

# CHHATTISGARH

## SVEEP Action Plan for Lok Sabha Elections 2014

### **A. Objectives**

- a. To target an increase in voter turnout in the identified low turnout polling stations and an overall increase in turnout by at least 10-15% over the 2009 Lok Sabha Election.
- b. To bridge the gender gap in enrolment and improve turnout.
- c. Inclusion of excluded groups/communities in electoral roll and in turnout for voting.
- d. Visible enhancement in the quality of electoral participation in terms of informed, ethical and inducement free voting in tandem with supply side.
- e. Increase in postal ballot voting by facilitating and educating service voters and employees.

## **B. Situation Analysis**

- a. Identification of 10% of polling Stations in each district with lowest turnout in last Lok Sabha elections and reasons there of.
  
- b. Identification of overall 10% lowest turnout polling Stations in the State and reasons there of.
  
- c. Identification of lowest turnout Parliamentary Constituencies and reason there of.
  
- d. Identification of reasons for drop in turnout (if any) between last Assembly election and last LS election in the State.
  
- e. Identification of excluded groups, communities at each Polling Station, if any.

# LOK SABHA-2009

## LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>1-SURGUJA</b>		
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station - 11- Sitapur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	106-Lalaiya	4.53%
2	141-Pratapgarh	33.59%
3	152-Rajoti	35.05%
4	171-Raikera	35.58%
5	82-Jajga Blok	35.62%
6	25-Gahila	38.08%
7	118-Katkalo	40.88%
8	58-Gutrapara	41.16%
9	159-Sitapur	42.01%
10	86-Bandna	42.08%
11	182-Murta	44.09%
12	149-Patela	44.26%
13	163-Delsra	44.90%
14	181-Navapara	44.92%
15	137-Ulkiya	45.66%
16	104-Patptiya	45.74%
17	117-Katkalo	45.86%
18	158-Sitapur-1	46.14%
19	147-JamJariya	47.03%
20	154-Bitua	47.21%
21	107-Kesra	47.41%
22	24-Podikala	47.66%
23	131-Jamdodi	48.30%
24	135-Gaturuma	48.31%
25	3-Barganva-2	48.54%
26	37-Bataoli-1	48.62%
27	150-Petla-2	48.78%
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station - 10- Ambikapur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	203-Bagru	0.27%
2	82-Nagar Ambikapur wo.no.35	27.86%
3	78-Nagar Ambikapur Wo.no.22	34.26%
4	89-Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.-34	34.58%
5	64-Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No. 12-A	35.40%

6	43-Mayapur	36.06%
7	102- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.37-A	38.42%
8	91 Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.30-A	38.76%
9	57- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.16-S	39.49%
10	108-Navagarh	40.02%
11	51- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.17	40.24%
12	83 Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.35-K	40.43%
13	77- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.12-B	41.12%
14	65 Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.13-S	41.76%
15	224-Bule	41.98%
16	50- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No. 25	42.30%
17	55- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.16	42.81%
18	84- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.35-B	43.24%
19	96-Namnakala-2	43.49%
20	110-Srigahr	43.78%
21	107-Srigarh-1	43.87%
22	76- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.21	44.17%
23	92- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.28	44.22%
24	42-Mayapur	44.26%
25	97-Namnakal-2-K	44.31%
26	58- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.15	44.37%
27	41- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.19	44.37%
28	73-Namnakala-3-K	44.52%
29	34-Fundudihari-8	44.67%
30	90- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.-30	44.92%
31	61- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.-13-A	45.02%
32	106-Lasmipur	45.33%
33	35-Fundudihari-8-K	45.45%
34	103- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.-39	45.63%
35	32-Fundudihari-5	45.77%
36	86- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.36-K	46.06%
37	62- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.-13-B	46.06%
38	33-Fundudihari-6	46.07%
39	220-Lalpur	46.09%
40	40- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.18	46.18%
41	215-Tendutikra	46.31%
42	123-JOgibad	46.70%
43	75-Namnakala-4-K	46.77%
45	85- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.-36	46.86%
46	54- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.24	47.13%

47	37-Fundudihari-4	47.16%
48	67-Fundurdihari	47.83%
49	98-Namnakala	47.95%
50	69-Fundurdihari-2-K	48.07%
51	81- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.-31-B	48.09%
52	80- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.31	48.27%
53	111-Kharbar-1	48.39%
54	109-Navagarh	48.41%
55	216-Pahadkorja	48.73%
56	70-Namnakala-4	49.54%
57	47- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.26	49.63%
58	63- Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.13 B	49.66%
59	36-Fundurdihari Nagar Ambikapur Wo. No.	49.88%
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station - 09-Lundra</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	145-Manipur	15.65%
2	144-Ganjadand	34.03%
3	118-RaiKhurd	39.39%
4	104-Psena	45.71%
5	119-Kharakona-2	47.01%
6	221-Labji	47.98%
7	127-Askla	49.20%
8	124-silsila	51.09%
9	19-Bharka	51.30%
10	65-Dundu	51.71%
11	150-Bakalo	52.12%
12	69-Btoli	52.91%
13	122-Bargidih	53.83%
14	228-Patkra	55.23%
15	8-Narvdapara	55.58%
16	24-Kisunnagar	55.60%
17	185-Salka-2	55.88%
18	73-Ptora-2	56.64%
19	170-Libra	56.81%
20	120-Karakona-1	56.87%
21	99-Bediya	56.95%

## LOK SABHA-2009

### LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

2-RAIGARH		
S.no.	Number & Name of poll. Station 12- Jaspur	Poll %
1	56-Sardapat	37.56%
2	84-Bimda 2	39.12%
3	99-Bamba 1	40.12%
4	3-Sulesa 2	43.37%
5	206-Sogda	43.59%
6	51-Pandrapat	44.96%
7	241-Jaspur 12	45.39%
8	83-Bimda 1	45.80%
9	238-Jaspu 10	45.88%
10	75-Bagicha 4	46.14%
11	201-Krsota 2	46.93%
12	6-Burjudih	47.29%
13	10-Nanhesar	47.49%
14	66-Samarbar 2	48.21%
15	239-Jaspur 10(A)	48.96%
16	44-Kamarima 2	49.49%
17	5-Mahnai 2	49.56%
18	62-Songersa	49.91%

<b>s.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 13- Kunkuri</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	251-Lvakera 1	33.50%
2	179-Pandripani 2	34.02%
3	237-Garighat	35.98%
4	185-Gangadrha	39.88%
5	215-Tumla 2	39.89%
6	216-Tumla 3	41.11%
7	212-Ankira 1	42.97%
8	187-Duriya	44.07%
9	188-Mhuvadig	45.24%
10	204-Sagjor	45.55%
11	252-Lvakera 2	46.14%
12	230-Farsabahar 2	46.15%
13	207-Bardih	46.15%
14	226-Mendrbahar	46.23%
15	164-Tapkra 4	46.55%
16	227-Farsabahar 1	46.60%
17	250-Lavakera 1	46.70%
18	223-Bagora	46.92
19	163-Tapkara 3	47.16%
20	234-Pagurabahar	47.93%
21	68-Kunkuri 3	48.06%
22	213-Ankira 2	48.06%
23	161-Tapkara 1	48.10%

24	180-Sahaspur	48.21%
25	205-Sagjor	48.45%
26	192-Jamtoli	48.70%
27	224-Bhagora	48.71%
28	236-Sikirima	48.94%
<b>s.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 14-Pathalgaon</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	180-Polydih 1	42.04%
2	190-Kodikela 2	42.93%
3	167-Pathalgaon 8	44.85%
4	219-Kukargaon 2	46.15%
5	2-Basen	46.86%
6	142-Keraksar 2	46.86%
7	203-Lundeg 4	47.81%
8	77-Kansabel 3	47.90%
9	132-Kharktaa 2	48.07%
10	165-Pathalgaon 6	48.36%
11	145-Susdega	48.48%
12	182-Kumekela 1	48.60%
13	117-Beldegi	48.73%
14	124-Balajar -k	48.88%
15	175-Pangsuva 2	48.96%
16	133-Khrdhodi	46.96%
17	161-Pathalgaon 2	49.34%
18	99-Bagbhra 3	49.38%



19	97-Bagbhra 1	49.95%
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### LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>3-JANJGIR-CHAMPA</b>		
S.no.	Number & Name of poll. Station 33 -Akaltra	Poll %
1	10-Akatra	23.44
2	14-Amora	29.05
3	11-Raseda	29.80
4	14-Amora	30.01
5	16-Jilmili	33.28
6	6-Taga	35.12
7	14-Amora	35.21
8	4-Pondi	36.40
9	10-Akaltra	36.70
10	4-Pondi	36.81
11	10-Akltra	38.46
12	18-Povna	38.65
13	22-Birkoni	38.76
14	15-Nariyra	38.96
15	10-Akltra	39.00
16	17-Kirari	39.64
17	18-Taga	40.28
18	17-Kirari	40.60
19	15-Nriyra	40.87
20	12-Arjuni	40.96
21	1-Cangori	41.17
22	18-Povna	41.38
S.no.	Number & Name of poll. Station 37- Janjgir-Champa	Poll %
1	Champa Nagar palika	32.82
2	42-Birghni	33.05
3	42-Birghni	34.70
4	51-Bnari	34.77
5	54-Munund	35.88
6	Janjgir Naila N.P.	36.23
7	5-Bhismundi	36.32
8	3-Amori	36.34
9	Janjgir Naila N.P.	37.01
10	Janjgir Naila N.P.	37.32
11	51-Bodsra	38.14
12	56-Gaond	38.39
13	Janjgir Naila N.P.	39.38
14	Champa Nagar Palika	39.43
15	Janjgir Naila N.P.	39.52

16	Champa Nagar Palika	39.59
17	52-Putpura	39.71
18	7-Darisiv	39.97
19	44-Sukli	40.77
20	5-Baismundi	40.78
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 35- Sakti</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	1-Kugda	24.74
2	Nagar Palika Prasad Sakti	26.16
3	20-Porth	30.08
4	Nagar Palika Prasad Sakti	30.38
5	Nagar Palika Prasad Sakti	31.15
6	Nagar Palika Prasad Sakti	32.49
7	11-Darri Banjar	32.50
8	16-Lahnga	32.94
9	18-Nayabaradvar	33.33
10	20-Portha	35.04
11	14-Nandorkala	35.62
12	14-Nandorkala	35.77
13	19-Parsdakala	36.05
14	16-Dumrpara	36.09
15	10-Darang	36.40
16	6-Kurda	36.49
17	18-Nayabaradvar	37.78
18	18-Nayabaradvar	38.62
19	19-Deragarh	39.28
20	2-Sivni	39.94
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 36 - Chandrapur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	25-Chandrapur	17.01
2	12-Dabra	27.88
3	25-Chandrapur	30.76
4	12-Dabra	30.92
5	25-Chandrapur	32.16
6	25-Chandrapur	32.59
7	12-Dabra	33.46
8	22-Gadapali	33.61
9	12-Dabra	33.84
10	9-Rambatha	34.35
11	11-Navapara	34.44
12	25-Chandrapur	34.79
13	9-Caroda	35.76
14	11-Khemdra	35.76
15	4-Kalmi	35.77
16	9-Bademundpar	36.03
17	11-Navapara	36.95
18	5-Badepasrmuda	37.02
19	2-Pikripar	37.60
20	25-Chandrapur	37.60

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 37 -Jaijaipur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	9-Kalmidih	16.16
2	14-Aamgaov	21.35
3	26-Devrani	25.00
4	17-Jaijpur	27.90
5	15-Kugda	28.04
6	13-Pihrid	28.21
7	6-Bhotia	30.50
8	16-Kansigarh	30.61
9	17-Jaijpur	30.69
10	19-Parsadih	31.12
11	24-Haredikhurd	31.45
12	20-Odekera	32.17
13	2-Ttari	32.19
14	13-Kotetra	32.25
15	24-Tumidih	32.40
16	12-Badesipaath	32.72
17	14-Pirda	33.20
18	28-Dotma	33.23
19	17-Jaijpur	33.86
20	2-Tatari	34.15
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 38- Pamgarh</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	2-Kosa	32.12
2	15-Mekri	33.96
3	22-Pakriya	35.46
4	5-Baosa	35.75
5	13-Dongakohravd	36.86
6	14-Khisora	37.25
7	23-Meou	37.35
8	13-Dongakohravd	37.53
9	13-Dongakohravd	39.39
10	2-Kosa	39.58
11	24-Mendi	39.94
12	23-Meou	40.15
13	10-Pendri	40.18
14	5-Baosa	40.89
15	25-Dardehi	41.04
16	1-Konaar	41.14
17	24-Mehndi	41.19
18	15-Dangaov	41.41
19	20-Tanaod	41.66
20	2-Kosa	42.07

