok Sabha and 2023 Karnataka Assembly).
7. To recognize and showcase the success stories, innovative activities, and best practices documentation and adoption in future elections.
8. To provide policy recommendations for improving voter education programs and enhancing future SVEEP strategies.

1.8 Evaluation Dimensions

The study intends to evaluate the factors such as socio-economic challenges, lack of motivation, health problems, or family responsibilities that prevent students from attending school regularly. Table 1 below provides a granular understanding of the Evaluation Indicators/sub-questions/parameters, Data sources, triangulation methods of data and the type of analysis that will be conducted for each sub question and parameter.

Table 1.3 Evaluation Dimensions

Sl. No	Research Questions	Indicators/Parameters	Data source	Data collection Methods/ survey tools	Data analysis
Objective 1: To assess voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka					
	1. What is the level of awareness among voters regarding electoral processes (e.g., voter registration, polling procedures, use of EVMs/VVPATs)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of voters aware of the voter registration process ➤ Awareness of documents required for voter registration ➤ Awareness of how to check name in the voter list ➤ Knowledge of polling booth location ➤ Awareness of election schedule (dates of polling in their constituency) ➤ Understanding of how to cast a vote using EVM/VVPAT ➤ Awareness of EVM malfunction reporting mechanism 	Primary and secondary data	Household surveys, FGDs with different voter groups, KIIs with election officers	Descriptive statistics, cross-tabulation, thematic analysis of qualitative data
	2. How knowledgeable are voters about their voting rights (e.g., secrecy of vote, accessibility services, eligibility criteria)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness of secrecy of the vote ➤ Awareness of provisions for PwD voters (wheelchair access, Braille-enabled EVMs, home voting for senior citizens/PwDs) ➤ Understanding of postal ballot options (for NRIs, armed forces, PwD voters, senior citizens) ➤ Awareness of right to NOTA (None of the 	Primary and secondary data		Descriptive statistics, thematic analysis of qualitative data

	<p>What is the extent of public awareness and participation in SVEEP initiatives?</p> <p>What are the key sources of election-related information for voters?</p>	<p>Above) option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Knowledge of eligibility criteria for voting (age, residency, required ID proof). ➤ Awareness of voter awareness drives (rallies, street plays, competitions, mobile vans, etc.) ➤ Awareness of media campaigns (TV ads, radio jingles, social media outreach) ➤ Knowledge of voter helpline (1950 helpline, NVSP portal, cVIGIL app for complaints) ➤ Participation in SVEEP programs (attended voter awareness camps, registered through SVEEP outreach) ➤ Percentage of voters getting information from each source (TV, radio, newspapers, social media, WhatsApp, election commission website, government portals, local administration, political parties) ➤ Trust level in different information sources (ranking reliability of sources) ➤ Awareness of misinformation/disinformation risks during elections ➤ Change in voter knowledge pre- and post-SVEEP campaign exposure ➤ Self-reported impact of SVEEP on 			
--	---	---	--	--	--

	<p>How effective were SVEEP campaigns in increasing voter participation and knowledge?</p> <p>What are the demographic differences in voter awareness levels?</p>	<p>willingness to vote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of voters who changed voting behaviour due to SVEEP awareness (e.g., first-time voters who registered after a campaign, PwDs using accessibility services after campaign awareness) ➤ Perception of SVEEP effectiveness (how helpful were the campaigns in improving knowledge) ➤ Awareness levels across age groups (youth, middle-aged, elderly) ➤ Awareness levels by gender (male, female, third gender) ➤ Awareness among different educational backgrounds (illiterate, primary, secondary, graduate, post-graduate) ➤ Awareness levels among occupational groups (students, employed, unemployed, farmers, homemakers) ➤ Rural vs. urban differences in electoral knowledge 			
--	---	--	--	--	--

Objective 2: To Analyze Attitudes Toward the Electoral System, Trust in Democratic Institutions, and Willingness to Participate in Future Elections

	<p>What is the level of trust in the electoral system and democratic institutions among voters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Confidence in the Election Commission's impartiality and efficiency ➤ Perceived fairness of electoral processes ➤ Trust in EVMs and VVPATs ➤ Trust in political parties, judiciary, and governance structures ➤ Influence of past election experiences on trust ➤ Awareness of election monitoring mechanisms ➤ Perceived role of media in election transparency ➤ Awareness and perception of SVEEP initiatives promoting fair elections ➤ Voter engagement in previous elections ➤ Perceived effectiveness of voting in driving change ➤ Barriers to voting (logistical, social, political) ➤ Influence of family, community, and media on voting decision 	<p>Primary data and secondary data</p>	<p>Citizen survey and - Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics (trust levels across demographics) - Cross-tabulation analysis</p>
	<p>What factors influence voter confidence in the fairness and transparency of elections?</p>		<p>Primary data and secondary data</p>	<p>Citizen survey and FGD</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics and thematic analysis</p>
	<p>What are the key drivers and barriers affecting voters' willingness to participate in future elections?</p>		<p>Primary data</p>	<p>Citizen survey and FGD with youth and marginalized groups</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics on voting intent - Factor analysis (identifying key motivators & barriers). Thematic analysis</p>

Objective 3: To evaluate voting practices, including voter turnout, reasons for participation or abstention, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programs.

	<p>1. What are the key factors influencing voter turnout during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections?</p> <p>2. What are the major reasons for voter participation or abstention in the elections?</p> <p>What challenges did voters face on polling day, and how effective were SVEEP interventions in addressing them?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Voter participation rates across demographics ➤ Influence of age, gender, and socio-economic status on turnout ➤ Role of political awareness and civic duty in voting decisions ➤ Motivations for voting (civic responsibility, party loyalty, candidate preference, community influence). ➤ Barriers to voting (lack of interest, accessibility issues, misinformation, distrust in system) ➤ Role of SVEEP programs in encouraging participation ➤ Logistical challenges (long queues, accessibility, voter roll issues) ➤ Security concerns and intimidation ➤ Effectiveness of SVEEP awareness campaigns (help desks, information centers, voter facilitation) 	<p>Primary data and secondary data</p> <p>Primary data</p> <p>Primary data and secondary data</p>	<p>Citizen survey, FGD and EC reports</p> <p>Citizen survey, FGDs with different voter groups</p> <p>Citizen survey, voters grievance record</p>	<p>Descriptive statistics (voter turnout trends)</p> <p>- Regression analysis (impact of demographics on turnout)</p> <p>Thematic analysis (qualitative responses)</p> <p>- Factor analysis (identifying key reasons for voting/abstention)</p> <p>Descriptive statistics</p>
--	--	--	---	--	---

Objective 4: To measure the impact of SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on voter behaviour.

	<p>How effective were SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), in increasing voter awareness and participation?</p> <p>What role did ELCs play in fostering civic engagement and long-term electoral participation?</p> <p>To what extent did SVEEP interventions address barriers to voter participation, particularly among marginalized groups?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness of voting rights and election procedures among youth and first-time voters ➤ Change in voter turnout among students and young voters ➤ Reach and participation in ELC and SVEEP programs ➤ Frequency and quality of ELC sessions ➤ Perceived usefulness of ELC activities (mock elections, debates, workshops) ➤ Influence of ELCs on political awareness and engagement ➤ Accessibility of voter education materials ➤ Special campaigns for women, differently-abled, and marginalized voters ➤ Effectiveness of outreach through community events & media 	<p>Primary data and secondary data</p> <p>Primary data and secondary data</p> <p>Primary data and secondary data</p>	<p>Citizen survey and reports</p> <p>Citizen survey and reports</p> <p>Citizen survey, reports and FGDs</p>	<p>Comparative analysis of voter turnout among students vs. general population</p> <p>Regression analysis</p> <p>Descriptive statistics and Case study documentation</p> <p>Cross-tabulation analysis</p> <p>Thematic analysis</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--

Objective 5: To critically analyse the inducements from any person/group					
	What types of inducements (monetary, material, social) were offered to voters during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forms of inducements (cash, gifts, liquor, promises of jobs, social benefits) ➤ Frequency and extent of reported inducements ➤ Percentage of voters influenced by inducements 	Primary data	Survey and FGDs	Descriptive analysis. Thematic analysis
	What influence did inducements have on voter behaviour and election outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change in voter choice due to offers ➤ Effectiveness of Election Commission & law enforcement in countering inducements 	Primary Data	Survey and - FGDs	Descriptive analysis. Thematic analysis
	What mechanisms were in place to prevent and penalize electoral inducements, and how effective were they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enforcement of Model Code of Conduct (MCC) ➤ Effectiveness of election monitoring and complaints redressal ➤ Role of Election Commission, police, and media in curbing inducements 	Primary data	Survey and - FGDs	Descriptive analysis and Thematic analysis

Objective 6: To conduct a comparative analysis of voter knowledge, attitudes and practices against previous elections (2019 Lok Sabha and 2023 Karnataka Assembly).

	<p>How has voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives evolved from 2019 to 2024?</p> <p>How have voter attitudes towards the electoral system and trust in democratic institutions changed over the past three elections?</p> <p>What are the trends in voter turnout, participation barriers, and the impact of SVEEP programs across the past three elections?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness levels about voting rights & election procedures (2019 vs. 2023 vs. 2024) ➤ Knowledge of SVEEP initiatives & their effectiveness in different election years ➤ Change in the reach of voter education programs ➤ Perceived fairness & transparency of elections ➤ Trust in Election Commission & democratic institutions ➤ Satisfaction with the electoral process over time ➤ Voter turnout rates (demographic & regional variations) ➤ Common reasons for voting/abstention in 2019, 2023, and 2024 ➤ Impact of SVEEP initiatives in addressing participation barrier 	<p>Primary data and secondary data</p> <p>Primary data</p> <p>Primary data and secondary data</p>	<p>Surveys, past election reports</p> <p>FGDs and IDIs</p> <p>Surveys and reports</p>	<p>Comparative analysis of voter education outreach</p> <p>Thematic analysis</p> <p>Descriptive analysis, trend analysis</p>
--	---	---	---	---	--

Objective 7: To recognise and showcase the success stories, innovative activities, and best practices documentation and adoption in future elections.

What were the most successful voter awareness and mobilization initiatives in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identification of high-impact SVEEP campaigns ➤ Increase in voter turnout due to specific initiatives ➤ Community engagement levels in awareness programs 	Primary data and secondary data	Survey and reports	Descriptive analysis
What innovative approaches were adopted to improve voter education and participation, and how effective were they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of technology and digital outreach (e.g., apps, social media) ➤ Grassroots mobilization strategies (street plays, local influencers) ➤ Effectiveness of Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) 	Primary data and secondary data	IDIs and policy review documents	Thematic analysis
How can the best practices from the 2024 Lok Sabha elections be institutionalized for future elections?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Documentation of best practices with impact assessment ➤ Recommendations for scalability of successful initiatives ➤ Challenges in adoption and sustainability 	Primary data and secondary data	Election Commission reports , Policymakers & election strategists	SWOT analysis (scalability & challenges) Strategy framework for future adoption

Objective 8: To provide policy recommendations for improving voter education programs and enhancing future SVEEO strategies.

What are the key gaps and challenges in the current voter education programs under SVEEP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Effectiveness of SVEEP outreach in different demographics (rural, urban, youth, marginalized communities) ➤ Challenges in implementation (funding, resources, engagement levels) 	Primary data and Secondary data	Survey, FGD's and IDIs and reports	Gap analysis and Thematic analysis
---	---	---------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accessibility issues (digital divide, language barriers) 			
	What policy measures can be introduced to enhance voter awareness and participation in future elections?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Potential improvements in digital voter education ➤ Strategies for increasing youth & first-time voter engagement ➤ Role of educational institutions & workplaces in voter awareness 	Primary data and secondary data	IDIs and Policy documents	Thematic Analysis
	How can SVEEP strategies be adapted to improve inclusivity and voter engagement among marginalized communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Customization of SVEEP programs for different socio-economic groups ➤ Effectiveness of multilingual and locally adapted voter awareness campaigns ➤ Role of NGOs and grassroots organizations in voter outreach 	Primary data	IDIs and FGDs	Thematic Analysis

1.9 Scope of Evaluation

- The study helps in assessing the effectiveness of the SVEEP program in Karnataka during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections.
- It covers voter awareness, participation levels, and the reach of various electoral literacy initiatives.
- The study includes an evaluation of campaigns conducted through mass media, community engagement, and digital platforms to educate voters.
- It examines voter behaviour, turnout trends, and the impact of interventions on first-time voters, women, and marginalized groups.
- The study helps in identifying gaps in outreach strategies and challenges faced in voter mobilization.
- It covers data collection through surveys, focus group discussions, and interviews with key stakeholders.
- The study helps in comparing voter participation patterns between the 2019 and 2024 Lok Sabha elections.
- It ensures that insights from the study inform future electoral education initiatives.

The findings contribute to refining voter engagement strategies and making electoral participation more inclusive and effective.

In summary, the evaluation sought to provide a holistic understanding of how electoral awareness, attitudes, and practices have evolved in Karnataka under the SVEEP framework. By integrating quantitative data with rich qualitative insights, the study not only measured the reach and effectiveness of voter education initiatives but also uncovered the social, cultural, and logistical factors shaping citizen participation. The findings aim to inform future strategies that are evidence-based, inclusive, and contextually relevant, ensuring that electoral literacy translates into meaningful, sustained, and equitable democratic engagement for all segments of society.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This section reviews literature on electoral participation, voter awareness, and KAP surveys, focusing on voter behaviour, SVEEP initiatives, digital outreach, youth engagement, community-driven programs, gender disparities, and comparative election analyses.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP): Voter Education and Voter Behaviour

The evaluation of electoral participation and voter awareness in India has often been approached through Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) surveys, which assess how citizens' understanding and perceptions translate into actual voting behaviour. Several studies have documented critical trends and barriers. Sharma and Patel (2019) found that while citizens generally expressed positive attitudes toward voting, significant knowledge gaps and logistical obstacles impeded participation. Similarly, Gupta and Rao (2021) observed pronounced disparities in electoral awareness across states, recommending targeted voter education initiatives to address region-specific deficiencies. An official review by the Election Commission of India (2020) of its Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program reported a 5–7% increase in voter turnout in targeted districts, underlining the value of structured and sustained education campaigns.

Theoretical frameworks offer further explanatory depth to voter behaviour and the role of voter education on knowledge, attitudes, and practices. The *sociological model*, prominent authors of which are Lazarsfeld et al. (1944) and Berelson et al. (1954), emphasises the enduring influence of social group membership, i.e., class, religion, and community, on political predispositions, often outweighing individual rational deliberation (Antunes, 2010; Mahsud & Amin, 2020).

The *psychosocial model* proposed by Campbell et al. (1960) highlights partisanship as a durable psychological attachment to a political party formed through early socialisation, which shapes perceptions of issues and candidates. On the other hand, the rational choice model, famously theorised by Downs (1957), frames voting as a calculated decision where individuals weigh perceived costs and benefits, incorporating both personal and policy-related considerations. Linking KAP models to these theoretical frameworks suggests that while voter education can increase knowledge and shift attitudes, actual behavioural change may depend on deeper social identities, partisan orientations, and perceived utility of participation (Antunes, 2010; Mahsud & Amin, 2020). Thus, voter education programmes have demonstrated measurable gains in awareness and turnout, but their long-term impact on knowledge, attitudes, and practices is mediated by entrenched social affiliations, partisan identities, and cost-benefit perceptions of voting.

Socio-demographic Influences on Electoral Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices

Youth engagement and digital outreach have emerged as significant drivers of electoral participation in recent years. Banerjee and Kumar (2021) found that although awareness among young voters was high, participation remained inconsistent due to apathy and logistical barriers. Mishra (2020) highlighted the strong impact of social media platforms such as X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, and Instagram on first-time voter mobilisation, while Chaudhary and Verma (2022) reported that WhatsApp-based voter education programmes, offering real-time updates and reminders, significantly boosted youth turnout.

Gender disparities remain a persistent challenge in voting behaviour. Mehta and Singh (2020) observed that women in Northern India had lower electoral knowledge and participation rates than men, advocating for targeted literacy programmes for rural women. Chopra and Iyer (2021) identified cultural and logistical barriers that hinder women's voting, suggesting that increasing the number of women polling staff could enhance accessibility. Verma and Das (2023) found an upward trend in urban women's turnout over time, but rural women's participation remained stagnant, underscoring the need for more inclusive engagement strategies.

International research offers additional insight into demographic determinants of voter behaviour. Kulachai et al. (2023) synthesise evidence showing that socio-economic status, education, gender, age, political ideology, personality traits, and issue salience, such as climate change and healthcare, shape voters' participation patterns. In developed societies, higher education levels have been consistently linked with greater political engagement and more liberal orientations, while women in these societies have been found to often prioritise social welfare and equality issues, leading to distinct voting preferences. These findings reinforce the need for voter education programmes that address the intersecting demographic, socio-economic, and value-based drivers influencing behaviour.

Voter Abstention and Apathy: Issues and Challenges

While increased voter awareness and education can improve participation rates, persistent voter apathy remains a significant challenge in many democracies, including India. From a *rational choice perspective*, individuals may abstain from voting when the perceived costs, such as time, travel, and effort, outweigh the perceived benefits, especially given the perception of the rare probability that a single vote will alter the election outcome. This "paradox of voting" is often compounded by a lack of political efficacy; when citizens believe that their participation will not influence governance outcomes, they are less inclined to engage (Geys, 2006).

Further, the *psychosocial model* offers a complementary explanation, linking apathy to weak partisan attachment and low emotional investment in candidates or issues. Individuals without strong party identification are more likely to disengage when campaigns fail to connect with their personal values or concerns. Similarly, the *sociological model* suggests that when social networks and community groups do not actively promote political engagement, the reinforcing mechanisms that typically encourage turnout are absent (Geys, 2006).

Empirical research further identifies structural and demographic factors contributing to apathy, including limited political knowledge, socio-economic marginalisation, generational disconnection, and distrust in political institutions (Kulachai et al., 2023). For example, younger voters often exhibit higher abstention rates when they perceive electoral politics as irrelevant to their immediate needs, while marginalised communities may disengage due to repeated experiences of exclusion or unfulfilled policy promises. Within the Indian context, such factors manifest in uneven participation rates despite SVEEP's outreach successes. While voter education programmes can address informational deficits, overcoming apathy requires interventions that enhance political efficacy, strengthen community-based mobilisation, and demonstrate tangible benefits of participation. Integrating these strategies into KAP-focused voter education could therefore reduce abstention and foster more consistent electoral engagement.

Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP)

The Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program is the flagship electoral education program of the Election Commission of India. The effectiveness of SVEEP initiatives has been a crucial area of study, not only by political scientists and researchers, but also by the ECI. Singh et al. (2018), for example, examined how these awareness campaigns influenced voter turnout and found that states with sustained SVEEP efforts saw higher participation, particularly among marginalized groups. Kumar and Das (2022) further analyzed the long-term impact of SVEEP and concluded that while it increased short-term awareness, repeated interventions were necessary to maintain high voter engagement. The Election Commission of India's (2020) report on SVEEP best practices documented successful strategies such as street plays, digital campaigns, and collaborations with local NGOs, which have proven to be effective in engaging voters.

GRAAM (2018) conducted a baseline study to assess voter awareness, attitudes, and practices ahead of the Karnataka Assembly Elections in 2018. The study, carried out in Bengaluru and Mysuru, was commissioned by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and the Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka. The survey covered 7,003 households across 40 assembly constituencies in Karnataka. It aimed to evaluate voter behavior and engagement with the electoral process, providing insights to improve voter participation and democratic engagement.

The findings revealed significant awareness gaps among respondents—only 6.3% were aware of National Voters' Day, 55% knew about NOTA, 72.4% had heard of VVPAT, and 63.4% were aware of Braille-enabled EVMs. Nevertheless, voter registration was high at 92.4%, with 90.2% reporting participation in previous elections. Voting was perceived as a right by 86.7% and as a duty by 75.3% of respondents. The impact of the SVEEP programme appeared reasonable, with 44.4% recalling any campaign-related efforts. Digital outreach remained limited, with only 9% accessing the official website and 3.1% engaging with call centers. Television emerged as the most prominent source of electoral information, cited by 80.3% of respondents. Suggestions from focus group discussions included linking Aadhaar with voter ID, enabling automatic registration through educational institutions, enhancing infrastructure for persons with disabilities (PwDs), and strengthening polling booth assistance (Madheswaran & Vani, 2018).

The findings suggest that voters were largely unaware of the initiatives introduced by the Election Commission to empower them, highlighting the need for wider outreach and publicity. The study recommended leveraging educational institutions and public spaces to spread awareness about the electoral process. Additionally, it emphasized that enrolment drives and SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) interventions should be conducted annually rather than only before major state or national elections. The study also suggested using local icons to promote enhanced electoral participation.

Building on these earlier interventions, the 2023 KAP Baseline Survey conducted by the Chief Electoral Office of Karnataka provides further insights, evaluating voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices to inform SVEEP strategies. Secondary data revealed clear regional disparities in electoral participation. Assembly Constituencies (ACs) in northern Karnataka showed low Elector-Population (EP) ratios, while southern Karnataka, excluding Bangalore, Mysuru, and Kolar, recorded medium to high ratios. Notably, the gender gap in registration and turnout has narrowed, particularly post-SVEEP. Elector numbers rose by 3.3 million between 2008–2013 and by 7 million between 2013–2018, though

the 2018–2023 increase was just 0.8 million, likely due to COVID-19 and voter roll cleaning. However, the EP ratio for 18–19-year-olds remains low (36%), with even lower female registration. Districts in northern Karnataka generally show low EP and low Voter Turnout Ratios (VTR), while southern districts demonstrate high EP and high VTR, indicating regional imbalance.

From the 4,452 respondents across 45 constituencies and 23 districts, 93.8% reported voting in the last assembly election. Lower turnout was noted among the 18–25 age group, students, and those with education above higher secondary. Among non-voters, 64.7% cited lack of a voter ID card. Most participants voted out of a sense of constitutional duty. Focus group discussions (45 FGDs) highlighted that Gram Panchayats facilitated registration in rural areas. Awareness of app-based registration was low in villages but higher in urban areas, where it was considered easier. Migration, particularly from drought-affected regions, was a key reason for low turnout (Madheswaran & Vani, 2023).

Several studies have also conducted a comparative analysis of voter behaviour across multiple election cycles, particularly between the Lok Sabha elections of 2014 and 2019. The Institute of Democratic Studies (2023) highlighted that first-time voter turnout increased by 12% between the two elections, largely due to targeted awareness campaigns and digital outreach. Shukla and Bose (2020) examined changing electoral patterns and found that an increasing number of voters relied on digital news sources rather than traditional media to inform their voting decisions. The joint study by the Election Commission of India and the Association for Democratic Reforms (2022) further explored voter decision-making factors, revealing that economic policies and governance performance played a greater role in shaping voter preferences in 2019 compared to previous elections. Building on these trends, post-2019 SVEEP initiatives expanded their scope to address persistent gaps in awareness, particularly among youth, women, and marginalised groups, by introducing continuous, region-specific interventions rather than limiting efforts to pre-election periods. These included app-based registration systems, collaborations with educational institutions, and greater integration of social media campaigns to reach the 18–25 age demographic, which was identified as having comparatively lower turnout in state-level KAP studies.

Empirical and theoretical evidence also underscores the role of opinion leaders and social networks in mediating information flows (Antunes, 2010; Kulachai et al., 2023). Media campaigns and digital outreach can be effective when integrated into trusted community channels, enhancing credibility and mobilisation. In India, this has been reflected in SVEEP's evolution from traditional awareness drives in the 2014 election cycle, to digitally integrated, demographically targeted interventions in 2019, and further to hybrid outreach models by 2024 (Election Commission of India, n.d.). The latter combined in-person engagement through Gram Panchayats, local NGOs, and cultural events, with enhanced digital tools such as interactive mobile applications, region-specific influencer campaigns, and targeted messaging for under-registered segments like youth and migrant populations. These adaptations responded directly to findings from baseline surveys in Karnataka and other states, which indicated the need for deeper penetration in rural areas, more effective mobilisation of urban youth, and strategies to close gender and regional gaps in voter registration and turnout.

Community-driven voter awareness programs have also been instrumental in improving electoral participation, particularly in rural India. Janaagraha (2022) assessed voter awareness initiatives in rural Karnataka, demonstrating that local influencers such as village elders, self-help groups (SHGs), and teachers played a crucial role in mobilizing voters, leading to a 10% increase in voter registration and a 7% rise in turnout. Deshmukh and Narayan (2019) similarly found that SHGs and panchayats

effectively encouraged voter registration in Maharashtra, emphasizing that decentralized, community-driven awareness programs were more impactful than centralized campaigns. Rao and Sinha (2021) compared traditional door-to-door campaigns with digital voter education efforts in rural areas, concluding that personal, face-to-face interactions remained the most effective approach in these communities.

Contextual Limitations in Extant Literature

Although existing literature on electoral participation, voter awareness, and SVEEP interventions in India offers valuable insights into voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP), several important gaps remain that the present study seeks to address.

First, while KAP surveys and voter education outcomes have been well documented, few studies systematically link these findings with established behavioural models such as the Sociological Model, Psychosocial Model, and Rational Choice Theory, limiting the explanatory depth of why certain voter segments, particularly youth, women, and marginalised groups, remain underrepresented despite targeted outreach.

Second, while SVEEP's evolution between the 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha elections is documented, there is insufficient longitudinal analysis of its adaptations through the 2023 Karnataka Assembly and into the 2024 elections, constraining understanding of how hybrid outreach strategies combining digital campaigns and community engagement influence participation over time.

Third, despite SVEEP's emphasis on educational institutional drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), there is little empirical assessment of their impact on voter behaviour.

Fourth, regional and demographic disparities in Karnataka, and persistent gaps in youth and urban population voting, have not been comprehensively analysed alongside SVEEP's targeted interventions.

Fifth, research has largely overlooked the influence of inducements from individuals or groups on voter behaviour.

Finally, although community-driven approaches, such as those led by self-help groups, Gram Panchayats, and local influencers, have been shown to enhance participation, systematic documentation of innovative, replicable best practices remains limited.

By addressing these gaps, the present study sought to provide an integrated, theory-informed, and comparative analysis of voter KAP in Karnataka during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, evaluate the evolving role and effectiveness of SVEEP interventions, investigate inducements, and identify successful grassroots strategies. These contributions will not only inform SVEEP's future strategies but also strengthen the broader discourse on enhancing electoral participation and democratic engagement in India.

Conclusion

The literature highlights that while India's voter education efforts, particularly through SVEEP, have contributed to measurable gains in awareness and turnout, persistent gaps remain in translating knowledge into sustained participation. Empirical studies underscore the influence of socio-demographic factors, digital engagement, community mobilization, and theoretical determinants such as social affiliations, partisan identities, and cost-benefit perceptions. Analytical studies of recent election cycles reveal that SVEEP has evolved from traditional outreach to hybrid, region-specific strategies, yet challenges such as youth apathy, rural-urban disparities, and limited evaluation of educational institutional drives persist. Furthermore, the underexplored role of inducements and the lack of systematic documentation of best practices point to critical areas for inquiry. These insights frame the present study's focus on assessing voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices in Karnataka during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, evaluating the impact of evolving SVEEP interventions, and generating evidence-based recommendations to strengthen future electoral engagement.

Chapter 3

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation of the Lok Sabha Elections 2024 Endline KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice) Survey is following a structured and systematic approach to assess the effectiveness of voter education initiatives and electoral participation.

The evaluation is integrating both quantitative and qualitative components to ensure a comprehensive understanding of voter behaviour. The quantitative component involves structured surveys at both baseline and endline stages to measure voter engagement, participation trends, sources of electoral information, and the overall impact of awareness initiatives. The qualitative component includes in-depth interviews (IDIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) to explore voter perceptions, motivations, and barriers to participation, providing rich contextual insights that complemented statistical trends. A triangulation approach is adopted to integrate findings from multiple data sources, ensuring validity and reliability through descriptive statistics, thematic analysis, and comparative evaluation of baseline and endline data.

The study will conclude with evidence-based recommendations aimed at enhancing voter awareness strategies, addressing barriers to electoral participation, and strengthening communication channels to improve outreach. This structured approach provides a data-driven evaluation of voter awareness initiatives, offering actionable insights for future electoral engagement programs.

3.2 Evaluation Design

The evaluation follows a before-after comparison framework (comparing insights between 2019 LS election endline survey and 2024 LS election endline survey) to measure changes in voter awareness, attitudes, and behaviors over time. This would allow comparing insights on voter knowledge and engagement that have been shaped by the different SVEEP initiatives held in the period.

3.3 Combination of secondary data and primary data-collection and analysis

The study is based on both primary and secondary data to ensure a robust and well-rounded evaluation.

- **Primary Data Collection:** This includes conducting surveys with voters, interviews with key stakeholders (such as election officials, political representatives, and civil society organizations), and focus group discussions with diverse voter demographics (youth, women, first-time voters, and marginalized communities). The primary data helps assess direct voter experiences, challenges faced during elections, and the effectiveness of outreach campaigns.
- **Secondary Data Analysis:** This involves analyzing electoral reports, turnout statistics from previous elections, past research studies, government and Election Commission of India (ECI) publications, and digital/social media campaign analytics. This secondary data provides historical context and helps in trend analysis over multiple election cycles.

The combination of primary and secondary data enables cross-validation of findings, ensuring greater accuracy and depth in understanding voter engagement.

3.4 Combination of outcome evaluation and process evaluation

The evaluation integrates two key assessment frameworks:

- **Outcome Evaluation:** This focuses on measuring the effectiveness of voter education and awareness initiatives by assessing changes in voter knowledge, attitudes, and participation rates. It evaluates the impact of programs like SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral

Participation) in enhancing electoral awareness and turnout.

- **Process Evaluation:** This examines how voter awareness campaigns and election-related interventions were implemented. It assesses the reach, efficiency, and challenges of these initiatives, identifying gaps in execution and areas for improvement. Process evaluation ensures that the operational aspects of electoral awareness programs are optimized for future elections.

By combining outcome and process evaluations, the study provides a detailed understanding of not just whether interventions worked, but also how and why they were effective or faced challenges.

3.5 Co use of evaluation matrix to guide study

By utilizing the evaluation matrix, the study ensures a structured, transparent, and methodical evaluation process, leading to actionable insights and informed policy recommendations for improving voter participation in future elections.

3.6 Data collection sources and methods

The data collection for the Lok Sabha Elections 2024 Endline KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice) Survey follows a structured approach, incorporating both primary and secondary sources to ensure a comprehensive evaluation. The study employs a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to gather diverse perspectives and insights.

Primary data collection involved conducting structured surveys, in-depth interviews (IDIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs) with key stakeholders, including voters, election officials, political representatives, and civil society organizations. Surveys capture measurable trends in voter awareness, attitudes, and participation, while qualitative methods help explore deeper insights into electoral behaviours and challenges faced by different voter demographics, such as first-time voters, women, and marginalized communities.

Secondary data sources include official election reports, voter turnout statistics, details on high and low turnout booths, Election Commission of India (ECI) publications, government records, and previous electoral research studies. These data sources provide historical context, enabling trend analysis and cross-validation of findings from primary data collection.

By integrating both primary and secondary data collection methods, the study ensures a holistic and evidence-based evaluation, offering valuable insights into voter behaviour, electoral awareness initiatives, and potential areas for improvement in future elections.

3.6.1 Quantitative data collection process involved in the study:

Enumerators were selected based on educational qualifications (minimum of a degree) and prior field data collection experience, with 53 trained enumerators deployed for the field survey under the supervision of 6 supervisors. They received intensive training on the survey tool, Kobo software, and mock interviews, and a pilot study was conducted to test the digitized tool, while supervisors underwent detailed orientation sessions. Multi-tier monitoring, including field-level supervisors and periodic oversight by senior officials to ensure quality and reliability of data through, supervisors and data management team to ensure adherence to protocols, provided on-field guidance, and conducted quality checks through back checks, spot checks, shadowing exercises, and high-frequency reviews by the data management team, daily in the initial phase and twice a week thereafter. Feedback was shared with enumerators on a daily basis to strengthen performance, thereby ensuring the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of the collected data.

3.6.2 Use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software:

The study used Kobo Toolbox, a Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software, to capture responses and monitor survey progress in real time. A tablet-based survey was conducted in the study areas, with enumerators using devices preloaded with Kobo credentials for seamless data entry, supported by GPS and time-stamp validations to ensure authenticity. Data management team and supervisors tracked performance and cluster-wise coverage daily through Kobo dashboards, while enumerators reviewed and uploaded completed forms at the end of each day. Data was centrally reviewed, and daily feedback was provided to enumerators, ensuring quality, accuracy, and consistency throughout the survey.

3.6.3 Qualitative Data Collection Process involved in the study:

For the qualitative component of the study, six supervisors and research team members were involved. Data were collected through focus group discussions (FGDs), in-depth interviews (IDIs), and case studies across all four divisions, engaging a diverse range of voter groups and electoral stakeholders. To guide the process, qualitative FGD, IDI, and case study guides (see annexures) were developed to ensure systematic data collection.

An in-depth one-day training session was conducted at GRAAM for all field supervisors for the qualitative component of the study. All qualitative interviews were conducted in person by the trained field supervisors. The sessions were audio-recorded, transcribed, and translated into English. The transcripts were coded using the qualitative data analysis software *Delve*, and subsequently analyzed using thematic analysis. This enabled the identification of objective-wise themes and sub-themes aligned with the key patterns emerging from participant narratives. These themes were presented narratively and supplemented with verbatim quotes from participants to capture their authentic perspectives.

FGDs, IDIs, and Case Studies were conducted in line with the Terms of Reference. A total of 57 FGDs were conducted. Among SVEEP officials, however, only one FGD was held (instead of two) due to transfers and limited availability. In its place, an additional IDI was conducted with a Village Administrative Officer in Mysuru Division, bringing the total number of IDIs to 23. Further, 16 booth-level case studies were undertaken, covering both highest- and lowest-turnout polling stations across urban, semi-urban, rural, and reserved constituencies.

3.7 Sampling

3.7.1 Sampling for quantitative data collection

The study followed a multistage sampling design to ensure representation across different population groups and geographic areas. The stages include:

Stage 1: Division Selection

The study covers four major administrative divisions:

1. Bengaluru
2. Belagavi
3. Kalaburagi
4. Mysuru

Stage 2: Election District Selection within Each Division

Each division consists of multiple election districts as follows:

1. Bengaluru: 12 election districts

2. Belagavi: 8 election districts
 3. Kalaburagi: 7 election districts
 4. Mysuru: 7 election districts
- Total districts: 34

Stage 3: Assembly Constituency Selection within Each District

Within each district, a stratified random sampling technique is used to select three assembly constituencies:

1. One unreserved urban assembly constituency (catering to urban population)
2. One unreserved rural assembly constituency (representing rural areas)
3. One reserved assembly constituency (for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes)

Note: Exceptions/Adjustments:

- If a district lacks a reserved constituency, three unreserved constituencies are considered.
- Kodagu district has only two assembly constituencies, so both are included.
- If a district does not have the required number of urban or rural constituencies, available constituencies are considered.

Stage 4: Voter Selection within Each Assembly Constituency

- From each selected assembly constituency, 50 voters are chosen.
- Simple random sampling is used for voter selection.
- The voter list from the Election Commission serves as the population frame.
- Only one respondent per household is selected to participate

Table 3.1 Quantitative Sample Distribution

Assembly Constituencies / district	Number/ Area
Unreserved Urban Assembly constituency	1
Unreserved rural Assembly constituency	1
One reserved constituency per district	1
Total per district	3

Table 3.2 Quantitative Sample Distribution

Divisions	Election Districts	Number of Unreserved Urban Assembly Constituencies per district	Number of Unreserved Rural Assembly Constituencies per district	Number of Reserved Constituencies per district	Total Constituencies	Number of Voters per Constituency	Total Number of Voters
Belagavi	7	1	1	1	21	50	1050
Bengaluru	12	1	1	1	36	50	1800
Kalaburagi	7	1	1	1	21	50	1050
Mysuru	8	1	1	1	24	50	1200
Total	34				102	200	5100

Table 3.3 Criteria of Overall Sampling distribution to enhance representativeness

Voter Category	Percentage	Rationale
Voting experience criteria		
First-Time Voters	20%	Captures youth and first time voters' participation and awareness.
Other youth voters below 35 (who are not first time voters)	45%	
Voters above 35 years who are not first time voters	35%	Representation of other age groups and experienced voters
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	
Gender		
Women Voters	50%	Assesses gender-specific barriers and engagement.
Male voters	50%	
Total	100%	

Social Category`		
SCST communities	30%	Evaluates accessibility issues and political representation.
OBC community+ minority	20%	Representation of different social categories
General	50%	
Total	100%	

Table 3.4 Sample allocation Grid per Constituency

Voting experience criteria	SC (20%) (n=10)		ST (10%) (n=5)		OBC (50%) (n=25)		Gen (20%) (n=10)		Total (100%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
First-time voter (n =10)	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	4	6
other youth (Below 35 years of age) (n=22)	2	3	1	1	5	6	2	2	10	12
Voters above 35 years of age (n=18)	1	2	1	1	4	5	2	2	8	10
Total (n=50)	4	6	2	3	11	14	5	5	22	28

Table 4 presents the sample allocation for each constituency, detailing the distribution based on the type of voters, including age group, gender, and social category. The samples have been proportionately allocated to ensure representation that aligns with the demographic composition of each constituency. This proportional allocation was carried out in accordance with the total sample size required to be completed per constituency, thereby enabling a more accurate and representative analysis of voter profiles across different segments

3.7.2 Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data were collected through 57 focus group discussions with diverse groups of stakeholders, 23 in-depth interviews, and 16 booth-level case studies across urban, semi-urban, and rural areas with varying voter turnouts. The number of qualitative interviews conducted across the four divisions was as prescribed in the ToR. The distribution of FGDs and IDIs was uniform across the four divisions of Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi, and Kalaburagi, ensuring uniform representation of the diverse voter groups across the regions and state.

The two focus group discussions to be conducted with election officials were substituted by a discussion with the state SVEEP officials and Village Administrative Officers (VAOs) in Mysuru division. The substitutions were made to accommodate delays in scheduling interviews due to the transfer of officials. Case study booths were selected based on region and voter turnout in the sampled constituencies for the survey.

a) Focus Group Discussions

The study included 57 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) across diverse voter groups to capture electoral experiences and challenges. FGDs were conducted with elderly citizens (including 85+ age group), differently-abled voters, first-time voters, women, booth officers, SC/ST citizens, SVEEP officials, transgender individuals, and PVTGs across four revenue divisions, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of voter participation.

Table 3.5 Stakeholder-Wise Sample Distribution for Focus Group Discussions

Stakeholders	Criteria	Total FGD
Old age citizen (in FGD, it is suggested to included 85 and above age group citizens up to 40%)	2 per Revenue Division	8
Differently abled citizens	2 per Revenue Division	8
Youth/first time voters	3 per Revenue Division	12
women voters	2 per Revenue Division	8
Booth officers	2 per Revenue Division	8
SC/ST citizens/Voters	2 per Revenue Division	8
SVEEP Officials	1	1
Transgender	2	2
PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups)	2	2
Total		57

To facilitate efficient data collection and ensure regional representation, the four divisions of Karnataka were organized into six data collection clusters: Mysuru, Coastal, Belagavi, Davangere, Kalaburagi, and Bengaluru. Each cluster included FGDs with key voter constituencies and stakeholders, ensuring inclusivity and coverage of marginalized voices. Table 3.6. provides the details of the cluster-wise sampling of FGDS. The stakeholder FGDs are uniformly distributed across the clusters, ensuring that the required numbers are met from each revenue division as per the requirements of the ToR. FGDs with PVTGs were conducted in the Mysuru Division to reflect their geographical presence, while FGDs with transgender persons were carried out in Ballari and Bengaluru Urban districts to capture region-specific perspectives and experiences.

Table 3.6 Cluster-Wise Sampling of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with various Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Cluster	Divisions (Districts)	FGDs	Nos.	Criteria	Revenue Division
1	Mysuru Cluster	Mysuru Division (Mysuru, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Hassan) & Bengaluru Division (Ramanagara)	Senior Citizens	1	Old age citizens (Up to 40% should be above 85 years of age)	Mysuru Division
			PwD	1	PwDs (>40% benchmarked disability – Visual, Hearing, Physical, and Locomotor Disability)	
			Youth	1	Youth + 1 st Time Voters (Up to 25 years of age)	
			Women	1	Women Voters	
			BLO	1	Booth Officers (ASHAs/ Teachers)	
			SC/ST	1	SC/ST Voters	
			PVTGs	1	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Jenu Kuruba in Mysuru District)	
			TOTAL	7		
2	Coastal Cluster	Mysuru (Dakshin Kannada, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Udupi) & Belagavi (Uttara Kannada)	Senior Citizens	1	Old age citizens (Up to 40% should be above 85 years of age)	Mysuru Division
			PwD	1	PwDs (>40% benchmarked disability – Visual, Hearing, Physical, and Locomotor Disability)	
			Youth	2	Youth + 1 st Time Voters (Up to 25 years of age)	
			Women	1	Women Voters	
			BLO	1	Booth Officers (ASHAs/ Teachers)	
			SC/ST	1	SC/ST Voters	
			PVTGs	1	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Jenu Kuruba in Udupi District)	
			TOTAL	8		
3	Belagavi Cluster	Belagavi (Belagavi, Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Gadag)	Senior Citizens	2	Old age citizens (Up to 40% should be above 85 years of age)	Belagavi Division

			PwD	2	PwDs (>40% benchmarked disability – Visual, Hearing, Physical, and Locomotor Disability)	
			Youth	2	Youth + 1 st Time Voters (Up to 25 years of age)	
			Women	2	Women Voters	
			BLO	2	Booth Officers (ASHAs/ Teachers)	
			SC/ST	2	SC/ST Voters	
			TOTAL	12		
4	Davangare Cluster	Bengaluru (Davangare, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumakuru) & Belagavi (Haveri)	Senior Citizens	1	Old age citizens (Up to 40% should be above 85 years of age)	Bengaluru & Belagavi Division
			PwD	1	PwDs (>40% benchmarked disability – Visual, Hearing, Physical, and Locomotor Disability)	
			Youth	2	Youth + 1 st Time Voters (Up to 25 years of age)	
			Women	1	Women Voters	
			BLO	1	Booth Officers (ASHAs/ Teachers)	
			SC/ST	1	SC/ST Voters	
			TOTAL	7		
5	Kalaburagi Cluster	Kalaburagi (Kalaburagi, Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Yadgir, Koppal, Vijayanagara)	Senior Citizens	2	Old age citizens (Up to 40% should be above 85 years of age)	Kalaburagi Division
			PwD	2	PwDs (>40% benchmarked disability – Visual, Hearing, Physical, and Locomotor Disability)	
			Youth	3	Youth + 1 st Time Voters (Up to 25 years of age)	
			Women	2	Women Voters	
			BLO	2	Booth Officers (ASHAs/ Teachers)	
			SC/ST	2	SC/ST Voters	
			Transgender	1	Transgender Persons (CSO/NGOs/ Collective in Bellary District)	

			TOTAL	14		
6	Bengaluru Cluster	Bengaluru (Bengaluru North, Bengaluru Central, Bengaluru South, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Chikkaballapura)	Senior Citizens	1	Old age citizens (Up to 40% should be above 85 years of age)	Bengaluru Division
			PwD	1	PwDs (>40% benchmarked disability – Visual, Hearing, Physical, and Locomotor Disability)	
			Youth	2	Youth + 1 st Time Voters (Up to 25 years of age)	
			Women	1	Women Voters	
			BLO	1	Booth Officers (ASHAs/ Teachers)	
			SC/ST	1	SC/ST Voters	
			Transgender	1	Transgender Persons (CSO/NGOs/ Collective in Bengaluru Urban)	
			TOTAL	8		
			7	Chief Electoral Office, Karnataka		SVEEP Officials
TOTAL				57		

b) Case studies

Based on data shared on the ten highest and lowest voter turnout polling stations across the constituencies, the study conducted 16 polling booth case studies, focusing on variations in voter turnout, examining both the highest and lowest turnout booths across urban, semi-urban, and rural areas to understand factors influencing participation.

Table 3.7 Booth-Wise Selection for Case Studies Based on Voter Turnout

Booths	Case Studies
Highest-Voter Turnout	
Urban	2
Semi-Urban	2
Rural	3*
Lowest Voter Turnout	
Urban	2
Semi-Urban	1*
Rural	2
Booths (Reserved Constituency)	
Scheduled Caste	2
Scheduled Tribe	2
Total	16
*Note: The number of case studies in the Rural-High Voter and Semi-Urban Low Voter categories was adjusted based on the availability of participants and data.	

The study undertook 16 in-depth polling booth case studies to understand factors influencing electoral participation across urban, semi-urban, and rural contexts in Karnataka. These case studies included booths with high and low voter turnout, selected to capture both exceptional engagement and disengagement patterns. Booths with high voter turnout were analyzed to identify enabling factors, such as community mobilization, accessibility, and local dynamics. Conversely, booths with low turnouts helped unpack challenges related to voter apathy, access, urban engagement, or systemic gaps. Additionally, the study includes booths from SC and ST reserved constituencies, allowing for a focused examination of marginalized communities' electoral experiences, their participation levels, and barriers they may face.

These diverse case studies helped to understand voter behaviour, institutional effectiveness, and socio-political influences on electoral participation, offering valuable insights to strengthen democratic engagement across Karnataka. Table 3.8. details the selected booths for conducting case studies based on voter turnout rates (high and low) across urban, semi-urban, and rural areas. In the reserved constituencies, booths with relatively high voter turnout were selected to understand marginalized communities' registration and voting experiences and their participation in the electoral process.

Table 3.8 Booth-Level Sampling for Case Studies in Unreserved and Reserved Constituencies

Booths	Case Studies
Highest-Voter Turnout	
Urban (a) PC: Belgaum, AC: Belgaum Dakshin, PS: 106 (Government Lower Primary School), Balagamatti (~85%+) (b) PC: Shimoga, AC: Tirthahalli, Tirthahalli (~90%)	2
Semi-Urban (a) PC: Chamarajanagar, AC: Kollegal, PS:240 (Government Higher Primary School – R C C New Building), Balepete, Yelandur (~85%+) (b) PC: Chamarajanagar, AC: Kollegal, PS:241 (Government Higher Primary School), Balepete, Yelandur (~80%+)	2
Rural (a) PC: Mandya, AC: Shrirangapattana, PS: 104 (Government Higher Primary School, South Wing), T.M. Hosur - 1 (~95%) (b) PC: Belgaum, AC: Belgaum Dakshin, PS: 128 (Shri Shivaji Vidyalaya, 9 th Standard Class Room) Yellur (~80%) (c) PC: Dakshina Kannada, AC: Belthangady, PS: 86, Samudaya Bhavana, Banjaru, Neriya Village (~100%)	3
Lowest Voter Turnout	
Urban (a) PC: Haveri, AC: Shirahatti, PS: 49, Town Municipal Council Office Gandhi Bhavan, Mundargi (59%) (b) PC: Udupi Chikmagalur, AC: Udupi, PS: 186 (Vivekananda Government Higher Primary School) Ajjarakadu (~60%)	2
Semi-Urban (a) PC: Bellary, AC: Kudligi, PS: 37, Kudligi Town Panchayat (~58%)	1
Rural (a) PC: Koppal, AC: Kushtagi, PS: 142 (Government Lower Primary School Building, East Wing) Vitthalapura (1.16%) (b) PC: Haveri, AC: Ranebennur, PS: 203, Gram Panchayat Office, Kavalettu (~45%)	2
Booths (Reserved Constituency)	
SC	2

(a) PC: Bagalkot, AC: Mudhol, PS: 174, (Government Lower Primary School) Bomman Budni (~93%)	
(b) PC: Chitradurga, AC: Pavagada (Government Higher Primary School) (~55%)	
ST	2
(a) PC: Bellary, AC: Sandur, PS: 200 (Government Lower Primary School) Uttaramalai (~92%)	
(b) PC: Chamarajanagar, AC: Heggadadevankote, PS: 222 (Government Lower Primary School) Uyyamballi (~90%)	
Total	16

c) In depth Interviews

In total 23 in-depth interviews (IDIs) with key officials were conducted to assess SVEEP's effectiveness in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections. Officials from both high and low voter turnout areas were interviewed to provide insights on voter outreach, registration trends, and challenges to improve future electoral awareness strategies.

Table 3.9 In-Depth Interviews with SVEEP Implementation Officials

Official	IDIs Number	Criteria
ZP CEO	2	Officials from the best-performing areas and the lowest voter turnout areas
Principals (Degree colleges)	4	Institutions with high student voter engagement and those with lower participation rates.
Campus Ambassadors (CAs)	4	Representatives from colleges/universities showing strong SVEEP activities and those with lesser outreach effectiveness.
BLOs (including Anganawadi & ASHA Workers) & Village Administrative Officers (VAOs)	5	Workers from areas with effective voter mobilization and areas with voter registration challenges.
Electoral literacy clubs (High School level)	4	Schools with high engagement in electoral literacy activities and those with low participation.
Electoral Registration Officers (EROs)	4	EROs from districts with efficient voter registration and districts with lower voter turnout.
Total	23	

To ensure comprehensive coverage, geographical accessibility, and stakeholder representation, the four divisions were organized into six regional clusters similar to the FGD framework. Twenty-three in-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted with key electoral stakeholders, including Zilla Panchayat CEOs, Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) or Assistant EROs, Booth Level Officers (BLOs), Village Administrative Officers (VAOs), Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) coordinators or members from high schools, campus ambassadors, and principals of degree colleges.

These interviews were distributed across both high and low voter turnout areas, selected based on trends identified through the case studies. This approach enabled the inclusion of perspectives from locations with strong SVEEP engagement and performance and areas experiencing low participation or voter

registration challenges. In particular, participants from urban constituencies with lower turnout and rural or semi-urban constituencies with higher turnout offer insights into context-specific outreach strategies, institutional challenges, and factors influencing electoral participation.

By engaging stakeholders from across educational institutions and electoral systems, the study explored the key themes such as voter awareness efforts, outreach effectiveness, youth participation, and registration patterns. The detailed selection of participants for the IDIs is presented in Table 3.10

Table 3.10 Sampling of Stakeholders for In-Depth Interviews

Sr. No.	Cluster	Divisions (Districts)	IDIs	Nos.	Criteria	Revenue Division
1	Mysuru Cluster	Mysuru (Mysuru, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Hassan) & Bengaluru (Ramanagara)	ZP CEO (Best Performing Area)	1	DEO, Mandya	Mysuru / Bengaluru Division
			Village Administrative Officer (VAO)	1	VAO, Yelandur	
			TOTAL	2		
2	Coastal Cluster	Mysuru (Dakshin Kannada, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Udupi) & Belagavi (Uttara Kannada)	ELC (High School)	1	A school with high engagement in electoral literacy activities. Government HS, Alur, Byndoor, Udupi	Mysuru Division
			Principal Degree College	1	Institutions with high student voter engagement and those with lower participation rates.	
			Campus Ambassador	1	Representatives from colleges/universities showing strong SVEEP activities and those with lesser outreach effectiveness.	
			BLO	1	Workers from areas with effective voter mobilization and areas with voter registration challenges. *Anganwadi Teacher – Dakshin Kannada	
			ERO (Registration Officer)	1	EROs from districts with efficient voter registration and districts with lower voter turnout. *Best Electoral Practice ERO	
			TOTAL	5		
3	Belagavi Cluster	Belagavi (Belagavi, Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Gadag)	Principal Degree College	1	Institutions with high student voter engagement and those with lower	Belagavi Division

					participation rates.	
			Campus Ambassador	1	Representatives from colleges/universities showing strong SVEEP activities and those with lesser outreach effectiveness.	
			BLO	1	Workers from areas with effective voter mobilization and areas with voter registration challenges.	
			ELC (High School)	1	Schools with high engagement in electoral literacy activities and those with low participation. *Government Women's Polytechnic, Hubballi, Dharwad	
			ERO (Registration Officer)	1	EROs from districts with efficient voter registration and districts with lower voter turnout. *Best Electoral Practice ERO	
			TOTAL	5		
4	Davangare Cluster	Bengaluru (Davangare, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumakuru) & Belagavi (Haveri)	BLO	1	Workers from areas with effective voter mobilization and areas with voter registration challenges. *Anganwadi Teacher – Shivamogga	Bengaluru Division
			TOTAL	1		
5	Kalaburagi Cluster	Kalaburagi (Kalaburagi, Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Yadgir, Koppal, Vijayanagara)	Principal Degree College	1	Institutions with high student voter engagement and those with lower participation rates.	Kalaburagi Division
			Campus Ambassador	1	Representatives from colleges/universities showing strong SVEEP activities and those with lesser outreach effectiveness.	
			BLO	1	Workers from areas with effective voter mobilization and areas with voter registration challenges.	

					*Assistant Teacher – Vijayanagara	
			ELC (High School)	1	Schools with high engagement in electoral literacy activities and those with low participation. *SSBH Government HS, Hirekolachi, Vijayanagara	
			ERO (Registration Officer)	1	EROs from districts with efficient voter registration and districts with lower voter turnout. *AERO, Raichur	
			TOTAL	5		
6	Bengaluru Cluster	Bengaluru (Bengaluru North, Bengaluru Central, Bengaluru South, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Kolar, Chikkaballapura)	ZP CEO (Lowest Performing Area)	1	Officials from the lowest voter turnout area (Bengaluru Urban)	Bengaluru Division
			Principal Degree College	1	Institutions with high student voter engagement and those with lower participation rates.	
			Campus Ambassador	1	Representatives from colleges/universities showing strong SVEEP activities and those with lesser outreach effectiveness.	
			ELC (High School)	1	Schools with high engagement in electoral literacy activities and those with low participation. *Government PU College, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru	
			ERO (Registration Officer)	1	EROs from districts with efficient voter registration and districts with lower voter turnout. *Best Electoral Practice ERO	
			TOTAL	5		
TOTAL				23		

3.8 Data Analysis

- Descriptive Statistics were used to analyze frequency, percentages, and mean awareness levels related to electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives.
- Cross-tabulation analysis used to compare awareness levels, trust in democratic institutions, and voter outreach effectiveness across different demographic groups.
- Comparative Analysis was used to assess pre- and post-SVEEP awareness levels, differences in voter turnout among students and the general population, and changes in voter knowledge and participation between 2019 and 2024.
- Trend Analysis was conducted used to examine changes in awareness, participation, and trust across different election cycles.
- The statistical analysis provides an comprehensive understanding of the program's effectiveness and highlight areas for improvement in terms of equity and efficiency. The quantitative data will be analyzed using the statistical software MS Excel and SPSS.

3.9 Internal Quality Assurance Mechanism

- The quality of the evaluation report was ensured in alignment with KMEA's Evaluation Output Benchmarking Manual and the United Nations Evaluation Guidelines
- GRAAM maintained the reliability of data collection through several measures: a) two to three days of orientation and mock surveys were organized at the field level; b) surveys were conducted using electronic tablets to minimize time delays and reduce data tabulation errors; and c) a robust field validation and back-check mechanism covering 1% to 2% of the sample was implemented by survey supervisors.
- A study advisory committee was constituted to provide inputs and review the study tools, findings, and recommendations. This committee included both subject experts and practitioner-representatives to ensure a balanced perspective.
- The study strictly adhered to ethical research principles, including confidentiality and informed consent of respondents.
- Field data collection and training schedule was shared a fortnight in advance with KMEA to enable effective support from line department and participation/observation from KMEA.

3.10 Study Preparation and Set Up

3.10.1 Translation Validation Plan

IDIs and FGDs were moderated in Kannada, transcribed, and their contents were analyzed for reporting in English by the core Research team at GRAAM.

3.10.2 Data Collection Training

A two-day training program for local data collectors was conducted in six clusters for the study. It was delivered by the GRAAM study team in Kannada. The training sessions were conducted face-to-face and were delivered in an interactive manner.

Data collectors from the core team, who possessed extensive experience in data collection methodologies and techniques, were actively involved in the data collection process. Their expertise ensured thorough and reliable gathering of information pertinent to the project's objectives.

3.11 Data Entry/transcription and data cleaning plan

Data entry for the survey happened automatically due to the use of a tab-based survey.

Closed-ended questions and drop-down menus were utilized wherever possible in the survey to reduce data cleaning time.

The in-house statistician cleaned the survey data, removing duplicates, incomplete and dummy responses, and refining open-ended responses, if any. Audio recordings of FGD interviews were transcribed and translated into English from Kannada.

3.12 Pilot Study Findings and Subsequent Modifications

A pilot study was conducted on 14th May 2025 in three Assembly Constituencies—Chamaraja, Chamundeshwari, and Doddaballapur—with 9 respondents from urban and rural areas to test the data collection tool's field applicability. During the interim report, analysis of 150 survey respondents was also shared separately as part of the pilot study, as recommended by KMEA.

Key Findings:

- Most households had four members; majority had two adults above 18.
- Education levels varied, with over half completing high school.
- Majority were registered voters, but 66.67% lacked knowledge on voter enrollment procedures.
- Television was the main source of election news, followed by internet and mobile phones.
- 66.67% voted in the most recent Lok Sabha election, motivated mainly by civic duty and candidate support.
- Awareness of voter ID card status was mixed; some respondents had never attempted to enroll or update their records.
- Polling station facilities such as separate queues for women and elderly were widely observed, but awareness of accessibility features (ramps, wheelchairs) and support (help desks, volunteers) was low.
- Most respondents had positive perceptions of free and fair elections and ethical voting but were unaware of innovations like NOTA and Braille on EVMs.
- None participated in SVEEP voter awareness programs, and few knew about Electoral Literacy Clubs.
- Knowledge gaps existed around National Voters' Day and use of Election Commission helpline facilities

Suggestions from Supervisors:

During Pilot Study During the pilot study, our supervisors provided several valuable suggestions to enhance the clarity, relevance, and effectiveness of the questionnaire. Below are the recommended revisions:

1. Respondent Name: Included a dedicated field to record the respondent's name.
2. Mobile Number: Added a field to capture the mobile number of the respondent.
3. Photograph of Respondent: Included a step at the end of the survey to take a photograph of the respondent for record purposes.
4. Occupation List: Expanded the occupation list to include: Retired Government Employee
Kannada translations for better understanding.
5. Question on Experience with Enrollment: Question skipped if the respondent does not require any correction or new enrollment.

6. Reasons for voting: Added an additional response option: “I am voting to avoid deletion from the electoral list.”

3.13 Study Outcome:

Quantitative survey:

In the quantitative component, the study had planned to cover 102 constituencies across 34 districts in four divisions, with a target of 50 voters per constituency, totaling 5,100 respondents. This was fully achieved, with all constituencies covered and the entire sample of 5,100 voters successfully surveyed. The design also envisaged inclusion of different types of constituencies—unreserved urban, unreserved rural, and reserved—and this was implemented as planned across districts. The sampling strategy had specified representation by voting experience (20% first-time voters, 45% other youth below 35 years, and 35% voters above 35 years), gender balance (50% men and 50% women), and social categories (30% SC/ST, 20% OBC and minority, and 50% general). These proportions were strictly adhered to during fieldwork, with allocations applied uniformly through the constituency-wise sample grid. Thus, the quantitative survey not only achieved the planned coverage and representativeness but also fully met the **ToR requirements**, thereby ensuring robustness of findings across regions, voter categories, and social groups.

Qualitative interviews:

The qualitative component of the study was implemented in full compliance with the objectives and requirements outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToR).

- **Methodological Adherence:** Data collection was conducted through focus group discussions (FGDs), in-depth interviews (IDIs), and case studies across all four divisions, engaging a wide range of voter groups (youth and first-time voters, women, SC/ST communities, persons with disabilities (PwDs), senior citizens, PVTGs, and transgender voters) and electoral stakeholders (College principals, Campus Ambassadors, ELC nodal officers, BLOs, EROs/AEROs, and Zilla Panchayat CEOs), as stipulated in the ToR. Standardized FGD, IDI, and case study guides (see annexures) were developed to ensure systematic and uniform data collection.
- **Capacity Building:** A one-day training session was organized at GRAAM to equip all field supervisors with the necessary skills and orientation for conducting the qualitative component.
- **Data Collection and Quality Assurance:** All qualitative interviews were conducted in person by trained supervisors. The sessions were audio-recorded, transcribed, and translated into English. Data were systematically coded using the qualitative analysis software Delve and analyzed through thematic analysis to identify objective-wise themes and sub-themes. The findings were narratively described and substantiated with verbatim participant quotes, ensuring authenticity and depth.
- **Coverage as per ToR:**
 1. A total of 57 FGDs were conducted, in accordance with the study design.
 2. With SVEEP officials, only one FGD could be conducted due to administrative constraints (transfers and limited availability). To address this, an additional IDI with a Village Administrative Officer in Mysuru Division was undertaken, thereby maintaining the depth and balance of qualitative insights. This adjustment brought the total number of IDIs to 23.
 3. A total of 16 booth-level case studies were carried out, capturing both highest- and lowest-turnout polling stations across urban, semi-urban, rural, and reserved constituencies, thereby fulfilling the ToR requirement.

The qualitative component of the study successfully met the prescribed objectives and requirements, while also maintaining methodological rigour and ensuring comprehensive coverage across divisions and stakeholder groups.

3.14 Fieldwork Challenges and Mitigation Measures

1. Disruptions due to Continuous Rainfall in Coastal and Malnad Regions

- **Problem:** Continuous heavy rainfall caused flooding, waterlogging, and landslides, making many areas inaccessible. Enumerators faced unsafe travel conditions and struggled to reach households.
- **Mitigation:** Visits were rescheduled on safer days, and alternative accessible routes were identified to ensure continuity of data collection.

2. Challenges in Mysuru and Bengaluru Due to Transition/Shuffling of BLOs

- **Problem:** Frequent changes of Booth Level Officers (BLOs) disrupted coordination. Newly assigned BLOs were often unfamiliar with survey requirements or unavailable, leaving enumerators without necessary local support.
- **Mitigation:** Teams proactively reached out to newly assigned BLOs, oriented them on survey objectives, and built working relationships for smoother cooperation.

3. Respondent Hesitation and Sampling Strata Issues in Initial Days

- **Problem:** Many respondents were initially unwilling to participate due to fear that their responses might affect or result in losing government benefits. At the same time, enumerators found it difficult to maintain the prescribed sampling strata during the early stages of fieldwork.
- **Mitigation:** Enumerators were guided and trained to reassure respondents about confidentiality and the fact that their participation would not impact benefits. Supervisors also closely monitored fieldwork and provided corrective instructions to ensure adherence to the sampling strata.

4. Low Participation Rates in Urban Areas Due to Household Reluctance

- **Problem:** In urban areas, especially Bengaluru, enumerators faced refusals as households were reluctant to participate due to privacy concerns and survey fatigue from multiple ongoing studies. This led to incomplete responses and strained interactions.
- **Mitigation:** Enumerators used rapport-building strategies, explained the purpose and importance of the study clearly, and conducted repeated follow-ups to secure participation.

3.15 Limitations of the Study

1. The use of the Election Commission's voter list for sampling excluded unregistered but eligible voters, such as youth, migrants, and marginalized groups, affecting the inclusiveness of the study.
2. A fixed sample size of 50 respondents per constituency does not reflect population size variations and may reduce the representativeness of data in large or demographically diverse areas.
3. The absence of a control or counterfactual group weakens the ability to attribute observed changes in voter behavior directly to SVEEP interventions.
4. Despite inclusion efforts, certain groups such as remote tribal populations, urban poor,

PVTGs, and migrant workers may be underrepresented, affecting the comprehensiveness of findings.

5. Respondents may have provided socially desirable or inaccurate responses on sensitive topics like inducements, trust in EVMs, or political beliefs, affecting data reliability.
6. The overall duration of the study was short, limiting deeper engagement with communities and reducing the opportunity to capture temporal changes in behavior or awareness.
7. The sample size and the selected constituencies in the baseline and endline surveys were different, and the study did not follow the same cohort of respondents, which weakens longitudinal comparison and limits the ability to assess true behavioral change over time.

Chapter 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This Chapter presents the analysis and key findings derived from the quantitative data collected from 100% of the total sample size, i.e., 5,100 respondents, proportionately selected from all four divisions. The data has been systematically cleaned, coded, and analyzed to assess the implementation progress, beneficiary experiences, and other core indicators outlined in the study. The insights shared below provide a comprehensive understanding of the program's performance and form the basis for the final assessment and recommendations.

4.1 Demographics of the Respondents

4.1.1 Age wise voters' distribution

Table 4.1 gives a overall sample comprised 20.02% first-time voters, 43.98% other youth (below 35 years), and 36.00% voters above 35 years of age. Across all divisions, other youth consistently formed the largest group, with proportions ranging from 43.90% in Belagavi to 44.00% in the other three divisions. The share of first-time voters remained uniform across divisions, varying slightly from 20.00% to 20.10%, while voters above 35 years accounted for 36.00% in each division. Bengaluru contributed the highest proportion of the total sample at 35.29%, followed by Mysuru (23.53%), and both Belagavi and Kalaburagi at 20.59% each.

Table 4.1 Age of the respondents

Division	First Time Voters	Other Youth (Below 35 years of age)	Voters above 35 years of age	Total
Belagavi	211(20.10)	461(43.90)	378(36.00)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	360(20.00)	792(44.00)	648(36.00)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	210(20.00)	462(44.00)	378(36.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	240(20.00)	528(44.00)	432(36.00)	1200(23.53)
Total	1021(20.02)	2243(43.98)	1836(36.00)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.1.2 Gender of the respondents

Table 4.2 presents the division-wise distribution of respondents by gender. Across all four divisions, female respondents constituted a larger share at 56.00%, while male respondents accounted for 44.00% of the total sample. This gender distribution remained consistent across all divisions, with each showing the same proportion of 44.00% males and 56.00% females. Among the divisions, Bengaluru had the highest number of respondents, contributing 35.29% to the total sample, followed by Mysuru (23.53%), and both Belagavi and Kalaburagi (20.59% each)

Table 4.2 Division wise distribution of gender of the respondents

Division	Male	Female	Total
Belagavi	462(44.00)	588(56.00)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	792(44.00)	1008(56.00)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	462(44.00)	588(56.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	528(44.00)	672(56.00)	1200(23.53)
Total	2244(44.00)	2856(56.00)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.1.3 Disability Status

Table 4.3 shows that a vast majority of respondents (96.06%) reported not having a disability, while only 3.94% reported having a disability. The highest proportion of respondents with a disability was observed in Mysuru division (8.58%), significantly higher than in other divisions. Bengaluru recorded 2.94%, followed by Kalaburagi (2.38%) and Belagavi (1.90%).

Table 4.3 Division wise distribution of Disability status of the respondents

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	20(1.90)	1030(98.10)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	53(2.94)	1747(97.06)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	25(2.38)	1025(97.62)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	103(8.58)	1097(91.42)	1200(23.53)
Total	201(3.94)	4899(96.06)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.1.4 Educational Qualification

Table 4.4 shows that 24.33% of male and 21.15% of female respondents had completed higher secondary education, making it the most common qualification across both genders. High school education followed closely, with 20.23% of males and 20.52% of females. Illiteracy was higher among females at 15.69% compared to 9.27% among males. Overall, 22.55% of all respondents had higher secondary education, while 12.86% were illiterate and 12.88% had completed graduation or higher.

Table 4.4 Gender wise educational qualification of the respondents

Gender	Illiterate	Primary School	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma/ Certificate (Skill education and professional education)	Graduate and above including Professional/ Technical course	Total
Male	208(9.27)	273(12.17)	454(20.23)	546(24.33)	437(19.47)	326(14.53)	2244(44.00)
Female	448(15.69)	466(16.32)	586(20.52)	604(21.15)	421(14.74)	331(11.59)	2856(56.00)
Total	656(12.86)	739(14.49)	1040(20.39)	1150(22.55)	858(16.82)	657(12.88)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.1.5 Respondents Occupation

Table 4.5 shows that the most common occupation among male respondents was agricultural and allied activities at 34.05%, followed by private service at 26.96%. Among females, a significant 56.09% were homemakers, while 11.38% were engaged in agriculture and allied work. Overall, 31.76% of all respondents were homemakers, 21.35% were involved in agriculture-related occupations, and 17.59% were in private service. A smaller share, 10.94%, were students, while only 2.39% worked in government service.

Table 4.5 Respondents Occupation

Gender	Student	Unemployed	Unemployed available for work	Government Service	Private Service	Own Enterprise	Labourer /Cultivator/Agricultural and allied activities	Home Maker	Retired Government Employee	Others	Total
Male	249(11.10)	119(5.30)	60(2.67)	62(2.76)	605(26.96)	299(13.32)	764(34.05)	18(0.80)	33(1.47)	35(1.56)	2244(44.00)
Female	309(10.82)	131(4.59)	37(1.30)	60(2.10)	292(10.22)	79(2.77)	325(11.38)	1602(56.09)	7(0.25)	14(0.49)	2856(56.00)
Total	558(10.94)	250(4.90)	97(1.90)	122(2.39)	897(17.59)	378(7.41)	1089(21.35)	1620(31.76)	40(0.78)	49(0.96)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.1.6 Respondents Marital Status

Table 4.6 shows that 65.98% of the total respondents were married, followed by 27.80% who had never married. Among males, 60.74% were married and 38.24% had never married, while among females, 70.10% were married and only 19.61% were never married. Additionally, 9.80% of female respondents were widowed, compared to just 0.98% of males. Very few respondents were separated or divorced, accounting for just 0.29% of the total sample.

Table 4.6 Marital Status of the respondents

Division	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Separated/Divorced	Total
Male	858(38.24)	1363(60.74)	22(0.98)	1(0.04)	2244(44.00)
Female	560(19.61)	2002(70.10)	280(9.80)	14(0.49)	2856(56.00)
Total	1418(27.80)	3365(65.98)	302(5.92)	15(0.29)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.1.7 Respondents Religion

Table 4.7 shows that 88.71% of the total respondents identified as Hindu, making it the dominant religion across all divisions. Muslim respondents accounted for 9.20% of the total, with the highest share in Kalaburagi at 14.57%. Christian respondents were more prominent in Mysuru at 2.83% and Bengaluru at 1.50%. Other religious groups, including Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, and Others, constituted a very small portion of the sample, each contributing less than 1% overall.

