

**“Management of the electoral roll in the context of
general elections in democratic set up with reference
to the De-Novo revision of electoral roll in previous
54- Belapur and after delimitation 145 – Mira
Bhayandar assembly constituency in Maharashtra”**

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Submitted by

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Under the guidance of

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Research Guide

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Management of the Electoral Roll in the context of General Elections in Democratic Set up with reference to the De-Novo Revision of Electoral Roll in previous 54- Belapur and After Delimitation 145 – Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency in Maharashtra**” which is being submitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Vidyavachaspati, Ph. D. in Management Faculty of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by **Shri Bharat A. Shitole** under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any degree or similar title of this or any other university or examining body upon him.

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Place: Pune

Date: ____ November 2016

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**Management of the Electoral Roll in the context of General Elections in Democratic Set up with reference to the De-Novo Revision of Electoral Roll in previous 54- Belapur and After Delimitation 145 – Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency in Maharashtra**” completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other Vidyapeeth or examining body.

Place: Pune

Date: ____ November 2016

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

Abbreviation	Full form
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BT	British Telecom
CA	Chartered Accountant
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CRM	Customer Relationship Manager
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FERA	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
FMLA	Family and Medical Leave Act
GSD	Gross Domestic Product
HR	Human Resources
HRD	Human Resources Department
HRM	Human Resources Management
IC&T	Information, Communication Technology
KOEL	Kirolskar Oil Engines Ltd.
LSI	Large Scale Industry
MIDC	Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation
MNC	Multi National Corporation
MRTP	Monopoly & Restrictive Trade Practices
MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprises
OCB	Organizational Citizenship Behaviour
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Management System Specification
PAS	Performance Appraisal System
PCMM	People Capability Management Model
PSU	Public Sector Undertakings
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMES	Small , Medium scale Enterprises
SSI	Small Scale Industry
TPA	Third Party Administrator

U.S.A.	United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO DEMOCRACY

Democracy has been defined by a number of authors but the one given by Abraham Lincoln which states that the democracy as the government of the people, for the people and by the people has wider acceptance. It is clear from this definition that the people have greater voice / say in the government functioning. Because of this the democratic system is thriving in the world. It is on the strength of the support from the people, the governments democratically elected are successful. Because of India's demographic position, it is one of the largest democratic countries in the world.

Democracy is an age old concept as far as India is concerned. For over centuries, India believes in the democratic philosophy. This democratic system for electing the rules, right from the grass root level i.e. Gram Panchayat to the Parliament, the rulers are elected through the democratic elections and it is being practiced since independence.

The foundation of the democracy has been laid down by Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar – who is regarded as the father of the Indian Constitution. There were three committees who were assigned the task of preparing the draft constitution and the final draft prepared by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has been approved by the Indian Parliament. Constitutionally India believes in secularism.

It will not be out of place if one says India has lot of diversity. Because of the size of population, India has diversity in castes, creed, religion, languages. The framers of the constitution adopted good points / systems from the American and British Constitution. Historically the scheduled class and scheduled tribes are backward. In order to do justice to these SC/STs reservation has been provided in the constitution. This reservation encompasses education, employment, state legislature etc. This ensures that there is no discrimination so far as enjoying the benefits of the democratic system.

While drafting the constitution the idea of granting reservation to SCs and STs was for a specific period of time and it was expected that they will be joining the mainstream. However, this did not happen and the reservation is still continued.

Although Indian constitution expresses its belief in secularism there is rise in religious fundamentalism. The politicians all along have exploited this religious fundamentalism. This is a dangerous state of affair. This is resulting in the widening of the gap.

In spite of all these odds Indian democracy is the most successful democracy in the World. There is a need to have a fresh look at the Constitution and the deficiencies that have come to the knowledge of the government are required to be removed, by appropriately passing the legislation in the Parliament. It is not wise to take the public granted for all the time.

1.2 HISTORY OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

On the 15th August 1947, India got freedom from the British Rule. Right from the independence, India has been a democratic country. Indian democracy has gained a rich experience over the past 7 decades. Rich traditions have been developed and those are accepted all over the World. According to the 2011 census of India, it is the largest democracy in the world. Constitution was adopted and enacted on the 26th November 1949.

The Indian constitution is a comprehensive constitution which came into existence on the 26th January 1950. India is a sovereign, secular, socialist, democratic republic.

Indian Republic is headed by the President of India. The tenure of his office is for 5 years. The Electoral College elects him once in five years. The government is headed by the Prime Minister of India and he has the executive powers.

The Parliament is the Legislature of India which comprises of two houses. Upper house is called the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the lower house is

called Lok Sabha (House of people). Currently there are 245 members in the Rajya Sabha and its term is for six years. Most of them are elected by the State and territorial legislatures in proportion to the State's population. Out of 545 members of the Lok Sabha 543 members are elected by the electors by majority votes and they represent their own constituencies. The remaining two members are nominated by the President of India from the Anglo-Indian community, if the President feels that there is no adequate representation to this community in the parliament.

Indian judiciary system is of three-tier system which consists of a Supreme Court which is headed by the Chief Justice of India. There are 21 High Courts and a large number trial courts. The Supreme Court has the original jurisdiction in respects of cases involving fundamental rights and over disputes between states and the centre and the appellate jurisdiction over the High Courts. Supreme Court is judicially independent and has the power to declare the law and to strike down Union or State Laws which are passed in contravention of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is the final authority for interpreting the Constitution of India.

Even before India had developed a strong economic base, India has adopted democracy and hence it can hardly take off economically. In 1947, democracy was not inevitable. On the lines of the other countries India could have ruled by a strong man but the Britishers wanted to show that the democracy is given by them.

1.3 HISTORY OF ELECTIONS IN INDIA¹

For the first time elections to the Lok Sabha were held in April 1952. At that time Indian National Congress was the first political party which came to the power with 245 members of Parliament.

The maximum strength of the Parliament is now 552 of which 530 are elected from the states, and 20 members are elected from the Union Territories and two are nominated by the President of India from the Anglo Indian community.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elections_in_India

1st Lok Sabha (1952)

Indian General Election, 1951

As stated earlier the first Lok Sabha general elections were held in April 1952. At that time Indian National Congress came to power. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India. The tenure of the first Lok Sabha was 17th April 1952 lasted upto 4th April 1957.

There were three different political parties. First one was Indian National Congress which led by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, second was Jan Sangh led by Dr. Shama Prasad Mukherjee and the third one was Scheduled Castes Federation headed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. This Federation later on became Republic Party of India. The other small parties were Kisan Mazdoor Praja Parishad, Socialist Party, and Communist Party of India.

There were 489 constituencies from 26 Indian states in the first general Elections of the Lok Sabha. Shri G. V. Mavalnakar was elected as the first speaker of the Lok Sabha.

2- Lok Sabha (1957)

In 1957 the Second Lok Sabaha elections were held. The Indian National Congress repeated its performance and came to power. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru led the party. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Iyengar was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the House.

The 1957 Lok Sabha had a distinct feature that there was not a single woman candidate.

3rd Lok Sabha (1962)

In April 1962 the third Lok Sabha elections were held. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for the third time led the Indian National Congress which emerged the largest members party and came to power. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was a visionary. He was very much in favour of adopting new technology, science, development of heavy basic industries to give a concrete shape to the India's economy. He was the

champion of Non Align foreign policy. He established friendly relations with our neighbor country China.

Pt. Nehru led the foundation of the nation's economic development and growth. In order to improve the standard of living of the masses, he was responsible to embark upon the Five Yarn Planning process for development and growth. This system is still in vogue.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda became the acting Prime Minister after the sad demise of Pt. Nehru. His tenure was for a very short period of two weeks. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri became the Prime Minister after Mr. Nanda.

While on a Russian tour Mr. Shastri had a sudden death and Smt. Indira Gandhi – daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister.

4th Lok Sabha (1967)

The fourth Lok Sabha elections were held in February 1967. Indian National Congress secured majority securing 283 seats and the government under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi was formed.

5th Lok Sabha (1971)

In the year 1971 mid-term elections were held to the Lok Sabha as Mrs. Indira Gandhi called for the mid-term elections one year ahead of its schedule.

In this mid-term election of the Lok Sabha the Indian National Congress could secure a landslide victory under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In this election the vote catching slogan was “Garibi Hatao”.

In the year 1971, Mrs. Indira Gandhi took a bold decision and liberated West Pakistan which gave birth to Bangladesh.

In a historic judgement the Allahabad High Court invalidated her 1971 election. Upon this, she declared internal emergency. The emergency lasted till March 1977 and the General Elections were in 1977 for the 6th Lok Sabha.

6th Lok Sabha (1977)

As a result of the imposition of internal emergency, Mrs. Indira Gandhi became unpopular and she lost the election. For the first time, Indian National Congress lost the Lok Sabha elections and under the banner of Janata Party Mr. Moraraji Desai became the Prime Minister. This election gave birth to Janata Party which was a combination of Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, Socialist Party and they united and fought the election.

7th Lok Sabha (1980)

In June 1979 as a result of a split in the Janata Party Mr. A. B. Vajpayee and L.K. Advani quit and withdrew support to the Govt. and formed a new national party namely Bharatiya Janata Party. Mr. Moraraji Desai lost trust vote and Mr. Chaudhari Charan Singh became the Prime Minister. This could happen because the Congress party had withdrawn the support which was promised by them earlier.

As a result of in fights in Janata Party leaders, there was a political instability and for the first time a coalition government under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power.

8th Lok Sabha (1984-85)

Mrs. Indira Gandhi – the Prime Minister of India was assassinated on the 31st October 1984. Lok Sabha was dissolved. Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in as Interim Prime Minister. In the 1984 elections of the 8th Lok Sabha election, the Congress party won the election and came back to power with thumping majority.

9th Lok Sabha (1989)

The 9th Lok Sabha elections turned out to be a watershed in Indian electoral politics in number of ways. The very basic approach to the voters was based on caste and religion. In the earlier general elections, which were fought under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi the Indian National Congress party had secured 400 seats in the Lok Sabha.

By merging Jan Morcha, Janata Party, Lok Dal and Congress (S), on October 11, 1988 Janata Dal was formed with a view to collectively oppose Rajiv Gandhi

Government. In the 1989 elections, the Five party national front was formed securing Bharatiya Janata Party, and the two communist parties National Front was strengthened.

The elections were held in two stages, first on November 22nd and the second on November 26th 1989. This time the elections were held for 525 seats. The National Front secured a simple majority in the Lok Sabha and came to power under the leadership of Atal Behary Bajapayee. Communist parties gave support from outside and they did not join the government.

10th Lok Sabha (1991)

Within a period of just 16 months from the formation of the government, the Lok Sabha had been dissolved and 10th Lok Sabha general elections were taken as a midterm poll.

Like the earlier one, this election was also held in stages on May 20, June 15, 1991. In this election there were three parties fighting against each other. Those parties were Congress, the BJP and the National Front with Janta Dal (S) – Left Front Coalition.

Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) only a day after the first round of polling i.e. on May 20. Mr. Gandhi was campaigning at Sriperambudur for the election. The subsequent phase of election was postponed which finally took place on June 12th and 15th. There was a very low turnover at the polling, just 53 percent of electorate who cast their votes.

P. V. Narsimha Rao of the Congress Party took the oath of the office of the Prime Minister on June 21st 1991.

11th Lok Sabha (1996)

The 1996 Lok Sabha elections produced a hung Parliament and there was political instability in the country.

The government under the leadership of Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao of Congress (I) party embarked upon several reforms of which the major one was opening up of India's economy to the World. In this election the Bharatiya Janata Party BJP and its allies and the Janta Dal were the main opponents of the Congress Party..

The Bharatiya Janata Party secured 161 votes as against 140 seats by the Congress Party when for forming a government the minimum number of required seats was 272. Mr. Atal B. Vajpayee formed the government with the support of the regional parties. However, this government could not last long and failed to secure trust vote and resigned after 13 days of its formation.

Under the leadership of Mr. Deve Gowda of Janata Dal a United Front coalition government was formed on 1st June. This government was also short lived for 18 months.

In April 1997, Mr. I. K. Gujaral – a United Front party's candidate with outside support from the Indian National Congress formed the government. This was a stop gap arrangement and the nation went for elections again in 1998.

12th Lok Sabha (1998)

The 12th Lok Sabha was constituted on 10th March 1998 and under the leadership of Mr. Atal B. Bajpayee – a coalition government was sown in. This Govt. lasted for 413 days.

As a result of premature dissolution on 4th December 1997, fresh elections were held for all the seats of Lok Sabha.

In this Lok Sabha the BJP led govt. had a working majority of 265 seats. On the 19th March Mr. A. B. Vajpayee took the oath of the office of the Prime Minister.

13th Lok Sabha (1999)

On 17th April 1999, Vajapayee govt. lost confidence vote and therefore it stepped down.

The principal opposition was the Indian National Congress which could not gather sufficient members' strength to form a govt. Therefore, the President of India on April 26 dissolved the Lok Sabha and called for elections. The alliance govt. was asked by the President to hold the office as an interim govt. till the newly elected Govt. comes to power.

14th Lok Sabha (2004)

The 14th Lok Sabha completed its tenure of five years in 2004 and the Lok Sabha elections were held in four stages between April 20th and May 10th 2004.

The Indian National Congress came to power and the government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh was sworn in.

15th Lok Sabha (2009)

For the 15th Lok Sabha general elections were held in April -May 2009 and the results were announced. United Progressive Alliance under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh won the mandate and formed the Govt.

16th Lok Sabha (2014)

In the 16th Lok Sabha elections the ruling democratic alliance lost their majority and the National Democratic Alliance under the leadership of Mr. Narendra Modi came to power winning a majority in the parliament.

1.4 ABOUT ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Introduction

Because of the size of its population as well as faith in the democratic system, India is the largest democracy in the World. The Election Commission of India is the supreme body/ authority on election matters. The Commission has been vested with vast powers to execute the general elections in free and fair manner. The Indian Constitution was adopted in the year 1952 and since then it is conducting the parliamentary elections and general elections of assembly constituencies. The rules and regulations framed by the commission are strictly followed. The Election

Commission also conducts the elections of the office of the President and Vice President of India.

Indian Elections, the Largest Event in the World

Because of the size of the population India's general elections for the parliament constituencies is the largest event in the World. The total electorate exceeds 668 million voters cast their votes in over 8.00 lakh polling stations spread across India. The geographical coverage of the election has to take note of the fact that there are some locations where there is a snow fall and some are located in deserts of the Rajasthan State. Voluminous man power is involved in this election exercise. The staff required for this election duty is pulled from various government departments.

The Election Commission

The Election Commission of India is a permanent Constitutional Body. The Election Commission of India was established on the 25th January 1950. The election commission of India celebrated its Golden Jubilee in the year 2001. To begin with, the Election Commission was manned by only one Chief Election Commissioner. However, since 1993, two additional Election Commissioners have been added to the Commission. Therefore, today there is one Chief Election Commissioner and there are two Election Commissioners. The issues before the commission are decided by a majority of vote. The head quarter of the Commission is located at New Delhi. The Govt. of India has appointed Dr. Sayed Nasim Zaidi as the Chief Election Commissioner.

Electoral Process

The entire electoral process, because of the voluminous size of India, takes minimum of a month for holding State Assembly elections. For general Parliamentary elections still longer time is taken. According to the procedure the Election Commission publishes the electoral roll which is a very vital process. According to the Indian Constitution norms are prescribed for voting. According to it any person who is resident of India having attained age over 18 years of age is eligible to register his name in the electoral rolls. Usually Electoral Registration offices are located at

Taluka Head Quarters. Registration of name in the electoral list is the duty of the voter himself.

Pre Elections

The Election Commission announces the time table of the Election. From that moment the Model Code of Conduct is put into operation. Once the elections are declared, no party is allowed to use the govt. resources for its campaigning purposes. 48 hours prior to polling day the campaigning is stopped.