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## LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>4-KORBA</b>		
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 20 - Rampur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	12- Aretara	42.52
2	14- Badganv (2- ka)	56.84*
3	52- Dondro (belakachar)	54.33
4	51- Dondro(belekachar)	48.02
5	131- Gumiya(5)	55.5
6	42- Dangaon	49.07
7	111- Hathimud	55.56
8	59-Rajgamaar (1-ch)	52.18
9	60-Rajgamaar (1-ja)	51.2
10	19-Kudrichingar	32.09
11	185-kharwani( 36-ka)	53.54
12	135- Sandail (10-kh)	52.91
13	115-Baisma (98-ka)	51.91
14	140-Pathadi (83)	55.6
15	182-Faraswani (2- kh)	55.71
16	147-Tilkeja (8-ka)	54.91
17	151-Tilkeja (8-gh)	38.42
18	24-Simkenda	55.13
19	171-Barpali (16- kh)	51.04
20	181-Farswani (2-ka)	50.97
21	150- Tilkeja (8-ga)	51.13
22	190-Kurudih	53.19
23	161- Dhondhatarai	52.05
24	113- Dhongdarha (kh)	56.23
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 21- Korba</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	18-Jail	44.02
2	17-Jail(GH)	44.09
3	50-nagoikhar	45.58*
4	203-Korba(N)	42.84
5	28-Jamnipali(G) NTPC (T)	43.98
6	99--padimar	42.24
7	42-Darrikhar	40.42
8	118- padimar	39.62
9	46-Nagoikhar(k)	42.07
10	47-Nagoi khar(Kh)	37.88
11	70-Khamhariya(d)	43.13
12	105-Padimar	42.19
13	112-Padimar(T)	44.09
14	119-Padimar(P)	43.75
15	120-Padimar	44.41
16	133-korba(A)	43.58
17	134-Korba(O)	44.72

18	137-Korba	41.04
19	166-Korba(DH)	42.73
20	167-Korba(NA)	44.31
21	191-Korba(D)	40.03
22	192-Korba	41.87
23	195-Korba(G)	44.09
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 22 - Katghora</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	106-Dipka	38.14
2	110-Dipka	40.9
3	112-Dipka	33.44
4	114-Dipka	35.81
5	115-Dipka	40.24
6	117-Dipka	31.3
7	152-Gevra(JH)	40
8	185-Chainpur	31.94
9	105-Dipka	34.06
10	136-Sirki khurd	39.57
11	144-Gevra	39.33
12	125-Dipka (TH)	31
13	178-Hardibazar	37.57
14	179-Hardibazar (KH)	40.43
15	109-Dipka	39.48
16	129-Malgaon	41.81
17	180-Hardibazar	39.09
18	11- Chakabuda	35.69
19	19-Dhelwadih(k)	37.37
20	38-Katghora(JH)	39.5
21	126-Dipka	36.26
22	54-Churikala	41.86
23	72-Kasaipali	40.98*
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 23- Pali-Thanakhar</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	19-Gurudawari	40.17
2	28-Kukribahra	33.1
3	7-pasan	45.31
4	84-Bara	37.75
5	45-pangawan(68)	41.12
6	46-Jalke(69k)	44.21
7	207-Surka	36.27
8	47-Jalke(69Kh)	40.49
9	32-Putipkhana	40.14
10	48-Tanera	43.79
11	54-Jhinpuri(2K)	42.12
12	5-Pasan(k)	45.45
13	78-Kapa nawapara	39.9
14	248-Pali(76k)	41.19
15	92-Jatga(120Kh)	41.54
16	83-Shashin(111k)	42.37
17	85-Bashin	34.64
18	251-Pali(G)	45
19	114-Damhakunda	42.63
20	115-Bala	32.89
21	122-Dhajak	40.16

22	123-Thuthipipar	42.83
23	127-Sakho(186)	45.93
24	139-Lalpur(16K)	46.53

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### LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>5-BILASPUR</b>		
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 26- Lormi</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	23- DARWAJA	41.60
2	28- MANKI	35.51
3	37- SALHEGHORI	39.66
4	50- LAKHASAR	32.33
5	90- KARANKAPA	43.85
6	91- GOVINDPUR	41.85
7	99- GHATAPAR	41.07
8	100- DAUKAPA	40.20
9	105- PATHARRA	33.48
10	111- GHATHAPANI	43.29
11	118- GOLHAPARA	43.36
12	120- GHATOLI	41.10
13	131- BAGHMAR	43.58
14	132- SINGHANPURI	42.08
15	134- BHALUKHONDRA	40.49
16	145- PENDRITALAB	38.01
17	146- BANDHVA	40.89
18	156- PENDRITALABAN	41.71
19	180- NARAYANPUR	42.57
20	196- MASNA	42.34
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 27- Mungeli</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	9- KASHLIKALA	40.75
2	22- PRATAPPUR	44.43
3	26- JAIPURI	42.25
4	33- SONPURI	43.25
5	39- HARIHARPUR	42.34
6	72- MUNGELI	43.98
7	80- MUNGELI	45.87
8	81- MUNGELI	41.41
9	83- MUNGELI	43.01
10	84- MUNGELI	43.56
11	105- JAMHA	46.65

12	118- GHORPURA	40.78
13	130- KIRNA	43.66
14	131- KANVALPUR	41.15
15	155- PITHAMPUR	44.88
16	156- DHARAMPURA	48.43
17	157- DHARAMPURA	45.26
18	179- SOLHABILHA	34.82
19	196- BHATGAON	43.21
20	198- BAMURAHADIH	37.41
21	204- DANDGAON	33.74
22	205- GOINDRI	33.56
23	212- LAUDA	45.46
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 29- Bilha</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	1- KAPUA	45.05
2	18- PIDA	38.11
3	39- KALARJEVRA	38.71
4	45- DHARDEI	44.31
5	49- BADRA (TH.)	44.17
6	52- SAKET	45.13
7	56- TIKET PENDRI	45.32
8	70- GHUTHIA	43.37
9	79- PENDRI (S)	44.97
10	84- KAKEDI	43.77

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### LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>6-RAJNANDGAON</b>		
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 73-Khairagard</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	17-samnapur	50.73
2	36-Giratola(chuchurungpur)	50.86
3	37-Giratola	43.76
4	47-Dhba	36.19
5	51-Barbaspur	49.44
6	53-Pendwani	51.57
7	55-chilguda	46.52
8	57-Kashitola	51.51
9	63-Gangai	48.83
10	67Kopebhata	49.08
11	68-Kopebhata	51.91
12	71-Pandriya	49.57
13	72-Pandiry	49.85
14	77-Thandar	49.83
15	119-Bkarktta	46.00
16	123-Bhothli	42.98
17	124-Gatapara	49.09
18	145-Gopalpur	51.29
19	148-Sakha	51.48
20	149-Koray	50.50
21	159-Suradbari	39.90
22	194-Akrajan	49.60
23	208-Khajari	50.72
24	217-Chingal	50.75
25	237-Bhrdakala	51.90
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station -74-Dongargard</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	6-Devari	45.36
2	7-Devri	46.63
3	34-Gataparjangal	46.56
4	36-Gataparvangram	34.52
5	41-Begatola	20.21
6	51-Navagaonkatta	42.49
7	107-Parsahi	49.80
8	111-Mudhipar	50.31
9	112-Mudhipar	48.38
10	114-Gumanpur	46.05
11	122-Dongargard	32.94
12	124-Dongargard	43.72
13	128-Dongargard	49.94
14	131-Dongargard	48.90
15	133-Dongargard	45.73
16	134-Dongargard	49.13



17	135-Dongargard	48.60
18	136-Dongargard	47.46
19	137-Dongargard	39.55
20	143-Dongargard	49.22
21	146-Dongargard	44.44
22	147-Dongargard	46.44
23	148-Dongargard	37.50
24	188-Krela	47.32
25	191-Madanpur	48.06
26	106-Kuorinbatha	55.33
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station -75-Rajnandgaon</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	107-Kuorinbatha	55.25
2	110-Kuorinbatha	47.40
3	112-Kuorinbatha	44.20
4	118-Rajnandgaon	55.13
5	120-Rajnandgaon	54.52
6	124-Rajnandgaon	52.23
7	125-Rajnandgaon	55.97
8	127-Rajnandgaon	45.00
9	128-Rajnandgaon	53.76
10	131-Rajnandgaon	54.35
11	133-Rajnandgaon	53.26
12	134-Rajnandgaon	54.68
13	150-Rajnandgaon	54.70
14	152-Rajnandgaon	54.46
15	154-Rajnandgaon	51.20
16	158-Rajnandgaon	54.59
17	161-Rajnandgaon	52.90
18	162-Rajnandgaon	54.27
19	165-Rajnandgaon	53.60
20	166-Rajnandgaon	54.17
21	168-Rajnandgaon	54.26
22	171-Rajnandgaon	45.55
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station -76-Dongargaon</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	3-Bortalab	55.53
2	5-Pniyajob	54.22
3	8-Uandi	51.51
4	16-Gajmara	55.60
5	23-Mudpar	50.00
6	24-Paragaokurd	53.90
7	26-Jamari	43.40
8	41-Gataparkurd	42.52
9	50-Hardi	56.28
10	70-Thaurtola	49.69
11	73-Pitepani	53.89
12	95-Narayangard	51.17
13	97-La.b. nagar	54.28
14	98-La.b. nagar	51.37
15	99-La.b. nagar	46.86
16	108-Pinkapar	49.33
17	129-Tolagaon	53.51
18	146-Pairi	52.84

19	157-Singapur	44.49
20	167-Dongargaon	53.52
21	168-Dongargaon	53.31
22	169-Dongargaon	52.83
23	46-Bendagi	41.29
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station -77-Khujji</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	54-Mohgaon	43.83
2	57-Lammeta	44.87
3	61-Bairagibhedi	45.39
4	71-Belargaondi	43.82
5	78-Salhetola	41.80
6	78-Salhetola	41.80
7	81-Masul	45.96
8	96-Joshilmati	45.25
9	107-Tirpemeta	40.30
10	111-Hajjutola	46.68
11	114-Singhabhedi	32.64
12	118-Jadutola	44.19
13	121-Gundardehi	35.28
14	126-Chikharli	44.14
15	128-Handitola	44.82
16	135-Oteband	47.36
17	159-Chchanpahri	42.82
18	161-Bahornbhedi	41.94
19	166-Nadiya	47.49
20	191-Munjalkala	47.32
21	209-Manhora	46.71
22	235-Chikhlakasa	44.61
23	238-Umarwahi	47.82
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station -78-Mohla-Manpur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	10-Dodke	41.83
2	20-Bagnara	35.40
3	32-Hitaksa	35.11
4	39-Baritola	38.29
5	43-Tumdikasa	39.78
6	63-Lodemera	41.74
7	87-Mohla	41.12
8	101-Mapitola	41.73
9	132-Pardoni	36.98
10	133-Panabars	38.69
11	139-Parsgat	40.40
12	158-Ghodagaon	33.90
13	163-Nedgaon	44.73
14	171-Kawasphdki	43.27
15	172-Urjhetakurtola	32.24
16	175-Kohka	36.54
17	176-Manpur	41.43
18	180-Tohe	44.78
19	186-Baseli	26.01
20	188-Kaneli	35.98
21	189-Khursikala	39.87
22	190-Madanwada	26.08

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## LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>7-DURG</b>		
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 62-Patan</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	16-Kumhari-D	63.23
2	27-Amleswer-K,1	67.42
3	17-Kugda-k	68.74
4	15-Kumhari-T	68.78
5	14-Kumhari-Ta	69.89
6	13-Kumhari	71.10
7	97-Patan-k	71.83
8	98-Patan-Kha	72.26
9	154-Didabata	74.07
10	39-Amlidhi	74.31
11	157-Karela-kha	74.60
12	12-Kumhari	74.61
13	156-Karela-ka	74.73
14	162-Phaha	75.04
15	127-Marra	75.10
16	74-Chunktta	75.51
17	153-Didga	75.60
18	56-Jamgaov (m)	76.18
19	158-Pahanda-K	76.71
20	159-Pahanda-kha	76.92
21	20-Kugda-ga	77.02
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 63- Durg Rural</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	88-Risali word no.63 Bhilinagar	39.66
2	86-Risali word no.63 Bhilinagar	42.81
3	90-Risali word no.63	43.03
4	85-Risali word no.63 Bhilinagar	43.74
5	91-Risali word no.63 Bhilinagar	45.46
6	168-Maroda Sector	45.91
7	155-Staion Maroda	46.03
8	110-Ruabanda Sector	47.70
9	151-Nevaibhata	48.82
10	174-Maroda caimp	48.85
11	109-Ruabanda	49.13
12	167-Maroda Sector	50.18
13	87-Risali word No.63 Bhilainagar	50.44
14	77-Risali word No.63 Bhilainagar	50.82
15	93-Risali word No.63 Bhilainagar	51.44
16	73-Risali word No.63 Bhilainagar	51.67
17	76-Risali word	51.74
18	95-Risali word No.63 Bhilainagar	51.87