Table 4.7 Division wise distribution of Religion of the respondents

Division	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Others	Total
Belagavi	942(89.71)	73(6.95)	6(0.57)	2(0.19)	0(0.00)	27(2.57)	0(0.00)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1626(90.33)	140(7.78)	27(1.50)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(0.22)	3(0.17)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	896(85.33)	153(14.57)	1(0.10)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1060(88.33)	103(8.58)	34(2.83)	0(0.00)	1(0.08)	2(0.17)	0(0.00)	1200(23.53)
Total	4524(88.71)	469(9.20)	68(1.33)	2(0.04)	1(0.02)	33(0.65)	3(0.06)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.1.8 Social Category of the respondents

The data in Table 4.8 shows that 49.98% of the total respondents belonged to the OBC category, making it the largest social group across all divisions. Respondents from SC and General categories each accounted for approximately 20%, while ST respondents made up 10% of the total. This pattern remained consistent across all divisions, with each reporting 50% OBC, 20% SC, 10% ST, and 20% General category representation. Bengaluru had the highest share of total respondents at 35.29%, followed by Mysuru, Belagavi, and Kalaburagi divisions.

Table 4.8 Division wise distribution of social categories of the respondents

Division	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total
Belagavi	210(20.00)	105(10.00)	525(50.00)	210(20.00)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	360(20.00)	180(10.00)	899(49.94)	361(20.06)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	210(20.00)	105(10.00)	525(50.00)	210(20.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	240(20.00)	120(10.00)	600(50.00)	240(20.00)	1200(23.53)
Total	1020(20.00)	510(10.00)	2549(49.98)	1021(20.02)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.1.9 Sources of Election-Related Information

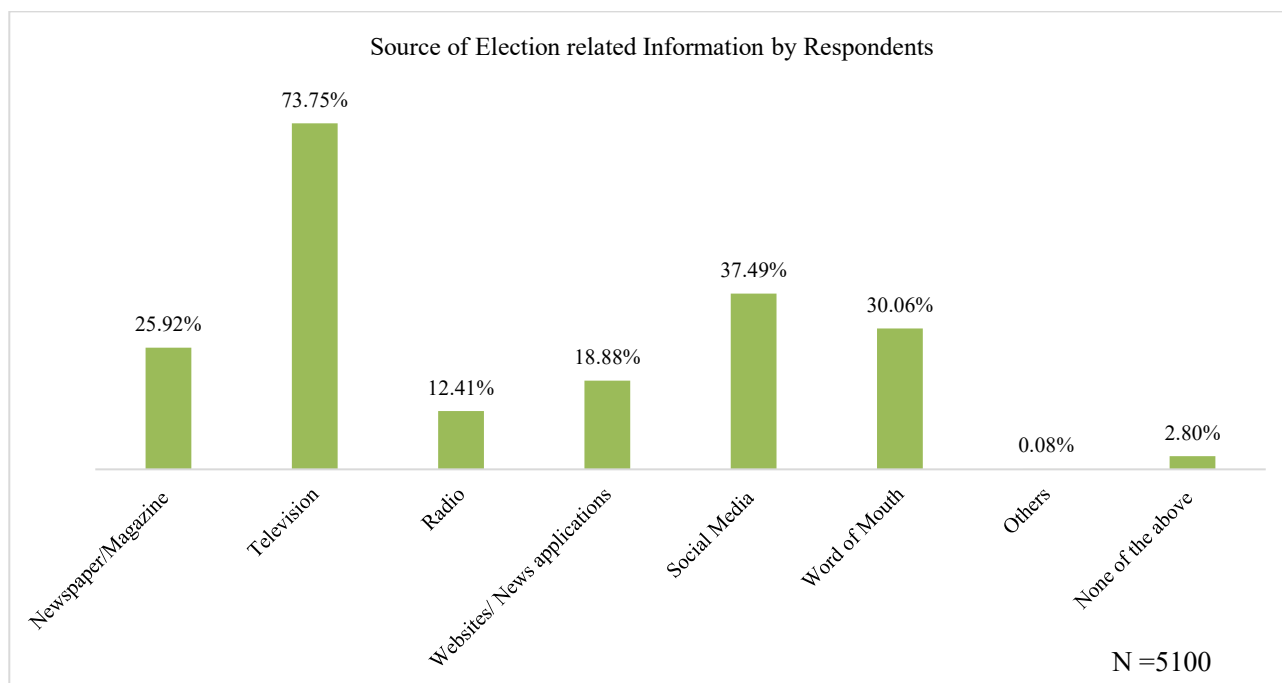
Table 4.9 reveals that television is the most prominent source of information on elections, accessed by 73.75% of respondents, followed by social media at 37.49%, indicating the rising influence of digital platforms. A significant portion of respondents also rely on family members/relatives/ friends, neighbours, and local people (30.06%), showing the continued importance of interpersonal communication. Use of print media stands at 25.92% and news websites or apps at 18.88%, while radio is the least preferred source, used by only 12.41%. The major difference observed is the increasing shift towards digital and social media, especially among younger and urban respondents, while older or rural populations continue to depend more on television and personal networks.

Table 4.9 Division-wise Distribution of Sources of Information on Elections

Type of Respondents	Newspaper/Magazine	Television	Radio	Websites/ News applications	Social media	Word of mouth	Others	None of the above	Total
Belagavi	218(20.76)	781(74.38)	29(2.76)	170(16.19)	369(35.14)	111(10.57)	1(0.10)	35(3.33)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	335(18.61)	1330(73.89)	244(13.56)	372(20.67)	555(30.83)	491(27.28)	0(0.00)	74(4.11)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	226(21.52)	724(68.95)	56(5.33)	225(21.43)	492(46.86)	507(48.29)	1(0.10)	29(2.76)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	543(45.25)	926(77.17)	304(25.33)	196(16.33)	496(41.33)	424(35.33)	2(0.17)	5(0.42)	1200(23.53)
Total	1322(25.92)	3761(73.75)	633(12.41)	963(18.88)	1912(37.49)	1533(30.06)	4(0.08)	143(2.80)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4. 1 Sources of Information on Elections

4.2 To assess voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka

4.2.1 Awareness of EPIC (Election Card)

The Table 4.10 shows that overall awareness of the Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) is considerably high across all divisions, with 90.1% of the total respondents stating that they are aware of it. The Mysuru division leads with the highest awareness at 96.08%, followed by the Kalaburagi division at 94.10%, and the Belagavi division at 93.33%. In contrast, the Bengaluru division reports the lowest awareness level at 81.89%, with a relatively higher proportion of respondents (10.06%) stating they are not aware and 8.06% uncertain.

Table 4.10 Division wise status on Awareness of EPIC

Division	Yes	No	Can't Say	Total
Belagavi	980(93.33)	59(5.62)	11(1.05)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1474(81.89)	181(10.06)	145(8.06)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	988(94.10)	23(2.19)	39(3.71)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1153(96.08)	38(3.17)	9(0.75)	1200(23.53)
Total	4595(90.10)	301(5.90)	204(4.00)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.2 Possession of Voter's Card/EPIC

Table 4.11 shows the division-wise status on possession of Voter's card/EPIC, with an overall 99.02% of respondents possessing it out of 4595 respondents who were aware of it. Across all divisions, the proportion of respondents with an EPIC is remarkably high. Mysuru division has the

highest at 99.39%, followed closely by Belagavi division at 99.29%, Bengaluru division at 98.98%, and Kalaburagi division at 98.38%. The difference between the highest and lowest reporting divisions is just 1.01%, indicating consistent EPIC possession across regions. The share of respondents without EPIC is very low in all divisions, remaining under 2%, reflecting near-universal access to voter identification.

Table 4.11 Division wise status on Possession of Voter's card/EPIC

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	973(99.29)	7(0.71)	980(21.33)
Bengaluru	1459(98.98)	15(1.02)	1474(32.08)
Kalaburagi	972(98.38)	16(1.62)	988(21.50)
Mysuru	1146(99.39)	7(0.61)	1153(25.09)
Total	4550(99.02)	45(0.98)	4595(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.3 Reasons for Not Possessing Voter's Card/EPIC

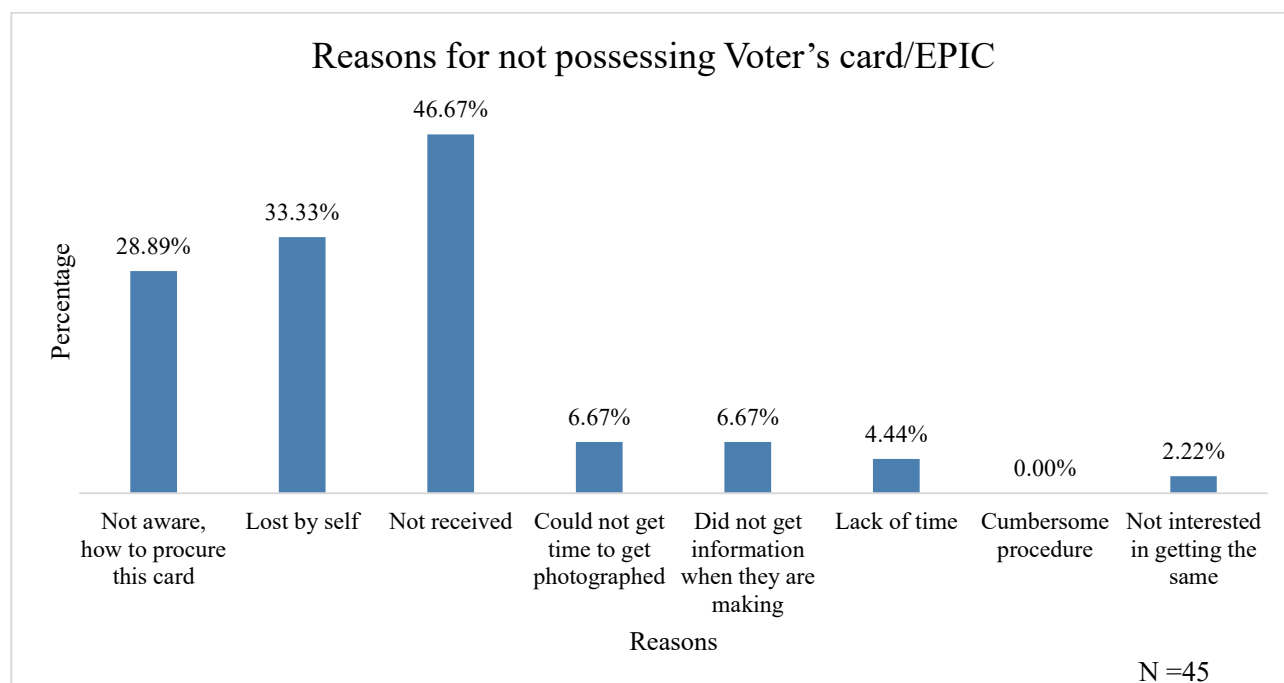
Table 4.12 presents gender-wise reasons for not possessing a Voter's card/EPIC. Among the total 45 respondents who do not possess the card, 66.67% were female and 33.33% were male. The most commonly cited reason overall is "Not received," reported by 46.67% of respondents—50.00% of females and 40.00% of males. The second most common reason is "Lost by self," accounting for 33.33%, with 46.67% of males and 26.67% of females reporting this. Other reasons include "Not aware how to procure this card" (28.89%), "Could not get time to get photographed" (6.67%), "Did not get information when they are making" (6.67%), "Lack of time" (4.44%), and "Not interested in getting the same" (2.22%). Notably, no respondents cited "Cumbersome procedure" as a reason.

Table 4. 12 Reasons for not possessing Voter's card/EPIC

Gender	Not aware, how to procure this card	Lost by self	Not received	Could not get time to get photographed	Did not get information when they are making	Lack of time	Cumbersome procedure	Not interested in getting the same	Total
Male	5(33.33)	7(46.67)	6(40.00)	1(6.67)	0(0.00)	1(6.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	15(33.33)
Female	8(26.67)	8(26.67)	15(50.00)	2(6.67)	3(10.00)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	30(66.67)
Total	13(28.89)	15(33.33)	21(46.67)	3(6.67)	3(6.67)	2(4.44)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)	45(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.2 Reasons for not possessing Voter's card/EPIC

4.2.4 Period of getting EPIC made

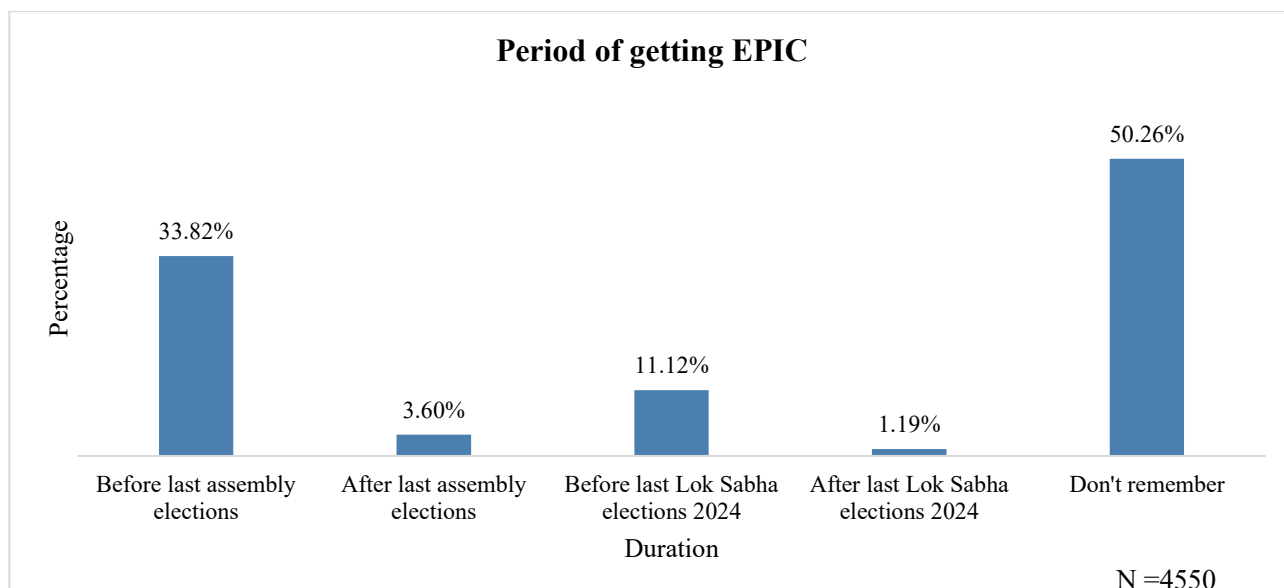
Table 4.13 presents the gender-wise distribution of the period when respondents got their EPIC (Voter ID) made. Out of the total 4550 respondents, the highest proportion, 50.26%, do not remember when they got their EPIC made, this includes 51.19% of females and 49.11% of males. About 33.82% received it before the last assembly elections, with 35.48% males and 32.49% females. A smaller proportion got their EPIC before the last Lok Sabha elections 2024, accounting for 11.12% overall, 11.56% males and 10.76% females. Those who received their EPIC after the last assembly elections form 3.60% of the total, and only 1.19% got it after the last Lok Sabha elections 2024.

Table 4.13 Period of getting EPIC Made

Gender	Before last assembly elections	After last assembly elections	Before last Lok Sabha elections 2024	After last Lok Sabha elections 2024	Don't remember	Total
Male	721(35.48)	58(2.85)	235(11.56)	20(0.98)	998(49.11)	2032(44.66)
Female	818(32.49)	106(4.21)	271(10.76)	34(1.35)	1289(51.19)	2518(55.34)
Total	1539(33.82)	164(3.60)	506(11.12)	54(1.19)	2287(50.26)	4550(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.3 Period of getting EPIC

4.2.5 Time Taken to Receive EPIC

Table 4.14 presents gender-wise data on the time taken to receive the EPIC after application. Among the total 4550 respondents, 46.26% of females and 36.56% of males received their EPIC within one month, making it the most common duration overall at 36.99%. A slightly lower proportion, 34.37%, received it within 15 days, 40.35% of females and 36.61% of males. A small percentage received their EPIC within six months, accounting for 7.23% of females and 6.59% of males. However, a notable portion of respondents, especially females (29.43%), reported that they did not know how long it took to receive their card, bringing the overall “Don’t know” category to 21.82%.

Table 4.14 Status on time taken to receive EPIC

Gender	Within 15 days	Within 1 month	Within six months	Don't know	Don't remember	Total
Male	744(36.61)	743(36.56)	134(6.59)	395(19.44)	16(0.79)	2032(44.66)
Female	820(40.35)	940(46.26)	147(7.23)	598(29.43)	13(0.52)	2518(55.34)
Total	1564(34.37)	1683(36.99)	281(6.18)	993(21.82)	29(0.64)	4550(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.6 Polling Station Enrollment Accuracy

Among the total 4550 respondents, 94.13% of respondents reported being enrolled in the correct polling station, while 5.87% reported being enrolled in the incorrect one. Among the divisions, Belagavi division recorded the highest correct enrollment at 95.48%, followed by Mysuru division at 94.50%, Kalaburagi division at 93.62%, and Bengaluru division at 93.28%. Conversely, Bengaluru division had the highest proportion of respondents enrolled in an incorrect polling station (6.72%), followed by Kalaburagi division (6.38%), Mysuru division (5.50%), and Belagavi division (4.52%). (Table 4.15)

Table 4.15 Polling Station Enrollment Accuracy

Division	Incorrect polling station	Correct polling station	Total
Belagavi	44(4.52)	929(95.48)	973(21.38)
Bengaluru	98(6.72)	1361(93.28)	1459(32.07)
Kalaburagi	62(6.38)	910(93.62)	972(21.36)
Mysuru	63(5.50)	1083(94.50)	1146(25.19)
Total	267(5.87)	4283(94.13)	4550(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.7 Awareness of Voter's List

Overall, a high majority (85.31%) of respondents across all divisions reported being aware of the voter's list, while 9.25% were not aware and 5.43% stated they couldn't say or didn't know. Mysuru division showed the highest awareness at 93.17%, followed by Belagavi division at 89.81%, Kalaburagi division at 84.95%, and Bengaluru division at 77.67%. On the contrary, Bengaluru division had the highest share of respondents who were either unaware (12.22%) or uncertain (10.11%) about the voter's list. (Table 4.16)

Table 4.16 Awareness of Voter's List

Division	Yes	No	Can't Say/Don't Know	Total
Belagavi	943(89.81)	90(8.57)	17(1.62)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1398(77.67)	220(12.22)	182(10.11)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	892(84.95)	101(9.62)	57(5.43)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1118(93.17)	61(5.08)	21(1.75)	1200(23.53)
Total	4351(85.31)	472(9.25)	277(5.43)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.8 Inclusion in Voter's List

Among 4351 respondents who were aware of Voter's list, 98.18% of respondents confirmed that their names have been enrolled in the voter's list, while only 1.10% reported non-enrollment and 0.71% were unsure. Mysuru division recorded the highest inclusion rate at 99.46%, followed closely by Belagavi division at 97.99%, Bengaluru division at 97.71%, and Kalaburagi division at 97.53%. (Table 4.17)

Table 4.17 Inclusion in Voter's List

Division	Yes	No	Can't Say/Don't Know	Total
Belagavi	924(97.99)	8(0.85)	11(1.17)	943(21.67)
Bengaluru	1366(97.71)	25(1.79)	7(0.50)	1398(32.13)
Kalaburagi	870(97.53)	11(1.23)	11(1.23)	892(20.50)
Mysuru	1112(99.46)	4(0.36)	2(0.18)	1118(25.70)
Total	4272(98.18)	48(1.10)	31(0.71)	4351(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.9 Reasons for Non-Inclusion in Voter's List

Table 4.18 presents the reasons cited by respondents across divisions for their names not being included in the voter's list. Among 48 respondents who were not included in voter's list, most common reason was lack of awareness, with 54.17% stating they *did not know about it*. This was especially prominent in Belagavi division (75.00%) and Kalaburagi division (63.64%). Around 18.75% of respondents mentioned they *were not told*, while 20.83% could *not specify a reason*. Only 6.25% said they *were not interested*.

Table 4.18 Reasons for Non-Inclusion in Voter's List

Division	Did not know about it	Was not told	Can't say/Don't know	Was not interested	Total
Belagavi	6(75.00)	2(25.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	8(16.67)
Bengaluru	12(48.00)	5(20.00)	7(28.00)	1(4.00)	25(52.08)
Kalaburagi	7(63.64)	2(18.18)	0(0.00)	2(18.18)	11(22.92)
Mysuru	1(25.00)	0(0.00)	3(75.00)	0(0.00)	4(8.33)
Total	26(54.17)	9(18.75)	10(20.83)	3(6.25)	48(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.10 Sources of Awareness for Voter Enrollment

The data shows significant variation across divisions in how people came to know about the need to enroll their names. Among 4272 respondents who were included in voter's list across all divisions, the Booth Level Officer (BLO) emerged as the most significant source of awareness, cited by 64.00% of respondents, with the highest in Belagavi division (73.38%) and Kalaburagi division (69.77%). Friends and relatives were also an important source in Mysuru division (69.51%) and Bengaluru division (36.24%). Other notable sources included local community leaders (31.23%), TV (18.42%), and social media/websites (13.04%). Newspapers were more influential in Mysuru division (29.86%) compared to others. A small fraction (2.04%) were unsure of the source of their awareness.(Table 4.19)

Table 4.19 Sources of Awareness for Voter Enrollment

Division	Friends/Relatives	Newspapers	Local community leaders	BLO	TV	Social Media/Website	Any other medium	Can't say	Total
Belagavi	156(16.88)	37(4.00)	198(21.43)	678(73.38)	91(9.85)	58(6.28)	1(0.11)	4(0.43)	924(21.63)
Bengaluru	495(36.24)	185(13.54)	460(33.67)	727(53.22)	296(21.67)	278(20.35)	0(0.00)	16(1.17)	1366(31.98)
Kalaburagi	313(35.98)	61(7.01)	208(23.91)	607(69.77)	151(17.36)	118(13.56)	28(3.22)	60(6.90)	870(20.37)
Mysuru	773(69.51)	332(29.86)	468(42.09)	722(64.93)	249(22.39)	103(9.26)	4(0.36)	7(0.63)	1112(26.03)
Total	1737(40.66)	615(14.40)	1334(31.23)	2734(64.00)	787(18.42)	557(13.04)	33(0.77)	87(2.04)	4272(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.11 Accuracy of Name Entry in Voter List

Among 4272 respondents who were included in voter's list, a majority (95.44%) of respondents across all divisions confirmed that their names were correctly listed. The highest proportion was reported in Mysuru division (97.84%) and Kalaburagi division (96.32%), followed by Belagavi division (95.56%) and Bengaluru division (92.83%). Only 3.49% reported that their names were not entered correctly, while 1.08% were unsure.(Table 4.20)

Table 4.20 Division-wise Accuracy of Name Entry in the Voter's List

Division	Yes	No	Can't say/Don't know	Total
Belagavi	883(95.56)	29(3.14)	12(1.30)	924(21.63)
Bengaluru	1268(92.83)	70(5.12)	28(2.05)	1366(31.98)
Kalaburagi	838(96.32)	28(3.22)	4(0.46)	870(20.37)
Mysuru	1088(97.84)	22(1.98)	2(0.18)	1112(26.03)
Total	4077(95.44)	149(3.49)	46(1.08)	4272(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.12 Means of Voter Enrollment

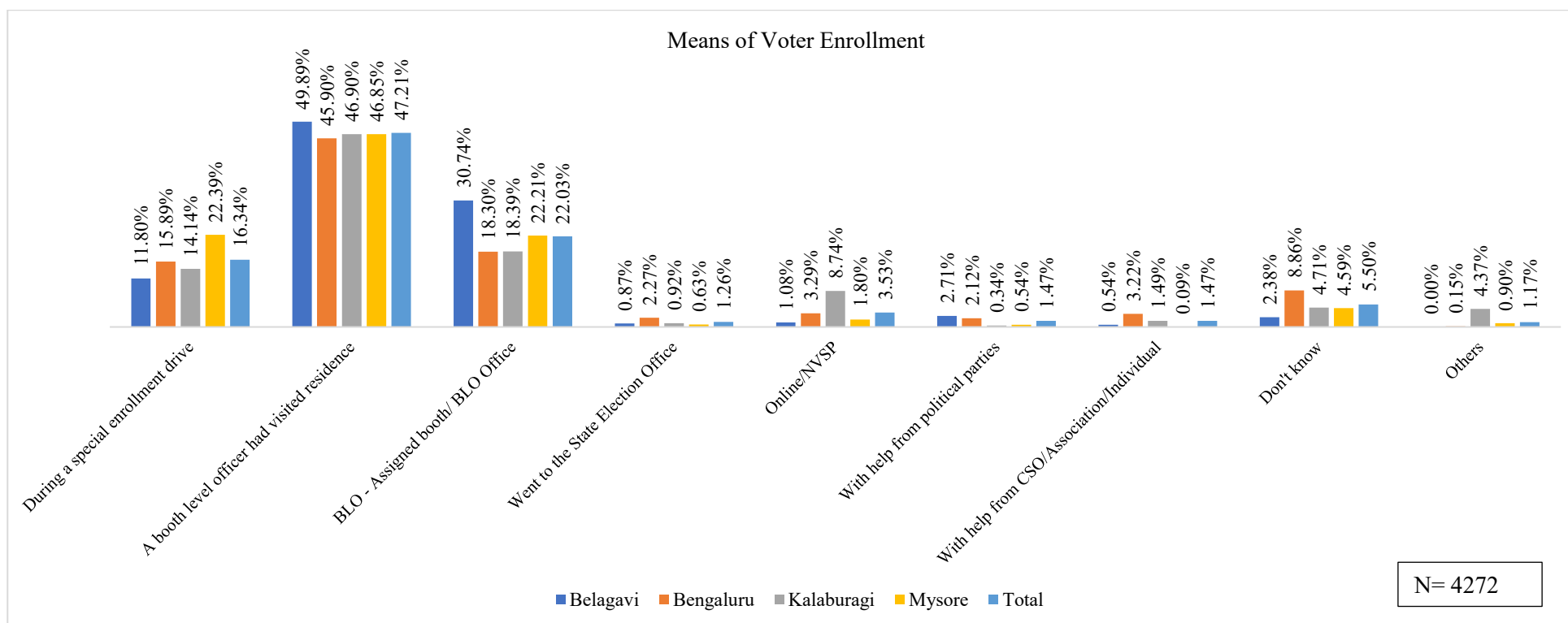
Table 4.21 presents the different modes through which voters enrolled across the four divisions. Among 4272 respondents who were included in voter's list, the most common mode of enrollment was through a Booth Level Officer (BLO) visit, reported by 47.21% of the respondents across divisions. This was highest in Belagavi division (49.89%) followed by Kalaburagi division (46.90%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (45.90%). Special enrollment drives accounted for 16.34%, with the highest share in Mysuru division (22.39%). About 22.03% visited BLO-assigned booth/ BLO office, notably in Belagavi and Mysuru. A small percentage used the online portal (NVSP) (3.53%), with Kalaburagi division showing the highest online usage (8.74%). Political parties, CSOs/associations, and individuals also played a role, together assisting nearly 2.94% of the respondents. Meanwhile, 5.50% were unaware of the mode of enrollment, and 1.17% selected other unspecified methods. This data indicates that while BLO outreach remains the most effective mode, awareness and access to online and alternative enrollment modes need further strengthening across divisions.

Table 4.21 Means of Voter Enrollment

Division	During a special enrollment drive	A booth level officer had visited residence	BLO-assigned booth/ BLO office	Went to the State Election Office	Online/NVSP	With help from political parties	With help from CSO/Association/Individual	Don't know	Others	Total
Belagavi	109(11.80)	461(49.89)	284(30.74)	8(0.87)	10(1.08)	25(2.71)	5(0.54)	22(2.38)	0(0.00)	924(21.63)
Bengaluru	217(15.89)	627(45.90)	250(18.30)	31(2.27)	45(3.29)	29(2.12)	44(3.22)	121(8.86)	2(0.15)	1366(31.98)
Kalaburagi	123(14.14)	408(46.90)	160(18.39)	8(0.92)	76(8.74)	3(0.34)	13(1.49)	41(4.71)	38(4.37)	870(20.37)
Mysuru	249(22.39)	521(46.85)	247(22.21)	7(0.63)	20(1.80)	6(0.54)	1(0.09)	51(4.59)	10(0.90)	1112(26.03)
Total	698(16.34)	2017(47.21)	941(22.03)	54(1.26)	151(3.53)	63(1.47)	63(1.47)	235(5.50)	50(1.17)	4272(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4. 4 Means of voter enrollment

4.2.13 Modes of awareness generation for the Enrollment Drive

Table 4.22 provides insights into the different communication channels through which people were made aware of the voter enrollment drive across divisions. Among 698 respondents who enrolled through special drives, Newspapers, pamphlets, posters, banners, and hoardings emerged as the most prominent awareness medium, reaching 67.19% of respondents. This was most widely used in Mysuru division (78.31%) and Belagavi division (66.06%).

Local TV channels/FM/Community Radio served as the next most common source, reaching 23.93% of respondents, particularly in Mysuru (38.15%). Digital platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp were used by 13.04%, with Mysuru and Bengaluru divisions showing relatively higher usage. Notably, Kalaburagi division displayed strong use of traditional and community-based methods such as Electoral Literacy Campaigns (44.72%), street/market plays (37.40%), and Tom Tom (thamate) announcements (57.72%). This indicates a heavy reliance on grassroots methods in rural and semi-urban areas. Other modes such as bulk SMS (10.17%), cinema theatre clips (1.43%), and others (0.57%) played relatively smaller roles.

Table 4.22 Distribution of Awareness Channels Used for the Enrollment Drive

Division	Newspapers/pamphlets/posters/banners/hoardings, etc.	Local TV channels/FM/Community Radio	Bulk SMS	Facebook/twitter/instagram/WhatsApp	Electoral Literacy Campaign	Cinema theatre clips	Street play/market play	Tom Tom (thamate) announcements	Others	Total
Belagavi	72(66.06)	19(17.43)	5(4.59)	5(4.59)	16(14.68)	2(1.83)	2(1.83)	14(12.84)	0(0.00)	109(15.62)
Bengaluru	126(58.06)	41(18.89)	25(11.52)	35(16.13)	32(14.75)	7(3.23)	4(1.84)	2(0.92)	3(1.38)	217(31.09)
Kalaburagi	76(61.79)	12(9.76)	2(1.63)	4(3.25)	55(44.72)	0(0.00)	46(37.40)	71(57.72)	0(0.00)	123(17.62)
Mysuru	195(78.31)	95(38.15)	39(15.66)	47(18.88)	38(15.26)	1(0.40)	0(0.00)	4(1.61)	1(0.40)	249(35.67)
Total	469(67.19)	167(23.93)	71(10.17)	91(13.04)	141(20.20)	10(1.43)	52(7.45)	91(13.04)	4(0.57)	698(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.14 Number of visits for Voter enrollment

The data shows that the majority of respondents (67.16%) reported visiting only once for voter enrollment, with particularly high one-time visit rates in Belagavi (85.14%) and Kalaburagi (83.62%), indicating relatively efficient enrollment processes in these divisions. In contrast, Bengaluru had the lowest proportion of single visits (44.50%) and the highest percentage of respondents who never visited for enrollment (26.22%), suggesting possible awareness or accessibility challenges. Mysuru also showed a notable proportion of repeat visits, reflecting some procedural hurdles. (Table 4.23)

Table 4.23 Frequency of Visits for Voter Enrollment

Division	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Never	Total
Belagavi	894(85.14)	85(8.10)	13(1.24)	8(0.76)	50(4.76)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	801(44.50)	286(15.89)	140(7.78)	101(5.61)	472(26.22)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	878(83.62)	103(9.81)	36(3.43)	6(0.57)	27(2.57)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	852(71.00)	145(12.08)	25(2.08)	8(0.67)	170(14.17)	1200(23.53)
Total	3425(67.16)	619(12.14)	214(4.20)	123(2.41)	719(14.10)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.15 Reasons for visiting more than three times for enrollment

Among 123 respondents who visited more than three times for enrollment, most commonly reported reason for more than three visits across divisions was the failure to carry required documents, noted by 43.90% of respondents. This issue was particularly high in Belagavi(87.50%) and Mysuru (50.00%). Other notable challenges included problems at the registration centre (21.95%), especially in Kalaburagi(66.67%) and Mysuru division(50.00%), and denial of registration by officials (6.50%). Additionally, 13.01% cited being asked for money for registration, a concern most prominent in Mysuru (25.00%) and Bengaluru (13.86%) divisions. (Table 4.24)

Table 4.24 Factors Contributing to More than three visits for Voter Enrollment

Division	Not carried required documents	Problem at the registration centre	Officials denied registration	Money demanded for registration	Total
Belagavi	7(87.50)	3(37.50)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	8(6.50)
Bengaluru	41(40.59)	16(15.84)	6(5.94)	14(13.86)	101(82.11)
Kalaburagi	2(33.33)	4(66.67)	1(16.67)	0(0.00)	6(4.88)
Mysuru	4(50.00)	4(50.00)	1(12.50)	2(25.00)	8(6.50)
Total	54(43.90)	27(21.95)	8(6.50)	16(13.01)	123(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.16 Source of Awareness About Locations for Elector Registration

In Mysuru division, source of awareness is highest for Taluka offices at 58%, followed by Taluk panchayat officers at 47.25% and Panchayat offices at 45.92%. Kalaburagi division shows strong awareness of Matadana Sahayaka Kendras or voter centres at 63.43% and online methods at 42.76%, indicating better digital outreach. In Bengaluru division, the Taluk panchayat executive officers is most recognized at 43.17%, followed by voter centres at 28.50% and Panchayat offices at 27.44%. In Belagavi division, awareness is almost equal for Taluka offices at 39.33% and Taluk panchayat executive officers at 38.86%, while digital awareness is minimal. Overall, across all divisions, the Taluk panchayat executive officers at 37.86% and Matadana Sahayaka Kendra or Voter Centre at 35.43% are the most commonly known locations for registration, while awareness about Collector's offices at 6.18% and online methods at 14.41% remains relatively low. (Table 4.25)

Table 4.25 Source of awareness about Locations for Elector Registration

Division	Taluka office	Taluk panchayat executive officers	Panchayat Office	Collector's office	Matadana Sahayaka Kendra/Voter centre	VHA/NVSP/ ECI website and ECI mobile app/through online methods	Other	Don't know/Can't say	Total
Belagavi	413(39.33)	408(38.86)	172(16.38)	30(2.86)	302(28.76)	32(3.05)	0(0.00)	12(1.14)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	306(17.00)	777(43.17)	494(27.44)	87(4.83)	513(28.50)	154(8.56)	2(0.11)	75(4.17)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	124(11.81)	179(17.05)	213(20.29)	63(6.00)	666(63.43)	449(42.76)	53(5.05)	44(4.19)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	696(58.00)	567(47.25)	551(45.92)	135(11.25)	326(27.17)	100(8.33)	15(1.25)	29(2.42)	1200(23.53)
Total	1539(30.18)	1931(37.86)	1430(28.04)	315(6.18)	1807(35.43)	735(14.41)	70(1.37)	160(3.14)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.17. Awareness About Alternative ID for Voting

Mysuru division shows the highest awareness at 86.83%, followed by Belagavi at 82.38%, Kalaburagi at 80.67%, and Bengaluru at 78.17%. Lack of awareness is relatively higher in Bengaluru, where 21.83% reported not knowing about alternative ID proofs. Overall, 81.59% of respondents across all four divisions are aware of alternative ID options for voting, while 18.41% remain unaware, (Table 4.26).

Table 4.26 Knowledge of Alternative ID Proofs for Casting Vote

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	865(82.38)	185(17.62)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1407(78.17)	393(21.83)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	847(80.67)	203(19.33)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1042(86.83)	158(13.17)	1200(23.53)
Total	4161(81.59)	939(18.41)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.18 Awareness about appointment of local person for Enrollment support

As shown in Table 4.27, awareness about designated local support persons for enrollment assistance varied across divisions. Mysuru had the highest awareness at 83.33%, followed by Belagavi at 81.14% and Kalaburagi at 78.48%. Bengaluru had the lowest awareness level at 72.39%, indicating a potential gap in outreach or visibility of such support systems in urban areas. Overall, 78.02% of the respondents were aware of the designated local support persons, while 21.98% were not, reflecting the need for more targeted awareness efforts to ensure wider accessibility to enrollment assistance.

Table 4.27 Awareness on designated local support persons for enrollment assistance

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	852(81.14)	198(18.86)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1303(72.39)	497(27.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	824(78.48)	226(21.52)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1000(83.33)	200(16.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	3979(78.02)	1121(21.98)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.19 Designations of local personnel appointed for enrollment assistance

Among 3,979 respondents who were aware of a designated local person for enrollment support, the majority identified the Booth Level Officer (BLO) as the responsible personnel for providing enrollment assistance. with the highest awareness in Kalaburagi (79.00%), followed closely by Mysuru (77.50%) and Belagavi (77.70%). Bengaluru reported relatively lower recognition of BLOs at 57.41%, while having higher mentions of Election Agents (19.65%) and Identification Officers (15.27%), suggesting a broader perception of roles involved in enrollment assistance. The “Don’t know” responses were highest in Bengaluru (6.06%), indicating a lack of clarity among a section of respondents. Overall, 71.27% of respondents across all divisions identified Booth Level Officers, reinforcing their key role in facilitating enrollment.(Table 4.28)

Table 4.28 Designations of local personnel appointed for enrollment assistance

Division	Booth level officer	Identification officer	Election agent	Any other	Don't know	Total
Belagavi	662(77.70)	42(4.93)	66(7.75)	67(7.86)	15(1.76)	852(21.41)
Bengaluru	748(57.41)	199(15.27)	256(19.65)	21(1.61)	79(6.06)	1303(32.75)
Kalaburagi	651(79.00)	36(4.37)	43(5.22)	69(8.37)	25(3.03)	824(20.71)
Mysuru	775(77.50)	91(9.10)	71(7.10)	40(4.00)	23(2.30)	1000(25.13)
Total	2836(71.27)	368(9.25)	436(10.96)	197(4.95)	142(3.57)	3979(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.20 BLO Home/Office Visit

Among 3,979 respondents who were aware of a designated local person for enrollment support acknowledged, with Belagavi (86.38%) and Kalaburagi (82.65%) divisions showing the highest levels of BLO engagement. Mysuru also reported strong outreach at 81.30%, while Bengaluru reflected comparatively lower interaction at 67.69%. A small share of respondents, particularly in Bengaluru and Kalaburagi, either denied or were unsure about receiving such visits. Overall, 78.21% of respondents across all regions reported that BLOs had visited their homes or offices,

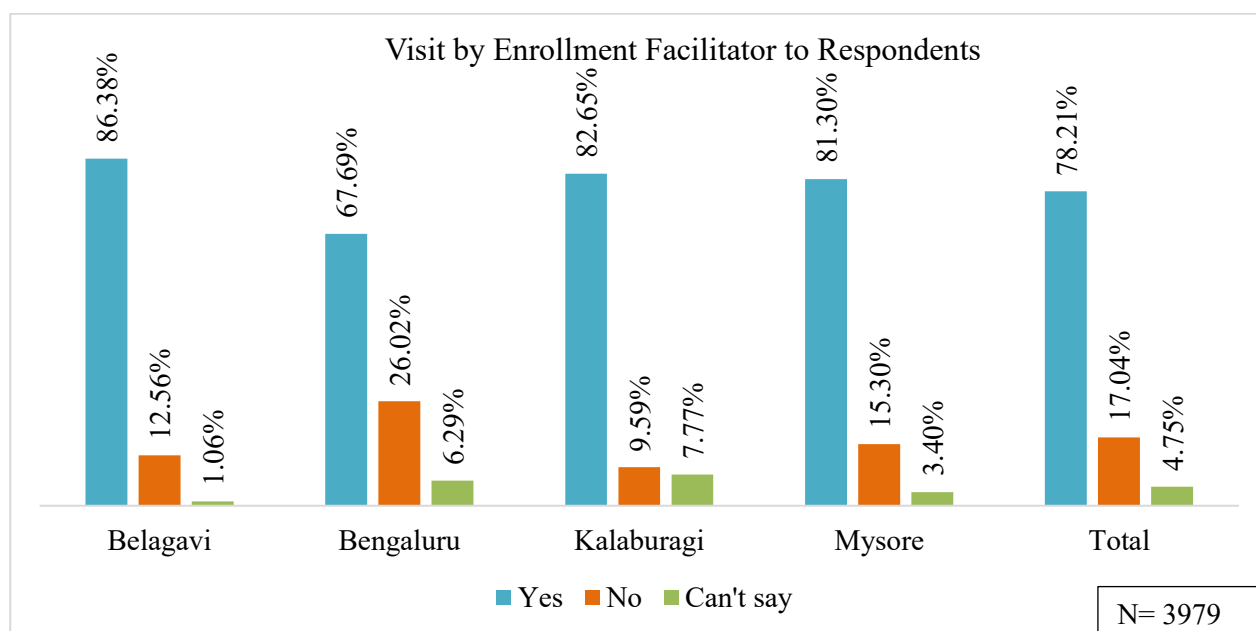
Table 4.29 BLO Home/Office visits for voter enrollment support

Division	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
Belagavi	736(86.38)	107(12.56)	9(1.06)	852(21.41)
Bengaluru	882(67.69)	339(26.02)	82(6.29)	1303(32.75)
Kalaburagi	681(82.65)	79(9.59)	64(7.77)	824(20.71)
Mysuru	813(81.30)	153(15.30)	34(3.40)	1000(25.13)
Total	3112(78.21)	678(17.04)	189(4.75)	3979(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.5 Visit by Enrolment Facilitator to Respondents



4.2.21 Awareness of Constituency Names among Respondents across Divisions

The data shows that awareness was highest in Belagavi, where 94.29% of respondents knew both constituency names, followed by Mysuru at 79.58%. In contrast, Kalaburagi had the lowest proportion of such awareness at 58.86%, with a notably high 31.14% of respondents unaware of either constituency. Bengaluru also recorded a relatively lower combined awareness at 70.83%, with 14.72% reporting no knowledge of either. A small percentage across all divisions reported awareness of only one of the two constituency types. Overall, 75.25% of respondents were aware of both Assembly and Parliamentary Constituency names, while 14.53% lacked awareness of either, suggesting a need for enhanced voter education efforts, especially in Kalaburagi and Bengaluru divisions. (Table 4.30)

Table 4.30 Division-wise Awareness of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituency Names among Respondents

Type of Respondents	Both Assembly and Parliamentary Constituency	Only Assembly Constituency	Only Parliamentary Constituency	Neither	Total
Belagavi	990(94.29)	28(2.67)	5(0.48)	27(2.57)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1275(70.83)	199(11.06)	61(3.39)	265(14.72)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	618(58.86)	54(5.14)	51(4.86)	327(31.14)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	955(79.58)	112(9.33)	11(0.92)	122(10.17)	1200(23.53)
Total	3838(75.25)	393(7.71)	128(2.51)	741(14.53)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.22 Awareness about qualifying date for voter registration

Across all divisions, the most commonly believed qualifying date was the 18th birthday, as reported by 44.20% overall. However, 28.65% of respondents reported that they did not know the qualifying date, indicating a considerable knowledge gap. Among divisions, Bengaluru had the highest proportion of respondents who believed 18th birthday is the qualifying date (57.33%), followed by Mysuru (44.08%) and Kalaburagi (38.19%). In Belagavi, awareness was more evenly split between those choosing "18th birthday" (27.81%) and "1st January" (27.90%), while 39.33% of respondents there stated they didn't know the correct date. Kalaburagi had the highest percentage of unawareness at 45.05%, whereas Bengaluru had the lowest at 18.11%. (Table 4.31).

Table 4.31 Knowledge of qualifying date for becoming eligible to register as a voter

Division	18th Birthday	1st January	1st April	1st July	1st October	Don't know	Total
Belagavi	292(27.81)	293(27.90)	24(2.29)	18(1.71)	10(0.95)	413(39.33)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1032(57.33)	347(19.28)	35(1.94)	29(1.61)	31(1.72)	326(18.11)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	401(38.19)	141(13.43)	16(1.52)	18(1.71)	1(0.10)	473(45.05)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	529(44.08)	412(34.33)	4(0.33)	2(0.17)	4(0.33)	249(20.75)	1200(23.53)
Total	2254(44.20)	1193(23.39)	79(1.55)	67(1.31)	46(0.90)	1461(28.65)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.23 Awareness of special summary revision

Table 4.32, overall awareness of the Special Summary Revision (SSR) process among respondents was relatively low, with only 44.14% reporting awareness and 55.86% indicating they were unaware. A major regional variation is observed across divisions—Mysuru recorded the highest awareness at 51.83%, significantly higher than Bengaluru, which had the lowest awareness level at 37.50%, reflecting a 14.33 percentage point gap. Belagavi and Kalaburagi reported moderate awareness levels at 47.90% and 42.95%, respectively. These findings point to the need for targeted awareness campaigns, especially in divisions like Bengaluru and Kalaburagi, to bridge the information gap regarding the SSR process.

Table 4.32 Awareness of special summary revision

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	503(47.90)	547(52.10)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	675(37.50)	1125(62.50)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	451(42.95)	599(57.05)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	622(51.83)	578(48.17)	1200(23.53)
Total	2251(44.14)	2849(55.86)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.24 Awareness on National Voter's Day

As shown in Table 4.33, awareness of the correct date of National Voter's Day is notably low across all divisions, with only 30.39% of respondents knowing the correct date. The majority, 59.92%, reported that they don't know, while 9.69% mentioned an incorrect date. Among the divisions, Bengaluru had the highest level of correct awareness at 35.06%, followed closely by Mysuru at 34.25%, and Belagavi at 31.52%. In contrast, Kalaburagi had the lowest correct awareness at just 16.86%, with 75.52% of respondents in that division stating they don't know the date.

Table 4.33 Awareness on National Voter's Day

Division	Incorrect Date	Correct Date	Don't know	Total
Belagavi	138(13.14)	331(31.52)	581(55.33)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	190(10.56)	631(35.06)	979(54.39)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	80(7.62)	177(16.86)	793(75.52)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	86(7.17)	411(34.25)	703(58.58)	1200(23.53)
Total	494(9.69)	1550(30.39)	3056(59.92)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.25 Use of Voter Portal or Election-Related Websites

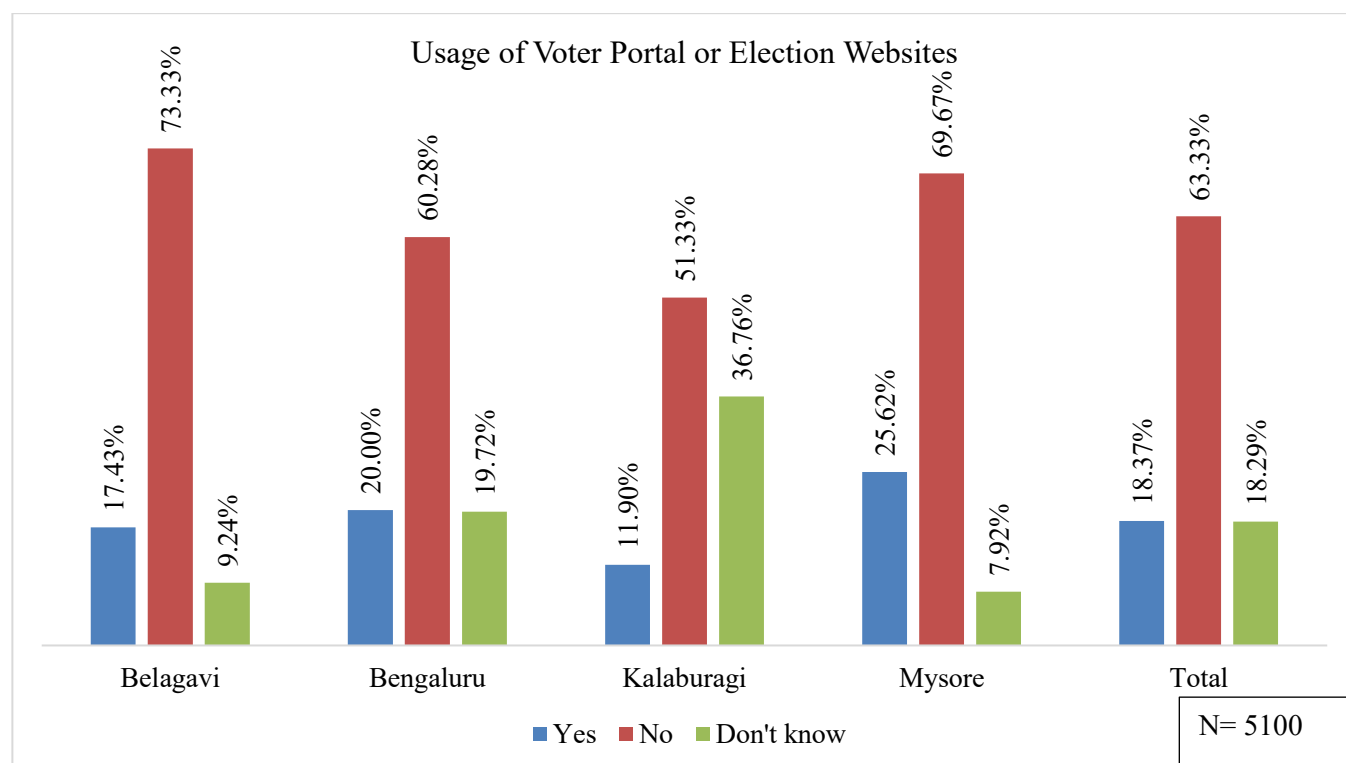
As presented in Table 4.34, overall, 18.37% of respondents reported using voter portals or election-related websites, while a majority of 63.33% had not used them, and 18.29% were unaware of such platforms. Across divisions, Mysuru recorded the highest usage at 25.62%, followed by Bengaluru at 20.00%. Belagavi showed 17.43% usage, whereas Kalaburagi had the lowest at 11.90%. The percentage of respondents who did not know about such websites was highest in Kalaburagi at 36.76%, and lowest in Mysuru at 7.92%. The district-wise analysis shows that the highest access was in Hassan (94.00%), while the lowest was in Gadag (0%)(Annexure 2: Table 6). The analysis shows that urban voters (22.4%) reported higher access to voter portals or election websites compared to rural voters (15.2%) (Annexure 3: Table 6).

Table 4.34 Use of voter portal or election related websites

Type of respondents	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Belagavi	183(17.43)	770(73.33)	97(9.24)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	360(20.00)	1085(60.28)	355(19.72)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	125(11.90)	539(51.33)	386(36.76)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	269(25.62)	836(69.67)	95(7.92)	1200(23.53)
Total	937(18.37)	3230(63.33)	933(18.29)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Figure 4. 6 Usage of Voter Portal or Election Websites

4.2.26 Purpose of accessing Election-related websites

Out of 937 respondents who use Voter Portal or Election Websites shows that the primary reason respondents accessed election-related websites was to search for their name and other details on the electoral roll, reported by 68.94% overall, with the highest in Kalaburagi division at 82.40% and the lowest in Bengaluru division at 50%. The second most common purpose was to register or make modifications online at 28.28%, which was highest in Bengaluru division at 38.33% and lowest in Mysuru division at 18.96%. Fewer respondents used the websites to download registration forms at 7.58% or to know polling station details at 10.46%, with Kalaburagi division showing relatively higher proportions for both compared to other divisions. Only 0.53% mentioned any other purposes. (Table 4.35)

Table 4.35 Purpose of accessing Election-related websites

Type of respondents	To search name and other details on the electoral roll	To register/make modification online	To download registration forms	To know polling station details	Any other	Total
Belagavi	145(79.23)	42(22.95)	12(6.56)	11(6.01)	1(0.55)	183(19.53)
Bengaluru	180(50.00)	138(38.33)	31(8.61)	46(12.78)	1(0.28)	360(38.42)
Kalaburagi	103(82.40)	34(27.20)	17(13.60)	18(14.40)	2(1.60)	125(13.34)
Mysuru	218(81.04)	51(18.96)	11(4.09)	23(8.55)	1(0.37)	269(28.71)
Total	646(68.94)	265(28.28)	71(7.58)	98(10.46)	5(0.53)	937(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.27 Understanding the Right to Vote.

Table 4.36 shows that the majority of respondents across all divisions believe that their understanding of the Right to Vote is true, reported by 84.78% overall. This perception was highest in Mysuru division at 94.42%, followed closely by Kalaburagi division at 94.00% and Belagavi division at 90.76%, while Bengaluru division reported the lowest at 69.50%. On the contrary, 9.57% of respondents overall believed it to be false, with the highest proportion in Bengaluru division at 19.44% and much lower in Mysuru division at 2.58%. Additionally, 5.65% of respondents overall either did not know or could not say, with Bengaluru division again reporting the highest at 11.06%.

Table 4.36 Awareness and perception regarding the Right to Vote

Type of respondents	True	False	Don't know/Can't say	Total
Belagavi	953(90.76)	73(6.95)	24(2.29)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1251(69.50)	350(19.44)	199(11.06)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	987(94.00)	34(3.24)	29(2.76)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1133(94.42)	31(2.58)	36(3.00)	1200(23.53)
Total	4324(84.78)	488(9.57)	288(5.65)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.28 Awareness about multiple enrollments being an Offence

Table 4.37 shows that 63.10% of respondents overall were aware that multiple voter enrollments is an electoral offence, while 30.29% believed it to be false and 6.61% did not know or could not say. Awareness was highest in Mysuru division at 80.33%, followed by Bengaluru division at 63.17% and Belagavi division at 59.05%, whereas Kalaburagi division reported the lowest awareness at 47.33%. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who incorrectly believed it to be false was highest in Kalaburagi division at 49.14%, compared to just 16.83% in Mysuru division. Uncertainty was relatively higher in Bengaluru division at 13.22%, compared to below 4% in the other divisions.

Table 4.37 Awareness about multiple voter enrollments being an Electoral offence

Type of respondents	True	False	Don't know/Can't say	Total
Belagavi	620(59.05)	402(38.29)	28(2.67)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1137(63.17)	425(23.61)	238(13.22)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	497(47.33)	516(49.14)	37(3.52)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	964(80.33)	202(16.83)	34(2.83)	1200(23.53)
Total	3218(63.10)	1545(30.29)	337(6.61)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.29 Belief in the Statement “Every Vote Counts”

Table 4.38 shows that a majority of respondents across all divisions believe that every vote counts, with 68.51% agreeing and 12.88% strongly agreeing, while smaller proportions either disagreed or were neutral. The belief was strongest in Kalaburagi division, where 87.71% agreed and 9.24% strongly agreed, followed by Mysuru division with 70.58% agreeing and 16.17% strongly agreeing. Belagavi division also showed strong trust, with 60.76% agreeing and 24.29% strongly agreeing. In contrast, Bengaluru division had the lowest proportion strongly agreeing at 6.17% and the highest proportion disagreeing at 17.56%. Overall, only 8.55% disagreed and 4.22% strongly disagreed. The analysis shows that a large majority of voters in both rural (84.2%) and urban (77.8%) wards **agree or strongly agree that every vote counts**.

(Annexure 3: Table 4).

Table 4.38 Belief and trust in the value of each vote

Type of Respondents	Every Vote Counts					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	255(24.29)	638(60.76)	73(6.95)	41(3.90)	43(4.10)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	111(6.17)	1088(60.44)	170(9.44)	316(17.56)	115(6.39)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	97(9.24)	921(87.71)	17(1.62)	5(0.48)	10(0.95)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	194(16.17)	847(70.58)	38(3.17)	74(6.17)	47(3.92)	1200(23.53)
Total	657(12.88)	3494(68.51)	298(5.84)	436(8.55)	215(4.22)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.30 Opinion on Making Voting Compulsory

Table 4.39 shows that a large majority of respondents across all divisions support making voting a compulsory practice, with 73.82% agreeing and 16.14% strongly agreeing. Agreement was highest in Kalaburagi division, where 81.14% agreed and 12.57% strongly agreed, followed closely by Bengaluru division with 74.33% agreeing, though it had a lower proportion strongly agreeing at 9.67%. Belagavi and Mysuru divisions also showed strong support, with Belagavi reporting 69.52% agreeing and 23.33% strongly agreeing, and Mysuru with 70.42% agreeing and 22.67% strongly agreeing. Neutrality and disagreement were minimal across divisions, with only 4.12% disagreeing and 2.31% strongly disagreeing overall. These findings indicate broad support for making voting compulsory, particularly in Kalaburagi and Mysuru divisions, while Bengaluru division shows comparatively less strong agreement.

Table 4.39 Opinion on Making Voting a Compulsory Practice

Type of Respondents	Voting should be made compulsory					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	245(23.33)	730(69.52)	19(1.81)	39(3.71)	17(1.62)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	174(9.67)	1338(74.33)	119(6.61)	103(5.72)	66(3.67)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	132(12.57)	852(81.14)	20(1.90)	42(4.00)	4(0.38)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	272(22.67)	845(70.42)	26(2.17)	26(2.17)	31(2.58)	1200(23.53)
Total	823(16.14)	3765(73.82)	184(3.61)	210(4.12)	118(2.31)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.31 Opinion on Voting Being a Cumbersome Chore

Table 4.40 shows that most respondents across all divisions do not consider voting to be a cumbersome chore, as 45.08% disagreed and 20.24% strongly disagreed overall. This sentiment was strongest in Kalaburagi division, where 49.24% disagreed and 31.14% strongly disagreed, and in Belagavi division with 54.67% disagreeing and 24.76% strongly disagreeing. In contrast, Bengaluru division reported the highest proportion of respondents who agreed that voting is cumbersome, with 35.11% agreeing and 6.11% strongly agreeing, while Mysuru division also showed some agreement at 28.17% and 3.75% respectively. Neutral opinions were relatively low across divisions, ranging from about 4% in Mysuru division to around 10% in Belagavi division. Analysis shows that while a small proportion of voters in

both rural (23.8%) and urban (29.8%) wards perceive voting as a cumbersome chore, the majority disagreed with this view—69.6% in rural and 59.9% in urban wards. (Annexure 3: Table 3).

Table 4.40 Opinion on voting being a cumbersome chore

Type of Respondents	Voting is a cumbersome chore					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	20(1.90)	88(8.38)	108(10.29)	574(54.67)	260(24.76)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	110(6.11)	632(35.11)	173(9.61)	767(42.61)	118(6.56)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	45(4.29)	70(6.67)	91(8.67)	517(49.24)	327(31.14)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	45(3.75)	338(28.17)	49(4.08)	441(36.75)	327(27.25)	1200(23.53)
Total	220(4.31)	1128(22.12)	421(8.25)	2299(45.08)	1032(20.24)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.32 Opinion on Free and Fair Elections in India

Table 4.41 shows that the majority of respondents across all divisions believe that elections in India are conducted freely and fairly, with 91.31% agreeing which includes 6.76% neutral. This belief was strongest in Kalaburagi division, where 84.67% agreed and 10.19% strongly agreed, followed by Belagavi division with 69.62% agreeing and 19.24% strongly agreeing. Mysuru division also showed high confidence, with 72.08% agreeing and 15.08% strongly agreeing. In contrast, Bengaluru division reported the lowest strong agreement at 7.17%, though a substantial 67.11% still agreed. Neutral opinions were more common in Bengaluru division at 12.50%, compared to lower proportions in other divisions. Disagreement was highest in Bengaluru division as well, with 9.67% disagreeing and 3.56% strongly disagreeing, while it remained very low in Kalaburagi division.

Table 4.41 Opinion on Free and Fair Elections in India

Type of Respondents	Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	202(19.24)	731(69.62)	34(3.24)	63(6.00)	20(1.90)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	129(7.17)	1208(67.11)	225(12.50)	174(9.67)	64(3.56)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	107(10.19)	889(84.67)	33(3.14)	15(1.43)	6(0.57)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	181(15.08)	865(72.08)	53(4.42)	70(5.83)	31(2.58)	1200(23.53)
Total	619(12.14)	3693(72.41)	345(6.76)	322(6.31)	121(2.37)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.2.33 Trust in EVM Accuracy

Table 4.42 shows that a large majority of respondents across all divisions trust that Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) provide accurate results, with 69.39% agreeing and 14.22% strongly agreeing overall. Trust was highest in Kalaburagi division, where 83.24% agreed and 11.24% strongly agreed, followed by Mysuru division with 70.67% agreeing and 17.92% strongly agreeing. Belagavi division also showed strong confidence, with 63.90% agreeing and 21.43% strongly agreeing. In contrast, Bengaluru division reported the lowest strong agreement at 9.28%, though 63.67% still agreed. Neutral opinions were highest in Bengaluru division at 15.67%, compared to much lower proportions in the other divisions.

Disagreement was relatively low overall at 8.75%, but slightly higher in Belagavi and Bengaluru divisions compared to Kalaburagi and Mysuru divisions.

Table 4.42 Trust in EVM Accuracy

Type of Respondents	EVMs provide accurate results					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	225(21.43)	671(63.90)	45(4.29)	96(9.14)	13(1.24)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	167(9.28)	1146(63.67)	282(15.67)	170(9.44)	35(1.94)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	118(11.24)	874(83.24)	23(2.19)	23(2.19)	12(1.14)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	215(17.92)	848(70.67)	40(3.33)	70(5.83)	27(2.25)	1200(23.53)
Total	725(14.22)	3539(69.39)	390(7.65)	359(7.04)	87(1.71)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.34 Opinion on Women's voting Autonomy

Table 4.43 shows mixed opinions across divisions on whether women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections. Overall, 34.57% agreed and 3.14% strongly agreed with this view, while a larger proportion disagreed (37.86%) or strongly disagreed (13.78%). Agreement was highest in Mysuru division, where 43.75% agreed and 1.25% strongly agreed, followed closely by Kalaburagi division with 41.24% agreeing and 4.57% strongly agreeing. Bengaluru division also showed substantial agreement at 32.28% and 3.72% strongly agreeing. In contrast, disagreement was most pronounced in Belagavi division, where 51.43% disagreed and 14.57% strongly disagreed, indicating stronger rejection of the idea. Neutral opinions were relatively low across all divisions, ranging from 7.92% in Mysuru division to 14.28% in Bengaluru division.

Table 4.43 Current activities and engagement

Type of Respondent	Women should consult male members or elders before voting in elections					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	30(2.86)	224(21.33)	103(9.81)	540(51.43)	153(14.57)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	67(3.72)	581(32.28)	257(14.28)	704(39.11)	191(10.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	48(4.57)	433(41.24)	88(8.38)	334(31.81)	147(14.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	15(1.25)	525(43.75)	95(7.92)	353(29.42)	212(17.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	160(3.14)	1763(34.57)	543(10.65)	1931(37.86)	703(13.78)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.35 Influence of Money in Elections

Table 4.44 shows that a significant proportion of respondents believe the influence of money in elections is increasing, with 44.90% agreeing and 4.65% strongly agreeing overall. Agreement was highest in Mysuru division, where 59.25% agreed and 3.00% strongly agreed, followed by Bengaluru division with 51.33% agreeing and 5.11% strongly agreeing. Kalaburagi division also showed notable agreement, with 37.52% agreeing and 6.48% strongly agreeing. In contrast, Belagavi division reported the lowest agreement, with 24.86% agreeing and 3.90% strongly agreeing, while 41.14% disagreed. Neutral opinions were relatively high in Belagavi division at 25.24%, compared to much lower proportions in other divisions. Disagreement was also prominent in Belagavi at 41.14% and Kalaburagi division at 34.67%, whereas it was lower in Bengaluru and Mysuru divisions.

Table 4. 44 Influence of Money in Elections

Type of Respondent	The influence of money is increasing in elections					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	41(3.90)	261(24.86)	265(25.24)	432(41.14)	51(4.86)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	92(5.11)	924(51.33)	331(18.39)	379(21.06)	74(4.11)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	68(6.48)	394(37.52)	73(6.95)	364(34.67)	151(14.38)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	36(3.00)	711(59.25)	102(8.50)	248(20.67)	103(8.58)	1200(23.53)
Total	237(4.65)	2290(44.90)	771(15.12)	1423(27.90)	379(7.43)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.36 Influence of Muscle Power in Elections

Table 4.45 reveals mixed perceptions across divisions regarding the increasing influence of muscle power in elections. Overall, 40.84% of respondents (3.08% strongly agree and 37.76% agree) believe muscle power is on the rise, while 45.12% (36.98% disagree and 8.14% strongly disagree) disagree. Among divisions, Mysuru division recorded the highest agreement at 57.17%, followed by Bengaluru division with 46.89%, indicating a stronger belief in the growing role of muscle power. In contrast, Belagavi division showed the lowest agreement at 15.61% and the highest disagreement at 68.57%, reflecting strong skepticism. Kalaburagi division showed moderate agreement (37.05%) and high disagreement (56.28%). Neutral views were most common in Bengaluru division (21.39%) and least in Kalaburagi division (6.67%).

Table 4.45 Influence of muscle power in elections

Type of Respondent	The influence of muscle power is increasing in elections					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	20(1.90)	144(13.71)	166(15.81)	632(60.19)	88(8.38)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	69(3.83)	775(43.06)	385(21.39)	465(25.83)	106(5.89)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	51(4.86)	338(32.19)	70(6.67)	489(46.57)	102(9.71)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	17(1.42)	669(55.75)	95(7.92)	300(25.00)	119(9.92)	1200(23.53)
Total	157(3.08)	1926(37.76)	716(14.04)	1886(36.98)	415(8.14)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.37 Intention not to vote in Upcoming elections:

The data shows strong voting intent overall, with 67.73% disagreeing or strongly disagreeing that they do not intend to vote. Belagavi division had the highest intent to vote (84.48%), followed by Mysuru division (77.33%). In contrast, Bengaluru division showed the highest disinterest, with 33.11% agreeing or strongly agreeing they won't vote and the lowest strong disagreement (11.56%). Kalaburagi division also showed moderate disinterest (34.57% agree/strongly agree). Neutral responses were higher in Bengaluru and Kalaburagi divisions, indicating more indecision compared to Mysuru division. (Table 4.46). Analysis shows majority in both rural (70.07%) and urban (64.75%) wards disagreed or strongly disagreed (Annexure 3: Table 5).

Table 4.46 Intention not to vote in Upcoming elections

Type of Respondent	I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections					Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Belagavi	16(1.52)	64(6.10)	83(7.90)	589(56.10)	298(28.38)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	57(3.17)	539(29.94)	158(8.78)	838(46.56)	208(11.56)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	28(2.67)	335(31.90)	94(8.95)	435(41.43)	158(15.05)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	15(1.25)	203(16.92)	54(4.50)	615(51.25)	313(26.08)	1200(23.53)
Total	116(2.27)	1141(22.37)	389(7.63)	2477(48.57)	977(19.16)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.38 Awareness of cVIGIL App

Table 4.47 shows that overall awareness of the cVIGIL app is low, with only 12.45% of respondents reporting awareness, while 87.55% were unaware. Among the divisions, awareness was highest in Mysuru division, where 20.33% reported knowing about the app. This was followed by Bengaluru division with 14.22%, Belagavi division with 6.95%, and Kalaburagi division with the lowest awareness at 5.90%. Across all divisions, the majority of respondents indicated they were not aware of the app, with the highest unawareness in Kalaburagi division at 94.10% and the lowest in Mysuru division at 79.67%.

Table 4.47 Awareness of cVIGIL App

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	73(6.95)	977(93.05)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	256(14.22)	1544(85.78)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	62(5.90)	988(94.10)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	244(20.33)	956(79.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	635(12.45)	4465(87.55)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.39 Awareness of CHUNAVANA App

Table 4.48 shows that overall awareness of the CHUNAVANA app among respondents is 22.98%, while 77.02% were unaware. Awareness was highest in Mysuru division, where 30.25% reported knowing about the app, followed by Bengaluru division at 26.22%, Belagavi division at 22.19%, and lowest in Kalaburagi division at 9.90%. Conversely, unawareness was highest in Kalaburagi division at 90.10% and lowest in Mysuru division at 69.75%.

Table 4.48 Awareness of CHUNAVANA App

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	233(22.19)	817(77.81)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	472(26.22)	1328(73.78)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	104(9.90)	946(90.10)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	363(30.25)	837(69.75)	1200(23.53)
Total	1172(22.98)	3928(77.02)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.40 Awareness of KYC App

Table 4.49 shows that 46.22% of respondents overall were aware of the KYC app, while 53.78% were unaware. Awareness was highest in Belagavi division, where 66.00% reported knowing about the app, followed by Bengaluru division at 56.11%, Mysuru division at 45.17%, and lowest in Kalaburagi division at 10.67%. Conversely, unawareness was highest in Kalaburagi division at 89.33% and lowest in Belagavi division at 34.00%.

Table 4.49 Awareness of KYC App

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	693(66.00)	357(34.00)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1010(56.11)	790(43.89)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	112(10.67)	938(89.33)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	542(45.17)	658(54.83)	1200(23.53)
Total	2357(46.22)	2743(53.78)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.41 NOTA Awareness (Option of None of the Above on EVM)

Table 4.50 shows that 59.45% of respondents overall were aware of the NOTA (None of the Above) option because they saw it when casting their vote, while 6.45% had seen it in electoral literacy sessions, and 13.47% had heard or read about it. The highest awareness through personal voting experience was in Belagavi division at 75.14%, followed by Kalaburagi division at 65.52%, Mysuru division at 60.42%, and the lowest in Bengaluru division at 46.11%. Awareness through literacy sessions was highest in Bengaluru division at 10.72%, compared to much lower proportions in other divisions. Similarly, hearing or reading about NOTA was most common in Bengaluru division at 18.11%, followed by Mysuru division at 14.42%. The proportion of respondents unaware of NOTA was highest in Bengaluru division at 25.06%, and lowest in Belagavi division at 16.48%

Table 4.50 NOTA Awareness (Option of None of the Above on EVM)

Division	a. Option of NOTA/none of the above on EVM that could be used if you don't like any candidate				Total
	Yes, saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy sessions	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	
Belagavi	789(75.14)	31(2.95)	57(5.43)	173(16.48)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	830(46.11)	193(10.72)	326(18.11)	451(25.06)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	688(65.52)	14(1.33)	131(12.48)	217(20.67)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	725(60.42)	91(7.58)	173(14.42)	211(17.58)	1200(23.53)
Total	3032(59.45)	329(6.45)	687(13.47)	1052(20.63)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.42 Awareness about Braille Feature on EVM

Table 4.51 shows that 55.18% of respondents overall were aware of the Braille feature on EVMs because they saw it when casting their vote, while 9.71% had seen it in electoral literacy sessions and 11.82% had heard or read about it. Awareness through direct voting experience was highest in Mysuru division at 64.08%, followed by Belagavi division at 63.62%, Kalaburagi division at 62.95% and Bengaluru

division at 39.78%. Hearing or reading about the feature was less common in Belagavi division at 7.33%, compared to lower proportions in the other divisions. Unawareness of the Braille feature was highest in Kalaburagi division at 29.00% and lowest in Mysuru division at 18.67%.