Voting Day

Usually the polling stations are located in the govt. or private schools. The responsibility of holding free and fair elections is vested with the District Collector. As stated earlier the staff of various levels is required to conduct the elections. This staff is pulled from various govt. and semi. Govt. offices. No staff can refuse this election work unless there is a convincing justification for it. In order to ensure maintenance of law and order situation, the police department has the responsibility. An indelible ink is applied usually on the left index finger of the voter as an indicator that the voter has cast his vote.

Post elections

After the polling is over, the Electronic Voting Machines are kept under tight security in a strong room. No one has access to it. The date for counting the votes and declaring the result is fixed by the Election Commission at the time of announcing the time table. Presently because of the use of Electronic Voting Machines the vote counting does not take much time. A candidate who secures maximum vote in a constituency is declared elected to represent the constituency.

In the event there is no clear majority to any particular party, the party which has secured highest number of seats or coalition which claims the maximum members support, is invited by the President to form a govt. The party which has been invited to form the government is asked to prove its majority support on the floor of the house within a specified time.

Voter Registration

After the globalization, and the increased use of the modern technology the Election Commission has made the voter registration forms available on its website. This saves time to visit the electoral registration office. One can download the form, fill it and submit it to the nearest electoral registration office. Even there are some Non Governmental Organizations, which are socially conscious, they come forward and also provide the forms physically or on their websites e.g. www.jaagore.com. This helps in registration of electors name on the electoral roll.

Absentee Voting

An ordinary resident residing in India can register his/her name on completing the age of 18 years of age, in a constituency where he/she is residing. Earlier non-resident Indians were not allowed to register their names.

There was a demand from the Non Resident Indians that they should also be allowed to register their names in the enrollment register and vote. Conceding this demand, the Indian Parliament in August 2010 passed a bill and accordingly the govt. has issued gazette notification on the 24th Nov.2010, allowing the Non Resident Indians (NRIs) to enroll their names and cast their vote on the election date in person only. Now the NRIs are pursuing with the Election Commission that they be allowed to cast their vote through E-mail instead of presenting them on the Election Day at the polling station of their constituency.

Electoral Laws & System

The Elections are conducted by the Election Commission on observing the Constitutional provisions and the relevant legislations passed by the Parliament. The principal law is the Representation of the People Act, 1950 which deals with preparation of electoral rolls, revision of electoral rolls. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 deals with all the aspects relating to the conduct of elections. In a reference to the Supreme Court the apex court has clarified that the Election Commission being a constitutional Authority has residuary powers under the Indian Constitution and can act accordingly.

Appointment & Tenure of Commissioners

Being the Constitutional positions of the Chief Election Commissioner and the other two Election Commissioners, the President of India make their appointments. The tenure of the office of the Election Commission is for 6 years, with a rider of age limit not exceeding 65 years. Their emoluments are on par with the Judges of the Supreme Court. If, for any reason an Election Commissioner is to be removed there is a very lengthy procedure in which case impeachment procedure in the Parliament is to be followed.

Election Machinery

Head Quarter of the Election Commission is at New Delhi. It has a separate Secretariat which is appropriately staffed and well defined hierarchical set up has been fixed. The senior most Election Commissioner becomes the Chief Election Commissioner. The work is distributed amongst the Election Commissioners on functional and territorial basis.

Conducting the general elections is a huge task which requires voluminous staff from different cadres. This being an occasional work, permanent staff cannot be recruited for this work and hence the staff of various cadres is taken up on deputation for the election work and during that period the staff reports to the Election Commission. No one can refuse the work allotted by the Election Commission unless there is genuine reason and that prior permission from the Election Commission has been obtained. Usually this entire election exercise takes one to two month's time.

Budget & Expenditure

So far as the budget and expenditure required by the Election Commission is concerned that it is formulated by the Election Commission's Secretariat in consultation with the Finance Ministry. It is customary that the Finance Minister concedes the budget formulated by the secretariat.

So far as the Assembly General Elections are concerned the respective State Government makes the provision for conducting the election and as far as union territories are concerned the same is provided by the Central Budget. For parliamentary elections the expenditure is borne by the Central Govt. If there is a

simultaneous election of both Parliament and the State Assemblies the election expenditure is shared by both the Central and State Governments equally.

Executive Interference Barred

As far as the functioning of the Election Commission is concerned, it is insulated from the Executive Interference. The Election Commission independently decides about holding the elections irrespective of the fact whether it is a general parliamentary election, by elections or State Assembly elections. It has the supreme powers to make requisite arrangements for smooth conduct of free and fair elections.

Election Schedule

A few weeks before the formal election process starts, the Election Commission holds a press conference and declares the Election Schedule. Immediately upon the declaration of the elections, the Model Code of Conduct comes into force. The election work starts from issuance of formal notification and lasts up to the date of declaration of the results in the official gazette.

Political Parties & the Commission

All the political parties have to register with the Election Commission according to the law. According to the law the political parties are required to hold democratically elections of the various offices it has, as per its Constitution and they are required to maintain proper books of accounts and submit to the Election Commission at regular interval. The parties which get them registered with the Election Commission are the only recognized parties. The recognition of the parties is accorded as per their area of work i.e. as at State level or at National Level.

The Election Commission has a quasi jurisdiction authority and any dispute amongst the recognized parties is decided by the Commission. The Election Commission has to be impartial and hence it ensures that the level playing field among the recognized parties is equal. The Model Code of Conduct has been finalized in consultation with the recognized political parties.

It discusses with the recognized political parties any issue relating to the conduct of elections.

Advisory Jurisdiction & Quasi-Judicial Functions

Under the Indian Constitution, the Commission has advisory jurisdiction on issues relating to post election disqualification of sitting members of Parliament and State Legislatures. At times some issues relating to the conduct of elections are taken up to the High Court or the Supreme Court, but the court refers those to the Election Commission. The Opinion of the Election Commission is binding on the President of India or the Governor of the State as the case may be. The commission has vast powers. In case, if the candidate has not filed his statement of election expenditure, the commission has power to disqualify the candidate.

Judicial Review

If anyone is aggrieved by the Election Commission's decision he/she can approach the High Court or Supreme Court by appropriate petitions. Conventionally it has been established that as soon as the election process starts, the judiciary does not intervene in the conduct of polls. On declaration of the election result, it cannot review of its own decision. In such cases the High Court is required to be approached by the aggrieved candidate. In respect of the petition relating to the election of the President or the Vice President the same are required to be heard and decided by the Supreme Court.

Media Policy

The Election Commission has formulated clear cut defined media policy. During the course of election the Election Commission at regular intervals brief the media. The media is also allowed facilities to publish actual conduct of the poll and counting. Media representatives have an entry in the polling stations and at the time of counting of votes are concerned. The Election Commission has developed a rich library which is open to the Parliamentarians, academicians and media people etc. Using the electronic media like Door Darshan, the Election Commission takes effective steps to create awareness amongst the masses about the voting and other matters.

1.5 INDIAN ELECTIONS -SCALE OF OPERATION

It is interesting to know the magnitude of the general elections. In the last general elections to the Parliament held in 2014 there were 8251 candidates contesting for 543 seats of which 464 were from the recognized political parties while the rest were independent. Actually 83,40,82,814 electors cast their votes accounting the voting percentage at 66.30 per cent. The elections were held peacefully.

Constituencies & Reservation of Seats

Currently there are 545 seats in the Parliament. The size of the constituency is determined by the Delimiting Commission. The size is decided taking into account the geographical spread, and as far as possible there should be equal voter's strength in each constituency.

Currently there are 238 members of the Rajya Sabha elected by the State Assemblies and there are 12 nominated members by the President who represent literature, science, art and social services. The term of the office of the Rajya Sabha is for six years. The elections are staggered and its 1/3rd members are elected every 2 years.

The President of India can nominate two members to the Lok Sabha if he feels that there is no adequate representation to the Anglo Indian community and 12 members of the Rajya Sabha to represent Literature, science, art and the social services. India is a federal country and the Constitution gives significant control over the State govt.

The assembly constituencies range in size according to the population. The largest Vidhan Sabha is for Uttar Pradesh, with 425 members; the smallest Pondicherry, with 30 members. A formula is used to allocate votes so there is a balance between the population of each state and the number of votes assembly members from a state can cast, and to give an equal balance between state and national assembly Parliament members.

Vice President

The Vice President of India is elected by a direct vote of all members both elected and nominated to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The election is carried out using the single transferable vote system.

The Chief Electoral Officer

Chief Electoral Officer at the State level with his staff depending upon the size of the state is available on full time basis.

Participation of Women voters

Currently the participation of number of women voters and voters from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the election process has increased. Their voting is now reaching the national average.

The Electoral Roll

The Electoral Roll is a list of all those people in the constituency who have registered their names according to the procedure laid down by the Election Commission. The Electoral Roll is revised annually. For registration of the name the person should have completed 18 years of age on the 1st January of that year. Or a person who has shifted from one constituency to the other can register his/her name provided he/she produces the registration cancellation from the earlier constituency. If you have not registered ever before, you can approach the Electoral Registration Officer and get the roll updated by adding your name.

Eligibility for contesting Election

An Indian citizen who has registered voter of over 25 year's age is allowed to contest the Lok Sabha or the Assembly election. The age limit for contesting Rajya Sabha seat is 30 years. There is one more stipulation for the contestants that they can contest from the state in which their constituency is there. The candidate who wish to contest Lok Sabha election he has to deposit a sum of Rs.10,000 and for Rajya Sabha and State Assembly election the deposit amount is Rs.5000/-. Candidates from the scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes have to deposit 50% of the deposit stipulated for the general category contestants. This deposit is refunded provided the candidate secures 1/6th of the valid voting in that election for the said constituency otherwise the

deposit is forfeited. In every constituency there is a Returning Officer who receives the nominations of the candidates and who oversee the conduct of the election.

In every Lok Sabha or the State Assembly there are certain constituencies which are reserved for the candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. The number of reserved seats for this class is proportional to their population. Currently there are 79 seats reserved for SCs and 41 for the STs. The number of candidates contesting the election is increasing at a rapid speed. With the increase in the deposit the number of candidates is getting reduced.

When the elections are declared the political parties issue manifestos wherein they brief the electors as to which programmes they want to implement if elected to government. They also high light in the manifestos the strengths of their party and their leadership as well as weakness of their opposition parties. Rallies, processions are taken out to canvas their candidate and asking the masses to vote for him/her. Candidates tour nook and corner of the entire constituency to solicit voting. At all strategic places banners depicting the pictures of the candidate and the top leadership are displayed to attract the attention of the voters. Leaders of each party hold mass meetings to canvas their candidates.

One or two days before the political parties distribute the voter's slips to the voters which bear their number of electoral Roll and the address of the Polling Station. Even if such a slip is not received the elector can approach the polling station and find out his registered number and vote. Now the electoral rolls are revised wherein the elector's photo identity is available. The elector is also expected to present his/her identity card (Pass Port, Card issued by the Election Commission, Driving license, Aadhar Card etc. which are prescribed by the Election Commission). The polling station has about 1200 numbers of electors and the polling stations are situated in such a way that the elector need not walk for more than 1 Km. distance from his/her residence.

Now with the advanced technology being used by the Election Commission to register the vote by the electors, Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used which has displaced the ballot papers. The EVMs carry the name of the candidate his

election symbol and there is a button against each candidate's name. The elector has to push the button in front of the candidate of his choice.

Recognized party candidates are allotted party symbol and those who are contesting in individual capacity they have to choose the election symbol from out of the symbols provided by the Election Commission.

While according recognition to any political party the Election Commission ensures the party is structured and committed to the principles of democracy, secularism and socialism in accordance with the Indian Constitution and would uphold the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. The recognized parties should have a written constitution and they should hold their elections regularly to have continued registration.

In the year 1985 the Indian parliament passed the Anti Defection Law (52nd Amendment) which prevents MPs or MLAs to cross the floor unless the one third members of the original party are leaving the party otherwise their membership is terminated.

National parties are given symbols by the Election Commission. These symbols enable the illiterate voters to identify candidate of their choice. Recognized State parties are also given symbol for use of their candidates. Unregistered parties or individuals who want to independently contest the election they have to select a 'free' symbol which has been provided by the Election Commission.

Limit on poll expenses

The Election Commission has imposed certain monetary limits for the expenditure that a candidate can incur for his election campaign. This limit has been fixed in December 1997, at Rs.15 lakhs for Lok Sabha and Rs.6 lakhs for State Assembly. However the limit for Loksabha election has been increased to Rs.70 lakhs in the bigger states and Rs.58 lakhs in the smaller states. As far as the Assembly elections are concerned the limit has been enhanced to Rs.28 lakhs in the bigger states and Rs.20 lakhs in the North Eastern States. This change is effective from the year 2014. Maharashtra State is categorized as a bigger state. The supporters of the

candidate can spend as much they like. In a recent Supreme Court judgments have said that, unless a political party can specifically account for money spent during the campaign, it will consider any activity as being funded by the candidates and counting towards their election expenses.

Supervising Elections, Election Observers

In order to supervise and ensure that the election campaign is being carried out fairly and that the people can vote without any fear the Election Commission appoints Election Observers. These observers also keep check on the election expenditure of the candidates. After the election is over on the appointed date the votes are counted under the supervision of the Returning Officer and the Election Observers. In order to ensure visible transparency in the election operations the Election Commissions encourages the media for wider coverage. Special passes are issued to the media people so that can enter in the polling stations; remain present at the time of counting of votes etc. Media people usually conduct exit poll and publish it on their channel. By a recent set of Guidelines issued, the Election Commission has stipulated that the results of opinion polls cannot be published between two days before the start of polling and after the close of poll in any of the constituencies. Results of exit polls can only be published or made otherwise known only after half an hour of the end of polling hours.

1.6 ELECTORAL ROLLS IN INDIA²

The Electoral Roll is a list of members who have registered their names for casting their vote. Only those members who are eligible to vote in the constituency and who have completed the prescribed age of 18 complete years are registered in the Electoral Roll. The election rolls help conducting the election process smoothly and also to prevent fraud. Such rolls are used in several countries. To name a few, United Kingdom, United States, Australia, New Zealand maintain the electoral rolls.

Currently in India there are total electorate numbering 714 million (2014). It means since 2004 there was an increase in voters by 43, million.

² <http://www.indian-elections.com/photo-electoral-rolls.html> visited on 22/06.2015

1.7 PHOTO ELECTORAL ROLLS IN INDIA

This means apart from all other normal details now the electoral rolls have the photographs of the elector against his name in the electoral roll. In this way transparency in voting can be attained. It prevents frauds in casting votes. The proposed elector can be identified on the strength of the photograph and dummy elector can be spotted.

It was for the first time in 2005, this concept of photo electoral rolls was introduced. In all the constituencies of Kerala and Pondicherry, two constituencies of Haryana, one in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab this system was tried as a pilot project. Since the project was successful this has been further extended to all other elections.

1.8 VOTERS' REGISTRATION PROCESS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES³

Centralized/compulsory vs. opt-in

The process of voters' registration differs from country to country. It is pertinent to note that in all the countries the responsibility of registration of name in the electoral roll is vested with the voter. In some countries the voting is compulsory. In those countries there is greater turn out of electors to cast their votes. The electors are required to register their name with the designated authorities at his/her place of residence. There prescription of the age of the voter differs from country to country. In some countries the voting is not compulsory but optional. In those countries the voting percentage is less. In some countries there is prescribed form by the govt. and those are required to be filled by the prospective elector.

The political parties and the NGOs who desire to have maximum turn out for voting, they take initiative and canvas for registration of voter's name and provide the prospective electors prescribed form and file those with the Electoral Registration Officer. In the United States there is a different procedure. As per the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, the voter registration has been made obligatory to the States and the voter registration is attended to while issuing motor driving license. This

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voter_registration visited on 24.6.2015

registration of voters is also attended at the disability centers, public schools and public libraries to accept mail in voter registration.