19	74-Risali word No.63 Bhilainagar	52.07
20	165-Maroda Sector	52.81
21	81-Risali word 63	53.33
22	107-Ruabanda Sector	53.56
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 64- Durgcity</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	43-Sahid Bhagatsing word no.19	36.24
2	179-Civilline word no-48	40.61
3	180-Civilline word no-48	44.40
4	159-Kelabadi wo.no-41	45.58
5	206-Borsibhata wo.no-49-50	46.51
6	174-Civilline word no-47	47.44
7	158-Kelabadi wo.no-41	47.74
8	215-Borsi wo. 51	48.36
9	184-Padmnabpur wo.no-47	49.74
10	176-Civilline word no-47	50.57
11	209-Borsibhata wo.no-49-50	50.99
12	183-Padmnabpur wo.no.46	51.47
13	106-Ganjpara wo.36	51.48
14	182-Padmnabpur wo.no-46	51.55
15	197-Potiyakala wo-53	51.64
16	207-Borsibhata wo.no.-49-50	52.05
17	210-Borsibhata wo.no.-49-50	52.35
18	33-Katulbord wo.no-58	52.81
19	34-Katulbord wo.no-58	53.96
20	32-Katulbord wo.no-58	54.10
21	13-Borsi basti wo.15	55.45
22	157-Kelabadi wo.no.-41	55.53
23	185-Padmnabpur wo.no-46	55.64
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 65-Bhilai Nagar</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	66-Bhilai Sector-6	29.51
2	67-Bhilai Sector-6	37.37
3	17-Bhilai Sector-8	42.23
4	25-Bhilai Sector-7	43.30
5	56-Bhilai Sector-6	46.50
6	59-Bhilai Sector-6	47.14
7	61-Bhilai Sector-6	48.32
8	101-Bhilai Nagar Sector-3	49.79
9	115-Jone 1 Khursipar	49.86
10	63-Bhilai Sector-6	51.27
11	165-Khursipar jone-2	51.80
12	36-Bhilai Sector-10	51.91
13	36-Bhilai Sector-7	52.17
14	37-Bhilai Sector-10	52.63
15	46-Bhilai Sector-6	52.76
16	19-Bhilai Sector-8	52.90
17	38-Bhilai Sector-10	53.22
18	138-Jone 2 Khursipar	53.86
19	35-Bhilai Sector-10	54.14
20	86-Bhilai Nagar Sector-4	54.83
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 66-Vaishalinagar</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	138-Chavni-Tha	29.22
2	19-Motilal NehruNagar West	42.06

3	139-Chavni-Tha	42.50
4	141-Chavni-N	43.18
5	137-Chavni-D	43.99
6	133-Chavni-P	44.49
7	130-Chavni-C	44.95
8	18-Motilal NehruNagar West	45.57
9	231-Bhilai Nagar camp-2	45.69
10	166-Bhilai Nagar camp-1	46.02
11	142-Chavni-Dha	46.07
12	156-Bhilai Nagar camp-1	46.45
13	24-Motilal NehruNagar East	48.29
14	15-Motilal Nehru Nagar west	48.97
15	179-Bhilai Nagar camp-1	48.99
16	23-Motilal Nehru Nagar East	49.15
17	17-Motilal Nehru Nagar west	49.41
18	227-Bhilai Nagar camp-2	50.23
19	96-Kohka-Ta	50.32
20	68-Supela Cont.Ko.wo.6	50.44
21	48-Supela kre.Nagar wo.4	50.63
22	129-Kurud-da	50.85
23	108-Kohka-cha	50.93
24	204-Bhilai Nagar camp-2	51.17
25	98-Kohka-Dha	51.43
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 67- Ahiwara</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	126-Jamul	45.30
2	171-Caroda-C	49.04
3	180-Caroda-D	49.33
4	17-Nandni Nagar-J	49.44
5	179-Caroda-T	50.12
6	172-Caroda-Cha	50.45
7	127-Jamul-T	51.04
8	170-Caroda-D	51.13
9	173-Caroda-J	52.51
10	141-Bhilai-3	53.29
11	151-Bhilai-3	53.43
12	15-Nandni Nagar-C	53.49
13	174-Caroda-J	53.59
14	182-Caroda-N	53.69
15	169-Caroda-G	54.13
16	183-Caroda-T	54.36
17	185-Caroda-D	56.17
18	181-Caroda-D	56.57
19	18-Nandni Nagaar-J	57.18
20	186- Caroda-D	57.95
21	63-Banbard-Kha	58.42
22	178-Caroda-T	59.73

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## LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>8-RAIPUR</b>		
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 48-Raipur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	185 -Sarora	31.68
2	188 -Sarora	32.45
3	186 -Sarora	38.31
4	176 -Nevra	38.53
5	213 -Tandva	39.71
6	184 -Otegan	40.16
7	175 -Nevra	40.67
8	246 -Chathod	40.88
9	231 -Tandva	41.18
10	226 -Tilda	41.75
11	123 -Guma	31.58
12	156 -Tulsi	32.02
13	153 -Sankri	32.66
14	55 -Kanki	33.55
15	151 -Kacna	34.05
16	166-Serikhidi	34.67
17	140 -Mandar	36.00
18	45 -Madaipur	37.48
19	160 -Jora	38.49
20	147 -Burkoni	38.51
21	95 Mova	23.31
22	158 -Lappur	24.87
23	160 -Lappur	24.89
24	100 -Labandi	25.30
25	111 -Puraina	26.48
26	36 -Birgaov	27.07
27	103 -Labandi	27.08
28	35 -Birgaov	27.58
29	68 -Banpuri	28.90
30	5 -Urla	29.05
31	182 -Tatiband	25.04
32	3 -Jarvay	25.90
33	99 -Ramsagar para	29.58
34	123 -Dangdiya	30.73
35	180 -Tatiband	31.03
36	100 -Ramsagar Para	32.58
37	181 -Tatiband	33.14
38	96 -Ramsagar Para	33.37
39	8 -Jarvay	33.71
40	198 Raipura	34.07

41	193 -Telibanda	16.95
42	191 -Telibanda	25.02
43	186 -Telibanda	25.29
44	152 -Civil Line	25.41
45	171 -Rajatatab	27.34
46	192 -Telibanda	32.43
47	57 -Telibanda	33.06
48	109 -Kelkarpara	33.30
49	140 -Mahodapara	33.57
50	150 -Civilline	33.67
51	104 -Tikrapara	27.23
52	131 -Tikrapara	27.64
53	133 -Tikrapara	28.17
54	54 -Bairanbajar	28.41
55	191 -Bhatagaov	28.54
56	34 -Chotapara	31.71
57	70 -Sattibajar	35.29
58	69 -Sattibajar	35.46
59	208 -Lalpur	35.52
60	203 -Matpurina	35.72
61	157-Mandirhsod	23.51
62	107-Semriya	24.00
63	168-Kotrabata	24.73
64	66-Korasi	26.38
65	8-Dansuli	28.82
66	81-Kulipota	30.37
67	89-DhbBhhti	31.78
68	72-Bhaisa	31.91
69	68-Korasi	31.98
70	85-Bandarpuri	32.47
71	33 -Navagaon	36.98
72	164 -Urla	37.65
73	150 -Sarkhi	37.88
74	162 -Abanpur	38.72
75	94 -Tara	38.88
76	201 -Navapara	39.35
77	169 -Nayakbanda	39.46
78	168 -Nayakbanda	40.15
79	96 -Sundrkera	40.40
80	178 -Gatapar	40.60

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### LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>9-MAHASAMUND</b>				
<b>54-Rajim (261) + 55 Bindranawagarh (288)= Total polling stations = 549 (10% means 55 polling stations)</b>				
S. No	part_no	part name	Name of AC	Voter TurnOut
1	2	3	4	5
1	112	Bhutbeda	Bindranwagarh	17.79
2	106	Gona	Bindranwagarh	26.15
3	60	Rawndigi	Bindranwagarh	28.28
4	102	Bardula	Bindranwagarh	29.63
5	104	Sobha	Bindranwagarh	29.83
6	139	Rajpur	Rajim	30.67
7	121	Khadma	Rajim	30.84
8	134	Semhara	Rajim	30.96
9	6	Jadjra	Bindranwagarh	31.17
10	22	Kasekera	Rajim	31.26
11	30	Birribhara	Rajim	32.09
12	66	Datbykla	Bindranwagarh	32.42
13	234	Devbhog	Bindranwagarh	32.50
14	59	Aamaroda	Bindranwagarh	32.89
15	44	Khatti	Rajim	33.12
16	51	Prsulikud	Bindranwagarh	33.70
17	69	Gorby	Bindranwagarh	34.15
18	53	Gujra	Bindranwagarh	34.76
19	67	Fingeswer	Rajim	34.86



20	13	Nhargaon	Bindranwagarh	34.95
21	111	Gariba	Bindranwagarh	35.05
22	244	Brbahra	Rajim	35.06
23	39	Saragaon	Rajim	35.76
24	3	Chikhli	Bindranwagarh	35.90
25	94	Farsra	Bindranwagarh	36.43
26	85	Bdegobra	Bindranwagarh	36.76
27	104	Borshi	Rajim	36.83
28	60	Fingeswer	Rajim	36.90
29	205	Lohrsi	Rajim	37.28
30	1	Mjerkta	Bindranwagarh	37.41
31	2	Mjerkta	Bindranwagarh	37.61
32	200	Kopra	Rajim	37.63
33	103	Boirgaon	Bindranwagarh	37.67
34	107	Kokri	Bindranwagarh	38.51
35	110	Kuchenga	Bindranwagarh	38.53
36	33	Rasela	Bindranwagarh	38.61
37	99	Bargaon	Bindranwagarh	38.68
38	109	Garhadih	Bindranwagarh	38.78
39	11	Dongrigon	Bindranwagarh	38.83
40	220	Serkara	Rajim	38.88
41	239	Gutkunwapara	Rajim	38.89
42	237	Devbhog	Bindranwagarh	39.02
43	65	Fingeswer	Rajim	39.23
44	253	Griagbnd	Rajim	39.26
45	129	Khrkhra	Rajim	39.33
46	148	Paktiya	Rajim	39.34
47	52	Agaltra	Rajim	39.38
48	76	Basin	Rajim	39.51
49	215	Atermra	Rajim	39.53
50	144	Madeli	Rajim	39.84
51	88	Rajim	Rajim	39.89

52	86	Manpurkla	Bindranwagarh	39.96
53	49	Patsivni	Rajim	40.17
54	97	Kulharighat	Bindranwagarh	40.20
55	130	Rawnbhata	Rajim	40.37

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### LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

10-BASTAR		
S.no.	Number & Name of poll. Station 88-Dantewada	Poll %
1	1-Handawada	0.00%
2	226-Purangel	0.00%
3	227-Aalnar	0.00%
4	228-Gumiyapal	0.00%
5	236-Jabeli	0.00%
6	237-Sameli	0.00%
7	245- Muler	0.00%
8	241-Poteli	0.09%
9	240-Burgum	0.10%
10-	243-Kakaddi	0.13%
11	229-Samlwar	0.14%
12	2-Hitawada	0.39%
13	157-Gudase	0.89%
14	242-Aranpur	1.14%
15	160-Telam	3.52%
16	239-Nilawaya	3.54%
17	225-Hiroli	8.71%
18	179-Bhusaras	9.25%
19	230-Kelepal	10.67%
20	154-Chikpal	10.67%
21	155-Jangampal	11.55%
22	224-Perpa	12.03%
23	19-Korkoti	15.70%
24	123-Dugeli 1	15.61%
25	174-Badegudra 2	16.16%
26	156-Badegudam	18.43%
27	124-Bholsanar	19.49%
S.no.	Number & Name of poll. Station 84-Narayanpur	Poll %
1	1-Pangud	0.46
2	2-Konge	0.74
3	3-Gome	0.92
4	4- Balebeda	1.5
5	5- Maspur	0.61
6	6- Tatkadond	1.43
7	7- Badapenda Van Gram	1.46
8	8- Guttakal	2.26

9	9- Gummarka	2.03
10	10- Kodliyar	0.34
11	11- Kachchapal	0.46
12	12- Kutul	0.51
13	18- Jharwahi	2.9
14	21-Gomagal	9.17
15	22-Odedar	8.42
16	29-Nelasnaar	4.15
17	82-Karmari	5.43
18	87-Chinari	0.21
19	94-Dandvan	0.29
20	104-Madonaar	6.27
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 89-Bijapur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	15-Bade kakler	0.00%
2	17-Adapali	0.00%
3	18-Palsegundi	0.00%
4	21-Kungler	0.00%
5	24-Mukabeli	0.00%
6	25-Sagmeta	0.00%
7	26-Kandlapaei	0.00%
8	118-Badeplli	0.00%
9	122-Pidiyakot	0.00%
10	124-Tultuli	0.00%
11	125-Bakeli	0.00%
12	129-Pallevaya	0.00%
13	168-Pedajojer	0.00%
14	169-Kamkanar	0.00%
15	185-Bechapal	0.00%
16	194-Palnar	0.00%
17	195-Savnar	0.00%
18	196-Pedakorma	0.00%
19	210-Pidiya	0.00%
20	212-Andri-2	0.00%
21	215-Threm	0.00%
22	217-Marudbaka-k	0.00%
23	218-Marudbaka-Kha	0.00%
24	219-Busapur	0.00%
25	221-Kotaplli	0.00%
26	223-Kotaplli	0.00%
27	224-Dareli	0.00%
28	228-Ysmpur	0.00%
29	121-Dunga	0.09%
30	120-Takilod	0.09%
31	226-Kaurgta	0.010%
32	220-Pujri kanker	0.10%
33	130-Darma	0.17%
34	222-Darmarm	0.19%
35	211-Amdri	0.25%
36	167-Chekti	0.29%
37	225-Dareli-2	0.32%
38	187-Pusnar- kha	0.37%
39	208-Ligagiri	0.38%