Table 4. 51 Awareness about Braille Feature on EVM

Division	b. Names of candidates available in Braille on the EVM				Total
	Yes, saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy sessions	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	
Belagavi	668(63.62)	88(8.38)	77(7.33)	217(20.67)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	716(39.78)	274(15.22)	369(20.50)	441(24.50)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	661(62.95)	54(5.14)	29(2.76)	306(29.14)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	769(64.08)	79(6.58)	128(10.67)	224(18.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	2814(55.18)	495(9.71)	603(11.82)	1188(23.29)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.2.43 Awareness on VVPAT (Voter Verifiable paper Audit Trail)

Table 4.52 shows that 65.39% of respondents overall were aware of the VVPAT because they saw it when casting their vote, while 7.61% had seen it in electoral literacy sessions and 12.39% had heard or read about it. Awareness through direct voting experience was highest in Mysuru division at 73.25%, followed closely by Kalaburagi division at 82.48%, Bengaluru division at 42.72%, and Belagavi division at 74.76%. Awareness through electoral literacy sessions was highest in Bengaluru division at 12.89%, compared to much lower proportions in the other divisions. Similarly, hearing or reading about VVPAT was most common in Bengaluru division at 23.06%, followed by Mysuru division at 10.42%. Unawareness of VVPAT was highest in Bengaluru division at 19.33% and lowest in Kalaburagi division at 8.10%.

Table 4.52 Awareness on VVPAT (Voter Verifiable paper Audit Trail)

Division	c. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT), that helps verify your vote				Total
	Yes, saw it when I cast my vote	Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy sessions	Yes, have heard/read about it	No	
Belagavi	785(74.76)	66(6.29)	36(3.43)	163(15.52)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	805(42.72)	232(12.89)	415(23.06)	348(19.33)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	866(82.48)	43(4.10)	56(5.33)	85(8.10)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	879(73.25)	47(3.92)	125(10.42)	149(12.42)	1200(23.53)
Total	3335(65.39)	388(7.61)	632(12.39)	745(14.61)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Hypothesis 1: Awareness of the EPIC (Election card) is significantly higher among rural voters than urban voters.

Analysis & Interpretation:

The association between type of polling station (Rural / Tribal / Urban ward) and awareness of the EPIC (Election card) (Yes / No / Can't say) was examined. The Chi-square test produced $\chi^2 = 30.76$, $p =$

0.0000102. With 4 degrees of freedom, the p-value is less than 0.001, indicating a statistically significant difference in awareness levels across settlement types. The data shows that EPIC awareness is high in all areas but marginally higher in rural wards (88.6%) compared to urban wards (87.1%), suggesting that differences in voter outreach channels or information dissemination patterns exist between these settings.

Comparison of Knowledge Parameters – Baseline (2018) vs. Endline (2025)

Between 2023 and 2025, several positive shifts were observed in voter awareness and access indicators. The possession of EPIC increased marginally by **1.1 percentage points**, while inclusion in the voter list also rose by **1.38 percentage points**. Awareness levels showed sharper improvements: knowledge of NOTA grew by **5.8 percentage points**, awareness of VVPAT increased by **8.4 percentage points**, and awareness of Braille on EVMs registered the most significant rise of **20.6 percentage points**. Similarly, the use of voter portals and websites improved by **5.5 percentage points** over the same period. However, recall of election campaigns saw a slight decline of **1.9 percentage points** between 2023 and 2025. Looking at the overall changes from 2018 to 2025, the improvements are more pronounced, with EPIC possession up by **8.2 percentage points**, voter list inclusion by **5.78 percentage points**, awareness of NOTA by **11 percentage points**, VVPAT awareness by **39.4 percentage points**, and Braille on EVMs by **29.4 percentage points**, while use of voter portals rose by **9.4 percentage points**. Recall of election campaigns, despite the recent dip, still recorded a net gain of **8.9 percentage points** compared to 2018. (Table 4.53)

Table 4.53 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Knowledge

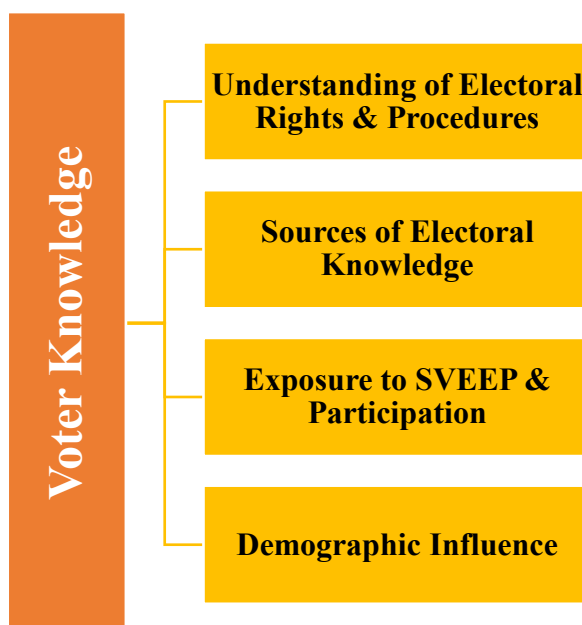
Parameter	KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018)	KAP – Baseline Survey (2023)	KAP – Endline Survey (2025)	Change (2023 → 2025)	Change (2018 → 2025)
Possessed EPIC	90.8%	97.9%	99%	+1.1 pp	+8.2 pp
Inclusion in Voter List	92.4%	96.8%	98.18%	+1.38 pp	+5.78 pp
Awareness of NOTA	55%	60.2%	66%	+5.8 pp	+11 pp
Awareness of VVPAT	27.6%	58.6%	67%	+8.4 pp	+39.4 pp
Awareness of Braille on EVMs	36.6%	45.4%	66%	+20.6 pp	+29.4 pp
Use of voter portals/websites	9%	12.9%	18.4%	+5.5 pp	+9.4 pp
Recall of election campaigns	44.4%	55.2%	53.3%	–1.9 pp	+8.9 pp

Note: pp indicates percentage points in the table

Source: KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018) Report
KAP – Baseline Survey (2023) Report
KAP – Endline Survey: Primary Survey, 2025

Qualitative Analysis

4.2a. Voter Knowledge about Electoral Processes, Voting Rights, and SVEEP Initiatives



4.2a.1. Varied Levels of Understanding of Electoral Rights and Procedures

While a significant portion of voters across Karnataka demonstrated a basic awareness of their right to vote and the importance of participating in elections, many continued to lack in-depth knowledge of critical aspects of the electoral process.

Most voters understood:

- The need to vote
- Use of EVMs
- Significance of elections in selecting leaders

However, fewer citizens possessed a clear understanding of specific rights, such as eligibility for home voting, particularly among persons with disabilities and elderly voters, as well as available channels for online voter registration, including the requisite documents. In focus group discussions with marginalized populations such as Scheduled Caste voters in rural areas, assistance from non-profit organizations was cited for helping them register digitally. Similarly, among Schedule Tribes, including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, and women voters, awareness and understanding of electoral registration process and voting rights were found to be limited.

“NGOs helped us register on the App; otherwise, we wouldn’t even know how to start.”

- SC Voters, Chuncharayanahundi, Mysuru

“We vote because it's our right, even if we don't know much about the candidates.”

- Women Voters, Koppala, Kalaburagi Division

Participants, especially from rural areas, emphasized the need for door-to-door awareness campaigns to explain voting rights and procedures in a more relatable and accessible way.

“Digital platforms are useful, but most villagers still prefer personal guidance - that’s where our role becomes essential.”

- Booth Level Officers, Bidar, Kalaburagi Division

This indicates gaps in the depth and quality of voter knowledge. Citizens are participating, but often without a full understanding of the range of rights they are entitled to within the electoral process. This limits the democratic potential of their participation and suggests the need for a stronger focus on rights-based voter education as part of SVEEP programming.

4.2a.2. Sources of Electoral Knowledge

The way voters’ access electoral information plays a central role in determining the kind of knowledge they have. For younger and urban voters, digital platforms such as social media pages (including Instagram and YouTube) and the Election Commission’s online portals are the primary sources of information.

These platforms provide convenience and reach, but often fail to deliver detailed, procedural information unless actively sought out. As a result, while digital-savvy youth may be aware of the voting dates or the fact that elections are happening, their understanding of voting rights, eligibility, and new initiatives like home voting or SVEEP events remains limited.

“Most of us use smartphones for any information on voting and elections. More awareness programs are welcome and would help us to understand the importance of voting as we celebrate each of the election events as a festival in the village.”

- First Time Voters and Youth, Bagalkote District, Belagavi Division

Rural voters, especially women, marginalized communities, and senior citizens, largely depend on interpersonal networks, such as BLOs, ASHA workers, SHG leaders, and local officials, as well as traditional media such as newspapers and television for their information. In several districts, local TV channels, All India Radio (AIR), street plays, Kannada jingles, and TOM TOM announcements were used to reach the rural population effectively. Wall paintings, hoardings, mock demonstrations, handbills, and messaging through municipal garbage vehicles were also utilized to maximize visibility and voter education. Senior citizens, in particular, feel excluded from the digital transitions in electoral awareness campaigns and programs.

“We are willing to learn and use new systems. If someone can guide us patiently, we’re happy to adapt.”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Gulbarga, Kalaburagi Division

“The BLO came to our homes, explained the process clearly, and helped with registration.”

- ST Voters, Uttaramalai, Sandur, Kalaburagi Division

This dual pattern of digital reliance among the youth and interpersonal networks and traditional media among rural and older populations shows that voter education must be a multi-pronged effort. Digital outreach is important but insufficient, unless it is supported by grassroots, face-to-face engagement, especially in low-resource or remote communities. The participants’ narratives indicate that interpersonal networks and door-to-door outreach by frontline workers, especially BLOs, has been the most effective in transmitting electoral information.

4.2a.3. Exposure to SVEEP and Electoral Participation

SVEEP activities have been widely executed during the election cycle in many parts of Karnataka, including the 2023 General Assembly Elections and the 2024 Lok Sabha elections. However, SVEEP

exposure does not always lead to active participation among voters.

Across multiple focus groups, especially among marginalized groups such as PwDs, transgender individuals, and women, participants reported that while SVEEP materials and events were visible, they often felt left out of actual engagement. The design of these activities, whether rallies, camps, or college events, must be inclusive and participatory.

“We did not see any kind of campaigns or processions (as part of SVEEP) in our village... as usual, BLOs and ASHA staff were the main point of help for us in every step of voting.”

- SC Voters, Bagalkote District, Belagavi Division

“Over the years, it has been our experience that no big awareness programs are conducted in our village. We want better awareness and good information about the elections in the future so that all can participate in voting and cherish our democratic rights...”

- SC Voters, Gadag District, Belagavi Division

Involvement in SVEEP activities, not just receiving information through awareness campaigns, is an important contributor to participation. Exposure to SVEEP activities and voter education programs must be tailored to the unique needs of the target communities.

“Posters are everywhere, but peer discussions have more impact among students like us.”

- Campus Ambassador, Sandur, Vijayanagara, Kalaburagi Division

The SVEEP program must tailor its outreach and formats to the specific needs of each group. A greater sense of ownership among the participants, especially those excluded, will improve the impact of these campaigns and ensure that electoral knowledge is absorbed and retained.

4.2a.4. Influence of Demographics: Age, Gender, Education, and Location

Demographic factors significantly influence how much voters know about the electoral process and how actively they participate in SVEEP or voting activities. Younger voters, particularly college students in urban areas, are more likely to engage with online content and have some awareness of their rights. However, they are often less motivated to vote unless there is peer pressure or specific institutional engagement like campus ambassadors or competitions.

“Young people just don't seem to have that drive to register on their own. We have to chase them constantly. And frankly, with all the extra work and very little pay, it's demotivating for us teachers who are also BLOs.”

- Booth Level Officers, Koppal, Kalaburagi Division

Senior citizens, especially in rural areas, are deeply committed to voting, but often lack updated knowledge about EFnew procedures or reforms.

Senior Citizen Voting: Key Findings

- Senior citizens across rural and urban settings expressed a deep moral commitment to voting, often describing it as a “lifelong duty.”
- Many continue to vote despite health issues, long queues, and harsh weather conditions. They also reported facing challenges such as inadequate seating, transport, shade, and restroom facilities at polling booths.
- While willing to learn about new procedures like home voting or online registration, they prefer in-person guidance from trusted sources like BLOs and expressed a desire for clearer, more patient explanations of new processes.

“For voters like us (elderly and middle-aged), we do not need the grand campaigns as we vote without a miss... It is the young people (first-time voters) who need it (to not miss voting) to motivate them to vote without fail...”

- SC Voters, Bagalkote District, Belagavi Division

“We have always participated in voting, and we are ready to continue - we just need a little support to stay updated on the voter list.”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Gulbarga, Kalaburagi Division

Gender also plays a critical role. Many women voters, especially in rural areas, continue to be influenced by male family members.

Role of Gender

- Predominantly in rural areas, women participated in elections but reported following the voting preferences of male family members due to social norms and lack of political exposure.
- While voter turnout among rural women is high, their political agency varies, with several women admitting to consulting male family members before making their decision.
- Focus group participants also reported that awareness campaigns rarely addressed women-specific concerns, such as safety at polling booths, time constraints due to household duties, or lack of female outreach workers.
- Women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs), where engaged, showed promise as effective peer education platforms.

“Some women vote the way their husbands or elders tell them...We still lack full freedom.”

- Women Voters, Koppala, Kalaburagi Division

Education levels and geographic isolation further widen this gap, especially among ST and PVTG voters. In such communities, awareness is often hampered by literacy, linguistic, and infrastructural barriers.

These variations in knowledge and participation emphasize the need for SVEEP to adopt a multi-pronged strategy that reflects the diverse contexts and barriers faced by different voter groups.

Gender-sensitive timing, local-language content, community-based facilitation, and personalized outreach are suggested by participants to be included in future efforts.

4.3 Attitude towards electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections

4.3.1 Ease of Access to EPIC (Electors Photos Identity Card)

Out of 4550 respondents with 90.48% overall reporting ease of access, while 4.77% said no and 4.75% could not say or did not remember. Mysuru division reported the highest ease of access at 95.46%, followed by Belagavi division at 94.45% and Kalaburagi division at 93.72%. Bengaluru division had the lowest proportion reporting ease of access at 81.77%, with higher proportions of respondents reporting difficulty at 9.05% and uncertainty at 9.18%.

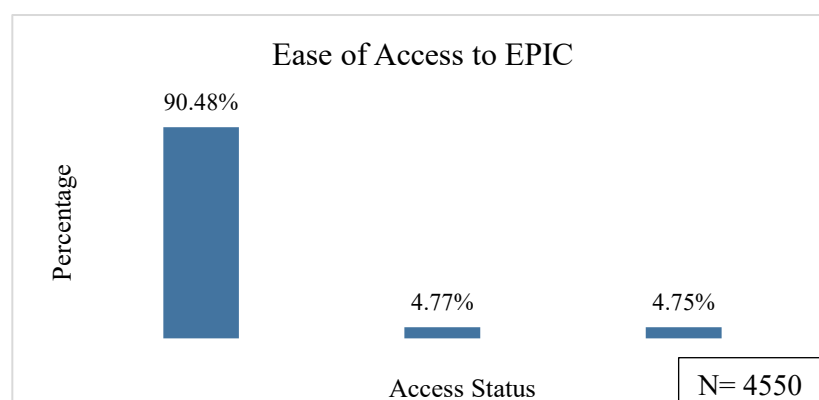
Table 4.54 Ease of Access to EPIC

Gender	Yes	No	Can't Say/Don't Remember	Total
Belagavi	919(94.45)	28(2.88)	26(2.67)	973(21.38)
Bengaluru	1193(81.77)	132(9.05)	134(9.18)	1459(32.07)
Kalaburagi	911(93.72)	37(3.81)	24(2.47)	972(21.36)
Mysuru	1094(95.46)	20(1.75)	32(2.79)	1146(25.19)
Total	4117(90.48)	217(4.77)	216(4.75)	4550(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.7 Ease of Access to EPIC



4.3.2 Issues Faced in getting EPIC

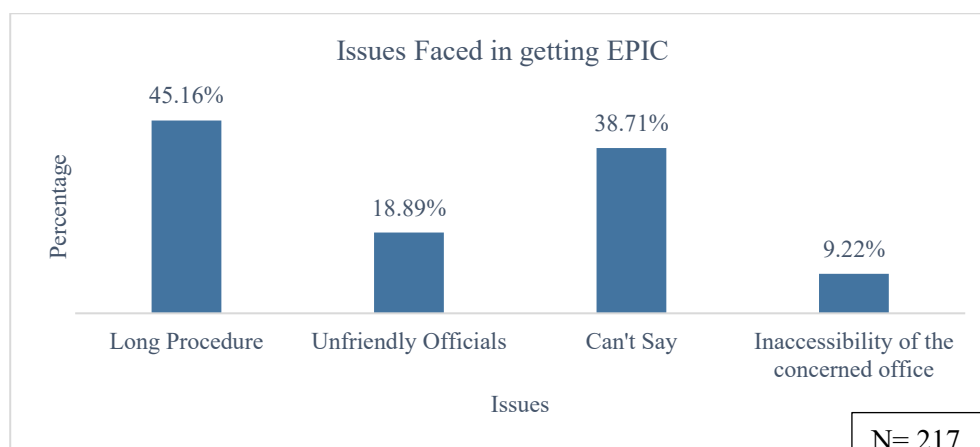
Out of 217 respondents informed difficult to get EPIC, the major issue in obtaining EPIC was the long procedure, highest in Kalaburagi division (67.57%), Mysuru division (65%), and Belagavi division (60.71%), but lower in Bengaluru division (32.58%). Unfriendly officials were reported most in Mysuru division (40%), while “can’t say” responses were highest in Bengaluru division (46.21%), indicating less clarity. Inaccessibility was slightly higher in Kalaburagi division (10.81%) and Bengaluru division (9.85%) compared to other divisions. (Table 4.55)

Table 4. 55 Issues Faced in getting EPIC

Gender	Long Procedure	Unfriendly Officials	Can't Say	Inaccessibility of the concerned office	Total
Belagavi	17(60.71)	4(14.29)	8(28.57)	1(3.57)	28(12.90)
Bengaluru	43(32.58)	22(16.67)	61(46.21)	13(9.85)	132(60.83)
Kalaburagi	25(67.57)	7(18.92)	12(32.43)	4(10.81)	37(17.05)
Mysuru	13(65.00)	8(40.00)	3(15.00)	2(10.00)	20(9.22)
Total	98(45.16)	41(18.89)	84(38.71)	20(9.22)	217(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Figure 4.8 Issues Faced in getting EPIC

4.3.3 Unregistered Eligible Voters in Households

Table 4.56 shows that overall, 15.20% of respondents reported the presence of unregistered eligible voters in their households, while 84.80% said there were none. The proportion of households with unregistered eligible voters was highest in Bengaluru division at 16.72%, followed closely by Mysuru division at 16.17% and Kalaburagi division at 14.67%. Belagavi division reported the lowest proportion at 12.00%. In the district wise analysis, it was found that, the highest proportion of unregistered eligible voters was recorded in **Hassan (71.33%)**, followed by **Yadgir (45.33%)** and **Tumakuru (35.33%)**, while the lowest was observed in **Haveri (0.00%)**, with other districts showing varying proportions (Annexure 2: Table 2)

Table 4.56 Status on Unregistered Eligible Voters in Households

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	126(12.00)	924(88.00)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	301(16.72)	1499(83.28)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	154(14.67)	896(85.33)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	194(16.17)	1006(83.83)	1200(23.53)
Total	775(15.20)	4325(84.80)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.3.4 Reasons for Non-Enrolment of Eligible 18+ Family Members

Out of 775 respondents who said there are Unregistered eligible Voters in their households, the most common reason cited for non-enrolment of eligible 18+ family members was lack of awareness, reported by 43.61% overall, followed by lack of valid documents at 32.65%, lack of interest at 24.90%, lengthy or difficult procedure at 7.74%, and not being a permanent resident at 2.32%. In Mysuru division, lack of awareness was the most prominent reason at 64.43%, the highest among all divisions. In Kalaburagi division, lack of interest was the leading reason at 45.18%, while lack of valid documents was most reported in Belagavi division at 53.17% and Bengaluru division at 49.35%. Lengthy or difficult procedure was noted particularly in Bengaluru division at 20.78%, compared to much lower proportions in other divisions.(Table 4.57)

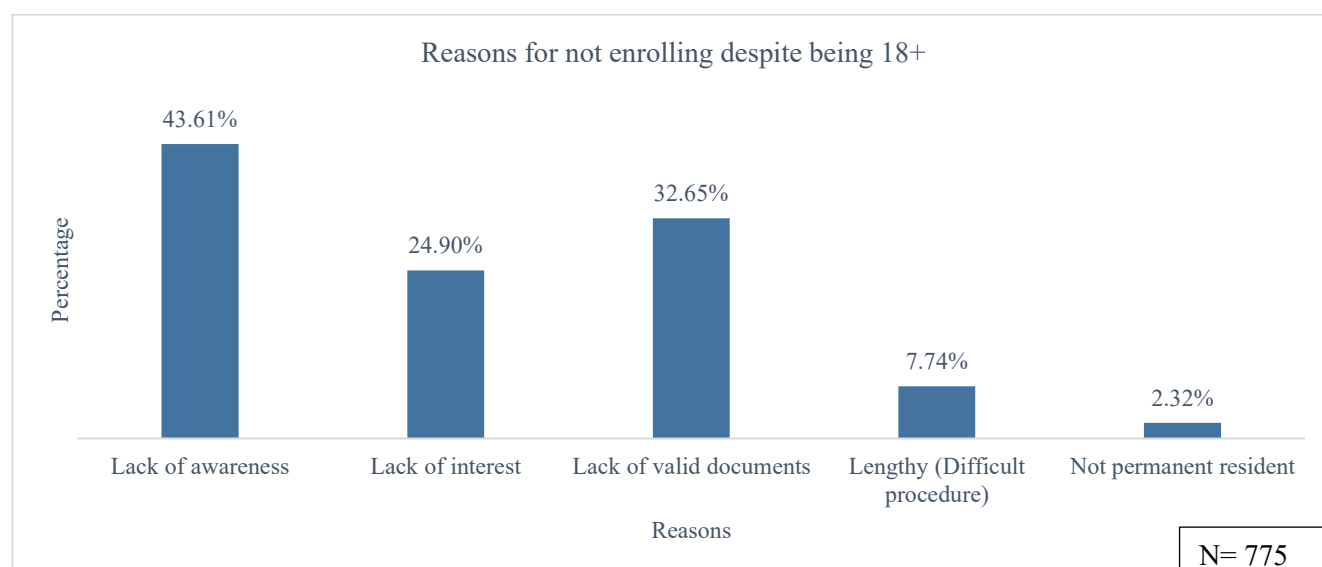
Table 4.57 Reasons for Non-Enrolment of Eligible 18+ Family Members

Division	Lack of awareness	Lack of interest	Lack of valid documents	Lengthy (Difficult procedure)	Not permanent resident	Total
Belagavi	48(38.10)	10(7.94)	67(53.17)	1(0.79)	1(0.79)	126(16.26)
Kalaburagi	104(34.55)	136(45.18)	69(22.92)	24(7.97)	12(3.99)	301(38.84)
Bengaluru	61(39.61)	17(11.04)	76(49.35)	32(20.78)	2(1.30)	154(19.87)
Mysuru	125(64.43)	30(15.46)	41(21.13)	3(1.55)	3(1.55)	194(25.03)
Total	338(43.61)	193(24.90)	253(32.65)	60(7.74)	18(2.32)	775(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Figure 4.9 Reasons for Non-Enrolment of Eligible 18+ Family Members



4.3.5 Electoral experience during last voting

Table 4.58 shows that overall, 90.16% of respondents described their electoral experience during the last voting as convenient, while 5.56% found it inconvenient, 1.79% considered it taxing, and 2.50% could not remember. The highest proportion of respondents reporting a convenient experience was in Belagavi division at 98.16%, followed by Mysuru division at 94.88% and Kalaburagi division at 92.83%. Bengaluru division had the lowest proportion reporting convenience at 80.65% and the highest

proportions reporting inconvenience at 10.79% and taxing at 3.85%.

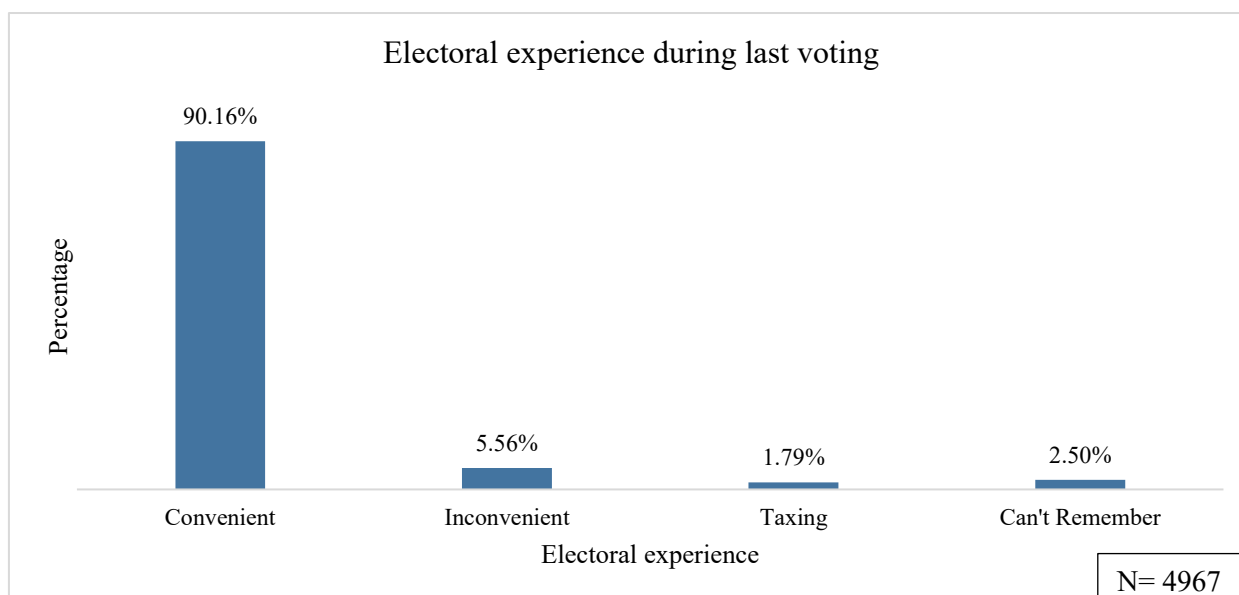
Table 4.58 Electoral experience during last voting

Division	Convenient	Inconvenient	Taxing	Can't Remember	Total
Belagavi	1015(98.16)	10(0.97)	5(0.48)	4(0.39)	1034(20.82)
Bengaluru	1405(80.65)	188(10.79)	67(3.85)	82(4.71)	1742(35.07)
Kalaburagi	945(92.83)	44(4.32)	8(0.79)	21(2.06)	1018(20.50)
Mysuru	1113(94.88)	34(2.90)	9(0.77)	17(1.45)	1173(23.62)
Total	4478(90.16)	276(5.56)	89(1.79)	124(2.50)	4967(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.10 Electoral experience during last voting



4.3.6 Motivating factors for Candidate selection

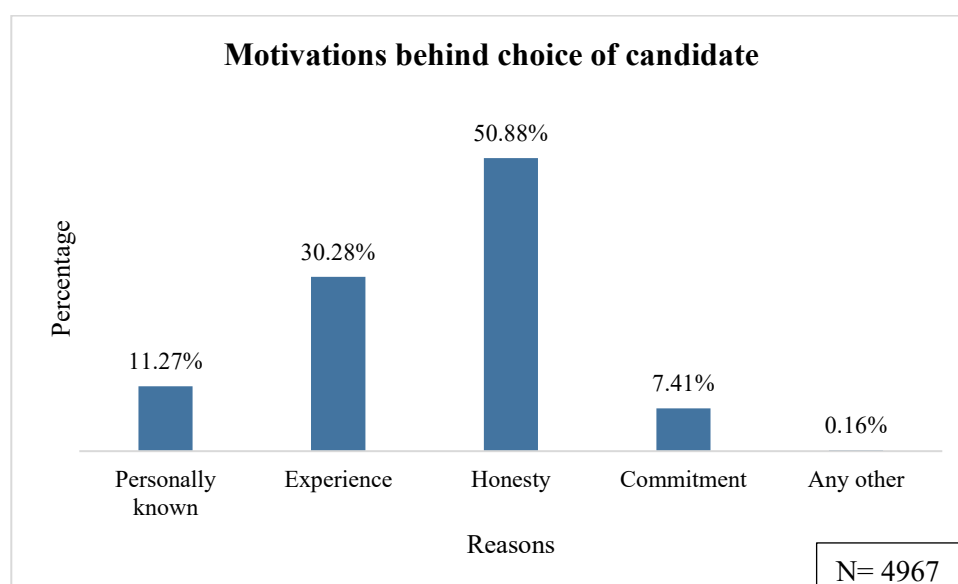
Table 4.59 shows that the most important motivating factor for candidate selection overall was honesty, chosen by 50.88% of respondents, followed by experience at 30.28%, personally known at 11.27%, commitment at 7.41%, and other reasons at just 0.16%. Honesty was most valued in Belagavi division at 69.15%, followed by Mysuru at 45.44%, Bengaluru at 47.59%, and Kalaburagi at 44.20%. Experience was cited most in Kalaburagi division at 41.26% and Bengaluru at 35.59%, while being personally known was mentioned more in Belagavi (13.54%) and Mysuru (12.11%). Commitment as a factor was highest in Mysuru division at 10.32%.

Table 4.59 Motivating factors for Candidate selection

Division	Personally known	Experience	Honesty	Commitment	Any other	Total
Belagavi	140(13.54)	91(8.80)	715(69.15)	87(8.41)	1(0.10)	1034(20.82)
Bengaluru	173(9.93)	620(35.59)	829(47.59)	120(6.89)	0(0.00)	1742(35.07)
Kalaburagi	105(10.31)	420(41.26)	450(44.20)	40(3.93)	3(0.29)	1018(20.50)
Mysuru	142(12.11)	373(31.80)	533(45.44)	121(10.32)	4(0.34)	1173(23.62)
Total	560(11.27)	1504(30.28)	2527(50.88)	368(7.41)	8(0.16)	4967(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Figure 4. 11 Motivations behind choice of candidate

4.3.7 Status on family members who didn't vote despite being eligible

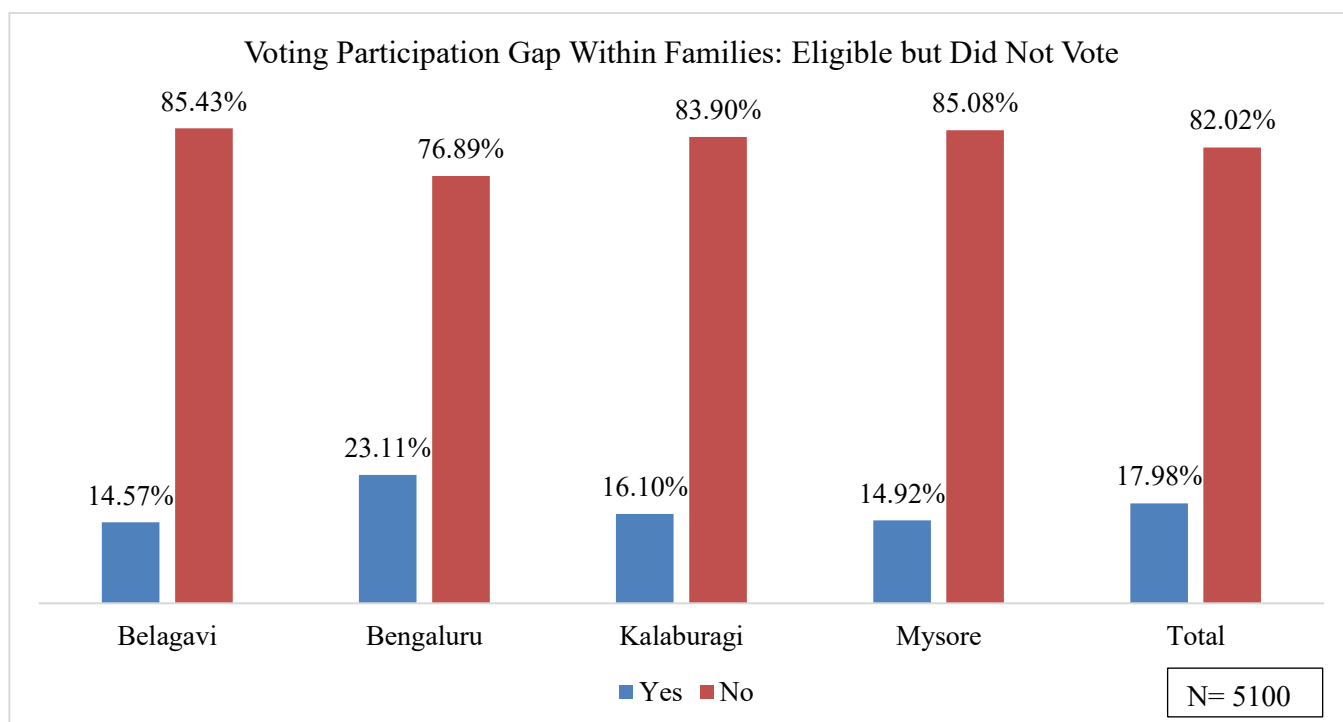
Table 4.60 shows that overall, 17.98% of respondents reported having family members who did not vote despite being eligible, while 82.02% said all eligible family members voted. The highest proportion of family members not voting was reported in Bengaluru division at 23.11%, followed by Kalaburagi at 16.10%, Mysuru at 14.92%, and Belagavi at 14.57%. Across all divisions, the majority indicated that all eligible family members participated in voting, with Belagavi having the highest compliance at 85.43%.

Table 4.60 Status on family members who didn't vote despite being eligible

Type of Respondents	Yes, family members did not vote	No, Family members voted	Total
Belagavi	153(14.57)	897(85.43)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	416(23.11)	1384(76.89)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	169(16.10)	881(83.90)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	179(14.92)	1021(85.08)	1200(23.53)
Total	917(17.98)	4183(82.02)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Figure 4. 12 Voting Participation Gap Within Families: Eligible but Did Not Vote

4.3.8 Reasons for non-participation of eligible family members in Voting

Out of 917 respondents who said family members who didn't vote despite being eligibility, most common reason for non-participation of eligible family members in voting was not having an electoral photo ID, cited by 49.95% overall, and highest in Kalaburagi division at 77.51%, followed by Mysuru at 66.48%, Belagavi at 66.01%, and Bengaluru at 25.72%. Other notable reasons included not knowing the polling station (18.43%), reported more in Bengaluru at 23.32%, and the perception that there was no good candidate (11.12%), highest in Bengaluru at 17.79%. Logistical or transportation problems (9.38%) and long queues or lack of time (4.69%) were also reported, particularly in Bengaluru. A lack of faith in the political system was noted by 2.94%, and influence from community or family leaders accounted for smaller proportions. Fear or insecurity (1.74%) and absence from constituency (1.64%) were among the least common reasons. (Table 4.61)

Table 4.61 Reasons for non participation of eligible family members in voting

Type of Respondents	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburagi	Mysuru	Total
S/he did not have electoral photo ID	101(66.01)	107(25.72)	131(77.51)	119(66.48)	458(49.95)
S/he did not know the polling station	13(8.50)	97(23.32)	35(20.71)	24(13.41)	169(18.43)
Polling station was at distance (s/he had transportation/logistic problem)	7(4.58)	60(14.42)	16(9.47)	3(1.68)	86(9.38)
Long queue and s/he did not have time	4(2.61)	26(6.25)	2(1.18)	11(6.15)	43(4.69)
No faith in political system (or electoral democracy)	1(0.65)	22(5.29)	1(0.59)	3(1.68)	27(2.94)
Did not vote as community or religious leader said so	1(0.65)	31(7.45)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	32(3.49)

Head of family said not to vote	1(0.65)	20(4.81)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	21(2.29)
Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy	2(1.31)	25(6.01)	0(0.00)	1(0.56)	28(3.05)
There was no good candidate	16(10.46)	74(17.79)	0(0.00)	12(6.70)	102(11.12)
Candidate wasnot of his/her choice or community	1(0.65)	9(2.16)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	10(1.09)
S/he just did not want to vote as nothing will change	1(0.65)	11(2.64)	0(0.00)	2(1.12)	14(1.53)
S/he was not in his/her constituency	3(1.96)	8(1.92)	3(1.78)	1(0.56)	15(1.64)
S/he did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth	3(1.96)	6(1.44)	0(0.00)	1(0.56)	10(1.09)
S/he was afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station	2(1.31)	14(3.37)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(1.74)
His/her name was not on electoral roll	5(3.27)	4(0.96)	9(5.33)	6(3.35)	24(2.62)
Any other	0(0.00)	3(0.72)	2(1.18)	9(5.03)	14(1.53)
Total	153(16.68)	416(45.37)	169(18.43)	179(19.52)	917(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Hypothesis 2: Trust in EVM accuracy is significantly higher among rural voters than urban voters.

Analysis & Interpretation:

The relationship between type of polling station (Rural / Tribal / Urban ward) and level of agreement with the statement “EVMs provide accurate results” (Strongly Agree / Agree / Neither / Disagree / Strongly Disagree) was tested. The Chi-square result was $\chi^2 = 165.97$, $p = 0.000000000000000022$. With 8 degrees of freedom, the p-value is less than 0.001, confirming a statistically significant difference in trust levels between settlement types. Rural respondents were more likely to express agreement or strong agreement (87.1%) compared to urban respondents (79.1%), while urban respondents had a relatively higher proportion of neutral or disagree responses.

Comparison of Attitude Parameters – Baseline (2018) vs. Endline (2025)

Between 2023 and 2025, trust in EVM accuracy registered a notable increase of **5.71 percentage points**, while the belief that “Every Vote Counts” also strengthened with a rise of **3.5 percentage points** in the same period, and by as much as **31 percentage points** when compared with 2018. Similarly, the perception that “Voting should be compulsory” recorded only a marginal gain of **0.76 percentage points** between 2023 and 2025, though it showed a significant overall increase of **34.96 percentage points** from 2018. On the other hand, negative perceptions saw a decline; the view of voting as a “Cumbersome Chore” dropped by **8.5 percentage points** between 2023 and 2025, and by **4 percentage points** compared with 2018. Likewise, the intention not to vote reduced further by **1.3 percentage points** in the latest period and by a substantial **17.8 percentage points** when compared to 2018.(Table 4.62)

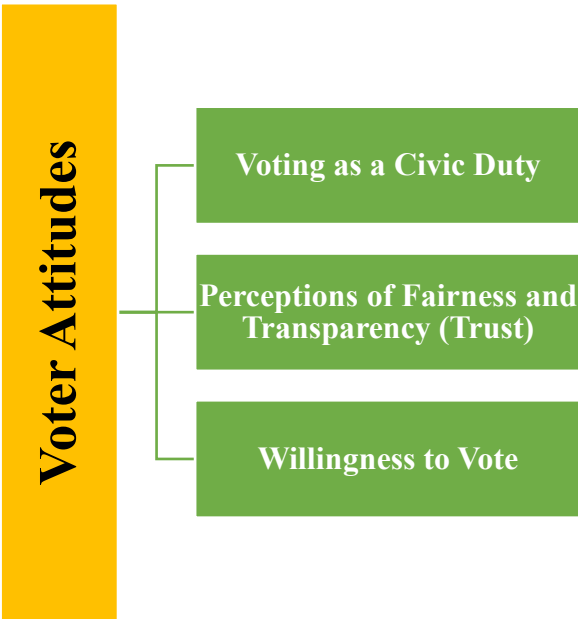
Table 4.62 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Attitude

Parameter	KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018)	KAP – Baseline Survey (2023)	KAP – Endline Survey (2025)	Change (2023 → 2025)	Change (2018 → 2025)
Trust in EVM Accuracy	Not stated	77.9%	83.61%	+5.71 pp	–
“Every Vote Counts”	60%	87.5%	91%	+3.5 pp	+31 pp
“Voting should be compulsory”	55%	89.2%	89.96%	+0.76 pp	+34.96 pp
Voting a “Cumbersome Chore”	14%	18.5%	10%	–8.5 pp	–4 pp
Intention not to vote	20%	3.5%	2.2%	–1.3 pp	–17.8 pp

Note: pp indicates percentage points in the table Source: KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018) Report
KAP – Baseline Survey (2023) Report
KAP – Endline Survey: Primary Survey,2025

Qualitative Analysis

4.3a. Attitudes Toward the Electoral System, Trust in Democratic Institutions, and Willingness to Participate in Future Elections



4.3a.1. Voting as a Civic Duty

Across diverse voter groups, a strong and recurring theme was the belief that voting is a fundamental civic responsibility. Regardless of social or economic status, many participants expressed pride in participating in the electoral process. Among senior citizens and persons with disabilities, in particular, this belief is

deeply ingrained. They see voting as a lifelong commitment and an expression of their role as responsible citizens.

“Voting is our right and duty; we need to vote, and it is the very symbol of our life...”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Athani, Belagavi Division

“Voting is our right and duty. We want good leaders who bring development, not just those who give gifts before elections.”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Chitradurga, Bengaluru Division

“Voting is not just a right; it’s a celebration of democracy - and our village proved it once again.”

- Voters, TM Hosur, Mysuru Division

“Voting is our right and duty. We want good leaders who bring development, not just those who give gifts before elections.”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Ramanagara, Mysuru Division

Similarly, participants with disabilities described their participation as a matter of identity and citizenship.

“When we, as persons with disabilities, actively participate in SVEEP awareness programs such as rallies and competitions, it creates a greater impact on others. Seeing us take part with such enthusiasm makes them think, ‘If people with disabilities can participate, why shouldn’t we?’ - and they too get involved.”

- PwD Voters, Honnali, Davangere, Bengaluru Division

This strong sense of civic commitment notwithstanding, the participants’ trust in electoral institutions was found to be uneven. Their confidence in voting exists alongside scepticism or doubt about the broader democratic system.

While many voters are committed to their duty to vote, they are less assured about whether their vote translates into meaningful outcomes.

“We don’t trust politicians anymore. They only come during elections and disappear afterward.”

- ST Voters, Uttaramalai, Sandur, Kalaburagi Division

“We don’t need money - we need honest information. Let the government officials come and guide us, not party workers.”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Ramanagara, Mysuru

Likewise, senior citizens and women voters shared a similar sentiment: that while they believe in the act of voting, they have little trust in the sincerity of elected representatives or the permanence of promised development.

While trust in the electoral process remains strong, trust in the responsiveness of democratic institutions is fractured. Participation was noted to be driven by the citizens’ personal values rather than institutional trust.

4.3a.2. Perceptions of Fairness and Transparency

While many voters stated that recent elections, particularly in 2024, were conducted in an orderly and

peaceful manner, perceptions of fairness and transparency varied significantly by location and past experiences.

In rural areas with high turnout, participants widely credited local election officials and BLOs for managing the process smoothly.

“...(F)ew significant attributes of high voting pattern during the last elections that we found were that each of the voter feels voting is his/her duty and one should cast a vote, the feeling was ably fueled by the strong moral push by the door-to-door campaign and efficient awareness activities by the district administration.”

- Booth Level Officers, Belagavi Dakshin AC, Belagavi Division

“(I)nterdepartmental participation in the SVEEP activities and cooperation by the department staff during SVEEP campaigns significantly improved voter turnout during the 2024 elections.”

- AERO, Devarahipparagi AC, Vijayapura District, Belagavi Division

However, in areas where SVEEP activities were limited or electoral grievances went unaddressed, voters were more likely to express doubts. In Vitthalapura, Kalaburagi, for example, citizens boycotted the elections over the negligence of health officials and local authorities in preventing the death of a young postpartum mother, resulting in exceptionally low turnout. Respondents cited disillusionment and a lack of accountability as reasons for disengagement from the election process.

Among urban voters, particularly the youth and educated segments, concerns about transparency were tied to a perception that elections are often dominated by elites and political families. Young participants from urban constituencies reflected that while voting was orderly, there was little belief that their vote made a difference in a system.

“If the system felt more transparent and connected to us, more youth would take part.”

- Youth/First Time Voters, Gulbarga, Kalaburagi Division

“We want our vote to bring real development, not just empty promises.”

- Youth/First Time Voters, Bidar, Kalaburagi Division

The visibility of SVEEP campaigns, transparency of voter rolls, and responsiveness of election staff were all critical in shaping how fair and inclusive voters perceived the process to be. Where these efforts were consistent and visible, trust in the election’s integrity was stronger.

4.3a.3. Willingness to Vote

Despite some doubt about politicians and outcomes, willingness to vote in future elections remains high across most groups, though it is not unconditional. For many senior citizens, youth, and marginalized voters, the act of voting is not only seen as a right but a recurring personal duty. Among first-time voters, there was a sense of empowerment, not just about expressing a choice, but about being part of a larger collective decision.

“We are poor people... irrespective of any good works by the governments, we will be there for voting without any miss. Voting is our right and we will vote...”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Hubli Dharwad East AC, Belagavi Division

“Voting is our right and a way to choose a good leader for village and taluk development.”

- First Time Voters, Shimoga, Bengaluru Division

“Casting my vote for the first time felt empowering - like I finally had a say in shaping the future.”

- Youth/First Time Voters, Gulbarga, Kalaburagi Division

However, this willingness to vote is uneven.

Among youth, in particular, enthusiasm is closely tied to whether they feel their voices are heard and whether voting is accessible and meaningful. Several college students expressed frustration over hereditary politics and the limited opportunities for young candidates to contest.

“There is a perception that contesting in politics and elections is a challenge for youth - seen as a dream reserved for the wealthy.”

- Youth Voters, Bengaluru South, Bengaluru Division

When young voters feel excluded from the electoral discourse, their motivation to vote diminishes. Similarly, past negative experiences, such as being turned away due to errors in the voter list, lack of polling day support, or unkept promises by elected leaders, were cited as reasons some might abstain from voting in the future. In such cases, participants voiced a ‘why bother’ attitude, especially when development work was delayed or missing. Voters from marginalized communities in Belagavi and Kalaburagi expressed concern that even when they vote in high numbers, visible improvements in infrastructure or services are slow to follow.

4.4 Voting practices including voter turnout, reasons for participation or being absent, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programme

4.4.1 Voting in previous Assembly Elections

Table 4.63 shows that overall, 86.20% of respondents reported having voted in the previous assembly elections, while 13.80% did not. The highest voter participation was observed in Bengaluru division at 88.17%, followed by Belagavi at 86.86%, Mysuru at 84.92%, and Kalaburagi at 83.62%. Conversely, the proportion of those who did not vote was highest in Kalaburagi division at 16.38% and lowest in Bengaluru at 11.83%. The district-wise analysis shows that voter participation in the last Assembly election was highest in Chitradurga (100%), followed closely by Hassan (99.33%), while the lowest was in Chikmagalur (75.33%) and Bangalore Rural (76.67%) (Annexure 2, Table 3).

Table 4.63 Voting in previous Assembly Elections

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	912(86.86)	138(13.14)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1587(88.17)	213(11.83)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	878(83.62)	172(16.38)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1019(84.92)	181(15.08)	1200(23.53)
Total	4396(86.20)	704(13.80)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.4.2 Voted in 2024 Lok Sabha Elections

Table 4.64 shows that overall, 95.75% of respondents reported voting in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, while only 4.25% did not. The highest voter participation was recorded in Belagavi division at 97.33%, closely followed by Mysuru at 97.08%, Kalaburagi at 96.00%, and Bengaluru at 93.78%. Conversely, the highest proportion of respondents who did not vote was in Bengaluru division at 6.22%, while the lowest was in Belagavi at 2.67%. The district-wise analysis shows that participation in the last Assembly election was **highest in Chitradurga (100%)**, followed closely by **Hassan (99.33%)**, while the lowest participation was reported in **Chikmagalur (75.33%)** (Annexure 2: Table 4)

Table 4.64 Voted in 2024 Lok Sabha Elections

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	1022(97.33)	28(2.67)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1688(93.78)	112(6.22)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	1008(96.00)	42(4.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1165(97.08)	35(2.92)	1200(23.53)
Total	4883(95.75)	217(4.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.4.3 Key Factor influencing voting choice

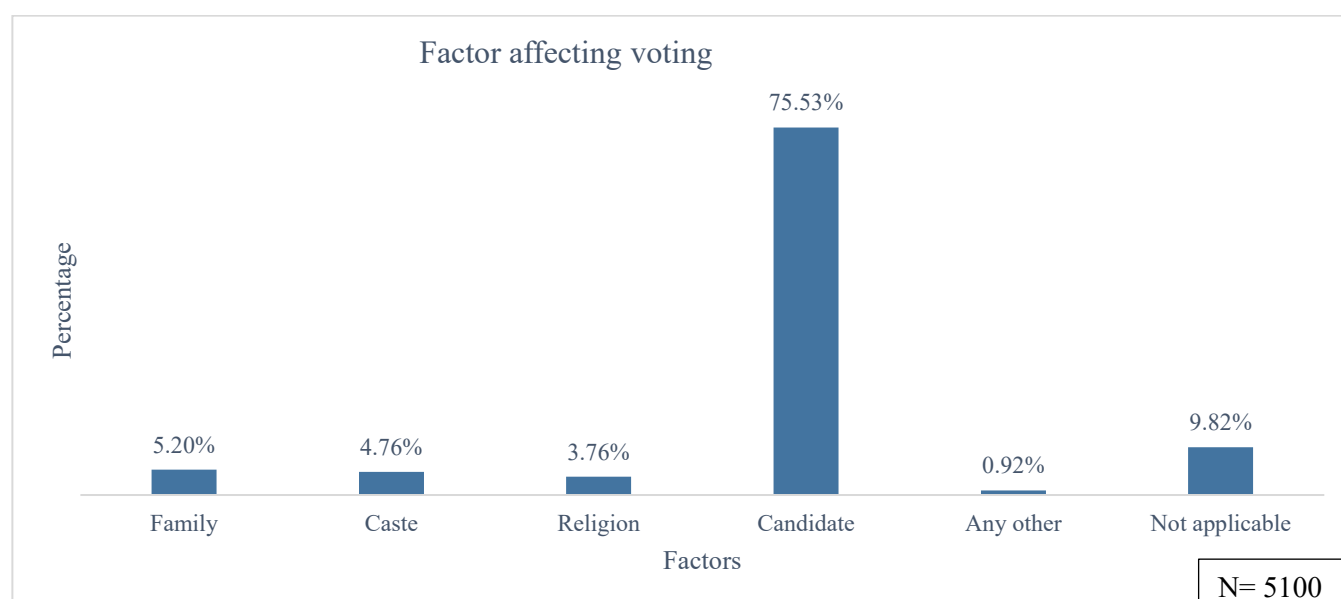
Table 4.65 reveals that the most significant factor influencing voting choice across all divisions was the *candidate*, cited by 75.53% of respondents overall. This was highest in Kalaburagi division at 79.71%, followed by Belagavi at 76.57%, Bengaluru at 76.28%, and Mysuru at 69.83%. Other factors such as *family* (5.20%), *caste* (4.76%), and *religion* (3.76%) played a much smaller role, with family influence being slightly higher in Mysuru at 10.25% and Bengaluru at 5.22%. A minority mentioned *any other* reasons (0.92%), and 9.82% of respondents said the question was not applicable to them, highest in Kalaburagi at 16.67%.

Table 4.65 Key Factor influencing voting choice

Division	Family	Caste	Religion	Candidate	Any other	Not applicable	Total
Belagavi	23(2.19)	139(13.24)	58(5.52)	804(76.57)	1(0.10)	25(2.38)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	94(5.22)	80(4.44)	98(5.44)	1373(76.28)	0(0.00)	155(8.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	25(2.38)	3(0.29)	6(0.57)	837(79.71)	4(0.38)	175(16.67)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	123(10.25)	21(1.75)	30(2.50)	838(69.83)	42(3.50)	146(12.17)	1200(23.53)
Total	265(5.20)	243(4.76)	192(3.76)	3852(75.53)	47(0.92)	501(9.82)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.13 Factor affecting voting

4.4.4 Perceived factors influencing high voter turnout

Table 4.66 shows that the most commonly perceived factor influencing high voter turnout was the presence of a *good candidate*, reported by 81.94% of respondents overall. This was highest in Belagavi division at 90.10%, followed by Bengaluru at 81.89%, Kalaburagi at 80.38%, and Mysuru at 76.25%. Other notable factors included *money power* (15.41%), highest in Mysuru at 25.42%; *muscle power* (7.55%), also highest in Mysuru at 21.75%; and *both money and muscle power* combined (10.65%), again more prominent in Mysuru at 20.17%. Smaller proportions cited *favorable environment for voting* (12.24%) and *very high awareness about importance of voting* (12.86%), with Kalaburagi showing the highest awareness at 29.52%. Only a few respondents mentioned *any other* reasons (0.35%) or said they *don't know/can't say* (3.37%).

Table 4.66 Perceived factors influencing high voter turnout

Division	Money Power	Muscle Power	Both	Good Candidate	Favourable environment for voting	Very high awareness about importance of voting	Any other	Don't know/Can't say	Total
Belagavi	185(17.62)	22(2.10)	60(5.71)	946(90.10)	55(5.24)	34(3.24)	0(0.00)	19(1.81)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	219(12.17)	72(4.00)	167(9.28)	1474(81.89)	103(5.72)	100(5.56)	0(0.00)	47(2.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	77(7.33)	30(2.86)	74(7.05)	844(80.38)	151(14.38)	310(29.52)	8(0.76)	27(2.57)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	305(25.42)	261(21.75)	242(20.17)	915(76.25)	315(26.25)	212(17.67)	10(0.83)	79(6.58)	1200(23.53)
Total	786(15.41)	385(7.55)	543(10.65)	4179(81.94)	624(12.24)	656(12.86)	18(0.35)	172(3.37)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.4.5 Perception of Security threat during elections

Table 4.67 highlights that the majority of respondents across all divisions perceived *no security threat at all* during elections, as reported by 63.57% overall. This perception was strongest in Kalaburagi division at 73.62%, followed by Mysuru at 67.00%, Belagavi at 66.48%, and Bengaluru at 53.72%. Meanwhile, 16.65% of respondents felt a *very much* security threat, highest in Belagavi at 23.62%, while 15.25% felt it was *somewhat*, with Bengaluru recording the highest at 22.11%. A small proportion, 4.53%, said they *can't say*, highest in Bengaluru at 8.83%.

Table 4.67 Perception of Security threat during elections

Division	Very much	Somewhat	Not at all	Can't say	Total
Belagavi	248(23.62)	89(8.48)	698(66.48)	15(1.43)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	276(15.33)	398(22.11)	967(53.72)	159(8.83)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	111(10.57)	129(12.29)	773(73.62)	37(3.52)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	214(17.83)	162(13.50)	804(67.00)	20(1.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	849(16.65)	778(15.25)	3242(63.57)	231(4.53)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.4.6 Perception of police deployment during Lok Sabha elections

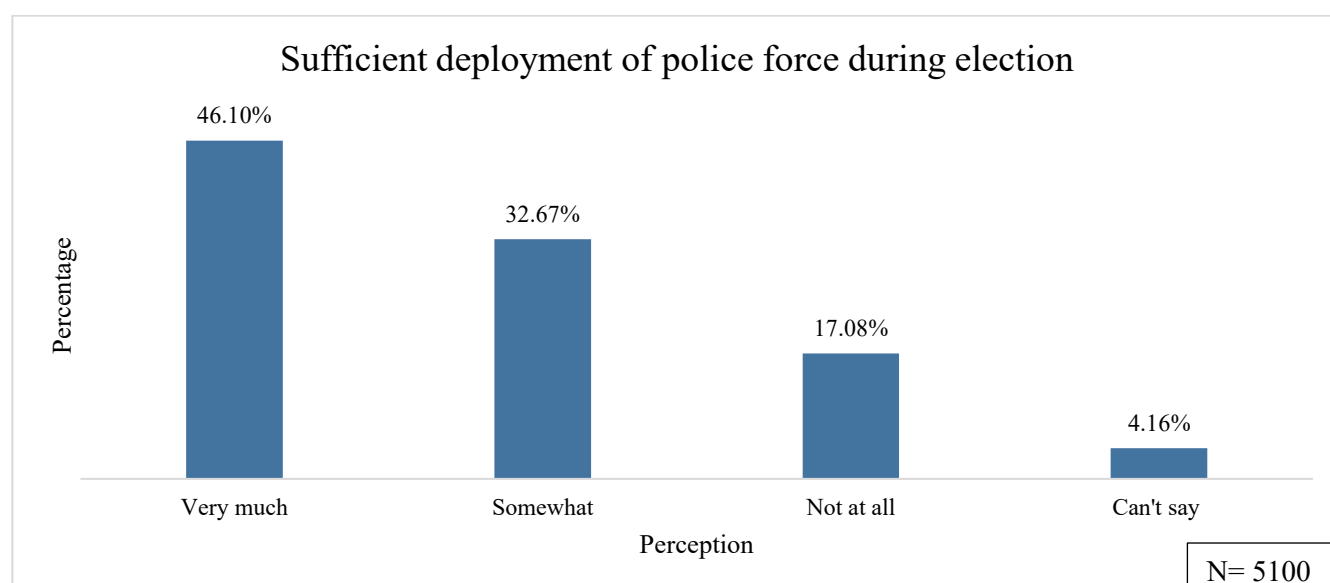
Table 4.68 shows that Overall 46.10% of respondents felt police deployment during the Lok Sabha elections was *very much*, with the highest perception in Belagavi division at 62.67%, followed by Mysuru at 60.17%, Kalaburagi at 52.29%, and Bengaluru at a much lower 23.44%. Another 32.67% felt police deployment was *somewhat*, notably highest in Bengaluru at 45.83%. About 17.08% felt police presence was *not at all*, highest in Bengaluru at 23.06%, while 4.16% could *not say*, with Bengaluru again reporting the highest at 7.67%.

Table 4.68 Perception of police deployment during Lok Sabha elections

Division	Very much	Somewhat	Not at all	Can't say	Total
Belagavi	658(62.67)	213(20.29)	173(16.48)	6(0.57)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	422(23.44)	825(45.83)	415(23.06)	138(7.67)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	549(52.29)	299(28.48)	166(15.81)	36(3.43)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	722(60.17)	329(27.42)	117(9.75)	32(2.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	2351(46.10)	1666(32.67)	871(17.08)	212(4.16)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.14 Sufficient deployment of police force during election

4.4.7 Voter Experience at Polling Booth

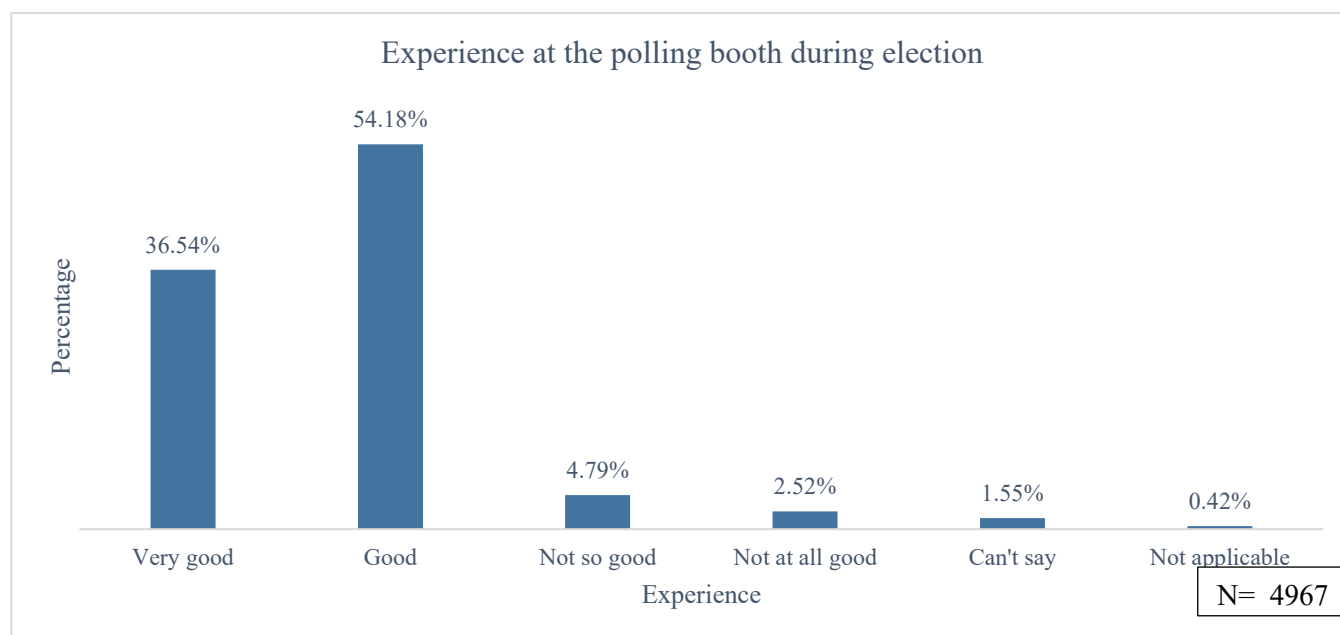
Table 4.69 provides the analysis for respondents who voted in either the Lok Sabha election, the Assembly election, or both. Overall, 36.54% of respondents rated their voter experience at the polling booth as very good, with the highest proportion in Kalaburagi division (48.53%), followed by Mysuru (47.40%), Belagavi (42.55%), and the lowest in Bengaluru (18.66%) divisions. More than half of the respondents (54.18%) rated their experience as good, with the highest share in Bengaluru division (62.69%) and a notable proportion in Belagavi (55.42%) division. Around 4.79% rated their experience as not so good, and 2.52% as not at all good, with Bengaluru division reporting the highest dissatisfaction in these two categories combined. Overall, about 1.97% of respondents were unable to provide a clear opinion.

Table 4. 69 Voter experience at polling booth

Division	Very good	Good	Not so good	Not at all good	Can't say	Total
Belagavi	440(42.55)	573(55.42)	18(1.74)	1(0.10)	2(0.19)	1034(20.82)
Bengaluru	325(18.66)	1092(62.69)	153(8.78)	99(5.68)	59(3.39)	1742(35.07)
Kalaburagi	494(48.53)	460(45.19)	42(4.13)	10(0.98)	6(0.59)	1018(20.50)
Mysuru	556(47.40)	566(48.25)	25(2.13)	15(1.28)	11(0.94)	1173(23.62)
Total	1815(36.54)	2691(54.18)	238(4.79)	125(2.52)	98(1.97)	4967(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4. 15 Experience at the polling booth during election

4.4.8 Cooperation of polling staff during election

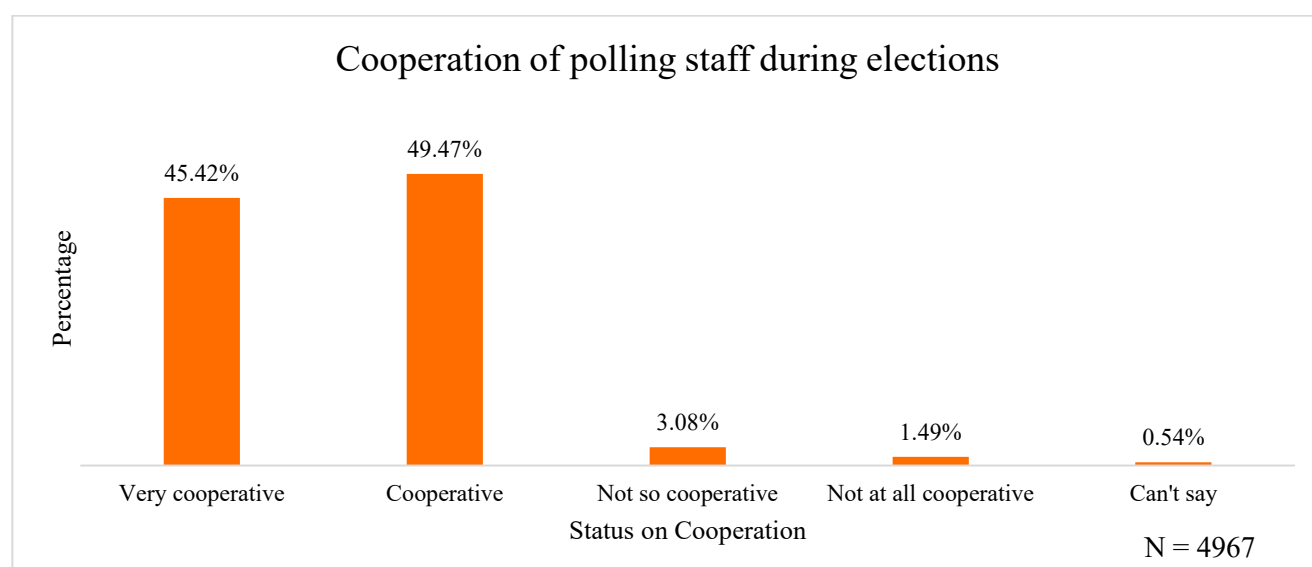
Table 4.70 provides the analysis for respondents who voted in either the Lok Sabha election, the Assembly election, or both on the cooperation of polling staff during elections across divisions reveals notable differences. In Belagavi division, 58.88% of respondents found the staff very cooperative and 40.57% cooperative, showing a strong positive experience. Kalaburagi division had a similar trend, with 59.68% rating the staff as very cooperative and 37.02% as cooperative. Mysuru division reported slightly lower very cooperative responses at 49.46%, but combined with 47.11% cooperative, overall satisfaction remains high. Bengaluru division differed, with only 29.87% considering staff very cooperative, though 63.01% found them cooperative, and a higher share of respondents (5.17% and 1.07%) reported less cooperative attitudes. (Table 4.70)

Table 4. 70 Cooperation of polling staff during election

Division	Very cooperative	Cooperative	Not so cooperative	Not at all cooperative	Can't say	Total
Belagavi	537(58.88)	370(40.57)	3(0.33)	2(0.22)	0(0.00)	912(20.75)
Bengaluru	474(29.87)	1000(63.01)	82(5.17)	17(1.07)	14(0.88)	1587(36.10)
Kalaburagi	524(59.68)	325(37.02)	13(1.48)	5(0.57)	11(1.25)	878(19.97)
Mysuru	504(49.46)	480(47.11)	22(2.16)	11(1.08)	2(0.20)	1019(23.18)
Total	2039(46.38)	2175(49.48)	120(2.73)	35(0.80)	27(0.61)	4396(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4. 16 Cooperation of polling staff during elections

4.4.9 Difficulties faced during voting

Table 4.71 provides the analysis for respondents who voted in either the Lok Sabha election, the Assembly election, or both on difficulties faced during voting across different divisions. In Belagavi division, only 4.55% of respondents reported difficulties, with the vast majority 93.42% indicating no issues. Kalaburagi division had a similar pattern, with 5.50% facing difficulties and 90.86% not facing any. However, Bengaluru division had a higher percentage of voters facing difficulties at 11.88%, while 80.77% reported no difficulties. Mysuru division showed the highest percentage of voters facing difficulties at 12.19%, with 84.57% reporting no problems. Overall, across all divisions, 9.12% of respondents faced difficulties during voting, while 86.37% did not face any issues. Difficulties in voting were higher in **urban wards (12.4%)** compared to **rural wards (6.6%)**. (Annexure 3: Table 1)

Table 4.71 Difficulties faced during voting

Division	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
Belagavi	47(4.55)	966(93.42)	21(2.03)	1034(20.82)
Bengaluru	207(11.88)	1407(80.77)	128(7.35)	1742(35.07)
Kalaburagi	56(5.50)	925(90.86)	37(3.63)	1018(20.50)
Mysuru	143(12.19)	992(84.57)	38(3.24)	1173(23.62)
Total	453(9.12)	4290(86.37)	224(4.51)	4967(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.4.10 Nature of voting difficulties faced

The nature of voting difficulties faced by respondents across divisions shows that long queues were the most commonly reported issue, among 453 respondents who faced difficulties during voting, accounting for 51.21% of all difficulties. Mysuru division had the highest proportion of voters reporting long queues at 71.33%, followed by Kalaburagi at 55.36%, Bengaluru at 38.65%, and Belagavi at 40.43%. The second most frequent difficulty was the lack of a separate queue for senior citizens, reported by 31.13% of voters, with Belagavi at 38.30% and Kalaburagi at 37.50% showing higher proportions than Bengaluru (27.05%) and Mysuru (32.17%). Lack of basic facilities such as drinking water, toilets, and ramps accounted for 18.54% of difficulties, notably higher in Kalaburagi (30.36%) and Bengaluru (22.22%). Coercion or threats

by political party booth operators were reported by 7.06% of voters, with Bengaluru showing the highest percentage at 11.59%. Other difficulties included issues locating polling stations (5.08%), problems obtaining voter slips at facilitation centers (9.93%), and lack of guidance from polling personnel (4.42%). (Table 4.72), Looking into the urban and rural analysis, Urban wards reported relatively higher issues with **lack of facilities (24.0%)** and **no separate queue for senior citizens (34.3%)** than rural wards (Annexure 3: Table 2).

Table 4.72 Nature of voting difficulties faced

Type of Respondents	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburagi	Mysuru	Total
Long queue	19(40.43)	80(38.65)	31(55.36)	102(71.33)	232(51.21)
No separate queue for senior citizen	18(38.30)	56(27.05)	21(37.50)	46(32.17)	141(31.13)
Lack of facilities including drinking water, toilet, and ramp	4(8.51)	46(22.22)	17(30.36)	17(11.89)	84(18.54)
Coercion/threat by political party booth operators	1(2.13)	24(11.59)	2(3.57)	5(3.50)	32(7.06)
Difficulties in locating my polling station	2(4.26)	15(7.25)	1(1.79)	5(3.50)	23(5.08)
Difficulties in getting my voter slip at facilitation centre	6(12.77)	32(15.46)	3(5.36)	4(2.80)	45(9.93)
No guidance from polling personnel	2(4.26)	14(6.76)	1(1.79)	3(2.10)	20(4.42)
Any other	2(4.26)	0(0.00)	1(1.79)	2(1.40)	5(1.10)
Total	47(10.38)	207(45.70)	56(12.36)	143(31.57)	453(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Hypothesis 3: Participation in SVEEP voter awareness activities is associated with a higher likelihood of voting in the last Lok Sabha election.