Same-day voter registration or Election Day Registration

There are a few countries where the elector registration is possible even on the Election Day. Advance registration of elector is not necessary in the United States. These countries allow the voter to register as soon as he arrives at the polling booth for casting vote.

Effects and controversy

In the western world the low income group voters do not turn out for voting. Interestingly in India the situation is different. In India high income group voters do not turn out to the polling station for casting their votes. Without giving any reason or justification the voters from affluent remain absent. The registration on the Election Day is having a mixed reaction. There are arguments in favour and against this practice. These US states have the system of allowing Election Day voter registration: Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Wyoming. For the 2012 election year, California had resorted to Election Day Registration.

Registration of voters in various countries

The voter registration procedure/system very widely differs from country to country. In some countries voters are automatically added to the voters roll when they reach the prescribed age for voting. In other countries the individual eligible for voting should apply for registration.

Australia

In Australia, the Australia's Federal Electoral Roll is maintained by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC). It's every state has an office of the Electoral Commissioner. The voters are required to register their name only with AEC and in turn the AEC transfer the same to the respective state commission.

In Australia all those citizens who have completed the age of 18 years are under obligation to register their names with Australian Election Commission. Within

8 weeks from completing the age of 18 years the individual has to register his name with AEC. In the event of moving to another location from the earlier registered location, the voter is legally bound to notify this change to the AEC. In Australia, details of house and apartment sales are in the public domain. The Election Commission monitors this and if any citizen has completed the age of 18 and has not register his name, the AEC give a reminder to the citizen to register his name. Similar is the case with those voters who have changed their registered location they are also followed up by the AEC. The AEC at regular interval conducts door to door surveys and updates the voters' list.

The registration of name in the electoral roll is used for federal, state as well as local elections. In Australia voting is compulsory. If the voter fails to cast his/her vote there is a fine of Australian \$ 20.00 in Victoria. The fine is reviewed every year at the start of the year. For those who do not vote, they are issued a show cause notice to explain as to why voting has not been done. Where the nonvoting is justified on grounds of ill health/hospitalization etc., on confirmation from the hospital, no fine is imposed.

Canada

Until 1990 the work of enrolment was entrusted to temporary employees who used to go door to door in the allotted areas to determine eligible voters. This system has been discontinued in 1990. In Canada from 1990 onwards until 1992, the registration of voters was attended to by the concerned election bureau. Now an option has been given to the voters to register their name through their income tax return. Registration is optional. Every year the list of registered voters is published.

The voters register is also updated through following sources:

1. Provincial and territorial motor vehicle registrars.
2. Canada Revenue Agency,
3. Citizenship and Immigration Canada
4. Provincial and territorial vital statistics registrars, and provincial electoral agencies with permanent lists of electors (e.g. British Columbia and Quebec)

5. Information supplied by electors when they register to vote or revise their information during and between federal electoral events
6. Proven electoral lists from other Canadian jurisdictions
7. Same day registration is also permitted.

Chile

In Chile from 2012 voter registration is automatic. It is based on the database by the Civil Registry Office of Chileans and resident foreigners in possession of an identity card number, which is unique for each individual and never re-used after a person's death. The eligible age for voting is 17 years. Non Residents of Chile are not allowed to vote.

Czech Republic

All citizens and residents are included in the national register. Each person is assigned a personal identification number that includes the person's date of birth and is divisible by 11.

Denmark

In Denmark a national register for residents is maintained and each person is assigned a personal number of ten digits which include the person's date of birth. This registration has multiple uses for tax lists, voters list, membership of universal health care etc. Only the Denmark citizens are allowed to vote at the national elections. Those foreigners who are staying in Denmark for a long time they are allowed to vote for local elections.

Finland

In Finland the voter's registration is automatic through national population register. At the birth each citizen is allotted an identification number. All the permanent residents' names appear in this register irrespective of their citizenship. People are under obligation to register their change of address to the national population registration authority. Any change in the address once registered at the national population registration automatically communicated to all other public bodies e.g. tax authorities, social security authorities, and some trusted private authorities like banks, insurance companies etc.

Germany

All the permanent residents of Germany are under obligation to register their place of residence with the local government. The age eligible for voting is 18 years complete and above. All the citizens eligible for voting get notification card which is required to be shown at the time of casting vote. In the absence of such notification card the voters are allowed to prove their identity on the strength of the Pass Port, driving license etc. Voting is mandatory.

Hong Kong

In Hong Kong all permanent residents who are 18 years of age and over, but do not have mental illness can register their name as voter. Even prisoners who are in jail are eligible to vote. The registration is not compulsory.

India

Every year summary revision is being carried out. Citizens who are eligible are requested to register their name in the voters list using Form 6. Upon verification of the correctness of the data in the form no.6 the name is included in the list of voters.

Israel

In Israel, all citizens who are 18 years of age or older on Election Day are automatically registered to vote.

Italy

The municipalities in Italy maintain the registration of the eligible voters. These lists are revised half yearly as well as when the election takes place. In order to maintain transparency the voters register is open for verification. Bankruptcy and some criminal convicted are temporarily suspended from voting.

United States

In the United States the Federal Government has jurisdiction over Federal elections. But elections laws are decided at the State Level. States cannot prohibit / restrict voting rights in any ways on the basis of race, gender, on the basis of age for person's age of 18 and above. The jurisdiction varies widely. Voters register is at

country level. Except North Dakota registration is optional. In Oregon state the voter registration has been fully automatic when issuing driving licenses and ID cards. In some states the registration on voting day is also permitted.

As of June 2014, online voter registration is currently available in 17 states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois,^[19] Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia and Washington, with a further three states (Hawaii, Nebraska, and West Virginia) in the process of implementing online voter registration.

1.9 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE (IDEA) ⁴

Establishment of IDEA

This institution has been established in the year 1995. Originally there were 14 members namely: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, and Sweden. Currently the number of members is 25.

This is an inter-governmental organization that seeks to nurture and support sustainable democracy worldwide. The institute helps in development of the institutions and culture of democracy. It has regional offices in all the member countries.

IDEA's mission

In a world where democracy cannot be taken for granted, the mission of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) is: *“to support sustainable democratic change through providing comparative knowledge, and assisting in democratic reform, and influencing policies and politics.”*

⁴ <http://iiidem.nic.in/> visited on 28.6.2015

IDEA's definition of democracy:⁵

According to IDEA there are number of definitions of democracy. IDEA sees democracy as a process involving political equality and popular control as basic characteristics. It has prescribed pre conditions of democracy as: Basic human security, rule of law and respect for basic human rights such as freedom of expression and assembly. The IDEA works for ensuring sustainability of democratic process.

Key aspects of democracy that IDEA seeks to support: ⁶

IDEA's concerns are the building democracies as well as the design and effective functioning of political systems and institutions.

Role played by IDEA's members in IDEA's activities⁷

The countries included in the IDEA are small and large, older and newer democratic countries. Usually Ministers of Foreign Affairs or of Development represent their nation on IDEAs Council. This Council decides the principle issues like membership, policy direction etc.

1.10 NEW INITIATIVES BY THE ELECTION COMMISSION

The Election Commission of India has taken several new initiatives. Important initiatives are mentioned hereunder:

- 1) a scheme for use of State owned Electronic Media for broadcast/telecast by Political parties,
- 2) checking criminalization of politics
- 3) computerization of electoral rolls,
- 4) providing electors with Identity Cards,
- 5) strict compliance of Model Code of Conduct

⁵ <http://www.idea.int/about/faq/index.cfm>

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *ibid*

1.11 CURRENT ISSUES BEFORE THE ELECTION COMMISSION⁸

Criminal Candidates

In India there is no bar on people contesting election though they are in jail and yet not convicted. The candidates are specifically required to state in their application giving an affidavit the state the number of cases pending against them.

About 40 per cent of the Lok Sabha candidates of various leading political parties are facing criminal charges that range from assault, extortion, rioting, attempt to murder and defamation. These are serious offences.

The High Court has said that candidates with criminal records and lodged in jail have no right to contest the election. While some of the political parties appreciate and support the High Court's stand, there are a few others who prefer to be silent on this ruling.

Currently the Indian Election Commission is making it harder for the criminals to contest elections.

Celebrities in politics: A step towards the degeneration of politics?

In the 2014 general elections the political parties' involved glamorous celebrities from film industry, sports like cricket, foot ball for carrying out the election campaigns as well as some parties have also fielded few celebrities to contest the elections.

Film stars might go into politics for getting publicity, power and possible special privileges if he gets elected. It would fetch him money too. Because of the glamour they have, they can get fabulous attendance in meetings.

⁸ <http://www.indian-elections.com/national-issues> visited on 30.8.2015

1.12 ELECTION COMMISSION AS A WATCHDOG OF POLITICAL PARTY'S ETHICAL USE OF MEDIA.

Of late the Election Commission is performing the role of watchdog and watching very closely the media, political parties.

More recently there was a row over personal mudslinging in political advertisements in Andhra Pradesh. Soon came the Election Commission's verdict against this an all political surrogate advertising.

The Election Commission is a neutral organization, which, by all accounts, is acting entirely independent of political pulls and pressures.

The commission has a media policy and holds regular briefings for the mass media-print and electronic, on a regular basis, at close intervals during the election period.

Priceless Democracy

Now it is high time to take stock of the situation so far as the government spending on the parliamentary elections. It has been estimated that between 1967 till 2004 the government expenditure has increased from Rs.1.68 crores in 1967 to Rs.1,3000 crores in 2004.

1.13 SUMMARY

With a billion people, the Republic of India is the world's largest democracy. With a population nearly four times that of the United States; India modeled its government on the British parliamentary system, with a healthy dose of influences from the United States and the rest of Europe.

India is run by a parliament made up of two houses, (similar to the United States Congress, which comprises the Senate and the House of Representatives). These two houses are called the **LOK SABHA**, or "House of the People," and the **RAJYA SABHA**, or "Council of States." Of the two, the Lok Sabha holds more

power, but the two houses work together to make the laws of the country. The parliament is located in India's capital, New Delhi.

Till today there were 15th Lok Sabha elections and in the State of Maharashtra there were 12 Assembly elections. In the last Lok Sabha election the total number of registered voters was 83,40,82,814 against which the total voting was 55,30,20,648 (66.30 % turn out). Similarly in the last Maharashtra Assembly elections the total number of registered voters was 8,35,28,310 of which the number of voters who cast their vote was 5,26,91,758 . (63.40% turn out) Though we claim that the Indian Democracy is now matured in reality the percentage of voters casting their votes is declining and this apathy on the part of the voters is a cause of concern for all and effective steps are required to be taken to improve this position, in the interest of the stability of the democracy.

CHAPTER – II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the most important features of a democratic management of public affairs is elections at pre-decided intervals. Elections are having vital importance in a democracy set up. This provides an opportunity to the electoral for expressing their attitudes, values and belief towards the political environment. Through these elections electoral elect a government which commands constitutional rights. Through the elections the electoral controls their leaders. In a way the elections also provide an opportunity to the electoral to express their faith in the government at periodical interval. The electoral may also decide the change the government if they consider it appropriate. Through the elections the electoral sovereignty is established. The success of the democracy depends on the free and fair elections.

India has adopted parliamentary democracy on the lines of the British legacy. It was in 1951 the first ever elections to the Assembly and Parliament were held in India. The election process is too complicated. By and large until 1967 i.e. upto the 4th General Elections there were no major deficiencies in the election procedure. It was in 1971, for the first time some distortions came to lime light and since then in the subsequent elections also further deficiencies were surfaced. On several occasions the Election Commission has expressed its serious concern for removal of the obstacles which had impacted the execution of free and fair elections. The Election Commission gave several recommendations for the remedial steps and followed this issue with the government quite frequently. There were few commissions appointed to look into these vital aspects. To name a few in 1975 Tarkunde Committee, in 1990 Goswami Committee and Indrajeet Gupta Committees in 1998. On the basis of the findings of these committees and on government's approval the Election Commissions have series of steps to make the election process free of any flaws. A few of the steps have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

We all know that, leaders throughout the world are elected when people join together to form an organization which is also known as a political party and we have many such political parties joining together and fighting out and debating on public and private issues based on which a government is chosen for a particular period of time. So there are many ways in which leaders are chosen and the best way of choosing them which has been proven by experience over the last many centuries is through the method of elections.

An election is very important for an individual because it gives him a chance to elect a person who he thinks will perform to his expectations and will help in solving problems which are very important to his day to day life. Choosing the right person is very important because once you choose a person or a party and put them in power they would stay there for the next 5 years. Hence removing them all of a sudden would be difficult though not impossible. Hence it would be better to avoid such a situation and get a person elected according to your choice.

Getysuburg defined democracy in very simple words as government of the people, by the people and for the people. It means the government is there to serve the people and the people have right to decide as to who should govern them. It means the electoral in India have the topmost right to elect their representative to govern them constitutionally.

Therefore right to vote is a sacred right and the duty is cast upon the electoral to elect their representative through the process of general election. It was interesting to observe that there are number of countries where right to vote and elect the representative of their choice is not given to the electoral. Therefore, right to vote is a precious right and it is the secret duty the electoral has to perform. In the early stages, the percentage of voting in the various general elections was not upto the expected level. However, of late, the attitude of the electoral is undergoing a sea change and it is being reflected in the increase in the voting percentage. The government is tapping all the avenues to motivate the electoral to cast their votes without fear and favour. Simultaneously the Election Commission is also trying its best to keep the electoral rolls free from mistakes and that it is also tapping the digital media for the due

publicity of its policies. The educational standards of the voters is also contributing for the increased voting rate.

The vote casted by the electoral enable the voter to hold at least morally responsible for the decisions taken by the elected representative. If there is no voting, how the democracy will survive? Therefore, one should exercise this right judiciously without fail.

It is quite possible that some may think that he / she does not subscribe the decisions taken by the government do not affect them or even if they affect they are least bothered. In one way or the other the government decisions encompass everybody's life may be in the form increase in the taxes, formulation of economic policies which may affect adversely but may not be immediately visible. In the elections of the local self government (Gram Panchayat / Municipality or Municipal Corporation) the impact on one's life will be immediate.

Conscious exercise of voting in the general elections depicts your concern about the community in which you live in. Through the elected leaders, you are voicing / expressing yourself on several policy matters. When we call voting as a right then one should not keep away in exercising it.

There is a set procedure for enrollment of the electoral. The Election Commission in consultation with the State Government appoints Electoral Registration Officer / Asst. Electoral Registration Officer at each and every constituency and he/she is the competent authority for majority of the matters relating to the registration / correction / modification/ addition/ deletion etc. Any person who is ordinarily a resident of a particular constituency he/she can register his/her name in the electoral roll. Nonresident Indian's who are employed with the Govt. of India and are working out of India can also register their name at a place where they come from. This is an ongoing process for all the time. Even before the announcement of general election, the Election Commission by deputing the staff conducts and confirms the correctness and upto date electoral rolls. Those are now published on the Election Commission's Web site which the electoral can check it up at his convenience and if

there is any correction to be made he/she can approach the competent officer whose details as well as the forms to be filled in are all provided on the website.

In the beginning up to 1988 the age eligibility for the voter was 21 years. However, as the spread of education was there through the Act 21 of 1989 this age was downward revised to 18 years complete. For every constituency, there is voters list. The moment any youth completes the age of 18 he/she can approach the competent authority along with the acceptable age proof and submit the prescribed form No.6, his/her name is entered in the electoral roll. There is a clear cut set procedure as to how to calculate the eligibility age.

Similarly if there is a death of the voter whose name is already there his/her name can be deleted by filling in the appropriate form (Form No.7) attaching the death certificate. So also if one has shifted to other town or area in different constituency by obtaining cancellation certificate from the competent authority of the earlier constituency the voter can register his/her name in the new constituency following the prescribed procedure.

Gradually, it has been observed the Election Commission is seized with the reduction in the delays and time consuming in this process and is introducing on line system in time to come. In fact it is the moral duty of the voter to ensure that any change in his address/ status etc. is registered appropriately (Form No. 8A) with the competent authority observing the prescribed procedure.