40	4-Cerplli	0.42%
41	131-Belnar-ka	0.42%
42	99-Sakanplli-kha	0.44%
43	49-Dampaya	0.45%
44	216-Pusbaka	0.45%
45	3-Sandra	0.48%
46	23-Rengvaya	0.50%
47	5-Annpur	0.50%
48	63-Jatlur	0.51%
49	16-Erpaguta	0.52%
50	166-Kadenar	0.52%
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 90-konta</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	1-Silger	0.27%
2	2-Ursaganl	0.00%
3	3-Bimapurm	0.24%
4	4-Puvrti	0.0%
5	5-Supnguda	0.00%
6	6-Penta	0.00%
7	9-Benplli	0.00%
8	10-Gumodi	0.00%
9	11-Kamaram	0.00%
10	12-Milmpalli	9.61%
11	13-Morpalli	0.22%
12	15-MMukram	0.00%
13	16-Lakapal	0.00%
14	17-Almpalli	0.00%
15	18-Gogunda	0.28%
16	21-Pordem	6.28%
17	32-Micvar	6.04%
18	34-Kunn-01	2.16%
19	39-Doleras	9.88%
20	40-Penlnar	9.36%
21	61-Pogabheji	7.38%
22	63-Bagdeguda	5.66%
23	64-Nagaram	0.00%
24	65-Burkapal	0.00%
25	66-Minpa	0.24%

## LOK SABHA-2009

### LIST OF LOW TURNOUT POLLING STATIONS

<b>11-KANKER</b>		
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 80- Bhanupratappur</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	11 - Krkapal	11.42
2	42 - Sradugmare	16.33
3	15 - Anahar	18.51
4	6 - Gudum	19.57
5	12 - Manghar	20.74
6	83 - Khdaka	23.43
7	141 - Trangdul	29.19
8	10 - Kodekarsh	29.97
9	3 - Hilchar	30.08
10	48 - Jepará	30.75
11	9 - Godpal	31.80
12	66 - Salhe	31.95
13	139 - Dhneli	32.61
14	41 - Medo	33.64
15	140 - Ktholi	34.83
16	1 - Taridhotiya	34.97
17	33 - Tedikodl	35.40
18	68 - Chicgaon	36.11
19	78 - Asulkhan	36.19
20	23 - Gulalbedi	36.33
21	5 - Jadekurse	36.98
22	21 - Hanpatari	38.31
23	4 - Lohttar	38.52
24	57 - Bhanpratappur	38.57
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 79- Antagarh</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	119 - Kamteda	0.00
2	121 - Kadme	0.00
3	122 - Kurusbodi majhi	0.00

4	123 - Kurusbodi majhi	0.00
5	135 - Gudabeda	0.00
6	136 - Kesekodi	0.00
7	139 - panidobir-2	0.00
8	138 - panidobir-2	0.41
9	120 - Sambalpur	1.16
10	199 - Kiskodo	2.34
11	157 - Surewahi	2.54
12	140 - Hurtra	2.71
13	106 - Partapur	3.10
14	126 - Kotul	3.19
15	197 - Kogera	4.20
16	111 - Achnpur	4.43
17	158 - Bheshasur	5.46
18	137 - Gattakal	5.62
19	100 - Mendra	5.94
20	134 - Jiramtari	5.94
21	198 - Gbadi	8.21
22	7 - Harikbuta	9.21
23	196 - Matala B	9.36
24	125 - Chargaon-2	12.16
<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Number &amp; Name of poll. Station 81- Kanker</b>	<b>Poll %</b>
1	501 -Lulegoni	35.53
2	1257 -Karap	35.72
3	1410 -Byaskongera	37.87
4	1329 -Narhapur-2	38.60
5	742 -Pendraavan	39.62
6	858 -Carbatti	39.98
7	1229 -Narahapur-1	40.11
8	688 -Sarnda	40.41
9	1049 -Dabena	41.18
10	1006 -Bimadiah	41.85
11	588 -Kocvahi	43.37
12	955 -Markatola	43.46
13	963 -Musurputta-2	43.51
14	894 -Navagaon	43.62
15	413 -Kanagaon	44.79
16	425 -Dudva-2	45.18
17	817 -Aatrgaon	45.41
18	418 - Dabbipani	45.74
19	909 -Markatola	45.87
20	1018 -Knaker-21	45.97
21	586 -Bhirid	46.25
22	1445 -Amoda	46.30
23	745 -Kumhankhar	46.31
24	1264 -Sarvndi	46.84

## B1. Electoral Profile

### State Age-Cohort Wise Elector Information

<b>Name of State:</b>	CHHATTISGARH		<b>Year of Revision</b>	2013
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State Population in numbers (Projected upto the year of current revision)[X]	27679876
State Population of 18+ only in numbers (Projected upto the year of current revision) [Y]	17356370

Age Cohort	Projected Population in age cohort (Projected upto the year of current revision)	%age of (2) to 'X' i.e. total Population as per census	Electors as on roll (dt 13-09-2013) revised w.r.t. 1/1/2013 as the qualifying date	%age of (4) to 'X' i.e. to total population as per voter roll	%age of (4) to 'Y' i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters
1	2	3	4	5	
18-19	779710	2.82	750157	2.71	96.21
20-29	6183667	22.34	6180816	22.33	99.95
30-39	3876574	14.01	3791995	13.70	97.82
40-49	3014716	10.89	2933753	10.60	97.31
50-59	1820070	6.58	1739370	6.28	95.57

60-69	1073633	3.88	1003664	3.63	93.48
70-79	463376	1.67	394364	1.42	85.11
80+	144624	0.52	100626	0.36	69.58
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>17356370</b>	<b>62.70</b>	<b>16894745</b>	<b>61.04</b>	<b>97.34</b>



**Constituency wise elector information (Gender Ratio)****Name of State:****CHHATTISGARH**

Gender Ratio of State (As Per Census)

989

Gender Ratio of State (As Per current Electoral roll)

967

District	Assembly Constituency		Cen sus Gen der Rati o of dist rict	Electors as per roll on the basis of which the last General Election to Lok Sabha was held(Yera2009)			No. of Electors in Final roll on 04.06.2013 w.r.t. 1/1/2013 as the qualifying date(Special Summary Revision)			No. of Electors in now propos Final roll on 28.10.2013 w.r. 1/1/2013 as the qualifying date(Special Summary Revisi		
	No	Name		Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Koria	1	Bharatpur-Sonhat	946	70917	67183	947	73183	70166	959	74130	71745	967
	2	Manendragarh		66994	58644	875	65572	57804	882	66871	59500	891
	3	Baikunthpur		72576	67854	935	74522	69085	927	75504	70415	931
Surajpur	4	Premnagar	972	88805	85608	964	95962	92396	963	99065	96423	971

	5	Bhatgo n		90998	86209	947	100422	94398	940	103116	97592	94
Balrampur	6	Pratapp ur (ST)		85113	81742	960	95724	91095	952	97224	92914	95
	7	Raman ujganj (ST)		76471	72148	943	84849	79185	933	89763	85659	95
	8	Samri (ST)		83191	80803	971	88597	85927	970	93930	92373	98
Sarguja	9	Lundra (ST)		75766	73018	964	80652	79003	980	82344	81450	98
	10	Ambika pur		89889	85194	948	102299	97727	955	103532	99724	96
	11	Sitapur (ST)		77757	76844	988	83452	82379	987	85774	85159	99
Jashpur	12	Jashpur (ST)	999	93537	91090	974	101484	98445	970	101272	98299	97
	13	Kunkuri (ST)		82100	82807	1009	89607	89064	994	89882	89384	99
	14	Pathalg aon (ST)		90251	91063	1009	97127	97472	1004	98092	98577	10
Raigarh	15	Lailung a (ST)	994	80443	78265	973	88827	86670	976	89318	87333	97
	16	Raigarh		101587	94375	929	112457	105142	935	114163	107760	94
	17	Sarang arh (SC)		105220	103479	983	112976	109423	969	113787	110879	97
	18	Kharsia		87033	84880	975	93623	90406	966	94107	91576	97
	19	Dharam jaigarh (ST)		82578	83852	1015	87819	88646	1009	89168	90597	10
Korba	20	Rampur (ST)	964	86664	86019	993	93727	91624	978	94590	93267	98
	21	Korba		103078	89705	870	112216	98583	879	111637	98606	88
	22	Katghor a		91689	82138	896	99141	87849	886	97626	87217	89

	23	Pali – Tanakhar (ST)		94358	91413	969	100667	96581	959	101039	97205	96	
Bilaspur	24	Marwahi (ST)	971	78863	78993	1002	84034	83920	999	84082	84195	10	
	25	Kota		85753	82840	966	91594	88007	961	91174	87720	96	
Mungeli	26	Lormi		82841	78696	950	91535	85243	931	92008	85970	93	
	27	Mungeli (SC)		94043	88082	937	105598	97523	924	106695	99225	93	
Bilaspur	28	Takhatpur		87262	82060	940	96183	87738	912	96409	88120	91	
	29	Bilha		112488	105562	938	120473	110912	921	120134	110674	92	
	30	Bilaspur		100711	93737	931	116029	110409	952	114419	109210	95	
	31	Beltara		82421	76604	929	97713	88438	905	94695	85968	90	
	32	Masturi (SC)		112611	107428	954	125016	115238	922	124668	115039	92	
Janjgir-Champa	33	Akaltara		998	87402	82055	939	95805	87867	917	95551	87728	91
	34	Janjgir-Champa			83838	78211	933	94491	86852	919	94297	86649	91
	35	Sakti			85707	81786	954	92583	86434	934	92254	86240	93
	36	Chandrapur	93571		91262	975	100139	95118	950	99760	94950	95	
	37	Jaijapur	95455		91396	957	105538	97650	925	105551	97665	92	
	38	Pamgarh (SC)	81398		76636	941	92215	84030	911	92066	83952	91	
Mahasamund	39	Saraipali (SC)	1018	84047	83200	990	89533	86485	966	90767	88047	97	
	40	Basna		88828	89108	1003	94941	92739	977	95361	93766	98	
	41	Khallari		84315	85488	1014	90212	89775	995	91149	91498	10	
	42	Mahasamund		78449	77976	994	85099	84905	998	86177	86558	10	
Balodabazar	43	Bilaigarh (SC)	980	112663	109212	969	129300	123296	954	128342	121919	95	
	44	Kasdol		137581	133718	972	150119	142030	946	151257	143985	95	

	45	Baloda Bazar		105523	101567	963	115169	110193	957	115843	111861	96
	46	Bhatapara		96031	93713	976	104762	101607	970	105142	102223	97
Raipur	47	Dharsiwara		82164	79584	969	90629	86010	949	91301	87163	95
	48	Raipur Rural		94796	80733	852	119525	101948	853	123728	105572	85
	49	Raipur City West		89711	80767	900	105996	96001	906	109918	100280	97
	50	Raipur City North		87492	82122	939	83773	79067	944	85121	80757	94
	51	Raipur City South		97123	90259	929	104873	98606	940	105082	98887	94
	52	Arang (SC)		83788	80857	965	89593	83741	935	90635	85999	94
	53	Abhanpur		79207	76309	963	88900	84776	954	88094	85073	96
	54	Rajim		87690	88219	1006	95263	94045	987	95520	94101	98
Gariyaband	55	Bindrawagarh (ST)		93435	96376	1031	94465	95688	1013	95103	96267	10
Dhamtari	56	Sihawa (ST)	1004	78623	79265	1008	86251	86823	1007	86196	86751	10
	57	Kurud		79712	78591	986	86977	84829	975	86786	84573	97
	58	Dhamtari		87289	87102	998	93120	92714	996	93218	92826	99
Balod	59	Sanjari Balod	982	84260	83559	992	93321	91441	980	93787	92381	98
	60	Daundi Lohara (ST)		89968	90601	1007	94980	94252	992	94696	94875	10
	61	Gunderdehi		92088	89896	976	102454	97900	956	102805	98533	95
Durg	62	Patan		81331	79465	977	87800	83802	954	87748	84764	96

	63	Durg Gramin		85764	80684	941	92632	86293	932	92798	87210	94
	64	Durg City		96284	92076	956	101984	98750	968	103052	100289	97
	65	Bhilai Nagar		88022	79281	901	85425	78241	916	86884	79628	91
	66	Vaishali Nagar		108037	97222	900	119546	109772	918	121055	112256	92
	67	Ahiwara (SC)		90163	85141	944	97091	91676	944	97259	92208	94
Bemetara	68	Saja		90823	89641	987	99939	95100	952	101044	97102	96
	69	Bemetara		89865	89679	998	99955	96654	967	100178	97643	97
	70	Navagarh (SC)		98903	97454	985	109559	105710	965	108684	105319	96
Kabirdham	71	Pandariya	1002	118683	116388	981	127652	122830	962	128612	125782	97
	72	Kawardha		121529	121439	999	133436	132467	993	134617	134687	10
Rajnandgaon	73	Khairagarh		82284	81527	991	90262	88134	976	91113	89440	98
	74	Dongargarh (SC)		81070	80032	987	88978	86684	974	89734	87855	97
	75	Rajnandgaon	1023	84014	82488	982	89210	88588	993	90258	89952	99
	76	Dongargaon		77851	77795	999	84966	83396	982	85691	84344	98
	77	Khujji		75516	77824	1031	80990	80808	998	81227	81246	10
	78	Mohla – Manpur		65495	67808	1035	71147	72588	1020	71538	72540	10
Kanker	79	Antargarh (ST)	1005	69210	67035	969	75158	71359	949	75151	71424	99