Analysis & Interpretation:

The link between participation in SVEEP voter awareness activities (Yes / No) and voting in the last Lok Sabha election (derived from “Are there any family members eligible for voting who have not voted?”) was examined. The Chi-square statistic was $\chi^2 = 0.00$, $p = 1.0000000$. With 1 degree of freedom, the p-value is not less than 0.001, indicating no statistically significant association. Turnout levels were consistently very high in both groups, with more than 95% of respondents reported as having voted, which limits the potential to detect an effect of SVEEP participation on voting behaviour.

Comparison of Practice Parameters – Baseline (2018) vs. Endline (2025)

Between 2023 and 2025, self-reported voter turnout increased by **3.05 percentage points**, contributing to an overall rise of **5.75 percentage points** since 2018. Motivation to vote driven by civic duty also strengthened, with a gain of **5.7 percentage points** in the recent period and **9.7 percentage points** compared to 2018. On the other hand, reported difficulty while voting showed a slight increase of **1.7 percentage points** between 2023 and 2025, though it still reflected a net decline of **2 percentage points**

compared to 2018. Encouragingly, indicators related to persons with disabilities (PwDs) showed marked improvement: recall of edutainment materials rose significantly by **21.19 percentage points** between 2023 and 2025, and by **45.69 percentage points** since 2018, while BLO contact with PwDs increased by **8.7 percentage points** during the latest period and by **32.2 percentage points** over the longer term

Table 4. 73 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Practice

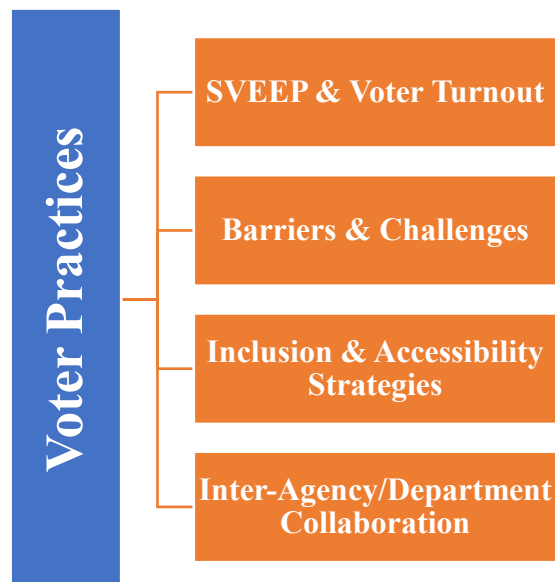
Parameter	KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018)	KAP – Baseline Survey (2023)	KAP – Endline Survey (2025)	Change (2023 → 2025)	Change (2018 → 2025)
Voter turnout (self-reported)	90% (Assembly election)	92.7%	95.75%	+3.05 pp	+5.75 pp
Voting motivated by civic duty	75.3%	79.3%	85%	+5.7 pp	+9.7 pp
Difficulty while voting	6%	2.3%	4%	+1.7 pp	-2 pp
Recall of edutainment materials (PwDs)	17%	41.5%	62.69%	+21.19 pp	+45.69 pp
BLO contact with PwDs	27.5%	51%	59.7%	+8.7 pp	+32.2 pp

Note: pp indicates percentage points in the table

Source: KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018) Report
KAP – Baseline Survey (2023) Report
KAP – Endline Survey: Primary Survey, 2025

Qualitative Analysis

4.4a. Voting Practices and the Influence of SVEEP Programs



4.4a.1. SVEEP's Role in Influencing Voter Turnout

Voter turnout in Karnataka during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections presented a mixed picture, while some areas reported robust participation, others, particularly urban areas, showed signs of voter apathy and disengagement. In some rural constituencies in Mysuru and Belagavi, voters described election day as a celebration, reflecting high levels of civic pride.

“We don’t have any registration related issues... everything is fine, we are 80 plus years old, people help us during voting, dropping us to the venue and back, even if there is facility of voting from home, we will personally come to booth and vote, it is our festival and it is our celebration...”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Hubli Dharwad East AC, Belagavi Division

“In our village, elections are like a festival - everyone participates with pride and unity.”

- Voters, Uyyamballi, Mysuru Division

This enthusiasm was often credited to localized SVEEP efforts. Activities like street plays, door-to-door campaigns, outreach at weddings, and school rallies, as well as the widespread use of smartphones and awareness of the Voter Helpline, proved effective in creating momentum, especially among women, youth, and marginalized groups.

“(T)he innovative methods such as outreach to voters during marriage events and sports activities, among others in rural/urban pockets, were effective strategies in contributing to the success of overall voter awareness programs in our taluka”.

- AERO, Devarahipparagi AC, Vijayapura District, Belagavi Division

“Compared to 2019, voter turnout increased significantly in 2024 due to continuous, well-planned outreach.”

- ELC Nodal Officer, Vijayanagara, Kalaburagi Division

In contrast, areas like Vitthalapura in Kalaburagi Division showed alarmingly low turnout, less than 2%, driven by distrust, and voter boycott stemming from a case of negligence by public health authorities and non-response from the local government.

Voters from marginalized communities, particularly SC and ST voters and PVTG communities, frequently stated that their only source of information was the local BLO or ASHA worker, not a formal SVEEP campaign.

Where SVEEP was implemented creatively and adapted to the local context, it had a noticeable effect on participation, especially among youth and first-time voters. Campus Ambassadors, cultural competitions, and mock polls made electoral education more engaging for voters. SVEEP's influence on voter turnout is highly dependent on its ability to reach the last voter through tailored, locally relevant, and sustained engagement.

Factors Affecting Voter Turnout in High and Low Turnout Booths

High Voter Turnout Booths	Low Voter Turnout Booths
<p>Civic Duty and Community Motivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In areas with high turnout, voters demonstrated a strong sense of civic responsibility. Voting was seen as a moral duty rather than a transaction for personal benefit. - This mindset was particularly prevalent in rural and semi-urban areas, where tight-knit communities foster a culture of collective participation. <p>Proactive Role of BLOs and Local Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booth Level Officers played a central role in motivating voters by making door-to-door visits, assisting with registration, and clarifying voting procedures. • Their presence inspired confidence among the electorate, especially in rural and semi-urban areas where personal contact remains critical. <p>Well-Planned and Localized SVEEP Campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High turnout regions benefited from SVEEP campaigns that were culturally relevant and emotionally resonant, using folk art, school competitions, and mock polling to generate enthusiasm. • Semi-urban areas particularly responded well to such creative and inclusive outreach strategies. 	<p>Apathy Among Voters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In urban areas, especially among the educated and youth, a lack of civic engagement was a persistent issue. Voting was often deprioritized in favour of leisure or perceived as an inconvenience or a chore. • Disillusionment was reported in the failure of elected representatives to meet promises made during elections as well as the inability to translate electoral results into action for development challenges faced in the constituencies. Youth in particular cited money and muscle power as the primary reasons for their lack of motivation to vote. • Rural residents also noted that their urban counterparts cited travel plans and weekend breaks as reasons for abstention, reflecting low prioritization of electoral participation. <p>Limited SVEEP Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low turnout areas reported limited voter awareness campaigns. When present, SVEEP activities often lacked cultural relevance or emotional appeal. • This gap was particularly evident in urban and remote rural areas where either digital-only outreach or generic

Inclusion and Accessibility Measures

- High turnout booths prioritized voter inclusivity with home-voting facilities, wheelchair access, separate queues for women, and transport for elderly or disabled voters.
- These measures were more consistently implemented in high-turnout areas with community-level coordination.

Youth Engagement and First-Time Voter Outreach

- Targeted efforts involving students, youth groups, and Electoral Literacy Clubs contributed to enthusiastic participation among younger voters.
- Semi-urban and rural regions showed particularly strong outcomes when youth engagement was tied to local cultural activities and competitions.

Trust in the Electoral Process

- Voters in high turnout areas expressed faith in the fairness of elections and believed their votes contributed to real development.
- Rural communities, and in particular senior citizens, demonstrated greater trust in both local election officers and the democratic process.

messaging failed to connect with target groups.

Disillusionment with Political Leadership

- Voters in low turnout areas expressed scepticism about the impact of their vote, citing unfulfilled promises and lack of visible development.
- This sentiment was common across urban and rural areas, though it translated into outright abstention more in rural constituencies facing governance failures.

Administrative and Technical Barriers

- Delays in voter ID issuance and unresponsive BLOs were reported to demotivate participation, especially among youth and migrants in urban locations.
- In rural areas, issues like duplicate entries also posed hurdles.

Challenges in the Inclusion of Marginalized Groups

- In some areas, women, PwDs, and migrants felt excluded from SVEEP due to a lack of targeted outreach or the absence of facilitation measures.
- Migration-related voting gaps among students and migrant workers also led to abstention.

Limited Follow-up on Awareness Campaigns

- Even where awareness activities were conducted, there was often no structured mechanism to convert awareness into action, especially among first-time voters.
- Urban areas particularly suffered from this lack of continuity, where awareness did not translate into actual turnout.

4.4a.2. Barriers and Challenges

While access remains a barrier in several remote or under-resourced regions, many of the persistent obstacles or barriers to voting, as reported by the participants, are predominantly social, psychological, and informational. Across communities, participants cited difficulties ranging from misinformation and name mismatches on voter rolls to gender-based restrictions, and logistical or infrastructural barriers, limiting inclusion. These challenges particularly affected women, PwDs, senior citizens, and marginalized voters, many of whom preferred seeking information in-person from BLOs, AWWs, or community leaders.

“We have seen many elections in Raichur, and we always vote. But now, with our age, it’s difficult to stand in long lines, especially in this heat. If they can make it easier, we will definitely go.”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Raichur, Kalaburagi Division

“SVEEP campaigns gave us confidence, but basic facilities are still missing for people like us.”

- PwD Voters, Raichur, Kalaburagi Division

Persons with disabilities and senior citizens also faced hurdles, both in terms of physical access and procedural clarity. PwD voters reported that helpers were not always chosen by the person in need, which undermined the dignity and secrecy of the vote.

“One vehicle for an entire Panchayat is not enough; elderly people still struggle to reach polling booths.”

- Booth Level Officer, Kudligi, Bellary, Kalaburagi Division

Misinformation was another subtle but significant barrier. Some voters stayed home because they believed they lacked proper documents, or feared that errors in their EPIC card would disqualify them. First-time voters were especially vulnerable to such confusion. In urban areas, this was compounded by a sense of scepticism and doubt about the transparency of the electoral process. Further, awareness about available physical and digital platforms for citizens, including the Chunav Jagriti Clubs (CJCs), Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs), Voter Helpline, cVigil, and Saksham application, was noted to be limited among the concerned groups.

4.4a.2.1. Challenges Faced by BLOs

Booth Level Officers (BLOs) consistently reported being overwhelmed with multiple roles and inadequate resources, which hindered their effectiveness in voter registration and documentation.

Teachers acting as BLOs shared that they were expected to conduct registration drives on top of their teaching workload, often without proper training or incentives.

Limited logistical support, such as a lack of vehicles or reliable transportation facilities, made it difficult for BLOs to reach remote households, particularly in scattered tribal settlements.

“Another unwanted development has been deployment of BLOs in different wards... it is particularly difficult for us to become familiar with unfamiliar wards given in too limited a time...”

- Booth Level Officers, Gadag, Belagavi Division

Technical issues with the online registration application and the absence of real-time guidance further compounded these challenges.

“The BLO app is truly helpful; it simplifies a lot of our work. But when youth register online, even small mistakes like a wrong date of birth can cause endless issues for us to correct later.”

- Booth Level Officers, Koppal, Kalaburagi Division

Several BLOs also mentioned difficulties in correcting errors on voter lists and ensuring timely updates, which led to frustration among voters and increased their workload.

“If someone is doing a second registration, we reject it. But they apply online and later, once they receive the card, they come and say, ‘Look, you didn’t do your job. I got it done myself.’”

- Booth Level Officer, Shimoga, Bengaluru Division

4.4a.3. Strategies for Inclusive and Accessible Elections

In areas where voters felt supported, informed, and welcomed on polling day, participation was notable. In regions where election authorities provided visible support, such as wheelchairs, ramps, help desks, signage, drinking water, and medical aid, voters expressed appreciation and pride.

The presence of BLOs and other frontline staff was particularly significant in making the system feel approachable. Their guidance helped voters navigate everything from registration to polling booth procedures.

“We were given the best of the facilities on the day of voting...ramp, wheelchair, drinking water, doctor, police, etc. ... Although we were helped by our family members, we are happy to see the facilities provided by the government... the support by the BLOs was quite helpful...”

- PwD Voters, Belagavi Dakshin AC, Belagavi Division

“As voters, we feel that the facility of ‘voting from home’ provided to the needy voters by the government is the best gift by the Election Commission.”

- PwD Voters, Belagavi Dakshin AC, Belagavi Division

These systems worked best where frontline workers like BLOs were trained, motivated, and empathetic. Where staff were disengaged or under-resourced, even well-planned support structures failed to make an impact. For future elections, the emphasis must remain not only on the physical infrastructure of access, but on human resources too – people who enable participation and inclusion.

4.4a.4. Inter-Agency and Inter-Departmental Collaboration

The SVEEP program has been implemented through collaboration and networks that have strengthened its outreach and impact.

SVEEP Collaborations

- Collaborations with **educational institutions** have been central through Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) in schools and colleges, and NSS/NCC units. Campus Ambassadors have been mobilized to engage youth through mock polls, debates, and creative campaigns.
- **Non-profit and community-based organizations (CBOs), including Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Anganwadi workers, ASHA staff, and local cultural troupes,**

have been actively involved in grassroots voter awareness, particularly among women, SC/ST communities, and marginalized groups like PVTGs and transgender persons.

- Partnerships with **universities, heads of business, and icons (e.g., Election held at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru) and public utilities, such as using public transport, marketplaces, and billing systems for messaging**, have amplified visibility, especially in urban and semi-urban areas.
- **Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and local influencers** have been tapped for micro-level outreach in urban areas facing voter apathy, while BLOs have played a critical role in door-to-door mobilization.

These multi-stakeholder collaborations ensure that SVEEP is not just a government initiative but a community-driven, cross-sectoral movement aimed at deepening democratic participation.

4.5 Impact of SVEEP initiative including educational institution drives and ELCs on voter behavior

4.5.1 Awareness of Election campaigns by Election Commission of India (ECI)

Awareness of election campaigns by the Election Commission of India (ECI) varies across divisions. Belagavi division shows the highest awareness, with 64.48% respondents aware of the campaigns, followed closely by Kalaburagi at 60.48% and Mysuru at 59.75%. Bengaluru division has the lowest awareness at 38.28%. The percentage of respondents unaware of the campaigns is highest in Bengaluru at 44.72%, while Belagavi has the lowest at 30.67%. The “Don’t know” response is also notable in Bengaluru at 17.00%, compared to lower levels in other divisions, with Mysuru at 7.67%. Overall, more than half (53.29%) of respondents across all divisions are aware of the election campaigns, but awareness is uneven, with Bengaluru lagging behind other divisions. (Table 4.74)

Table 4. 74 Awareness of Election campaigns by Election Commission of India

Division	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Belagavi	677(64.48)	322(30.67)	51(4.86)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	689(38.28)	805(44.72)	306(17.00)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	635(60.48)	268(25.52)	147(14.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	717(59.75)	391(32.58)	92(7.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	2718(53.29)	1786(35.02)	596(11.69)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.5.2 Exposure to edutainment materials by Election Commission

Table 4.75 shows exposure to various edutainment materials by the Election Commission across different divisions. Overall, the highest exposure is to poster designs, hoardings, standees, signboards, wall writings, wall hangings, and roll maps, with 65.73% respondents having seen these materials. Drama, election songs, and pamphlets follow closely with a 60.57% exposure rate. Video films about EVM, VVPAT, and related topics were seen by 54.20%, while quizzes, essay writing, collage, and poster-making activities have a 48.25% exposure rate. Election anthems and audio tracks are known to 47.14% and 46.14% of respondents, respectively. Exposure to EC materials themselves stands at 40.39%, and cartoons have the lowest exposure at 41.73%. Among divisions, Mysuru shows higher exposure across most

categories, notably in poster-related materials (71.17%) and drama/election songs (63.33%). Bengaluru also demonstrates strong presence in poster-related materials (64.44%) and quiz/essay activities (55.61%). Belagavi and Kalaburagi show comparatively lower exposure percentages but maintain a steady range depending on the material.

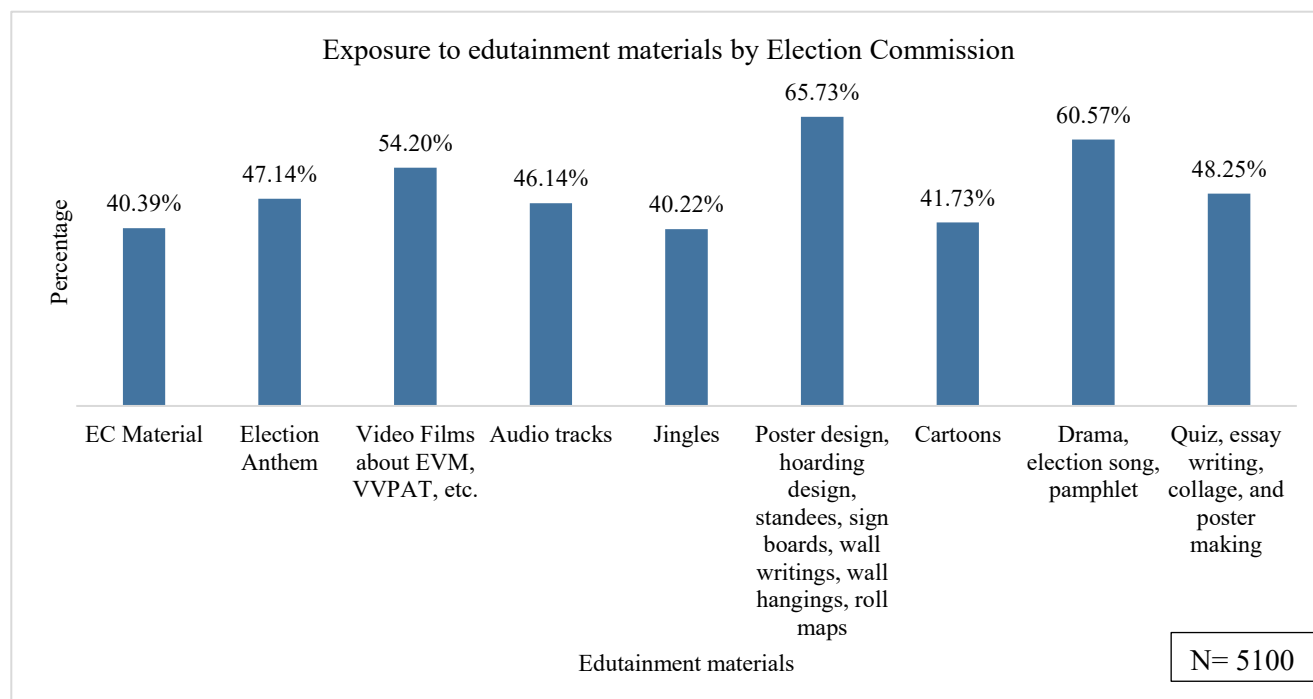
Table 4.75 Exposure to edutainment materials by Election Commission

Division	EC Material	Election Anthem	Video Films about EVM, VVPAT, etc.	Audio tracks	Jingles	Poster design, hoarding design, standees, sign boards, wall writings, wall hangings, roll maps	Cartoons	Drama, election song, pamphlet	Quiz, essay writing, collage, and poster making	Total
Belagavi	427 (40.67)	571 (54.38)	662(63.05)	411(39.14)	289(27.52)	666(63.43)	450(42.86)	768(73.14)	367(34.95)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	660 (36.67)	772(42.89)	828(46.00)	827(45.94)	776(43.11)	1160(64.44)	694(38.56)	1001(55.61)	1001(55.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	483 (46.00)	412(39.24)	588(56.00)	426(40.57)	401(38.19)	672(64.00)	421(40.10)	560(53.33)	400(38.10)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	490(40.83)	649(54.08)	686(57.17)	689(57.42)	585(48.75)	854(71.17)	563(46.92)	760(63.33)	693(57.75)	1200(23.53)
Total	2060 (40.39)	2404(47.14)	2764(54.20)	2353(46.14)	2051(40.22)	3352(65.73)	2128(41.73)	3089(60.57)	2461(48.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4. 17 Exposure to edutainment materials by Election Commission



4.5.3 Awareness of Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs)

Table 4.76 presents the awareness of Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) among youth across different divisions. Overall, 21.49% of respondents are aware of ELCs, while a majority of 57.88% are not aware, and 20.63% reported that the question is not applicable to them. Among the divisions, Bengaluru has the highest awareness at 28.72%, followed by Mysuru at 21.33%, Belagavi at 18.76%, and Kalaburagi with the lowest awareness at 12.00%. Notably, Kalaburagi also has the highest percentage of respondents (38.38%) indicating the question as not applicable, which is significantly higher compared to other divisions.

Table 4.76 Awareness of ELCs

Division	Awareness of Electoral Literacy Club (ELC)			Total
	Yes	No	Not Applicable	
Belagavi	197(18.76)	709(67.52)	144(13.71)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	517(28.72)	997(55.39)	286(15.89)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	126(12.00)	521(49.62)	403(38.38)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	256(21.33)	725(60.42)	219(18.25)	1200(23.53)
Total	1096(21.49)	2952(57.88)	1052(20.63)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.4 Participation in ELC Activities

Table 4.77 shows the status of participation in Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) activities among youth who are aware of ELCs across different divisions. Overall, 53.47% of respondents who know about ELCs have participated in ELC activities, while 42.52% have not participated, and 4.01% find the question not applicable. Among the divisions, Mysuru reports the highest participation rate at 71.48%, followed by Belagavi at 60.41%, Kalaburagi at 52.38%, and Bengaluru with the lowest participation at 42.17%. Bengaluru also has the highest proportion of non-participants at 52.61%.

Table 4.77 Status on Participation in ELC activities

Division	Yes	No	Not applicable	Total
Belagavi	119(60.41)	70(35.53)	8(4.06)	197(17.97)
Bengaluru	218(42.17)	272(52.61)	27(5.22)	517(47.17)
Kalaburagi	66(52.38)	51(40.48)	9(7.14)	126(11.50)
Mysuru	183(71.48)	73(28.52)	0(0.00)	256(23.36)
Total	586(53.47)	466(42.52)	44(4.01)	1096(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.6 Orientation on EVM and VVPAT

Among 586 respondents participated in ELC activities quoted that, 83.45% of respondents received orientation, while 15.70% did not. Among divisions, Mysuru had the highest orientation rate at 93.99%, followed by Kalaburagi at 92.42%, Bengaluru at 75.23%, and Belagavi at 77.31%. Belagavi recorded the highest percentage of respondents without orientation at 23.53%, while Mysuru had the lowest at 6.01%.

Table 4.78 Orientation on EVM and VVPAT

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	92(77.31)	28(23.53)	119(20.31)
Bengaluru	164(75.23)	54(24.77)	218(37.20)
Kalaburagi	61(92.42)	5(7.58)	66(11.26)

Mysuru	172(93.99)	11(6.01)	183(31.23)
Total	489(83.45)	92(15.70)	586(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.7 Impact of ELC Participation on Voting in Lok Sabha Elections

Among 586 respondents participated in ELC activities quoted that, 84.98% of respondents reported that participation in ELC influenced their decision to vote, 12.97% said it did not, and 1.37% were uncertain or could not say. Among divisions, Kalaburagi had the highest influence at 90.91%, followed by Mysuru at 86.89%, Bengaluru at 83.03%, and Belagavi at 82.35%. The percentage of respondents who reported no influence was highest in Bengaluru at 15.14%, and lowest in Kalaburagi at 7.58%.

Table 4.79 Participation in ELC influenced you to vote in the last Lok Sabha election

Division	Yes	No	Don't know/ Cant Say	Total
Belagavi	98(82.35)	16(13.45)	5(4.20)	119(20.31)
Bengaluru	181(83.03)	33(15.14)	4(1.83)	218(37.20)
Kalaburagi	60(90.91)	5(7.58)	1(1.52)	66(11.26)
Mysuru	159(86.89)	22(12.02)	2(1.09)	183(31.23)
Total	498(84.98)	76(12.97)	8(1.37)	586(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.8 Awareness about campus ambassador in colleges

Table 4.80 presents awareness about the campus ambassador program in colleges across divisions. Overall, 14.18% of respondents were aware of the campus ambassador, 44.88% were not aware, 20.20% did not know, and 20.75% indicated not applicable as they were not students currently or in the last two years. Mysuru division showed the highest awareness at 19.50%, followed by Bengaluru at 15.89%, Belagavi at 12.29%, and Kalaburagi with the lowest awareness of 7.05%. The highest percentage of respondents unaware of the program was in Belagavi (68.57%) and Mysuru (48.42%) divisions, while Kalaburagi had a large portion (43.05%) reporting not applicable status. Bengaluru had the highest proportion of respondents who didn't know about the program at 28.61%.

Table 4.80 Awareness about campus ambassador in colleges

Division	Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable (not student currently or in the last 2 years)	Total
Belagavi	129(12.29)	720(68.57)	83(7.90)	118(11.24)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	286(15.89)	765(42.50)	515(28.61)	234(13.00)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	74(7.05)	223(21.24)	301(28.67)	452(43.05)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	234(19.50)	581(48.42)	131(10.92)	254(21.17)	1200(23.53)
Total	723(14.18)	2289(44.88)	1030(20.20)	1058(20.75)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.9 Participation in SVEEP Voter Awareness Activities

Table 4.81 shows participation in SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) voter awareness activities across divisions. Overall, 70.39% of respondents did not participate in any activities. Among those who participated, 17.00% joined rallies, 9.41% attended street plays, 5.92% attended campus-based events, 3.43% visited mobile vans or voter awareness camps, and 2.06% registered through the campaign. Mysuru division had the highest participation in street plays at 18.08%, while Bengaluru led in rally participation at 26.22%. Belagavi and Kalaburagi showed lower participation rates, with Kalaburagi having the highest non-participation at 88.95%.

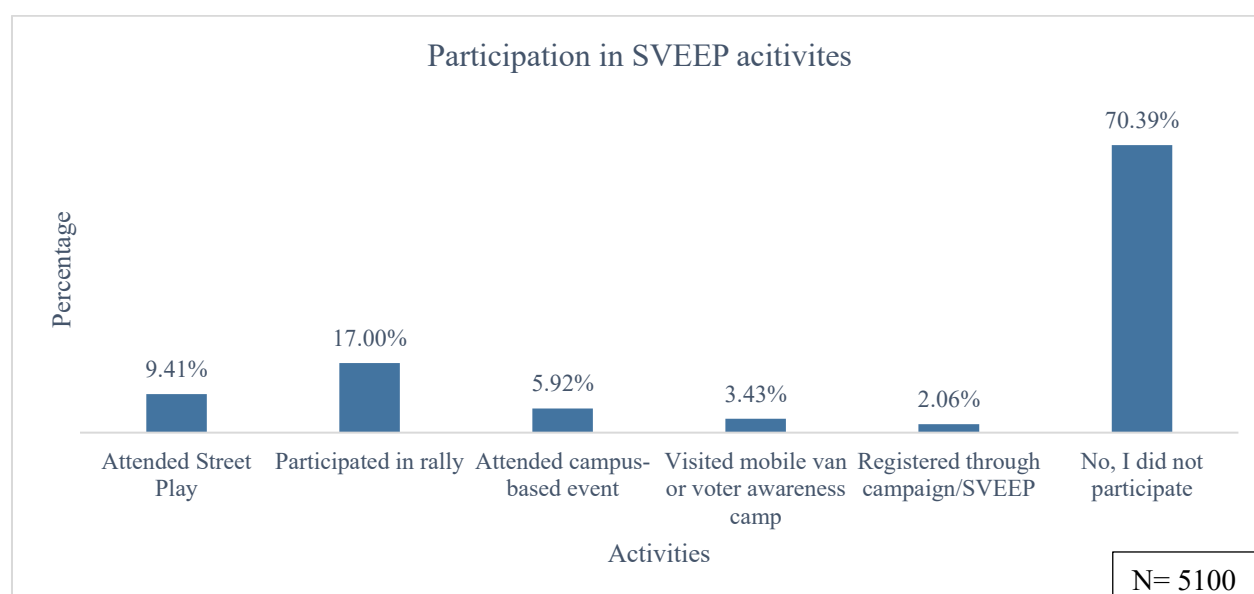
Table 4.81 Participation in SVEEP Voter Awareness Activities

Division	Attended Street Play	Participated in rally	Attended campus-based event	Visited mobile van or voter awareness camp	Registered through campaign/SVEEP	No, I did not participate	Total
Belagavi	65(6.19)	182(17.33)	46(4.38)	27(2.57)	16(1.52)	780(74.29)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	160(8.89)	472(26.22)	160(8.89)	95(5.28)	73(4.06)	1030(57.22)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	38(3.62)	78(7.43)	30(2.86)	24(2.29)	7(0.67)	934(88.95)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	217(18.08)	135(11.25)	66(5.50)	29(2.42)	9(0.75)	846(70.50)	1200(23.53)
Total	480(9.41)	867(17.00)	302(5.92)	175(3.43)	105(2.06)	3590(70.39)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4. 18 Participation in SVEEP activities



4.5.10 Official house visits under SVEEP for election awareness

Table 4.82 presents data on official house visits under SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) for election awareness across divisions. Overall, 44.84% of respondents reported receiving official house visits, 39.90% reported not receiving any, and 15.25% were unsure or did not know. Among divisions, Belagavi and Mysuru had higher percentages of respondents visited, at 54.48% and 52.58% respectively, while Bengaluru and Kalaburagi reported lower visits at 36.06% and 41.43%. The highest proportion of respondents uncertain about house visits was seen in Bengaluru at 20.67%, followed by Kalaburagi at 24.29%.

Table 4.82 Official house visits under SVEEP for election awareness

Division	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Belagavi	572(54.48)	424(40.38)	54(5.14)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	649(36.06)	779(43.28)	372(20.67)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	435(41.43)	360(34.29)	255(24.29)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	631(52.58)	472(39.33)	97(8.08)	1200(23.53)
Total	2287(44.84)	2035(39.90)	778(15.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.11 Awareness of the Voter Helpline (1950)

Table 4.83 shows the awareness of the voter helpline across divisions. Overall, 27.86% of respondents were aware of the voter helpline, while 72.14% were not aware. Among the divisions, Belagavi and Mysuru had similar awareness levels at 32.76% and 32.33% respectively. Bengaluru had slightly lower awareness at 31.00%, while Kalaburagi had the lowest awareness at 12.48%. This indicates a generally low level of voter helpline awareness across all divisions, with Kalaburagi notably lagging behind the others.

Table 4. 83 Awareness of the voter helpline

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	344(32.76)	706(67.24)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	558(31.00)	1242(69.00)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	131(12.48)	919(87.52)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	388(32.33)	812(67.67)	1200(23.53)
Total	1421(27.86)	3679(72.14)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.12 Influence of SVEEP Campaign on Voter Registration or Voting

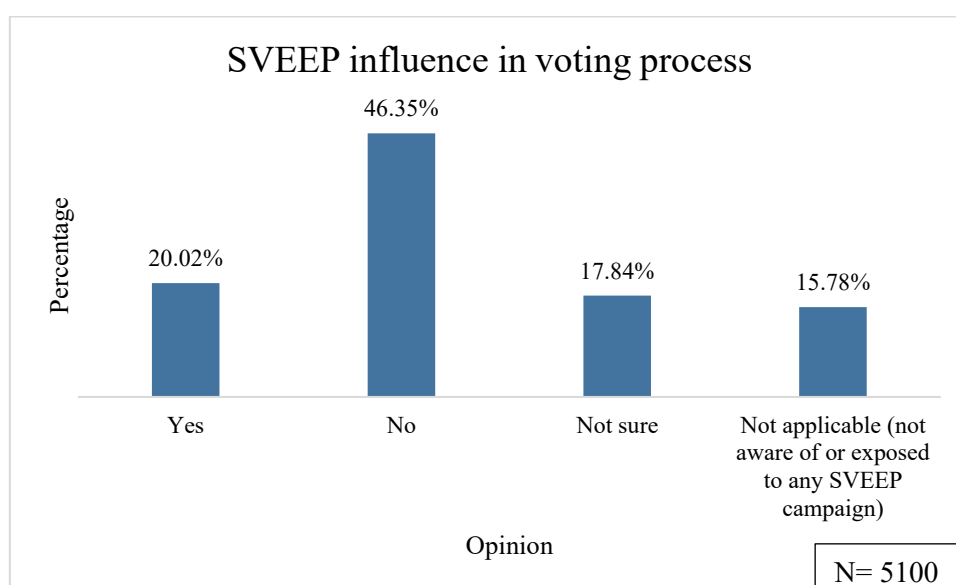
Table 4.84 presents the influence of SVEEP campaigns on voter registration or voting across divisions. Overall, 20.02% of respondents reported a positive influence, 46.35% reported no influence, 17.84% were not sure, and 15.78% were not aware of or exposed to any SVEEP campaign. Among divisions, Belagavi had the highest positive influence at 30.48%, followed by Mysuru at 23.50%. Bengaluru showed a moderate positive influence of 17.94%, with a significant 24.28% unsure. Kalaburagi had the lowest positive influence at 9.14%, with a large portion (42.67%) not aware of or exposed to SVEEP campaigns.

Table 4.84 Influence of SVEEP Campaign on Voter Registration or Voting

Division	Yes	No	Not sure	Not applicable (not aware of or exposed to any SVEEP campaign)	Total
Belagavi	320(30.48)	664(63.24)	55(5.24)	11(1.05)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	323(17.94)	913(50.72)	437(24.28)	127(7.06)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	96(9.14)	257(24.48)	249(23.71)	448(42.67)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	282(23.50)	530(44.17)	169(14.08)	219(18.25)	1200(23.53)
Total	1021(20.02)	2364(46.35)	910(17.84)	805(15.78)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4. 19 SVEEP influence in voting process

4.5.13 Priority given to voting on Lok Sabha Election Day

Table 4.85 shows the priority given to voting on Lok Sabha Election Day across divisions. Overall, 69.57% of respondents reported that they always prioritize voting, 13.88% sometimes do, 11.08% never prioritize it, 3.22% don't know or can't say, and 2.25% found the question not applicable. Among divisions, Mysuru had the highest percentage of respondents who always prioritize voting at 85.25%, followed by Belagavi at 80.57%, and Kalaburagi at 76.95%. Bengaluru showed the lowest percentage for always prioritizing voting at 48.39%, with a notable 22.39% never prioritizing voting.

Table 4.85 Priority given to voting on Lok Sabha Election Day

Division	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't know/Can't say	Not applicable	Total
Belagavi	846(80.57)	120(11.43)	54(5.14)	12(1.14)	18(1.71)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	871(48.39)	405(22.50)	403(22.39)	101(5.61)	20(1.11)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	808(76.95)	74(7.05)	70(6.67)	30(2.86)	68(6.48)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1023(85.25)	109(9.08)	38(3.17)	21(1.75)	9(0.75)	1200(23.53)
Total	3548(69.57)	708(13.88)	565(11.08)	164(3.22)	115(2.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.5.14. Awareness and access to the Voter Guide

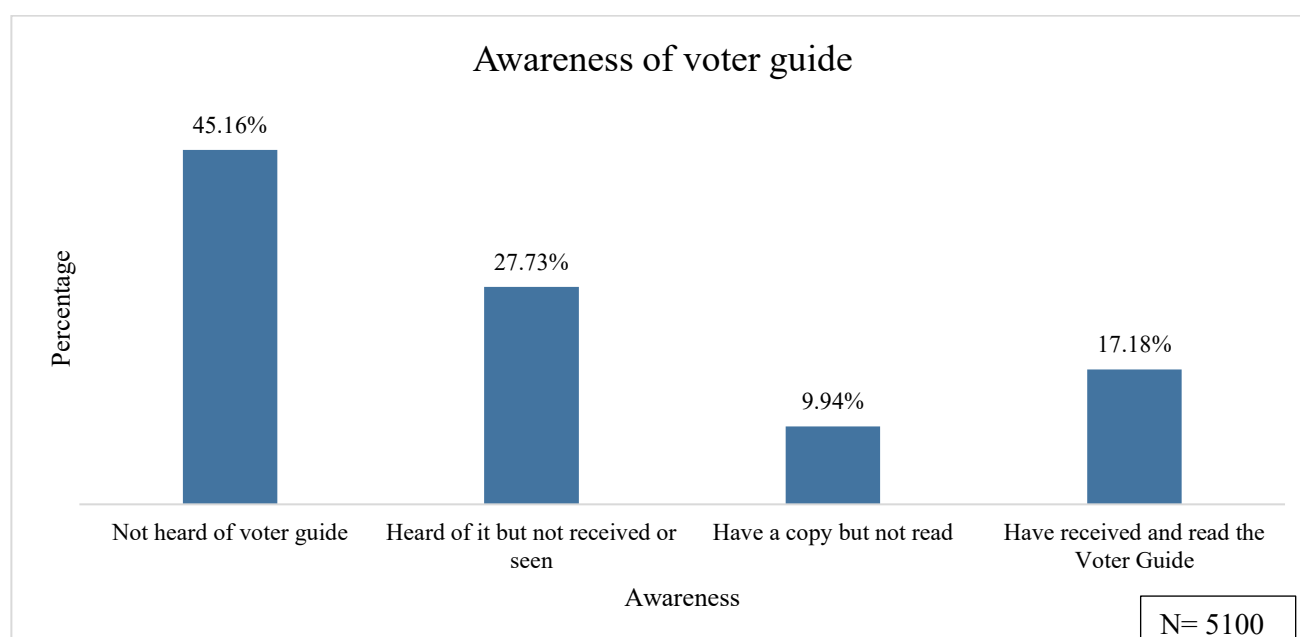
Table 4.84 presents awareness and access to the Voter Guide across divisions. Overall, 45.16% of respondents have not heard of the Voter Guide, 27.73% have heard of it but not received or seen it, 9.94% have a copy but have not read it, and 17.18% have received and read the Voter Guide. Among divisions, Bengaluru shows the highest awareness and engagement, with only 27.67% not having heard of the guide and 20.61% having received and read it. In contrast, Mysuru and Belagavi have the highest percentages of respondents who have not heard of the guide, at 58.50% and 56.57% respectively. Kalaburagi has a large proportion (44.57%) who have heard of the guide but have not received or seen it.

Table 4. 86 Awareness and access to the Voter Guide

Division	Not heard of voter guide	Heard of it but not received or seen	Have a copy but not read	Have received and read the Voter Guide	Total
Belagavi	594(56.57)	124(11.81)	54(5.14)	278(26.48)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	498(27.67)	578(32.11)	353(19.61)	371(20.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	509(48.48)	468(44.57)	20(1.90)	53(5.05)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	702(58.50)	244(20.33)	80(6.67)	174(14.50)	1200(23.53)
Total	2303(45.16)	1414(27.73)	507(9.94)	876(17.18)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Figure 4.20 Awareness of voter guide

Hypothesis 4: Youth (<30 years) who participated in ELC activities are more likely to vote in the last Lok Sabha election compared to those who did not.

Analysis & Interpretation:

The association between ELC participation influence (Yes / No / Don't know) among youth respondents (<30 years) and their voting in the last Lok Sabha election was tested. The Chi-square result was $\chi^2 = 0.00$, $p = 1.0000000$. With 2 degrees of freedom, the p-value is not less than 0.001, indicating no statistical association. In all categories of reported ELC influence, voting rates among youth were high (above 93%), showing little variation that could be attributed to ELC participation.

Comparison of Impact of SVEEP Activities – Baseline (2018) vs. Endline (2025)

Table 4. 87 Comparison between baseline and endline study findings on Impact of SVEEP activities

Parameter	KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018)	KAP – Baseline Survey (2023)	KAP – Endline Survey (2025)	Change (2023 → 2025)	Change (2018 → 2025)
Awareness of voter campaigns	44.4%	55.2%	53.3%	-1.9 pp	+8.9 pp
Use of website/mobile for General Information related to election	9%	12.9%	18.4%	+5.5 pp	+9.4 pp

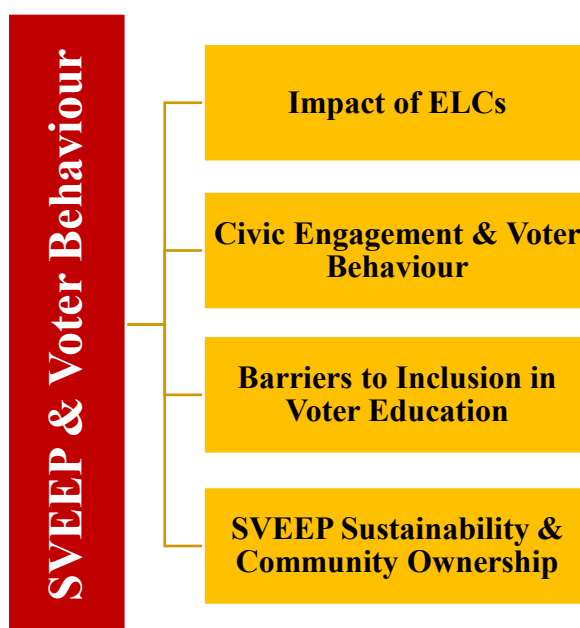
Note: pp indicates percentage points in the table

Source: KAP – Baseline Survey – Assembly election (2018) Report
KAP – Baseline Survey (2023) Report
KAP – Endline Survey: Primary Survey, 2025

Between 2023 and 2025, awareness of voter campaigns registered a slight decline of **1.9 percentage points**, though when compared with 2018, it still reflected a net improvement of **8.9 percentage points**. In contrast, the use of websites or mobile platforms for accessing general election-related information showed steady progress, increasing by **5.5 percentage points** in the recent period and by **9.4 percentage points** overall since 2018 (Table 4.87).

Qualitative Analysis

4.5a. Impact of SVEEP Initiatives, Including Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on Voter Behaviour



4.5a.1. Impact of Electoral Literacy Clubs

Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) have emerged as a powerful institutional mechanism for engaging youth and first-time voters. In institutions where ELCs are active and well-managed, particularly in colleges and universities, there has been a noticeable impact on both youth voter awareness and electoral participation. Campus Ambassadors and faculty coordinators reported that activities like mock polling, debates, poster/collage-making, walkathons, bicycle rallies, jathas, and pledge-taking ceremonies helped students better understand their rights and the electoral process.

“We learned about selecting the right leader through our college program.”

- Youth/First Time Voters, Vijaynagara, Kalaburagi Division

“Being a Campus Ambassador gave me the responsibility to act, not just talk about voting.”

- Campus Ambassador, Vijaynagara, Kalaburagi Division

“When voting is presented not just as a right but a civic responsibility, students begin to take ownership of the process.”

- GFGC Principal, Hospet, Bellary, Kalaburagi Division

However, the functioning of ELCs remains inconsistent across the divisions. In some institutions, they are well-integrated into academic calendars; in others, they are inactive or symbolic, with limited reach or irregular programming.

In several schools and rural colleges, participants had no awareness of ELCs or their purpose. Teachers acting as BLOs often cited lack of incentives, training, or dedicated time as key obstacles to sustained ELC engagement.

This variation in implementation reduces the full potential of ELCs as a youth mobilization platform. Where ELCs are supported with resources, leadership, and creativity, they foster a culture of democratic participation.

4.5a.2. SVEEP's Influence on Civic Engagement and Voter Behaviour

SVEEP initiatives have had a meaningful influence on civic attitudes, particularly among new voters, marginalized communities, and rural populations. Participants across several districts stated that SVEEP campaigns helped them understand not only how to vote, but also why voting matters. Through targeted outreach, the campaigns reinforced the importance of voter registration, timely verification of EPIC details, and the ethical importance of participating in elections.

“We are the daily wage earners... and on the voting day, although we miss a day's earning, we happily vote, as it is a decision-making day and provides a new government to rule the state...”

- Youth Voters, Dharwad District, Belagavi Division

Voters described how participation in community events, rallies, and competitions shifted their perception of elections from being a top-down government exercise to a shared community responsibility. Students, in particular, viewed these events as motivational.

“We as first-time voters, voted in the 2024 elections for the sake of development of common citizens... We did vote as voting is our right and we used the right to elect better governments... say to get housing plots, toilets for ladies, etc...”

- First-Time Voters, Bagalkote District, Belagavi Division

“We see all the facilities available during voting at the booths, but we cast our votes as our responsibility towards bringing good governments for overall development...”

- Women Voters, Vijayapura Urban AC, Belagavi Division

It was observed that the impact of SVEEP on behaviour was strongest when campaigns were delivered early, repeatedly, and through trusted channels, including teachers, BLOs, local leaders, and youth influencers.

“When teachers are involved, people listen and act. They trust us.”

- Booth Level Officer, Kudligi, Bellary, Kalaburagi Division

4.5a.3. Barriers to Inclusion in Voter Education

While SVEEP has made several efforts to improve outreach, the inclusion of women, PwDs, and marginalized communities in voter education campaigns remains inconsistent. In several districts, women voters shared that they had not seen materials specifically addressing their needs or challenges. In many rural areas, campaign activities were held in locations or times that were not accessible to women due to household duties or cultural restrictions.

“People here are from well-off backgrounds and without any expectations, they come and vote, as they don’t have time constraints and do not go for work... hence your awareness activities should concentrate more on working voters, especially for urban poor...”

- Women Voters, Vijayapura Urban AC, Belagavi Division

For persons with disabilities, accessibility continues to be a critical barrier. While ramps and wheelchairs were provided in some booths, voters with visual impairments noted the lack of Braille guides or audio-visual materials to verify their vote. Disabled voters also shared the lack of adequate assistants to aid or support them with mobility in the polling stations, inadequate transport facilities, particularly in remote areas, and inadequate support for Village Rehabilitation Workers (VRWs) who played a key role in their registration and access to information about the elections.

Further, PwD voters could not recall an influencer or icon with disability who they could identify with.

“We are ready to vote, but our basic needs on voting day should be respected.”

- PwD Voters, Bidar, Kalaburagi Division

“It’s not sympathy we want - it’s equal opportunity and access.”

- PwD Voters, Bidar, Kalaburagi Division

“Voting is my right, but going to the booth should not feel like a battle.”

- PwD Voters, Raichur, Kalaburagi Division

PwD Polling Day Experience

- PwD participants strongly linked voting to self-respect and inclusion, and many proudly noted their participation in past elections.
- However, structural barriers remain: ramps and wheelchairs were not always available. PwDs also noted the lack of disabled-friendly toilets at the polling stations. In some stations, inadequate volunteers and transport facilities were noted.
- Despite the availability of digital tools (e.g., cVIGIL, Saksham app), very few PwD voters were aware of or had used them.
- Visually impaired voters also noted the lack of audio guides, limiting their ability to vote independently.

Language and content accessibility were also raised as barriers. Participants from tribal and PVTG communities in Dakshina Kannada stressed the importance of local-language media visual aids, as many voters are unable to read or understand standard campaign materials. In Belagavi division, Marathi-speaking voters were also included in SVEEP activities through the active efforts of the BLOs in the region.

Adaptive and inclusive communication strategies are crucial to ensure the inclusion of all sections of the voting population across the state. For example, in Mandya, Bengaluru Division, intensive efforts were made to include marginalized groups such as daily wage labourers, illiterate voters, and those from economically weaker sections through door-to-door campaigns, local community meetings, and awareness drives.

4.5a.3.1. Reported Exclusion of Marginalized Populations (SCs, STs, PVTGs, Transgender Voters)

Marginalized communities continued to face structural and social exclusion in electoral participation, with barriers spanning from registration to awareness.

Many SC and ST voters lacked proper documents or faced frequent deletions and mismatches in voter lists, leaving them disenfranchised. In tribal and PVTG-dominated areas like Dakshina Kannada, participants highlighted language barriers, poor internet access, and lack of targeted SVEEP campaigns, which limited their understanding of procedures such as online registration or use of EVM/VVPAT.

Women from SC households reported consulting male family members for voting decisions.

Perceptions of Exclusion: SC, ST, and PVTG Voters

- Scheduled Caste (SC) voters demonstrated high turnout and civic engagement, but they also reported being frequently overlooked in voter education campaigns.
- They reported that their awareness came through frontline workers like BLOs, not formal SVEEP channels.
- SC communities also reported distrust in politicians, citing broken promises and lack of follow-through after elections.
- They called for more respectful and focused outreach, especially in rural hamlets.
- Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) communities remain among the most disconnected from electoral processes, especially in remote and forested regions.
- Participants reported language barriers and limited exposure to SVEEP activities, particularly in areas where materials were not in local dialects.
- Internet access was often non-existent. However, where mobile registration camps and localized outreach by BLOs were conducted, engagement increased notably.
- ST and PVTG voters emphasized the need for more culturally and linguistically adapted voter education, delivered in person by facilitators familiar with their communities.

Transgender voters in Bengaluru and Kalaburagi reported facing social stigma at polling stations. BLOs reported difficulties in registering transgender voters as their identification documents did not reflect their gender identity.

Experience of Transgender Communities (Bengaluru and Kalaburagi Divisions)

- Transgender voters expressed a strong civic duty to vote, but reported feeling marginalized within the electoral process.
- BLOs reported facing difficulties during registration due to mismatches between reported identity and official documentation, in which transgender persons have not updated their gender identity.
- At polling stations, they reported encountering stigma, discomfort, and inadequate sensitization among staff. Participants expressed a strong need for gender-sensitive polling personnel and targeted awareness efforts.

These groups frequently reported that SVEEP activities failed to reach them, with most information coming indirectly through BLOs or NGOs rather than dedicated campaigns. As a result, their electoral participation remained lower and more precarious compared to other groups.

4.5a.4. SVEEP Sustainability and Community Ownership

One of the strengths of SVEEP programs has been the extent to which they foster community-led initiatives and local ownership. In areas where schools, SHGs, youth clubs, and social institutions were actively engaged, the sustainability of voter awareness efforts extended well beyond election day. Community members not only participated but also became advocates for others, encouraging neighbours, guiding the elderly, and assisting first-time voters.

The integration of voter education and cultural programs held during local festivals was cited as particularly impactful, blending civic education with local traditions such as the *Dollu Kunittha* (drum dance) by women in Tirthahalli, Davangere, and rangoli competitions held for women across the divisions. Community-led initiatives or participation, however, are not uniform. Without institutional follow-up, long-term behaviour change is difficult to maintain. Teachers and college staff involved in ELCs noted that once elections concluded, the momentum around civic engagement also faded.

“SVEEP should not be a seasonal activity; it needs to be part of our academic and institutional rhythm.”

- Government First Grade College Principal, Hospet, Bellary, Kalaburagi Division

To ensure lasting change, SVEEP must be embedded into the everyday life of communities, through regular civic activities in schools, periodic community-based events, and continued investment in local ambassadors.

4.6 Inducements and Their Influence on Electoral Behaviour

4.6.1 Inducements to Influence Voting

Table 4.88 shows the responses regarding inducements to influence voting across divisions. Overall, 16.33% of respondents reported experiencing inducements, 72.12% said they did not, and 11.55% preferred not to disclose. Among divisions, Kalaburagi has the highest percentage of respondents indicating inducements at 19.24%, followed by Bengaluru at 17.50%, Mysuru at 14.75%, and Belagavi at 13.24%. The majority in all divisions stated they did not face inducements, with the highest 'No' response in Belagavi at 78.38%. The proportion of respondents unwilling to share their experience is notably higher in Mysuru (15.42%) and Bengaluru (13.17%) compared to other divisions.

Table 4. 88 Inducements to Influence Voting

Division	Yes	No	Don't wish to say	Total
Belagavi	139(13.24)	823(78.38)	88(8.38)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	315(17.50)	1248(69.33)	237(13.17)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	202(19.24)	769(73.24)	79(7.52)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	177(14.75)	838(69.83)	185(15.42)	1200(23.53)
Total	833(16.33)	3678(72.12)	589(11.55)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.6.2 Type of Inducements

Among 833 respondents who said inducements to influence voting that Government scheme benefits were the most common inducement overall, accounting for 42.26% of all inducements, with the highest incidence in Kalaburagi (74.26%) and substantial shares in Belagavi (51.08%), Mysuru (31.07%), and Bengaluru (24.13%). Job promises were the second most frequent inducement, making up 34.09%, especially high in Bengaluru (41.90%) and Mysuru (32.20%). Cash inducements and household items each represented 22.09% overall, with Mysuru leading in household items (37.85%) and Bengaluru in cash (26.03%). Other notable inducements included distributing liquor (8.04%), primarily in Bengaluru (16.19%) and Mysuru (9.04%), and distributing cash among women through self-help groups (10.68%).

Table 4. 89 Type of Inducements

Division	Belagavi	Bengaluru	Kalaburagi	Mysuru	Total
Cash	17(12.23)	82(26.03)	33(16.34)	52(29.38)	184(22.09)
Job Promises	51(36.69)	132(41.90)	44(21.78)	57(32.20)	284(34.09)
Household Items	12(8.63)	75(23.81)	30(14.85)	67(37.85)	184(22.09)
Government scheme benefits	71(51.08)	76(24.13)	150(74.26)	55(31.07)	352(42.26)
Distributing cash among women through self-help groups	8(5.76)	36(11.43)	10(4.95)	35(19.77)	89(10.68)
Funding of local club to organize cricket/football matches	1(0.72)	18(5.71)	2(0.99)	7(3.95)	28(3.36)
Distributing TV, Radio, projector, etc. for small groups/communities/schools	3(2.16)	41(13.02)	3(1.49)	2(1.13)	49(5.88)
Distributing purse, bangles, vanity case among women	0(0.00)	11(3.49)	0(0.00)	6(3.39)	17(2.04)
Distributing liquor	0(0.00)	51(16.19)	0(0.00)	16(9.04)	67(8.04)
Distributing food promises	8(5.76)	18(5.71)	1(0.50)	15(8.47)	42(5.04)
Distributing coupons for free diesel, petrol, LPG, kerosene	2(1.44)	18(5.71)	0(0.00)	5(2.82)	25(3.00)
Distributing cash for construction of toilets, hand pumps, and buying of mobile phone and laptops	0(0.00)	25(7.94)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	25(3.00)
Any other	0(0.00)	6(1.90)	7(3.47)	1(0.56)	14(1.68)
Total	139(16.69)	315(37.82)	202(24.25)	177(21.25)	833(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.6.3 Perception of use of Money/Muscle Power in Elections

Table 4.90 indicates that 29.67% of respondents across all divisions perceived the use of money or muscle power in elections, while 59.73% denied its presence, and 10.61% chose not to comment. The perception of such influence was highest in Mysuru (43.33%), followed by Kalaburagi (30.95%), Bengaluru (28.39%), and lowest in Belagavi (14.95%). Conversely, denial of money/muscle power was strongest in Belagavi (74.00%), whereas Mysuru (49.58%) had the lowest share of respondents rejecting its presence. A notable proportion of respondents in each division preferred not to disclose their opinion, especially in Bengaluru (15.33%).

Table 4.90 Perception of use of Money/Muscle Power in Elections

Division	Yes	No	Don't wish to say	Total
Belagavi	157(14.95)	777(74.00)	116(11.05)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	511(28.39)	1013(56.28)	276(15.33)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	325(30.95)	661(62.95)	64(6.10)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	520(43.33)	595(49.58)	85(7.08)	1200(23.53)
Total	1513(29.67)	3046(59.73)	541(10.61)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.6.4 Public Participation in Political Rallies/Meetings (in %)

Table 4.91 shows that 21.75% of respondents overall reported participating in political rallies or meetings, while a majority of 78.25% did not. Among the divisions, Bengaluru (26.89%) recorded the highest level of public participation, followed by Mysuru (24.75%), Belagavi (19.33%), and the lowest in Kalaburagi (11.90%). This indicates noticeable variation across divisions, with participation nearly two and a half times higher in Bengaluru compared to Kalaburagi.

Table 4.91 Public Participation in Political Rallies/Meetings

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	203(19.33)	847(80.67)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	484(26.89)	1316(73.11)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	125(11.90)	925(88.10)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	297(24.75)	903(75.25)	1200(23.53)
Total	1109(21.75)	3991(78.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.6.5 Source of Expenses for Participation in Political Rallies

Among 1109 who were participated in political rallies, quoted that the majority of expenses (65.19%) were borne by the organizing party, while 34.81% of participants incurred the expenses themselves. Across divisions, Kalaburagi (83.20%) and Bengaluru (76.03%) reported the highest proportion of party-funded participation, whereas in Mysuru, a majority (60.27%) bore their own expenses, which contrasts sharply with the other divisions. Belagavi showed a more balanced pattern, with 65.52% reporting party-funded expenses.

Table 4.92 Source of Expenses for Participation in Political Rallies

Division	Own Expenses	Organizing party	Total
Belagavi	70(34.48)	133(65.52)	203(18.30)
Bengaluru	116(23.97)	368(76.03)	484(43.64)
Kalaburagi	21(16.80)	104(83.20)	125(11.27)
Mysuru	179(60.27)	118(39.73)	297(26.78)
Total	386(34.81)	723(65.19)	1109(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.6.6 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Your Vote is Not Saleable”.

Table 4.93 shows that a majority of respondents across all divisions agreed with the statement that their vote is not saleable, with 63.51% agreeing and another 14.31% strongly agreeing. The strongest agreement was observed in Kalaburagi, where 85.71% agreed and 9.43% strongly agreed, indicating a very high ethical voting perception. Bengaluru also showed a high level of agreement (59.39%) but with a relatively low proportion strongly agreeing (7.56%) compared to Belagavi (28.95%). Mysuru had 68.33% agreeing and 15.92% strongly agreeing. Disagreement (both disagree and strongly disagree) was highest in Belagavi (25.91%) and Bengaluru (23.67%)

Table 4.93 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Your Vote is Not Saleable

Division	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Belagavi	304(28.95)	450(42.86)	24(2.29)	164(15.62)	108(10.29)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	136(7.56)	1069(59.39)	169(9.39)	307(17.06)	119(6.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	99(9.43)	900(85.71)	23(2.19)	11(1.05)	17(1.62)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	191(15.92)	820(68.33)	45(3.75)	85(7.08)	59(4.92)	1200(23.53)
Total	730(14.31)	3239(63.51)	261(5.12)	567(11.12)	303(5.94)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.6.7 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Not to Be Influenced by Anyone”

Table 4.94 highlights that most respondents across all divisions believe they should not be influenced by anyone when voting. Overall, 64.27% agreed and 14.20% strongly agreed with this ethical principle. The highest agreement was observed in Kalaburagi, where 77.62% agreed and 10.19% strongly agreed, showing a strong sense of independence. Bengaluru also showed high agreement (67.28%) but lower strong agreement (9.56%), while Mysuru had 63.42% agreeing and 18.25% strongly agreeing. Belagavi recorded the highest proportion of strong agreement (21.52%) but also the highest proportion of disagreement (25.81%), indicating more polarized opinions.

Table 4.94 Perception of Ethical Voting: “Not to Be Influenced by Anyone”

Division	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Belagavi	226(21.52)	491(46.76)	62(5.90)	217(20.67)	54(5.14)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	172(9.56)	1211(67.28)	157(8.72)	206(11.44)	54(3.00)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	107(10.19)	815(77.62)	28(2.67)	78(7.43)	22(2.10)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	219(18.25)	761(63.42)	26(2.17)	137(11.42)	57(4.75)	1200(23.53)
Total	724(14.20)	3278(64.27)	273(5.35)	638(12.51)	187(3.67)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.6.8 Perception of Ethical Voting: “You Can’t Give Your EPIC Card to Anyone”

Overall, 64.78% agreed and 14.86% strongly agreed with this ethical principle. Belagavi had the highest proportion of strong agreement (24.57%) compared to other divisions, while Bengaluru and Mysuru showed high agreement levels (68.22% and 68.50%, respectively) but lower strong agreement (9.33% and 18.58%). In Kalaburagi, 71.43% agreed and 10.38% strongly agreed, reflecting strong support for independent voting. Disagreement (both “disagree” and “strongly disagree”) was most notable in Belagavi (21.52%) and Kalaburagi (16.48%).(Table 4.95)

Table 4.95 Perception of Ethical Voting: “You Can’t Give Your EPIC Card to Anyone”

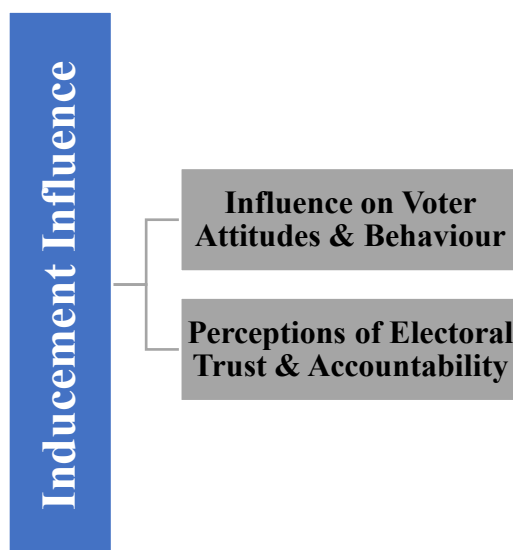
Division	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Belagavi	258(24.57)	504(48.00)	62(5.90)	163(15.52)	63(6.00)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	168(9.33)	1228(68.22)	143(7.94)	196(10.89)	65(3.61)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	109(10.38)	750(71.43)	18(1.71)	108(10.29)	65(6.19)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	223(18.58)	822(68.50)	29(2.42)	85(7.08)	41(3.42)	1200(23.53)
Total	758(14.86)	3304(64.78)	252(4.94)	552(10.82)	234(4.59)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Qualitative Analysis

4.6a. Inducements and Their Influence on Electoral Behaviour



4.6a.1. Inducements – Influence on Attitudes and Behaviour

Inducements in the form of cash, liquor, and material gifts were moderately reported by participants, often quietly acknowledged across several constituencies. Focus group participants in both rural and urban areas discussed the prevalence and regularity of such practices, especially in the weeks leading up to the polls. Several voters shared that distribution of liquor and money by local candidates or party workers takes place, particularly in low-income or marginalized communities.

While some voters claimed that inducements did not influence their final voting choice, youth and senior

citizens, in particular, stated that these practices amount to “*buying votes*” and must be addressed. A deep moral ambivalence was noted among the participants. Many voters disapproved of the acceptance of inducements. They stated that ‘despite not being offered anything, they still vote’, viewing the process as transactional.

“There are people who take (rewards) and vote, but we do not accept any type of rewards/cash for votes as we cast our vote purely with the optimism that the new governments may do something good things to our children.”

- SC Voters, Ramenahalli, Shirahatti AC, Gadag District, Belagavi Division

“Even without any gifts or money, we came out to vote because it’s our right.”

- ST Voters, Uttaramalai, Sandur, Kalaburagi Division

“Reasons for not voting are just illogical and often have no sound reasoning. We are not attracted to any benefits, bribes, or money. By God’s grace, we have everything...voting is divine and we see it as a donation without expectations; we donate our votes without fail...”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Belagavi District, Belagavi Division

“Even if no one gives us anything, we still go and vote because it’s our right.”

- Women Voters, Vijaynagara, Kalaburagi Division

This contradiction also highlights the awareness of inducements, and the lack of reporting through existing channels. While voters were generally aware that accepting inducements is illegal and violates the Model Code of Conduct, few formally filed complaints against this practice.

Without credible action by authorities or consistent moral leadership from community figures, inducement practices remain in voters’ electoral experience.

4.6a.2. Perceptions of Electoral Trust and Accountability

The Election Commission’s guidelines notwithstanding, many participants did not share information about reporting these instances to the authorities. Few voters had confidence in complaint mechanisms or the ability of the police or election observers to intervene meaningfully. Participants cited the fear of retaliation, particularly youth who demonstrated apathetic attitudes toward the consequences stemming from potential complaints inducements.

This sense of futility was especially common among women, daily wage workers, and residents of remote areas, where political patronage structures were strong and transparency weak.

However, SVEEP activities have now created awareness and encouraged the public to take a stand against inducements.

“Even without money, people are now coming forward to vote because of better awareness.”

- Booth Level Officer, Kudligi, Bellary, Kalaburagi Division

The data indicate that while knowledge of inducements and their illegality exists, reporting is infrequent, minimizing the scope for authorities to actively act against the practice. For SVEEP and election authorities to be more effective, community confidence in redressal systems must be strengthened.

4.7 Comparing Voter turnouts of Assembly Elections 2023 and Lok Sabha Elections 2024

Voter Turnout Trends Based on Primary Survey: Comparing Assembly Elections 2023 and Lok Sabha Elections 2024

The presented analysis is derived exclusively from the primary survey conducted with a sample size of

5,100 respondents across the state. It reflects the respondents' self-reported voting behaviour in the Karnataka Assembly Elections held in 2023 and the Lok Sabha Elections held in 2024. The data indicates a notable increase in electoral participation during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections as compared to the 2023 Assembly elections across all four administrative divisions of Karnataka.

From the table 4.96 shown that in the Belagavi Division, reported participation rose from 86.86% in the Assembly elections to 97.33% in the Lok Sabha elections. Similarly, in the Bengaluru division, participation increased from 88.17% to 93.78%. The Kalaburagi Division showed an even more significant rise, from 83.62% to 96.00%, while the Mysore Division reported an increase from 84.92% to 97.08%. Overall, the aggregate turnout based on the survey responses increased from 86.20% during the 2023 Assembly elections to 95.75% in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections.

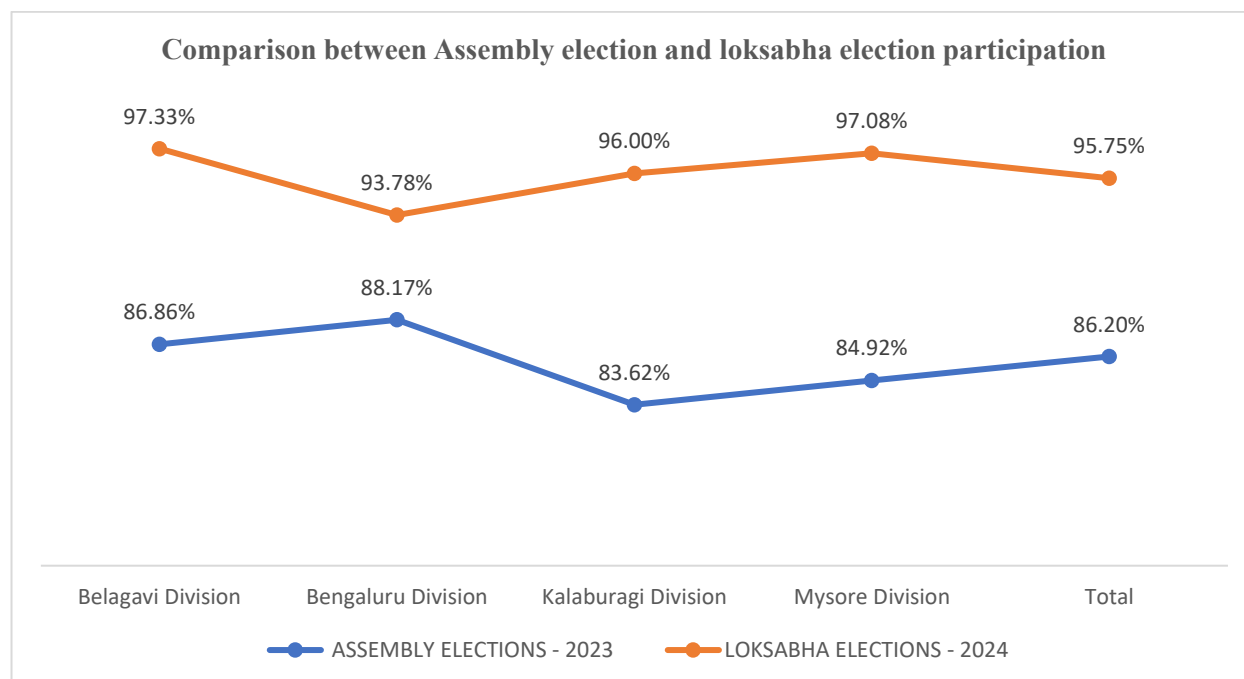
Table 4.96 Voter turnouts of Assembly Elections 2023 and Lok Sabha Elections 2024

Division	Assembly elections - 2023	Lok Sabha elections – 2024	Total
Belagavi	912(86.86)	1022(97.33)	1050(20.59)
Bengaluru	1587(88.17)	1688(93.78)	1800(35.29)
Kalaburagi	878(83.62)	1008(96.00)	1050(20.59)
Mysuru	1019(84.92)	1165(97.08)	1200(23.53)
Total	4396(86.20)	4883(95.75)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

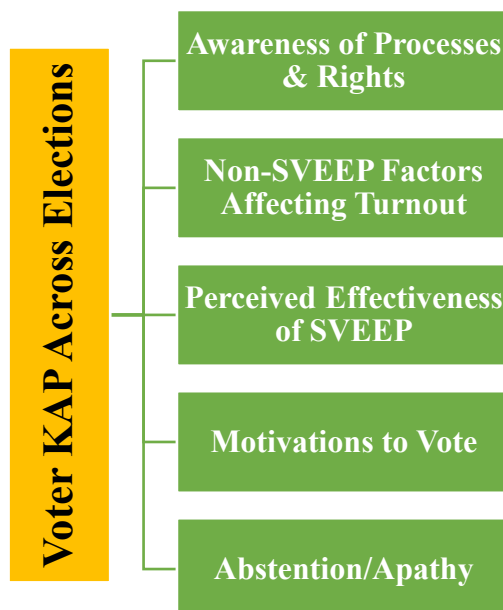
Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Figure 4.21 Comparison Between Assembly Election and Lok Sabha Election participation



Qualitative Analysis

4.7a. Voter Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Across Elections



4.7a.1. Voter Awareness of Processes and Rights

Across the focus group discussions, election officials and voters alike reported an increase in SVEEP outreach. In some booths, for example, Yelandur in Mysuru Division, SVEEP activities were consistently implemented through the 2022 Gram Panchayat Elections, 2023 General Assembly Elections, and the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. Participants in several districts noted that more people now know about how to register, what documents are required for registration, when to vote, and what identification is required. The role of BLOs has been the most crucial component of raising awareness – with door-to-door visits being effective in engaging voters through educational and awareness programs.