There may be possibility of appearance of the voter's name in two lists as his/her name has not been cancelled. However, while casting his/her vote at the time of election, an ink mark is made on the left hand figure (*Tarjani*) and the ink is such that one cannot easily wash it. Hence, double voting is not possible. However, it is suggested that as the government has made the cancellation procedure so simple and prescribed form (Form No. 7) is available one should avoid such situations and cooperate the government in this regard.

In order to have proper check the genuineness of the voter now the Election Commission has issued through their local offices Election Cards with photo identity

without any financial burden to the voter and this card is required to be carried at the time of voting in order to establishing the identity. Where, such a photo identity card has not been issued for one reason or the other, the election commission announces few other documents such as driving license, pass port, Aadhar Card, etc. to enable the voter to prove his/her genuineness.

2.2 COMMON ERRORS /MISTAKES IN THE ELECTORAL ROLLS

The following are the common mistakes observed in the voters lists:

It is mandatory to fill Electoral Part Area and Details at Para 2 of Annexure 2 (Form ECI-RER-103). These details are not usually provided for in the original mother rolls. This makes it difficult to sketch maps of Electoral Parts and hence preparation of house list are not scientifically ready.

As per guidelines of ECI, prior to Electoral Registration sketches of areas covered by electoral part shall be drawn and such maps shall be preserved. But maps of 1994-95 revisions were not available in the then 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency . It was since difficult to decide boundaries of electoral parts.

- ❖ Names / ages / sex are not recorded correctly.
- ❖ Photographs are of some other person.
- ❖ Names of voters in the family are recorded in different rolls as a result the voters from one family are required to go different election booths.
- ❖ Address of the voters is not recorded correctly.
- ❖ Names of some voters from the family are missing.

Of late with the advancement of the technological up-gradation and greater use of computers the Election Commission is also concerned with the issue of upgrading its systems and procedures so as to prepare voters rolls as well as the other election operations i.e. use of Electronic Voting Machines which facilitates easy counting of the votes secured and saves time and money involved. However considering the vastness of the Indian union the task will take more time but in the case of States which are technologically advanced are gradually being computerized by the E.C.I.

2.3 USE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

In order to take advantage of the scientific and technological advancement the Election Commission is trying its best to improve its procedure. The Election Commission has introduced Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) which has facilitated the counting of votes, easy handling, saving of paper used for ballot paper thereby protecting environment etc. These EVMs were introduced for the first time in the State of Kerala in 1982 at the time of Assembly election. Initially it was done on pilot basis and when the system was established now these are being used all over India since 2004. The use of EVM ensures accuracy of the counting. With the use of EVM there are no invalid or waste of votes.

The Election Commission has a pragmatic approach towards the Information Technology. Through the use of IT applications the Election Commission has considerably improved the electoral management and administration. In the year 1998 the Election Commission had launched its website www.eci.go.in and voluminous information is available on it. All the forms for the use of the electoral are also available on the website. Now the electoral rolls are available on the website which facilitates the voter to ensure whether his/her name has been entered in it or otherwise, without wasting time and energy. The election results are available throughout the world by a single click.

Transparency is the backbone of the electoral process. The Election Commission is availing the services of the electronic and print media to reach to the electoral. Through the use of this media particularly Door Darshan which is a owned by the Govt. of India, it has during the election period campaigns for creating awareness amongst the voters. This awareness is being strengthened election after election which is being reflected in the number of turnout in the general election.

In the 2014 Parliamentary Election the turnout of the electoral was quite large. This reflects the faith and confidence of the electoral in the democracy.

In order to prevent impersonation of electors during the actual voting and to ensure that there is no bogus voting the Election Commission has resorted to all India computerization of electoral rolls. The electoral rolls are available for sale at the time of general election for the national and state political parties. From 2009 the Election Commission has introduced photo electoral rolls for facilitating the proper verification of the voters.

In 1993 to avoid penetration of frauds and so also to improve the accuracy of the electoral rolls, the Election Commission has introduced photo identity cards for the electors for all the voters. This work was first taken up on the pilot basis in the year 1978. In the year 2004 furnishing the photo identity was made mandatory. Thus the genuineness of the voters is being ensured.

2.4 MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT

The Election Commission is the supreme authority so far as ensuring free and fair elections. To achieve this end the Election Commission has issued a Model Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates as well and it meticulously monitors it. This code of conduct contains as to how the political parties and the candidates should conduct themselves during the election period. During the period of imposition of the Model Code of Conduct the ruling party government cannot announce grants/ projects/ schemes which may result in temptation to the voters. Even the opening of any activity or laying down the foundation stones are also prohibited so as to ensure that there is no undue influence on the electors.

2.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The researcher was having additional charge of the Election Officer for a pretty long time during which he was involved in the election work. This experience of election work proved to be useful in formulating the objectives of this research.

The objectives of the study are as follows

1. To study the present system of maintenance of the Electoral Rolls in order to exercise effective management.

2. To study the problems in updating and preparation of comprehensive Electoral Rolls.
3. To explore possibility of devising a system of elimination of bogus voting and ensuring easy identification/ locations of the voters names
4. To provide suggestions and recommendation to improve upon the present system of maintenance of Electoral Rolls.

2.6 HYPOTHESES

The researcher has experience of the election work in a senior official capacity and hence he was in the know of the various technicalities involved in the election work particularly preparation of the electoral rolls which has been comprehensively coded. Keeping the said experience in view the researcher has formulated the following hypotheses.

The hypothesis of the study is as follows:

- ❖ There is need to update the electoral rolls on an ongoing basis with the use of technology up-gradation.
- ❖ The accuracy of the voters list is the king pin in the democratic set up ensuring the directions given by the Election Commission in this regard are implemented in Toto.
- ❖ Of late there is a general awareness amongst the voters about enrolment as well as voting.

2.7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a) Techniques Used

The researcher was in charge of conducting the whole exercise of the De-novo revision of the electoral rolls for the then 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency on the backdrop of number of complaints from the voters about the deletion of their names and litigation was resorted to by some of the voters. Hence the De-novo revision exercise was necessitated.

The researcher was responsible for conducting the whole exercise on his own using the latest technology available. Subsequent to this the researcher studied

management science and obtained M.B.A. degree from this very Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune. With this added knowledge of the management science, he thought of reviewing the whole project from the management angle and this present research has used the process, data collected etc. in the said exercise. Therefore, this research is based on both the primary as well as the secondary data. The researcher has collected primary data from the field which also forms the part of this research study. However, in order to have latest developments in this regard, the researcher has considered it appropriate to collect primary data from those officials who are currently involved in this exercise.

b) Primary Data

In fact the primary data that has been used in this research was collected by the researcher when he was in charge of the de-novo revision of the electoral rolls of the present study area.

In addition to the above the primary data has now been collected through the interaction and interviews of the officials who are currently in charge of voter's enrollment.

c) Secondary Data

The secondary data has been collected from the Sub-Divisional Office, Thane (Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) of the then 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency). The researcher has also referred to various circulars issued by the Election Commission of India as well as the Chief Electoral Officer of the Govt. of Maharashtra, and various web sites and news paper reporting.

Delimitation exercise of the constituencies both for Assembly and the Parliamentary is undertaken by the Act of Parliament. Over the years the population increases and the need for delimitation arises. The government of India constitutes Delimitation Commission which demarcates the boundaries of the constituencies. Such an exercise is usually undertaken after two to three decades. The last such exercise was undertaken in the year 2008.

Such delimitation exercise was there in respect of 54 belapur Assembly constituency. As a result of this exercise the said 54 Belapur Assembly constituency was divided in separate 6 new assembly constituencies and some parts were also merged in the adjacent constituencies. And then the researcher was holding the position of ERO for newly created 145 Mira-Bhaindar Assembly Constituency. Hence this provided the researcher an opportunity to get feedback of the exercise of revision electoral rolls and hence this data has also been used for this research as a secondary data.

d) Period covered by this research:

This research study is carried out taking the period from 2008-09 to 2014-15.

e) Statistical Tools for data analysis:

The following statistical tools have been used:-

- ❖ **Percentage-** This is a special kind of ratio which will be used to compare variables. Percentages will be used to condense data and express in relation to 100.
- ❖ **Correlation-** This tool will be used to know the relationship between the variables, that is, the effect of change in one variable on another variable.
- ❖ **Diagrams and Graphs-** The diagrams and graphs will be used as an aid in interpretation of data and drawing conclusions.
- ❖ **Averages-** This statistical method is often necessary to represent a set of data in terms of one single number that should neither represent the lower nor the highest value but a value in between the highest and the lowest value.
- ❖ **Descriptive Analysis of Variables:** Here we have questions with five categorical response, strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree. So we have treated these responses as variables and

performed descriptive statistical analysis. Also same analysis was carried out for each question.

Testing of Hypothesis

As mentioned in preamble that no previous data is available, for current study. We now use following methodology to test the hypothesis. We will set our hypothesis as follows:

Let X be the Proportion of number of respondents who responded to given question as Agree and strongly agree

H_0 : Proportion of $X = 0.5$ that is 50% respondents have affirmative response for the question that is asked and 50% are either neutral or disagree or strongly disagree.

Vs

H_{01} : Proportion of $X > 0.5$ that is more than 50% respondents have affirmative response for the question that is asked

H_{02} : Proportion of $X < 0.5$ that is less than 50% respondents have affirmative response for the question that is asked

So if this H_{01} is accepted for the given question it will eventually support one of the hypotheses that we have set above. If H_{01} is rejected then hypothesis testing is carried out for H_{02} . If H_{02} is accepted it will not support the given statement/hypothesis.

So we use proportionality test as follows:

We test $H_0: p=p_0$, the sample size are so large that both np_0 and $n(1-p_0)$ are 10 or more.

Now we compute Z statistics as
$$Z = \frac{p - p_0}{\sqrt{n(1 - p_0) / n}}$$

In terms of a variable Z having the standard Normal distribution, the approximate P value

For a test of H_0 against some alternative hypothesis say H_a

$H_a: p > p_0$ is $P(Z \geq z)$

$H_a: p < p_0$ is $P(Z \leq z)$

$H_a: p \neq p_0$ is $P(Z \geq |z|)$

We performed this test for each variable given, and the results are summarized in below table. Here we have used the P values to take decision about the variables. Level of Significance is 0.05.

Now following are the descriptive and Testing of Hypothesis analysis done for each hypothesis under each question.

2.8 SCOPE FOR THE RESEARCH

The researcher has already discussed in the earlier paragraphs the importance of the mistakes free electoral rolls. Because of the urbanization a number of new dimensions/challenges are received for keeping the electoral update. In the instant constituencies under study almost all types of errors had crept in and therefore the work of mistake free electoral rolls was a challenging one. Therefore, removal of the mistakes in the then existing electoral rolls was a top priority.

A special proposal for De Novo revision of the then 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency was made out to the Election Commission and on obtaining their special approval, the exercise was carried out. This exercise can be a model for the other constituencies where such a situation exists/ arises. The researcher thought of using new technology like use of Geographical Information System (GIS) maps and use of computers for data entry and for preparing electoral rolls etc. As day in and day out, the technological improvement/advancement is going on, there is ample scope for further research. Use of information technology can be further used to overcome the cumbersome manual operations which also save on time and costs.

2.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

The research work in this field is very vast, time consuming and involving large financial outlay. This is not a regular phenomenon. The absence of voter awareness, readiness to ensure updating their names in the electoral rolls, soliciting cooperation from the voters, training to the staff involved in the process of De Novo work of revision of the electoral rolls, to pose limitations. The work is voluminous. For this exercise only the man power involved was about 3000. This entire work was an additional work to be performed, by attending to the other main assignments. Therefore, the time constraint also proved to be a limitation.

2.10 CHAPTER SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH

The present study has been divided into seven chapters:

Chapter 1 Introduction

In this chapter a broad review of the very concept of Democracy with reference to the international and national level has been discussed. The process of general elections in India has been discussed. The importance of the accurate and easily accessible data has been dealt with.

Chapter 2 Research Methodology

This Chapter covered the following aspects

- ❖ Importance/Significance of the topic
- ❖ Objectives of the study
- ❖ Hypotheses
- ❖ Research Methodology:

This chapter also covers the following aspects:

- a. Techniques used.
- b. Primary Data
- c. Secondary data
- d. Questionnaire
- e. Sampling Procedure
- f. Data Analysis
- g. Analytical Tools used

- h. Scope for the research
 - ❖ Limitations
 - ❖ Chapter Scheme of the research

Chapter 3: Review of literature

In this chapter a review of the literature available at the international and national level has been taken. So also various guidelines issued by the National Election Commission of India have been covered.

Chapter : 4 Broad profile of Thane District and Detailed profile of previous 54 - Belapur and new 145- Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency

The profile covered Geographical location, demographic statistics Rural - Urban segment, Principal economic activity of the Constituency. Industrial development. MIDCs / Private Industrial estates. Election statistics for the two assembly elections.

Chapter 5: Analysis and interpretation of the Data

In this chapter problems faced in preparation of the electoral rolls are discussed.

Chapter 6: Management Aspects Involved in Various Operations related to Electioneering

In this chapter the researcher has discussed the management implications involved at every stage in the entire electioneering process.

Chapter 7: Observations and Suggestions and Conclusion

This chapter has covered observations based on the actual exercise of revision of electoral rolls and the exercise of delimitation exercise carried out by the researcher. Wherever thought fit, suggestions have also been incorporated in this chapter. So also this chapter contains validation of the hypotheses, scope for further research and the conclusion.

2.11 SUMMARY

The Election Commission of India has over the years successfully conducted the general elections. The Commission has been able to conduct these elections in a free and fair manner. This has strengthened the Indian democracy which has no parallel in the world because of its size of population. The Election Commission is having a pragmatic view and is keen in adopting new technology including the information technology to facilitate the election process. It has started the use of Electronic Voting Machines, now on line registration forms can be submitted, and in times to come various new initiatives are in the pipe line e.g. voter's slips on mobile phone through SMS, etc.

The Election Commission has approved and implemented a Model Code of Conduct which comprehensively deals with the code of conduct for the political parties as well as the candidates. Over the years it has been observed that the Election Commission is very much concerned about the adherence to the Model Code of Conduct and wherever there is any deviation it is taking prompt action. In order to curb/eliminate such deviations, there is a need to vest punishing powers in the Election Commission.

It is gratifying to observe that the Election Commission has commended appreciation for the gigantic task it is performing to strengthen further the Indian democracy.

CHAPTER – III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

When a research student decides to pursue a research study in any particular subject, it is but natural for him to undertake reading of literature related to the topic of his/her research. Before the research proposal is finalized, it is incumbent upon him to take a bird's eye view as to whether there is already any such research study undertaken. Now a day's this can be achieved by surfing the website www.shodhganga.com and scanning through the previous research work available in the accessible libraries. Such an exercise gives an insight into the need or significance of the proposed research. This exercise also provides a direction for the proposed research work. Keeping this aspect in mind the present researcher had taken all these steps and made out a list of books, journals and periodicals as well as previous research presented for Ph.D. / research papers presented in the conferences. The researcher has also tried to find out if there is any attempt of similar nature for Ph. D. course in the past, but in vain.

In this chapter the researcher has presented the reviews of topic related reading gathered through various resources such as Ph. D. Thesis, Research Papers, Books – Domestic as well as foreign authors, journals and periodicals, news paper articles and websites. Because of the peculiarity of this subject the researcher also referred to the various circulars and guide lines issued by the Election Commission Office and updated himself about the practice in vogue.

This reading exercise was undertaken to get him acquainted with the knowledge regarding the topic of research.

The topic of research is not a common one but a technical one. The general election is a complex activity. It involves several laws enacted by the parliament. There are only a few books which are related to it directly. However, the thrust of the

present research was relating to management aspect, the researcher had ample scope to refer to material related management aspect.