	80	Bhanupratapur		81308	84582	1040	87570	90196	1030	87519	90372	10
	81	Kanker (ST)		72818	75677	1039	78507	81127	1033	78560	81267	10
Kondagaon	82	Keshkal (ST)	1011	78096	79511	1018	84320	85463	1014	84516	85568	10
	83	Kondagaon (ST)		67214	68656	1021	73303	74353	1014	73765	74577	10
Narayanpur	84	Narayanpur (ST)	1011	72243	74174	1027	78284	80382	1027	79119	81204	10
Bastar	85	Bastar (ST)	1011	64105	65365	1020	67616	68472	1013	67741	68596	10
	86	Jagdalur		79234	79786	1007	86358	88623	1026	87575	89807	10
	87	Chitrakot (ST)		68098	72411	1063	72665	78275	1077	72981	78659	10
Dantewada	88	Dantewada (ST)	1016	83712	88674	1059	83498	88443	1059	85142	89859	10
Bijapur	89	Bijapur (ST)	1016	72920	78036	1070	75292	78743	1046	76990	80376	10
Sukama	90	Konta (ST)	1016	75067	82319	1097	75785	82590	1090	75265	81573	10
<b>State Total</b>				<b>7855821</b>	<b>7640073</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>8532034</b>	<b>8212839</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>8591541</b>	<b>8306401</b>	<b>96</b>

## **B1.2. Socio-Cultural profile of the State**

### **A GLIMPSE OF CHHATTISGARH**

#### **1. Physical Features**

The northern and southern parts of the state are hilly, while the central part is a fertile plain. Deciduous forests of the Eastern Highlands Forests cover roughly 44% of the state.

In the north lies the edge of the great Indo-Gangetic plain. The Rihand River, a tributary of the Ganges, drains this area. The eastern end of the Satpura Range and the western edge of the Chota Nagpur Plateau form an east-west belt of hills that divide the Mahanadi River basin from the Indo-Gangetic plain.

The central part of the state lies in the fertile upper basin of the Mahanadi river and its tributaries. This area has extensive rice cultivation. The upper Mahanadi basin is separated from the upper Narmada basin to the west by the Maikal Hills (part of the Satpuras) and from the plains of Odisha to the east by ranges of hills. The southern part of the state lies on the Deccan plateau, in the watershed of the Godavari River and its tributary, the Indravati River.

The Mahanadi is the chief river of the state. The other main rivers are Hasdo (a tributary of Mahanadi), Rihand, Indravati, Jonk, Arpa and Shivnath. It is situated in the east of Madhya Pradesh.

#### **1.2.3 Climate**

The climate of Chhattisgarh is tropical. It is hot and humid because of its proximity to the Tropic of Cancer and its dependence on the monsoons for rains.

Summer in Chhattisgarh temperatures can reach 45°C (113°F). The monsoon season is from late June to October and is a welcome respite from the heat. Chhattisgarh receives an average of 292 millimetres (50.9 in) of rain. Winter is from November to January and it is a good time to visit Chhattisgarh. Winters are pleasant with low temperatures and less humidity.

## 1.2.4 Population

The population of Chhattisgarh is notable for the high proportion of Scheduled Tribes and for specific Sects primarily constituted of Schedule Castes. Of the total population of Chhattisgarh, tribals constitute at least 32.5%, which is a significantly high percentage. In the last few decades, the demographic profile of tribal dominated areas has undergone a change. This is a cause for concern as it represents large-scale intrusion of non tribals in tribal areas. This changing demographic profile is strongly evident in Bastar, where the proportion of tribals has decreased in the last few decades. The tribal areas of Chhattisgarh have witnessed several rebellions starting from 1774 onwards against the intrusion by outsiders, primarily the British, in the domain of traditional rights and the tribal way of life. Interestingly, since the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the social history of the non-tribal areas of Chhattisgarh has been marked by reform movements such as the Satnam sect. Kabir Panthis and the Movements of share croppers and agricultural labour. Despite presence of a high tribal population and religious reform movements, the region is also the domain of classic Hindu culture (although in some rituals the impact of tribal rituals can be identified), in which the cult of Ram assumes an essential and central role. Impact of this domination is evident and has its manifestations in the growth of sectarian formations is contemporary politics.

In India, the combined population of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is 23.6% of the total population and for Madhya Pradesh; this figure rises to 37.1%. The combined population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Chhattisgarh is significantly higher at 44.7% and this is largely due to a high proportion of tribal population, Although the Scheduled Castes do not constitute a very high proportion of the total population they are critical for understanding the social history of Chhattisgarh, which has been deeply influenced and effected by the religious reform movements.

## 1.2.5 Government and administration

The State Legislative assembly is composed of 90 members of the Legislative Assembly. There are 11 members of the Lok Sabha from Chhattisgarh. The Rajya Sabha has five members from the state.

### NO OF CONSTITUENCIES (L.A.) IN CHHATTISGARH

TYPE OF CONSTITUENCY	GEN	SC	ST	TOTAL
NO OF	51	10	29	90



CONSTITUENCIES				
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## B2. Identification of Gaps

### PROBLEMS AND INTERVENTIONS

On the basis of the findings of KABBP survey the following most critical gaps have been inferred that need immediate strong intervention.

#### 1. List of critical gaps-

- The C.G state as a whole is intensely affected by naxal problem and due to the fear leased out by LWE even the willing voters prefer to abstain from voting.
- Apathy and indifferent attitude of the urban voters towards voting resulting in to low voter turnout in the cities.
- Lack of enthusiasm amongst the youth voters of 18+ to get their names enrolled in voter's list is another problem for us. According to our KABBP report most of the youths know about voter's registration but by nature are easy going and do not take stress to get their names registered.
- The percentage of women's voters in Chhattisgarh is not far behind the male voters. Even then most of the women of this state do not go to vote due to lack of education. At the same time they are forced to live under male domination. In most of the cases the women are not free to cast their votes in the favor of the candidate of their choice.
- Though all the government employees deputed for election work at the day of polling are being served with postal ballots to enable them to cast their vote, but it is our experience that very few use it.

## **B3.2. Survey findings regarding reasons for non-participation**

### **Base line Survey (2013)**

#### **Summary and Conclusion**

#### **Summary and Conclusion**

The election commission of India being an autonomous quasi-judiciary constitutional body has taken several initiatives to promote participation of the voters and ensure free and fair election .Adequate security, computerization of electoral rolls, providing electors with identity cards, enforcement of model code of conduct are notable among the initiatives taken by the election commission. It is also ensured that electoral offences and malpractices are prevented.

The result of the baseline survey in Chhattisgarh state revealed the fact which has been summarized below:-

- A total of 1840 respondents from 38 Vidhan Sabha of Chhattisgarh were interview using a structured interview schedule. Area wise distribution of the respondents shows that 56.25 percent were from rural area and 43.75 percent were from urban area. Sex wise distribution shows that 61.58 percent of the respondents were males whereas 38.42 percent were females.
- Area wise distribution of 400 respondents of 8 Vidhan Sabha in Bastar Division shows that 68.5 percent belonged to rural area and 31.5 percent belonged to urban area. The gender composition of the sample shows that 51.75 percent were males and 48.2 percent were females.
- Area wise distribution of 680 respondents of 17 Vidhan Sabha in Bilaspur Division shows that 55 percent belonged to rural area and 45 percent belonged to urban area. The gender composition of the sample shows that 70 percent were males and 30 percent were females.
- Area wise distribution of 400 respondents of 4 Vidhan Sabha in Raipur Division shows that 46.75 percent belonged to rural area and 53.25 percent belonged to urban area. The gender composition of the sample shows that 63.25 percent were males and 36.75 percent were females.

- Area wise distribution of 360 respondents of 9 Vidhan Sabha in Sarguja Division shows that 55.56 percent belonged to rural area and 44.44 percent belonged to urban area. The gender composition of the sample shows that 54.72 percent were males and 45.28 percent were females.
- The above table shows the age distribution of respondents of Chhattisgarh which shows that 13.04 percent belonged to the age group of 18-25, 25-35 constituted 26.01 percent, 35-45 constituted 28.57 percent, 45-55 constituted 17.44 percent, 55-65 constituted 8.57 percent while the remaining 6.37 percent were in the age group of 65+ years.
- Out of the total respondents 15.19 percent belonged to the general category, 30.56 percent belonged to S.T., 29.80 percent belonged to scheduled caste while the rest 18.82 percent belonged to other backward caste category.
- The educational status of the respondents of Chhattisgarh showed that 21.96 percent are primary educated, 15.87 percent are high school educated, 15.92 percent have obtained higher secondary education, 10.27 percent are graduates, 9.84 percent are post graduates while the rest have undergone Diploma/Professional/Technical education. The table reveals that 19.57 percent are illiterate. Bastar and Sarguja division shows the highest level of illiteracy as both the divisions are tribal dominated regions.
- The economic status of the respondents shows that most of them belong to lower class i.e. 72.01 percent, 24.56 percent belong to middle class and only 3.53 percent belong to the upper economic class.
- Out of the total respondents 87.66 percent are married, 11.36 percent are unmarried while 0.98 percent belonged to other category
- Out of the total respondents 32.97 percent have been issued APL ration card whereas 40.74 percent have been issued BPL ration card while 26.28 percent did not have any ration card.
- The above table shows the occupation wise distribution of the sample respondents. The occupational status of the respondent shows that 6.41 percent represents students and unemployed category each while the majority belong to worker/farmer category. 10.92 percent are engaged in their own business. Only 16.30 percent are in service.

- Out of the total respondents 94.62 percent possessed voter identity card whereas 5.38 did not possess voter identity card.
- When the respondents who did not possess voter identity card were asked to give reasons for not having it 24.07 percent responded that he/she were not aware have to procure it, 25.93 percent lost it by himself/herself, 16.67 percent replied that they lost it from department, 5.56 percent replied that they did not have time for photography, 7.41 percent replied that they did not have idea about identity card, 1.85 percent replied due to lack of time, 9.26 percent replied due to cumbersome process, 9.26 percent replied that they were not interested.
- Out of the total respondents 96.52 percent had knowledge about enrolment in voter list while the rest did not have any idea of it.
- The above table presents the distribution of respondents regarding inclusion of name in voter list, 91.91 percent of the respondents represented in affirmative, 6.55 percent gave a negative respond while 1.54 percent had no idea.
- The respondents were asked to inform about the source of information of being enrolled in voter list. Majority of them got the information from B.L.O. i.e. 52.21 percent, followed by local community leaders 23.66 percent, 14.35 percent from friends/relatives whereas 2.09 percent get the information through T.V. and 3.58 from news papers.
- It has generally been observed that there are errors in the spelling of names in voter list. Out of the total respondents 6.82 percent replied that their names were incorrectly spelled while 89.81 had no errors.
- When asked about the reasons behind incorrect name in voter list 28.57 percent replied that they had no knowledge, 12.86 percent replied that they were not told while 32.86 percent opted for can not say option and 25.71 percent replied that they were not interested.
- Regarding the knowledge about the minimum voting age 93.79 percent replied in affirmative while 6.21 percent gave a negative response.

- Regarding the knowledge about eligible age for enrolment 93.12 percent of the respondents reported it to be 18 years while 5.53 percent reported it to be 20 years.
- The knowledge about the qualifying date for nomination revealed that 40.13 percent reported it to be 1st January, 9.03 percent reported it to be 1st June, 19.66 percent as 1st April, 4.20 percent replied that there is no specific date for it while 26.99 percent had no idea about it.
- In order to have a broader understanding about the non-inclusion of names in voter list, an additional question was asked whether there were any one in the respondents house other than him/her whose name is not included in the voter list. 89.39 percent of them are registered while 10.61 percent are still unregistered who were about 18 years.
- On probing deeper into reasons behind not being registered in voter list 27.03 percent reported it to be due to lack of knowledge, 11.49 percent reported it to be due to lack of interest, 18.92 percent due to lack of valid reports, 20.95 percent reported it to be due to lengthy process while 21.62 percent reported it to be due to lack of permanent residence.
- The above table revealed that 19.84 percent knew that the place of registration was talluk office, 3.52 percent considered it to be B.D.O., 30.47 percent had an idea about Panchayat office, 31.09 percent replied it as collector office while 15.08 percent replied that they did not have any idea.
- The above table shows the awareness regarding electoral photo identity card (EPIC) of the total respondents 93.52 percent were aware of EPIC while 4.84 percent were not aware of it and 1.64 percent replied that they can not say.
- On probing deeper into possession of EPIC 90.27 percent replied that they possessed EPIC whereas 9.73 percent did not possess it.
- When the respondents were asked about the date of possession of EPIC 62.86 percent replied that they possessed the EPIC before the last election, 17.17 percent received it after the last Lok Sabha election, and 19.97 percent could not recall.
- The time period taken for receipt of EPIC was within 15 days in 17.73 percent of the sample surveyed, within 1 month in 47.60 percent, within 6 months in 17.89 percent and 16.77 percent said that they do not know.