“We (BLOs) do all the work that is required to make each voter cast his/her vote on voting day.... Having said that, it is our duty and we did that full of commitment, sincerity, and hard work during the last (2024) elections and that yielded excellent results...”

- Booth Level Officers, Belagavi Dakshin AC, Belagavi Division

However, the depth of that awareness remains uneven. While logistical and procedural knowledge has improved, many voters still lack clarity on specific rights, such as how to avail the home voting for PwDs and the elderly, updation of name or address, registering complaints with BLOs regarding their exclusion from the voters’ lists, etc.

Participants from tribal and rural communities continued to express confusion over voter list updates, document requirements, and the implications of name mismatches.

While general awareness has increased since 2019, rights-based literacy remains limited, especially among marginalized and first-time voters.

4.7a.2. Non-SVEEP Factors Affecting Voter Turnout

While voter turnout has varied across the 2019, 2023, and 2024 elections, some regions have shown upward trends due to the intensive outreach of SVEEP, such as the estimated 3-4% increase in voter

turnout in North Karnataka, reported by SVEEP officials. This is largely attributed to the baseline household survey conducted by BLOs to revise the voters' lists and the intensive informational outreach under SVEEP through the dissemination of voter guides, slogans, jingles, and the election Anthem. Further, innovative activities such as 'walk to the Polling station', cultural community-based competitions, and the use of digital media have been reported to enhance registration and turnout.

These initiatives notwithstanding, several non-SVEEP factors have also been noted to affect voter turnout. Participants have reported that the Gram Panchayat and General Assembly elections draw more voters on account of the elections and candidates' 'visibility', and their 'ability to get people back for voting.' Candidates' reputation and popularity have also enhanced voter turnouts, as observed in some constituencies in Mysuru Division.

The 2024 Lok Sabha elections, on the other hand, saw lower turnout in some areas, especially urban zones, where voters expressed disinterest or frustration. This variation was attributed to a sense of disconnect from national politics.

“We have worked day and night for the smoother electoral process... while doing so, we had faced the wrath and disrespect from certain urban voters during the door-to-door visits... it is difficult to face the elite as against rural voters, who are open and accommodative...”

- Booth Level Officers, Gadag, Belagavi Division

“As voters, we vote without having any expectations, although some people do that, and most of the time, elite evade voting, but we poor people never evade voting as we believe voting is our right and only way to unfold the development of communities through the welfare schemes...”

- Youth Voters in Hubli Dharwad West AC Dharwad District, Belagavi Division

Overall, voter turnout patterns reflect a strong link between local context, community engagement, and voter participation.

4.7a.3. Perceived Effectiveness of SVEEP Activities

There has been an expansion in the scope and ambition of SVEEP activities between 2019 and 2024. Compared to earlier elections, authorities in 2023 and 2024 implemented more creative formats, such as campus ambassador programs, cultural competitions and performances, community rallies, and digital media campaigns. In several districts across Belagavi and Kalaburagi, youth engagement through ELCs, digital platforms, and street plays was cited as a key success factor to encourage their registration and volunteering for the election processes.

“We used projector-based videos like Abhay and Abha to make SVEEP more engaging for students.”

- ELC Nodal Officer, Vijayanagara, Kalaburagi Division

Despite this progress, the perceived effectiveness of SVEEP remains uneven, particularly in tribal belts, interior rural areas, and among informal workers. In such regions, voters shared that campaigns were either absent or limited, with activities limited to the dissemination of informational materials.

Further, the language, timing, and location of SVEEP activities have not always been accessible to women and working-class voters. In some districts, teachers acting as ELC coordinators described a lack of training and follow-through, leading to drop-offs in program quality. This suggests that SVEEP's effectiveness depends on inclusion, accessibility, and innovation.

4.7a.4. Motivations to Vote

The reasons people vote vary from purely civic duty to more demand-driven and development-linked motivations. In 2023 and 2024, voters, especially in rural areas, were more vocal about their expectations of tangible outcomes. Among youth, motivations were more mixed. While some participated out of a sense of civic duty, others were encouraged by their peers or educational institutions. Among senior citizens, however, the motivation remains largely value-based.

“Voting is not just a right; it’s our way to shape the future we want to live in.”

- Youth Voters, Mysuru District, Mysuru Division

“Voting is our right and we should not lose it.”

- Senior Citizens, Bengaluru Division

For some groups, motivations to vote were rooted in fears of being denied government benefits or taken off from the beneficiary rolls of welfare schemes. Although misinformed, the narratives indicate that these participants voted out of apprehension or fear of losing the benefits that they were entitled to from the government.

“If we don’t vote, no one will count us.”

- Women Voters, Bengaluru Division

“We may not know all the political issues, but we know that our vote matters.”

- Women Voters, Vijayanagara, Kalaburagi Division

“We vote because if we don’t, they may stop giving us government benefits.”

- Women Voters, Hassan, Mysuru Division

4.7a.5. Apathy and Abstention

Voter apathy and abstention remain pressing challenges, particularly among urban voters. The most common reasons noted for not voting across elections included a lack of trust in candidates and a perception that “nothing changes” regardless of the outcome.

“We observe that many educated and younger individuals tend to skip voting. Instead, they take the day off as a holiday and travel elsewhere. If elections were held mid-week, such avoidance could be minimized.”

- Senior Citizen Voters, Raichur, Kalaburagi Division

In tribal and remote communities, abstention is more structural. Long distances to polling booths, lack of transportation, absence of proper voter education, and language barriers continue to present barriers to participation. Migrant workers and students who have moved for educational purposes are the primary groups that do not return to cast their votes during elections.

Reasons Cited for Urban and Youth Apathy

- **Distrust in Politicians and Democratic Institutions:** Participants reported a lack of trust in elected representatives, noting that leaders “disappear after elections” and fail to deliver promised development.
- **Muscle Power and Dynastic Politics:** Youth and urban voters expressed scepticism about political dynasties and felt excluded from decision-making.

- **Perceived Lack of Impact or Relevance:** Some voters, especially urban and youth segments, felt their vote did not make a difference.
- **Casual Approach and Attitude:** Rural voters noted that in urban areas, voting day is being treated as a holiday, rather than a day of discharging one's civic duty.
- **Government Apathy:** Vitthalapura in Kalaburagi boycotted the elections entirely due to unresolved grievances by local government authorities (e.g., lack of action after a maternal death in the village from medical negligence).

The lack of post-election engagement and gaps in service delivery (election promises) have also been reported to contribute to voter apathy and disengagement. This reinforces the belief that voting does not lead to change, further weakening turnout and trust.

4.8 PWD awareness and access

4.8.1 Awareness of Publicity/Voter Edutainment Material for PwDs

Table 4.97 indicates that a majority of respondents across divisions were aware of publicity and voter edutainment materials designed for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Overall, 62.69% reported awareness, while 37.31% were unaware. Mysuru showed the highest awareness level at 67.96%, followed closely by Belagavi (65.00%) and Kalaburagi (60.00%). Bengaluru reported the lowest awareness at 52.83%, with nearly half (47.17%) of respondents there unaware.

Table 4.97 Awareness of Publicity/Voter Edutainment Material for PwDs

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	13(65.00)	7(35.00)	20(9.95)
Bengaluru	28(52.83)	25(47.17)	53(26.37)
Kalaburagi	15(60.00)	10(40.00)	25(12.44)
Mysuru	70(67.96)	33(32.04)	103(51.24)
Total	126(62.69)	75(37.31)	201(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.8.2 Contact by Booth Level Officer (BLO) Among PwDs

Table 4.98 shows that a majority of PwD respondents reported being contacted by the Booth Level Officer (BLO), with 59.70% confirming contact and 40.30% indicating no contact. Among the divisions, Kalaburagi had the highest proportion of PwDs contacted by the BLO at 72.00%, followed by Mysuru at 65.05%. Bengaluru and Belagavi reported lower levels of contact, at 49.06% and 45.00% respectively.

Table 4.98 Contact by Booth Level Officer (BLO) Among PwDs

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	9(45.00)	11(55.00)	20(9.95)
Bengaluru	26(49.06)	27(50.94)	53(26.37)
Kalaburagi	18(72.00)	7(28.00)	25(12.44)
Mysuru	67(65.05)	36(34.95)	103(51.24)
Total	120(59.70)	81(40.30)	201(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.8.3 Awareness of Saksham App among PwDs

Table 4.99 shows that overall, about 50.75% of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) reported being contacted by the Booth Level Officer (BLO), while 49.25% said they were not contacted. Among the divisions, Mysuru recorded the highest level of BLO contact at 61.17%, followed by Kalaburagi at 52.00% and Belagavi at 45.00%. Bengaluru had the lowest proportion of PwDs contacted by the BLO at 32.08%, with a majority in this division reporting no contact.

Table 4.99 Awareness of Saksham App Among PwDs

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	9(45.00)	11(55.00)	20(9.95)
Bengaluru	17(32.08)	36(67.92)	53(26.37)
Kalaburagi	13(52.00)	12(48.00)	25(12.44)
Mysuru	63(61.17)	40(38.83)	103(51.24)
Total	102(50.75)	99(49.25)	201(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.8.4 PwD Perception of Voter Registration Process

Table 4.100 reveals that a majority of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), about 59.70%, perceived the voter registration process as easy. Around 26.87% considered it neither easy nor difficult, while 13.43% found it difficult. Across the divisions, Belagavi reported the highest proportion of PwDs finding the process easy at 80.00%, followed by Bengaluru at 60.38% and Mysuru at 57.28%. Kalaburagi had the lowest proportion at 52.00%, and it also recorded the highest share perceiving the process as neither easy nor difficult (44.00%). Notably, Mysuru had the largest proportion of PwDs finding the process difficult at 18.45%, indicating some regional variation in perceived ease of registration.

Table 4.100 PwD Perception of Voter Registration Process

Division	Easy	Neither easy nor difficult	Difficult	Total
Belagavi	16(80.00)	2(10.00)	2(10.00)	20(9.95)
Bengaluru	32(60.38)	16(30.19)	5(9.43)	53(26.37)
Kalaburagi	13(52.00)	11(44.00)	1(4.00)	25(12.44)
Mysuru	59(57.28)	25(24.27)	19(18.45)	103(51.24)
Total	120(59.70)	54(26.87)	27(13.43)	201(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.8.5 Challenges Faced by PwDs in Voter Registration (for those who found it difficult)

Among 27 respondents who faced difficulties during voting said there were no separate queue for senior citizens/PwDs (59.26%) and long queue (51.85%). Other difficulties included lack of facilities like drinking water, toilets, and ramps (29.63%), coercion or threats by political party booth operators (18.52%), difficulties in getting voter slips at facilitation centers (22.22%), and locating polling stations (11.11%). Gender-wise, a higher proportion of women experienced issues such as no separate queue (90.00%) and lack of facilities (70.00%) compared to men (41.18% and 5.88%, respectively). Women also reported more incidents of coercion (40.00%) and lack of guidance from polling personnel (40.00%) than men

Table 4.101 Challenges Faced by PwDs in Voter Registration

Gender	Long Queue	No separate queue for senior citizens/PwDs	Lack of facilities including drinking water, toilet, and ramp	Coercion/threat by political party booth operators	Difficulties in locating my polling station	Difficulties in getting my voter slip at facilitation center	No guidance from polling personnel	Any other	Total
Men	8(47.06)	7(41.18)	1(5.88)	1(5.88)	0(0.00)	1(5.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	17(62.96)
Women	6(60.00)	9(90.00)	7(70.00)	4(40.00)	3(30.00)	5(50.00)	4(40.00)	1(10.00)	10(37.04)
Total	14(51.85)	16(59.26)	8(29.63)	5(18.52)	3(11.11)	6(22.22)	4(14.81)	1(3.70)	27(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.8.6 Awareness of Postal Ballot Facility for PwDs and Senior Citizens

Table 4.102 highlights the awareness of the postal ballot facility among Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) across divisions. Overall, 67.66% of PwDs were aware of the postal ballot facility, while 32.34% were not. Awareness was highest in Kalaburagi (76.00%), followed closely by Mysuru (71.84%) and Belagavi (70.00%), whereas Bengaluru recorded the lowest awareness at 54.72%.

Table 4.102 Awareness of Postal Ballot Facility

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	14(70.00)	6(30.00)	20(9.95)
Bengaluru	29(54.72)	24(45.28)	53(26.37)
Kalaburagi	19(76.00)	6(24.00)	25(12.44)
Mysuru	74(71.84)	29(28.16)	103(51.24)
Total	136(67.66)	65(32.34)	201(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.8.7 Usage of Chunavana Mobile application among PwDs

Table 4.103 shows the usage of the Chunavana mobile application among Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) across divisions. Overall, 39.30% of PwDs reported using the application, while 60.70% had not used it. The highest usage was observed in Mysuru (51.46%), indicating that more than half of the respondents there had used the app. In contrast, Bengaluru (22.64%) showed the lowest usage, followed by Kalaburagi (28.00%) and Belagavi (35.00%).

Table 4.103 Usage of Chunavana Mobile application

Division	Yes	No	Total
Belagavi	7(35.00)	13(65.00)	20(9.95)
Bengaluru	12(22.64)	41(77.36)	53(26.37)
Kalaburagi	7(28.00)	18(72.00)	25(12.44)
Mysuru	53(51.46)	50(48.54)	103(51.24)
Total	79(39.30)	122(60.70)	201(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

4.8.8 Purpose of Using Chunavana App Among PwDs

Table 4.104 highlights the purposes for which Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) used the Chunavana mobile application across divisions. Overall, the most common purpose was to register as a PwD (74.68%), followed by booking a wheelchair (20.25%) and requesting transportation (13.92%), while 1.27% used it for other reasons. In Belagavi and Kalaburagi, both registration and wheelchair booking were equally prominent (42.86% each in Belagavi, and 57.14% and 85.71% respectively in Kalaburagi). In Bengaluru, half of the users (50.00%) used it to request transportation, which was notably higher than in other divisions.

Table 4.104 Purpose of Using Chunavana App Among PwDs

Division	To register as a PwD	To book the wheel chair	To ask for transportation	Others	Total
Belagavi	3(42.86)	3(42.86)	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	7(8.86)
Bengaluru	3(25.00)	4(33.33)	6(50.00)	0(0.00)	12(15.19)
Kalaburagi	4(57.14)	6(85.71)	3(42.86)	0(0.00)	7(8.86)
Mysuru	49(92.45)	3(5.66)	1(1.89)	1(1.89)	53(67.09)
Total	59(74.68)	16(20.25)	11(13.92)	1(1.27)	79(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

4.9. Success Stories, Innovations, and Best Practices



4.9a.1. Community-Led and Community-Owned Campaigns

Community-ownership of SVEEP activities and community participation have been a distinct feature of the areas that have reported high voter turnouts. For example, the polling booths of TM Hosur (95.86% turnout) and Uyyamballi (90.84% turnout) in Mysuru serve as key examples of how community-led activities, peer motivation, and a collective commitment to voting have resulted in voter turnouts exceeding 90%. These villages achieved high voter turnouts by combining door-to-door voter list verification, early identification of senior citizens and PwDs for home voting, and active involvement of SHGs and youth volunteers.

“We believe it’s our duty to vote, and no one should miss it, even if we have to carry elders to the booth.”

- Voters, Uyyamballi, Mysuru Division

In Neriya village, Banjaru Male, Dakshina Kannada, near universal turnout has been attributed to the local administration that organized tribal-inclusive outreach, mobile documentation camps, and cultural events to bring the community together. Special attention was given to outreach in remote tribal hamlets, ensuring their inclusion not only in electoral processes, but also their participation in SVEEP activities. A notable achievement was the awareness initiative in the remote Charmadi Ghat, where 44 families of the Malekudiya Scheduled Tribe community reside in scattered homes. Despite the challenging terrain and distance, door-to-door visits were made to each household to ensure voter awareness and inclusion.

Apart from these cases, civic pride was nurtured by recognising and rewarding high-turnout villages, which created healthy competition among the BLOs and administrative authorities. These local and community-owned models demonstrated that turnout improved when SVEEP was integrated into the daily life of villages, planned well ahead of elections, and owned by local stakeholders.

4.9a.2. Conscious Youth Mobilisation

Youth engagement was particularly strong where Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) were not treated as symbolic but integrated into school and college routines. Colleges in Belagavi and Mysuru Divisions saw success by including ELC sessions in timetables, conducting mock polls, and linking ELC activities with community-based SVEEP activities, including household surveys, voter pledge taking, voter registration drives, and awareness campaigns.

Youth and first-time voter education also focused on activities such as debates, short video reels, and hands-on EVM/VVPAT demos that are attributed to having increased their participation and awareness. On-campus voter registration drives with BLO support enhanced registration among young voters. These youth-led, schedule-integrated interventions offer a scalable blueprint for mobilizing the potential of youth, not just as voters, but also active community volunteers for the electoral process.

4.9a.3. Culturally Sensitive, Multi-Channel Communication

SVEEP campaigns were reported to be effective when they moved beyond static communication channels such as posters to culturally resonant formats.

In Dakshina Kannada, Davangare, and Belagavi, the use of folk and cultural performances, performances or street plays in the local language or dialect, community radio, and door-to-door outreach helped reach women, SC/ST voters, and PVTG communities who are often left out of formal awareness campaigns. SVEEP officials have also emphasized the practical, yet highly effective strategy of committed and consistent door-to-door outreach by frontline workers to ensure accurate updation of voter lists.

Digital platforms like Instagram and YouTube proved useful for urban youth when paired with Kannada-first content, short reels, and influencer-driven messaging. Combining digital storytelling with grassroots or community-based communication was found to be effective in generating awareness, especially among first-time voters, women, and marginalized communities.

4.9a.4. Scalable Practices and Innovations

Unique Practices and Success Strategies in Karnataka’s SVEEP Program

Karnataka has been at the forefront of designing and executing innovative activities and campaigns for the Systematic Voters’ Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program. The 2024 Lok Sabha elections saw enhanced voter mobilization strategies in response to persistent challenges such as urban

apathy, migration-related voter roll issues, and the under-participation of marginalized groups. The unique practices and success strategies adopted in Karnataka, with a particular focus on localized interventions that improved voter turnout in traditionally low-performing constituencies are detailed below. These strategies, drawn from the state's fortnightly progress reports and innovative strategy documents, are not only context-sensitive, but also offer scalable models that can inform voter education and participation efforts in diverse settings.

I. Targeted Interventions for Low-Turnout Polling Stations

A key innovation was the adoption of constituency-level analyses to identify reasons for voter apathy at polling stations. In *Tumakuru* city, for example, a survey revealed that beyond the usual factors of urban migration and disinterest, localized issues such as lack of facilities and poor awareness contributed significantly to low voter participation. In response, a polling station-wise action plan was developed to address these barriers directly.

To operationalize this, the administration introduced a Tableau campaign featuring EVM and VVPAT models, executed through neighbourhoods accompanied by BLOs and civic staff.

Each household was visited at least three times prior to polling day, with teams distributing handbills and QR-coded voter slips that provided directions to polling stations. By combining direct voter outreach with logistical support, this strategy ensured that electors were not only aware of the significance of voting but also confident about the process and facilities available on polling day.

II. Engaging Youth and First-Time Voters

Karnataka's SVEEP program emphasized the mobilization of first-time voters. First-time voters were identified polling station-wise and directly contacted by BLOs and special outreach teams.

The engagement strategy moved beyond simple awareness drives. It sought to embed civic participation in youth through innovative and participatory activities. *Motorbike rallies, candlelight marches, plantation drives, and cultural performances* were organized to associate voting with collective pride and celebration.

A particularly successful initiative was "*Namma Nade Mathagatte Kade*" (*Our Walk Towards the Booth*), where students and young voters walked to their polling stations to clean and decorate them under the theme "*Namma Mathagatte Sundara Mathagatte*" (*My Booth, Beautiful Booth*). This exercise linked electoral participation with notions of civic responsibility and community pride.

An intergenerational element was also introduced through *postcard-writing campaigns in schools, where children wrote personal messages to their parents urging them to vote*. These heartfelt appeals proved a powerful motivator, with many families acknowledging the emotional influence of children in reinforcing their civic duty.

III. Inclusion of Marginalized and Vulnerable Voters

Recognizing the structural and cultural barriers that impede the participation of marginalized groups, Karnataka designed inclusive mobilization strategies that brought women, transgender persons, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) to the centre of the electoral process.

For *women*, particularly in slum areas where domestic responsibilities often took precedence, the state *partnered with Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to act as peer motivators and community influencers*. SHG

members organized awareness sessions and recreational activities such as *rangoli competitions, musical chairs, and lemon-and-spoon races* within polling stations, transforming polling into a community event.

The *transgender community* was engaged through a landmark awareness rally led by *Akkai Padmasali, a noted activist*. Her leadership symbolized visibility, acceptance, and inclusion, inspiring many in the community to exercise their franchise confidently.

Similarly, special facilitation mechanisms were implemented for *pregnant women, lactating mothers, and PWD voters*. *Anganwadi workers contacted over 1,800 women in advance and provided them with free transport to polling stations. Wheelchairs, auto-rickshaws, and rehabilitation workers* were mobilized to ensure dignified and accessible voting for PWDs.

Accessibility and Inclusion of Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

- **PwD Mapping and Enrolment:** All registered 6.2 lakh PwD voters in Karnataka were mapped polling-station-wise using UDID data, with the type of disability indicated to plan customized facilities. This mapping ensured no PwD voter was left unidentified.
- **Free Transport via Digital Apps and Helplines:** Free pickup and drop facilities for PwDs and senior citizens were enabled through **Saksham App, Chunavana App, 1950 helpline, and web booking** making mobility assistance demand-driven and technology-enabled.
- **Accessible Polling Station Infrastructure:** All polling stations were located on the **ground floor with ramps and sturdy railings**, separate queues for PwDs and senior citizens, and seating arrangements. **239 polling stations were fully managed by PwD staff**, turning accessibility into empowerment.
- **Real-time Monitoring:** Four Regional Commissioners were appointed as **Accessibility Observers**. Using **Google Sheets, WhatsApp, and video conferences**, they ensured real-time monitoring and corrective actions for accessibility compliance.
- **Inclusive Communication:** Awareness videos carried **sign language interpretation and subtitles**. PwDs and senior citizens had access to **voice and video call interpreters** through the 1950 helpline, enabling sign-language-based query handling for the first time.
- **Partnerships with Civil Society:** Formal **MoUs with Women and Child Development Department** and collaborations with groups such as **BPAC, Suvarna Deepa (SDVIPC), Autism Spectrum Disability NGOs**, along with NSS, NYK, and NCC networks boosted inclusive enrolment.
- **Home and Postal Voting:** A large-scale rollout of **home voting (Form 12D)** allowed **22,209 PwDs and nearly 60,000 senior citizens (85+)** to vote from home, making elections barrier-free.
- **Special Cultural Outreach for PVTGs:** Awareness among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) was fostered through **traditional tribal dances, cultural rallies, and hoardings in tribal areas**, combined with **door-to-door enrolment camps**.
- **Inspirational Role Models:** PwD and centenarian voters were showcased as **district icons** and ambassadors. For example, a **102-year-old woman in Davanagere** voting, and **Mrs. Lakshmidevi in Vijayanagara** casting her vote using her legs, became powerful motivators for participation.

Individual Initiatives (Voting Behaviour)

The 2023 General Assembly and 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka have shown extraordinary stories of citizens who go beyond personal limitations and circumstances to fulfill their democratic duty. In Karnataka, several instances have exemplified how individuals across age groups, geographical barriers, health challenges, and even life events such as weddings, placed the act of voting above all else. These accounts not only showcase the diversity of voter participation but also reflect the enduring commitment of citizens to strengthen the democratic process.

- Ahead of the 2018 Karnataka Assembly polls, activist Siddappa Doddachikkannanavar designed his wedding invitation in the style of a voter ID card to creatively urge people to vote on May 12; the invite featured a custom “unique number” with the couple’s initials and wedding date, and carried social messages about voting responsibly, donating blood, and not selling votes (Pinto, 2018; Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/fyi/story/ahead-of-karnataka-polls-activist-designs-wedding-invite-as-voter-id-to-urge-people-to-vote-1217166-2018-04-21>).
- In the Dakshina Kannada Lok Sabha constituency, residents of Pavori Uliya Island near Mangaluru overcame geographical isolation by travelling in boats to polling stations on election day, reflecting their strong commitment to democratic participation (The Times of India, 2024; Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/bengaluru-lok-sabha-election-2024-live-updates-karnataka-bangalore-election-news-congress-bjp/liveblog/109604610.cms>)
- In the General Assembly Elections, on May 10, 2023, 96-year-old Bangaramma from Gundurav village in Mysuru, arriving at Chamundipuram polling station No. 233 in a wheelchair, became the first voter to cast her ballot in the Karnataka Assembly elections, setting an inspiring example of electoral participation by the elderly (Madar, 2023; Source: <https://tv9kannada.com/videos/karnataka-assembly-election-a-96-year-old-grandmother-became-the-first-voter-krn-574445.html>).
- In Bidar district of Karnataka, 105-year-old Gundabai from Kosam village demonstrated remarkable civic commitment by casting her vote during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, arriving at the polling booth in a wheelchair. Similarly, another centenarian, Gurama from Sindbandagi village, also participated in the democratic exercise, highlighting how elderly citizens continue to set an inspiring example of electoral responsibility (Deccan Herald, 2024; Source: <https://www.deccanherald.com/elections/india/105-yr-old-woman-defies-age-3012782>)
- Despite being diagnosed with pneumonia and placed on oxygen support after hospitalization in Bengaluru, 78-year-old Ms. Kalavathi, admitted to Manipal Hospital in Jayanagar on April 23, was transported on a stretcher to her local polling station in the Jayanagar constituency during the April 26, 2024, Lok Sabha elections, demonstrating remarkable resolve to exercise her voting rights even amid severe health challenges (Raj, 2024; Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/elections/lok-sabha/story/lok-sabha-polls-karnataka-elections-78-year-old-woman-pneumonia-patient-casts-vote-on-medical-support-2532076-2024-04-26>)
- In Shivamogga’s Sagar during the 2023 Karnataka Assembly elections, bridegroom Vinod, whose marriage had been scheduled months earlier at Ripponpet in Hosanagar taluk, **cast his vote before proceeding to his wedding ceremony, exemplifying civic responsibility** (Deccan Herald, 2023; Source: <https://www.deccanherald.com/elections/karnataka/karnataka-polls-bridegroom-casts-vote-before-tying-nuptial-knot-in-shivamoggas-sagar-1217413.html>).

Taken together, these examples, from centenarians arriving in wheelchairs, to pneumonia patients voting from stretchers, islanders rowing across water bodies, and even a bridegroom casting his ballot before tying the knot show a positive culture of civic responsibility in Karnataka.

Despite recurring concerns of voter apathy in urban centers, these examples demonstrate that for many individuals, voting remains a non-negotiable civic duty. Personal hardships, age, health conditions, or life

milestones have not deterred them; instead, their actions reinforce the principle that democratic participation is both a right and a responsibility, carried out with pride and determination.

As an innovative civic engagement and environmental-awareness measure, the Kanakapura Forest Department in Karnataka transformed the GTTC Polling Station No. 79 into a forest-themed booth named *Adavi* (“forest”) featuring indigenous flora, thematic décor, and sapling giveaways to voters, thereby seamlessly blending democratic participation with ecological consciousness (Madhur, 2024; Source: <https://latest.thedailyguardian.com/india/karnataka-kanakapuris-forest-themed-polling-booth-set-up-to-promote-voter-engagement-environmental-awareness/>)

I. Outreach to Informal Workers and Street Vendors

Outreach to street vendors and workers in the informal economy were prioritized, as this group is often unable to participate due to economic compulsions. Past surveys revealed that many vendors abstained from voting for fear of losing daily wages or due to lack of employer support.

To address this, *Town Vending Committees were mobilized to interact with vendors, and awareness sessions were conducted in vending zones, markets, and APMC yards.* Local businesses and eateries were also encouraged to participate. In one particularly innovative instance, a popular roadside tea stall announced a ₹1 tea offer for customers who voted. Bakeries joined the effort by hosting cake show competitions with elections as the theme, turning voter awareness into a community activity. These measures not only drew the attention of the vendors themselves but also engaged their customers, amplifying the outreach.

II. Enhancing the Polling Day Experience

Practical measures adopted by officials at the polling booths ensured that voting was convenient for citizens. Voter slips had QR codes directing voters to the polling stations. Voter Assistance Booths and schematic maps were also introduced to guide voters efficiently.

Polling stations were made voter-friendly with shade, drinking water, toilets, feeding rooms, waiting areas, and first aid. In addition, *theme-based booths such as Sakhi booths for women, tribal-themed booths, youth-themed booths, and tourism-inspired booths* were established for specific voter groups. Booths were decorated with rangoli, balloons, and banners, making them welcoming spaces rather than bureaucratic venues.

To ensure smooth polling, long queues were managed with share, seating, and water facilities, and in some locations, crèche facilities were established so parents with young children could vote comfortably. Collectively, these measures ensured that voting was a facilitative and enjoyable civic experience.

III. Continuous Monitoring and Rapid Response

Karnataka’s SVEEP strategy also emphasized real-time monitoring and responsiveness on polling day. Voter turnout was tracked every two hours, and executive officers were dispatched immediately to low-turnout booths to identify barriers and implement corrective actions. In cases of overcrowding, additional staff and resources were deployed swiftly.

This system of rapid feedback loops not only mitigated bottlenecks but also gave voters visible evidence of a responsive and efficient electoral administration.

These unique initiatives and strategies show that innovative, localized, and inclusive interventions can meaningfully address voter apathy and increase turnout. From household-level outreach and youth engagement campaigns to women's mobilization through SHGs, facilitation of marginalized groups, vendor participation, voter-friendly polling stations, and real-time monitoring, the state has led a multi-pronged strategy that made the act of voting accessible and inclusive. These practices are not only replicable but also scalable across diverse socio-political contexts, offering valuable lessons for strengthening electoral participation.

BLO Success Strategies

Case 1: Reaching Remote Tribal Hamlets

BLO: Smt. Madhumala (Anganwadi Teacher) - AC-200 Belthangady, PS-86 (Samudaya Bhavana, Banjaru Neriya Village, Dakshina Kannada)

- Smt. Madhumala Worked in **Banjaru Neriya village**, a remote tribal settlement in the Western Ghats with no proper roads or mobile connectivity.
- She went house-to-house among the **Malekudiya tribal community** to spread voter awareness.
- With Gram Panchayat and SVEEP team support, she achieved **100% voting turnout** from 111 voters across 48 houses.
- For the first time, the polling booth was set up in the community hall and was actively used by all residents.

Case 2: Effective Cleaning of Voter Rolls and Raising Awareness

BLO: Sri. Kotresh K (Assistant Teacher) - AC-96 Kudligi, PS-188 (Govt. Modern Higher Primary School, Hosahalli, Vijayanagara District)

- Sri. Kotresh K. carried out **door-to-door surveys**, actively identifying young voters, verifying deaths, and deleting names from rolls.
- He achieved **100% Aadhaar linking** of voters in his polling station.
- He actively mobilized **Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs)** and Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs) for mass awareness.
- He distributed **voter slips with guides** personally to every household, ensuring clarity on polling day.

Case 3: Focus on Youth and PwD Enrolment

BLO: Smt. Suma M (Anganwadi Teacher) - AC-114 Tirthahalli, PS-61 (Govt. Higher Primary School, Gajanuru, Shivamogga District)

- Smt. Suma visited **new colonies and households** to identify **17+ youth for early enrollment** using the four qualifying dates.
- She engaged directly with **senior citizens and PwDs**, demonstrating the **Saksham app** for booking free transport.
- She ensured voters received **information slips and guides**, and personally explained Assured Minimum Facilities.
- She worked to strengthen inclusion by facilitating both awareness and accessibility.

Scalable Best Practices

- **Village-led voter registration drives, with BLOs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and youth volunteers** handling door-to-door campaigns and assistance for PwDs and senior citizens. The inclusion of community-based groups such as **SHGs, youth groups (including Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan [NYKS])**, **college students enrolled in the National Cadet Corps**, **weekend-registration drives**, and **walks to the polling stations** during SVEEP activities are unique practices that have been reported as effective for participants.
- **Sustained Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) activities integrated into the academic calendar**, with structured activities, competitions, and campus-level registration camps have been noted to lead to continued engagement of youth in electoral education and awareness.
- **Cultural awareness campaigns that leverage folk arts, local languages, and community events** have proven highly effective in reaching voters who are otherwise difficult to engage. In districts such as Davangere, Belagavi, and Dakshina Kannada, SVEEP activities have been seamlessly woven into the traditional cultural fabric of communities, using familiar platforms like **folk performances, local festivals, and storytelling**. By doing so, these initiatives not only create a sense of identification and belonging but also ensure that voter education messages resonate in the language and cultural idioms people trust, leading to stronger participation and inclusion.
- **Recognition and reward models (such as certificates and awards for high-turnout booths and Booth Level Officers)** build civic pride and ownership among the stakeholders. The rewards and recognitions serve to encourage **healthy competition** among the frontline workers and officials.
- **Multi-pronged communication strategies, including traditional messaging through television, newspapers, radio, and community announcements, and contemporary media channels such as digital and social media, QR codes on voter slips** indicating directions to the polling booth, and digital messaging by icons and influencers, ensure that all categories of voters are reached.

Turnout Improvement Plans (TIP)

- Turnout Improvement Plans have been implemented in Polling Stations with historically low voter turnouts.
- Targeted SVEEP interventions have been implemented in these Polling Stations, ensuring an understanding of the reasons for consistently low voter turnout and the need for contextualised, targeted activities.
- In the 2024 Lok Sabha election, 7 Parliamentary Constituencies and 76 Assembly Constituencies (ACs) had voter turnout less than the national average. The latter included 38 rural Acs, 14 urban Acs, 21 metro/megacity Acs, and 3 Acs with less than 50% voter turnout.
- TIPs were planned in these constituencies, focusing on youth, women, senior citizens, PwDs, and voters from marginalized communities.

4.10. Stakeholder (Participant) Recommendations for Improving Voter Education Programs (SVEEP)

Voters, frontline workers, and election officers have raised several recommendations based on their engagement and experience with the electoral process. These recommendations span the redressal of limitations in current SVEEP activities, enhancements to traditional outreach and voter education methods, scaling digital outreach and engagement strategies, strengthening inclusion, partnerships, and civic education, and enhancing the sustainability of SVEEP activities.

4.10.1. Addressing Gaps in Current SVEEP

- Last-mile reach can be broadened to encourage local authorities to expand SVEEP inside remote villages/tribal hamlets by onboarding local SHGs and youth groups, with year-round, door-to-door BLO/VRW visits, mobile voter education camps, and locally adapted content.
- Help kiosks at strategic locations, mobile registration vans, printed guides in local languages, and develop digital aids for online processes for elders, women, and rural voters with low digital literacy can be provided.
- Enhance digital checks in registration by strengthening Aadhaar seeding (with safeguards), auto-detection of duplicates, and mandatory periodic HH surveys.
- The honorarium, travel support, devices (tabs/dongles), work recognition of BLOs must be revised by earmarking budgets. Similarly, allocate working budgets to ELCs to encourage the expansion of their activities and integration into institute schedules.
- The provision of home voting age back to 80 years, standardise ramps, shade, toilets, separate queues, transport, and provide rest areas for senior citizens, pregnant women, and PwDs must be reviewed.
- The extension of postal voting facilities to inter-district and inter-state migrants can ensure their inclusion in the electoral process.

4.10.2. Transforming Traditional Outreach

- Monthly SVEEP activities can be institutionalised in election years, particularly through educational institutions, workplaces, and public spaces to increase voters' orientation and awareness of electoral activities.
- To ensure effective last-mile voter outreach and facilitation, local village-level government officials should be identified and trained to perform Booth Level Officer (BLO) duties. Their familiarity with local geography and demographics helps in better identification, enrolment, and support of PwD voters and other marginalised groups.
- Strengthen BLO capacities through training and orientation in household surveys for voter registration, enhancing their digital capacities for online registration and their knowledge of the digital applications available to voters, including the Voter Helpline, cVigil, and Saksham app.
- Strengthen and invest in door-to-door outreach as this is the primary source of information, particularly for communities in rural and tribal areas. Senior citizens, youth, and women have also reported access to information predominantly through BLOs and frontline workers, necessitating their strengthening through increased training and supervision by Village Administrative Officers (VAOs).
- Culturally sensitive and adapted local dialect folk forms, community radio, radio phone-in programs, street plays redesigned for rural/tribal contexts instead of one-size-fits-all rallies must

be developed, including exclusive SHG/health-centre sessions, women police/volunteers at booths.

4.10.3. Enhancing Digital Outreach

- WhatsApp groups of alumni, youth, SHG members can be managed by BLOs and ELCs for announcements, voter education, and redressal of misinformation.
- Digital media can be leveraged to incentivise youth-engaging formats such as short reels, digital polls, mini-challenges, hashtags (#MyVoteMatters, #EveryVoteMatters) led by Campus Ambassadors/ELCs.
- Mobile or digital kiosks on campuses can be set up to support voters' usage of NVSP/Voter Helpline App.
- Audio-enabled VVPAT, Braille/audio guides, SMS time-slotting for senior citizens can enhance accessibility and inclusivity.
- Upgrade and publicise the ELC activities (over 10,000 activities available and tracked) via the available software developed for SVEEP.

4.10.4. Engagement Strategies

Strengthening Engagement Strategies	
Youth / First-Time Voters	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus Ambassadors and ELCs can be recognized with credits/awards; youth engagement and volunteering can be enhanced through National Service Scheme (NSS)/ and National Cadet Corps (NCC) integration, conduct of mock parliaments, hackathons, debates, and voter drills; and setting up of campus help desks and kiosks. • Digital-first storytelling or experience sharing through Instagram and YouTube as well as identification of strong youth icons. 	
Women	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women engagement can be enhanced through women-led SHG campaigns, female volunteers/police at booths, mobile registration vans, and gender-sensitive SVEEP creatives. 	
Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of disability ambassadors/ icons, queue-free voting, Village Rehabilitation Worker recognition and allowances. • Provision of audio/Braille VVPAT and voter guides • Ensuring 75%+ mandatory home voting coverage for persons with benchmark disabilities exceeding 40%. 	
Senior Citizens	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive door-to-door facilitation for availing at-home or postal voting, transport, ramps, shade, seating, and printed guides in local language. 	
Transgender Persons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include TG representatives in SVEEP committees. • Provide gender-sensitive staff training. • Extend priority facilitation for IDs/EPIC corrections for transgender persons. 	

SC/ST and PVTGs

- Organise regular ward/colony camps and transport facilities for voters in remote hamlets
- Coordinate SHG/ASHA/Anganwadi-led outreach.
- Develop and disseminate informational and educational materials in local languages and dialects, prepared in collaboration with community representatives.

4.10.5. Accessibility and Inclusion Strategies

- Ensure universal accessible booth designs with ramps with railings, accessible toilets, shade, seating, separate/priority queues.
- Conditions for at-home/postal voting may be lowered to 80 years of age. The facility may also be extended to the chronically ill or immune-compromised individuals.
- Develop dedicated transport plans with a minimum of two vehicles per Panchayat to enhance transport facilities for senior citizens and PwDs.
- Formal recognition and integration of VRWs into polling station teams, with adequate provision of amenities and honorarium.

4.10.6. Partnerships

- Enhance inter-departmental coordination through joint programs scheduled throughout the election year in relevant domains with governments and government departments, including Gram Panchayats (GP), Taluk Panchayats (TP), Women and Child Development Department, Social Welfare Department, Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, and Education, to streamline postal voting, joint awareness, and registration drives.
- Develop collaborations with Resident Welfare Associations, NGOs and CSOs, industrial confederations, mass public transport authorities, and civic service agencies to enhance voter information and education.
- Develop networks with SHGs, youth clubs, NCC/NSS, VRWs as last-mile implementers and help agents.
- Strengthen and institutionalize Chunav Jagruthi Clubs (CJs) and Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs) to revive and enhance community participation.

4.10.7. Strengthen Civic Education

- Embed civic/voter education into educational schedules through ELCs, with dedicated timetable slots, recognition or credits, and train-the-trainer cycles among ELC members before every election.
- Ensure year-round ELC activities and functional budgets, mock booths, debates, hackathons, wall magazines, and community-facing programs.

4.10.8. Sustaining SVEEP

- Institutionalise continuous engagement (not just election-time), with monthly SVEEP activities in election years and annual recognition of high-performing villages/ELCs/BLOs (that play an active role in updating voter lists periodically).

- Develop BLO digital kits with modules for enhancing their digital competency and skills, data-driven micro-targeting of low-turnout pockets through strategic Turnout Implementation Plans (TIP)
- Ensure culturally-sensitive, empathy-led outreach in low-trust areas (e.g., Vitthalapura, Kalaburagi) to rebuild confidence in the electoral process and leaders and enhance community participation in these activities.
- Existing communication media that are information-dense may be reviewed to convey only basic and necessary instructional or procedural information to voters. Communication must be shared regularly through revived CJs, VAFs, and ELCs to ensure targeted and effective messaging.
- Encourage stronger grievance and ethical voting communication (NVSP, 1950, cVIGIL) in outreach programs, effectively communicating complainants' anonymity and non-disclosure of identity.

4.10A Content Analysis of SVEEP Manual (2024)

The Systematic Voters' Education & Electoral Participation (SVEEP) Manual (2024) serves as the Election Commission of India's principal reference document for planning, implementing, and monitoring voter education and participation strategies across the country. The manual provides comprehensive guidance on objectives, strategies, targeted interventions, partnerships, funding, roll revision, and campaign execution.

Language and Style: The manual adopts a formal and policy-oriented tone, with administrative and electoral jargon such as *EP ratio*, *TIP*, and *IMF-EEE*. While appropriate for officials, it lacks accessibility for grassroots volunteers or the general public without simplification.

Readability and Audience: The primary audience is institutional, i.e., Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs), District Election Officers (DEOs), Booth Level Officers (BLOs), and partner agencies. The manual may be simplified in content for direct citizen use due to its technical depth.

Alternatively, simplified user manuals for citizens with one-pagers, pictorial representations, relatable storytelling, or tools for quick reference at the community level can be developed to enhance readability and accessibility.

Regional Language Suitability: The manual is in English and does not provide built-in regional language versions. Jargon-heavy sections require contextual, not literal, translation for effective state and district-level application.

Inclusivity: The document is notably inclusive in its policy intent, addressing gender gaps, persons with disabilities (PwDs), youth apathy, migrant voters, service voters, transgender persons, and marginalized communities.

Visual and Design Appeal: The layout is plain, with minimal visual aids. Descriptive models such as IMF-EEE are presented textually without diagrams. There are no infographics, flowcharts, sample creatives, or field photographs. Infographics and visual representations may be added for enhanced readability.

Communication/Key Message Guides: Companion field-level guides in simple, jargon-free language for SHGs, youth clubs, Gram Panchayats, and school teachers may be developed. Similarly, priority sections (objectives, model polling station features, inclusivity strategies) may be translated into regional languages and dialects (e.g., Kannada, Soliga, Lambani, Urdu).

Enhanced Visual Communication: Infographics may be included for key frameworks (e.g., IMF-EEE, TIP process, Booth Awareness Groups' role). Ready-to-use poster and banner templates with ECI branding and state mascots may be included to develop uniform and identifiable communication materials (posters, banners, etc.)

Integration of Stories and Testimonies of Local Influencers/Icons: Case studies of successful interventions from different states and testimonies of local icons who share short, relatable messages on voting may be included.

4.10B Content Analysis of SVEEP Strategy and SVEEP Communication Materials (2022-2025)

The Systematic Voters' Education & Electoral Participation (SVEEP) Strategy 2022–2025 is a framework document developed by the Election Commission of India to guide voter awareness and participation efforts across the electoral cycle. It sets out thematic priorities, implementation modalities, and monitoring mechanisms for enhancing the inclusivity, accessibility, and credibility of elections. In addition to the strategy document, the Voter Guides and BLO e-Patrikas are analyses and recommendations provided to enhance content readability and accessibility.

Purpose and Scope: The strategy document serves as a comprehensive operational blueprint for electoral officials at national, state, and district levels. It covers thematic focus areas such as youth engagement, gender inclusion, participation of persons with disabilities (PwDs), outreach to migrants and service voters, and special drives for low-turnout areas.

While the scope is exhaustive, its orientation is largely institutional, intended for structured implementation by Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs), District Election Officers (DEOs), and SVEEP Nodal Officers.

Language and Technicality: The strategy document uses formal, policy-heavy language with a high density of technical terminology (e.g., *EP ratio*, *SSR*, *Booth Awareness Groups*, *ERONET*). While appropriate for seasoned officials, the complexity may pose challenges for frontline election workers and citizens. The language and format are also limiting for any attempt at direct community dissemination.

A comparative review with the BLO e-Patrika highlights how simplification and the use of first-person narratives can make operational content more relatable and easier to retain. The Voter Pocket Guide and the BLO e-Patrikas are inclusive and accessible with simplified language, visual representations and infographics, sequential instructions, and first-person narratives.

Strategic Priorities and Target Groups: The strategy document outlines clear target group segmentation, i.e., youth, women, PwDs, senior citizens, service voters, migrants, tribal communities, and assigns thematic interventions for each. While these are well-structured, the absence of practical field examples reduces the ease of adaptation at the grassroots.

The BLO E-Patrika addresses this gap by incorporating real-life BLO experiences, which could be replicated in annexures to the strategy document for field guidance.

Communication and Outreach Approach: The strategy document emphasizes multi-channel outreach, i.e., print, electronic, social media, and community mobilisation, but does not provide standardised content templates.

The Pocket Voter Guide demonstrates the value of using concise, visual communication for voter-facing materials. The inclusion of model creatives, SMS/WhatsApp formats, and pictorial checklists in the strategy could help standardise messaging and ensure consistency across states.

Existing SVEEP posters and banners, while translated into the regional language, can be simplified in content, retaining only essential information to enhance procedural and rights-based knowledge and clear instructions for voter registration and polling day etiquette and services. The present posters are information-dense, requiring crisp and condensed information supported by visuals and infographics for drawing viewers' attention and enhancing readability.

To enhance the uptake and usage of digital platforms and applications, posters and informational materials, outlining instructions for downloading and using different sections of the applications with sequential instructions and infographics, may be developed. Similarly, short instructional videos and social media reels may be developed to enhance the uptake and usage of the digital platforms.

Regional and Cultural Adaptability: A brief (concise) version of the strategy document may be produced in regional languages for state and district-level application.

However, the literal translation of technical terms may not convey intended meanings.

As seen in the BLO e-Patrika and Pocket Voter Guide, short, direct phrases supported by visual cues are more effective in multilingual contexts.

Visual Presentation and Layout: The strategy document is predominantly text-based, with limited visual elements. Strategic models such as IMF-EEE are explained narratively without diagrams.

Comparative analysis from the Pocket Voter Guide shows that adding flowcharts, infographics, and iconography could improve comprehension, especially for training and monitoring purposes.

Inclusivity and Accessibility Provisions: The strategy demonstrates a strong policy focus on inclusion, especially for PwDs, women, and marginalised communities, but operational guidance on accessibility tools (Braille materials, large-print formats, sign language videos) is not embedded. These are better illustrated in other SVEEP materials such as the Voter Guides and BLO e-Patrikas, and could be incorporated as minimum standards.

Implementation Support and Field Utility: The strategy document can benefit from quick-reference tools such as checklists, FAQs, and event planning calendars that are particularly useful for field staff as integrated in the BLO e-Patrikas.

Chapter 5

MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings

5.1 Demographic Details

- Majority of respondents were 'other youth' (43.98%), followed by those above 35 years (36%) and first-time voters (20.02%).
- Female respondents (56%) outnumbered males (44%) across all divisions.
- Only 3.94% reported disabilities, with Mysuru division having the highest share (8.58%).
- Most respondents had completed higher secondary (22.55%) or high school (20.39%). Female illiteracy (15.69%) was higher than male illiteracy (9.27%).
- Homemakers (31.76%) and agriculture workers (21.35%) were the largest occupation groups. Private jobs (17.59%) were mostly held by men.
- Most were married (65.98%), especially women (70.10%). Widows accounted for 5.92%.
- Hindus formed 88.71%, followed by Muslims (9.20%), and Christians (1.33%). Kalaburagi had the highest Muslim share (14.57%).
- OBCs (49.98%) were the dominant social group, followed by SC (20%), ST (10%), and General (20.02%).
- Television was the primary election information source (73.75%), followed by social media (37.49%). Radio was least used (12.41%).

5.2 Voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka.

- Overall awareness of EPIC is 90.10%, with the highest in Mysuru division at 96.08% and the lowest in Bengaluru division at 81.89%.
- Possession of EPIC is nearly universal at 99.02%, with the highest in Mysuru (99.39%) and slightly lower in Kalaburagi (98.38%).
- Among those who do not possess an EPIC, 46.67% cited not receiving it as the main reason, and 50.00% of them were female respondents.
- Regarding the period of getting EPIC, 50.26% of respondents did not remember when they received it, while 33.82% got it before the last Assembly elections.
- For time taken to receive EPIC, 36.99% received it within one month followed by 34.37% within 15 days; 46.26% of females and 36.56% of males reported within a month, while overall 21.82% did not know the duration.
- Accuracy of polling station enrollment is high at 94.13% overall, with Belagavi division highest at 95.48% and Bengaluru division lowest at 93.28%.
- Awareness of the voter list stands at 85.31%, highest in Mysuru division at 93.17%, and lowest in Bengaluru division at 77.67%, which also has the highest “don’t know” responses at 10.11%.

- Inclusion in the voter list is very high at 98.18% overall, with Mysuru division leading at 99.46% and Kalaburagi division showing the lowest at 97.53%.
- The most common reason for non-inclusion in the voter list was lack of awareness (54.17%), with Belagavi division (75%) and Kalaburagi division (63.64%) showing the highest levels of unawareness.
- Booth Level Officers were the main source of awareness for voter enrollment (64%), highest in Belagavi division (73.38%) and Kalaburagi division (69.77%), while friends and relatives were more prominent in Mysuru division (69.51%).
- Correct name entry in the voter list was confirmed by 95.44% overall, with Mysuru division reporting the highest accuracy (97.84%) and Bengaluru division the lowest (92.83%).
- BLO visits were the most used mode for voter enrollment (47.21%), particularly in Belagavi division (49.89%) and Bengaluru division (45.90%), while online mode was most used in Kalaburagi division (8.74%).
- Awareness about the enrollment drive was mostly through newspapers/Pamphlets/posters/hoardings (67.19%), highest in Mysuru division (78.31%), while Kalaburagi division relied more on community-based methods like tom-tom announcements (57.72%).
- A majority (67.16%) visited only once for voter enrollment, with Belagavi division (85.14%) and Kalaburagi division (83.62%) showing high efficiency; Bengaluru division had the lowest single-visit rate (44.50%) and highest “never visited” (26.22%).
- Among those who visited more than three times for enrollment, 43.90% cited not carrying required documents, especially in Belagavi division (87.50%), while 13.01% also reported being asked for money.
- Awareness of voter registration locations was highest for Taluka panchayat executive officers (37.86%) and Matadana Sahayaka Kendras (35.43%) overall; Mysuru division led in awareness of Taluka offices (58%) and Kalaburagi division in digital modes (42.76%).
- Awareness about alternative IDs for voting stood at 81.59% overall, with Mysuru division highest at 86.83% and Bengaluru division lowest at 78.17%.
- For the designation of local personnel for enrollment assistance, overall 71.27% identified BLOs, with the highest awareness in Kalaburagi division (79.00%) and the lowest in Bengaluru division (57.41%).
- Regarding BLO home/office visits, 78.21% of respondents acknowledged such visits, with the highest in Belagavi division (86.38%) and the lowest in Bengaluru division (67.69%).
- On awareness of both Assembly and Parliamentary constituency names, 75.25% were aware, with Belagavi division having the highest awareness (94.29%) and Kalaburagi division the lowest (58.86%).
- Overall, 44.20% of respondents linked eligibility to the 18th birthday, 23.39% to 1st January, while 28.65% did not know. Bengaluru showed the highest awareness (57.33%), Belagavi the lowest (27.81%) with high unawareness (39.33%), Kalaburagi had the most not knowing (45.05%), and Mysuru showed better awareness of both 18th birthday (44.08%) and 1st January (34.33%).
- On awareness of Special Summary Revision (SSR), only 44.14% were aware, with Mysuru division having the highest (51.83%) and Bengaluru division the lowest (37.50%).

- For awareness of National Voter's Day date, only 30.39% knew the correct date, with Bengaluru division highest (35.06%) and Kalaburagi division lowest (16.86%).
- Regarding use of voter portal or election websites, just 18.37% had used them, with the highest in Mysuru division (25.62%) and the lowest in Kalaburagi division (11.90%).
- On the purpose of accessing election websites, 68.94% used it to check electoral rolls, with Kalaburagi division having the highest (82.40%) and Bengaluru division the lowest (50.00%).
- Overall, 84.78% respondents correctly recognized the right to vote, with Mysuru division highest (94.42%) and Bengaluru division lowest (69.50%).
- Concerning awareness that multiple enrollments is an offence, 63.10% acknowledged it with the highest awareness in Mysuru division (80.33%) and the lowest in Kalaburagi division (47.33%).
- In relation to the belief that "every vote counts", 81.39% agreed, with Kalaburagi division highest (96.95%) and Bengaluru division showing the highest disagreement at 23.95%.
- On the opinion that voting should be made compulsory, 89.96% supported it, with the highest in Kalaburagi division (93.71%) and the lowest strong agreement in Bengaluru division (9.67%).
- For the perception that voting is a cumbersome chore, 65.32% disagreed, with strongest disagreement in Belagavi and Kalaburagi divisions, while Bengaluru division had the highest agreement (41.22%).
- Regarding the belief in free and fair elections, 91.31% expressed trust includes 6.76% neutral, with Kalaburagi division highest (94.86%) and Bengaluru division showing the lowest strong belief (7.17%).
- On trust in EVM accuracy, 83.61% trusted the technology, with Kalaburagi division showing the highest trust (94.48%) and Bengaluru division the lowest trust (11.38%).
- With respect to opinion on women's voting autonomy, 51.64% disagreed that women should consult men before voting, with highest disagreement in Belagavi division (66%) and highest agreement in Kalaburagi (45.81%) and Mysuru divisions (45%).
- On the influence of money in elections, overall 49.55% of respondents agreed it is increasing, with the highest agreement in Mysuru division (62.25%) and the lowest in Belagavi division (28.76%).
- Overall, 40.84% of respondents (3.08% strongly agreed and 37.76% agreed) believe that the influence of muscle power is increasing in elections. Among the divisions, Mysuru division reported the highest agreement at 57.17%, followed by Bengaluru division at 46.89%, Kalaburagi division at 37.05%, and the lowest agreement was observed in Belagavi division at 15.61%.
- Overall, 67.73% of respondents expressed intent to vote by disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with the statement. Belagavi division showed the highest intent to vote (84.48%), followed by Mysuru division (77.33%), while Kalaburagi division (34.57%) and Bengaluru division (33.11%) had the highest disinterest in voting.
- Awareness of the cVIGIL app was low overall at 12.45%, with Mysuru division having the highest awareness (20.33%) and Kalaburagi division the lowest (5.90%).
- Awareness of the CHUNAVANA app stood at 22.98% overall, with the highest in Mysuru division (30.25%) and the lowest in Kalaburagi division (9.90%).

- Awareness of the KYC app was 46.22% overall, highest in Belagavi division (66.00%) and lowest in Kalaburagi division (10.67%).
- Awareness of the NOTA option on EVM was reported by 59.45% through voting experience, with Belagavi division highest (75.14%) and Bengaluru division lowest (46.11%).
- For awareness about the Braille feature on EVM, 55.18% reported seeing it during voting, with Mysuru division leading (64.08%) and Bengaluru division at the lower end (39.78%).
- Awareness of the VVPAT feature was 65.39% overall through voting, with Kalaburagi division highest (82.48%) and Bengaluru division reporting the lowest among divisions (42.72%).
- Between 2023 and 2025, awareness improved notably, with gains in knowledge of NOTA (+5.8 pp), VVPAT (+8.4 pp), and Braille on EVMs (+20.6 pp), though recall of election campaigns declined slightly (-1.9 pp). Over the longer period from 2018 to 2025, significant improvements were observed in VVPAT awareness (+39.4 pp), Braille on EVMs (+29.4 pp), EPIC possession (+8.2 pp), and voter list inclusion (+5.78 pp), indicating substantial progress in voter knowledge and access despite minor recent dips.

Qualitative Findings

- **Foundational procedural knowledge, but limited depth:** Most voters interviewed understand the importance of voting, the registration process, identification documents required, and the role of elections in selecting leaders. However, detailed, yet important information, such as availing the home voting facility, online registration procedures, procedures for updating names or addresses, and the registration of complaints, remains limited, especially among marginalized groups - SC/ST, PVTGs, women, and senior citizen voters.
- **Sources of information:** Urban youth rely heavily on digital platforms (social media, online portals), whereas rural and elderly voters depend on interpersonal networks like BLOs, ASHA workers, SHGs, and traditional media (radio, TV, street plays). Awareness and participation in Chunav Jagriti Clubs (CJCs) and Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs) are limited.
- **Limitations in SVEEP outreach:** While SVEEP activities are visible, their reach is limited, particularly in some remote rural and tribal communities. Women, SC, ST, and PVTG voters, in particular, noted limited exposure and participation in SVEEP activities. Door-to-door campaigns and BLO-led awareness remain the most effective methods.

5.3 Attitude toward the electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections

- Overall, 90.48% of respondents reported ease of access to EPIC, with the highest ease reported in Mysuru division (95.46%) and the lowest in Bengaluru division (81.77%).
- Regarding issues faced in getting EPIC, the long procedure was the most cited issue overall, highest in Kalaburagi division (67.57%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (32.58%), while unfriendly officials were most mentioned in Mysuru division (40.00%) and least in Belagavi division (14.29%).
- Overall, 15.20% of respondents reported unregistered eligible voters in their households. The proportion was highest in Bengaluru division (16.72%) and Mysuru division (16.17%), followed by Kalaburagi division (14.67%), while Belagavi division recorded the lowest at 12.00%
- As for reasons for non-enrolment of eligible 18+ family members in the respondent households with the most common reason was lack of awareness (43.61%), highest in Mysuru division (64.43%) and

lowest in Kalaburagi division (34.55%), where instead lack of interest was the leading factor at 45.18% in Kalaburagi division.

- On electoral experience during last voting, 90.16% found it convenient overall, with the highest convenience in Belagavi division (98.16%) and the lowest in Bengaluru division (80.65%).
- When it comes to motivating factors for candidate selection, honesty was the top factor overall (50.88%), most valued in Belagavi division (69.15%) and least in Kalaburagi division (44.20%), where experience was more emphasized at 41.26%.
- Looking at the status of family members who didn't vote despite being eligible, 17.98% reported such cases overall, with the highest in Bengaluru division (23.11%) and the lowest in Belagavi division (14.57%).
- Concerning reasons for non-participation of eligible family members in voting, the primary reason was not having an EPIC (49.95%), most reported in Kalaburagi division (77.51%) and least in Bengaluru division (25.72%), which instead had the highest share reporting they didn't know the polling station (23.32%).
- Between 2023 and 2025, positive attitudes strengthened, with trust in EVM accuracy (+5.71 pp) and belief that 'Every Vote Counts' (+3.5 pp) improving, while negative perceptions like viewing voting as a 'Cumbersome Chore' (-8.5 pp) declined. Over the longer period from 2018 to 2025, attitudes shifted significantly—belief in 'Every Vote Counts' (+31 pp) and compulsory voting (+34.96 pp) rose sharply, while intention not to vote fell by 17.8 pp.

Qualitative Findings

- **Voting as a civic duty:** Across groups, there is a strong belief that voting is both a right and a duty. Senior citizens and PwDs see voting as an expression of citizenship and identity.
- **Trust in electoral institutions:** While voters trust the voting process, they are sceptical about politicians and the responsiveness of democratic institutions. Many believe that their votes do not translate into meaningful outcomes, resulting in apathy, especially among urban youth and ST voters.
- **Perceptions of fairness and transparency:** Rural voters generally perceive the election process as fair due to effective BLO engagement at the grassroots. Urban youth, however, express concerns about elite dominance in electoral processes and lack of transparency in the voting process, lowering their trust in the process.
- **Voter willingness to vote versus apathy:** While willingness to vote remains high, particularly among senior citizens, PwDs, SC and ST voters, and women, apathy is evident among urban youth, who feel disconnected from the electoral process. Negative past experiences (errors in voter lists, lack of responsiveness of local authorities) have also been noted to contribute to abstention.

5.4 Voting practices, including voter turnout, reasons for participation or abstention, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programs.

- In terms of voting in previous Assembly Elections, 86.20% of respondents voted overall, with the highest participation in Bengaluru division (88.17%) and the lowest in Kalaburagi division (83.62%).
- Regarding voting in the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections, 95.75% of respondents reported voting, with the highest in Belagavi division (97.33%) and the lowest in Bengaluru division (93.78%).

- For the key factor influencing voting choice, the candidate was the most cited reason by 75.53% overall, with Kalaburagi division (79.71%) highest and Mysuru division (69.83%) lowest.
- On perceived factors influencing high voter turnout, good candidate was cited most frequently by 81.94%, highest in Belagavi division (90.10%) and lowest in Mysuru division (76.25%).
- In perception of security threat during elections, 63.57% felt no threat, highest in Kalaburagi division (73.62%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (53.72%).
- As for perception of police deployment during Lok Sabha elections, 46.10% felt it was very much, with Belagavi division (62.67%) highest and Bengaluru division (23.44%) lowest.
- Concerning voter experience at polling booth, 36.54% rated it very good overall, highest in Kalaburagi division (48.53%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (18.66%).
- On cooperation of polling staff during election, 46.38% of respondents found them very cooperative, with Kalaburagi division (59.68%) highest and Bengaluru division (29.87%) lowest.
- In terms of difficulties faced during voting, 9.12% reported issues overall, with the highest in Mysuru division (12.19%) and the lowest in Belagavi division (4.55%).
- Regarding the nature of voting difficulties faced, long queues were most reported at 51.21%, highest in Mysuru division (71.33%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (38.65%).
- From 2023 to 2025, voter turnout (+3.05 pp) and civic duty motivation (+5.7 pp) improved, while voting difficulties rose slightly (+1.7 pp). Since 2018, turnout (+5.75 pp) and civic duty (+9.7 pp) strengthened overall, voting difficulties declined (-2 pp), and PwD-related parameters showed major gains—recall of edutainment (+45.69 pp) and BLO contact (+32.2 pp).

Qualitative Findings

- **SVEEP's impact on voter turnout:** Creative SVEEP initiatives (street plays, jathas, cultural programs and competitions, campus campaigns) were reported to have increased awareness of the voting process and voting rights, especially among youth, first-time voters, and women. Senior citizens reported personal motivation and a commitment to civic duty as the primary reasons for voting. Overall, areas with strong community-led SVEEP efforts recorded voter turnouts above 90%.
- **Barriers to voting:** Persistent barriers to voting across voter groups included misinformation, logistical challenges (distance to polling booths, lack of transport, non-availability of accessible features at polling stations), and inadequate support and rest facilities for PwDs and senior citizens.
- **Booth-Level Officer challenges:** Across the divisions, BLOs reported facing workload overload, limited training, insufficient resources, and difficulties due to the unavailability of appropriate identification documents for voter registration.
- **SVEEP-enabled inclusive practices:** Provision of ramps, wheelchairs, and home voting facility for PwDs and senior citizen voters was reported to enhance participation, where effectively implemented.

5.5 Impact of SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on voter behaviour.

- Awareness of election campaigns by Election Commission of India shows that while 53.29% of respondents overall were aware, awareness was highest in Belagavi division (64.48%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (38.28%).
- Exposure to edutainment materials by Election Commission of India was highest overall for posters and related materials (65.73%), with Mysuru division having the highest exposure (71.17%) and Belagavi division (63.43%) showing relatively lower exposure across several categories.
- Awareness of Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) was low overall at 21.49%, with the highest awareness in Bengaluru division (28.72%) and the lowest in Kalaburagi division (12.00%).
- Participation in ELC activities among those aware was 53.47% overall, with the highest participation in Mysuru division (71.48%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (42.17%).
- Orientation on EVM and VVPAT was received by 83.45% of respondents overall, with the highest in Mysuru division (93.99%) and the lowest in Bengaluru division (75.23%).
- Influence of ELC participation on voting in Lok Sabha election was acknowledged by 84.98% overall, with Kalaburagi division reporting the highest influence (90.91%) and Belagavi division the lowest (82.35%).
- Awareness about campus ambassador in colleges was low at 14.18% overall, highest in Mysuru division (19.50%) and lowest in Kalaburagi division (7.05%).
- Participation in SVEEP voter awareness activities was limited as 70.39% did not participate, with Bengaluru division having the highest rally participation (26.22%) and Kalaburagi division the highest non-participation (88.95%).
- Official house visits under SVEEP for election awareness were reported by 44.84% overall, highest in Belagavi division (54.48%) and lowest in Bengaluru division (36.06%).
- Awareness of the voter helpline (1950) was low overall at 27.86%, with highest awareness in Belagavi division (32.76%) and lowest in Kalaburagi division (12.48%).
- Influence of SVEEP campaign on voter registration or voting was felt by only 20.02% overall, with the highest influence in Belagavi division (30.48%) and lowest in Kalaburagi division (9.14%).
- Priority given to voting on Lok Sabha election day was high overall at 69.57%, with Mysuru division reporting the highest priority (85.25%) and Bengaluru division the lowest (48.39%).
- Awareness and access to the Voter Guide showed that 45.16% had not heard of it, with Bengaluru division having the lowest unawareness (27.67%) and Mysuru division the highest (58.50%).
- Between 2023–2025, awareness of voter campaigns declined slightly (-1.9 pp) but still showed a net gain of +8.9 pp since 2018. In contrast, use of websites/mobile platforms rose steadily, up +5.5 pp in the recent period and +9.4 pp overall since 2018.

Qualitative Findings

- **Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs):** Active ELCs have effectively engaged youth through awareness and voter registration drives, debates, mock polls, student competitions, and community volunteering during election periods. However, their functioning is inconsistent,

with many rural institutions reporting non-functional or absent ELCs, and limited activity in institutions where ELCs have been set up.

- **SVEEP's influence on voter behaviour:** SVEEP campaigns have been noted to shift perceptions of voting from a routine exercise to a civic responsibility. Repeated, localized outreach through trusted agents such as school teachers, BLOs, and youth volunteers has been particularly effective.
- **Inclusion gaps:** Women, PwDs, transgender individuals, and SC/ST communities report inadequate targeting, timing, and accessibility of SVEEP campaigns. Transgender individuals, in particular, reported instances of facing stigma in the polling booths, while women, SC, and ST voters reported limited exposure to and participation in SVEEP activities and programs.

5.6 Inducement and its influence on Voting

- On inducements to influence voting overall 16.33% of respondents reported experiencing inducements, with the highest in Kalaburagi division at 19.24% and the lowest in Belagavi division at 13.24%.
- Regarding the type of inducements government scheme benefits were the most common overall at 42.26%, with the highest in Kalaburagi division at 74.26% and the lowest in Bengaluru division at 24.13%.
- In terms of perception of use of money/muscle power in elections 29.67% of respondents believed it was present, highest in Mysuru division at 43.33% and lowest in Belagavi division at 14.95%.
- For public participation in political rallies/meetings 21.75% reported attending, with Bengaluru division having the highest participation at 26.89% and Kalaburagi division the lowest at 11.90%.
- With respect to the source of expenses for participation in political rallies 65.19% of respondents said costs were covered by the organizing party, highest in Kalaburagi division at 83.20% and lowest in Mysuru division where 39.73%.
- Concerning perception of ethical voting – “your vote is not saleable” 77.82% agreed or strongly agreed, with the highest agreement in Kalaburagi division at 85.71% and the highest disagreement in Belagavi division at 25.91%.
- Regarding the ethical voting belief – “not to be influenced by anyone” 78.47% agreed or strongly agreed, with the highest agreement in Kalaburagi division at 77.62% and the highest disagreement in Belagavi division at 25.81%.
- On the ethical voting norm – “you can’t give your EPIC card to anyone” 79.64% agreed or strongly agreed, with Belagavi division having the highest strong agreement at 24.57% and also the highest combined disagreement at 21.52%.
- **Urban Apathy:** Urban respondents, particularly in Bengaluru Division, show relatively higher signs of voter apathy compared to rural counterparts. A larger share of urban residents perceive voting as a cumbersome chore, with Bengaluru recording the highest agreement, followed by Mysore Division. In contrast, Kalaburagi and Belagavi Divisions report higher disagreement, indicating they do not see voting as burdensome. Trust in the value of voting is slightly lower in urban areas overall 77.81% agree that every vote counts, compared to 84.23% in rural areas. Moreover, urban respondents in Bengaluru and Mysore Divisions are less decisive about participating in elections, with fewer disagreeing with the intention not to vote, compared to stronger participation commitment seen in Kalaburagi and Belagavi Divisions.(Annexure 3 : Table 4.114, 4.115 and 4.116)

Qualitative Findings

- **Prevalence of inducements:** Across the four divisions, awareness of cash, liquor, and gifts as inducements was high among all voter groups. However, while the prevalence of offering inducements was acknowledged, it was rarely reported, if at all, due to the fear or lack of confidence in complaint mechanisms.
- **Moral disapproval of inducements:** Many voters expressed disapproval for inducements, stating they vote out of a sense of duty rather than material incentives. However, moral ambiguity was reported, particularly among women and ST voters who stated that they cast their votes, ‘despite not being offered anything.’ Youth across rural and urban areas reported the strongest disapproval of inducements, stating that the practice undermined the integrity of the electoral process.
- **Need for accountability:** The awareness of the illegality of inducements notwithstanding, reporting of incidents and accountability for action against reported incidents needs to be improved through assurances of complainant anonymity and non-disclosure of identity.
- **Improvement in awareness:** SVEEP efforts since 2019 have increased general awareness of voting procedures, though rights-based literacy (e.g., home/postal voting, changes in name and address, revisions/purification of voters’ lists, etc.) remains limited.
- **Non-SVEEP factors affecting voter turnout:** Candidate visibility, candidate prioritization of local-level issues in campaigns, and the perceived relevance of and proximity to issues affected by elections (local versus state versus national level) were noted to affect turnout more than SVEEP alone.
- **Urban apathy:** Urban and elite voters remain the most disengaged across the four divisions, with many treating election days as a holiday rather than an opportunity for civic participation. Reported reasons for apathy and abstention among urban voters included the distrust in the transparency of the electoral process, disillusionment with the post-election performance of elected representatives, and lack of faith in the ability to change outcomes through voting.