Elections to the Parliament or Assemblies are in a way directly related to Political Science. However, the present research's thrust is on the management of the electoral rolls is mainly concerned with the management aspect and a few books on management aspects have also been reviewed.

There are a number of news items published in the news papers which have a direct bearing on the subject under study. Hence the researcher has also taken a note of these news items and has presented here in this review of literature.

A) BOOKS

1. E. H. McGrath, S. J. (2010) Title: "Basic Managerial Skills for All"

This book deals with the very basic skills of management and leadership. It discusses the skills which are required by the manager and in that it deals with reading, writing, learning, speaking, listening, interviewing, training and managing.

The basic premise of this book is that every human being requires management training and it is essentially integral part of every human being. Usually the concept of management is referred to in relation with the business or any socio-economic activity. However, this is not the correct approach. Even in everyday life if we approach our day to day work methodically with proper management orientation definitely things turn will out to be better.

Apart from the other aspects as detailed hereinabove the researcher is of the considered view that the chapter on "How to manage" will be very useful to deal with this research topic. To begin with, the chapter starts with administration of a questionnaire which is in training parlor called an entry point test which is a warm up discussion on leadership. It follows a few definitions of Leadership from the eminent authorities who are accredited successful leaders. A few of those definitions are as under:

"To be a leader you must lead human beings with affection" – J. R. D. Tata

“Effectiveness is neither an ability nor talent. It is a habit, a practice, a self-discipline that must be learned.” – Peter Ducker

“Good leadership brings out the best in people and with it; ordinary people can do extraordinary things.”

The author has discussed in greater detail the characteristics or qualities required for becoming a leader. The author has listed out the following characteristics which a leader should have.

The author then lists out the characteristics / qualities that would like to have to become a leader. These characteristics are:

- ❖ Self-controlled,
- ❖ Forward-looking,
- ❖ Loyal
- ❖ Determined
- ❖ Intelligent
- ❖ Independent
- ❖ Imaginative
- ❖ Supportive
- ❖ Honest
- ❖ Competent
- ❖ Broad-minded
- ❖ Cooperative
- ❖ Fair-minded
- ❖ Ambitious
- ❖ Mature
- ❖ Inspiring
- ❖ Courageous
- ❖ Straightforward
- ❖ Dependable
- ❖ Caring

The list is very much exhaustive. It is very rare to find a human being having all these characteristics but then the list provides to find out which one is missing in him and to improve on those qualities.

In this chapter the author has also made a reference to what Dr. Peter Drucker – the Management Guru observes about five practices that distinguish effective executives.⁹ These five practices were prepared after studying several successful managers. These practices are:

1. They manage their time better.
2. They think in terms of results, not duties, activities or work.
3. They build on strengths: their own, their colleagues' and subordinates' – doing the things they can do and leaving aside those they cannot.
4. They concentrate on a few areas –set priorities and stick to them, knowing they and their organizations cannot do everything.
5. They make effective decisions by examining alternatives, using dissent and disagreement to forge effective decisions.

The author of this book has also made a reference to what James M. Kouzes, - a business consultant referred to as six factors to achieve success in business.¹⁰ These factors are as follows:

James Citrin,¹¹ business consultant, says there are six factors for success:

1. Go for speed.
2. Create a learning organization;
3. Obsess on the customer;
4. Reward appropriate risk taking;
5. Absorb uncertainty;
6. Master deal making and partnering skills.

⁹ Peter F. Drucker, *The Effective Executive* (New York: Harper and Row, 1967)

¹⁰ James M. Kouzes and Barry Posner, *Credibility* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1991)

¹¹ James M. Kouzes and Barry Posner, *Credibility* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1991)

The author then lists out managerial skills check list as follows:

Personal qualities

The manager should have or develop personal qualities like the following:

1. Energy
2. Self-objectivity
3. Management of stress
4. Tolerance of uncertainty
5. Range of interests
6. Scholastic aptitude

Impersonal skills

The manager should develop leadership quality He should have awareness of the environment encompassing technological, political, economic, cultural and ecological. He should be flexible in his approach. He should be a person having self direction.

Problem Solving

He should have problem solving attitude for which he should find out the facts, interpret the facts, plan, and draw a course of action and make a decision and implement it.

Communication skills

He should be good at communication. He should have clarity about what he is going to do and should practice persuasiveness. He should have ability to handle objections. He should develop art of listening and written communications.

It is interesting to find that the author has used various quotes bringing out the distinction between managers and leaders. Few of the quotes he has used are as under:

- ❖ “The manager administrates; the leader innovates.
The manager has a short-range view; the leader has a long- range perspective.
The manager asks how and when; the leader asks what and why.

❖ The manager has his eye on the bottom line; the leader has his eye on the horizon.

❖ The manager accepts the status quo, the leader challenges it”

- Warren Bennis

“Leaders provide the vision; managers carry it out. Leaders make it better; managers make it run. Leaders make it happen; manager hopes it happens. Leaders create more leaders: managers create more managers.” – Bill Creech, General, Author, “The Five Pillars of Total Quality Management (TQM”)

The author has stated that every organization should have a clear vision without which progress cannot be achieved. In order to formulate a vision for the organization the author has suggested that the management should seek the answers to the following questions and that the answers properly worded can form the vision of the organization. The questions are:

1. What is the core purpose of our group (unit, institution)?
2. Where do we serve? Centrally? Peripherally?
3. How do we impact on people’s lives?
4. What human needs do we meet?
5. How does poor performance impact on the people we wish to serve? Give concrete instances. Visualize!
6. If we perform excellently, what difference does it make in the lives and work of those we serve?
7. What do we stand for?
8. What is unique about our organization?
9. What gives meaning to all we do?
10. What gives us the most satisfaction and pride?
11. What are past experiences which were satisfying?
12. Putting ourselves twenty years into the future, what would we look back on with greatest satisfaction?

The author has also discussed in greater detail the other managerial facets like decision making, delegation and has also given a few suggestions to improve upon the decision making process. The author has incorporated several test cases which provide an opportunity to the reader to test what he has gained on reading the book.

The researcher is of the considered view that the book is very much useful to understand in right perspective the concepts like organize, plan, decision making, delegation, execution, appraisal, etc. The book offers tips and at some places narrates relevant stories to stress a particular point.

2. Dr. Neeru Vasishth: Principles of Management with case studies

This is a boom on Management Principles in which the author has discussed in greater detail the various management functions. The book starts with explaining the concept of management, its evolution, update management theories and highlight the Planning function. The author has also discussed various organization structures. In the chapter on motivation, the author has brought out a detailed account on motivation. He has dealt concept of motivation, theories of motivation, need for motivation and various tools with which employees can be motivated to bring out their latent potential.

The author has observed that the environment in which the business enterprises work is dynamic and not static. The environment encompasses various social and cultural facets. The researcher has particularly stressed those aspects which have direct bearing on his research subject. These are mainly planning, organizing, delegation, decision making, communication, motivation and above all leadership etc. The beauty of this book is that the author has given several illustrations therefore it has become very easy to understand the subject thoroughly.

Planning

According to the author, the first step in management starts with planning. Planning involves decision making in a sense the planner has to choose from amongst various alternatives, a right way to accomplish the task. For this purpose the planner has to put several questions to himself and seek the answers which help him to complete the planning function. These questions are: what to do? When to do? How

to do? Who should do? Etc. The answers to these questions lead to formulation of the planning exercise. The plan helps to control the various activities mentioned in the plan. The organization sets goals to be achieved and those are very closely related to planning as the plan is prepared knowing very well as to what goal is to be achieved. The plan provides direction. There are various types of plans: Organizational plan, time plan, functional plan and using the plan.

The planning exercise is so important that it enables the organization to not only survive but have reasonable growth in the ever changing business environment. The well prepared plan enables to direct the organizational efforts to achieve it's objectives. It facilitates decision making. Stability of the organization can be achieved through proper planning. The plan helps to achieve coordination amongst the various departments. Well developed plan enables optimum utilization of resources and reduces the risks. It promotes innovation, creativity, and boosts the morale of the employees.

Organizing

Usually the term "organization" is referred as an institution. E.g. Government dept. and business firms are organizations. Organization is a mechanism that enables the people in the organization to effectively work towards attainment of the goals set out by it. Organization is important as it facilitates administration, establishes accountability, facilitates communication, creativity, building effective teams, and control the various activities pursued by the organization. It helps to make optimum use of the resources on hand.

Delegation

No entrepreneur can say that he will attend to all the activities of the organization. He will have physical limitations. If he wants to achieve growth of the organization he has to deploy requisite staff and he should get the work done through the staff working with him. This getting the work done through others is in management words called as 'Delegation'. This is an art and the one who wants to growth he has to develop this art of delegation. In the normal course there is a human tendency to believe that he alone can do it better and starts doing everything for himself. But in course of time he realizes the limitations attached to this belief.

Therefore, every entrepreneur has to develop ability to delegate i.e. getting things done through others. For this purpose the entrepreneur should prepare a job description in detail and also identify as to what authority is required to accomplish the task. Because according to the management science, authority and responsibility go hand in hand. If responsibility is given but the required authority to accomplish the task is not given it is but natural for non fulfillment of the assigned task the employee cannot be held responsible. Therefore the entrepreneur has to ensure that requisite authority is also delegated to the employee.

Decision Making

In fact if one has to describe the term management in a simple way, one can say that management is a decision making unit. For an entrepreneur for achievement of a particular task there are number of alternatives available but the entrepreneur has to decide to choose one amongst the various alternatives available. This is a crucial part of the management. There may be major or minor decisions. The essence of the time of taking decision is of vital importance. If decision is delayed one may lose an opportunity.

The process of decision making involves various steps: The first one is to identify the problem correctly. The problem needs to be properly diagnosed and then one should decide what is to be achieved i.e. set out the objectives to be achieved. Once the objectives are set, the next step that one has to take is to collect the relevant data and using the data develops various alternatives. From amongst the various alternatives thus available choose the best alternative which will help in achieving the objectives set out. Merely decision making is not enough. The decision has to be implemented/ executed and wherever necessary further decisions in the changed circumstances are also required to be made.

Communication

If the plan is prepared, budget is prepared, staff is recruited, and several decisions have also been, taken but unless these decisions are conveyed to the proper person how the organization will run? Therefore the role of communication comes in. Communication in simple words means conveying your ideas/information/instruction to the concerned person in clear terms so that the receiver of the communication

understands it in right perspective. Communication can be formal or informal. In an organization there should be scope for both types of formal and informal communications. Communications help managers to communicate their ideas / expectations. Communication also provides motivation and facilitates coordination.

Motivation

Motivation is an inner force that drives a person to act. In business it refers to mean inspiring workers to perform better or to bring out the potential hidden in him for the achievement of the goals set out by the organization. Motivation implies one's willingness to perform. A fully motivated workforce is an invaluable asset of the organization. Motivation can be achieved through various HR practices like production/performance incentives, recognition of work by special increment / promotion / better fringe benefits and also introducing best HR Practices which may not be involving monetary outlay for an individual.

Leadership

There is a saying in English which highlights the importance of the leader. It says, "An army of asses led by a Lion is far better than army of lions led by an Ass". The performance of the organization solely depends upon how the leader of the organization is, if the leader is inspiring, naturally he will set an example for the others to emulate him by the subordinates. Leaders are not born. Leadership qualities and attributes can be acquired over a period of time through formal training and through experience. The leader cannot act in isolation. He should have a group. At the same time group cannot achieve success without a leader.

The entire book has been written in a lucid manner and brings all the points on each of the topic dealt in. There can be no disagreement on any of the aspect discussed in this book. The book brings out conceptual clarity and understanding without using management jargons.

3. Dr. Madhav Godbole (2011) “India’s Parliamentary Democracy on Trial”

Dr. Madhav Godbole had an excellent career in the Govt. Organization. He was the Home Secretary and Secretary Justice, Petroleum Ministry, Urban Development of Govt. of India. He has also worked as Principal Finance Secretary of the Govt. of Maharashtra. He has also held the position of the Chairmanship of Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Thus he was the right person to write this book on India’s Parliamentary Democracy. Dr. Godbole has in his book under reference critically reviewed the Indian parliamentary democracy in vogue and analyzed the issue critically and provided a few suggestions which go a long way in improving the present system. Because of the various high positions that he had held in the government the book can well be treated as authentic.

The researcher has studied in depth the relevant part relating to electoral reforms in the context of his research topic. The gist of the discussion is as under:

Electoral Reforms: No Takers

While discussing the electoral reforms he has observed that there were innumerable meetings, conference, academic studies, various committee reports, Law Commission’s Reports etc. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Parliament a special session of parliament that was convened in August – September 1997 had resolved that the electoral reforms should be carried out so that the Parliament can become an effective and balanced instrument of strengthening democracy. The author has observed that even after a decade has passed no action has been initiated by the government to implement its own resolution. The author has pointed out that there are some issues on which some positive action is required to be taken to enlist the confidence of the common man in the democratic system of India. The common man needs to be empowered.

Decriminalize Politics

The other important issue that Mr. Godbole highlighted is that of decriminalization of politics. According to him, this is the most formidable task which needs to be addressed by the Government. In the past the criminals used to provide financial support to the politicians to fight elections. Now the time has changed and

that these criminals themselves contest the elections and come to power. When the elections are declared and the candidates file the application forms the statistics relating to criminals contesting are published. Almost all the parties give tickets to these criminals. The main criterion for awarding a ticket for the election is the winning merit of the candidate. This principle is followed by almost all the parties and the tickets are awarded to contestants who have criminal track record. Mr. Godbole has observed that over 20-25 percent of MLAs and MPs has had criminal record in successive elections.

During the course of the Golden Jubilee celebrations when the special Parliament Session was convened it had expressed concern over the criminalization of politics. These concerns have not yielded any positive action on the part of the government. The only change that has taken place is regarding the disclosure by the candidate about the criminal background to the electorate in the affidavit which is to be filed along with the application. This has been possible because of the Supreme Court's judgement and this was opposed by all the political parties.

Logically it is expected that the law makers should not be the law breakers. The law enforcing machinery i.e. the police saluting the M.P. with criminal record, certainly humiliates the law enforcement agencies. It undermines the rule of law. The argument leveled is that unless one is proved to be guilty, he should be regarded as innocent. But when a charge sheet is filed in the court of law it should be an acceptable ground for disqualifying a person from contesting an election without waiting for the court judgement in the case.

Synchronize Elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

Since 1952 to 1967 the elections of Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies were held simultaneously. When it was inconvenient to the party, the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi segregated the elections and the same pattern is being followed till today. The argument leveled was that the issues at the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are different. This is partially true. However, if one considers the savings achieved, if both the elections are taken simultaneously there will be huge savings. The author has suggested making the voting compulsory. In that case if the elections

are taken simultaneously the electors are also not required to go far casting their vote twice.

Make Voting Compulsory

On achieving independence India has displayed her foresight and shown its courage to adopt the policy of adult universal franchise. In the mid 1990 during Rajiv Gandhi's regime a major decision of reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years was taken. This was certainly a bold and right step to have greater involvement of young people. It is gratifying to observe that the younger generation is actively participating in the national politics. When the election results are declared whether it is of Parliament or Assembly and the analysis of voting is published it is observed that even after a period of 60 years the voting percentage is very low that means number of electors display apathy towards the election process. This picture needs to be changed and therefore the author has suggested that there is a need to make the voting compulsory by passing legislative Act. Recently the Govt. of Gujarat has taken an initiative and has made the voting compulsory in the elections of the local bodies. This idea has been opposed by the Central Govt. Due to low voting percentage the national parties find it difficult to have one party govt. and have to get it adjusted with local or regional parties which affect the decision making in the govt. The only new development in the election process is, now if the elector feels that if none of the candidate contesting the election is not of his choice he has the facility to record his vote accordingly and there is provision on the electronic voting machine. The author has suggested that there should be penalty for not casting vote only in exception of genuine reasons which are to be considered by the approved officer and in other cases a nominal cash penalty of Rs. 1,000 be imposed and a wide publicity be given to these penalties.