- When the respondents were asked about whether the way of receiving the EPIC was simple 84.15 percent replied in affirmative, 10.65 percent gave a negative response while 5.20 percent could not recall.
- On probing deeper into the problems faced in receipt of EPIC 42.08 percent replied that they had to face problems due to the lengthy process, 11.48 percent replied due to un friendly officials, 30.05 percent replied that they can not say while 16.39 percent replied that they faced the problems due to inaccessibility of the concerned office.
- When the respondents were asked about the alternative methods adopted for using identity card for election 11.05 percent preferred to use driving license followed by 57.87 percent used ration card, 8.15 percent used bank pass book, 15.88 percent used voter ID slip whereas 7.04 percent used methods which were not disclosed.
- 55.59 percent of the respondents were aware about the designation of booth level officer (B.L.O.), 9.98 percent replied that they knew him as identification officer, 9.71 percent knew him as election agent while 24.73 percent did not know.
- The above table shows the visit of BLO in house/office. 58.91 percent were aware of it whereas 29.30 percent were not aware whereas 10.90 percent could not reply.
- Out of the total respondents 39.46 percent of them were aware of the services of voting service centre at the Talluka level, 41.62 percent were not aware whereas 18.92 percent were unable to reply.
- Regarding knowledge about the location of polling booth 81.33 percent of the respondents replied in affirmative while 8.59 percent gave a negative response while 10.08 percent failed to reply.
- Regarding knowledge about various services rendered by the voting service centre relative to the electoral roll 54.20 percent were aware whereas 33.75 percent were not aware while 12.05 percent failed to reply.
- When the respondents were asked about the visit to voting service center 39.55 percent replied in affirmative, 38.39 percent gave a negative response while 22.05 percent failed to reply.
- When the respondents were asked to express their views about the level of satisfaction with the services rendered by voting service centre 34.49 percent replied that they

were satisfied, 15.79 percent replied that they were not satisfied while 49.72 percent failed to reply.

- According to the respondents the concept of democracy is 57.70 percent for holding free and fair elections, 23.31 percent transfer of power to the people, 8.31 percent accountability of society whereas according to 10.68 percent it was freedom of expression.
- The response for awareness about the concept of election showed that 47.86 percent was expression of public choice, 24.76 percent responded for smooth transfer of power, 19.52 percent responded for handover of responsibility to the elected representative and 7.86 percent responded for any other.
- The above table shows the necessity of change in process of election, 73.73 percent replied that they require change while 26.27 percent replied that they do not require any change.
- Out of the total respondents 75.87 percent replied that there is very much influence of money/muscle power and liquor in election. According to 11.25 percent of the respondents there is somewhat influence, 9.67 percent replied that not at all whereas 3.26 percent failed to reply.
- Regarding casting of vote during the last assembly election 85.38 percent replied that they had exercised the right to vote. 10.43 percent did not exercise the right, 0.92 percent failed to recall whereas 3.26 could not reply.
- Out of the total respondents 87.83 percent replied that they had cast their vote, 12.17 percent replied that they did not cast their vote in 2009 Lok Sabha election.
- According to the surveyed population the motivation for electing candidate of one's own choice was 26.85 percent as personally known, 29.25 percent as experience, 28.45 percent as honesty, 7.39 percent as committed and 8.07 percent any other.
- Out of the total respondents 18.58 percent replied that there are other members who did not cast vote but was eligible for voting whereas 81.42 percent replied that there are no other members who did not exercise the voting right.
- When the respondents were asked about the reason for not casting vote, 41.30 percent replied due to apathy, 22.50 percent due to anger, 20.66 percent due to inconvenience whereas 15.60 percent opted for any other option.

- According to the respondents the voting rate is influenced by family members in 5.54 percent, followed by caste by 5.65 percent, 5.92 percent by religion, 73.97 percent by candidate whereas 8.91 percent opted for any other.
- Majority i.e. 73.18 percent of the respondents replied that good candidature was the most influencing factor for high voter turn out, 9.26 percent replied that economic power was the influencing factor, 1.82 percent replied that it was physical fitness, 8.31 percent replied that both economic power and physical fitness influence high voter turn out.
- Regarding perception of the respondents about the recently held election 20.71 percent responded that it was very good, 35.87 percent replied it was good, 5.92 percent replied it was not very favourable, 7.88 percent replied it was not favourable whereas 29.62 percent were unable to comment about it.
- 27.50 percent respondents expressed that the police force were more than sufficient, 44.86 percent replied that it was less adequate, 7.97 percent informed that they were not at all adequate whereas 19.66 failed to reply.
- When the respondents were asked about the co-operation of polling staff during election process, 77.50 percent replied that they were not very co-operative, 3.61 percent replied that they were not at all co-operative while 1.67 percent could not reply whereas it was not applicable for 6.11 percent respondents.
- Out of the total respondents 81.48 percent were aware of the forthcoming election while 18.52 were not.
- When the respondents were asked about the views of the problems faced during the process of election 33.75 percent replied in affirmative while the response of 66.25 percent was in negative.
- According to 4.94 percent respondents no information was available, 20.14 percent had to stand in a long queue, 11.65 percent responded that there were no separate que for senior citizen, 12.49 percent reported due to lack of facility, 1.78 percent due to threat by political party, 2.89 percent responded due to difficulty in locating polling booth, 4.83 percent due to difficulty in getting voter slip, 1.55 percent due to non guidance from polling personnel and 39.73 percent had no problem.
- The respondents were asked their view about the use of EVM (Electronic voting machine), 71.41 percent felt it was quite easy, 19.51 felt it was moderate, 3.32 percent felt it was not very simple while 5.76 percent failed to reply.
- On asking for experience if operation of E.V.M. was not simple 47.66 percent said it was due to difficulty in following the direction, 9.35 percent replied that the machine was switched off due to wrong click whereas 42.99 percent replied that they can not say.



- The reasons for casting vote were 4.85 percent as expression of faith in democracy, 73.09 percent felt that it is their right/duty, 6.56 percent as party sympathizer while 13.39 percent expressed that the candidate will be of their choice.
- 15.98 percent of the respondents felt that the head of the family was most influential factor for casting vote, 5.78 percent believed that spouse was responsible, for 2.34 percent religious or spiritual leader was responsible, 6.92 percent community or caste leader, 6.98 percent friend, 36.91 percent personal choice and 25.08 percent replied that desirable candidate was the factor influencing most in choosing to vote or not to vote.
- When the kind of motivation was much probed deeper to find out whether they have seen video or audio advertisement for voting or registration, the results showed that 57.66 percent had seen such advertisements while 42.36 percent responded negatively.
- On asking about sources of information regarding election, 6.01 percent reported that it was not applicable, 33.02 opined for news paper, 20.20 percent said from Doordarshan, 4.01 percent from all India radio, 0.46 percent from Mobile van, 4.80 percent from private satellite channel, 4.74 percent from local cable T.V., 7.26 percent from Govt. offices, 3.86 percent from College/Educational institute, 13.88 from poster/hoardings and publicity materials, 1.37 percent from N.G.O.
- In order to motivate the voters the election commission advertises using national Icon / stars. For the evaluation of this kind of motivation the surveyed population responded that 49.84 percent have seen such kind of advertisements whereas rest 50.16 percent have not seen such advertisements.
- Out of the total respondents 55.16 percent visualized posters on voter education put by ECI while 44.84 percent have not seen such kind of posters.
- In context of place of visualization of poster 8.54 percent replied that it was not applicable, 17.84 percent said they could find it at Dist. Collector office, 5.74 percent visualized at other Govt. offices, 10.54 percent at hospitals/PHC, 12.21 percent in School/Colleges, 13.74 percent at market places, 1.53 percent at road functions, 3.54 percent in libraries, 6.60 percent in bus stand, 5.54 percent in railway station, 0.13 percent in P.D. shop, 10.54 percent in panchayat offices, 3.20 percent in Bank/Coop offices.
- When asked about for most appealing/motivating message of election, 7.99 percent said it was not applicable, 13.32 percent replied proud to be a voter ready, 2.72 percent replied know your B.L.O., 8.27 percent replied stand up you are 18, 18.17 percent my vote my future, 6.76 percent said yes to vote and not to note , 34.15 percent replied your vote is invaluable use it wisely.

- When asked about the most motivating ICON used by ECI experience of voter, 22.85 percent respondents opined for president APJ Abdul Kalam, 19.89 percent opted for cricketer M.S. Dhoni, 7.29 percent Mary Kom, 3.72 percent for Saina Nehwal whereas 40.55 percent replied that it was not applicable.

## **C. Building Strategy**

### **C1. Common Strategy**

- a. The KABBP Baseline and Endline Survey findings would be suitably utilized while Formulation State and District plan. The survey data relating to the AC/PS within a district will be shared with the concerned DEO for fine-tuning the district Action plan.
- b. Targeted campaign of major gaps like Women, Urban, Youth, weaker section, Physically challenged etc shall also be a part of the State and District plan.
- c. To overcome the gap in turnout, targeted interventions would be carried out at polling station level.
- d. DEOs shall innovate at their level and prepare specific operational plan after identifying excluded communities/groups in each polling station. The district plans shall flow out of the broad State plan, and also contribute to in
- e. Emphasis on informed and inducement free Voting
- f. Appropriate information dissemination on NOTA, continuous EVM awareness combined with VVPAT information, wherever applicable
- g. Facilitation of the Voter will be a key component besides the range of Information and Motivation measure.

#### **C1.1. Information and Motivation**

##### **(i) Information**

- Where, when and how to register.
- Documents required for registration.
- Procedure for NRI registration.
- Awareness on Model Code of conduct.
- Measures against money power and their interface with public and civic responsibilities.

## **(ii) Motivation**

- Are you 18? Get identification, your pride.
- Get EPIC-your identification, your pride.
- Check your name in the roll.
- Your Vote counts.
- Messages specially designed for youth, women and urban population.
- The rights, roles and responsibilities of a voter.
- Voting is youthful, fashionable.

## **C1.2. Facilitation**

Facilitation of electors is about helping public to enroll and participate in election making the process of registration people friendly and hassle free, making voting process convenient. Some of the key facilitation measures are:

- Voter sahayata Kendras (Facilitation centers)
- Voters Helpline – toll free number 1950
- Setting up of more polling stations
- EVM awareness programmes
- Suitable and adequate arrangements like provision of drinking water, rest sheds, toilets, ramps etc at polling stations etc.
- Voter Registration and Education centers to be set up at strategic locations for facilitation and awareness in general as well. The Centers would be supplied with educational and awareness material in good quantity.
- Registration of left-out Voters to continue till the last date of nominations of candidates under the provision of continuous updation.
- The EROs and AEROs are to ensure that EPIC are issued to all those enrolled.
- Ensuring that Voter's Slips are distributed on time as per directions of the Commission.
- Adequate early publicity to alternative I-Cards, if any, for identity proof, as decided by the Commission.
- Setting up of more numbers of polling Stations to facilitate voters to exercise their franchise without much inconvenience.
- DEOs to ensure that suitable and adequate arrangements of drinking water, sheds, toilets for women and other facilities at all Polling Stations have been made to make voting a friendly experience. will be established at a few places.

## **D. Implementation**

### **DETAILS OF THE POINT GIVEN ABOVE**

## **CAUSES OF LOW VOTING TURN OUT IN NAXAL AFFECTED AREAS.**

- Long distance between the voting centers and residential areas.
- Lack of transportation facilities.
- Fear of LWE dictates of poll boycotts.
- Violent incidents.

## **PROPOSED ACTIVITIES.**

- Advertising in hat markets through art-campaign groups
- Providing information by organizing special Gram Sabha.
- Canvassing through Kotwars in the villages.
- Advertising by ground workers of the safety measures arranged by the security forces.
- Advertising via folk songs and bhajan mandlees.
- Peace march by security forces to infuse the feeling of security amongst the voters.

## **APPATHY OF THE URBAN VOTERS TOWARDS VOTING.**

- Ignorance of the correct location of the polling booth.
- Long distance between the residential areas and polling booths.
- Lack of sitting, drinking water and toiletry arrangement at voting centers.
- Lack of interest towards voting amongst the urban laborers.
- Long waiting queues.

## **TARGETED ACTIVITIES.**

Advertising through Wise call, S.M.S, Scroll streak message, dialer tone.

- Door-to-door advertising through N.S.S and N.C.C.
- Advertising via local cable T.V, cinema halls.
- Posters, hoardings, banners and pamphlets containing the messages regarding voter awareness will be installed at public places like- A.T.M, electricity bill counters, petrol pumps, gas agencies, hospitals, nursing homes, railway stations, bus stands, PDS centers etc.
- Voting related appeals by private organizations like Lions club, Rotary club, J.C club, Youth club etc. will be reflected.
- To impress the urban voters to go for voting a candle marches will be organized in the cities. Oath papers to be filled in by the urban voters.
- Doubt clarification via voter help line for all the clarifications the helpline and control room's telephone numbers will be advertised in the news papers.
- Formation of human chain by the citizens.