5.7. PwD Awareness and Access

- Regarding awareness of publicity/voter edutainment material for PwDs, 62.69% of respondents overall reported awareness, with Mysuru division recording the highest at 67.96% and Bengaluru division the lowest at 52.83%.
- For contact by Booth Level Officer (BLO) among PwDs, 59.70% reported being contacted overall, with the highest in Kalaburagi division at 72.00% and the lowest in Belagavi division at 45.00%.
- In terms of awareness of Saksham App among PwDs, overall awareness stood at 50.75%, with Mysuru division reporting the highest at 61.17% and Bengaluru division the lowest at 32.08%.
- With respect to PwD perception of the voter registration process, 59.70% of PwDs overall found the process easy, with Belagavi division reporting the highest ease at 80.00% and Kalaburagi division the lowest at 52.00%.
- As for challenges faced by PwDs in voter registration, the most common issues were absence of separate queues (59.26%) and long queues (51.85%), with women reporting more difficulties such as lack of facilities (70.00%) and coercion (40.00%) than men.

- Concerning awareness of postal ballot facility for PwDs and senior citizens, overall 67.66% of respondents were aware, with Kalaburagi division highest at 76.00% and Bengaluru division lowest at 54.72%.
- In relation to usage of Chunavana mobile application among PwDs, only 39.30% reported using the app, with the highest usage in Mysuru division at 51.46% and the lowest in Bengaluru division at 22.64%.
- Regarding the purpose of using Chunavana App among PwDs, 74.68% used it for registration, while Bengaluru division had the highest use for transportation at 50.00% and Kalaburagi division reported the most use for wheelchair booking at 85.71%.

5.8 Success Stories, Innovations, and Best Practices

- **Community-owned and community-led SVEEP activities:** Villages like TM Hosur and Uyyamballi (turnout >90%) in Mysuru and Neriya in Dakshin Kannada demonstrate the effectiveness of community-led campaigns, peer motivation, early identification of vulnerable voters, early and consistent efforts at purification of the electoral rolls, and intensive and committed door-to-door outreach by frontline workers.
- **Youth mobilization:** Colleges integrating ELC activities into academic calendars and community activities have reported achieving higher engagement among first-time voters. Active ELC participation has inculcated a strong civic sense among youth and first-time voters and has provided the impetus to register youth voters for participation in the electoral process.
- **Cultural integration:** Use of local art forms, festivals, and storytelling has made SVEEP messages more relatable and impactful. This has been noted especially in tribal and PVTG communities in Belagavi, Davangere, Dakshin Kannada, and Mysuru, where local cultural practices and folk art have been used as media to spread awareness and share voter education information.

5.9. Stakeholder Recommendations for SVEEP Enhancement

- **Last-mile outreach:** This is essential to strengthen door-to-door campaigns, mobile voter education, and localized content in tribal and remote regions to enhance accessibility and inclusion in SVEEP programs.
- **Digital innovations:** The use of localized WhatsApp groups, short video reels, and campus kiosks to engage youth is suggested. Simultaneously, digital literacy and competency modules may be developed to supplement BLO training in the use of digital applications and voter education in digital platforms such as the Voter Helpline, cVigil, and Saksham.
- **Inclusion strategies:** Limitations in SVEEP outreach are to be addressed through gender-sensitive outreach, disability-friendly infrastructure, and support for senior citizens and migrant workers, including the potential for extending postal voting to migrant workers and students.
- **Sustainability:** SVEEP activities must be sustained through the institutionalization of monthly SVEEP activities, integration of ELCs into academic schedules, and ensuring consistent recognition of high-performing BLOs and communities.

Triangulation of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings

KAP Dimension	Quantitative Findings	Qualitative Findings
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High EPIC awareness (90.1%) and possession (99.02%) • High accuracy of polling station enrolment (94.13%) • 85.31% of respondents are aware of the voter list • 81.59% of respondents are aware of alternative IDs for voting • Low awareness of key dates (Qualifying date for registering after turning 18 years of age - 23.39%) and National Voters Day (30.39%) • Limited awareness/use of digital tools (cVIGIL - 12.45%, CHUNAVANA App - 22.98%, National Voter Portal - 18.37%) • Awareness of SVEEP campaigns (53.29%) • Awareness of ELCs (21.49%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most voters know registration and voting procedures, but have limited understanding of electoral rights and services (postal/home voting, online registration, complaint mechanisms) • Digital awareness is skewed towards urban youth; rural, elderly, and marginalized groups rely on face-to-face engagement by BLOs and traditional media. • SVEEP is found to be more effective when locally tailored and adapted (door-to-door, cultural programs) • Marginalized communities (SC/ST/PVTG, PwD, elderly) feel excluded from digital campaigns, but demonstrate a willingness to learn and participate
Attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84.78% of respondents believe they understand the right to vote • 81.39% of respondents agree that “every vote counts.” • 84.55% of respondents believe that elections are free/fair • 83.61% of respondents trust EVM accuracy • 89.96% of respondents support compulsory voting • 51.64% of respondents reject male consultation for women’s voting, but regional variation exists • 49.55% of respondents believe money power is increasing in elections • The intent to vote is high (67.73%), but Kalaburagi division (34.57%) and Bengaluru division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting is seen as a civic duty, especially among the elderly and PwDs • Youth and marginalized groups are sceptical about tangible post-election change due to low perceived accountability of elected representatives post elections • Motivations to vote vary among groups: youth are driven by development hopes; women and SC voters sometimes indicated voting due to fears of having welfare benefits withdrawn • Women in some areas continue to consult male family members for making voting decisions • Persistent inducements acknowledged, but underreported due to fear of retaliation, lack of

	<p>(33.11%) had the highest disinterest in voting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.20% of respondents reported unregistered eligible voters in their households, with the most common reason being 'lack of awareness' (43.61%) 90.16% of respondents found the overall voting experience to be convenient 	<p>trust in reporting mechanisms, and doubts about whether the complaints would be acted upon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, high trust in the electoral system and institutions; however, disillusionment is expressed in post-election actions and accountability of elected representatives Youth are disillusioned and apathetic due to beliefs in the growing influence of money and 'muscle power' in elections
Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High turnout in 2024 LS polls (95.75%), Assembly elections (86.2%) Candidate is the main factor influencing voting choice (75.53%) A good candidate was cited most frequently as the perceived factor for influencing high voter turnout (81.94%) 70.39% did not participate in SVEEP activities BLO contact was high (78.21%), but uneven across divisions PwD awareness of accessibility services was moderate (59.70%) 16.33% reported inducements The most commonly reported inducement was access to government welfare schemes (42.26%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLOs are the most trusted facilitators, critical for last-mile voter engagement ELCs improve youth participation where functional, but many are inactive Practical barriers faced by PwDs and senior citizens include long queues, lack of disabled-friendly facilities, heat, inadequate transport, more severe for elderly, PwDs, and transgender voters who reported facing stigma Community-led models (e.g., TM Hosur, Uyyamballi) achieved >90% turnout via early mobilization and cultural integration

The KAP framework highlights both progress and persisting gaps in electoral participation in Karnataka. Knowledge indicators show substantial improvement since the 2018 baseline, with near-universal EPIC possession rising from 90.8% to 99% and voter list inclusion from 92.4% to 98.18%. Awareness of NOTA, VVPAT, Braille-enabled EVMs, and the use of voter portals has grown significantly. Quantitative data also shows that over 85% are aware of the voter list and 81.59% of alternative IDs for voting, yet qualitative findings reveal that a deeper understanding of rights, such as home voting, online registrations, and grievance redressal mechanisms, remains limited. Digital literacy gaps persist, with awareness of election-related apps and portals concentrated among urban youth, while rural, elderly, and marginalized groups rely on interpersonal and traditional communication. SVEEP campaigns were most impactful when localized, culturally relevant, and interactive.

In terms of “Attitudes”, endline results indicate stronger civic responsibility, higher trust in EVMs, and a marked increase in agreement that every vote counts (from 60% to 91%). Quantitative measures also show high belief in free and fair elections (84.55%) and broad support for compulsory voting (89.96%). However, qualitative insights reveal attitudinal divergence. While senior citizens and PwDs uphold voting as a civic duty, youth and marginalized groups remain sceptical about post-election accountability and development outcomes. Motivations to vote vary: youth are driven by development hopes, whereas some women and SC voters report voting due to fear of losing welfare benefits or societal pressure. Reports of inducements, although underreported, reflect lingering electoral integrity challenges.

Concerning “Practices”, voter turnout among respondents improved from 90% in the 2018 baseline to 95.75% in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, with more voting motivated by civic duty and fewer reports of voting difficulties. BLOs continue to be critical facilitators, especially in rural areas, as confirmed by both high contact rates (78.21%) and qualitative accounts of trust and last-mile support. Outreach to PwDs has improved through increased BLO visits and accessible materials, yet physical barriers such as long queues, inadequate facilities, and lack of transport still hinder participation. Many voters remain disengaged from SVEEP activities (70.39% non-participation), and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) show uneven functionality.

Community-led success stories, such as villages achieving over 90% turnout through early mobilization, cultural integration, and local leadership, demonstrate the potential of participatory approaches. However, the qualitative findings underscore a sustainability challenge, with voter education activities declining sharply after elections despite clear endline evidence of SVEEP’s positive impact, including higher campaign awareness and doubled use of digital platforms for election-related information.

Recommendations

Voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka

- Institutionalize monthly SVEEP activities in all years via schools, workplaces, and public spaces, with clear roles of ELCs, BLOs, CSOs and other actors specified. These activities may be repositioned as *Democracy Strengthening Drives* to elicit greater interest from different stakeholders (*long term*).
- Social media should be leveraged more for low-cost, regular awareness creation and motivation of voters, since it can reach larger numbers (*short term*). Social media strategy can be made more impactful in following ways:
 - Localized/customized content
 - Integrating AI can also enable multi-lingual outreach at low cost.
 - Use social media analytics to reach underrepresented groups (Eg: first time voters, women)
 - Engage influencers and celebrities to amplify messages
 - Helpline via social media: Quick responses to voter queries (documents required, how to register, location of polling booth).
- In the Gram Sabha in the month of October (Special Gram Sabha), an agenda can be kept for innovative electoral engagement and voter registration activities leveraging SHGs and BLOs (*short term*).
- The SVEEP Dashboard needs to be critically reviewed for functionality, coverage, reporting

quality, and timeliness. Measures should be taken to improve its user interface and access across districts, enable real-time monitoring of events and performance, and ensure regular data entry and usage analytics by field-level staff (*long term*)

- a) Activity Categorization and Disaggregation: The dashboard captures three primary categories of activities: SVEEP initiatives, voting experiences, and PS activities. These can be further disaggregated by type such as rallies, community competitions, street plays, and awareness campaigns to track the frequency and geographic distribution of these events. This disaggregation would support more meaningful analysis at the district and constituency levels, including correlations between event types and voter turnout.
 - b) Summary Reports and Institutional Engagement: In addition to data on the number of registered institutions and categorized activities, the public dashboard could generate periodic summary reports of events. These reports can help identify patterns in event frequency during election years and highlight institutions that are consistently active across different districts and constituencies.
 - c) Recognition of High-Performing Institutions: Institutions and forums that demonstrate high engagement and participation in SVEEP can be acknowledged through the dashboard. Highlighting their achievements and contributions can promote healthy competition and encourage wider participation, while also offering public recognition for their performance.
- Involve Panchayati Raj Institutions, public sector units, CSOs, SHGs, youth groups, and community/religious leaders in expanding last-mile SVEEP activities and spreading voter awareness, especially in remote areas (*short term*).
 - Strengthen door-to-door outreach by BLOs —key information sources for rural, tribal, elderly, youth, and women voters—through training and supervision by VAOs (*short term*). For example, the polling booths of TM Hosur (95.86% turnout) and Uyyamballi (90.84% turnout) in Mysuru achieved high voter turnouts by combining door-to-door voter list verification, early identification of senior citizens and PwDs for home voting, and active involvement of SHGs and youth volunteers.
 - Develop culturally sensitive outreach using local dialect folk forms, community radio, street plays (*short term*).
 - Make SVEEP materials such as posters and charts simpler and less content-dense. Booklets should make use of comic strips, mascots for relatability, infographics, pictorial guides, stories, short Q&As etc. There should be more explanatory videos and reels. All materials should be translated into Kannada and local dialects (*short term*).

Source: ECI (2019)¹

¹ 101 Innovations and Initiatives- Indian National Elections 2019
<https://ceoelection.bihar.gov.in/SveepPublication/1.pdf>

Example of less content dense material from state of Goa for Lok Sabha elections 2019

9. ABOLE :



EVM VVPAT is fool proof absolutely,
after hands on trial I believe in it completely.

6. GOLU:



I am a proud voter and a newly married bride;
I can now keep two voter cards with pride.

12. BABU:



Who are the candidates I'm not aware,
I vote carelessly, should I really care?

7. TITU:



One vote can hardly matter;
I'm extremely busy I shall not vote rather.

Use of Mascots from 2019 Lok Sabha Elections in Different Parts of India



Source: ECI (2019)

Top Recommendations - <i>Voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives</i>	Stakeholders/Actors Involved
1. Institutionalize monthly SVEEP activities in all years via schools, workplaces, and public spaces. These activities may be repositioned as <i>Democracy Strengthening Drives</i> .	ECI ELCs, Schools, Colleges Workplaces/Offices CSOs BLOs
2. Strengthen door-to-door outreach by BLOs	ECI BLOs
➤ Social media should be made more impactful and leveraged more for low-cost, regular awareness creation and motivation of voters, since it can reach larger numbers.	ECI Social media influencers

Attitude towards the electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections

- ECI should facilitate the development of Democracy Coalition with Civil Society to ensure year-round voter engagement. There is a need to support and scale voter engagement campaigns like #GetInked and Making Democracy Work (short term).
- Urban apathy is a serious problem affecting electoral participation. This study for example shows that Bangalore Division is behind the other divisions in attitudinal parameters linked to the willingness to vote and also demonstrated higher scepticism and lower trust on relevant parameters. This should be addressed through measures such as:
- Map and prioritize low-turnout urban wards for intensive voter participation interventions. There is a need to use mobile vans, exhibitions, and public installations in urban apathy zones (short term).
- Launch city-specific digital campaigns using OTT ads, influencers, and targeted social media, which also highlight urban issues (pollution, traffic, housing, water, safety) to make voting more relevant (long term).
- Partner with corporate offices, IT parks, and business associations for awareness and registration drives. VAFs need to be activated and their potential for mobilizing the population employed in govt and non-govt offices (including corporates) needs to be tapped (long term).
- Involve Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) more systematically and on a larger scale to circulate voter information and set up helpdesks (short term).
- Use gamification techniques like digital badges, voting selfies, and contests for youth and professionals (*short term*).

Selfie Points from the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections in different parts of India



Source: ECI (2019)

Best Practices from Around the World for overcoming urban apathy

1. Automatic Voter Registration (USA, Canada, Germany): Citizens are automatically registered to vote when interacting with other government services (e.g., driver's license application).
2. Vote-by-Mail / Postal Ballots (USA, Switzerland): Making voting convenient by allowing ballots to be mailed back, especially useful for busy urban professionals.
3. Early Voting & Weekend Voting (Australia, Sweden): Flexible voting periods to accommodate urban working schedules.
4. Gamification & Digital Nudges (Estonia, USA): Estonia combines e-voting with digital outreach, while U.S. platforms use behavioral nudges like "I voted" badges on social media.
5. Voter Report Cards & Data Visualization (Brazil, South Korea): Transparency tools that show voter participation data at neighborhood levels to create peer pressure and civic pride.
6. Municipal Democracy Drives (Scandinavia): Encouraging urban dwellers to participate in local decision-making forums and neighborhood planning councils — creating a culture of civic participation beyond elections.

Top Recommendations - <i>Attitude towards the electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections</i>	Stakeholders/Actors Involved
ECI should facilitate the development of Democracy Coalition with Civil Society to ensure year-round voter engagement. There is a need to support and scale voter engagement campaigns	ECI CSOs and CSO Coalitions
Partner with corporate offices, IT parks, and business associations for awareness and registration drives. VAFs need to be activated	ECI VAFs Business Associations Corporates/Companies

Launch city-specific campaigns using OTT ads, influencers, and targeted social media, which also highlight urban issues	ECI Influencers Media/OTT Channels
---	--

Voting practices, including voter turnout, reasons for participation or abstention, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programs

- Provide mobile voter assistance centers to help with documentation and form-filling (Forms 6, 7, 8), and digital aids for elderly, women, and digitally less-literate rural voters (*long term*). Following digital literacy building measures should be considered:
- Execute structured digital literacy programs to train voters in the use of Voter Helpline, cVigil, PwD app etc, and collaborate for this purpose with CSOs/NGOs already working on digital inclusion and literacy.
- Provide hands-on training workshops at community centers / Common Service Centres, in which first-time and rural voters are trained on using digital tools for registration, corrections, and complaint reporting.
- Train BLOs to guide citizens in using digital platforms during door-to-door campaigns.
- Prepare short explainer videos, reels, and infographics on how to check voter ID status, register online, or lodge complaints online.
- Since VAFs and CJs are found to be less active, there is a need to revive and strengthen CJs to foster community-led voter awareness (*short term*).
- Implement recognition and reward models (such as certificates and awards for high-turnout booths and Booth Level Officers) that can serve to encourage healthy competition and greater motivation among the frontline workers and officials (*short term*).
- Revise BLO support by increasing honorarium, travel allowance, and providing necessary devices (tabs, dongles), with budget allocations (*long term*).
- Build BLO capacities through training in household surveys, digital tools for voter registration (Voter Helpline, cVigil, Saksham), and provide tablets with internet access for efficient data management (*long term*).

Best Practice from the State of Assam: ***Enhancing Digital Electoral Literacy in 2019 Lok Sabha Election*** (ECI, 2019)

Aiming to enhance digital electoral literacy among voters, Assam launched the 'I-Help' project in partnership with a network of 3,000 Common Services Centres (CSCs) across the state. Through this initiative, citizens were educated on how to use various mobile applications such as the Voter Helpline App, cVigil App, and PwD App.

Special measures are suggested for enhancing participation among vulnerable groups, which are detailed below:

Women

- Initiate sensitization programs for men to support women's electoral autonomy (*long term*).
- Enhance outreach through SHG-led campaigns, female volunteers/police at booths, mobile voter vans, and gender-inclusive SVEEP creatives (*short term*).
- Sanjeevini / Stree Shakti Okkuta (Federation) platforms may be leveraged conducting Democracy Week and voter engagement activities once a year (*short term*).

Transgender Persons

- Include transgender representatives in SVEEP committees for more inclusive planning (*short term*).
- Provide gender-sensitive training to polling staff (*short term*).
- Prioritize corrections of ID/EPIC details for transgender persons through facilitation camps (*short term*).

SC/ST and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

- Organize regular ward/colony voter registration camps and transport arrangements for voters in remote areas (*short term*).
- Create IEC materials in local dialects, developed with help from community members (*short term*).
- Provide special sensitization to BLOs on PVTG needs (e.g., Koraga community); ensure regular visits and consider engaging PVTG community members as outreach staff (*long term*).

Migrants

- Promote inter-departmental convergence with Health, WCD, RDPR, Education, etc., for synchronized awareness and registration drives (*long term*).
- More focused awareness creation activities are needed for migrant voters, for example activities to foster more awareness of Form-8 (intra-constituency address updation) vs Form-6 (voter registration in new constituency).

National Best Practice: Lok Sabha election 2019: Special Measures for Women Voters (ECI, 2019)

To support and encourage female voters, special 'Women's Help Desks' were set up at polling stations. Adequate drinking water facilities and facilitation counters were also arranged, and these provisions were widely publicised ahead of the polling day to motivate women to participate in the electoral process.

In certain Assembly Constituencies, special lady officers were appointed and assisted by grassroots-level women workers such as Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, Shiksha Mitras, and NSS girl volunteers. These teams actively engaged with women voters in villages, helping them reach polling stations and encouraging voter registration and turnout. Additionally, all-women rallies were held across various districts to further promote women's participation in the elections.

Started as an innovative idea in West Bengal in the 2014 General Elections, all women managed polling booths have now become a major highlight in the elections. For the first time in Lok Sabha Election 2019, all the women polling stations were set up in all constituencies of India where all the officers including the security personnel were women.

To facilitate new mothers, crèches were created in many polling stations across the country. This eased the voting process for the mothers as they left the child in the crèche whilst they voted comfortably

International best practice- Australia: ***Raising awareness with Indigenous voters through the Australian Electoral Commission's (AEC) Indigenous Electoral Participation Program (IEPP) (ECI, 2016)***

The Indigenous Electoral Participation Program (IEPP) is implemented nationwide by 20 Community Engagement Officers from the AEC, most of whom are Indigenous. These officers work directly with Indigenous communities or collaborate with partner organizations to deliver culturally tailored electoral information sessions, customized materials for Indigenous voters, and various community outreach initiatives. To maintain cultural relevance and authenticity, Indigenous-owned businesses were commissioned to create artworks, products, and videos. Additionally, Indigenous Voter Information Officers were appointed at polling stations in regions with large Indigenous populations to provide support to voters using local cultural and language knowledge.

National Best Practice- ***Measures to engage Migrant Voters in 2019 Lok Sabha elections*** (ECI, 2016)

Special registration camps for migrant voters were organised in the run-up to the elections. To address the challenges faced by migratory populations in a systematic manner, Nodal Officers were appointed and trained across various states, with a preference for selecting officers from the Labour Department at the district level. These officers, in collaboration with contractors, directly engaged with migrant labourers—including construction workers, agricultural labourers, and tribal populations—to educate them about the electoral process and voter registration.

A range of communication tools such as wall paintings, video vans, bus panels, cinema slides, FM radio broadcasts, TV advertisements, and SMS campaigns were employed to promote registration efforts. In metropolitan cities, where people from diverse regions reside, SVEEP initiatives were conducted in multiple regional languages to effectively reach migrant communities. Civil society organisations (CSOs) in urban areas were identified and mobilised to support voter registration among migrant labourers.

Urban local bodies and municipal corporations focused on enrolling individuals working in the unorganised sector. Additionally, field staff such as License Inspectors, Tax Collectors, Sanitary and Conservancy Inspectors, and Labour Inspectors were also involved in the effort to enrol eligible individuals in the electoral rolls.

National best practice: ***Voter education introduced in the Adult Education programme of the Government of India (ECI, 2016)***

In 2013, the Election Commission of India (ECI) partnered with the National Literacy

Mission Authority (NLMA) to deliver voter education in 500 selected villages across 15 States and Union Territories where the Government of India's Adult Literacy Programme was active. Together, ECI and NLMA developed literacy materials focused on the voter registration process and the act of voting, intended for use during enrolment and elections. These materials were presented in the form of flipcharts, accompanied by short, impactful slogans designed to inspire and engage the target audience. As a result of this initiative, voter turnout increased in nearly all participating states, and the gender gap in voter participation saw a significant reduction during the 2014 national elections.

Top Recommendations - <i>Voting practices, including voter turnout, reasons for participation or abstention, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programs</i>	Stakeholders/Actors Involved
Provide mobile voter assistance centers to help with documentation and form-filling	ECI
Revise BLO support by increasing honorarium, travel allowance, and providing necessary devices (tabs, dongles), along with required capacity building.	ECI BLOs
Create IEC materials in local dialects, developed with help from community members, for enhancing awareness and motivation to vote in tribal hamlets	ECI Members of tribal community

Impact of SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on voter behaviour.

- Provide regular training and toolkits to ELC facilitators (*long term*)
- Allocate working budgets to ELCs to encourage the consolidation of their activities (*long term*)
- Organize special orientation programs for first-time voters through colleges, job fairs, and NSS/NCC units (*short term*).
- Digital media should be leveraged to incentivise youth-engaging formats such as short reels, digital polls, mini-challenges, hashtags (#MyVoteMatters, #EveryVoteMatters) led by Campus Ambassadors/ELCs (*short term*).
- School Cabinet Platform existing in school may be leveraged, and compliance monitoring by EC would ensure active implementation (*long term*)
- Campus Ambassadors and ELCs should be recognized with awards (*short term*).
- Fellows of Youth Fellowship programs such as Youth for Governance, who are trained in leadership and oriented with a civic mindset, should be utilized as ambassadors to mobilize young voters (*short term*)
- Embed civic/voter education into educational schedules through ELCs, with dedicated timetable slots, recognition or credits, mock elections, and train-the-trainer cycles (*long term*).
- Ensure year-round ELC activities, including mock booths, debates, hackathons, wall magazines, and community-facing programs (*long term*).

Best Practice from Karnataka and Maharashtra on engagement of school students, who are future voters

Office of the Chief Electoral Office in Karnataka has organized election-related quizzes, starting from the taluk level up to the state level. This initiative was widely recognized and telecast on Chandana TV, a public broadcasting channel.

Maharashtra: Five-day ELC event for 2019 Lok Sabha elections - A 5-day event was conducted across 1,500 schools in Buldhana district of Maharashtra State, where students from all the schools of the district participated in ELC activities for one hour every day.

Best Practice from State of Sikkim: ***State Level Indian Election Quiz for 2019 Lok Sabha Elections*** (ECI, 2019)

A State Level Indian Election Quiz with the involvement of 8,500 students of all the 77 Government Senior Secondary Schools across Sikkim was held to impart important information on the electoral process and registration for future voters.

International best practice- ***Australia: The Australian Electoral Commission's (AEC) National Electoral Education Centre (NEEC)*** (ECI, 2016)

The Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) runs the National Electoral Education Centre (NEEC), which offers an engaging and interactive learning experience for school-aged children about Australia's electoral system. Each year, the NEEC hosts more than 90,000 visitors, primarily upper primary students, along with secondary students and adult groups. The 90-minute program includes a multimedia presentation on the history of democracy and elections in Australia, held in a specially designed theatre; an interactive activity area; and a hands-on experience where participants vote in a simulated election or referendum and act as polling officials during the vote count. The centre consistently receives high attendance and satisfaction ratings, with recent figures showing around 97 per cent satisfaction.

International best practice - ***Georgia: The First Voter project: A showcase for increasing participation of First Time Voters in the Electoral Process in Georgia*** (ECI, 2016)

In Georgia, an educational film titled *Procedures of Election Day* was developed to provide young voters with comprehensive information about the steps involved on Election Day. A voter e-learning program was introduced using a distance learning approach. A *First Voter* event was organized for first-year university students to raise awareness among first-time voters and help them understand their role in the electoral process. During the event, students participated in a mock voting exercise and observed the complete set of procedures. A "Best Informed First Voter" was selected from the participants, who also received certificates for their involvement. Student debate clubs were established to encourage youth engagement and enhance their understanding of civic issues. A pilot project was carried out in public schools to promote a culture of democratic participation among students and to conduct school self-governance elections transparently and fairly. Guidelines for the election procedures were developed, and relevant training was provided.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with 19 higher education institutions in

Georgia to increase civic and electoral awareness among young voters. As a result, the concerned Training Centre, in collaboration with these universities, designed and launched both long-term and short-term educational programs. This included the development of specialized curricula, supplementary student manuals, practical exercise collections, and electronic presentations.

Top Recommendations - <i>Impact of SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on voter behaviour</i>	Stakeholders/Actors Involved
Allocate working budgets to ELCs to encourage the consolidation of their activities	ECI ELCs Schools and colleges
Embed civic/voter education into educational schedules through ELCs, with dedicated timetable slots, recognition or credits, and train-the-trainer cycles	ECI ELCs Schools and colleges
School Cabinet Platform existing in school may be leveraged, a compliance monitoring by EC would ensure active implementation	ECI Schools Educational Officials such as DDPI

Inducement and its influence on Voting

- Encourage stronger grievance and ethical voting communication (NVSP, 1950, cVIGIL) in outreach programs, effectively communicating complainants' anonymity and non-disclosure of identity (*short term*).

National best practice: *To Promote Ethical and Informed Voting through Voter Education (Tamil Nadu) (ECI, 2016)*

In Tamil Nadu, the State election machinery undertook significant initiatives to raise voter awareness about casting their votes free from inducements. Messages such as “Vote with Conscience,” “Vote without Note,” and “Vote without Fear” were widely promoted, along with information on the legal consequences of accepting or offering money for votes. Activities like signature campaigns and calls for ethical voting were actively carried out.

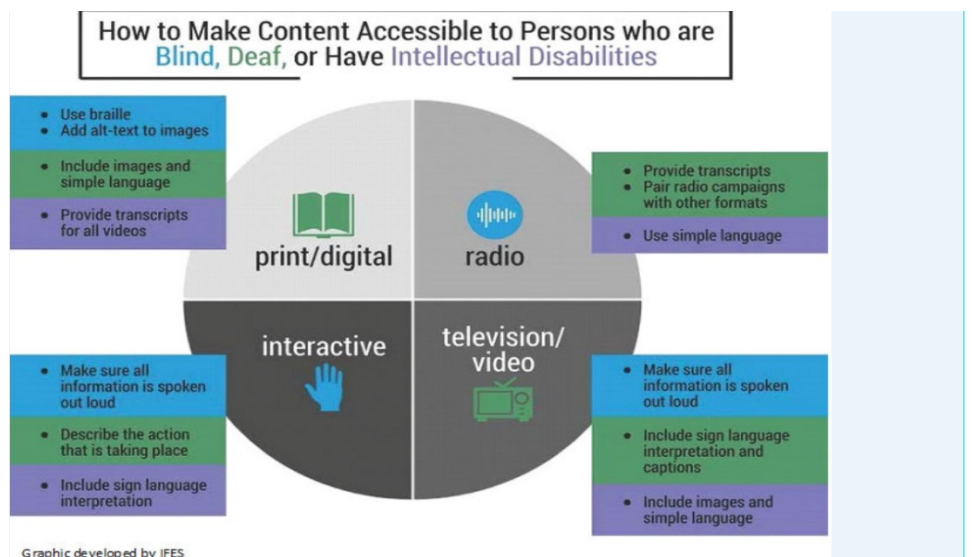
In a first for Indian elections, candidates contesting in the state were asked to take a pledge on ethical voting immediately after filing their nominations. Additionally, all stakeholders—including government departments, public sector undertakings, NGOs, civil society organizations, and partner agencies—were invited to take an oath promoting ethical voting.

As a result, approximately 1.65 crore stakeholders voluntarily participated in this large-scale

movement for clean elections by taking the ethical voting pledge. To support this initiative, a complaint monitoring system was strengthened, and a mobile app was introduced to enable citizens to report incidents of vote-buying. Expenditure monitoring teams acted promptly on these complaints, encouraging more people to come forward and report violations.

PwD Awareness and Access

- Ambassadors among Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and senior citizens are already in place, but their role & contribution should be strengthened through systematic strategies, capacity building and oversight (*long term*).
- Queue-free voting facilities to be ensured for PwDs (*long term*).
- Recognize and compensate Village Rehabilitation Workers (VRWs) with honorarium and proper amenities (*long term*).
- Ensure all voter-related content is accessible to PwDs with visual, hearing, or intellectual disabilities (e.g., using accessible formats and simple language) (*long term*)
- Strengthen awareness about the Saksham App, its features, and usage (*short term*)
- Develop dedicated transport plans with a minimum of two vehicles per Panchayat (*short term*)
- Ensure universal accessible booth designs with ramps with railings, accessible toilets, shade, seating, separate/priority queues (*long term*).



Source: How to Ensure Voter Education is Accessible to Citizens with Disabilities (Voice.net)

National best practice - *A case study of inclusion for Persons with Disability (PwD) in Cuttack, Odisha (ECI, 2016)*

The Cuttack administration undertook the challenge of integrating Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) into the electoral process and increasing their participation. In October–November 2013, a survey of PwDs was carried out by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), identifying 20,208 eligible voters aged 18 and above.

Single Window Camps were organized across all Blocks and Urban Local Bodies, each featuring dedicated counters for enrolling PwDs in the Electoral Roll.

In March 2014, the District Election Officer held a special meeting—with participation from a PwD association representative—to develop a detailed action plan for facilitating accessible voting. Clear tasks and targets were assigned to officers, and a district-wide goal was set to achieve 100% voting among PwD electors, recognizing it as their fundamental right.

A district-level unit and 14 block-level monitoring control rooms were established, with the block-level centres functioning as call centers. Every identified PwD voter received at least three phone calls to inform them about the support and facilities available at polling stations. It was decided that a minimum of two volunteers would be deployed at each polling booth to assist PwD voters.

Comprehensive accessibility measures were implemented, including barrier-free access with permanent or temporary ramps, wheelchair availability at all 2,171 booths, disability-friendly furniture, signature guides, priority queues, booth layout designs for the hearing-impaired, engagement of sign language interpreters, and Braille ballot papers.

To encourage PwD voters and boost the confidence of their families, a 10-day household contact campaign was conducted in March–April 2014. A total of 9,800 polling personnel, including Presiding Officers and First Polling Officers, were trained to ensure a smooth and accessible voting experience for PwDs.

National Best Practice: *Voting at Mental Health Institution in 2019 Lok Sabha Elections (ECI, 2019)*

For the first time in India, voting was conducted on the campus of a mental health institution, marking a historic moment for the 225-year-old Institute of Mental Health (IMH) in Ayanavaram, Tamil Nadu. An auxiliary polling booth was set up within the institute, enabling 156 residents—100 men and 56 women—to exercise their right to vote.

The residents' joy and pride in participating in the democratic process was evident. Many surprised the hospital staff by confidently operating the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), despite it being their first experience. This initiative was a significant step forward in challenging the stigma surrounding mental illness and affirming the agency of persons with mental health conditions.

National Best Practice from 2019 Lok Sabha elections: *All-PWD polling stations, specialized transport and motivational measures* (ECI, 2019)

Several states established polling stations entirely managed by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), where the entire polling staff comprised individuals with disabilities, showcasing their active role in the electoral process.

To support PwDs and senior citizens in hilly regions with difficult and inaccessible terrain, services like *Divyang Sarathi* and *Divyang Dolis* were deployed. These specialized transport arrangements helped voters reach polling stations in areas where road access was challenging due to mountainous geography. States such as Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir were among those that facilitated voting for PwDs and elderly citizens through these initiatives.

In Karnataka and Chandigarh, transportation was provided free of cost to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in collaboration with cab companies like Ola & Uber to ensure better facilitation.

In the state of Chandigarh, a cricket match was organised for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) along with wheel chair rallies to boost the morale of voters with disabilities.

To make elections accessible and hassle free, Delhi made Magnifying Sheets available at every polling booth for better facilitation of electors with low vision.

Top Recommendations - <i>PwD Awareness and Access</i>	Stakeholders/Actors Involved
Recognize and compensate Village Rehabilitation Workers (VRWs) with honorarium and proper amenities	ECI VRWs
Ensure all voter-related content is accessible to PwDs with different kinds of disabilities, using accessible formats and simple language)	ECI

REFERENCE

- Antunes, R. (2010). *Theoretical models of voting behaviour*. *Exedra*, (4), 145–174. Escola Superior de Educação, Instituto Politécnico de Coimbra.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/242653736_Theoretical_models_of_voting_behaviour
- Banerjee, A., & Kumar, R. (2021). *Youth electoral behaviour: Awareness and participation trends*. *Journal of Political Studies*, 15(3), 45-62.
- Chaudhary, S., & Verma, P. (2022). *The effectiveness of WhatsApp-based voter education programs: A case study of digital outreach strategies*. *Electoral Studies Review*, 18(2), 78-94.
- Chopra, M., & Iyer, S. (2021). *Barriers to women's electoral participation in India: Cultural and logistical challenges*. *Gender & Politics Journal*, 12(4), 101-119.
- Deshmukh, R., & Narayan, T. (2019). *Decentralized voter awareness programs: A study of SHGs and panchayats in Maharashtra*. *Rural Governance Review*, 7(1), 33-50.
- Election Commission of India. (n.d.). History of SVEEP. <https://ecisveep.nic.in/division/history/>
- Election Commission of India. (2020). *Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) report: Impact and best practices*. Election Commission of India Publications.
- Election Commission of India & Association for Democratic Reforms. (2022). *Voter decision-making factors: A comparative analysis of electoral behaviour in India*. Association for Democratic Reforms Research Reports.
- Geys, B. (2006). 'Rational' theories of voter turnout: A review. *Political Studies Review*, 4, pp.16-35. https://www.uh.edu/hobby/eitm/_docs/past-lectures/2014-lectures/jeremy-gilmore/rational-theories-of-voter-turnout.pdf
- Gupta, P., & Rao, S. (2021). *Regional disparities in electoral awareness: A study of voter knowledge and participation in India*. *Political Science Quarterly*, 16(1), 55-73.
- Institute of Democratic Studies. (2023). *Comparative analysis of voter behaviour in Lok Sabha elections (2014-2019)*. Institute of Democratic Studies Research Series.
- Janaagraha. (2022). *Community-driven voter awareness initiatives in rural Karnataka: Impact assessment and strategies*. Janaagraha Research Reports.
- Kulachai, W., Lerdtomornsakul, U., & Homyamyen, P. (2023). Factors Influencing Voting Decision: A Comprehensive Literature Review. *Social Sciences*, 12(9), 469. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci12090469>
- Kumar, D., & Das, R. (2022). *Long-term impact of SVEEP on voter engagement: A policy evaluation*. *Journal of Electoral Studies*, 20(2), 120-138.
- Madheswaran, S. & Vani, B. P. (2018). *Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) Baseline Survey, Karnataka Assembly Election*. Chief Electoral Office.
- Madheswaran, S. & Vani, B. P. (2023). *KAP Baseline Survey 2023*. Chief Electoral Office, Karnataka.
- Mahsud, N. H. K., & Amin, H. (2020). Theoretical approaches to the study of voting behaviour: A comparative analysis. *Sir Syed Journal of Education & Social Research*, 3(3), 65–73.

[https://doi.org/10.36902/sjesr-vol3-iss3-2020\(65-73\)](https://doi.org/10.36902/sjesr-vol3-iss3-2020(65-73))

Mehta, P., & Singh, R. (2020). *Women's electoral participation in Northern India: Challenges and recommendations*. *Journal of Gender & Democracy*, 14(3), 87-105.

Mishra, V. (2020). *The role of digital media in voter mobilization: The impact of social media platforms on first-time voters*. *New Media & Politics Journal*, 10(4), 65-82.

Rao, A., & Sinha, P. (2021). *Comparing traditional and digital voter education efforts in rural India*. *Electoral Awareness Studies*, 13(2), 42-58.

Sharma, K., & Patel, V. (2019). *Voter knowledge and engagement in India: Analyzing knowledge gaps and participation barriers*. *Indian Journal of Electoral Studies*, 11(3), 29-47.

Shukla, R., & Bose, T. (2020). *Changing electoral patterns and digital influence on voter decision-making*. *Electoral Trends Journal*, 9(1), 77-92.

Singh, H., Verma, R., & Nair, S. (2018). *The impact of SVEEP awareness campaigns on voter turnout: A state-level analysis*. *Electoral Participation Review*, 8(2), 55-71.

Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD). (n.d.). Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey. <https://icld.se/en/knowledge-attitudes-and-practices-kap-survey/>

Verma, P., & Das, S. (2023). *Women's political participation in India: A longitudinal analysis of urban and rural trends*. *Journal of Democracy & Governance*, 17(1), 90-112.

Zarei, F., Dehghani, A., Ratansiri, A., Ghaffari, M., Raina, S. K., Halimi, A., Rakhshanderou, S., Isamel, S. A., Amiri, P., Aminafshar, A., & Mosavi Jarrahi, A. (2024). ChecKAP: A Checklist for Reporting a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) Study. *Asian Pacific journal of cancer prevention: APJCP*, 25(7), 2573–2577. <https://doi.org/10.31557/APJCP.2024.25.7.2573>

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1 – Terms of Reference (ToR)

Government of Karnataka



Terms of Reference (ToR)

**Lok Sabha Elections 2024 - Evaluation of Endline survey of KAP
(Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) of citizens**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Monitoring & Evaluation Authority

**Karnataka Monitoring & Evaluation Authority
Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics**

March 2025

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	Title of the Study	3
2	Implementing Department	3
3	Background and the Context	3
4	Evaluation Scope & Purpose	5
5	Objectives of the Endline KAP Survey	6
6	Evaluation Methodology	7
7.	Deliverables and Time Schedule	12
8.	Qualities Expected from the Report	13
9.	Structure of the Report	14
10.	Administrative Arrangements	15

Terms of Reference (ToR)

1. TITLE OF THE STUDY

Lok Sabha Elections 2024 - Evaluation of Endline survey of KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) of citizens

2. IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT

Chief Electoral Officer -Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Election)

3. BACKGROUND AND THE CONTEXT

3.1 KAP Survey

A KAP survey, or Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey, is a research method that collects information about what people know, believe and do about a specific topic. KAP surveys are often used in public health to guide intervention programs.

KAP surveys are helpful to

- a) identifying knowledge gaps
- b) identify cultural beliefs,
- c) identify behaviours that help or hinder efforts,
- d) plan, implement and evaluate programs and
- e) explore people's adaptive behaviours.

The advantages of KAP surveys are like this: easy to conduct, measurable, easily interpretable, and cost-effective.

3.2 About SVEEP

SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) carries out several drives and campaigns aimed at increasing voter awareness, registration, and ethical participation. Some of the key initiatives include:

1. National Voters' Day (NVD) Celebrations: Held annually on January 25, NVD promotes awareness about voting rights, voter registration, and ethical participation. It includes pledges, rallies, cultural events, and felicitation of new voters.

2. Youth & Campus Ambassador Program: College students are appointed as Campus Ambassadors to encourage voter registration and participation among youth. Special drives are conducted in educational institutions.

3. Special Registration Drives: Focused on women, first-time voters (18-19 years), marginalized communities, and migrants, these drives help increase voter enrollment through door-to-door campaigns, BLO outreach, and digital registration initiatives.

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

4. Matdata Mahotsav (Voter Festival): Large-scale voter awareness events, including marathons, bike rallies, street plays, and cultural programs, are organized to create enthusiasm for elections.

5. PwD (Persons with Disabilities) Awareness Drive: Special initiatives like home voting, accessible polling stations, Braille EVMs, and transport facilities ensure voting rights for PwDs.

6. Urban Voter Awareness & Anti-Apathy Campaigns: To counter low urban voter turnout, SVEEP collaborates with Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), IT companies, and metro commuters to promote participation through advertisements, social media, and digital outreach.

7. Anti-Inducement and Ethical Voting Campaigns: SVEEP runs campaigns against bribery, money power, and coercion, urging voters to report violations through the cVIGIL mobile app and other complaint mechanisms.

8. Digital and Social Media Campaigns: SVEEP uses videos, memes, influencers, online pledges, and WhatsApp campaigns to engage voters, particularly youth, in a tech-driven outreach strategy.

9. Remote & Migrant Voter Awareness Initiatives: With the development of Remote Voting Machines (RVMs), SVEEP is working to educate migrant workers about their voting rights.

SVEEP implements Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) in schools, colleges, and rural communities to educate young and first-time voters about the electoral process, ethical voting, and voter rights. Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs) are formed in workplaces, government offices, and organizations to engage employees in discussions on voting importance. Chunav Jagruthi Clubs (CJC)s operate at the grassroots level, mobilizing local communities to enhance voter turnout and ethical participation. Additionally, SVEEP conducts awareness drives focusing on youth registration, gender inclusivity, PwD-friendly voting, and anti-inducement campaigns to ensure free, fair, and participative elections, strengthening democratic engagement across Karnataka.

3.3 Lok Sabha 2024 elections in Karnataka

The 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka were conducted in two phases, on April 26 and May 7, 2024, to elect members to the 18th Lok Sabha. The state witnessed a **voter turnout of approximately 69%** during these elections, **reflecting a 1% increase** compared to the 2019 general elections. This increment indicates a positive trend in electoral participation, which can be partially attributed to the efforts of the Election Commission of India's flagship program, Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP).

SVEEP aims to educate citizens, enhance voter awareness, and promote electoral literacy to ensure informed and ethical voting practices. The program employs a multi-intervention approach tailored to the socio-economic, cultural, and demographic profiles of different states, including

Karnataka. The significance of assessing voters' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) lies in understanding the effectiveness of such initiatives in fostering a participatory democracy. By evaluating the KAP of voters, stakeholders can identify areas of improvement in voter education programs, address barriers to voting, and implement strategies to further increase voter turnout and engagement.

In the 2024 elections, Karnataka recorded a voter turnout of 69%, with the highest participation observed in the Mandya constituency. This data underscores the importance of continuous efforts in voter education and the need to assess the impact of these initiatives on voter behavior. Over the past two years, Karnataka's Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) initiatives have focused on enhancing voter awareness and participation through targeted educational programs.

Notably, approximately 25,000 Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) have been established across schools, colleges, and universities statewide. These clubs engage young and first-time voters through various activities, fostering a deeper understanding of electoral processes. In Bengaluru alone, 4,000 ELCs have been set up, resulting in the registration of over 15,000 young voters within a week in early 2023. These efforts underscore Karnataka's commitment to fostering informed and active electoral participation among its youth.

4. EVALUATION SCOPE & PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The evaluation study will cover the following aspects:

Geographic and Demographic Coverage: The evaluation will cover all parliamentary constituencies in Karnataka, including urban, semi-urban, and rural areas.

Special focus will be given to first-time voters, women, youth, and marginalized communities to assess their participation and understanding of the electoral process.

Key Thematic Areas:

1. Knowledge Assessment: Evaluate voter awareness regarding electoral rights, voting procedures, SVEEP initiatives, and ethical voting.
2. Attitude Analysis: Assess public perception of the electoral process, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections.
3. Practice Evaluation: Measure actual voter participation, reasons for voting or abstention, and the influence of SVEEP programs on behavior.
4. SVEEP Impact Assessment: Evaluate the effectiveness of Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), educational institution drives, media campaigns, and community outreach in enhancing voter engagement.
5. Comparative Analysis: Compare KAP findings with previous elections (2019 Lok Sabha and 2023 Karnataka Assembly elections) to identify trends, gaps, and areas for improvement.

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

Purpose of the Endline Survey:

The end-line KAP survey aims to provide evidence-based insights into voter awareness, attitudes, and practices during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka. The study will:

1. Measure the effectiveness of SVEEP interventions in improving voter literacy and participation.
2. Identify knowledge gaps and barriers to voter engagement, especially in marginalized communities.
3. Inform policy recommendations to enhance future voter education programs and electoral strategies.
4. Support evidence-based decision-making for Karnataka's Election Commission and SVEEP planners to improve voter turnout and civic participation.\

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENDLINE (KAP) SURVEY

The objectives of the Endline knowledge, attitude and practice survey are like this.

1. To assess voter knowledge about electoral processes, voting rights, and SVEEP initiatives during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections in Karnataka.
2. To analyze attitudes toward the electoral system, trust in democratic institutions, and willingness to participate in future elections.
3. To evaluate voting practices, including voter turnout, reasons for participation or abstention, problems faced and the influence of SVEEP programs.
4. To measure the impact of SVEEP initiatives, including educational institution drives and Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), on voter behavior.
5. To critically analyse the inducements from any person/ group.
6. To conduct a comparative analysis of voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices against previous elections (2019 Lok Sabha and 2023 Karnataka Assembly).
7. To recognise and showcase the success stories, innovative activities, and best practices documentation and adoption in future elections.
8. To provide policy recommendations for improving voter education programs and enhancing future SVEEP strategies.

6. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 Research methods

The research employs a mixed-methods approach, utilizing surveys, focus group discussions, and case studies to gather comprehensive data. Surveys, conducted with the help of structured interview schedules, ensure systematic data collection from a larger sample, providing quantitative insights. Focus group discussions (FGDs) facilitate interactive conversations, capturing diverse perspectives and deeper qualitative insights on key issues. Additionally, case studies offer an in-depth exploration of specific instances, allowing for a nuanced understanding of unique patterns and contextual factors. This combination of methods enhances the reliability and depth of the study, ensuring a well-rounded analysis of the research subject.

6.2 Sampling

Representation/ district: Each district is allocated a total of three assembly constituencies by using stratified random sampling technique to ensure balanced representation. This includes one unreserved urban assembly constituency, catering to urban populations and their specific governance needs. Additionally, there is one unreserved rural assembly constituency, which represents rural areas and addresses their distinct developmental priorities. Lastly, each district has one reserved assembly constituency, designated for marginalized communities (such as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes), ensuring their political representation and participation in governance. This structured distribution aims to create a fair and inclusive electoral framework, balancing urban and rural interests while upholding social equity.

Table 01: District-wise representation

Assembly Constituencies / district	Number/ Area
Unreserved Urban Assembly constituency	1
Unreserved rural Assembly constituency	1
One reserved constituency per district	1
Total per district	03

Table 02: Division wise sample selection for survey

Divisions	Election Districts	Number of Unreserved Urban Assembly Constituencies per district	Number of Unreserved Rural Assembly Constituencies per district	Number of Reserved Constituencies per district	Total Constituencies	Number of Voters per Constituency	Total Number of Voters
Bengaluru	12	1	1	1	36	50	1800
Belagavi	8	1	1	1	24	50	1200
Kalaburagi	7	1	1	1	21	50	1050
Mysuru	7	1	1	1	21	50	1050
Total	34				102	200	5100

If any district is not having a reserved constituency, three unreserved assembly constituencies need to be considered for survey.

In Kodagu only two assembly constituencies are there. Hence both assembly constituencies need to be considered.

If any district is not having required number of urban/ rural constituency, then available assembly needs to be considered.

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

Survey: The ECO must consider the survey template provided by the Election Commission (Annexure-1). ECO must revise the questionnaire by adding questions on VVPAT, National Voters day, NOTA, Urban Apathy, Voter guide and other needful aspects. KMEA and Election commission reserves the right to add or delete questions as needed. **During the survey, only one individual from each household should be selected to provide responses. Respondents should be selected on the basis of simple random sampling technique by keeping voters list obtained from the election commission as a base for population.**

The sample selection for the survey is structured division-wise, covering four key divisions: Bengaluru, Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Mysuru. Each election district within these divisions consists of one unreserved urban assembly constituency, one unreserved rural assembly constituency, and one reserved constituency, ensuring balanced representation. Bengaluru, with 12 election districts, has a total of 36 constituencies, while Belagavi, with 8 districts, comprises 24 constituencies. Similarly, Kalaburagi and Mysuru, each with 7 election districts, contribute 21 constituencies each. This results in a total of 102 assembly constituencies across all divisions. The voter sample is uniformly set at 50 voters per constituency, leading to a total voter sample size of 5,100 across all selected constituencies. This systematic approach ensures a representative and comprehensive data collection framework for the study.

Focus Group Discussions: The study will include 58 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), strategically distributed among different stakeholder groups to capture diverse perspectives. Each of the four revenue divisions will host two FGDs for key voter groups, including old-age citizens ensure to include 85 and above age group citizens but not more than 40%), differently-abled citizens, first-time voters/youth, women voters, and booth officers, resulting in eight FGDs per group. Furthermore, two FGDs will be conducted with Election Commission officers to incorporate insights from electoral administrators. This structured approach is expected to provide a well-rounded understanding of electoral experiences and challenges from multiple perspectives, strengthening the study's findings.

Table 03: Different stakeholders wise sample for FGDs

Stakeholders	FDG	Total FDG
Old age citizens (In FGD, it is suggested to include 85 and above age group citizens up to 40%)	2 / revenue div	8
Differently abled citizens	2 / revenue div	8
Youth/ First time voters	3 / revenue div	12
Women voters	2 / revenue div	8
Booth officers	2 / revenue div	8
SC/ST citizens/ Voters	2 / revenue div	8
Election commission officers	2	2
Transgender	2	2

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

PVTGs (Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups)	2	2
Total		58

Case Studies: The study will include ten case studies focusing on polling booths selected based on voter turnout and socio-political sensitivity. To analyze the factors influencing voter participation, two case studies will be conducted on booths with the highest voter turnout and two on booths with the lowest voter turnout and two from rural areas. Additionally, four case studies will focus on booths located in marginalized community areas or constituencies to understand the challenges faced by these groups. This selection strategy aims to provide in-depth insights into voting patterns, accessibility issues, and the overall electoral process in varied socio-political contexts.

Table 04: Voter turnout wise booths for case studies	
Booths	Case Studies
Highest voter turnout booth (Urban and semi-urban, rural areas)	6
Lowest voter turnout booth (Urban and semi-urban, rural areas)	6
Booths located in reserved constituency	4
Total	16

In-depth interviews:

For the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, an Endline Survey is planned to assess the effectiveness of SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) initiatives. As part of this, 22 In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) will be conducted with key officials involved in the voter awareness and mobilization process. The Zilla Panchayat CEOs, Degree College Principals, Campus Ambassadors (CAs), Anganwadi & ASHA workers, Booth Level Officers (BLOs), and Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) will provide insights into the challenges, successes, and impact of SVEEP interventions. These interviews will help evaluate voter registration trends, outreach effectiveness, and barriers to participation, ultimately refining future electoral awareness strategies to enhance voter turnout and engagement in a more inclusive and transparent manner. **ECO must select best performing areas' officials and lowest voter turnout areas' officials/ stakeholders while selecting for in-depth interviews. KMEA and concerned department will assist the ECO in getting the data related to it.**

Table 05: In-Depth Interviews of SVEEP conducting officials	
Official	IDIs number
ZP CEO	2
Principals (Degree colleges)	4
Campus Ambassadors (CAs)/ any other imp stakeholder	4
BLOs (Anganawadi & ASHA workers)	4
Electoral literacy clubs (High school level)	4
Electoral Registration Officers (EROs)	4
Total	22

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

Comparative Analysis:

The comparative analysis between Karnataka's 2019 Lok Sabha Elections Endline Survey and against 2024 Lok Sabha endline survey aims to evaluate trends in voter participation, gender ratio, elector-population ratio, and the effectiveness of SVEEP initiatives. It will assess whether voter turnout has improved, particularly in traditionally low-participation areas, and examine the impact of awareness campaigns on gender inclusivity, youth voter registration, and marginalized groups such as PwDs and third-gender individuals. The study will compare urban and rural voting patterns, analyzing whether SVEEP's outreach strategies, including Campus Ambassadors, Booth-Level Officers (BLOs), and digital campaigns, have helped reduce urban apathy and increase participation. It will also investigate the role of inducements in elections and whether ethical voting awareness has led to a decline in malpractice. Additionally, the selected ECO need to compare the Karnataka Assembly elections 2018 & 2023 survey reports, voting patterns and its related data. Here secondary data of previous election studies and SVEEP initiatives materials (content analysis) should be considered for analysis.

Data Collection**Primary Data:**

- Surveys with citizens.
- Focus group discussions (FGDs) with key stakeholders.
- Case studies of booths
- In-depth interviews

Secondary Data:

- Review of previous baseline and endline reports, policy documents, and voters' records.
- Constituency wise voting percentages, new voters' registration.
- SVEEP activities related metrics.
- Analysis of relevant datasets from government and other credible sources.

Method	Data Collection Tool	Respondents	Sample Size
Quantitative Data			
Survey	Survey template/ Questionnaire	Voters/ Citizens	5100
Comparative Analysis	Secondary data	Endline surveys of 2019 Lok Sabha & 2023 Assembly Elections	-
Qualitative Data			
FGDs	Discussions proceedings, Check list	Old age citizens, Youth, Women, PwDs, Transgender, PVTGs, SC/ST voters, Booth Officers etc.,	58
IDIs	Interview Schedule	CEOs, Principals, CAs, Asha workers, BLOs, EROs etc.,	22
Case Studies	Case recordings etc.,	Electoral Booths	16

Tools and Techniques

- Interview Schedules

Statistical analysis for quantitative data and thematic analysis for qualitative data.

7. DELIVERABLES AND TIME SCHEDULE

The end-line KAP survey on Karnataka's 2024 Lok Sabha elections is a time-bound study, and the ECO must complete and submit the study report within 50 days from the date of agreement. The study will deliver the following outputs:

1. Comprehensive Report:

- Analysis of SVEEP activities.
- Evaluation of service delivery quality and infrastructure usage.
- Recommendations for policy, operational, and financial improvements.
- Report must be apolitical, non-religion, simple and straight.

2. Stakeholder Feedback Summary:

- Insights from citizens, first time voters, differently abled people, women, operational staff, and other stakeholders.

3. Improvement Recommendations:

- Strategies for enhancing citizen/ voters registration, participation in voting process.
- Recommendations for revisions to the awareness activities.

The concerned department implementing the scheme will provide the necessary information pertaining to the study and cooperate with the consultant organization in completing the assigned task within the stipulated time. Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority (KMEA) will facilitate the transfer of information and coordination as and when required. The exercise is expected to be completed within 50 days from the date of contract agreement.

1. Inception Report

- Study design, finalized methodology, sampling framework, and work plan.
- Tools for data collection (survey questionnaire [as provided by Elections commission], and FGD checklists).
- Ethical protocols (consent procedures, data protection measures).

2. Interim Report

- Preliminary findings from 50% of data collection.
- Initial analysis of voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices.
- Challenges faced and corrective actions taken during fieldwork.

3. Draft Final Report

- Detailed analysis of survey and qualitative data.
- Evaluation of SVEEP program effectiveness and voter engagement.
- Evidence-based policy recommendations.

4. Final Report

- Incorporates feedback from the review of the draft report.

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

- Executive summary, main findings, actionable recommendations.

5. Presentation

- A concise presentation of key findings and recommendations for stakeholders.

Table 06: Timeline Overview

Deliverables	Timeline
Inception report	10 days from the date of signing the agreement
Interim report	20 days from the date of Inception report
Draft Evaluation report	15 days from the date of Interim report
Final report & presentation	5 days from the date of DR approval

The evaluation study will result in the following deliverables:

1. Inception Report: Detailing the study design, methodology, and work plan.
2. Interim Report: Presenting initial findings and progress updates.
3. Draft Final Report: Comprehensive report with findings, analysis, and preliminary recommendations.
4. Final Report: Refined report incorporating feedback, including an executive summary, detailed findings, and actionable recommendations.
5. Presentation: A summary presentation to be delivered to the Chief Electoral Office, Karnataka and its officials.

A. Inception Report to be submitted within 10 days from commencement. It has to include a basic understanding of the problem, key issues identified, detailed work plan, meetings/FGDs planned to include names/designations of personnel and schedules. The inception report is a road map of how the Evaluation Consultant Organization (ECO) intends to proceed with the evaluation work in terms of ToR, and is an action plan for conducting the study. It shall be structured into different chapters and headings and contents.

Evaluation title and background information, Review of Literature, Theory of Change/output outcome framework - input-activities output-outcome-impact, Evaluation framework: Scope and Objectives, Work Plan. Training schedule of field enumerators with the details of trainers. Study Team details. List of persons conducting the FGD along with their qualifications. Table templates and chapters outline. All objective indicators, data sources, data collection methods and analytical methods/techniques used are to be furnished in a tabular form.

Field observations from a pilot survey. Evaluation ethics - ECO must obtain the consent of the stakeholders before data collection (As per UNEG Guidelines) Evaluation Framework-Evaluation criteria –should focus on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of key evaluation questions.

Appendix: Questionnaire / Interview Schedules for all stake holders, Check list for FGD, IDIs schedules. List of field Investigators

B. Interim Report, to be submitted after completing about 50% of the study (within 20 days from the inception report), collecting data, analysis of data, reporting findings based on the study. Interim report should also include the progress and initial findings of the study. It shall contain the following.

- i. Evaluation title and background information.
- ii. Log Frame/Theory of Change/Program Theory as observed in the field.
- iii. Redesigned evaluation framework, if any.
- iv. Analysis of secondary data and findings of the entire State by District/Taluk wise (Macro Picture)

C. Draft Report: covering all items in the ToR including key issues identified, directions for the future (vision, mission, organisational objectives, organisational form including any that are external to the parent, working/reporting modalities, objectives of all entities, performance criteria) within 15 days from submission of Interim Report.

D. Final Report within 5 days of approval of Draft Report by Technical Committee. **100 copies of the FER (English).**

8. QUALITIES EXPECTED FROM THE EVALUATION REPORT

Following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of the evaluation report:

- a) The study shall confirm to the ToR objectives.
- b) Regarding recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of the evaluation. Evaluation should be done with the purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations.
- c) The report should be complete and logically organized in clear but simple language. The evaluation report should conform to standard report writing style and structure.

Study specifically expect the following qualities from the evaluation report:

1. Clarity and Structure: The report should be well-structured, concise, and use clear language for easy interpretation.
2. Actionable Recommendations: Recommendations must be practical, feasible, and aligned with SVEEP program improvements.
3. Evidence-Based Analysis: All findings should be grounded in empirical data and robust methodological processes.

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

4. Objectivity and Fairness: The report must provide unbiased analysis and present divergent stakeholder perspectives.
5. Alignment with ToR Objectives: The content must address all evaluation objectives, including knowledge, attitudes, practices, and SVEEP effectiveness.
6. Compliance with Ethical Standards: Ensure participant confidentiality, informed consent, and data protection.

9. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exclusive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of the evaluation report. The report should be complete and logically organized in clear but simple language. Besides confirming the qualities covered in the Terms of Reference, the report should be arranged in the following order:

The final report should be organized as follows:

1. Title Page
2. Table of Contents
3. List of Tables and Figures
4. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
5. Executive Summary (Overview of the study, key findings, and recommendations).
6. Background (Context of the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, SVEEP interventions, and KAP survey rationale).
7. Evaluation Methodology (Sampling design, data collection tools, analytical methods).
8. Results and Discussion
 - Quantitative Analysis: Voter knowledge, attitudes, and practices.
 - Qualitative Insights: Stakeholder perspectives (FGDs, Case studies).
 - Comparative Trends: 2024 baseline vs. 2019 base and endline survey of Lok Sabha elections.
9. Findings and Recommendations (Objective-wise insights and policy suggestions).
10. Conclusion (Summary and future directions).
11. References (Cited reports, literature, and data sources).
12. Annexures (Survey tools, and raw data tables).

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

The selected agency/consultant should have:

- Proven experience in conducting evaluation studies, particularly in the areas of electoral studies, public policy, people participation studies and KAP baseline and endline studies.
- Expertise in qualitative and quantitative research methods.
- Familiarity with the socio-economic dynamics of election process, voting proportions, registration in Karnataka.
- Strong analytical and report-writing skills.
- Evaluation ethics -Evaluation Consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards and are required to sign a code of conduct upon acceptance of the assignment. To be included in MoU.

10. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

1. Roles and Responsibilities:

- Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority (KMEA): Facilitate coordination with SVEEP program officials and local Election Commission authorities.
- Evaluation Agency/Consultant: Conduct data collection, analysis, and reporting as per the agreed timeline.

2. Communication and Reporting:

- Regular updates to KMEA at weekly intervals.
- Any deviations or challenges must be reported immediately.

3. Data Access and Confidentiality:

- The evaluation team will have secure access to relevant SVEEP documentation and voter data.
- Maintain strict confidentiality of participant information throughout the study.

Table 07: Study Team Members (Qualification & Experience)

Experts	Qualification	Experience
Team Leader	Ph.D. in Political Science/ / Public Policy	5 Years' Experience in relevant field with experience of electoral studies.
Deputy Team leader	PG in Public Administration	Should also possess a minimum of 3 years of experience in electoral studies
Member-1	Postgraduate in Statistics	At least 3 years of experience in data analysis
Member-2	PG in any social science subject	Knowledge of data analytics

The Chief Electoral Office, Karnataka and meet relevant personnel at the state level, district level, facilitating access to stakeholders for meetings / FGDs. Timely response to submissions and presentations by KMEA. The selection of the evaluation agency should be finalized as per the provisions of the KTPP act & Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS).

An Endline (KAP) Evaluation Survey of the Lok Sabha, 2024 Elections held in Karnataka

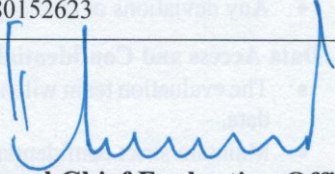
- Competences expected to handle the assignment.

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as mentioned in the above section.

CONTACT DETAILS

For the easy access and communication following officials are designated as nodal officers for the purpose of the study.

Table 08 : Nodal Officers	
Karnataka Monitoring and Evaluation Authority (KMEA)	
Dr. Vinay G P Director of Publication	e-mail: dirpublication.kmea@karnataka.gov.in Contact No. 8088126876
SVEEP Unit under Chief Electoral Office Karnataka	
S. Yogeshwara Joint Chief Electoral Officer	e-mail: consveep@gmail.com
Prof. M V Venkatachalapathy	Contact No.: 9880152623


Additional Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Monitoring & Evaluation Authority

Annexure 2 – Case Studies

1. PC: Mandya, AC: Shrirangapattana, PS: 104 (Government Higher Primary School, South Wing), T.M. Hosur - 1 (~95%)

Background

T.M. Hosur, a rural village located in the Mandya, Mysore division, demonstrated exceptional civic participation during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections. The polling station Booth 104 at GHPS (South Wing) recorded a voter turnout of 95.86%, with a total of 652 registered voters (329 men and 323 women). The community primarily consists of OBC households (M-746, F-758), along with smaller Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) populations. This high level of participation reflects a strong culture of electoral engagement and effective grassroots-level coordination.

Key Factors Behind High Voter Turnout

Several factors contributed to the success of T.M. Hosur in achieving near-universal participation.

- First, the active role of local election functionaries, including the Booth Level Officers (BLOs), Panchayat Development Officer (PDO), community helpers, and support staff was crucial. They worked proactively to organize voter awareness campaigns, coordinate logistics, and ensure accessibility for all sections of the community.
- Second, awareness on Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) played a significant role in building voter confidence. Under the SVEEP initiative, mock demonstrations and practical sessions were organized at common gathering points such as the milk dairy, self-help group (SHG) meetings, and local health centres. These efforts helped first-time and elderly voters become familiar with the voting process.
- Third, special attention was given to senior citizens and persons with disabilities (PWDs). The village prepared a detailed list of such voters, ensuring the provision of wheelchairs, transportation, and priority queues at the polling station. The efforts of the BLOs and Gram Panchayat ensured that no voter was left behind, reinforcing the inclusiveness of the election process.
- Finally, youth engagement played a catalytic role. Local young volunteers distributed voter slips to every household, motivated families to vote early, and supported queue management on polling day. Their enthusiasm and sense of community responsibility helped sustain the village's tradition of high voter participation.

Best Practices Observed

The election in T.M. Hosur was marked by strong community spirit and an atmosphere of celebration. The polling day was treated as a village festival, reflecting unity, peace, and civic pride. The inclusive facilities and arrangements at the polling station such as separate queues for men and women, shaded seating, and drinking water ensured comfort and dignity for all voters.

“Voting is not just a right, it’s a celebration of democracy and our village proved it once again.”

- Voters, T.M. Hosur, Mysuru Division

Another key best practice was the proactive role of the Gram Panchayat and local officials, who conducted door-to-door awareness drives and EVM mock sessions well before election day. These sustained efforts built trust and familiarity with the electoral process. Importantly, T.M. Hosur has cultivated a culture of compulsory voting, where residents perceive participation not merely as a right but as a social duty. This deep-rooted civic ethos significantly contributed to the village's outstanding turnout.



104, Government Higher Primary School, South Wing, T.M. Hosur

Challenges and Their Resolution

Despite the success, the village faced certain challenges. Outmigration among youth for educational purposes prevented some registered voters from participating, as they were living outside the village. Additionally, health-related constraints affected a few elderly or hospitalised voters. To address this, the home voting facility was successfully utilized by one senior citizen, ensuring her inclusion.

Some voters aged above 85 expressed hesitation about home voting, citing transparency concerns. However, with guidance and assurance from the BLOs and Panchayat team, many chose to visit the polling station in person. The availability of wheelchairs, seating arrangements, and personalized assistance helped make this possible, ensuring a fully inclusive electoral environment.

Key Takeaways

The T.M. Hosur experience demonstrated how community engagement, effective coordination, and inclusive planning can together produce good electoral outcomes. Targeted awareness campaigns can be strengthened to promote home voting options for senior citizens and PWDs. Mechanisms can also be developed for early registration and postal voting support for migrants and students living outside the village.

Regular EVM/VVPAT demonstration sessions in schools, SHG meetings, and health centres would reinforced voter confidence. Village-level election volunteers, including youth and SHG members, assisted on polling day. Finally, recognizing and rewarding villages like T.M. Hosur for their high turnout and peaceful elections can motivate other communities to replicate these best practices.

2. PC: Dakshina Kannada, AC: Belthangady, PS: 86, Samudaya Bhavana, Banjaru Male, Neriya Village (~100%)

Background

Banjaru Male is a remote, hilly area under Constituency 86, encompassing scattered villages such as Neriya in the Charmadi Ghat region. Known for its dense forested environment, and dispersed Malekudiya tribal settlements, the area has posed logistical and infrastructural challenges to electoral participation. Despite these hurdles, the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections in Banjaru Male recorded 100% voter turnout. This success was made possible through the sustained efforts of Booth Level Officers (BLOs) and targeted voter education initiatives under the SVEEP program, which together ensured that even the most isolated voters were included in the democratic process.

Key Factors behind High Voter Turnout

- The district administration, in partnership with the Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, and Gram Panchayats, launched the “Voting is Our Right” campaign with the specific goal of achieving universal voter participation. This initiative emphasized inclusivity and awareness, particularly in remote tribal pockets.
- One of the most impactful efforts involved door-to-door campaigns in the remote tribal settlements of the Malekudiya community. BLOs personally visited 44 families living deep within the Charmadi Ghat, 8 kilometers beyond the ninth hairpin bend, ensuring that every eligible voter was registered and aware of the polling process. These interactions helped bridge the gap between the electoral machinery and marginalized tribal households.
- In addition, special outreach visits were made to senior citizens and vulnerable groups, with BLOs assisting them in understanding their voting rights and the procedures for participation.
- BLO Madhumala played a pivotal role in achieving complete voter participation under extremely challenging circumstances. The work involved updating and maintaining voter lists through registration (Form 6), deletions (Form 7), and corrections (Form 8); distributing EPIC cards to all newly enrolled voters; and conducting door-to-door verification to ensure data accuracy using platforms like NVSP and the Voter Helpline App. Voters were guided regarding EVM and VVPAT usage, booth locations, and voter rights, ensuring a smooth and inclusive polling experience.