Make 50 percent Plus 1 vote Necessary to Win

In the current election system which is based on the lines of British practice the candidate who secures the largest number of votes is declared elected. Now with the number of local and regional parties and the number of independent candidates contesting the same seat the elected member even does not get about 25% of the votes cast. Thus in true sense he cannot be said to be a representative of the whole constituency. There are a number of considerations for fielding a candidate which

help the candidate to get votes required to get elected. For instance there is a caste, religion consideration. A constituency having a major population of a particular community his/her chances of getting elected is more and in the process the most deserving candidate may not win the election despite proven merit. Therefore the author has suggested giving up the present system of the first-past the post system and be replaced with the requirement that a candidate must get 50 percent plus one vote to win.

Besides the above points which are more closely related to the research topic there are few other issues namely; Enact a law for political parties, electoral funding, foreign funding, Anti Defection Act, menace of paid news, right to recall etc.

This researcher is in agreement with the views on issues / matters having bearing on the research topic expressed by this author. However it is needless to say that it will take a long time to put these reforms in practice as it will need amendment to the present concerned Act.

4. Dr. B. L. Fadia: (2011) Book titled Indian “Government and Politics”

In the first section the author has take an overview of the Indian political system. The author has stated that the British rulers had exploited India. The exploitation was the highest in respect of the human and material resources. They used to export raw materials from India to Britain and import the goods in India with value addition. They created a situation whereby there will be no capital accumulation and improvements in agriculture or industry. They destroyed the then existing productive units and reduced India to a poverty state, with disease, misery and starvation.

In this book in the chapter 47 the author has discussed the nature of the party system prevailing in India. This needs to be understood to know the importance of mechanism of the Electioneering. In a democratic set up Political parties assume greater importance. Although the political parties informally express and form the public opinion. They influence the electorate greatly. The political parties mobilize the electorate. In the parliamentary system any political party which secures highest

seats becomes the ruling party and the party which gets minority votes becomes the opposition party. And therefore, to decide which party has the support of maximum electors the mechanism used is that of election.

The first decade of 21st century witnessed a sharp rise in political mobilization on the basis of social cleavages, inscriptive identities, in particular of religion and caste. Casteism, communalism and personality domination have been the main planks around which the fragmentation of political parties has taken place. It resulted in more caste and class based political violence in the society.

After 1989 there was a significant development, regarding the party system. A new trend of coalition politics gained ground. Some parties preferred to give support to the ruling party from outside and without joining the government in power.

The author has devoted chapter 51 to discuss in detail the Election Commission, its organization and functions and the role played by it. Democracy postulates democratically elected governments which are responsible to the elected Parliament and State Legislatures. Free and fair elections are the hard rock of the all democratically elected governing bodies. It is therefore the Constitution of India which gives high importance to this aspect of holding free and fair elections. It has devoted a separate part (Part XV) to elections. To ensure that the constitutional mandate of holding free and fair elections, Indian Constitution has created a Post of Election Commission of India and the duty of holding free and fair elections for the post of the President, Vice President, parliament and state assemblies is cast upon it.

The government realized the importance of free and fair elections and in order to have similar set up at the State level to hold the local self government's elections in the year 1992 the Indian Constitution was amended and a Constitutional Post namely State Election Commission has been constituted at the State level. This commission holds Panchayats and Municipal elections.

Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India the Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional authority. Article 324 of the Constitution was given effect to on November 26, 1949 itself, the day the Constitution was adopted by

the Constituent Assembly. The election commission was set up on 25th January 1950. Until 1993 the Election Commission was a single member commission. Today it is a three member body, the senior most being the Chief Election Commissioner and the other two are called Election Commissioner.

In this chapter the author has discussed in detail the composition of the Election Commission, Functions and powers of the Election Commission, Role of the Election Commission an estimate, reforming the Election Commission etc.

Chapter 52 covers; Electoral Reports in India in which following electoral reforms which have been introduced have been discussed at length:

1. Lowering of voting age
2. Deputation to Election Commission
3. Increase in number of proposers
4. Electronic Voting machine:
5. Booth capturing
6. Disqualification on Conviction under the Prevention of Insults to national Honour Act, 1971.
7. Increase in Security Deposit:
8. Restriction on Contesting Election from More than Two constituencies.
9. Listing of names of candidates.
10. Death of a Candidate.
11. Prohibition of going Armed to or near Polling Station.
12. Grant of Paid Holiday to Employees on the Day of Poll.
13. Prohibition on sale etc. of Liquor.
14. Time limit of holding by-elections.
15. Affidavits to be filed by Candidates on Criminal antecedents, Assets, etc.
16. Provisions to increase the number of proposers and seconders for contesting elections for the post of President and Vice President.
17. Provisions to Caste vote by Postal Ballot:
18. Requisitioning of Staff for Election Duty
19. Disciplinary Jurisdiction.
20. Compulsory Identification of voters.
21. Registration of Political Parties:

22. Model Code of Conduct
23. Facility to opt to Vote through Proxy:
24. De-limitation on the basis of the 2001 Census figures.
25. Open ballot system at Elections to the Council of States.

5. B.P. Singh and A.K. Singh: (1999), book titled “Essentials of Management”

The author has brought out in this book, essentials of management. He has aptly made a distinction that there is a difference between managing effectively as against efficiently. Doing right things is rather better than doing things rightly. The author has discussed the arts and science of management. The concept from the various disciplines such as marketing, finance and accounts, human resources and psychology, and science and technology find application in inter-disciplinary manner on the essentials of management.

The book has dealt with the professionalism in management and the roles of a manager. Particularly after the globalization when the competition has become so severe the organizations are required to be managed professionally and not in the traditional manner. Only then the domestic companies will be able to withstand the competition.

While discussing about the decision making process the author has pointed out that the decision should be best suited rather than the best one. Decision making does involve the element of risk taking as those are taken under the conditions of uncertainties. He has pointed out the need for taking timely decision as the decision delayed is at times regarded as insufficiency or corruption. The author has also discussed the importance of element of time in decision making. In a situation where right decision but delayed decision and quick decision but perhaps a wrong decision which one the manager should choose. Therefore, the decisions which will have a long term effect may take some more time to decide but where the impact of the decision is a short term, decision can be taken quickly.

While discussing organizational structure and process the author has highlighted the importance of coordination between subordinates, peers and superiors

goes a long way in creating right environment for the organization. In such an environment the manager can work effectively as well as efficiently. The author has pointed that to be successful the manager should influence his subordinates rather than using his authority.

In the last block the author has discussed the dynamics and leadership. The author has stressed that the leadership should be from within which is the current need.

3.2 NEWS PAPER ARTICLES

Maharashtra Times Pune: 18th March 2011: District Deputy Election Officer Pune has reported that in order to arrive at the correct number of voters door to door campaign was launched in all the 21 assembly constituencies in Pune District and startling results have come to surface. It was observed that the current voters list is too much inflated because the list contains the names of the migrants from Pune, absent voters, deceased voters and in some cases double names of the voters in the list were observed. This was the finding of the door to door survey.

Table 2.1 : Finding from the door to door campaign conducted in all the 11 Assembly constituencies in Pune Metropolitan area

Name of the constituency	Voters no. as per current list	Migrated voters	Deceased voters	Absent voters	Double named voters	Absconding voters	Voters actually present
Chinchvad	391664	16752	5700	64058	4112	90622	301022
Pimpri	344266	14120	3787	16123	1625	35655	308611
Bhosari	343722	9626	3337	83388	2139	98490	245232
Vadgaonsheri	365074	26303	6642	27069	4468	134683	230385
Shivajinagar	301819	35226	9570	97760	4905	87461	214358
Kothrud	333581	40863	3789	-	3674	48326	285255
Khadkvasala	355961	41086	5927	6634	3842	113498	240911
Parvati	340268	33432	10255	68308	4796	116791	223477
Hadpsar	362803	27628	9187	104082	7842	148793	214010
Pune Cant.	317918	33488	10811	40330	7651	92280	226525
Kasba peth	317038	48699	16018	3510	26341	91868	225170
Total	3774114	327223	85023	222864	71395	1058467	2714956

It means from out of present voters list the total number is 37,74,114 and whereas the actual number arrived at fresh door to door campaign the total number of voters has been reduced to only 27,14,956, meaning thereby on various counts the total number of voters is reduced by 1059158. It can be seen the number is quite large.

Thus it can be seen from the above findings that current list of voters are heavily inflated and there is a dire need to have a fresh look at it so as to ensure that the accurate data is available. In the absence of accuracy of the data on total numbers of voters the percentage of voters who cast their vote in various elections is bound to be incorrect and will depict an incorrect picture.

DNA Daily dated October 26, 2013: “Bogus voters on the rise in PCMC? Election Commission’s list revision work comes across 70-80,000 names. The ongoing voter list revision exercise across the district has revealed the names of 70-80,000 voters that have appeared twice or thrice in the list for the assembly constituencies of Pimpri, Chinchwad and Bhosari. Also the equal number of citizens has been found to hold two or three voter ID cards in the area. The office of the district election officer has decided to issue notices to such voters. The issue of names appearing more than one time in the voter list has been recurring case in these three assembly constituencies. During the last revision in December 2011, around 5000 cases of bogus voters were found in the Bhosari assembly constituency alone. During the scrutiny of applications of new voters, it was found that 4000 applications carried forged documents as address proof.

Sakal Daily Pune edition 28th October 2012: In order to arrive at the correct voters list in Pune district which has been inflated by inclusion of the voters names twice/thrice, non removal of dead voter’s names, displaced voters etc. the list of voters has over 5,00,000 voters whose names are required to be deleted. The District Collector has decided to issue notices to these voters on the addresses on record, and by conducting Panchaname the names of these voters will be deleted. Having double name in the voters list is a crime, however, due to volume of the voters the government cannot take action against them. Therefore, the voters are also neglecting it. Citizens themselves should come forward to remove the double names.

These news items highlight the need for scientific approach to the work of updating the voter’s lists. As a result of such inflated list of voters the voting percentage drops considerably which give the distorted picture and consequently also hampers the standing of the election system as such.

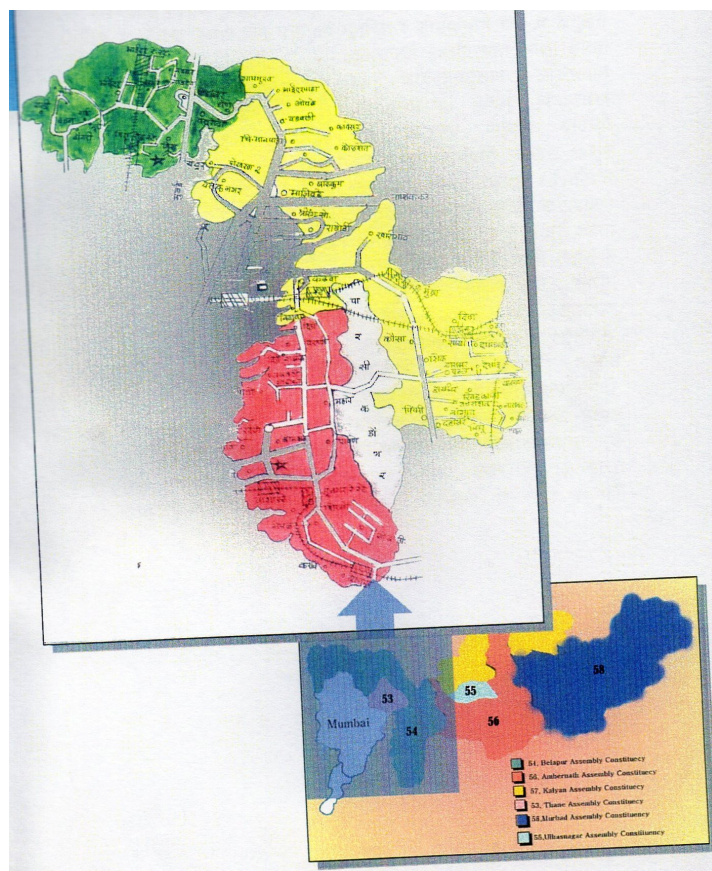
CHAPTER – IV
PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA I.E. 54
BELAPUR ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY AND
AFTER DELIMITATION 145 MIRA BHAYANDAR
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Earlier to 2002 Belapur Assembly was numbering 54. After delimitation this 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency was divided into 6 assembly constituencies of which 151 has remained as the new Belapur Constituency since 2009. The 145 Mira Bhaindar Assembly constituency which is the subject matter of this research was one among the 6 Assembly Constituencies newly formed by delimiting the then 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency.

Fig.4.1

Map of 54 - Belapur Assembly Constituency



Thane District in the state of Maharashtra is the largest district according to the size as well as the biggest in Population according to the Census 2011. Until the delimitation exercise conducted in 2008 Thane tahasil had only 2 Assembly constituencies namely Thane and Belapur. Belapur was the biggest Assembly Constituency in whole of Asia (Total Voters according 12,17,981 of this 665197 were males while 5,52,784 were females) It comprises of Three Municipal corporations namely – Thane, Mira-Bhayandar and Navi Mumbai. It was observed that during the last decade of the twentieth century (1990-2000) the growth in the voter was 50%.

Table: 4.1 Population, number of families, sex wise percentage old voters, New voters with percentage of increase. Position as on 2002

Area	Families	Male : Female	VOTERS				
			Old	New	Increase	%	Per family
Mira-Bhayandar	1,19,557	55:45	2,22,121	3,50,593	1,28,472	57.84	2.93
Thane	1,48,824	54:46	3,89,736	4,32,782	43,046	11.04	2.91
Navi Mumbai	1.54.205	55:45	3,38,831	4,34,606	95,775	28.27	2.82
Total	4,22,585	55:45	9,50,688	12,17,981	2,67,293	32.38	2.88

Source: Source: Field Survey data obtained from ERO- 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency

Since 1984 there was a speedy growth of the voters in Belapur Assembly Constituency which necessitated the revision of the electoral rolls.

Table 4.2: the growth of the voters in Belapur Assembly constituency over the period 1984 to 2002.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1984	108525	87189	195715
1989	220629	171276	391905
1991	265625	199375	465000
1996	504390	443683	948073
1998	553036	418952	971988
1999	505625	384100	889725
2002	665197	552784	1217981

Source: Field Survey data obtained from ERO- 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency

The latest position of the electors of 151- Belapur Assembly Constituency as on 31.07.2014 is as under:

Total Electors as on 31.07.2014

GENERAL ELECTORS				SERVICE ELECTORS			GRAND TOTAL
Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	Total	
204752	171641	1	376394	33	135	168	376562

Source: Field Survey data obtained from ERO- 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency

Belapur Assembly constituency mainly consists of Belapur, Nerul, and Vashi which are now a part of Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. Prior to the formation of this Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation all these constituents of this constituency were having grampanchayat and this is the solitary example in the country, in which direct conversion of number of Grampanchayats into Municipal Corporation has taken place.

The constituency receives water supply from Morabe Dam. This constituency has well managed environmental friendly arrangement for solid waste. This is converted into manures, fuel pallets and plastic granules.

One peculiarity of this Municipal Corporation is that it spends only 10.5% on the establishment expenses and the rest is on the civil services.