## **C. YOUTHS REGISTRATION**

The youth of today doesn't have any positive attitude for the voting process. The youth of plus 18 is really ignorant of the fact that how they will get their names enrolled in the voter list. Most of them even don't know about the form 6 prescribed for enrollment. They are very easy going in the matters of registration and possess indifferent attitude towards election procedure.

- Lack of information about obtaining EPIC card and about inclusion of one's name in the voter's list.
- Lack of information about advantages of EPIC card and power of vote.
- Insufficient sources of advertisement for inspiring the youth to get enrolled in voter list.
- The present education system has not been concentrating on the subject of voter's education

#### • **TARGETED ACTIVITIES**

- Sharing of information regarding the preparation of EPIC card. The explicit details like from where and how it is to be obtained can be discussed on social media like Facebook which has become a favorite destination of the youths of today.
- Steps will be taken and suitable programs will be prepared to enhance voter awareness about voting by organizing different competitions like- essay writing, debate, quiz, slogan, poster making, painting competitions at college level. Awareness rallies will also be organized at prominent places.
- Towards the interventions about strengthening of The Republic –Yuvasabha will be organized on the pattern of the sessions of Lok sabha and Vidhan sabha. A mock election will be conducted to educate the voters coming for the first time to vote.
- For bringing public awareness door-to-door advertising and signature campaign with the help of youth club, NCC and NSS will be organized.
- Provision of required advice and counseling regarding voter's list will be given at the time of admission in the colleges.6. Information and training will be imparted regarding the use of EVM to the first time voters.

#### **D. AWARENESS DRIVE TO ENCOURAGE FEMALE PARTICIPATION**

- Apathy amongst rural women towards voting is due to lack of awareness.
- Dependence of women on the head of the family in decision making.
- Illusion related to violation of secrecy in voting amongst women.
- Lack of will in giving priority to women first at polling centers.
- Improper facilities for senior women citizen, disables and diseased for women who give breast feed to infants at the polling booths.
- Lack of drinking water and toiletry facilities at the voting centers.

#### **TARGETED ACTIVITIES**

- Propagation through women and help groups to break the illusion that vote casted is not kept secret.

- Advertising via Aganbadi workers to enlighten women.
- Honouring women by organizing rangoli competitions.
- Spreading awareness through programmes dedicated to women voting. Use of folk songs will be very effective for the purpose.
- Advertising in hat market, public distribution system, shops and signature campaigns.
- Arrangements will be made to provide total information about the functioning of the EVM.

## **E. THE VOTING RIGHT OF THE GOVT.**

### **EMPLOYEES BEING UNUSED BY THEM.**

- Absence of the govt. employees names from the voter's list.
- Not voting due to being on election duty.
- Lack of information about voting through postal ballots.
- Lack of information about getting the name removed from the voter's list of previous location and inclusion of name at the new postal location.

### **TARGETED ACTIVITIES**

- Inclusion of name in voter's list by distributing forms number 6 and 7 and removal of name from previous voter's list.
- Oath taking ceremony for government employees.
- Provision of information related to voting by postal ballot system will be provided.
- Joining the govt. employees to the signature campaign actively.

### **SPECIAL PROGRAM**

**A VOTER AWARENESS WEEK NAMED - MATDAN EK PRATIGYA WILL BE ORGANISED IN THE ENTIRE STATE. IT WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMMES UNDER IT-**

- 1<sup>st</sup> day- Organizing awareness rally in all the gram panchayats of the district.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> day- Organization of puppet in all the gram panchayats of the district.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> day- Organization of human chain in all the gram panchayats.
- 4<sup>th</sup> day- Organization of sports, essay writing, slogan writing, debate, poster making competitions will be organized in all the higher educational institutions.

### **OTHER PROGRAMS TO FOLLOW**

- 5<sup>th</sup> day- Organizing oath taking day.
- 6<sup>th</sup> day- Organization of special Gram Sabha.
- 7<sup>th</sup> day- Organization of a marathon race entitled "run for vote".

### **OTHER ACTIVITIES.**

- Program entertaining doubts of the voters will be organized and steps will be taken to give clarification of the questions/doubts of the voters via helpline number.
- A question bank containing the frequently asked questions, will be prepared and a survey by NSS students will be conducted to look into the problems of enrollment.
- Driving Jagrukta rath in different development divisions.
- Direction will be given to **BLO** to make direct personal contact with the voters.
- Advertising via wall writing, flex, Hordings etc will be done.
- Advertising by the means of animation is proposed.

Other than this different resources and advertising sources will be used from time to time as per the need of the hour in order to generate awareness campaign.

## **D1. TEAM FORMATION AT DISTRICTS AND STATE HQs.**

As Planned the District SVEEP Committees were formed in all districts with the following composition by 30 November 2013.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Names of the Concerned Officers</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Chief Executive Officer, ZP.	Chairmen
2.	District Information Officer.	Nodal Officer.
3.	Superintendent of Police.	Member.
4.	Dy. DEO of district.	Member
5.	SDM/Tehsildar of all Sub Division (Revenue).	Member
6.	Director Woman and Children Welfare.	Member
7.	District Health and Family Welfare Officer.	Member
8.	Dy. Director, Public Instruction.	Member
9.	District Youth Service Officer.	Member
10.	District Coordinator NYK.	Member
11.	Chief Officer/Commissioner Municipalities.	Member
12.	District Education Officer	Member
13.	District Coordinator NSS.	Member

## **Door to door campaign by Anganwadi Workers and BLO's.**

There could not be better carriers of SVEEP messages than these field level functionaries. The reach of department functionaries of Education and Health to the remotest parts of the state is incomparable. The extra-ordinary success in bringing the women voters, especially of the Bastar Region can be attributed to door-to-door Campaign by the Anganwadi, and Female health workers. Effective door-to-door campaign was done in towns and cities too.

## **EVM trainings in villages**

Though the people who have voted in the previous two elections know the use of EVM, the new voters and women who have been side lined from the electoral process need EVM knowledge. Hence EVM training was given in all district focusing on the rural side. Mobile exhibition vans were the main media for EVM awareness creation.

## **Advocacy and administering oath**

Oath administering is an effective campaign method, as it ties the person taking oath to a commitment to vote. Oath taking campaign has been done extensively by almost all the districts during this Election. Oath has been administered in offices, colleges, banks, industrial units, SHGs, in public places etc. It has surely contributed a lot towards increase in the polling percentage in this election.

## **Industrial Employees Contact Programme**



Many of the districts where number of industrial units are quite high took the SVEEP Campaign to the units in many ways, distribution of pamphlets, exhibition of posters and flex boards, awareness meetings, EVM trainings, signing pledge letters, taking oath etc. The State SVEEP wing took the initiative and got the Polling day declared as "Paid Holiday" to ensure that those who go to vote are not deprived of the day's wages.

### **Pledge Letters from Parents through School Children**

The concept of getting the Parents of school children to sign pledge letters to vote without fail and vote ethically, was given by the ECI, which the State adopted enthusiastically and initiated in all the districts. Children are the powerful media to ensure moral pressure on the parents/elders to vote. The act is to motivate the children to advocate their parents to commit themselves to the electoral process. it is a universal belief that the promise made to children are not broken by the parents.

### **Youth Awareness Camps**

### **Toll Free Helpline**

Apart from central Toll Free Helpline"1950" each district had established a toll free number dedicated to provide information to voters. Most sought out information was that of confirmation of registration in the electoral roll and the location of polling station.

### **Work of partner**

For the formulation of the plan a core committee has been formed in the state. The plan is formulated in two major parts. The first part of the plan consists how to tie-up different governmental and non governmental agencies together in the mission. The partner agencies mostly work for within their own resources, while the outreach materials used by them are created and distributed under the supervision of the CEO.

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Role in SVEEP</b>
1.	Zila panchayat & Jan pads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zilapanchayat is one of the agencies used for the implementation of various projects. Thus its having enough potential and resources. These potential &amp;</li> </ul>

		<p>resources can be partially used for the mission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little space with small captions on the Flexes, Banners &amp; Posters used to display various projects can be shared for the mission without any extra funding.</li> <li>• <b>MGNREGA</b> is having direct approach to the grass root level. Thus Employment assistants, supervisors and other related staffs can be used to educate the voters. Similar practices can be carried over in other projects too.</li> <li>• Enough media coverage is provided for the activities undertaken by Zilapanchayat. Little room can be provided in the press releases for the mission too.</li> <li>• Adds and notices such as recruitments, tenders etc are published in the news prints normally by the department. Little space can be provide for the noble cause.</li> </ul>
2.	Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoardings will be used to portrait the importance of youth in politics &amp; details of voter registration process.</li> <li>• District has already instructed all the principals of the colleges to make the voter registration mandatory in admissions.</li> <li>• College students can be made responsible for the motivation of society.</li> </ul>
3.	School Education Tribal Welfare,&SSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The approach of the school education system is up to the ground level. This approach can be used for the voter education &amp; motivation.</li> <li>• The teachers deployed in adult education can be used to reinforce the mission.</li> <li>• Various programs has been launched in the remote areas by the Tribal Welfare Department. Voter's education can be co- aided with these.</li> <li>• Tribal Welfare Department, School Education Department &amp; SSA had deployed a sound number of ground staff for various surveys and other motivation programmes; Voters' education &amp; motivation can be collaborated with these.</li> <li>• Little space with small captions on the Flexes, Banners &amp; Posters used to display various projects can be shared for the mission without any extra funding.</li> </ul>

4.	Municipal Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Corporation has also enough potential &amp; resources.</li> <li>• Large hoardings of municipality displaying advertisements can well be utilized to display small captions of SVEEP Plan.</li> <li>• Tax collection centers such as toll tax, water tax, wealth tax etc. are the prominent place where most of the people visit. Hoardings and banners proved to be effective in spreading SVEEP messages.</li> <li>• Banners at prominent places such as parks, Nagar dwars, Market places, Stadiums, pools, Railway station, Bus stand and parking lots will serve the purpose.</li> <li>• Tax collectors, fire men, wealth inspectors, flying squads etc can be not only be used to motivate the voters but also can cater effective vote education.</li> <li>• Instructions can be given to all urban formation to sponsor or to facilitate the display of publicity materials for voters' awareness.</li> </ul>
5.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doctor's prescription will contain the slogan "मजबूत लोकतंत्र सबकी भागीदारी"</li> <li>• Mission can be associated with various programs driven by the Department such as family planning, pulse polio, malaria Eradication etc.</li> <li>• Instructions can be given to all private input dealers to sponsor or to facilitate the display publicity materials for voters' awareness.</li> <li>• All primary Health Centers can be instructed to facilitate the display of publicity materials for voters' awareness.</li> <li>• The various training centers can be also used as Voters' facilitation centers too.</li> <li>• Ground staffs such as ANMs, Health workers, Doctors etc are having enough hold in the society so they can motivate the voters for ethical voting.</li> </ul>
6.	Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated Officers will be instructed to register eligible Voters.</li> <li>• Intructions will be given to all private input Timber &amp; Bidi leaf collectractors to sponsor or to facilitate the display of publicity materials for voters' awareness.</li> <li>• All Beat Guard officers, parks &amp; nurseries will be instructed to facilitate the display of publicity materials for voters' awareness.</li> <li>• The various training centers can be also used as</li> </ul>

		<p>voters' facilitation centers too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground Staffs such as Fire watcher, Foresters, beat guards etc are having enough hold in the rural society so they can motivate the voters for ethical voting.</li> </ul>
7.	Food & Civil Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions can be given to all private input Suppliers &amp; transporters to sponsor or to facilitate the display of publicity materials for voters' awareness.</li> <li>• All Ration shops can be instructed to facilitate the display of publicity materials for voters' awareness &amp; can be also used as Voters' facilitation centers too.</li> <li>• The Department can ensure that the petrol pumps, LPG dealers will print &amp; display the related publicity material.</li> <li>• Mission related Small captions and slogans on the Hoarding of big Hotels &amp; Banners can be used.</li> </ul>
8.	Women & Child Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "AnganbadiSahayikas" of National nutrition program had played vital role in female community mobilization they can be actively involved in voter registration and education too.</li> <li>• Various camps &amp; seminars organized by the department can be used to cater voter education.</li> </ul>
9.	Media & Press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIR, Doordarshan and other such media organization can be made accountable for voters' education and motivation.</li> <li>• These media including press can be used in wide range to educate people about their voting rights and its importance.</li> <li>• News prints can be used to canvas the activities regarding SVEEP.</li> <li>• The interviews of the candidates and their bio data can be revealed in the society through the media.</li> </ul>

## **D5. Media & Communication Plan**

### **a. Electronic Media**

- Quickies- Audio visual spots of 60-90 seconds on channels, cable TV and Radio
- Scrolls on TV and display boards
- Educational and interactive programmes on public sector media like Doordarshan and all India Radio
- Internet and social media

### **b. Print Media**

- Print advertisements in newspapers
- Press Releases, articles and information through newspapers
- Commercial Space Bulletin Boards

### **c. Outdoor Media**

- Cinema and outdoor media

- Information kiosks
- Posters, hoardings and banners etc for static outdoor media
- Bus panels, autorickshaw banners.
- Multi media Vans/buses (Democracy Vans)

**d. Other media**

- Bulk SMS
- Folk media like folk songs, daskathia, palas
- Street plays
- Fairs and festival space
- Voter Education cams, t-shirts etc
- Promoting voter education on materials of daily contact like packaging, utility bills, cinema tickets etc.