Challenges Faced in Remote Areas

The success was achieved despite formidable challenges. Transport and connectivity issues made fieldwork physically demanding, with long treks through unmotorable paths to reach tribal hamlets. The lack of *pakka* roads hindered accessibility, especially during monsoon periods.

Poor network connectivity, hilly terrain and unpredictable climatic conditions often delayed outreach and verification drives, while the heavy workload and short timelines led to exhaustion for the BLO and volunteers.

Among tribal communities, document verification challenges were common due to the absence of standard identity proofs, resulting in duplicate entries or mismatches in electoral rolls.

Despite these barriers, the initiatives in Banjaru Male had a transformative impact. The SVEEP campaign cultivated a strong sense of civic responsibility among voters, particularly first-time and tribal voters, who viewed their participation as an affirmation of their belonging within the democratic framework. The personalized guidance and consistent presence of BLOs instilled confidence in the process and were especially appreciated by elderly voters and those with limited literacy.



86, Samudaya Bhavana, Banjaru Male, Neriya Village (~100%)

Key Takeaways

The Banjaru Male experience highlights the importance of systemic support for field-level officers and remote communities. Infrastructure development must be prioritized, including the construction of *pakka* roads connecting remote hamlets like Charmadi Ghat and provision of transport allowances or vehicles for BLOs.

Mobile voter documentation camps can be organized in collaboration with local schools and Panchayats to assist citizens lacking standard ID proofs. Improved awareness strategies tailored to local cultures are also crucial. Campaigns can integrate folk art, local dialects, and community radio to better engage tribal populations. Collaboration with youth groups, SHGs, teachers, and health workers can further strengthen voter education and support outreach in such geographically challenging regions.

3. PC: Belgaum, AC: Belgaum Dakshin, PS: 128 (Shri Shivaji Vidyalaya, 9th Standard Class Room) Yellur (~80%)

Background

Yellur, located in the Belagavi Dakshin constituency, recorded a notably high voter turnout during the 2024 General Elections. Predominantly rural yet proximate to urban centers, Yellur presented both opportunities and challenges in ensuring full voter participation. Through consistent grassroots work by Booth Level Officers (BLOs) and the effective implementation of SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) initiatives, the region achieved a good level of inclusivity and awareness. The engagement with first-time voters and the emphasis on facilitating participation for senior citizens and PwDs underscored the success of Yellur's voter engagement strategy.

Key Factors Behind High Voter Turnout

- A strong “voting as civic duty” sentiment was evident across Yellur, fostered through extensive SVEEP-driven awareness efforts.
- Door-to-door campaigns and personal outreach by district officials bridged gaps in access and information, motivating citizens from all social and age groups.
- The BLOs played a pivotal role in identifying new voters, distributing voter slips, and ensuring all eligible individuals were registered and informed.
- Demonstrations of EVM and VVPAT use helped build voter confidence, particularly among elderly voters and those with limited exposure to technology.
- The inclusive support systems, including wheelchair assistance and ‘vote-from-home’ services, reinforced accessibility and trust in the process.

Challenges Faced

Certain operational challenges were experienced in Yellur. Migration and incomplete documentation led to inaccuracies such as duplicate or outdated entries in the electoral rolls. The non-deletion of old records when voters moved created additional records. Limited awareness of the vote-from-home facility also reduced its utilization. These challenges highlighted the need for regular voter list revisions and better tracking of urban migration trends.

Key Takeaways

Yellur's experience demonstrates how local engagement and administrative coordination can strengthen electoral participation, even amid structural challenges. Enhancing the voter registration system to prevent duplication, conducting periodic part-wise revisions of electoral rolls, and updating household-level data is critical. Tailoring awareness programs to mobile populations can also improve registration accuracy. The case also reinforces the importance of recognizing the BLOs' field efforts, as their commitment to door-to-door verification and personal voter assistance served as the foundation of Yellur's electoral success.

4. PC: Belgaum, AC: Belgaum Dakshin, PS: 106 (Government Lower Primary School), Balagamatti (~85%+)

Background

Balagamatti, situated in the urban region of Belagavi Dakshina constituency, witnessed an improvement in voter turnout during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, recording an 85% turnout in 2024. This success reflects the effectiveness of sustained SVEEP initiatives and the commitment of field-level officers in promoting voter awareness and inclusion. The district administration's proactive planning and emphasis on early engagement ensured that citizens across age, language, and ability groups were well-informed and motivated to participate in the voting process.

Key Factors Behind High Voter Turnout

- Early and well-coordinated outreach played a pivotal role in Balagamatti's success.
- Door-to-door visits and household-level awareness campaigns were carried out ahead of the election, ensuring every eligible voter received relevant information on registration, polling procedures, and voter rights.
- The distribution of brochures and pamphlets helped reach diverse groups, including first-time voters, senior citizens, and women.
- Special measures were taken to facilitate participation among persons with disabilities (PwDs) and elderly voters through provisions such as wheelchairs and voting-from-home services.
- Media and technology were also leveraged to enhance voter engagement. Both print and digital platforms were used to disseminate key messages.
- Mock voting sessions were conducted to familiarize voters with EVMs, boosting confidence in the electoral system.
- Trust in the local administration was another significant driver. The involvement of Booth Level Officers (BLOs) helped bridge linguistic and cultural divides, particularly between Kannada and Marathi-speaking voters. Their rapport within the community fostered confidence and encouraged widespread participation.
- Institutional support through structured SVEEP training sessions equipped field officials with the skills and information needed to conduct outreach effectively.

Challenges Faced

While the campaign progressed smoothly with no major logistical or operational difficulties, an issue of non-deletion of entries of urban migrants was noted, necessitating periodic voter list audits and coordination to track population mobility in urban areas.

Key Takeaways

The Balagamatti case demonstrates that voter turnout can be significantly enhanced through early engagement, inclusivity, community trust, and strategic use of media. Regular interaction with voters, targeted awareness drives, and accessible facilities ensured that no segment of the electorate was excluded. Trained and empowered local influencers, such as teachers, social workers, and community leaders, strengthened credibility and outreach effectiveness.

5. PC: Shimoga, AC: Tirthahalli, Tirthahalli (~90%)

Background

Tirthahalli, located in Shivamogga District, represents a semi-urban region within a general constituency. It achieved a high voter turnout of about 91% in the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. This success was driven by creative, community-based SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) initiatives that emphasized citizen participation, interdepartmental coordination, and personalized voter engagement.

Key Factors Behind High Voter Turnout

- Cultural and competition-based awareness activities served as the cornerstone of voter mobilization in Tirthahalli. Events such as rangoli and slogan-writing competitions engaged women and youth, transforming voter education into a participatory and festive process.
- Traditional performances like Dollu Kunitha by women's groups carried electoral messages in culturally resonant forms.
- Cycle and two-wheeler rallies added energy and visibility to the campaign, turning SVEEP into a community celebration.
- Strong coordination among multiple departments amplified the reach of these activities. Anganwadi workers, Panchayat Development Officers (PDOs), and school teachers worked collectively to implement awareness drives in every ward. Their collaboration built rapport and ensured that no area was overlooked.
- Personalized engagement by BLOs further deepened voter connection. Through consistent door-to-door visits, BLOs clarified doubts, identified hesitant voters, and motivated participation using value-driven appeals. The BLOs' role extended beyond administrative duties to that of facilitators and motivators, distributing voter slips, guiding citizens to polling locations, and ensuring a smooth voting experience for all.
- The focus on direct interpersonal communication ensured that elderly, illiterate, and marginalized individuals were equally involved.
- Face-to-face engagement proved more impactful than online campaigns, particularly among women and senior citizens who responded positively to the personalized approach.

Challenges Faced

Awareness about digital grievance redressal platforms such as the C-Vigil app and the 1950 helpline remained limited. A few voters initially lacked clarity regarding their polling stations, though this was promptly resolved by BLO intervention. The minimal exposure to social media content highlighted the need for more locally adapted digital outreach strategies.

Key Takeaways

Culturally embedded, competition-driven initiatives can be powerful tools for voter awareness in semi-urban and rural contexts. The coordination among government functionaries and community stakeholders ensured both efficiency and inclusivity. Personalized voter engagement was essential for building trust and addressing last-mile awareness gaps, particularly among non-digital populations.

6. PC: Chamarajanagar, AC: Kollegal, PS: 240 (Government Higher Primary School – R C C New Building), Balepete, Yelandur (~85%+)

Background

Polling Station 240, located at the Government Higher Primary School (RCC New Building) in Balepete, Yelandur, under Kollegal Assembly Constituency (Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency), recorded a voter turnout of over **85%** during the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. The booth is situated in an urban setting with a mixed demographic composition, including OBC and Muslim communities. The voter participation reflects the impact of sustained grassroots-level efforts under the SVEEP program and the active role of Booth Level Officers (BLOs), Village Administrative Officers (VAOs), and youth volunteers.

Key Factors Behind High Voter Turnout

- A well-coordinated and culturally relevant SVEEP strategy was central to this success. Activities such as rangoli competitions for women, street plays, human chains, jathas, and National Voters' Day celebrations helped embed the idea of voting as a civic celebration.
- The 1950 helpline and cVigil app were promoted widely, enhancing voter awareness of grievance redressal systems.
- BLOs and VAOs supervised awareness drives with high motivation, ensuring community participation across all social groups.
- Youth engagement emerged as a major strength. Through college Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) programs and NCC activities, young volunteers inspired first-time voters and assisted with door-to-door registration efforts.
- The “Munchana Nondini” weekend voter registration drives allowed working citizens to register without missing work, boosting accessibility and participation.
- BLOs ensured at-home voting facilities for all senior citizens above 85 years and postal ballot access (Forms 12 & 12D) for eligible voters. About 25 voters were registered for postal voting, demonstrating proactive implementation.
- Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) were provided mobility support and accessible facilities, ensuring every eligible citizen could vote independently and comfortably.
- The Town Panchayat staff, Anganwadi and ASHA workers, and local youth collaborated actively in awareness generation and registration drives.
- Continuous SVEEP engagement since the 2022 Gram Panchayat elections and 2023 General Assembly elections built trust and familiarity with electoral processes.
- BLOs carried out household-level verification surveys to update and correct voter lists, collecting Aadhaar and Class X certificates to ensure data accuracy.

Key Takeaways

Sustained community investment, youth leadership, and creative civic engagement were instrumental in raising voter participation in Yelandur. Regular voter list revision, active door-to-door verification, and culturally relevant awareness campaigns were key enablers. Early enrolment drives in colleges, voting advocacy, and continued recognition of BLO efforts could further strengthen this model for replication across other urban polling stations.



240, Government Higher Primary School – R C C New Building, Balepete, Yelandur

7. PC: Chamarajanagar, AC: Kollegal, PS: 241 (Government Higher Primary School), Balepete, Yelandur (~80%+)

Background

Polling Station 241 at the Government Higher Primary School in Balepete, Yelandur, under Kollegal Assembly Constituency (Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency), recorded an approximate 80%+ voter turnout during the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. The booth primarily serves a Scheduled Caste (SC) population in an urban locality. The achievement was attributed to continuous SVEEP interventions, active BLO engagement, and community-level collaboration, ensuring strong voter awareness and participation.

Key Factors Behind High Voter Turnout

- The BLO and VAOs played a central role in planning and executing a series of voter education programs. Activities such as street plays, jathas, village announcements, and human chains created visibility and enthusiasm around voting.
- Competitions like rangoli contests and youth rallies fostered healthy community participation and civic pride.
- Awareness of digital tools such as the 1950 helpline and cVigil was spread through creative local events.
- The youth of the area, particularly college students, contributed actively by volunteering in SVEEP events and assisting residents in registration and verification.
- The Munchana Nondini weekend drives ensured easy access to registration services for working families. This proactive outreach bridged information gaps and simplified the registration process.
- To ensure electoral inclusion, the BLO registered all senior citizens (85+) and PwDs for home voting and postal ballot facilities. Special attention was given to ensuring that eligible voters were aware of and enrolled for these services in advance. The BLO's familiarity with every household allowed them to identify and assist potential beneficiaries effectively.
- The booth benefited from continuous voter awareness sustained since earlier local and state elections (2022 - 2024), which fostered community readiness and trust.

- Household surveys and voter list revisions were carried out meticulously by the BLO, ensuring up-to-date records. The collection of Aadhaar and educational documents improved database accuracy and minimized duplication.

Key Takeaways

This booth highlights the importance of consistent, grassroots-level engagement and voter management in achieving high electoral participation. Community competitions, youth leadership, and accessible registration services formed the backbone of Yelandur's success. Regular SVEEP engagement, proactive BLO intervention, and community collaboration sustained high voter turnout.



241, Government Higher Primary School, Balepete, Yelandur

8. PC: Koppal, AC: Kushtagi, PS: 142 (Government Lower Primary School Building, East Wing) Vitthalapura (1.16%)

Background

Booth No. 142, located in Vitthalapura village under the Kushtagi Assembly Constituency of the Koppal Parliamentary Constituency, is a rural polling station in Koppal District, Kalaburagi Division. During the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections, this booth witnessed an exceptionally low voter turnout of only 1.16%, making it one of the lowest in the district. The low turnout was not due to voter apathy, but rather a collective act of protest following a tragic incident of medical negligence that deeply affected the community.

Incident and Community Response

A few days before polling, a young postpartum woman in the village passed away after reportedly being denied timely and adequate medical care at the nearby Primary Health Centre. The community held the local health authorities responsible for her death, viewing it as a failure of governance and compassion. The incident evoked widespread grief and anger.

In response, the villagers, led by elders, youth groups, and women's associations, convened several meetings and decided to boycott the elections as a form of collective protest. The boycott was not an impulsive decision, but a deliberate act symbolizing their disappointment in public institutions and accountability mechanisms.

Response and Mediation Efforts

Upon learning of the planned boycott, officials from the district administration, election machinery, and health department visited Vitthalapura to address the situation. Efforts were made to persuade the residents to participate in voting, including assurances of inquiry and action against those responsible. Despite these interventions, the villagers stood united in their stance, expressing skepticism over verbal assurances without visible accountability.

On polling day, Booth No. 142 remained almost empty. Only a handful of voters turned up, resulting in a turnout below 2%.

This incident underscores that SVEEP initiatives must extend beyond awareness and logistics, integrating empathy and community-sensitive engagement. Building voter confidence requires not only education about electoral rights but also visible responsiveness from state institutions in addressing public grievances.

Key Takeaways

The case study highlights how voter confidence tends to erode when accountability mechanisms fail to meet public needs. To prevent such situations, stronger inter-departmental coordination between election and administrative bodies is essential to ensure swift and transparent responses during crises. Future SVEEP strategies in sensitive contexts should adopt a conflict-sensitive approach by integrating community dialogue and structured grievance redressal mechanisms. Voter education and engagement must go beyond procedural awareness to emphasize that democracy values every individual life, ensuring citizens feel acknowledged, protected, and heard well beyond the election cycle.

9. PC: Haveri, AC: Ranebennur; PS: 203, Gram Panchayat Office, Kavalettu (~45%)

Background

Kavalettu, a village in Ranebennur Taluk of Haveri District reported a voter turnout of around 45% in the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. It presents an example of how socio-economic realities and procedural challenges influenced voter participation. Despite active efforts by the BLO and local administration under the SVEEP campaign, the 2024 Lok Sabha elections witnessed lower-than-expected turnout compared to neighboring villages. While the community expresses deep respect for democracy and acknowledged voting as a civic duty, systemic gaps, migration patterns, and behavioral influences continue to limit full participation.

Key Factors Leading to Low Voter Turnout

- Several interconnected factors contributed to the lower-than-expected turnout in Kavalettu. Migration emerged as a key reason. Many young men and women from the village are employed in cities like Bengaluru, Hubballi, and Davangere, and often do not return home during elections due to work commitments and travel costs.
- Liquor distribution by political agents on or before polling day was reported to affect male voter presence, leading to absenteeism among working-age men.

- Women showed stronger intent to vote, but registration-related challenges hindered participation. Many married women remained registered in their natal households rather than their marital residences, making them ineligible to vote locally.

Challenges Faced

Though awareness about voter registration through Aadhaar, photographs, and mobile numbers was widespread, delays in processing documents caused frustration. A major complaint among residents was the delays in receipt of EPIC cards (Electors Photo Identity Cards) even after successful registration. BLOs reported difficulties in updating voter rolls due to inconsistent data and lack of timely feedback from higher authorities.

While SVEEP activities such as rangoli competitions, wall paintings, and rallies were organized, awareness about grievance redressal systems like cVigil and the Voter Helpline App remained low. With limited digital exposure and minimal smartphone penetration among older voters, such platforms had negligible impact.

Key Takeaways

Low voter turnout can reflect deeper structural and social issues rather than disinterest. Focused, community-centered interventions are necessary to bridge these gaps. Women's self-help groups (SHGs) and youth clubs can lead localized awareness drives using folk media, plays, and interpersonal engagement to reach marginalized households. The timely delivery of EPIC cards and consistent household-level voter list verification can rebuild voter trust. Strengthening administrative responsiveness, addressing migration-linked exclusion, and empowering local influencers are vital steps toward ensuring that every voter feels their vote truly counts in shaping the future of their community and the nation.

10. PC: Haveri, AC: Shirahatti, PS: 49, Town Municipal Council Office Gandhi Bhavan, Mundargi (59%)

Background

Mundaragi in Gadag District, recorded a voter turnout of 59% in the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. Despite a general understanding of voting as a fundamental democratic right and civic duty, the village reported relatively low voter turnout, particularly among women and youth. While administrative processes like voter registration and roll maintenance were effectively managed by the BLOs, ASHA workers, and Anganwadi staff, motivational and informational barriers limited citizen participation.

Key Factors Leading to Low Voter Turnout

- The most reported factor contributing to low turnout was the absence of sustained SVEEP activities. The village did not recall any community-based awareness drives, rallies, or competitions.
- Information about elections reached citizens primarily through individual efforts of BLOs and health or childcare workers.
- Women, particularly homemakers, were further excluded from such limited outreach due to their restricted attendance at public meetings.

- Youth participation was another area of concern. First-time and young voters showed little motivation to engage in the electoral process. The lack of youth-centered or digital awareness initiatives were reported to result in apathy and disengagement.
- Gender-related barriers, though subtle, were significant. Women reported a lack of gender-sensitive arrangements such as separate voting chambers and limited women-specific awareness sessions, which discouraged some from attending polling stations.

Challenges Faced

BLOs and local officials effectively handled documentation and registration issues. The core challenges were motivational and informational - a lack of engagement with the voting process, limited visibility of SVEEP campaigns, and inadequate confidence-building among marginalized groups.

Key Takeaways

Strengthening SVEEP interventions in rural interiors is critical, particularly through gender-sensitive, culturally resonant, and youth-oriented strategies. Door-to-door campaigns, folk performances, and interactive EVM demonstrations can make the process more relatable and engaging. Building visible accountability through local dialogues and highlighting success stories of citizen participation can also help restore faith in governance.

11. PC: Udupi Chikmagalur, AC: Udupi, PS: 186 (Vivekananda Government Higher Primary School) Ajjarakadu (~60%)

Background

Polling Station (PS) 186, in Ajjarakadu, recorded an approximate voter turnout of 60% during the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. Ajjarakadu has been a focal point of several SVEEP initiatives. Despite this, the voter participation rate, particularly among youth and first-time voters, has remained modest. This case study examines the underlying factors ranging from institutional challenges and behavioral attitudes to resource limitations that have contributed to the relatively low turnout in Ajjarakadu.

Key Factors Leading to Low Voter Turnout

- Limited youth engagement was noted. College students reported academic workloads and overlapping extracurricular commitments, preventing them from full participation in awareness programs. This has also led to limited peer-to-peer influence, which is critical in fostering a culture of active electoral participation among youth.
- Higher educational institutions reported that with limited financial support for logistics, refreshments, and promotional materials, programs are conducted on a small scale, limiting visibility and reach.
- The need for continued engagement was also reported. While institutions celebrate events such as Constitution Day, Human Rights Day, and National Voters' Day, these tend to be isolated activities with limited follow-up. The lack of sustained, year-round engagement was thought to lead to minimal behavioral change.
- Urban youth apathy was also cited as a factor affecting turnout. Many young voters in Ajjarakadu express disillusionment with political leadership, feeling disconnected from local governance issues.

Key Takeaways

Sustainable voter participation requires continuous, resource-supported, and youth-focused interventions. Year-round micro-level campaigns such as debates, digital contests, and student-led voter ambassador programs can help maintain engagement beyond symbolic observances. Incorporating social media outreach, short reels, and interactive challenges can also tap into the digital habits of young voters.

Strengthening collaboration between colleges, panchayat bodies, and Booth Level Officers (BLOs) can ensure that voter awareness efforts translate into action at the household level. A focus on inclusivity, consistent communication, and youth-led initiatives can transform an active awareness culture into measurable voter participation.

12. PC: Bellary, AC: Kudligi, PS: 37, Kudligi Town Panchayat (~58%)

Background

Polling Station (PS) 37, located in Kudligi recorded a voter turnout of approximately 58% during the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. Despite a well-established administrative setup and active Booth Level Officer (BLO) participation, voter turnout remained below expectations. Kudligi is a semi-urban constituency within Vijayanagara District where digital literacy, migration, and trust in governance were reported to influence electoral participation.

Key Factors Leading to Low Voter Turnout

- The low voter turnout in Kudligi can be attributed to multiple interlinked factors. First, migration among youth and working populations significantly impacted the availability of voters during polling. Many residents temporarily employed in nearby towns and cities were unable to return home on election day, leading to absenteeism.
- Second, digital and procedural limitations, such as duplicate entries in the voter list and delays in deletion approvals, created confusion among citizens.
- BLO-led awareness activities were actively conducted, including door-to-door campaigns and school-based voter education sessions. Awareness materials such as posters and wall writings were displayed in prominent community spaces but not consistently across all localities. As a result, residents in outlying areas remained less informed about registration deadlines, polling procedures, and grievance mechanisms.
- Digital tools like NVSP and eVIGIL had limited impact. Low digital literacy, especially among older voters, constrained the reach of such platforms.
- WhatsApp networks proved to be a valuable alternative, particularly for engaging youth and former students who had migrated.

Challenges Faced

BLOs faced practical and logistical challenges that affected voter outreach. Migration tracking was difficult, as there was no systematic coordination mechanism to update electoral records for seasonal workers. Limited transport facilities also affected last-mile access, with only one vehicle reportedly available for the entire Panchayat, making it difficult for elderly and differently-abled voters to reach polling stations.

On the awareness front, the lack of coordination with local NGOs and NSS units limited the scope of SVEEP activities. While some collaborations occurred with school teachers and Anganwadi workers, these were mostly ad-hoc and not institutionalized.

Key Takeaways

Strong local rapport and continuous engagement by BLOs can significantly enhance voter awareness. Systemic limitations in resources, digital inclusion, and mobility remain critical barriers. Teachers serving as BLOs earned community trust due to their daily interactions and credibility, demonstrating that community-connected officers can bridge the gap between citizens and the electoral process.

13. PC: Bagalkot, AC: Mudhol, PS: 174, (Government Lower Primary School) Bomman Budni (~93%)

Background

Polling stations 174, Government Lower Primary School in Bomman Budni reported a voter turnout of about 93% in the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. The village reported exceptionally high voter turnout, demonstrating a strong sense of civic responsibility and democratic engagement.

Factors Contributing to a High Turnout

- Voting was seen as deeply embedded in the community's moral and civic consciousness. Residents view it not as a choice influenced by political campaigns or incentives but as an obligation toward collective progress and democratic participation. Many voters, particularly older and middle-aged citizens, expressed that voting is an act of responsibility, a duty they have upheld for decades.
- A critical factor behind the strong turnout was the community's deep trust in Booth Level Officers (BLOs), ASHA workers, and Anganwadi staff. These individuals maintained close ties with residents, helping resolve voter registration and documentation issues with personal care and consistency. Their day-to-day interaction with the public ensured that no voter feels excluded from the process. Because these officers were seen as familiar and reliable figures, their guidance carried great weight.
- Residents praised the smooth, safe, and accessible conduct of the 2024 elections. Polling stations were better equipped, with proper queue systems, adequate lighting, and facilities for the elderly and differently-abled voters. The election process was described as peaceful and well-managed, with no reports of disorder or tension. Many participants noted how much more organized the current elections were compared to those held previously. The improved logistics, coupled with a secure and calm environment, made it easier for all eligible voters to participate without hesitation or discomfort.
- Voting here was viewed as a communal act rather than an individual decision. Villagers took pride in ensuring that everyone in their community participates, reinforcing accountability and social responsibility.
- Interpersonal communication channels, including the efforts of BLOs, Gram Panchayat members, and schoolteachers, served as the primary source of electoral awareness.

Challenges

While Bommanbudni faced no significant logistical or registration-related challenges, participants noted the limited exposure of youth to awareness activities as a potential area for improvement. The absence of targeted digital campaigns or youth-centered outreach limits sustained engagement among new voters. Addressing this gap through consistent SVEEP interventions could ensure that future generations maintain the same level of commitment as their elders.

Key Takeaways

The Bommanbudni experience reveals that strong civic-mindedness, community trust, and effective on-ground

support can sustain voter participation even without formal awareness programs. The village's turnout was driven by a deep sense of collective responsibility, trusted engagement by local staff, and a safe polling environment. Youth engagement should be prioritized through digital and community-based initiatives to build continuity in this culture of participation.

14. PC: Chitradurga, AC: Pavagada (Government Higher Primary School) (~55%)

Background

Pavagada, a Reserved SC constituency in Davangere District recorded a voter turnout of about 55% in the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. Despite a general willingness to engage in the democratic process, the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections witnessed low voter turnout, particularly among youth, first-time voters, and migrant populations.

Key Factors Contributing to Low Voter Turnout

- The foremost concern raised was limited SVEEP activities. Participants reported that no major voter awareness drives such as rallies, cultural events, or local meetings were conducted in their area. Voters had not directly encountered SVEEP materials or media outreach. There was no reporting of outreach through television, radio, social media, or localized campaigns such as folk performances or cultural programs, which are typically effective in rural areas.
- Another factor influencing voter behavior was the dominance of political party campaigns over official election awareness. Political agents and party workers were often the main sources of information about registration or polling.
- Knowledge of digital platforms and helplines such as the NVSP portal or the Voter Helpline app were also noted.
- Migration emerged as a critical factor. Many eligible voters, especially those working in neighboring towns or cities, did not return home for the parliamentary elections. Unlike local body or state assembly elections, where candidates often arrange transport or directly mobilize voters, no similar efforts were made during the national elections.
- For the elderly and persons with disabilities (PwDs), the absence of adequate transportation facilities added to their challenges.

Key Takeaways

Low voter turnout is not due to apathy but due to systemic and outreach failures. The lack of reported SVEEP activities, combined with dependence on political party networks, migration-related absenteeism, and logistical barriers for the elderly and differently-abled, collectively hinder participation.

Proactive, community-based voter education, emphasizing door-to-door awareness, simplified registration assistance, and transport support for vulnerable groups can strengthen turnout. Strengthening official outreach through both traditional and digital platforms will be essential to ensure that the enthusiasm and civic sense of the residents translate into higher electoral participation in future elections.

15. PC: Bellary, AC: Sandur, PS: 200 (Government Lower Primary School) Uttaramalai (~92%)**Background**

Uttaramalai in Sandur Assembly Constituency (ST Reserved), located in Bellary District recorded a 92% voter turnout during the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. The booth witnessed a strong and voluntary participation from voters across age and gender groups. The engagement was primarily driven by the proactive efforts of the Booth Level Officer (BLO), active involvement of the local Panchayat, and the growing civic consciousness among the community. Voters expressed pride in their participation, emphasizing that their motivation stemmed from a sense of democratic responsibility rather than inducements.

Factors Leading to High Turnout

- Several interlinked factors contributed to the strong turnout in Uttaramalai. Foremost among them was the dedicated involvement of the BLO, who went beyond administrative responsibilities to conduct door-to-door visits, assist with voter registration, and ensure every eligible citizen was aware of their polling details. This personalized engagement built trust and encouraged participation among even hesitant voters.
- The Panchayat also played a crucial facilitative role, arranging transportation to help elderly and remote residents reach polling stations. Though resources were limited, these local arrangements significantly reduced access barriers.
- Many villagers viewed voting as both a right and a responsibility, reflecting an evolved democratic culture.
- Even where political inducements were reported, most voters consciously chose to reject them and vote based on their conscience.
- The involvement of youth volunteers and schoolteachers further strengthened the environment of participation, particularly motivating first-time voters and women.

Challenges

Transportation remained a major concern, as only one vehicle was reported to be allocated for the entire Panchayat, making it difficult to cover distant or scattered hamlets efficiently. Although the Panchayat used the vehicle strategically, prioritizing senior citizens and voters with disabilities, it was insufficient to meet the full demand. A lack of formal awareness outreach could have affected participation in other less-motivated areas. Reports of political inducements surfaced during discussions, though they did not significantly influence voter behavior.

Key Takeaways

Grassroots engagement and community ethics can drive electoral participation, even in resource-limited rural contexts. The BLO's proactive approach, through direct household interactions, personalized registration support, and follow-up visits, proved instrumental in ensuring inclusion. Similarly, the Panchayat's logistical assistance underscored the importance of local collaboration in election facilitation.

The community's mature democratic attitude, choosing participation over inducement, reflects a growing awareness of the intrinsic value of voting.

The expansion of SVEEP campaigns through locally relevant, language-specific media and training local officials and volunteers for inclusive election management can enhance turnouts. Additionally, greater promotion of digital tools like NVSP and the 1950 Helpline can simplify voter assistance.



200, Government Lower Primary School, Uttaramalai (~92%)

16. PC: Chamarajanagar, AC: Heggadadevankote, PS: 222 (Government Lower Primary School) Uyyamballi (~90%)

Background

Booth 222, located at Government LPS Uyyamballi in H.D. Kote Taluk, Mysuru District, recorded a 90.84% voter turnout during the 2024 Lok Sabha Elections. The village, predominantly comprising the Scheduled Tribe (ST) community with a total of 546 registered voters (284 males and 262 females), shows how strong social cohesion, local initiative, and civic awareness can lead to exceptional electoral participation.

Factors Leading to High Turnout

- Several factors contributed to the voter turnout in Uyyamballi, including strong community bonding and a sense of collective responsibility. The village regularly organizes pre-election meetings where community members agree that every eligible voter must participate. This shared commitment transforms voting into a collective goal, reinforcing social unity and accountability.
- The Booth Level Officer (BLO) played a crucial role by personally visiting households, assisting with voter registration, and distributing voter slips to ensure that no one was left out.
- The festival-like atmosphere on polling day also motivated participation. The event was treated as a community celebration, with villagers coming together in a spirit of pride and cooperation.
- Youth volunteers and schoolteachers actively participated in mobilizing voters, guiding them at the polling station, and ensuring orderly conduct throughout the day.

- The village's relatively high literacy levels further enhanced awareness about voting rights and responsibilities, ensuring a well-informed electorate.

Challenges

Despite the impressive turnout, Uyyamballi faced several challenges that slightly affected its overall voter participation and data accuracy. One major issue was the non-deletion of deceased voters from the electoral roll. Although the BLO had submitted details of 16 deceased individuals well in advance, administrative delays at the taluk office prevented timely corrections. Consequently, the total number of registered voters was higher, making the turnout percentage appear marginally lower than the actual participation.

Another challenge was migration for education and employment. Some families had temporarily relocated to Mysuru city for their children's education, leading to absenteeism on polling day. Additionally, while the Grama Panchayat arranged wheelchairs and limited transport support, the lack of dedicated vehicles for voter transportation posed difficulties for elderly and differently-abled citizens residing in distant hamlets. Nonetheless, the community's determination to ensure full participation helped overcome these logistical constraints.

Key Takeaways

The Uyyamballi case demonstrates that strong community engagement and civic discipline can significantly boost voter turnout, even in rural and resource-limited areas. The combination of proactive BLO efforts, collective community commitment, and supportive local governance played a decisive role in achieving near-universal participation.

The practice of organizing village meetings to promote 100% voting, coupled with personalized voter slip distribution, proved highly effective in ensuring inclusivity. Youth involvement in assisting senior citizens and persons with disabilities showcased the importance of intergenerational cooperation in sustaining democratic participation.

To further enhance electoral efficiency, the case underscores the need for timely voter list updates, better transport arrangements, and digital outreach strategies for migrant families.



222, Government Lower Primary School, Uyyamballi (~90%)

Annexure 3 – Survey Instruments: Quantitative and Qualitative

Questionnaire on the KAP endline Survey in Karnataka / ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ KAP ಅಂತಿಮ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ

ಕುರಿತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ

Consent Form: ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ:

Greetings! We are part of a research team conducting a survey on Knowledge Attitude and Practice towards election. At present, we are interviewing people across Karnataka and collecting information about their electoral participation. I'm going to ask you some questions related to voter registration and participation in elections. Some of the questions may be personal, but please be assured that all your responses will be kept completely confidential. There is no compulsion to answer every question—you may choose not to respond to any question or may terminate the interview at any time if you feel uncomfortable. There is no penalty for refusing to participate, nor is there any incentive for participation. However, your honest answers will help us better understand people's views and experiences. The survey will take approximately 15–20 minutes. Would you be willing to participate?

ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ!

ನಾವು ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕುರಿತು ಜನರ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮನೋಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) ಕುರಿತು ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ತಂಡದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅವರ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಗೌಪ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಡಿ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಲವಂತ ಇಲ್ಲ — ನಿಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡದಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದರೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಂಡವಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಅಥವಾ ಬಹುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 15–20 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನೀವು ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಸಮ್ಮತಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Section A: Identification and quality control

ವಿಭಾಗ ಎ: ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ

Q.no. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Skip ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಿರಿ
A1 ಎ1	Consent / ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ	Not received/ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ Received/ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ	0 1	→ END → ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ
A2 ಎ2	Name of state/UT & census code ರಾಜ್ಯ/ ಕೇಂದ್ರಾಡಳಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	KARNATAKA ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ		
A3 ಎ3	Name of district (drop down) & census code (Dropdown) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A4	Name of AC & code ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (Drop down)			
A.4.1	Type of Assembly constituency/ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ವಿಧ	Rural – Unreserved/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ – ಮೀಸಲು ರಹಿತ Urban – Unreserved/ನಗರ – ಮೀಸಲು ರಹಿತ SC/ST- Reserved/ಎಸ್‌ಸಿ/ಎಸ್‌ಟಿ – ಮೀಸಲು		
A5	Name of polling station & part no. ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A.5.1	Type of polling station/ಮತದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ	Rural ward/ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಾರ್ಡ್ Urban ward/ನಗರ ವಾರ್ಡ್ Tribal ward/ ಗಿರಿಜನ ವಾರ್ಡ್		
A6	Name of village/urban block & code ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು/ ನಗರ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ			
A7	Landmark near house / ಮನೆಯ ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರುತು			

Subsection A(i): Details of interview

A8	Date of interview ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ:	(In DD-MM format) 2025 ದಿನ- ತಿಂಗಳು ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ					
----	---------------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--

A9	Start time of interview ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ಆರಂಭದ ಸಮಯ	(In HH:MM, 24 hour format) ಗಂಟೆ:ನಿಮಿಷ 24 ಗಂಟೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ				
A10	Interview result codes ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ಕೋಡ್ ಗಳು	Completed / ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ	1			
		Postponed / ಮುಂದೂಡಲಾಗಿದೆ	2			
		Partially completed / ಭಾಗಶಃ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ	3 End the survey			
A11	Name of enumerator and ID/code ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಕಾರರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಐ ಡಿ ಕೋಡ್					
A12	Name of supervisor and ID/code ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಐ ಡಿ ಕೋಡ್					
Subsection A(ii): Quality Control / ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಎ(ii): ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ						
A13	Field: back Check / ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ: ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ	Yes/ ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2			
A14	Field: Scrutiny / ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ: ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ	Yes/ ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2			

Section B: Respondent and their Back ground Information/ ವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ: ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

Q.N 0. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂ ಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ
B1 /ಬಿ1	How many people (including you) ordinarily reside in this household? / ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ (ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	
B2 ಬಿ2	How many people are older than 18 years? (as on 1 January 2025) / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ? (ಜನವರಿ 01 2025 ರಂತೆ)	

Subsection B(i): Household (HH) roster: ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ: ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

NOTE: LIST ALL THOSE WHO LIVE UNDER THE SAME ROOF, SHARE THE SAME KITCHEN AND ARE ABOVE 18 YEARS OLD STARTING WITH THE HH HEAD. THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THE HH ROSTER (B3) SHOULD BE EQUAL TO THE NUMBER IN B2./ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ: ಒಂದೇ ಸೂರಿನಡಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಒಂದೇ ಅಡಿಗೆಮನೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ (ಬಿ3)ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ (ಬಿ2) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸಮನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

B3 ಬಿ3	B4 ಬಿ4	B5 ಬಿ 5		B6 ಬಿ6	B7 ಬಿ 7		B8 ಬಿ8	B9 ಬಿ9	B10 ಬಿ10	B11 ಬಿ11	B12 ಬಿ12
Sl. No ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	Name ಹೆಸರು	Relation with HH head ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರೊಂದಿ ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ		Sex ಲಿಂಗ	Age (in years) ವಯಸ್ಸು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಲ್ಲಿ		Disabled ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೇತನರೇ	Migrated in last 1 year ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?	Did you vote in the last 2019 Lok Sabha elections? / ಕಳೆದ 2019 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? (2019)	Did you vote in the last 2024 Lok Sabha elections? ಕಳೆದ 2024 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ (2024)	Voted in last Assembly election / ಕಳೆದ 2023 ರ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ (2023)
1.		0	1								
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											
8.											

CODE LIST FOR HH ROSTER: / ಸರದಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:

Relationship with HH head: Head=01; Wife/Husband=02; Son/Daughter=03; Daughter-in-law/Son-in-law=04; Grandchild=05; Father/Mother=06; Brother/Sister=07; Father-in-law/Mother-in-law=08; Nephew/Niece=09; Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law=10; Other relatives=11; Servant/Others=12 / ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ: ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ =00; ಹೆಂಡತಿ/ಗಂಡ=01; ಮಗ/ಮಗಳು=02; ಸೋಸೆ/ಅಳಿಯ=03; ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ/ಳು=04; ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ=05; ಸೋದರ/ಸೋದರಿ=06; ಮಾವ/ಅತ್ತೆ=07; ಸೋದರಳಿಯ/ಸೋದರಸೋಸೆ=08; ಭಾವ-ಮೈದನ/ ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ-ನಾದಿನಿ=09; ಇತರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳು=10, ಕೆಲಸದಾಳುಗಳು/ಇತರರು=12

Sex: Male=1; Female=2; Third gender=3/ ಲಿಂಗ: ಪುರುಷ=0; ಮಹಿಳೆ=1; ತೃತೀಯಲಿಂಗ=03

Disabled: No=0; Yes/ ಹೌದು (Visual Impairment / ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ದೋಷ)=1; Yes/ ಹೌದು (Hearing Impairment / ಶ್ರವಣ ದೋಷ)=2; Yes/ ಹೌದು (Speech Impairment/ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆ ದೋಷ)=3; Yes/ ಹೌದು (Physical, including Locomotor Disability / ದೈಹಿಕ ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ, ಚಲನೆಯ ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ)=4; Yes/ ಹೌದು (Mental Illness / ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥತೆ)=5; Yes/ ಹೌದು (Intellectual Disability/ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಅಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ)=6; Yes/ ಹೌದು (Multiple Disabilities / ಬಹು ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ)=7; Any Other (Please Specify)/ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ (ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ)=8

Migrated in last 1 year: No=0; Yes=1 / ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಸೆ: ಇಲ್ಲ=0 ಹೌದು=1

Voted in last Lok Sabha/Assembly election: No=0; Yes=1 / ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ /ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲ=0; ಹೌದು=1;

Subsection B (iii): Background information of the Respondent / ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ (iii): ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುವವರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

Q. No. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
B.13	Name of the respondent / ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು		
B.13.1	Contact Number of the respondent/ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆದಾರರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		
B.13.2	Type of respondents / ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆದಾರರ ವಿಧ	First time voters/ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿದವರು Other youth (Below 35 years of age) / ಇತರೆ ಯುವಕರು – 35 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಳಗಿರುವವರು Voters above 35 years of age / 35 ವರ್ಷ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮತದಾರರು	1 2 3
B.13.3	Gender of the respondents ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆದಾರರ ಲಿಂಗ	Male / ಗಂಡು Female / ಹೆಣ್ಣು Transgender / ತೃತೀಯ ಲಿಂಗ	1 2 3
B.13.4	Whether respondent is a PWD? / ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆದಾರರು ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರೇ?	Yes/ ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1(Add PWD section) 2
B14 ಬಿ14	What's your qualification? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ ಏನು?	Illiterate / ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ Primary school / ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ High school / ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ Higher secondary / ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ Diploma/ Certificate(Skill education & professional education) ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾ/ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ (ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ) Graduate & above including Professional / Technical course Course (Eg: Engineering, MBA, MBBS etc.) ಪದವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ / ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಎಂಬಿಎ, ಎಂಜಿಬಿಎಸ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)	1 2 3 4 5 6
B15 ಬಿ15	What's your occupation? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಏನು?	Student / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ Unemployed / ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ Unemployed available for work / ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ Government Service/ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆ	1 2 3 4

		Private Service / ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸೇವೆ	5			
		Own enterprise / ಸ್ವಂತ ಉದ್ಯಮ	6			
		Labourer / Cultivator/ Agricultural and allied activities ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ/ ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ ಕೃಷಿ / ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು	7			
		Home maker /ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	8			
		Retired Governemnt Employee/ನೀವೃತ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿ				
		Others (please specify) / ಇತರೆ (ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ)	9			
B16	What's your marital status? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನು?	Never married/ವಿವಾಹವೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ	1			
ಬಿ16		Married / ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದೆ	2			
		Widowed / ವಿಧವೆ/ ವಿಧುರ	3			
		Separated / divorced /ಬೇರ್ಪಟ್ಟ / ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿತ	4			
	B.17.1	What is your religion / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ ಯಾವುದು	Hindu / ಹಿಂದೂ	1		
		Muslim / ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ	2			
		Cristian / ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್	3			
		Sikh / ಸಿಖ್	4			
		Jain / ಜೈನ್	5			
		Buddhist / ಬೌದ್ಧ	6			
B17.2	What's your social group? / ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರೀರಿ?	SC / ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ	1			
ಬಿ.17.2		ST/ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ	2			
		OBC /ಇತರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ	3			
		Genaral / ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	4			
	B.18	How often do you: a. read a newspaper or magazine? b. listens to the radio? c. watch television? d Internet (Facebook, Whatsapp etc)? / ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ	Responses/ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Read a newspaper or magazine/ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುವುದು	Listen to Radio / ರೇಡಿಯೋವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದು	Watch TV/ ದೂರರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದು
ಬಿ18	ಎ. ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತೀರಾ?	Almost every day / ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ	1	1	1	1
	ಬಿ. ರೇಡಿಯೋ ವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?	At least once a week ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯಾದರೂ	2	2	2	2
	ಸಿ. ದೂರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?					
	ಡಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?	Less than once a week / ವಾರಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆಗೂ				

	(ಫೇಸ್ಬುಕ್, ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)	ಕಡಿಮೆ				
			3	3	3	3
		Not at all ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ	4	4	4	4
B19	During elections, which of the following sources do you rely on the most to get information on elections?/ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	Newspaper/magazine ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕೆ				1
		TV advertisements and programmes ಟಿವಿ ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು				2
		Radio and FM channels ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಮತ್ತು ಎಫ್ ಎಂ ಚಾನಲ್ ಗಳು				3
		Activity like Rallies, Prabhat Pheris, Loudspeaker announcement ಜಾಥಾಗಳು, ಪ್ರಭಾತ್ ಫೇರಿಗಳು, ಧ್ವನಿವರ್ಧಕ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳಂತಹ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು				4
		Cultural/entertainments programmes ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು				5
		Government offices' circulars ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಗಳು				6
		Posters, hoardings and publicity materials ಬಿತ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳು, ಫಲಕಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು				7
		NGO and Civil society Group ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು				8
		SMS ಎಸ್ ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ಗಳು				9
		Pledge letters/Sankalp patras through school students in the family ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಪತ್ರಗಳು /ಬದ್ಧತಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು				10
		Internet/Social Media/ Whatsapp/ Twitter/Instagram ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ/ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು/ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್/ ಟ್ವಿಟರ್/ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಮ್				11
		At Polling Stations ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ				12
		Family/relatives/friends/ Nighbours /Local people/ ಕುಟುಂಬವರ್ಗದಿಂದ/ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಂದ / ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಂದ/ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯವರು/ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರು				13
		Others (please specify) / ಇತರೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ				14
		None of the above / ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದು ಇಲ್ಲ				15

Section C: Voter registration / ವಿಭಾಗ ಸಿ: ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ

Q. No. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
C1	Are you aware of the EPIC (Election card) ಯ ನೀವು EPIC (ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಕಾರ್ಡ್) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes/ ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3

C2	Do you have voter's card/EPIC (If registered as voter)/ ನೀವು ಮತದಾರರಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ/EPIC ಇದೆಯೇ?	Yes/ ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 Skip to C4 2 Skip to C3
C3	If no, why ? /ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏಕೆ?	Not aware, how to procure this card /ಈ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ Lost by self /ನಾನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ Not received /ಇನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ Could not get time to get photographed /ಫೋಟೋ ತೆಗೆಸಲು ಸಮಯ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ Did not get information when they are making/ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ Lack of time/ಸಮಯದ ಕೊರತೆ Cumbersome procedure/ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿ ನೀಡುವಂತಹದ್ದು. Not interested in getting the same / ಈ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
C 4	If yes to Q.C2, when did you get EPIC made? / ನೀವು Q.C2ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೌದು ಅಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನೀವು EPIC ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	Before last assembly elections / ಕಳೆದ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೂ ಮುಂಚೆ After last assembly elections / ಕಳೆದ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಂತರ Before last loksabha elections – 2024/ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ - 2024ಕ್ಕೂ ಮುಂಚೆ After last loksabha elections -2024 /ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ - 2024 ನಂತರ Don't remember /ನೆನಪಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 5
C5	How many days did it take for you to get the EPIC / ನಿಮಗೆ EPIC ಪಡೆಯಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳು	Within 15 days /15 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Within 1 month /ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ Within six months /ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ	1 2 3

	ಬೇಕಾದವು?	Don't know /ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	4
C6	Was it easy for you to get the EPIC ? /ನಿಮಗೆ EPIC ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Can't Say/Don't remember / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ /ನನಪಿಲ್ಲ	1 Skip to C8 2 3 Skip to C8
C7	If no, what were the main problems you witnessed while getting your EPIC ? /ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ EPIC (ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ) ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?	Long procedure /ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ Unfriendly officials / ಸ್ನೇಹಪೂರ್ಣವಲ್ಲದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ Inaccessibility of the concerned office /ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ	1 2 3 4
C8	Which polling station have you applied to be enrolled in/are currently enrolled in? *NOTE: CROSS VERIFY FROM A6 : ಯಾವ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ? * ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಎ 6 ರಿಂದ ಮರುಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ	Incorrect polling station / ತಪ್ಪು ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ Correct polling station / ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ	1 2
C9	Are you aware of Voter's list ?/ ನೀವು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Can't Say/Don't Know/ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
C10	If yes to Q.C9, has your name been enrolled/included in the voter's list ? / ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ C9 ಗೆ ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Can't Say/Don't Know/ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
C11	If no Q. C10 what was the reason / ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ C10 ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಕಾರಣವೇನು?	Did not know about it / ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ Was not told / ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ Can't say/don't know / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4

		Was not interested / ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	
C12	If yes to Q. C10 how did you come to know that your name has to be enrolled? / ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ C10 ಗೆ ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರಿ?	<p>Friends/relatives / ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು / ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರು</p> <p>Newspapers / ವಾರ್ತಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು</p> <p>Local Community leaders / ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ನಾಯಕರಿಂದ</p> <p>BLO / ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ</p> <p>TV / ದೂರದರ್ಶನ</p> <p>Social Media/Website / ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್</p> <p>Any other medium / ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ</p> <p>Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p>
C13	If yes to Q C10, was it correctly written in voter's list?/ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ C10 ಗೆ ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿದೆಯೇ?	<p>Yes / ಹೌದು</p> <p>No / ಇಲ್ಲ</p> <p>Can't Say/Don't Know/ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
C14	How did you enrol yourself? ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	<p>During a special enrollment drive ವಿಶೇಷ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ</p> <p>A Booth Level Officer had visited residence ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು</p> <p>Went to the local voter enrollment centre ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತದಾರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾಗ</p> <p>Went to the State Election Office</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>

		<p>ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾಗ</p> <p>Online/ NVSP ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ / ಎನ್ ಎಸ್ ವಿ</p> <p>With help from political parties ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ</p> <p>With help from CSO / Association / Individual ಸಿ ಎಸ್ ಓ / ಸಂಘಗಳು / ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ</p> <p>Don't know /ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ</p> <p>Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p>
C15	<p>IF CODED 1 IN C14. How did you come to know the enrolment drive?</p> <p>ಸಿ 7a ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು</p>	<p>Newspapers/Pamphlets/posters/ banners/hoardings etc., ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ/ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳು/ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರಗಳು/ಬ್ಯಾನರ್ ಗಳು /ಫಲಕಗಳು</p> <p>Local TV channels/FM/Community Radio ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಟಿವಿ ವಾಹಿನಿಗಳು / ಎಫ್ ಎಂ / ಸಮುದಾಯ ರೇಡಿಯೋ</p> <p>Bulk SMS / ಗುಂಪು ಸಂದೇಶಗಳು</p> <p>Facebook/twitter/instagram/ whatsapp ಫೇಸ್ಬುಕ್/ ಟ್ವಿಟರ್ /ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಾಗ್ರಾಮ್/ವಾಟ್ಸಾಪ್</p> <p>Electoral Literacy Campaign ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಪ್ರಚಾರ</p> <p>Cinema theatre clips ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಥಿಯೇಟರ್ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗ್ ಗಳು</p> <p>Street play/market play ಬೀದಿ ನಾಟಕ / ಸಂತೆ ನಾಟಕ</p> <p>Tom Tom(thamate) announcements ತಮಟೆ ಪ್ರಟಕಣೆಗಳು</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p>

		Others (please specify) ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ)	9
C16	How many times you have visited to get yourself enrolled ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾರಿ ನೀವಾಗಿಯೇ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?	Once ಒಂದು Twice ಎರಡು Thrice ಮೂರು More than three time ಮೂರಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಾರಿ	1 2 3 4
C17	IF CODED 4 in C16: Reasons for visiting more than three times ಸಿ 8 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 4 ನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ಮೂರು ಸಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಾರಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?	Not carried required documents ಅಗತ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಯ್ಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ Problem at the registration centre ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ Officials denied registration ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ Money demanded for registration ನೋಂದಣಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಣದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ	1 2 3 4
C17	Are there members in your family who are 18+ years of age and not registered? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2
C18	If yes to Q.C17, what are the reasons for them not to enroll in the voter's list / ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ C17 ಗೆ ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಅವರು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?	Lack of Awareness / ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ Lack of interest / ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ Lack of valid documents / ಮಾನ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ Lengthy (Difficult procedure) / ಉದ್ದವಾದ (ಕಠಿಣ) ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ Not permanent resident / ಶಾಶ್ವತ ನಿವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 5
C19	Do you know where to get registered as elector? / ನೀವು ಮತದಾರರಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?	Taluka office / ತಾಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿ BDO/ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ Panchayat Office / ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಚೇರಿ Collector's Office / ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ Matdata Sahayaka Kendra/Voter	1 2 3 4 5

		Centre / ಮತದಾರ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ / ಮತದಾರರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ VHA/NVSP/ECI website and ECI mobile app/through online methods / ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆಪ್ / ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಮೂಲಕ Other / ಇತರೆ Don't know/Cant say/ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	6 7 8
C 20	Are you aware that you can vote with alternative ID? / ನೀವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಗುರುತುಪತ್ರ ಬಳಸಿ ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2 Skip to C22
C 21	If you did not have EPIC, which alternative ID did you use for voting? / ನಿಮಗೆ EPIC ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಗುರುತುಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	License / ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ Ration card / ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ Opening bank account / ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆ ತೆರೆಯುವುದು Voter slip / ಮತದಾರ ಚೀಟಿ Any other / ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ Not Applicable / ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 5 6
C22	Do you know that government/election office has appointed local person to help for enrolment / ಸರಕಾರ/ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಕಚೇರಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2
C23	If yes, to Q.C22 then what is his/her designation?/ ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ C22 ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದವರು ಅವರ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಏನು?	Booth level officer/ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ Identification Officer / ಗುರುತುಪತ್ರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ Election agent / ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ Any other / ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ	1 2 3 4 5

		Don't know / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	
C21	Has/s/he ever visited your house/office?/ ಅವರು ಎಂದಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ/ಕಚೇರಿ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3

Section D: Elections- Knowledge, attitude, behaviour, belief and practices/ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಡಿ: ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು – ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮನೋಭಾವ, ವರ್ತನೆ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು

Q. No. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
D1	Did you vote in previous Assembly Elections? /ನೀವು ಹಿಂದಿನ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1skip to D4 2 Skip to D3
D2	Did you vote in 2024 Parliamentary Elections? /ನೀವು 2024ರ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1Skip to D4 2 skip to D3
D3	If no to D1 (previous Assembly Elections) or D2(Parliamentary(Loksabha) Elections) what were the (Can record more than one reasons)/ ನೀವು ಮೇಲಿನ D1(ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ) ಅಥವಾ D2(ಸಂಸದೀಯ/ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆ) ಗೆ 'ಇಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? (ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬಹುದು)	I did not have electoral photo ID card/ನನ್ನ ಬಳಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ I did not knew my polling station/ನನಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ Polling station was at distance(I had transportation logistic problem)/ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಥಳವು ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು (ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ) Long ques and I did not have time/ಸಾಲುಗಳು ತುಂಬಾ ಉದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದವು ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಬಳಿ ಸಮಯ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ No faith in political system (or electoral democracy) /ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಥವಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ Did not vote as community or religious leader said so/ಸಮುದಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದಿದ್ದರು	1 2 3 4 5 6

	Head of family said not to vote/ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಮತ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದಿದ್ದರು	7
	Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy/ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತದಾನ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ	8
	There was no good candidate / ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	9
	Candidate was not of my choice or community/ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿದವರು ನನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಅಥವಾ ನನ್ನ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	10
	I just did not want to vote as nothing will change / ಏನು ಬದಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	11
	I was not in my Constituency / ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ [reasons /ಕಾರಣಗಳು a) Education/ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, b) Marriage/ವಿವಾಹ, c) work/ಕೆಲಸ d) Permanently shifted/ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರ e) Temporary absence/ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೊರಗಿದ್ದೆ f)Other reasons/ ಇತರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು]	12
	I was afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station/ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಭಯವಿತ್ತು/ಅಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಅನಿಸಿತು	13
	My name was not on electoral roll/ ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	14
	I was not aware of the poll date and time/ ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ	15
	I was not aware of the fact voting can be done with alternative document/ ಬದಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮತ ಹಾಕಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನನಗೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	16
	Any other (Specify)/ ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು	17

		ವಿವರಿಸಿ)	
D4	<p>If yes to D1 (previous Assembly Elections) or D2(Parliamentary(Loksabha) Elections) what were the reason(can record more than one reasons)/ ನೀವು ಮೇಲಿನ</p> <p>D1(ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ) ಅಥವಾ D2(ಸಂಸದೀಯ/ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆ) ಗೆ 'ಹೌದು' ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಮತಹಾಕಿದಿರಿ? (ಒಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬಹುದು)</p>	<p>I am political party sympathizer/ ನಾನು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಬೆಂಬಲಕರಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ</p> <p>Casted vote due to threat or coercion / ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒತ್ತಡದಿಂದ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದೆನು</p> <p>Head of family said to vote/ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು</p> <p>Influenced by friends/ಗೆಳೆಯರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದೆನು</p> <p>Wanted to defeat a particular candidate and /or a political party/ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಅಥವಾ/ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೆನು</p> <p>It was my duty/right/ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ/ಹಕ್ಕು ಆಗಿತ್ತು</p> <p>Because of repeated appeal and advertisement by Election commission/ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಕರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತನಾಗಿದ್ದೆನು</p> <p>Because of enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission / ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ</p> <p>I got registered in electoral roll/ನಾನು ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆನು</p> <p>Candidate was good/ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನಾಗಿದ್ದ</p> <p>Candidate was of my choice and from community and religion / ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ನನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನನ್ನ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನಾಗಿದ್ದನು</p> <p>Candidate visited me personally/ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p>

		<p>Money/Liquor/inducement was offered/ ಹಣ/ಮದ್ಯ/ಇತರೆ</p> <p>ಪ್ರಲೋಭನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು</p> <p>I am voting to avoid deletion from the electoral list / ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಮತಚಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ</p> <p>Any other (Specify)/ ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ)</p>	<p>14</p> <p>15</p>
D5	How did you find the electoral experience during your last voting ?/ ಕಳೆದ ಬಾರಿ ನೀವು ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದ ಅನುಭವ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?	<p>Convenient / ಸುಲಭಕರ</p> <p>Inconvenient /ಅಸುಲಭಕರ</p> <p>Taxing /ಕಷ್ಟದಾಯಕ</p> <p>Can't remember/ನೆನಪಿಲ್ಲ</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>
D6	What motivated your choice of the candidate during last election?/ ಕಳೆದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಾದ ವಿಷಯವೇನು?	<p>Personally known / ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಿತ</p> <p>Experience / ಅನುಭವ</p> <p>Honesty / ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ</p> <p>Commitment / ಪ್ರತಿಬದ್ಧತೆ</p> <p>Any other specify / ಇತರೆ</p> <p>ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
D7	Are there any family members eligible for voting who have not voted /ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಮತ ಹಾಕದವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	<p>Yes / ಹೌದು</p> <p>No / ಇಲ್ಲ</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
D8	If yes to Q. D7, specify possible reasons:/ D7ಕ್ಕೆ 'ಹೌದು' ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರು ಮತ ಹಾಕದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?	<p>S/he did not have electoral photo ID card/ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಫೋಟೋ ID ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ</p> <p>S/he did not know the polling station / ತಮ್ಮ ಮತದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ</p> <p>Polling station was at distance (S/he had transportation /logistic problem/ ಮತದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ದೂರದಲ್ಲತ್ತು (ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ/ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತು)</p> <p>Long queue and S/he did not have</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>

	time/ ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಸರದಿ ಸಾಲು ಮತ್ತು ನನಗೆ ಸಮಯ ವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	
	No faith in political system (or electoral democracy)/ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಥವಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	5
	Did not vote as community or religious leader said so/ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದಿದ್ದರು	6
	Head of family said not to vote ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಮತ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದಿದ್ದರು	7
	Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತದಾನ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ	8
	There was no good candidate /ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	9
	Candidate was not of his/her choice or community/ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸಿದವರು ನನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಅಥವಾ ನನ್ನ ಸಮುದಾಯದವರಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	10
	S/he just did not want to vote as nothing will change ಏನು ಬದಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	11
	S/he was not in his/her constituency/ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	12
	S/he did not get voter slip even on polling day at the booth/ ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನವೂ ಬುತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರ ಚೀಟಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ	13
	S/he was afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station./ ಮತದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಭಯವಿತ್ತು / ಅಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಭಾಸವಾಯಿತು	14
	His/her name was not on electoral roll/ ಹೆಸರು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ	15
		16

		Any other (Specify)/ ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ)	
D9	Which is the most influencing factor that affects your voting preference?/ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತದಾನದ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶ ಯಾವದು?	Family /ಕುಟುಂಬ Caste /ಜಾತಿ Religion /ಧರ್ಮ Candidate /ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ Any other /ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ) Not Applicable / ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 5 6
D10	The factor influencing high voter turnout is:/ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮತದಾರರ ಹಾಜರಾತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡುವ ಅಂಶ ಯಾವುದು?	Money power /ಹಣ ಬಲ Muscle power / ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಬಲ Both / ಎರಡೂ Good candidate / ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ Favourable environment for voting/ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾದ ವಾತಾವರಣ Very high awareness for importance of voting / ಮತದಾನದ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕುರಿತು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜಾಗೃತಿ Any other / ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ) Don't know/Can't Say / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
D11	Do you feel there was security threat during elections at any point?/ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ವೇಳೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಅನುಭವವಾಯಿತೇ?	Very much/ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು Somewhat / ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ Not at all / ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4
D12	Do you think the deployment of police force was sufficient during the last lok Sabha election? /ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿಯೋಜನೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?	Very much/ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು Somewhat / ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ Not at all / ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4
D13	What was your experience at the polling booth during elections? /ಚುನಾವಣೆ ವೇಳೆ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ	Very good / ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ Good / ಉತ್ತಮ	1 2 3

	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?	Not so good / ಅಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ Not at all good / ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	4 5
D14	Whether the polling staff was cooperative during the election process / ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೇ?	Very cooperative / ತುಂಬಾ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ Cooperative / ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ Not so cooperative / ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ Not at all cooperative / ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 6
D15	Did you face any difficulties in voting? / ಮತ ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Can't say / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
D16	If yes to Q.15, then difficulties were (can record more than one option)/ D15ಕ್ಕೆ 'ಹೌದು' ಎಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎದುರಿಸಿದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?	Long queue/ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಸಾಲ No separate queue for senior citizen / ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಾಲ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ Lack of facilities including drinking water toilet and ramp/ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ, ರಾಂಪ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ Coercion/threat by political party booth operators / ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಂದ ಭಯಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ Difficulties in locating my polling station / ನನ್ನ ಮತದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ತೊಂದರೆ Difficulties in getting my voter slip at facilitation centre / ಸಹಾಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರ ಚೀಟಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ತೊಂದರೆ No guidance from polling personnel / ಮತದಾನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು Any other specify/ ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Section E: Voter awareness and attitudes / ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಲುವುಗಳು

Q. No. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
E1	Do you know name of following constituency ?/ ನೀಮಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೆಸರು ಗೊತ್ತಾ?	Both Assembly and Parliamentary Constituency / ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಎರಡೂ Only Assembly Constituency / ಕೆವಲ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ Only Parliamentary Constituency / ಕೆವಲ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ Neither/ ಎರಡೂ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4
E2	What is the minimum age of registration to be a voter ? / ಮತದಾರರಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಎಷ್ಟು?	In years / ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	
E3	What is the date for determining qualifying age for getting registered on the electoral roll/voting? /ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು/ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಅರ್ಹತಾ ವಯಸ್ಸು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಯಾವುದು?	18th Birthday /18ನೇ ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಬ್ಬ 1st January / ಜನವರಿ 1 1st April / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1 1st July /ಜುಲೈ 1 1st October / ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1 Don't know / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 5 6
E4	Are you aware of special summary revision every year? / ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಾರಾಂಶ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ (Special Summary Revision) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ? (Special Summary Revision is a yearly process during which the electoral rolls (voter lists) are updated to ensure they are accurate and up to date) / (ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಾರಾಂಶ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಆಯೋಗವು ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಿ, ನಿಖರವಾಗಿರಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ.)	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2

E5	When is the National Voter's day celebrated? / ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತದಾರರ ದಿನವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದಿನ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	Incorrect date / ತಪ್ಪಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ Correct date / ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ Don't know / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
E6	Do you know about: / ನೀವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? a. Option of NOTA/none of the above on EVM that could be used if you don't like any candidate / NOTA (ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ/None of the Above) ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು EVM (ಮೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಮತ ಯಂತ್ರ)ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಇಷ್ಟವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ b. Names of candidates available in Braille on the EVM? / ಮೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಮತ ಯಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ (EVM) ಬ್ರೇಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವುದು c. Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail VVPAT, that helps verify your vote? ಮತದಾರನ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಪೇಪರ್ ಆಡಿಟ್ ಟ್ರೇಲ್ (ವಿವಿಪ್ಯಾಟ್), ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತದಾನವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ	Responses/ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು 1. Yes, Saw it when I cast my vote / ಹೌದು ನಾನು ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವಾಗ ನೋಡಿದೆ 2. Yes, have seen one in electoral literacy sessions / ಹೌದು, ನಾನು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ (Electoral Literacy) ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ 3. Yes, have heard/read about it / ನಾನು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ 4. No / ಇಲ್ಲ	a. 1 2 3 4 b. 1 2 3 4 C 1 2 3 4
E7	Have you ever accessed voters portal or any other election related website? /ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಾದರೂ ಮತದಾರರ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Don't know / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
E8	If yes to Q. E7, for what purpose did you access the website? /E7 ಗೆ ಹೌದು ಎಂದಿದ್ದರೆ: ನೀವು ಆ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?	To search name and other details on the Electoral Roll/ ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು To register/make modification Online/ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು/ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು	1 2

		To download registration forms/ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಡೌನ್‌ಲೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಲು	3
		To know polling station details/ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಥಳದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು	4
		Any other specify/ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ)	5
E9	Understanding Your Right to Vote: /ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತದಾನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು Just having an EPIC (Electors Photo Identity Card) does not give you the right to vote unless your name is included in the latest Electoral Roll. /ಒಂದು ಎಪಿಕ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ (EPIC – Electors Photo Identity Card) ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿಮಗೆ ಮತ ಹಾಕುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ನೀಡದು, ನಿಮಗೆ ಮತ ಹಾಕಲು ಹಕ್ಕು ಇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು.	True / ಸರಿ False / ತಪ್ಪು Don't know/Can't Say / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
E10	It is an offence to have your enrolment for more than one Place(Give your opinion) / ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಇರಿಸುವುದು ಅಪರಾಧ(ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿ)	True / ಸರಿ False / ತಪ್ಪು Don't know/Can't Say / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ / ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
E11	Finally, I am going to read out a few more statements and I would like to know your opinion on them Please tell me if you strongly disagree(1), disagree(2), neither agree nor disagree(3), agree(4), strongly agree(5) There are no correct or incorrect responses so please give me your honest opinion / ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೀವು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಲವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ(=1) ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ(=2) ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ(=3) ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ (=4) ಅಥವಾ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ(=5) ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ	Every Vote counts / ಪ್ರತಿ ಮತವು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ Voting should be made compulsory / ಮತದಾನವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು Voting I cumbersome chore / ಮತದಾನ ಒಂದು ತೊಡಕಿನ ಕೆಲಸ Elections are conducted freely and fairly in India / ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ EVMs provide accurate results /	1 2 3 4 5

	ಇವಿಎಂ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ	6
	Women should Consult male members or elders before voting in elections / ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಪುರುಷ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಥವಾ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು	7
	The influence of money is increasing in elections / ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧನಬಲ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ	8
	The influence of muscle power is increasing in elections / ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ	9
	I do not intend to vote in the upcoming elections / ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	

Section F: Impact of SVEEP interventions / ವಿಭಾಗ ಎಫ್ : ಎಸ್ ವಿ ಇ ಇ ಪಿ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

Q. No. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
F1 ಎಫ್1	Do you recall seeing or reading any voter/election related campaign of Chief Election Commission, Karnataka ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಮತದಾರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ / ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ನಡೆಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಓದಿದ ಅಥವಾ ನೋಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೆನಪಿದೆಯಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Don't know/ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
F2	Have You come across any of these edutainment material developed by EC? ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮನರಂಜನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಇವುಗಳ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	EC Material ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ Election Anthem ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಗೀತೆ Video Films about EVM, VVPAT etc.. ಇವಿಎಂ ವಿವಿಪ್ಯಾಟ್ ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಡಿಯೋ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು Audio tracks / ಆಡಿಯೋ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ ಗಳು Jingles / ಪದ್ಯಗಳು	Yes / ಹೌದು =1 No / ಇಲ್ಲ

		Poster design, Hoarding design, standees, sign boards, wall writings, Wall hangings, roll maps / ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ಹೋರ್ದಿಂಗ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ಸ್ಟಾಂಡೀಸ್, ನಾಮಫಲಕಗಳು, ಗೋಡೆ ಬರಹಗಳು, ವಾಲ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗಿಂಗ್ ಗಳು ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು		
		Cartoons / ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು		
		Drama, election song, pamphlet ನಾಟಕ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಹಾಡು, ಕರಪತ್ರ		
		Quiz, Essay writing, collage and poster making ರಸಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಕೊಲಾಜ್, ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ		
F3	If the respondents age is below 30 ask following questions (need to add skip logic) ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನೀಡುವವರ ವಯಸ್ಸು 30 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ		Yes / ಹೌದು (1)	No / ಇಲ್ಲ (2)
		Are you aware of Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಕ್ಲಬ್ (ಇಎಲ್ ಸಿ) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?		
		Have you participated in any of Electoral Literacy Club activity? ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?		
		If yes, was there an orientation on EVM and RRbo&? ಇವಿಎಂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಪ್ಯಾಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಇತ್ತೇ?		
		Participation in ELC influenced you to vote in the Lok Sabha Election ನಾನು ELCನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಪ್ರೇರಿತನಾದೆ.		
F4	Was there a Campus Ambassador nominated in your College ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು	1	
		No / ಇಲ್ಲ	2	
		Don't Know / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	3	
		not applicable (not student currently or in the last 2 years) / ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ (ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಥವಾ ಕಳೆದ 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ)	4	
F5	Have you participated in any voter awareness activity under SVEEP? (Multiple	Attended street play/ ಬೀದಿ ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ	1 2	

	responses allowed / ನೀವು ಸ್ವೀಪ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? (ಬಹು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ತರ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು)	Participated in rally / ರ್ಯಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ Attended campus-based event / ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ Visited mobile van or voter / awareness camp/ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ವ್ಯಾನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಶಿಬಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೆ Registered through campaign / SVEEP/ ಸ್ವೀಪ್ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡೆ No, did not participate / ಇಲ್ಲ, ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ	3 4 5 6	
F6	Under the SVEEP program, did any official visit your house to create awareness about the elections?/ ಸ್ವೀಪ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Don't know / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3	
F.6.1	Are you aware of the voter helpline (1950)/ ಮತದಾರರ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ (1950) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2	
F7	Did any SVEEP campaign influence your decision to register or vote?/ ನೀವು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ಮತದಾರರಾಗಲು ಯಾವುದೇ SVEEP ಅಭಿಯಾನ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಿತೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Not sure / ಖಚಿತವಿಲ್ಲ Not applicable (not aware of or exposed to any SVEEP campaign) / ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ(ಯಾವುದೇ SVEEP ಅಭಿಯಾನವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ)	1 2 3 4	
F8	On any Lok Sabha election voting day, do you give importance to voting over your other activities? / ಯಾವುದೇ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನದಂದು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?	Always / ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ Sometimes / ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ Never / ಎಂದಿಗೂ Don't Know/Cant Say / ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ / ಹೇಳಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ Not applicable / ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3 4 5	
F9	What is your awareness and use of Voter	Not heard of voter guide /	1	

	Guide? / ಮತದಾರರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅರಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆ ಏನು?	ಮತದಾರರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿಲ್ಲ	2	
		Heard of it but not received or seen / ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ		
		Have a copy but not read / ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಆದರೆ ಓದಿಲ್ಲ	3	
		Have received and read the Voter Guide / ಮತದಾರರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಓದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.	4	

Section G: only for Person with Disability (PWDs) / ವಿಭಾಗ ಎಚ್: ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೇತನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ (ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು ಡೀಸ್)

Q. No. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
G1	Have you come across any publicity/voter edutainment material aimed at participation of PwDs? ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೇತನರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮನರಂಜನೆಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀವೇನಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?	Yes / ಹೌದು	1
		No / ಇಲ್ಲ	2
G2	Have you been contacted by the BLO of your area? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ BLO (ಬೂತ್ ಲೆವೆಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ) ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು	1
		No / ಇಲ್ಲ	2
G3	Do you know about Saksham app developed by ECI for PWD's? / ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೇತನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (ECI) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಕ್ಷಮ್ ಆಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು	1
		No / ಇಲ್ಲ	2
G4	How you rate the process of registration? / ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?	Easy / ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿತ್ತು	1
		Neither easy nor difficult/ ಸುಲಭವೂ ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಷ್ಟವೂ ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ	2
		Difficult / ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು	3
G5	IF CODED 3IN F4: Please elaborate on the difficulties faced in the process of registration ಸಿ 9ರಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಅಥವಾ 3 ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ: ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ	Long queue / ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಸಾಲ	1
		No separate queue for senior citizen/PWDs / ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧರು/ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಾಲ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು	2
		Lack of facilities including drinking water, toilet and ramp / ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ,	3

		ರಾಂಪ್ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ	
		Coercion/threat by political party booth operators / ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಬೂತ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಂದ ಒತ್ತಾಯ/ ಭೀತಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು	4
		Difficulties in locating my polling station/ ನನ್ನ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟ	5
		Difficulties in getting my voter slip at facilitation center/ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಸ್ಲಿಪ್ ಪಡೆಯಲು ತೊಂದರೆ	6
		No guidance from polling personnel / ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದ ಕೊರತೆ	7
		Any other Specify / ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ)	8
G6	Are you aware of the facility of postal ballots is extended to senior citizens above 80 years and person with benchmark disabilities / ನೀವು 80 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನದಂಡದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ಅಂಚೆ ಮತದಾನದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2
G7	Have you used Chunavana Mobile app application ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	0 1
G8	If CODED 1 IN H5: List the purpose ಎಚ್ 5 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಡ್ ೧ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿ	To register as a PwD ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ ಡಿ ಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು To book the wheel chair ಗಾಲಿಕುರ್ಚಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಲು To ask for transportation ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕೇಳಲು Other (specify) ಇತರೆ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ)	1 2 3 4

Section H: Inducement and ethical voting / ವಿಭಾಗ ಎಚ್: ಪ್ರೇರಣಾ ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕ ಮತಚಲಾವಣೆ

QNo. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Question ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	Response ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	Code ಕೋಡ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
H1	Were there any inducements from any groups to influence voting? / ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವಂತೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ/ಪ್ರಲೋಭನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತೆ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ Don't wish to say /ಹೇಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2 3
H2	If yes to Q.H1 Were any of the following inducements used to lure you during the last elections (Multiple options applicable) / Q.H1ಗೆ	Cash / ಹಣ Job promises / ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	1 2

	ಹೌದು ಎಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕಳೆದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಯಿತು? (ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು)	ಭರವಸೆಗಳು	3
		Household items / ಗೃಹೋಪಯೋಗಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	4
		Government scheme benefits / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು	5
		Disturbing cash among women through self help groups / ಸ್ವಯಂಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	6
		Funding of local club to organize cricket/football matches / ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್/ಫುಟ್ಬಾಲ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು	7
		Distributing TV, Radio, projector etc. for small groups/communities/schools / ಸಣ್ಣ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು/ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು/ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ	8
		ಟಿವಿ, ರೇಡಿಯೋ, ಪ್ರೊಜೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	9
		Distributing Purse, bangles, vanity case among women / ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಸ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ, ವ್ಯಾನಿಟಿ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	10
		ಪರ್ಸ್, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ, ವ್ಯಾನಿಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಗ್ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	11
		Distributing liquor / ಮದ್ಯ ವಿತರಣೆ	
		Distributing food packets / ಆಹಾರ ಪ್ಯಾಕೆಟ್ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	12
		Distributing coupons for free diesel, petrol, LPG, Kerosene / ಡೀಸೆಲ್, ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್, ಎಲ್‌ಪಿಜಿ, ಕೆರೋಸಿನ್‌ಗೆ ಕೂಪನ್‌ಗಳು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	
		Distributing cash for construction of toilets, hand pumps and buying of mobile phones and laptops / ಶೌಚಾಲಯ, ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪಂಪ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಾಪ್ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ನಗದು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	13
		Any other specify / ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ (ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿವರಿಸಿ)	
H3	Was there use of money power/muscle power by candidates to influence voters during the last elections? /ಕಳೆದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ	Yes / ಹೌದು	1
		No / ಇಲ್ಲ	2
		Don't wish to say /ಹೇಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇಲ್ಲ	3

	ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಣದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬಲದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದರೇ?		
H4	Do you participate in rallies/meetings organized by political parties/candidates? /ನೀವು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು/ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವ ರ್ಯಾಲಿ/ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2
H5	If yes in H4, who bears the expenditure incurred on participating in those rallies?/ H4ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಆ ಯಾಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಆಗುವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಭರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ	Own expenses / ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು Organizing party / ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು	1 2
H6	Do you know about cVIGIL App?/ ನೀವು cVIGIL ಆಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2
H7	Do you know about Chunavana App?/ ನೀವು 'ಚುನಾವಣಾ' ಆಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2
H8	Do you know about KYC App?/ . ನೀವು KYC ಆಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?	Yes / ಹೌದು No / ಇಲ್ಲ	1 2
H9	What is your opinion about following statement relating to Ethical Voting b Please tell me if you strongly disagree (=1), disagree (=2), neither agree nor disagree (=3), agree (=4) or strongly agree (=5). ನೈತಿಕ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ? ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ (=1) ಒಪ್ಪುವಲ್ಲ (=2) ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ (=3) ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ (=4) ಅಥವಾ ಬಲವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ (=5)	Your vote is not saleable / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ Not to be influenced by anyone / ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತರಾಗಬಾರದು Can't give your EPIC card to anyone / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಪಿಕ್ ಕಾರ್ಡನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ನೀಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ	1 2 3

QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION – CHECKLIST (Youth & First Time Votes/Women/SC, ST, & PVTGs/PwDs/Senior Citizens/Transgenders)

ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ- ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾಪಟ್ಟಿ (ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿದವರು/ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು/ಎಸ್‌ಸಿ, ಎಸ್‌ಟಿ, ಮತ್ತು /ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರು/ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು/ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಜೆಂಡರ್‌ಗಳು)

1. What are the electoral registration processes in your village? Who should you meet? Where should you meet them? What documents or cards do you need to carry? What are the challenges or disadvantages of the process? What are your suggestions to improve the registration process? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ನೀವು ಯಾರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ನೀವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ನೀವು ಯಾವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಬೇಕು? ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳೇನು? ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?
2. What are the activities or programmes conducted by your GP / local administration to create awareness about registration processes? Have the Booth Level Officers (e.g., Anganwadi Worker/Teacher/ Government or Semi-Government Official) visited your home to inform you about voter registration? / ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ / ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತವು ನಡೆಸುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು (ಉದಾ. ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ/ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿ/ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ) ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?
3. How was your experience with the voter registration process during the Lok Sabha Elections (2024)? What kinds of awareness activities were conducted during this election? How effective did you find them? / 2024 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು? ಈ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು? ಅವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?
4. In the Assembly Elections (2023), what activities were conducted to help you register in the electoral list? How were you made aware of important election information? / 2023 ರ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು? ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
5. Were there any differences in your experience between these two elections? / ಈ ಎರಡು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿವೆಯೇ?
6. Have you been part of any voter education programmes? Which programme? How did you get to know about the programme? What did you learn? How should it be improved? / ನೀವು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮತದಾರರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ? ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು? ನೀವು ಏನು ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕು?
7. Where did you get information about the election? E.g., Home Visits, Newspapers, Radio, Television Advertisements? Did you find these informative? Do you have any suggestions to improve the

information? / ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು? ಉದಾ. ಮನೆ ಭೇಟಿಗಳು, ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು, ರೇಡಿಯೋ, ದೂರದರ್ಶನ ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳು? ಇವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯುಕ್ತವೆಂದು ನೀವು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಿವೆಯೇ?