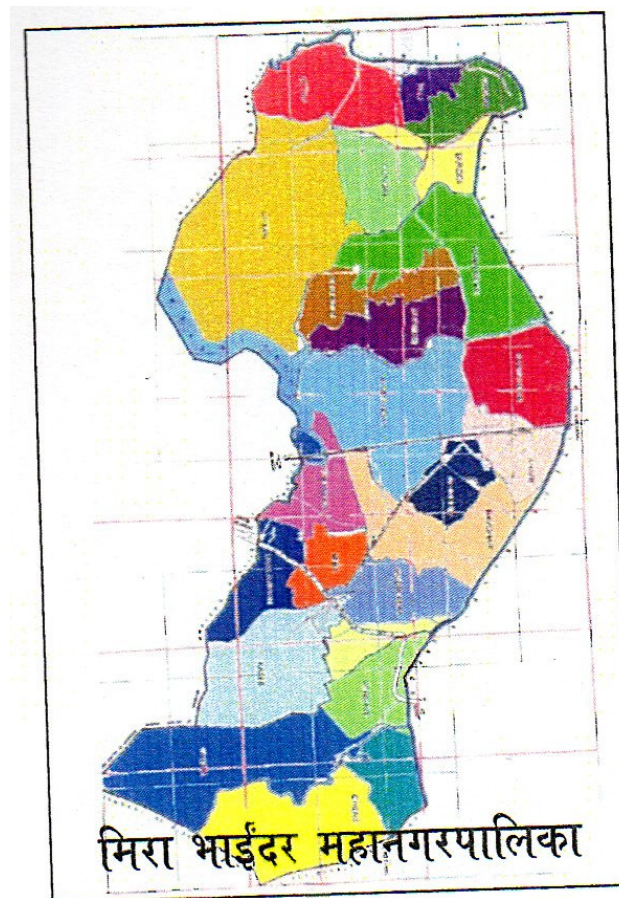
The constituency has all the civic amenities available for its residents.

Literacy rate is 94% and hence this city is known as city of educated people.

4.2 MIRA – BHAYANDAR ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

Fig.4.2

Map of 145 - Mira-Bhaindar Assembly



Mira Bhayandar is one of the eleven sub regions of Mumbai Metropolitan Region and is a part of Thane district of Maharashtra. The city has an area of 79.4 sq.km. and the entire municipal area is divided into 79 wards. The Mira Bhayandar Municipal Corporation (MBMC) is well connected with Mumbai and Vasai by Road and Western Railway. The area is developing as a residential and tourism hub. Due to constraints for growth in Island city of Mumbai, aided by high accessibility provided by rail services and spatial and development policies pursued by the government of Maharashtra, the number of economic activities have been rapidly increasing within Mira Bhayandar city. The location of Mira Bhayandar in Maharashtra and in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) is presented hereunder:

4.3 SPATIAL GROWTH AND CLIMATE

Located to the north of Greater Mumbai and administered by Mira Bhayandar Municipal Corporation (MBMC), the rapidly developing Mira Bhayandar city is surrounded by hills on the eastern side, along with Arabian Sea guarding the west side of the city. The North side of the city is surrounded by Vasai (Bassin) Creek. On 12th June 1985, five gram panchayats namely Bhayandar, Kashi, Mira, Naghar, and Ghodbunder were integrated to form Mira Bhayandar Municipal Council. In 1990, the Council got extended further by including four more gram panchayats namely Chena, Varsova, Rai-Murdhe, Dongri-Uttan. Thus, the corporation now is made of 9 gram panchayats depicted by the nine stars on Mira Bhayandar Logo. The climate of Mira-Bhayandar is typically coastal, sultry and not really hot. There are virtually two distinct seasons, namely Monsoon and summer season. The rainy season starts at the beginning of June and ends in September. Mira Bhayandar experiences pleasant weather from December to February and dry and hot weather from March to June. The temperature and precipitation pattern for the city has been shown.

Temperature and Precipitation

1. Maximum Temperature (degree C)	34.57
2. Minimum Temperature (degree C)	17.60
3. Annual mean precipitation (mm)	2400

4.4 LINKAGES AND CONNECTIVITY

The Western Express Highway, NH 8 (National Highway) links Mumbai with the West and North West of India. Important cities covered on NH 8 are Vapi (for Daman & Silvassa), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Udayipur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Delhi. On the NH 8, just beyond the Ghodbunder area is the Virar Vasai area. Ghodbunder is also linked to Thane by a highway. The Western Railway of the Mumbai Suburban Railway is the lifeline of the western and extended suburbs of Mumbai. Mira Road and Bhayandar are the railway stations on this line. Mira Road is the next station after Dahisar. After Bhayandar, is the Vasai (Bassein) Creek Bridge followed by Naigaon. Slow and fast trains between Churchgate, Dadar, Andheri and Borivali and Vasai Road, / Virar operate from Mira Road and Bhayandar stations. Bhayandar is also a terminal for a few trains, a convenience to the residents here. The number of trains

starting from Bhayandar has been considerably increased in recent times after the development of four railway tracks between Borivali and Virar.

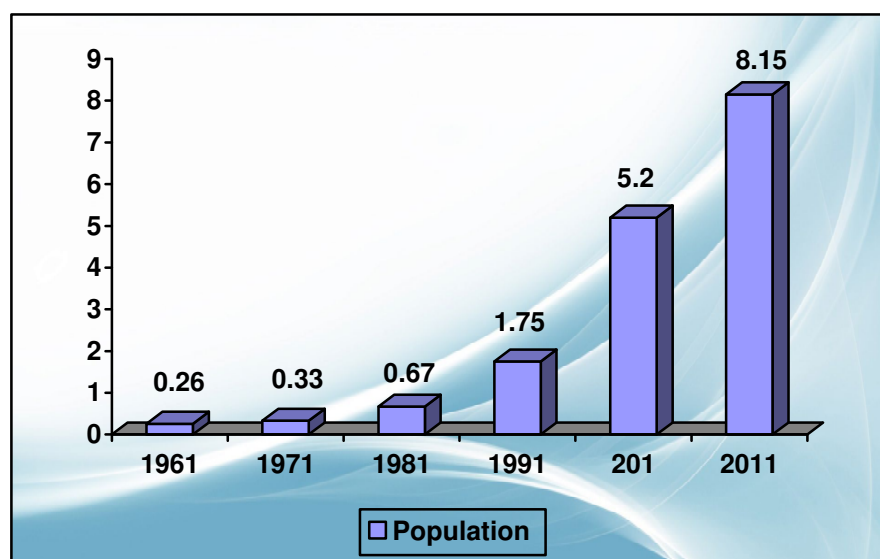
4.5 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population

The population of Mira Bhayandar was 25,560 as per the 1961 census, which increased to 6.94 lakhs in 2001 and further to 8.15 lakhs in 2011. The population growth trends indicate a sharp rise over the decades, with the growth rate for 2001-11 at around 57% which is very significant. The population growth trend is shown in the following figure.

Fig. 4.3

Population growth in Mira Bhayandar Municipal Corporation (Figures in lakhs)



Age Profile, Gender ratio and Literacy rate

In 2011, the city had a population of 8,14,655 of which male and female population was 4,34,314 and 3,80,341 respectively. The sex ratio in the city stood at 876 females per 1000 males. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. The percentage of children as per Census 2011 stood at 10%. Average literacy rate of the city in 2011 was 93.67% with male and female literacy rates of 96.41% and 90.53% respectively.

4.6 URBAN ECONOMY

As per the latest records of MBMC, there are 383 industrial estates with around 5000 different industries. It is estimated that around 20,000 workers are working in this industrial area. Being a neighbouring city of Mumbai, the growth of the city has been tremendous. Still, Mira Bhayandar has managed to retain independent identity with the continued role of small scale industries, farming, fishing, sand and salt cultivation in the economy of the region.

4.7 LAND USE DISTRIBUTION

According to the development Plan, out of the 79.4 Sq. Km. municipal area, 73.12% of the total area is non developable and is covered by agriculture land, hills , salt pans, water bodies, vacant lands etc. The developable area is 26.88%, out of which 54.24% is under residential use and 16.6% is under transport and communication. The industry occupies 6.48% of the total area and organized open spaces, play fields etc. occupy 8.20% of the area.

4.8 TRAFFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CITY ROADS

The roads connecting both Mira Road and Bhayandar Railway Station witness major congestion during peak hours. Mir Bhayandar Road is the only major connecting road from Mumbai and Thane to Mira Bhayandar. The corridors has volume capacity ratio higher than 0.8 and is already problematic. It needs to be improved.

Total Electors of Mira Bhaindar Assembly Constituency as on 31.7/2014:

S. No.	Date	AC No.	General Electors				Service Electors			Grand total (Col. 7 + Col10)
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			Male	Female	3 rd Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
1	31.7.2014	145	192044	162612	5	354661	4	62	66	354727

Statement of Polling stations for Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency

Total no. Of polling stations previously	Auxiliary	Total
364	22	386

4.9 NEED FOR DE-NOVO REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL

After a lapse of about 2 decades the exercise of de-novo revision of the constituencies is required to be taken. The need for de-novo revision of the electoral rolls of 54 Belapur Constituency Assembly was necessitated due to the following reasons:

- ❖ There are instructions from the Election Commission that maps of the boundaries be reviewed and when finalized the maps be preserved. However when the original voters list was prepared in 1994-95 maps were not available. In the absence of the maps it was difficult to decide on the geographical boundaries.
- ❖ In the 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency in some areas the voters number was around 7 thousand to 9 thousand. In such areas apart from the base Election booth there were 6 to 7 complimentary booths. All these

complimentary booths were used to be located in the same place where the base booth is located. This was creating a problem to the voters in locating the exact booth where they have to cast their vote. In the absence of the clarity about the geographical boundaries the task of consolidation work was difficult.

- ❖ The voters list in vogue was not in tune with the consecutive location of the buildings.
- ❖ Voters from one building were registered in different lists causing hardships to the voters to locate the exact booth where their name has been listed.
- ❖ Interestingly voters from one family were also divided in different voters list resulting in identifying the names in the voters list. As a result voters from one family were required to go to different booths for casting their votes.
- ❖ Voting centres were not located centrally facilitating easy access to those centres.
- ❖ Voters were facing difficulties in locating their sr. no. in the voters list.
- ❖ There were number of names of the existing voters which were missing.
- ❖ In some cases the voting centres were more than 1 kilometer away from the voters' residence.
- ❖ There was no balance in the size of the booths. In some booth the number of voters were around 400 while in some booths the number was over 8000.

A consequence of this was the reduction in the voting percentage at 27% which was quite low.

A proposal for de-nova registration and cancellation of the voters list in vogue as on 1.1.2011 and to reconstruct de novo voters list was prepared and got approved through proper channel from the Election Commission of India. The E.C.I approved

the proposal and the work was taken up on hand on 1.11.2001. This required a massive staff support from various grades for which a detailed working was also submitted and approved.

The Office had studied the nodes; sectors and wards created by City Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) for new Mumbai, as well as GIS maps were also available which helped in plotting the geographical locations and demarcating the boundaries. It was specifically ensured that no area has been left out of this voters registration exercise.

The entire team according to the category was imparted special training programs and they were also given special in put on motivation also. There was general need to bring awareness amongst the masses to cooperate with the staff visiting the households to ensure that the proper information is recorded in the preparation of the list. For this purpose various tools such as banners, press media, Cable, Cinema Houses, TV media, help from the Non Governmental Organizations was solicited. The whole atmosphere was charged with the operation updating of the Electoral Roll.

In the first place all the houses in the predefined geographical areas were registered by personal visits. Care was taken to ensure that the list of each carved out area will not exceed 900 houses. This was cross checked by the test check by the higher official.

Then the data obtained was scrutinized at a higher level and a pilot list was prepared and was published for information of the voters and to point out if there is any correction needed. On properly ascertaining and scrutinizing the representations necessary corrections / additions/ deletions/change in names / addresses/sex /proper photographs etc. were carried out.

In short the whole exercise was carried out professionally and with the wholehearted cooperation of the staff, media, NGOs, masses.

Fig. 4.4

Registered Voters before and after Denova Revision of 54 Belapur Assembly Constituencies

Figures Voters in lakhs



The latest position of the electors of 145- Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency as on 31.07.2014 is as under:

Total Electors as on 31.-07.2014

GENERAL ELECTORS				SERVICE ELECTORS			GRAND TOTAL
Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	Total	
192044	162612	5	354661	4	62	66	354727

Source: Field Survey data obtained from ERO- 54 Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency

CHAPTER – V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Management of electoral rolls is a highly complicated job which involves all facets of management science. It starts from planning the whole operation, organizing, budgeting, staffing, directing, communication, evaluation, technology adoption, etc. Therefore the Officer in charge of the management of electoral rolls has to be well versed in these management aspects. He should know thoroughly the process involved at each stage of operation and the key factors with which he can keep adequate control at each level.

This researcher was assuming charge of the office of the Sub Divisional Officer Thane Division as well as he was Electoral Registration officer (E.R.O.) for 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency since 6th January 2000 till 23rd May 2003.

In the year 1999 there were Parliament and Assembly elections simultaneously. With specific reference to 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency it was observed that the then E.R.O. had cancelled around 97,000 voters from the electoral roll.

So also as against the total electoral listed was **13,00,000** there was actual turnover of the voters in the election of only **2,44,765 voters**. The Election Commission has also expressed its serious concern for this low turnover of the voters. When the researcher had a bird's eye view of the then existing electoral rolls, it was observed that the following were the broad causes for low turnout of voters.

1. As per the guidelines of ECI, prior to Electoral Registration sketches of areas covered by electoral part shall be drawn and such maps shall be preserved. But maps of 1994-95 revisions were not available. It was therefore difficult to decide boundaries of electoral parts.

2. Few electoral parts in 54, Belapur Assembly Constituency, comprised of 7000 to 9000 electors. Such electoral parts had 6 to 7 auxiliary polling stations with a main polling station. Auxiliary polling stations were easily accessible to electoral since they used to be located in same premises building. But as per new guidelines auxiliary polling stations were to be abolished and new part numbers were to be assigned. New electoral parts were to be derived from these auxiliary polling stations. But since boundaries of electoral parts were not available, integration of these rolls was very difficult.
3. Existing Electoral Parts had no geographical correlation with buildings and other residential places.
4. Electors from same building were listed in different Electoral Parts.
5. Electors from same family were listed in different Electoral parts.
6. As a result of this these voters categorized in sr. no. 4 and 5 were required to vote at different polling stations.
7. Polling stations were not well placed so as to be convenient (proximity) to the voters.
8. Electors had to travel more than a mile to polling stations.
9. It wasn't easier to trace names in Electoral Parts.
10. Names of few electors did not appear in the Electoral Rolls.
11. There was an imbalance in the number of electors in Electoral Parts. Some parts comprised of 400 to 500 electors while others comprised of 8000 or so electors.

12. Due to all such reasons voting percentage was reduced to mere 27 percent in the last election.

There was hue and cry about it. After the General Elections there was a writ petition in Mumbai High Court against the exercise of deleting the 97,000 voters' names. On that back ground the researcher decided to take a corrective action and in that he made out a proposal for De-Novo revision in the voters' list of 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency. Upon this, the proposal was discussed with the Chief Electoral Officer (C.E.O.), Maharashtra and after seeking approval of his office the proposal was submitted to the Election Commissioner of India (E.C.I.), New Delhi. E.C.I.'s office also approved the proposal for De-Novo revision in the voters' list. The Election Commissioner of India asked this researcher to prepare a detailed project incorporating preparing a time schedule of the various stages such as Mapping of the electoral parts, house lists, training at all stages, survey, budgeting for the whole exercise.

On obtaining procedural sanctions from the Election Commission of India at every stage of the operation, the researcher planned the proposal in greater detail, budgeted the financial as well as human labour force required to be deployed, drew a well defined time frame for each of the activity, imparted extensive training to the staff that was involved, provided good leadership and whenever required used motivational tools, coordinated the various field level activities with proper delegation, used various communication channels to achieve the desired objective, had taken periodical reviews of the various time bound activities, attended to documentation and finally came out with the targeted product which has a long bearing on the voters list.

The end result of this exercise was seen at the 2004 Assembly and Parliament Election.

There was heavy turnout of the voters in this election due to electoral reforms. This was reflected in the voters turnout of 5,12,041 as against 2,44,765 in the 1999 election. In terms of percentage its works out to 109% increase. So far as turnout of

the voters compared to the total voters in the electoral roll, in the elections of 1999 it was 27% whereas in the election of 2004 it increased to 42%.

The researcher was instrumental to conduct the whole project right from formulation stage to the stage of actual execution.