**e. Inter Personal**

- Inter-personal communication through Booth Level Officers
- Briefings by CEO, DEO and other officials to media

## PLANNING

### Salient points of District SVEEP plan

Si.No.	District	Salient Points of Plan
1.	<b>Koriya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicity through cable TV</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Film shows through publicity vans</li> <li>• Poster display</li> <li>• Pamphlet distribution through SHGs</li> <li>• Outreach through Anganwadi, health, workers, etc.</li> <li>• Publicity in factories</li> <li>• Announcements in Bus stands</li> <li>• Distribution of pamphlets to passengers</li> <li>• Publicity in cinema theatres</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Sarguja</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Display of video films through mobile vans</li> <li>• Publicity through cable network</li> <li>• Intervention through Anganwadi workers.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Display of posters in government buildings, in busses etc.</li> <li>• Organising seminars, debates and quiz in schools and colleges</li> <li>• Pledge taking of parents through school and college children</li> <li>• Pledge taking of parents through school and college children</li> <li>• Uploding SVEEP messages in facebook, Twitter, youtube etc.</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Balrampur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Display of video films on cable network and cinema theatres</li> <li>• Organising jathas involving voluntary organization, health workers, Anganwadi workers and students</li> <li>• Awareness campaign through SHGs.</li> <li>• Organising guest lectures in colleges</li> <li>• Distribution of pamphlets, hand bills door to door.</li> <li>• Reaching messages to parents through student children.</li> </ul>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Surguja</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness campaign through Anganwadi workers.</li> <li>• Door to door campaign</li> <li>• Message to patients through doctors in hospitals</li> <li>• Campaign in hostels</li> <li>• Students jatha in every village</li> <li>• Awareness to backward community associations</li> <li>• Youths cycle rally</li> </ul>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Jasipur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Display of hoardings in prominent places</li> <li>• Display of banners and posters in public places, offices, hospitals etc.</li> <li>• Distribution of pamphlets</li> <li>• Advertisements in news papers</li> <li>• Daily phone-in programmers in All India Radio.</li> <li>• Publicity through local TV network</li> <li>• Display of voter awareness CDs in industries, canteens, clubs, hospitals, railway stations and bus-stands, Mahila Mandals, Youth clubs, hostels etc.</li> <li>• Door to door campaign through Anganwadi workers, mahila sanghas etc.</li> <li>• Awareness to parents on school results day.</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Raigarh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door to door campaign by BLOs</li> <li>• Awareness through tam-tam in Municipal Corporation area</li> <li>• Slides and clippings display in theatres</li> <li>• Distribution of pamphlets</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Display of banners</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Korba</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booth level campaign by BLOs</li> <li>• Display of documentaries through Mobile vans</li> <li>• Arranging 'mock poll' in educational institutions.</li> <li>• VFCs opened in all taluk offices.</li> </ul>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Janjgir - Chanpa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• publicity through local TV channels</li> <li>• Slide shows in movie theatres</li> <li>• Loud speaker announcement in public places</li> <li>• posters, bill boards, hoardings etc.</li> <li>• Jathas, cycle jathas, candle lit processions etc.</li> <li>• Awareness and voter enrolment programme in colleges</li> <li>• Awareness programme for SHGs</li> <li>• Reaching out to forest dwellers through Forest Dept. officials</li> <li>• Awareness campaign through Anganwadis</li> <li>• Morning procession by school children</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Door to door campaign by .</li> </ul>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Bilaspur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicity through street plays and folk songs</li> <li>• Jathas from School children in villages</li> <li>• Publicity through cable network</li> <li>• SHGs meetings to spread awareness</li> <li>• Publicity through mobile vans</li> <li>• Meetings of Youth clubs for publicity</li> <li>• Awareness campaign in SC/ST colonies</li> </ul>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Mungeli</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audio CDs for announcement in CMC, TMC, GP areas</li> <li>• Hoardings on highways</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Display of banners and posters</li> <li>• Youth conferences and workshops in colleges</li> </ul>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Mahasamund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banners, Flex boards, stickers</li> <li>• Jathas combined with awareness meetings</li> <li>• Candle light march</li> <li>• Rangoli Competition</li> <li>• Campaign by Gram panchayats in Gram sabhas</li> <li>• Poets meet, seminars in colleges</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quiz contest</li> <li>• Street plays and film shows</li> <li>• Publicity in All India Radio</li> </ul>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Gariyaband</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public awareness through pamphlets</li> <li>• Helpline</li> <li>• Out reach through BLOs, anganwadi workers etc.</li> <li>• Posters and banners</li> <li>• Seminars, debate Competitions in colleges</li> <li>• Street plays, Kala jathas, Rallys and candle march</li> <li>• Celebrity messages in local network</li> <li>• Slides in theatres</li> <li>• Distribution of voters slips to voters door steps by BLOs</li> <li>• Messages on social networks like facebook, twitter etc.</li> </ul>
<b>13.</b>	<b>BalodaBazar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Announcements through mike fitted vehicles.</li> <li>• Distribution of leaflets</li> <li>• Street Plays, folk songs</li> <li>• Banners and posters and hoardings in public places</li> <li>• Voting registration motivation in colleges</li> <li>• Marathon walk</li> <li>• Pledge of parents through their ward</li> </ul>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Raipur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door to door campaign by anganwadi workers, health assistants, etc.</li> <li>• Awareness to SHGs</li> <li>• Rangoli Competition</li> <li>• Awareness to parents in schools on result day.</li> <li>• Slideshows in Cinema halls</li> <li>• Awareness through Agriculture related NGOs</li> <li>• Creating awareness on compulsory voting among SC/ST/OBCs</li> <li>• Banners, hoardings, posters</li> <li>• Publicity through local cable TV network</li> <li>• Street plays</li> </ul>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Dhamatari</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advertisement in daily news papers</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Campaign in colleges through seminars, quiz competitions, human chain etc.</li> <li>• Banners, posters, pamphlets</li> <li>• Campaign through youth clubs</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaign through SHGs, anganwadi workers</li> <li>• Publicity through cable tv network, and cinema theatres</li> <li>• Pledge letters of parents through school children</li> <li>• Rangoli competition</li> <li>• Door to door campaign by health workers</li> <li>• Campaign in hostels</li> <li>• All the low voting turnout booths identified and targeted for campaign</li> </ul>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Balod</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street Plays</li> <li>• Banners, Posters, Pamphlets</li> <li>• Jatha</li> <li>• Door to door campaign by Anganwadi .</li> <li>• Posters on Buses</li> <li>• Awareness programme in colleges</li> <li>• Publicity through local cable TV</li> <li>• Publicity through press</li> <li>• Announcements in Bus stands</li> </ul>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Durg</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoardings, banners and posters in public places,</li> <li>• Advertisements in cable network</li> <li>• Advertisement in local news papers</li> <li>• Street plays and folk programmes</li> <li>• Quiz programmes in colleges</li> <li>• Video publicity through mobile vans mobile exhibition</li> <li>• Announcement in KSRTC bus stands and Railway stations</li> <li>• posters on busses, bus stands, banks and public places</li> <li>• Distribution of hand bills in villages</li> <li>• Motivation for compulsory voting, through health workers.</li> <li>• Creating awareness on compulsory voting among SC/ST/OBCs</li> </ul>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Bemetra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of jathas</li> <li>• Banners, posters</li> <li>• Formation of human chain</li> <li>• Radio programmes</li> <li>• Awareness camps in all Gram panchayats</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Awareness to SHGs</li> <li>• Creating awareness to compulsory voting through human chain</li> <li>• Loud speaker announcements in Autorickshaws.</li> <li>• Awareness through health workers.</li> </ul>
<b>19.</b>	<b>Kabirdham</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoardings</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News paper advertisement</li> <li>• Publicity through mobile vans</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Awareness through anganwadi workers and Youth clubs</li> <li>• Messages displayed in banks, factories etc.</li> <li>• Campaign in colleges through debates, seminars etc.,</li> </ul>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Rajnandgaon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicity through local TV network</li> <li>• Hoardings, posters and handbills</li> <li>• Oath taking in colleges</li> <li>• Processing with school children, and anganwadi workers, NGOs and youth clubs.</li> <li>• Oath taking of parents in schools</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Phone-in Programme on All India Radio</li> <li>• Flag march by police and paramilitary</li> </ul>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Kanker</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Door-to-door campaign by Anganwadi workers</li> <li>• Publicity through cable TV network</li> <li>• Hoardings, Banners, Posters, Stickers</li> <li>• Publicity in Industries through meetings</li> <li>• Jathas</li> <li>• Motivation talks in colleges</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Mobile exhibition</li> </ul>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Kondagaon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Display of hoardings, posters, pamphlets etc.</li> <li>• Display of video films through mobile vans</li> <li>• Publicity through cable TV network</li> <li>• Advertisements in News papers</li> <li>• Publicity through All India Radio</li> <li>• Orientation to SHGs</li> <li>• Publicity through folk media</li> <li>• Awareness Programmes in schools and colleges</li> <li>• Publicity through social network media like Facebook, Youtube, etc.</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Human Chain</li> <li>• Post card movement by hostel inmates for their wards for ethical voting</li> <li>• Awareness for Youth clubs, NSS, youth federation workers</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective utilization of public address system at all levels</li> <li>• Special focus on LWE affected areas.</li> </ul>
<b>23.</b>	<b>Narayanpur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicity Jatha</li> <li>• Procession by school children</li> <li>• Door to door campaign by health workers</li> <li>• Meeting of industries for orientation</li> <li>• Poll discussion in All India Radio</li> <li>• SMS from BSNL</li> <li>• Loud speaker announcements in Bus stands.</li> <li>• Slides display in cinema theatres</li> <li>• Publicity through cable network and FM radio</li> </ul>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Bastar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoardings, Banners, Posters</li> <li>• Publicity through cable TV network and cinema theatres</li> <li>• Awareness to SHGs and anganwadi workers</li> <li>• Door to door campaign by anganwadi, and health workers</li> <li>• Pledge letter of parents through children</li> <li>• Orientation programme in colleges</li> <li>• Awareness campaign through Municipal workers in urban areas</li> <li>• Publicity in milk collection and distribution centers</li> <li>• Door to door campaign by Gram panchayat workers</li> <li>• Posters and pamphlets distribution in hostels, banks, industries, clubs etc.,</li> <li>• Street plays</li> </ul>
<b>25.</b>	<b>Dantewada</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing and human chain formation with college students</li> <li>• Street play and folk dance</li> <li>• Pledge taking of parents through school children</li> <li>• Bike rally and cycle rally</li> <li>• Quiz competition in colleges</li> <li>• Candle lit march</li> <li>• Publicity through posters, pamphlets, hand bills etc.</li> <li>• Orientation for SHGs, anganwadi workers, and health workers</li> <li>• Publicity through cable TV network and cinema theatres</li> <li>• Advertisement in local news papers</li> </ul>
<b>26.</b>	<b>Sukma</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicity through Hoarding, Banners, Posters and distribution of pamphlets</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration drive in colleges and hostels</li> <li>• Street plays</li> <li>• Publicity through mobile video vans</li> <li>• Stickers on every house with the BLO information.</li> </ul>
<b>27.</b>	<b>Bijapur</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth convention for college students and youth clubs</li> <li>• SHG workshops</li> <li>• Street plays,</li> <li>• Awareness programme in college hostels</li> <li>• Publicity in local cable TV network</li> <li>• Distribution of hand bills.</li> </ul>

## **Monitoring and Observation**

### **1. Guidance and Monitoring**

- The guidance for the SVEEP campaign in the state has been from 3 sources.
  1. Election Commission of the India - to the State SVEEP Cell & Districts
  2. Compendium of Instructions released by ECI in March 2013.
  3. The State SVEEP Cell - to the districts.
- The ECI provided vital direction to the SVEEP programme in the state through a video conference as well as through an impersonal discussion held from 03 -07-2013 to 04-07-2013 at Raipur with all the District Electoral officers and the Chairmen of SVEEP Committees of the districts. The conference was chaired by the Director General, ECI, who

gave lucid instructions not only clarifying the concepts but also setting direction to the campaign.

- Through out the campaign period, the ECI was in constant dialogue with the office of the CEO, providing clarifications, approvals and directions.
- The ECI appointed 09 Awareness Observers to supervise the SVEEP preparedness of the State.
- The SVEEP wing of the CEO, facilitated, guided and monitored the SVEEP campaigning in the State.

### **1- Facilitation**

- Received SVEEP concepts and directions from ECI and disseminated it to the districts.
- Provided SVEEP campaign materials to districts.
- Vetted the district SVEEP plans and guided in formulation of effective and practical SVEEP strategy.
- Reviewed and accorded approval for specific SVEEP activities, involving partnerships.
- Reviewed and obtained approval for SVEEP campaigning materials prepared by districts.

### **2- Monitoring**

- SVEEP implementation progress reports were obtained from the districts every alternate days, thrice a week.
- Periodical progress reports were sent to ECI for information and perusal.
- Constant monitoring enabled the State to keep the SVEEP campaign completely non-partisan, non-biased and within the SVEEP policy ambit drawn by ECI.