8. In your view, what factors influence voter turnout in your area (e.g., awareness levels, accessibility, motivation, social influences)?/ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತವೆ (ಉದಾ. ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳು, ಲಭ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳು)?
9. What do you think were the key reasons for the voter turnout levels in your area during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, whether high or low? Were these factors similar or different during the 2023 Assembly elections? 2024 ರ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ? 2023 ರ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಹೋಲುತ್ತವೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿವೆಯೇ?
10. What specific challenges or enablers affected voter participation in each election? ಪ್ರತಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಗಳು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದವು?
11. What are the special challenges faced by women, senior citizens, and PwD voters in voting? How should these be overcome or addressed? / ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗವಿಕಲ ಮತದಾರರು ಮತದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಿಸುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸವಾಲುಗಳೇನು? ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿವಾರಿಸಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಬೇಕು?
12. What are your suggestions to improve or sustain the voter turnout? / ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?
13. What are the impacts of casting your vote? Why should we cast our vote? Why do you feel motivated to vote?/ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವುದರಿಂದಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳೇನು? ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮತವನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು? ನೀವು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿತರಾಗುತ್ತೀರಿ?
14. Sometimes why are some people unable to cast their vote? What are the reasons (including hesitations, concerns, inconveniences, and challenges) because of which some people are unable to vote or not willing to vote in every Lok Sabha election? / ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕೆಲವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆ? ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಪ್ರತಿ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿರಲು ಅಥವಾ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳು (ಹಿಂಜರಿತಗಳು, ಕಳವಳಗಳು, ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ಯಾವುವು?
15. What are the facilities required on the day of the election? Reflect on both present and ideal conditions/ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ದಿನದಂದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮತ್ತು ಆದರ್ಶ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳೆರಡರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಚಿಂತಿಸಿ.

16. How has your attitude (trust or lack of trust) towards India's democracy and democratic institutions (e.g., Parliament, Courts, ECI) shaped your voting behaviour?/ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ಉದಾ. ಸಂಸತ್ತು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು, ಇಸಿಐ) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೋಭಾವ (ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದ ಕೊರತೆ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತದಾನದ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ?
17. Which method would you prefer to cast your vote: paper or EVM machine? Why? After casting your vote, how do you verify that your vote has been recorded correctly? / ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಯಾವವಾಗಿ ನಿವು ಬರೆದು ಹಾಕುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೀರಿ: ಕಾಗದದ ಮತ ಅಥವಾ ಇಎವಿಎಂ ಯಂತ್ರ? ಏಕೆ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದ ನಂತರ, ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?
18. Did you experience any coercion (pressure) or receive bribes or undue advantages during the last election? If yes, what are the forms of bribes given? How did the same affect the voting in your area? / 18. ನೀವು ಕಳೆದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಲವಂತ (ಉದ್ದೇಶ) ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಲಂಚಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಹೌದ್ರೆ, ನೀಡಲಾದ ಲಂಚಗಳ ರೂಪಗಳು ಯಾವವು? ಇವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದವು?
19. Have you been exposed to any activities or sessions conducted by Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs) or Chunav Jagruthi Clubs (CJs) in your area or institution? If yes, what kind of activities were they? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು (VAF ಗಳು) ಅಥವಾ ಚುನಾವ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ಗಳು (CJC ಗಳು) ನಡೆಸುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಅವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು?
20. How useful or impactful did you find the initiatives of VAFs or CJs in improving voter awareness and encouraging participation? / ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ VAF ಗಳು ಅಥವಾ CJC ಗಳ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?
21. Overall, what are your suggestions for fair and better elections? / ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?

Exclusively for Women Voters/ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ:

1. Are you a member of a Self-Help Group? Have you or others in your group ever been offered gifts or money before or during elections? What do you think about this? What are your suggestions for stopping this practice? / ನೀವು ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ? ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು? ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?
2. What time of the day is best for women to vote? What additional measures the authorities should take to facilitate women to vote in large numbers? / ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ದಿನದ ಯಾವ ಸಮಯ

ಉತ್ತಮ? ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು?

Youth and First Time Voters / ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲನೆ ಸಲ ಮಾತ ಚಾಲಾಯಿದವರು

1. How did you register as a voter for the last Lok Sabha/ Assembly elections? What form or mode of registration or technological solution did you find better (app, website, etc.)? Why? / ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ/ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಮತದಾರರಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ನೋಂದಣೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೂಪ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಧಾನ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ (ಆ್ಯಪ್, ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)? ಏಕೆ?
2. Are you aware of the Campus Ambassador Program and popular 'Icons'? Was there a program in your college? What is your opinion of the program? Who should be made as an ambassador to reach youth effectively at the local level? How can the programme be improved? / ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ಅಂಬಾಸಿಡರ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ 'ಐಕಾನ್‌ಗಳು' ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇತ್ತೇ? ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು? ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವಕರನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಲು ಯಾರನ್ನು ರಾಯಭಾರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬಹುದು?
3. Did you take part in any election awareness campaigns? What awareness campaigns did you find effective during the last Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections (GAE)? / ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಕಳೆದ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (GAE) ಯಾವ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನಗಳು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?
4. Do you have an Electoral Literacy Club (ELC) in your college? During the last year, was any programme conducted as part of the ELC? What were the activities of ELC? Was it helpful? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಕ್ಲಬ್ (ELC) ಇದೆಯೇ? ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ELC ಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ELC ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಅದು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?
5. According to you, what factors encouraged or inhibited (prevented) youth from registering as voters? If they registered, then what factors encouraged or inhibited them from voting? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಯುವಕರು ಮತದಾರರಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದವು ಅಥವಾ ತಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು (ತಡೆದವು)? ಅವರು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ಮತದಾನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದವು ಅಥವಾ ತಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು?
6. What is your suggestion for the Election Commission to facilitate youths to vote in large numbers? / ಯುವಜನರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆ ಏನು?

Exclusively for SC, ST & PVTGs / ಎಸ್‌ಸಿ, ಎಸ್‌ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಿವಿಟಿಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ

1. Was it easy for you to reach the voting booth and cast your vote? What help did you receive, and what more can be done? / ನೀವು ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ತಲುಪಿ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿತ್ತೇ? ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೇನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು?
2. How were you treated by the staff or officials at the polling station? Did you feel respected? Did you face any challenges? / ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರು? ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಅನಿಸಿದೆಯೇ? ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

FGD: PWDs (ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ: ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರು)

(For PwDs with 40%> benchmark disabilities): Did any surveyor/ government officials visit your home to collect information about voters with disabilities? / (40%> ಮಾನದಂಡ ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರಿಗೆ): ಅಂಗವಿಕಲ ಮತದಾರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ವೇಯರ್/ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

1. Have you made any calls to the 1950 Helpline asking any assistance or support to get yourself registered or reaching polling station, etc.? If yes, what was your experience? / ನೀವು 1950 ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿಗೆ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಥವಾ ಮತದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವವೇನು?

(For visually challenged voters): Have you seen the voter guide for the visually challenged using Braille script? If yes, what is your response or suggestion for improving the guide? / (ದೃಷ್ಟಿಹೀನ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ): ಬ್ರೈಲ್ ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಹೀನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಲಹೆ ಏನು?

2. Have you received post cards or letters in Braille containing electoral information including details of the date and timing of the poll? If yes, was the information complete and relevant? If not, why? / ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬ್ರೈಲ್ ಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏಕೆ?
3. Are you aware of the SAKSHAM app? Did you use the app to ask for special assistance at the polling booth (E.g., Pick-and-Drop Facility, Wheelchair, etc.)? Was there a wheelchair facility at the polling stations? Were the staff cooperative? How was your experience? / ಸಕ್ಷಮ್ ಆಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ? ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೇಳಲು ನೀವು ಆಪ್ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ (ಉದಾ. ಪಿಕ್-ಅಂಡ್-ಡ್ರಾಪ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ವೀಲ್‌ಚೇರ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)? ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೀಲ್‌ಚೇರ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಇತ್ತೇ? ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೇ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?
4. Are you aware of any special ambassadors from the PwD community designated by the Karnataka Election Commission during the last elections? Can you name them? What was their influence on

your decision to register/cast your vote? Do you have any suggestions for other ambassadors (with disability)? / ಕಳೆದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯುಡಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ? ನೀವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಬಹುದೇ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮತವನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸುವ/ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಏನು? ಇತರ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ (ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರು) ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

Exclusively for Senior Citizens / ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ

1. (For voters above 85 years): Did you know about the option to vote from home? Was it made available to you in your area? How did you register for the home voting option? How can the process be improved? / (85 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ): ಮನೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ನೀವು ಮನೆ ಮತದಾನದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬಹುದು?
2. Were there proper arrangements at the polling booth like wheelchair access, rest areas, or separate queues for senior citizens? / ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೀಲ್‌ಚೇರ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶ, ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸರತಿ ಸಾಲುಗಳಂತಹ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು?
3. Did you face any difficulty in reaching or entering the polling booth? What kind of support would have helped you more? / ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು?

Exclusively for Transgenders / ಮಂಗಳಮುಖಿಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ

1. Did anyone approach you to help or encourage with voter registration? Were you able to register with your correct gender identity? What support did you receive for this? If not, why? / ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಲಿಂಗ ಗುರುತಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತೇ? ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏಕೆ?
2. How were you treated by polling officials and others at the voting booth? Did you feel respected and safe? / ಮತದಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರು? ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಅನಿಸಿದೆಯೇ?
3. What are your suggestions to make the voting process better and more inclusive for transgender persons? / ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ಜೆಂಡರ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು?

FGD (Booth Level Officers)/ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ: ಬೂತ್ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

1. How was your experience in conducting voter registration in your area? What challenges did you face? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು? ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?
2. Did you receive proper training and support to assist special groups like PwDs, senior citizens, and first-time voters? Were door-to-door visits conducted for identifying eligible voters, including 85+ senior citizens and PwDs? If not, why? / ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರು, ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮತದಾರರಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ನೀವು ಸರಿಯಾದ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? 85+ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅರ್ಹ ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಮನೆ-ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏಕೆ?
3. What arrangements were made in your booth for easy access like wheelchair support or separate queues for senior citizens? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬೂತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವೀಲ್‌ಚೇರ್ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸರತಿ ಸಾಲುಗಳಂತಹ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?
4. Were there any difficulties in identifying and registering voters from marginalized communities (SC/ST, PVTGs, transgenders)? If yes, how were these challenges handled? / ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ (SC/ST, PVTGs, ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಜೆಂಡರ್‌ಗಳು) ಮತದಾರರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿವೆಯೇ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಈ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
5. How did you inform people about voting day and procedures (posters, announcements, visits)? How did you coordinate with anganwadi/ASHA workers during voter awareness activities? / ಮತದಾನದ ದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ (ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು, ಭೇಟಿಗಳು) ನೀವು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ/ಆಶಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ?
6. Did any voters report being offered inducements/bribes/cash/gifts? Were there any complaints or concerns raised by voters? If yes, how did you respond? How were they handled? / ಯಾವುದೇ ಮತದಾರರು ತಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗಳು/ಲಂಚ/ನಗದು/ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಮತದಾರರು ಯಾವುದೇ ದೂರುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕಳವಳಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
7. What suggestions do you have to make the voter registration and voting process smoother and more inclusive? / ಮತದಾರರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

FGD (Election Commission Officers) / ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ (ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು)

1. What strategies did you use under the SVEEP programme to increase voter turnout in low-performing areas? How effective were ELCs, Campus Ambassadors, Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs), Chunav Jagruthi Clubs (CJC), and local outreach activities? Among them, which strategies do you feel were the most effective and why? Which ones were relatively less effective and why? / ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಮತದಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸ್ವೀಪ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಇಎಲ್‌ಸಿಗಳು, ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳು, ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು (ವಿಎಎಫ್‌ಗಳು), ಚುನಾವ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ಗಳು (ಸಿಜಿಸಿಗಳು) ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು? ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ? ಯಾವುದು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ?
2. Were BLOs adequately trained and monitored during the registration and polling process? / ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಎಲ್‌ಒಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?
3. How was awareness created about SVEEP activities, including the SAKSHAM app and 1950 helpline, especially in remote or low-literacy areas? / ಸಕ್ಷಮ್ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಮತ್ತು 1950 ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸ್ವೀಪ್ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ದೂರದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ?
4. Were there any challenges in updating voter lists, especially for transgenders and marginalized groups including PVTGs? / ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಜೆಂಡರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿವಿಟಿಜಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸವಾಲುಗಳಿವೆಯೇ?
5. What actions were taken to prevent and address reports of inducements or violations of the Model Code? / ಮಾದರಿ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ?
6. What support or coordination did you receive from other government departments, local bodies, or central-level bodies? How do other departments participate in the SVEEP program? / ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಿ? SVEEP ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ?
7. Based on your experience, what improvements would you recommend for future elections to enhance voter education and participation? / ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಮತದಾರರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

KAP ENDLINE EVALUATION: CASE STUDY GUIDE**ಕೆಎಪಿ ಎಂಡ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ: ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ**

Objective: To understand factors influencing voter turnout, accessibility, inclusiveness, and voter experience in high- and low-turnout booths across different settings (urban, semi-urban, rural, and reserved constituencies).

ಉದ್ದೇಶ: ವಿವಿಧ ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ನಗರ, ಅರೆ ನಗರ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀಸಲು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮತದಾನದ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಪ್ರವೇಶನಾಧ್ಯತೆ, ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮತದಾರರ ಅನುಭವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

- Booth ID and Name/ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆ ಐಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು:
- Constituency Name & Type: (Urban / Semi-Urban / Rural / Reserved - SC/ST)/ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಾರ: (ನಗರ / ಅರೆ ನಗರ / ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ / ಮೀಸಲು - SC/ST)
- District & Division/ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಾಗ
- Location Type: (Urban, Peri-Urban, Rural, etc.)/ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ: (ನಗರ, ಪರಿ-ನಗರ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)
- Total Voters/ಒಟ್ಟು ಮತದಾರರು:
- Change in Voter Turnout (%) between 2024 (Lok Sabha) & 2019 (Lok Sabha) Elections/ 2024 (ಲೋಕಸಭೆ) ಮತ್ತು 2019 (ಲೋಕಸಭೆ) ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಮತದಾರರ ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ (%) ದಲ್ಲಿನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ:
- Key Community Demographics: (SC, ST, OBC, minority, transgenders, etc.) / ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ: (SC, ST, OBC, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು, ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಜೆಂಡರ್‌ಗಳು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)

1. What factors contributed to high or low voter turnout in this booth (E.g., Awareness campaigns, candidate influence, migration, local events, or weather conditions)?

ಈ ಬೂತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮತದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿವೆ (ಉದಾ. ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಭಿಯಾನಗಳು, ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ವಲಸೆ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು)?

2. Were arrangements (e.g., wheelchair access, rest areas, and separate queues) made available at the booth for senior citizens and persons with disabilities? Were voters informed about these before the election day?

ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗವಿಕಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು (ಉದಾ., ವೀಲ್‌ಚೇರ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶ, ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸರತಿ ಸಾಲುಗಳು) ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ? ಚುನಾವಣಾ ದಿನದ ಮೊದಲು ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

3. Did voters above 85 years of age or with disabilities use home voting or special transport services? How many availed of these services? Were they adequate and timely? /85 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಥವಾ

ಅಂಗವಿಕಲ ಮತದಾರರು ಮನೆ ಮತದಾನ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಈ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಅವು ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

4. What were the key challenges faced by voters, officials, or facilitators in this booth, and how were they addressed? / ಈ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸವಾಲುಗಳೇನು, ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
 - Did voters report any issues like a name missing in the list, long queues, or delays? / ಮತದಾರರು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಸರತಿ ಸಾಲುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಳಂಬದಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?
 - Were there any instances of voter intimidation, pressure, or inducements such as money, liquor, or gifts reported before or during the election? / ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಮೊದಲು ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರಿಗೆ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ, ಒತ್ತಡ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣ, ಮದ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳಂತಹ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗಳ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿವೆಯೇ?
5. What kind of voter awareness activities were conducted in this area, such as door-to-door visits, street plays, posters, digital outreach, Voter Awareness Forums (VAFs), and Chunav Jagruthi Clubs (CJC)s or Electoral Literacy Club events? Who were the key stakeholders involved? What impact did these activities have? / ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ, ಬೀದಿ ನಾಟಕಗಳು, ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ, ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳು (VAF ಗಳು), ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ಗಳು (CJC ಗಳು) ಅಥವಾ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಂತಹ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಮತದಾರರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು? ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾಲುದಾರರು ಯಾರು? ಈ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಬೀರಿದವು?
6. Did the voters use support tools like the 1950 helpline, cVIGIL or SAKSHAM app, or the NVSP (National Voters' Service) Portal? In what ways were these beneficial? / ಮತದಾರರು 1950 ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ, cVIGIL ಅಥವಾ SAKSHAM ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್, ಅಥವಾ NVSP (ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತದಾರರ ಸೇವೆ) ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಂತಹ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಇವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವು?
7. Did members of marginalized communities, such as SCs, STs, PVTGs, or transgenders, face any challenges in registering or voting? Were there any targeted programs to include or assist them? / ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಗಡದಂತಹ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮತದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಥವಾ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?
8. What were the main successes or best practices observed at this polling booth during the election? / ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮತಗಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಯಶಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?
9. What are the recommendations to improve voter participation, accessibility, and inclusiveness in future elections? / ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಪ್ರವೇಶಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

Annexure 4 – Important statistical analysis

List of sampled Constituencies

Sl. No	Division	AC	District	District Name	category	Rural/Urban	Types	Name of the polling Station
1	Belagavi	Athani	Belagavi	Belagavi	GEN	Rural	Rural	Maradi Avarkhod Satti
2	Belagavi	Raibag (SC)		Belagavi	SC	Rural	Rural	Nasalapur65 Chinchali 101 Maradi 173
3	Belagavi	Belgaum Dakshin		Belagavi	GEN	Urban		Macche, Peeranwadi Yellur Hunchanatti Awacharatti
4	Belagavi	Mudhol (SC)	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	SC	Rural		Mudhol (PS-113) Bomman Budni Shirol
5	Belagavi	Jamkhandi		Bagalkot	GEN	Rural		Gadyal (PS-31) Siddapur -204 Alabal 82
6	Belagavi	Bagalkot		Bagalkot	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Navanagar Bagalkote 160&161
7	Belagavi	Devar Hippargi	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	GEN	Rural		Hulibench (PS-197) Huvin Hippargi 200 Chikkarugi 01 Kudari Salawadagi
8	Belagavi	Bijapur City		Vijayapura	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Gyangabavadi Vijayapur (PS-77) Ibrahimpur Vijayapur 276
9	Belagavi	Nagathan (SC)		Vijayapura	SC	Rural		Madabhavi LT (PS-196) Hegadihal
10	Belagavi	Shirahatti (SC)	Gadag	Gadag	SC	Rural		Laxmeshwar (Hireban) (PS-89) 51 M Ramenahalli 58 Bennihalli 131/132 korlahalli
11	Belagavi	Gadag		Gadag	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Betageri (PS-102) 178 Nagavi tanda 69 antur bentur Nagavi
12	Belagavi	Nargund		Gadag	GEN	Rural		Adavisomapur Sanna Tanda (PS-218) 217 Papnaasi

								1 Jagapur 208Lakkundi
13	Belagavi	Kundgol	Dharwad	Dharwad	GEN	Rural		Mattigatti (PS-206) Kundgol 45 Kundgol rajeevgandi ashraya plot 45
14	Belagavi	Hubli-Dharwad East (SC)		Dharwad	SC	Urban		Dharwad (PS-9) 8 - St. John English Medium High School South side, Gadag Road Dharwad Ghantikeri 59
15	Belagavi	Hubli-Dharwad West		Dharwad	GEN	Urban		Rayapur, Dharwad (PS-110) Gokul road Hubli
16	Belagavi	Karwar	UK	UK	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Ambarakodla
17	Belagavi	Bhatkal		UK	GEN	Rural		Bhattar hittalu -133 Mavalli -1 janatha colony -121 Kodasulu
18	Belagavi	Yellapur		UK	GEN	Rural		Gullapura, Chikkamane
19	Belagavi	Haveri	Haveri	Haveri	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Shivaji nagara Vidyanagara ward no 8 Ashwini nagara
20	Belagavi	Byadgi		Haveri	GEN	Rural		Bisilahalli GP, Asundi Kadaramundalagi Halehulihalli Hosa hulihalli
21	Belagavi	Ranebennur		Haveri	GEN	Rural		Kavalettu 199 Kodiyal 198 Hosanalagavalu 190 Karuru 163/164
22	Kalaburagi	Shahapur	Yadgir	Yadgir	GEN	Rural		Alda Diggi Saidapur
23	Kalaburagi	Yadgir		Yadgir	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	AMBEDKAR NAGAR Shivanagara Lodgegalli
24	Kalaburagi	Gurmitkal		Yadgir	GEN	Rural		Kandakuru Balichakra M.T.PALLI
25	Kalaburagi	Jevargi	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	GEN	Rural		KELLUR AWARAD
26	Kalaburagi	Chincholi (SC)		Kalaburagi	SC	Rural		TIRUMALAPUR CHIMMAIDLAI

27	Kalaburagi	Gulbarga Uttar		Kalaburagi	GEN	Urban		Kapnoor Devinagara Nr.Miskinbaba Darga
28	Kalaburagi	Humnabad	Bidar	Bidar	GEN	Rural		Handikera, Dubbalagundi Hallikhed K
29	Kalaburagi	Bidar		Bidar	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Nowbad Shivanagara Raghavendra Colony Prathap Nagara Madhava Nagara
30	Kalaburagi	Aurad (SC)		Bidar	SC	Rural		Eklar Kouta B
31	Kalaburagi	Raichur	Raichur	Raichur	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Raichur Town PS no 169 and 170
32	Kalaburagi	Devadurga (ST)		Raichur	ST	Rural		Bunkaldoddi and jalahalli
33	Kalaburagi	Sindhanur		Raichur	GEN	Rural		Pagadinnni and Javalagera
34	Kalaburagi	Kushtagi	Koppal	Koppal	GEN	Rural		YALABUNACHI KUMBALAVATI
35	Kalaburagi	Kanakagiri (SC)		Koppal	SC	Rural		Hulihaidar
36	Kalaburagi	Koppal		Koppal	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Shivashantaveer nagar ginagera Paltangalli olekar shikshan samyukta model kuvempu kannda primary school
37	Kalaburagi	Kudligi	Vijayanagara	Vijayanagara	ST	Rural		K Ayyanahalli:01 & 02 Chapparada Halli:01 Harakanahalu:01 Kalapura
38	Kalaburagi	Harapanahalli		Vijayanagara	GEN	Rural		Hiremagalagere, 1-2 Lakshmipura 1 Vaddinahalli:01
39	Kalaburagi	Vijayanagara		Vijayanagara	GEN	Urban		Government Model Higher Primary Vinobhabhave School, Chitwadigi Thungabhadra Nursing School, Chittawadagi
40	Kalaburagi	Kampli (ST)	Bellary	Bellary	ST	Rural		Emmiganuru, Ramachandrapura Camp Ganesha camp Nelludi (Old and New) Jadesha camp
41	Kalaburagi	Bellary City		Bellary	GEN	Urban		Government Model Higher Primary School, (Old Ranganath School) Cumming Road, Bellary Bapuji Nagar, Bellary

								Gandhi Nagar, Bellary Sathyanarayana nagara
42	Kalaburagi	Sandur (ST)		Bellary	ST	Rural		Hosa Daroji, Hale Daroji, Taranagara
43	Bengaluru	Challakere (ST)	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ST	Rural		Bogalerahatti Avalenahalli Chikkagondanahalli
44	Bengaluru	Hiriyur		Chitradurga	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Gopal pura Santepete Hiriyur
45	Bengaluru	Hosadurga		Chitradurga	GEN	Rural		Baguru - GP, Kodihalli, Shettihalli Sanehalli
46	Bengaluru	Jagalur (ST)	Davanagere	Davanagere	ST	Rural		
47	Bengaluru	Davanagere South		Davanagere	GEN	Urban		Belavanuru, Kalagondanahalli, Jadagnahalli, Tharalabalu nagara
48	Bengaluru	Channagiri		Davanagere	GEN	Rural	KT	Guddada kommaranahalli, Kumaranahalli, Kotehal, Harosagara
49	Bengaluru	Shimoga Rural (SC)	Shimoga	Shimoga	SC	Rural		Melina hanasavadi, Nidhige GP, Dhumali, Machenahalli, Belkatti
50	Bengaluru	Shimoga		Shimoga	GEN	Urban		Vidyanagara, MR Road. Shanthi nagara, Sheshadripuram
51	Bengaluru	Sorab		Shimoga	GEN	Rural		Thathur, Chikakabur, Gudiginakoppa, Chikasekuna, etc
52	Bengaluru	Tiptur	Tumakuru	Tumakuru	GEN	Rural		Hatna 159, 160, KB cross
53	Bengaluru	Tumkur City		Tumakuru	GEN	Urban		Kyathasandra, Melekote, Shanthi Nagar
54	Bengaluru	Pavagada (SC)		Tumakuru	SC	Rural		Roppa, Palavalli,
55	Bengaluru	Gauribidanur	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	GEN	Rural		Maniva!la Vatadahosahalli Srinivasacharlahalli Kadireenalli
56	Bengaluru	Chikkaballapur		Chikkaballapura	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Ward Number 43, 25

57	Bengaluru	Chintamani		Chikkaballapura	GEN	Rural		Baktharahalli, Mallikarjunapura Chandrahalli Upparapeete Madabahalli Chimkalahalli Badhimaaluru
58	Bengaluru	Srinivaspur	Kolar	Kolar	GEN	Rural		Chakkarlahalli Toopalli Kiruvara Chowdanahalli Chowdanahalli
59	Bengaluru	Kolar Gold Field (SC)		Kolar	SC	Rural	Urban ward	Swarnanagar Viveknagara Andeasonpete
60	Bengaluru	Kolar		Kolar	GEN	Rural		Amanalluru Krishnapura Kyalnur Tippenahalli Beechagondahalli

61	Bengaluru	Krishnarajapuram	BBMP NORTH	BBMP NORTH	GEN	Urban		Channasandra
62	Bengaluru	Malleswaram		BBMP NORTH	GEN	Urban		Navarang rajajinagar Rajajinagar 2nd block Subramanya nagar
63	Bengaluru	C. V. Raman Nagar (SC)		BBMP NORTH	SC	Urban		Sadham nagar Halebayappanahalli.
64	Bengaluru	Shanti Nagar	BBMP CENTRAL	BBMP CENTRAL	GEN	Urban		Nanjappa circle shanthi nagara Sent maical higher primery school 117
65	Bengaluru	Chamrajpet		BBMP CENTRAL	GEN	Urban		C.A.R police granthalaya Mysore rood 138
66	Bengaluru	Chickpet		BBMP CENTRAL	GEN	Urban		Jayanagar 1st block - Rani saraladevi school
67	Bengaluru	Basavanagudi	BBMP SOUTH	BBMP SOUTH	GEN	Urban		Basavanagudi
68	Bengaluru	Padmanabhanagar		BBMP SOUTH	GEN	Urban		Hrushikesh Vidya peeta Athmashree education association
69	Bengaluru	Jayanagar		BBMP SOUTH	GEN	Urban		S Janardhan sarkari Kannada hiyyar primery school BTM layout 1st stage jayanagar
70	Bengaluru	Yeshwantpur	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE URBAN	GEN	Urban		Thunga nagar, Andrahalli
71	Bengaluru	Mahadevapura (SC)		BANGALORE URBAN	SC	Urban		Marathahalli Garudachar playa
72	Bengaluru	Bangalore South		BANGALORE URBAN	GEN	Urban		Vasanthapura

								Sudhama nagar Utaralli ward 184 Yelachenahalli
73	Bengaluru	Hosakote	Bangalore Rural	Bangalore Rural	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Hosakote Varadapura Gowtham colony Kurubapete
74	Bengaluru	Doddaballapur		Bangalore Rural	GEN	Rural		Sadumata Chikkarayappanalli Heggadihalli Gentiganahalli Rajaghatta
75	Bengaluru	Nelamangala (SC)		Bangalore Rural	SC	Rural		Hyadalu Basavanahalli Brasettahalli Arjunabettahalli Hyadalu
76	Bengaluru	Magadi	Ramanagara	Ramanagara	GEN	Rural		Shanubhoganahalli,Krishanapura Danayankanapura
77	Bengaluru	Ramanagaram		Ramanagara	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Vinayaka Nagara, Gandhi Nagara, Yarab Nagara
78	Bengaluru	Channapatna		Ramanagara	GEN	Rural		Malurupattana,
79	Mysuru	Malavalli (SC)	Mandya	Mandya	SC	Rural		Nalligere,Kandegala, Kaluveeranahalli, Moledoddi,
80	Mysuru	Mandya		Mandya	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	, Gandhi Nagara, Vidayanagara

81	Mysuru	Shrirangapattana		Mandya	GEN	Rural		Beluru Ganjam B yaralli
82	Mysuru	Arsikere	Hassan	Hassan	GEN	Rural		Chlikere Kenkere Mavinakere
83	Mysuru	Hassan		Hassan	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Buvanali Doddamandiganahalli – 104, 105
84	Mysuru	Sakleshpur (SC)		Hassan	SC	Rural		Baage Baalupete Chikkanayakanahalli
85	Mysuru	Mangalore City South	Dakshinakannada	DK	GEN	Urban		Kudroli Kapikad Bejai kaapikad
86	Mysuru	Mangalore		DK	GEN	Rural		Akkarekare Vidyaranya Huliya
87	Mysuru	Sullia (SC)		DK	SC	Rural		Kalanja Bellare
88	Mysuru	Madikeri	Kodagu	Kodagu	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Kaveri kala kshethra Madkeri golibide mahadevapete
89	Mysuru	Virajpet		Kodagu	GEN	Rural		Panjarpetta Sunkadakatte
90	Mysuru	Heggadadevankote (ST)	Mysuru	Mysuru	ST	Rural		Hapapura, Kyathanahalli,
91	Mysuru	Chamundeshwari		Mysuru	GEN	Rural		Belavatta, Kadakola, Kn hundi,
92	Mysuru	Krishnaraja		Mysuru	GEN	Urban	additional	Ashokpuram, Nachanahalli playa, Gundurao nagara
93	Mysuru	Chamaraja		Mysuru	GEN	Urban		Hebbal 1st and 2nd stage, Byaraveshwara Nagara, Manchegowdanakoppalu, Basavanagudi, Sankranti circle
94	Mysuru	Kollegal (SC)	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	SC	Rural		Yalandur, Kandahalli
95	Mysuru	Chamarajanagar		Chamarajanagar	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Ambedkar Street, parivara street Bramaramba badavane Railway badavane
96	Mysuru	Gundlupet		Chamarajanagar	GEN	Rural		Begur, Chikalti, Kotakere, Thondavadi
97	Mysuru	Kundapura	Udupi	Udupi	GEN	Rural		Vakwadi
98	Mysuru	Udupi		Udupi	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	paduthonse gramad black number 1,2,3,4and5 kadiyali 145
99	Mysuru	Karkala		Udupi	GEN	Rural		Miyaru

100	Mysuru	Sringeri	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	GEN	Rural		Kuthugodu Neralakodige Menase. Kunchebailu
101	Mysuru	Mudigere (SC)		Chikmagalur	SC	Rural		Hesagal, Phalguni, Makonahalli
102	Mysuru	Tarikere		Chikmagalur	GEN	Rural	Urban ward	Tarikere bapuji Colony

Additional Analysis (District-wise)

Table 1. Reasons for not having EPIC

District	Not aware, how to procure this card	Lost by self	Not received	Could not get time to get photographed	Did not get information when they are making	Lack of time	Cumbersome procedure	Not interested in getting the same	Total
Bagalkot	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Bangalore Rural	0(0.00)	2(50.00)	2(50.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(8.89)
Bangalore Urban	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
BBMP CENTRAL	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
BBMP North	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
BBMP SOUTH	0(0.00)	2(66.67)	0(0.00)	2(66.67)	1(33.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(6.67)
Belagavi	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
Bellary	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Bidar	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Chamarajanagar	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Chikkaballapur	1(33.33)	0(0.00)	1(33.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(66.67)	0(0.00)	1(33.33)	3(6.67)
Chikmangalur	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Chitradurga	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Dakshinakannada	1(33.33)	0(0.00)	2(66.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(6.67)
Davanagere	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Dharwad	1(50.00)	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(4.44)
Gadag	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Hassan	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Haveri	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
Kalaburagi	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
Kodagu	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Kolar	1(50.00)	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(4.44)
Koppal	1(25.00)	0(0.00)	2(50.00)	0(0.00)	1(25.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(8.89)
Mandya	1(50.00)	0(0.00)	2(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(4.44)
Mysore	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
Raichur	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
Ramanagara	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Shimoga	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
Tumakuru	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Udupi	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)
Uttarkannada	1(33.33)	2(66.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(6.67)
Viajayapura	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Vijayanagara	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Yadgir	3(30.00)	5(50.00)	7(70.00)	1(10.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	10(22.22)
Grand Total	13(28.89)	15(33.33)	21(46.67)	3(6.67)	3(6.67)	2(4.44)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)	45(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Table 2. Unregistered Family Members aged 18 and above

District	Yes	No	Grand Total
Bagalkot	19(12.67)	131(87.33)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Rural	32(21.33)	118(78.67)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Urban	24(16.00)	126(84.00)	150(2.94)
BBMP CENTRAL	33(22.00)	117(78.00)	150(2.94)
BBMP North	30(20.00)	120(80.00)	150(2.94)
BBMP SOUTH	39(26.00)	111(74.00)	150(2.94)
Belagavi	39(26.00)	111(74.00)	150(2.94)
Bellary	2(1.33)	148(98.67)	150(2.94)
Bidar	15(10.00)	135(90.00)	150(2.94)
Chamarajanagar	10(6.67)	140(93.33)	150(2.94)
Chikkaballapura	27(18.00)	123(82.00)	150(2.94)
Chikmangalur	3(2.00)	147(98.00)	150(2.94)
Chitradurga	9(6.00)	141(94.00)	150(2.94)
Dakshinakannada	36(24.00)	114(76.00)	150(2.94)
Davanagere	2(1.33)	148(98.67)	150(2.94)
Dharwad	22(14.67)	128(85.33)	150(2.94)
Gadag	2(1.33)	148(98.67)	150(2.94)
Hassan	107(71.33)	43(28.67)	150(2.94)
Haveri	0(0.00)	150(100.00)	150(2.94)
Kalaburagi	14(9.33)	136(90.67)	150(2.94)
Kodagu	1(1.00)	99(99.00)	100(1.96)
Kolar	46(30.67)	104(69.33)	150(2.94)
Koppal	22(14.67)	128(85.33)	150(2.94)
Mandya	13(8.67)	137(91.33)	150(2.94)
Mysore	9(4.50)	191(95.50)	200(3.92)
Raichur	23(15.33)	127(84.67)	150(2.94)
Ramanagara	2(1.33)	148(98.67)	150(2.94)
Shimoga	4(2.67)	146(97.33)	150(2.94)
Tumakuru	53(35.33)	97(64.67)	150(2.94)
Udupi	15(10.00)	135(90.00)	150(2.94)
Uttarkannada	39(26.00)	111(74.00)	150(2.94)
Viajayapura	5(3.33)	145(96.67)	150(2.94)
Vijayanagara	10(6.67)	140(93.33)	150(2.94)
Yadgir	68(45.33)	82(54.67)	150(2.94)
Grand Total	775(15.20)	4325(84.80)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Table 3. Participation in Last Assembly Election

District	Yes	No	Grand Total
Bagalkot	120(80.00)	30(20.00)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Rural	115(76.67)	35(23.33)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Urban	130(86.67)	20(13.33)	150(2.94)
BBMP CENTRAL	136(90.67)	14(9.33)	150(2.94)
BBMP North	131(87.33)	19(12.67)	150(2.94)
BBMP SOUTH	143(95.33)	7(4.67)	150(2.94)
Belagavi	143(95.33)	7(4.67)	150(2.94)
Bellary	120(80.00)	30(20.00)	150(2.94)
Bidar	120(80.00)	30(20.00)	150(2.94)
Chamarajanagar	125(83.33)	25(16.67)	150(2.94)
Chikkaballapura	128(85.33)	22(14.67)	150(2.94)
Chikmangalur	113(75.33)	37(24.67)	150(2.94)
Chitradurga	150(100.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Dakshinakannada	132(88.00)	18(12.00)	150(2.94)
Davanagere	132(88.00)	18(12.00)	150(2.94)
Dharwad	126(84.00)	24(16.00)	150(2.94)
Gadag	127(84.67)	23(15.33)	150(2.94)
Hassan	149(99.33)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Haveri	121(80.67)	29(19.33)	150(2.94)
Kalaburagi	134(89.33)	16(10.67)	150(2.94)
Kodagu	82(82.00)	18(18.00)	100(1.96)
Kolar	125(83.33)	25(16.67)	150(2.94)
Koppal	139(92.67)	11(7.33)	150(2.94)
Mandya	125(83.33)	25(16.67)	150(2.94)
Mysore	164(82.00)	36(18.00)	200(3.92)
Raichur	119(79.33)	31(20.67)	150(2.94)
Ramanagara	136(90.67)	14(9.33)	150(2.94)
Shimoga	118(78.67)	32(21.33)	150(2.94)
Tumakuru	143(95.33)	7(4.67)	150(2.94)
Udupi	129(86.00)	21(14.00)	150(2.94)
Uttarkannada	134(89.33)	16(10.67)	150(2.94)
Viajayapura	141(94.00)	9(6.00)	150(2.94)
Vijayanagara	118(78.67)	32(21.33)	150(2.94)
Yadgir	128(85.33)	22(14.67)	150(2.94)
Grand Total	4396(86.20)	704(13.80)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Table 4. Participation in previous Loksabha Election

District	Yes	No	Grand Total
Bagalkot	147(98.00)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Rural	117(78.00)	33(22.00)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Urban	148(98.67)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
BBMP CENTRAL	142(94.67)	8(5.33)	150(2.94)
BBMP North	143(95.33)	7(4.67)	150(2.94)
BBMP SOUTH	143(95.33)	7(4.67)	150(2.94)
Belagavi	149(99.33)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Bellary	150(100.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Bidar	147(98.00)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Chamarajanagar	150(100.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Chikkaballapura	140(93.33)	10(6.67)	150(2.94)
Chikmangalur	140(93.33)	10(6.67)	150(2.94)
Chitradurga	150(100.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Dakshinakannada	144(96.00)	6(4.00)	150(2.94)
Davanagere	149(99.33)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Dharwad	144(96.00)	6(4.00)	150(2.94)
Gadag	150(100.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Hassan	149(99.33)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Haveri	150(100.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Kalaburagi	146(97.33)	4(2.67)	150(2.94)
Kodagu	100(100.00)	0(0.00)	100(1.96)
Kolar	120(80.00)	30(20.00)	150(2.94)
Koppal	145(96.67)	5(3.33)	150(2.94)
Mandya	149(99.33)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Mysore	199(99.50)	1(0.50)	200(3.92)
Raichur	134(89.33)	16(10.67)	150(2.94)
Ramanagara	150(100.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Shimoga	140(93.33)	10(6.67)	150(2.94)
Tumakuru	146(97.33)	4(2.67)	150(2.94)
Udupi	134(89.33)	16(10.67)	150(2.94)
Uttarkannada	134(89.33)	16(10.67)	150(2.94)
Viajayapura	148(98.67)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
Vijayanagara	149(99.33)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Yadgir	137(91.33)	13(8.67)	150(2.94)
Grand Total	4883(95.75)	217(4.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Table 5. Reasons for voting in either Assembly or Lok Sabha Election

District	Did not have electoral photo ID card	Did not know my polling station	Polling station was at distance(I had transportation logistic problem)	Long ques and did not have time	No faith in political system (or electoral democracy)	Did not vote as community or religious leader said so	Head of family said not to vote	Voting is not essential for maintenance of democracy	There was no good candidate	Candidate was not of my choice or community	Just did not want to vote as nothing will change	Was Away from my Constituency	Afraid/felt insecure to go to the polling station	Name was not on electoral roll	Not aware of the poll date and time	Not aware of the fact voting can be done with alternative document	Any other (Specify)	Total
Bagalkot	16(53.33)	3(10.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	12(40.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	30(42.6)
Bangalore Rural	13(37.14)	3(8.57)	0(0.00)	1(2.86)	0(0.00)	1(2.86)	0(0.00)	3(8.57)	35(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(5.71)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	35(49.7)
Bangalore Urban	19(95.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(10.00)	1(5.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	20(28.4)
BBMP CENTRAL	7(50.00)	2(14.29)	1(7.14)	2(14.29)	1(7.14)	2(14.29)	1(7.14)	0(0.00)	2(14.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(14.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(7.14)	0(0.00)	14(19.9)
BBMP North	15(78.95)	2(10.53)	0(0.00)	1(5.26)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(5.26)	1(5.26)	2(10.53)	5(26.32)	3(15.79)	2(10.53)	1(5.26)	1(5.26)	0(0.00)	19(27.0)
BBMP SOUTH	2(28.57)	4(57.14)	5(71.43)	6(85.71)	1(14.29)	2(28.57)	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(0.99)
Belagavi	3(42.86)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(71.43)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(0.99)
Bellary	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	30(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	30(42.6)
Bidar	2(6.67)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	26(86.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	30(42.6)
Chamarajanagar	21(84.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	17(68.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	25(35.5)
Chikaballapur	2(9.09)	0(0.00)	2(9.09)	2(9.09)	5(22.73)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.55)	14(63.64)	1(4.55)	1(4.55)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	22(31.3)
Chikmagalur	23(62.16)	3(8.11)	1(2.70)	2(5.41)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(8.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(10.81)	0(0.00)	3(8.11)	1(2.70)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	37(52.6)
Chitradurga	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Dakshinanna	2(11.11)	2(11.11)	1(5.56)	2(11.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(16.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(5.56)	0(0.00)	7(38.89)	1(5.56)	1(5.56)	10(55.56)	18(25.6)
Davanagere	15(83.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	6(33.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(88.89)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	18(25.6)
Dharwad	19(79.17)	3(12.50)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.33)	0(0.00)	1(4.17)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(16.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	24(34.1)
Gadag	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	9(39.13)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	14(60.87)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.35)	23(32.7)
Hassan	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.14)

Have ri	19(65.52)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(17.24)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(55.17)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(6.90)	29(41.2)
Kala burag i	15(93.75)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(12.50)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(2.27)
Koda gu	11(61.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(88.89)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	18(2.56)
Kolar	23(92.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	16(64.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	25(3.55)
Kopp al	10(90.91)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(9.09)	11(1.56)
Mand ya	17(68.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(20.00)	25(3.55)
Myso re	14(38.89)	1(2.78)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.78)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	23(63.89)	3(8.33)	5(13.89)	2(5.56)	36(5.11)
Raich ur	25(80.65)	1(3.23)	2(6.45)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.23)	0(0.00)	1(3.23)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(12.90)	0(0.00)	3(9.68)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(6.45)	31(4.40)
Rama nagar a	13(92.86)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(7.14)	1(7.14)	14(1.99)
Shim oga	18(56.25)	6(18.75)	3(9.38)	1(3.13)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(15.63)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.13)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	32(4.55)
Tuma kuru	1(14.29)	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	2(28.57)	1(14.29)	7(0.99)
Udup i	18(85.71)	0(0.00)	1(4.76)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.76)	3(14.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.76)	1(4.76)	2(9.52)	21(2.98)
Uttar kann ada	14(87.50)	4(25.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(6.25)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(25.00)	16(2.27)
Viaja yapur a	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(11.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	9(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	9(1.28)
Vijay anaga ra	32(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	31(96.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	32(4.55)
Yadg ir	17(77.27)	5(22.73)	4(18.18)	1(4.55)	2(9.09)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	22(3.13)
Gran d Total	407(57.81)	47(6.68)	21(2.98)	20(2.84)	13(1.85)	6(0.85)	2(0.28)	8(1.14)	108(15.34)	5(0.71)	5(0.71)	27(3.84)	6(0.85)	239(33.95)	10(1.42)	14(1.99)	31(4.40)	704(10.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Table 6. Access to Voter Portal or Election Websites

District	Yes	No	Don't know	Grand Total
Bagalkot	57(38.00)	82(54.67)	11(7.33)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Rural	38(25.33)	96(64.00)	16(10.67)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Urban	39(26.00)	98(65.33)	13(8.67)	150(2.94)
BBMP CENTRAL	55(36.67)	77(51.33)	18(12.00)	150(2.94)
BBMP North	43(28.67)	94(62.67)	13(8.67)	150(2.94)
BBMP SOUTH	51(34.00)	94(62.67)	5(3.33)	150(2.94)
Belagavi	43(28.67)	99(66.00)	8(5.33)	150(2.94)
Bellary	1(0.67)	29(19.33)	120(80.00)	150(2.94)
Bidar	18(12.00)	128(85.33)	4(2.67)	150(2.94)
Chamarajanagar	2(1.33)	136(90.67)	12(8.00)	150(2.94)
Chikkaballapura	30(20.00)	41(27.33)	79(52.67)	150(2.94)
Chikmangalur	12(8.00)	136(90.67)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
Chitradurga	1(0.67)	129(86.00)	20(13.33)	150(2.94)
Dakshinakannada	47(31.33)	79(52.67)	24(16.00)	150(2.94)
Davanagere	9(6.00)	138(92.00)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Dharwad	29(19.33)	111(74.00)	10(6.67)	150(2.94)
Gadag	0.00%	147(98.00)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Hassan	141(94.00)	6(4.00)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Haveri	15(10.00)	131(87.33)	4(2.67)	150(2.94)
Kalaburagi	8(5.33)	67(44.67)	75(50.00)	150(2.94)
Kodagu	2(2.00)	96(96.00)	2(2.00)	100(1.96)
Kolar	45(30.00)	74(49.33)	31(20.67)	150(2.94)
Koppal	1(0.67)	55(36.67)	94(62.67)	150(2.94)
Mandya	23(15.33)	101(67.33)	26(17.33)	150(2.94)
Mysore	17(8.50)	173(86.50)	10(5.00)	200(3.92)
Raichur	43(28.67)	71(47.33)	36(24.00)	150(2.94)
Ramanagara	20(13.33)	105(70.00)	25(16.67)	150(2.94)
Shimoga	4(2.67)	70(46.67)	76(50.67)	150(2.94)
Tumakuru	25(16.67)	69(46.00)	56(37.33)	150(2.94)
Udupi	25(16.67)	109(72.67)	16(10.67)	150(2.94)
Uttarkannada	15(10.00)	101(67.33)	34(22.67)	150(2.94)
Viajayapura	24(16.00)	99(66.00)	27(18.00)	150(2.94)
Vijayanagara	2(1.33)	135(90.00)	13(8.67)	150(2.94)
Yadgir	52(34.67)	54(36.00)	44(29.33)	150(2.94)
Grand Total	937(18.37)	3230(63.33)	933(18.29)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey, 2025

Table 7. Voting Priority on Lok Sabha Election Day

District	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't Know/Cant Say	Not Applicable	Grand Total
Bagalkot	133(88.67)	7(4.67)	7(4.67)	2(1.33)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Rural	7(4.67)	69(46.00)	72(48.00)	1(0.67)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Bangalore Urban	58(38.67)	60(40.00)	27(18.00)	5(3.33)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
BBMP Central	59(39.33)	42(28.00)	30(20.00)	13(8.67)	6(4.00)	150(2.94)
BBMP North	91(60.67)	49(32.67)	6(4.00)	2(1.33)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
BBMP SOUTH	97(64.67)	37(24.67)	9(6.00)	7(4.67)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)

Belagavi	86(57.33)	54(36.00)	5(3.33)	1(0.67)	4(2.67)	150(2.94)
Bellary	80(53.33)	28(18.67)	7(4.67)	3(2.00)	32(21.33)	150(2.94)
Bidar	125(83.33)	13(8.67)	4(2.67)	3(2.00)	5(3.33)	150(2.94)
Chamarajanagar	145(96.67)	0(0.00)	2(1.33)	0(0.00)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Chikkaballapura	5(3.33)	31(20.67)	107(71.33)	5(3.33)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
Chikmangalur	141(94.00)	3(2.00)	0(0.00)	4(2.67)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
Chitradurga	131(87.33)	9(6.00)	6(4.00)	2(1.33)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
Dakshinakannada	79(52.67)	48(32.00)	16(10.67)	7(4.67)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Davanagere	131(87.33)	11(7.33)	6(4.00)	1(0.67)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Dharwad	133(88.67)	7(4.67)	6(4.00)	0(0.00)	4(2.67)	150(2.94)
Gadag	145(96.67)	2(1.33)	1(0.67)	1(0.67)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Hassan	112(74.67)	32(21.33)	2(1.33)	1(0.67)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Haveri	105(70.00)	23(15.33)	18(12.00)	4(2.67)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Kalaburagi	108(72.00)	16(10.67)	24(16.00)	2(1.33)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Kodagu	100(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	100(1.96)
Kolar	10(6.67)	52(34.67)	87(58.00)	1(0.67)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Koppal	149(99.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Mandya	117(78.00)	15(10.00)	12(8.00)	6(4.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Mysore	192(96.00)	6(3.00)	2(1.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	200(3.92)
Raichur	82(54.67)	14(9.33)	16(10.67)	10(6.67)	28(18.67)	150(2.94)
Ramanagara	110(73.33)	12(8.00)	25(16.67)	3(2.00)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Shimoga	71(47.33)	13(8.67)	18(12.00)	45(30.00)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Tumakuru	101(67.33)	20(13.33)	10(6.67)	16(10.67)	3(2.00)	150(2.94)
Udupi	137(91.33)	5(3.33)	4(2.67)	3(2.00)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Uttarkannada	99(66.00)	26(17.33)	15(10.00)	3(2.00)	7(4.67)	150(2.94)
Viajayapura	145(96.67)	1(0.67)	2(1.33)	1(0.67)	1(0.67)	150(2.94)
Vijayanagara	149(99.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.67)	0(0.00)	150(2.94)
Yadgir	115(76.67)	3(2.00)	19(12.67)	11(7.33)	2(1.33)	150(2.94)
Grand Total	3548(69.57)	708(13.88)	565(11.08)	164(3.22)	115(2.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Rural urban Analysis

Table 1. Status on difficulties faced while Voting

Type of polling station	Yes	No	Not applicable	Grand Total
Rural ward	182(6.55)	2483(89.32)	115(4.14)	2780(55.97)
Urban ward	271(12.39)	1807(82.62)	109(4.98)	2187(44.03)
Grand Total	453(9.12)	4290(86.37)	224(4.51)	4967(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Table 2. Type of Difficulties Faced

Type of polling station	Long queue	No separate queue for senior citizen	Lack of facilities including drinking water toilet and ramp	Coercion /threat by political party booth operators	Difficulties in locating my polling station	Difficulties in getting my voter slip at facilitation centre	No guidance from polling personnel	Any other specify	Total
Rural ward	98(53.85)	48(26.37)	19(10.44)	17(9.34)	10(5.49)	18(9.89)	7(3.85)	3(1.65)	182(40.18)
Urban ward	134(49.45)	93(34.32)	65(23.99)	15(5.54)	13(4.80)	27(9.96)	13(4.80)	2(0.74)	271(59.82)
Grand Total	232(51.21)	141(31.13)	84(18.54)	32(7.06)	23(5.08)	45(9.93)	20(4.42)	5(1.10)	453(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Table 3. Perception on Voting is a Cumbersome Chore

Type of polling station	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Grand Total
Rural ward	113(3.97)	563(19.78)	191(6.71)	1344(47.21)	636(22.34)	2847(55.82)
Urban ward	107(4.75)	565(25.08)	230(10.21)	955(42.39)	396(17.58)	2253(44.18)
Grand Total	220(4.31)	1128(22.12)	421(8.25)	2299(45.08)	1032(20.24)	5100(100.00)

Table 4. Perception on Every Vote Counts

Type of polling station	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Grand Total
Rural ward	365(12.82)	2033(71.41)	103(3.62)	248(8.71)	98(3.44)	2847(55.82)
Urban ward	292(12.96)	1461(64.85)	195(8.66)	188(8.34)	117(5.19)	2253(44.18)
Grand Total	657(12.88)	3494(68.51)	298(5.84)	436(8.55)	215(4.22)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Table 5. Perceptions Regarding Intent Not to Vote in Upcoming Elections

Type of polling station	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Grand Total
Rural ward	56(1.97)	627(22.02)	169(5.94)	1466(51.49)	529(18.58)	2847(55.82)
Urban ward	60(2.66)	514(22.81)	220(9.76)	1011(44.87)	448(19.88)	2253(44.18)
Grand Total	116(2.27)	1141(22.37)	389(7.63)	2477(48.57)	977(19.16)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Table 6. Access to Voter Portal or Election Websites

Type of polling station	Yes	No	Don't know	Grand Total
Rural ward	432(15.17)	1830(64.28)	585(20.55)	2847(55.82)
Urban ward	505(22.41)	1400(62.14)	348(15.45)	2253(44.18)
Grand Total	937(18.37)	3230(63.33)	933(18.29)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

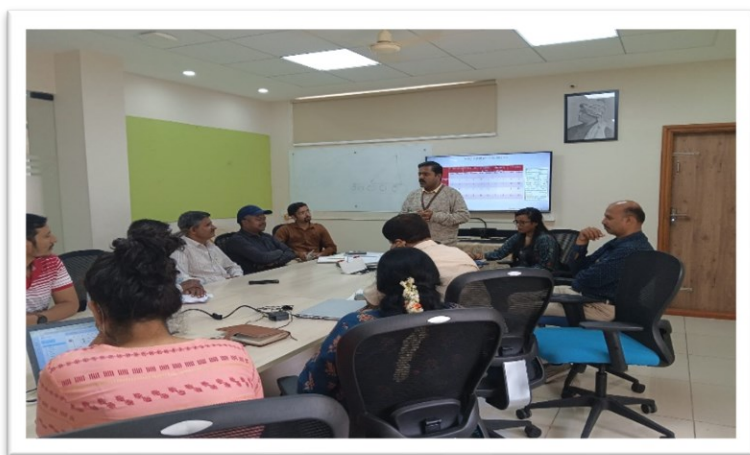
Table 7. Voting Priority on Lok Sabha Election Day

Type of polling station	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't Know/Can't Say	Not Applicable	Grand Total
Rural ward	2000(70.25)	335(11.77)	334(11.73)	97(3.41)	81(2.85)	2847(55.82)
Urban ward	1548(68.71)	373(16.56)	231(10.25)	67(2.97)	34(1.51)	2253(44.18)
Grand Total	3548(69.57)	708(13.88)	565(11.08)	164(3.22)	115(2.25)	5100(100.00)

Values in the parenthesis/Brackets are percentages

Source: Primary Survey,2025

Annexure 5 – Geo-tagged images of Data enumerators training and Data collection



Enumerators' Training Bengaluru Cluster
(6.6.2025)

Case Student. Hosur, Mysuru Division
(30.6.2025)



Survey_Raichur_Kalaburagi Division(3.7.2025)

Survey_Yadgir_Kalaburagi Division (10.6.2025)



Survey Mysuru Division (30.6.2025)



Survey_Bengaluru Urban_Bengaluru Division (13.6.2025)



Survey_Haveri_Haveri District, Belagavi Division (20.6.2025)

Interview_Government First Grade College
Principal_Malleshwaram_Bengaluru (3.7.2025)



FGD with ST Voters,
Uttaramalai_Kalaburagi Division (19.6.2025)



FGD with Senior Citizen Voters, Chitradurga, Bengaluru Division (15.6.2025)



FGD with Booth Level Officers, Shivamogga, Bengaluru Division (13.6.2025)



FGD with Booth Level Officers, Chamarajanagar, Mysuru Division (18.6.2025)



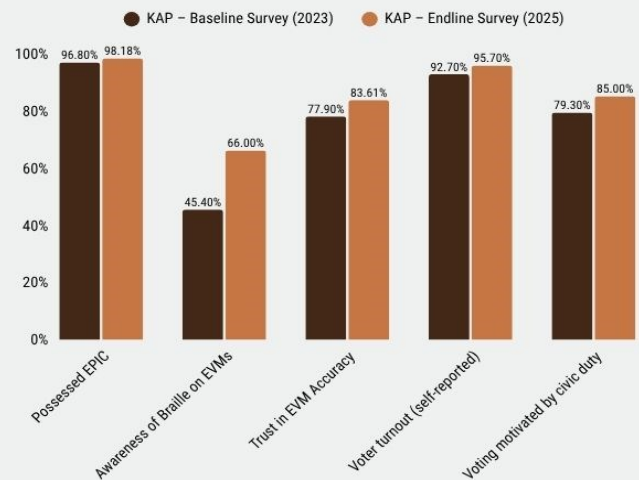
FGD with PwD Voters,
Raichur_Kalaburagi Division
(12.6.2025)

Enumerators' Training_Dakshin
Kannada, Mysuru Division (6.6.2025)



Case Study_Uyyambali, Hegganur,
Mysuru Division (26.6.2025)

- 99.02% of respondents have an EPIC (Voter ID) card.
- 91.55% believe that elections in India are conducted freely and fairly.
- 90.48% found accessing EPIC easy.
- 90.16% said that voting was convenient during the last election.



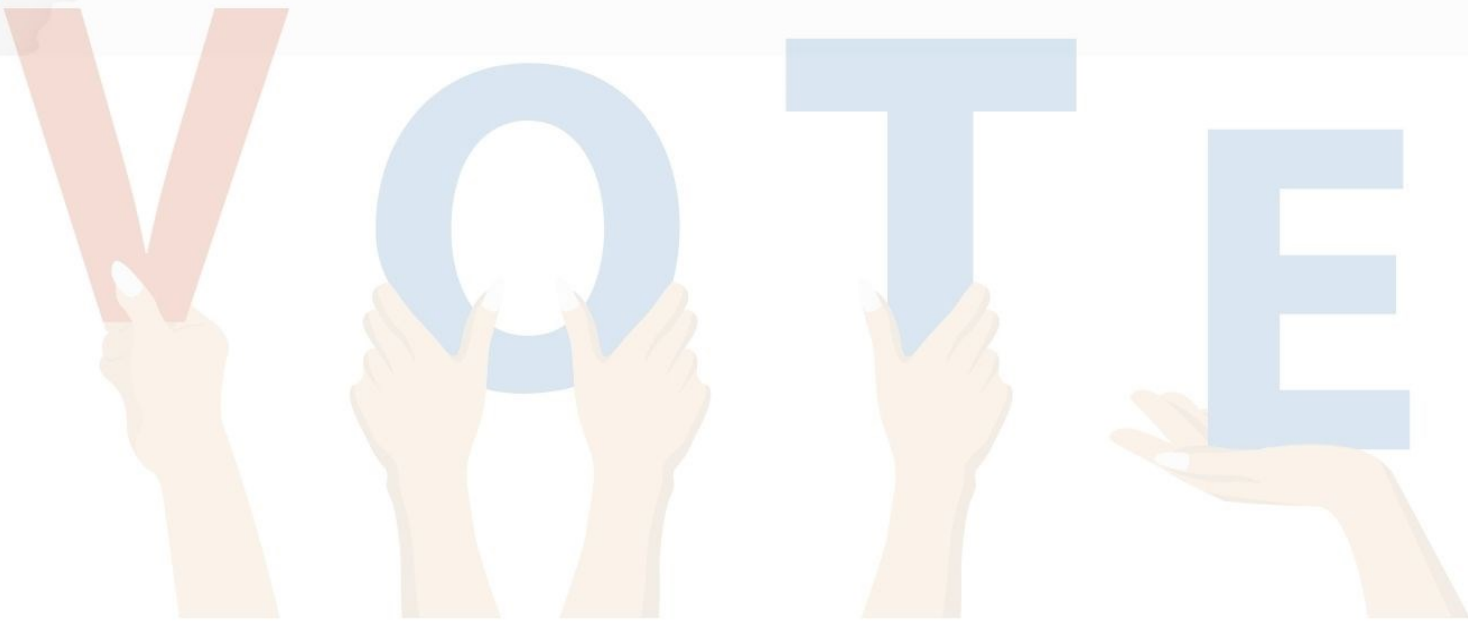
2024 Lok Sabha elections recorded a highest voter turn out in the history of Karnataka Lok Sabha Elections



KAP survey review meeting by Shri. V. Anbukumar, Chief Electoral Officer Karnataka.



**LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024 -
EVALUATION OF ENDLINE SURVEY OF KAP
(KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE) OF CITIZENS**



**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER
Nirvachana Nilaya, Sheshadri Road,
Maharani College Circle, Bengaluru-560001
Ph: 080-2224 2042 | 2222 4193
www.ceo.karnataka.gov.in**