5.2 CONCEPT OF DELIMITATION¹²

Under Article 82 of the Constitution, the Parliament by law enacts a Delimitation Act after every census. After the commencement of the Act, the Central Government constitutes a Delimitation Commission. This Delimitation Commission demarcates the boundaries of the Parliamentary Constituencies as per provisions of the Delimitation Act. The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census figures under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002. Notwithstanding the above, the Constitution of India was specifically amended in 2002 not to have delimitation of constituencies till the first census after 2026. Thus, the present Constituencies carved out on the basis of 2001 census shall continue to be in operation till the first census after 2026.

In the mean time at the national level the decision to have delimitation of the assembly constituencies was taken and accordingly an Act was enacted in this regard and in the process 54 Belapur Assembly constituency which was the largest constituency in the Asia was segregated into 6 assembly constituencies namely: **151 Belapur**, Airoli, Kalwa-Mubra, Kopari-Wagale, Ovala – Majivade and **145 Mira Bhayandar** and a few names were included in the electoral rolls of the adjoining the then newly created Assembly constituencies. This exercise was completed on 2008.

The researcher was posted in the month of May 2006 as Dy. Collector (Appeals). This post was assigned as E. R. O. 145 – Mira Bhayandar Assembly constituency.

The up-dation of the electoral rolls is an on going exercise in the State. During the course of the year the Electoral Registration Officer's (ERO's) office receives

¹² www.e.c.i.nic.in visited on 14.8.2015

applications from the voters for various purposes such as Addition of the name / correction in the name/address/age/photograph etc. In the month of January the ERO's office publishes supplementary voters list and the same remain in existence until the next supplementary list is published.

Upon reposting in the month of April 2006 the researcher continued to shoulder the responsibilities as a Electoral Registration Officer for Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency. While going through the voters list published in the intervening period some discrepancies also crept in. Some of the discrepancies were as grave as it would have resulted in legal battle after the election. E.g. In 12 parts the voters were residing in 145 Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituency however they were enrolled in 146 Ovala Majiwada Assembly Constituency. The number of the voters was quite sizable which would have serious impact on the election result. Being an expert in this very subject the researcher applied his mind and finally found out the reason for such a discrepancy. The Assembly parts were not properly defined as those were divided on the basis of the Municipal Wards where there were no geographically well defined location maps.

After the delimitation exercise the problem stated above was not faced in the rural areas as the revenue villages in toto were kept in one constituency, however, in the corporation area while carrying out this exercise of delimitation the corporation ward was considered as a unit and the same was included in the assembly constituency. However, while carrying out the delimitation exercise the electoral rolls were not scientifically split according to the ward boundaries. Therefore a part of the electors from 145 Mira Bhaindar assembly constituencies were included in 146 Ovala Majiwada Assembly constituencies.

As a result, taking all the political parties, administrative hierarchical officials in confidence, and after arranging a physical visit to the problem area, a proposal for suitable revision got approved and in a record time the work of correcting the electoral list was achieved before the 2009 election. This exercise has also received approval from the Election Commissioner of India.

This work was possible because, in the intervening period the researcher had completed his Master in Business Management from Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth and the researcher could better use the knowledge gained during the MBA course.

Undoubtedly this work involved collection of primary data from the field in the instant case the electoral in the 145 Mira Bhayandar Assembly Constituencies, its understanding and interpretation of the data and drawing conclusion from the same. This is the core area of the present research which mainly focuses the management aspects of achieving the true and correct electoral list.

Managerial Aspects involved in the updation of the Electoral Rolls using the scientific method are:

- ❖ Planning,
- ❖ Budgeting
- ❖ Staffing
- ❖ Training
- ❖ Motivation
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Monitoring
- ❖ Review
- ❖ Documentation

All these managerial aspects have been appropriately dealt in greater detail activity wise involved in the up gradation of the Voters list.

5.3 MANAGEMENT ASPECTS INVOLVED

In the first place in order to execute this De-novo Revision of Electoral Rolls a well thought of project report was prepared:

Preamble

The existing electoral rolls were studied thoroughly. Then the stages in which the entire exercise is to be carried out were jotted down. The data required for this exercise was documented. Human Resources required for this were assessed and

identified. Training needs of the staff were pen down. Then the financial budget was prepared.

Planning

On receipt of the approval of the competent authority a list of officers to be involved was prepared. Giving prior notice, a meeting of these officers was convened with a pre decided agenda. The notice included day, date, time, venue of the meeting and the objective of the meeting was spelt out in the preamble of the notice. This was the first step.

At the meeting the researcher welcomed the officers and explained them the background of the proposed De-novo revision of electoral roll of 54 Belapur Constituency. For this purpose he gave a power point presentation to the audience and narrated them the various steps involved in the exercise and solicited their whole hearted participation in the exercise. The officers present were also asked to share their views so as to ensure that valuable suggestions if any received can be taken care of. A team of enthusiastic young officers was constituted to prepare a detailed working of the exercise and they were asked to add time schedule for each of the action to enable the monitoring authority to take a review. The deliberations in the meeting were quite useful and those were properly minted.

The team came out with their blue print with time frame and the detailed budget required for the exercise.

The grade wise human resources required for this exercise along with the tentative time when they are required, was prepared. So also additional human resources to be recruited for a temporary period was assessed.

The training input required for the staff of different cadres involved in the project was prepared. The training schedules together with the time frame were prepared and accordingly the concerned staff was informed well in advance to enable him/her to prepare for the training.

A basic management function involving formulation of one or more detailed plans to achieve optimum balance of needs or demands with the available resources is required. The planning process:

- (1) Identifies the goals or objectives to be achieved,
- (2) Formulates strategies to achieve them,
- (3) Arranges or creates the means required, and
- (4) Implements, directs, and monitors all steps in their proper sequence.

The control of development by a local authority, through regulation and licensing for land use changes and building.

Planning is one of the most important project management and time management techniques. Planning is preparing a sequence of action steps to achieve some specific goal. If a person does it effectively, he can reduce the much necessary time and effort of achieving the goal. A plan is like a map. When following a plan, he can always see how much he has progressed towards his project goal and how far he is from his destination.

Importance of Planning

Planning is of paramount importance both for an organisation and an economy. Sound plans are essential to effective management, because they serve as guides to all management functions.

Lack of well-defined objectives and priorities is the common cause of failure. 'Failure to plan is planning to fail'. Planning is useful to an organization in the following ways-

(i) Focuses Attention on Objectives and Results

Every organization exists to achieve certain objectives (Planning concentrates attention on the dominant goals of the organization. It forces the members of the organization not to get lost in the maze of routine activities and lose sight' of the broad objectives for which the organization was established.

"Plans alone cannot make an enterprise successful. Action is required; the enterprise must operate. Plans can, however, focus attention on purposes.

They can forecast which actions will tend toward the ultimate objective, which tends away and which are merely irrelevant. Sound Planning avoids the danger of means becoming ends in themselves. Planning provides a rational approach to predefined objectives. It secures unity of purpose and action.

(ii) Reduces Uncertainty and Change

Uncertainty and risks are inevitable and planning cannot eliminate them. But planning enables an organization to cope with uncertainty and change.

Although the exact future can seldom be predicted and factors beyond control may interfere with the best-laid plans, without planning events are left to chance. (With the help of planning, an enterprise can predict future opportunities and threats and make due provision for them) Instead of leaving future events to chance, they can be made to occur in a desired manner, planning seeks to minimize risk while taking advantage of opportunities.

Planning helps to identify potential threats and opportunities. It also keeps management alert to the changing environment of business. In this way planning provides additional strength to the organization for survival and growth in the face of turbulence.

(iii) Provides Sense of Direction

Planning saves an organization from drifting and avoids aimless activities. It directs human efforts into endeavours that contribute to the accomplishment of goals. "If you don't know where you are going, any road will get you there. 'Planning makes work more meaningful and activities more orderly.

It bridges the gap between where we are and where we want to go. Without planning action is likely to become random activity, producing nothing but chaos. Planning replaces random and haphazard operation by orderly and meaningful action.

(iv) Encourages Innovation and Creativity

Innovation and creativity are prerequisites to continuous growth and Steady prosperity of business. Sound planning encourages innovative thought and creativity of a manager.

According to D.E. Hussey, "a good planning process will provide avenues for individual participation, will throw up more ideas about the company and its environment, will encourage an atmosphere of frankness and appropriate self-criticism and will stimulate managers to achieve more."

Earning is forward looking and enables an enterprise to cope with technological and other developments. Being anticipatory in nature, planning improves the adaptability of an organization to the changing environment. Planning keeps the organization tuned to its environment.

(v) Helps in Co-ordination

Planning is the best stage for the integration of diverse forces at work. Sound planning interrelates all the activities and resources of an organization. It also helps to relate internal conditions and processes to external events and forces.

The activities and efforts of various departments and divisions can be harmonized with the help loan overall plan, planning makes way for balance and consistency in efforts. Planning leads to a consistent and coordinated structure of operations.

Effective planning can minimize the danger of misunderstandings that result from lack of information and confusion.

(vi) Helps Decision Making

Planned targets serve as the criteria for the evaluation of different alternatives so that the best course of action may be chosen. By predicting future, planning helps in taking future-oriented decisions and promotes rationality in executive thinking Sound plans prevent hasty judgment and haphazard action.

"Without planning, business decisions would become random ad hoc choices, as though a pilot set out without knowing whether he wishes to fly to London, Hong Kong or Johannesburg. ("planning eliminates the need for trial and error in decision-making").

(vii) Provides a Basis for Decentralization

Planning helps in the dispersal of decision-making power among the lower levels of management. Well-established plans serve as guides to subordinates and reduce the risk involved in delegation of authority. Planning also helps to improve the motivation and morale of employees by providing targets of performance.

(viii) Provides Economy in Operation

Planning facilitates optimum utilization of available resources. It makes it possible for things to occur which would not otherwise happen. It improves the competitive strength of an organization by helping it to discover and exploit opportunities. A rational solution to problems, planning results in the use of most efficient methods of work.

"Planning minimizes costs because of the emphasis on efficient operation and consistency. It substitutes joint directed efforts for uncoordinated piece-meal activity, even flow of work for uneven flow and deliberate decision for snap judgment."

Planned effort is always more efficient than unplanned action. Thus, planning improves organizational effectiveness. It promotes growth and prosperity.

(ix) Facilitates Control

Planning provides the basis for control. Plans serve as standards or benchmarks for the evaluation of actual performance. Sound planning enables management to control the events rather than be controlled by them.

It permits control by exception. Control cannot be exercised without plans because the function of control is to ensure that the activities conform to the plans. Any attempt to control without plans is meaningless as there are no gauges for performance.

Budgeting

A budget is defined as management's quantitative expression of plans for a forthcoming period. Budgets are prepared at various levels of an organization. Financial budgets reflect financing plans such as borrowing, leasing, and cash management.

Budgeting, when done properly, can serve as a planning and controlling system. The role that effective budgeting plays in the management of a business is best understood when it is related to the fundamentals of management. The plan is executed by organizing, staffing and direction operations. To control operation, management must institute appropriate techniques of observation and reporting to determine how actual results compare to plans. Budgeting is primarily concerned with the planning and controlling functions of management.

Budgets and forecasts provide a feasibility analysis. They can help develop a business model, review your key assumptions, and identify resource and capital needs. Budgets and forecasts can be used to find funding. They demonstrate the potential of your business to investors and lenders. Budgets and forecasts can also be used as a management tool. They can help you establish milestones and require accountability for accomplishing the milestones. They can help identify risks and show benchmarks. This will help the small business owner make the necessary adjustments to avoid the risks, to reach the milestones, and to measure up to benchmarks.

Organization

1. Organizing - Organizing is the function of management which follows planning. It is a function in which the synchronization and combination of human, physical and financial resources takes place. All the three resources are important to get results. Therefore, organizational function helps in achievement of results which in fact is important for the functioning of a concern. According to *Chester Barnard*, "Organizing is a function by which the concern is able to define the role positions, the jobs related and the co- ordination between authority and responsibility. Hence, a manager always has to organize in order to get results.

A manager performs organizing function with the help of following steps:-

Identification of activities - All the activities which have to be performed in relation to the task have to be identified first. For example, arranging the human resources, their training, deciding the systems to be followed, arranging the stationery, taking review etc. All these activities have to be grouped and classified into units.

2. Departmentally Organizing the Activities - In this step, the manager tries to combine and group similar and related activities into units or departments. This organization of dividing the whole concern into independent units and departments is called departmentalization.

Classifying the Authority - Once the departments are made, the manager likes to classify the powers and its extent to the managers. This activity of giving a rank in order to the managerial positions is called hierarchy. The top management is into formulation of policies, the middle level management into departmental supervision and lower level management into supervision of foremen. The clarification of authority helps in bringing efficiency in the running of a concern. This helps in avoiding wastage of time, money, effort, in avoidance of duplication or overlapping of efforts and this helps in bringing smoothness in a concern's working.

3. Co-ordination between Authority and Responsibility – Relationships are established among various groups to enable smooth interaction toward the achievement of the organizational goal. Each individual is made aware of his authority and he/she knows whom they have to take orders from and to whom they are accountable and to whom they have to report. A clear organizational structure is drawn and all the employees are made aware of it.

Staffing

The managerial function of staffing involves manning the organization structure through proper and effective selection, appraisal and development of the personnel to fill the roles assigned to the employers/workforce.

According to Theo Haimann, “Staffing pertains to recruitment, selection, development and compensation of subordinates.”

Nature of Staffing Function

- ❖ **Staffing is an important managerial function-** Staffing function is the most important managerial act along with planning, organizing, directing and controlling. The operations of these four functions depend upon the manpower which is available through staffing function.
- ❖ **Staffing is a pervasive activity-** As staffing function is carried out by all managers and in all types of concerns where business activities are carried out.
- ❖ **Staffing is a continuous activity-** This is because staffing function continues throughout the life of an organization due to the transfers and promotions that take place.
- ❖ **The basis of staffing function is efficient management of personnel-** Human resources can be efficiently managed by a system or proper procedure, that is, recruitment, selection, placement, training and development, providing remuneration, etc.
- ❖ **Staffing helps in placing right men at the right job.** It can be done effectively through proper recruitment procedures and then finally selecting the most suitable candidate as per the job requirements.
- ❖ **Staffing is performed by all managers** depending upon the nature of business, size of the company, qualifications and skills of managers, etc. In small companies, the top management generally performs this function. In medium and small scale enterprise, it is performed especially by the personnel department of that concern.

Directing

Directing is said to be a process in which the managers instruct, guide and oversee the performance of the workers to achieve predetermined goals. Directing is said to be the heart of management process. Planning, organizing, staffing has got no importance if direction function does not take place.

Directing initiates action and it is from here actual work starts. Direction is said to be consisting of human factors. In simple words, it can be described as providing guidance to workers is doing work. In field of management, direction is said to be all those activities which are designed to encourage the subordinates to work effectively and efficiently. According to Human, “Directing consists of process or technique by which instruction can be issued and operations can be carried out as originally planned” Therefore, Directing is the function of guiding, inspiring, overseeing and instructing people towards accomplishment of organizational goals.

Direction has got following characteristics

- ❖ **Pervasive Function** - Directing is required at all levels of organization. Every manager provides guidance and inspiration to his subordinates.
- ❖ **Continuous Activity** - Direction is a continuous activity as it continuous throughout the life of organization.
- ❖ **Human Factor** - Directing function is related to subordinates and therefore it is related to human factor. Since human factor is complex and behaviour is unpredictable, direction function becomes important.
- ❖ **Creative Activity** - Direction function helps in converting plans into performance. Without this function, people become inactive and physical resources are meaningless.
- ❖ **Executive Function** - Direction function is carried out by all managers and executives at all levels throughout the working of an enterprise, a subordinate receives instructions from his superior only.
- ❖ **Delegate Function** - Direction is supposed to be a function dealing with human beings. Human behaviour is unpredictable by nature and conditioning the people’s behaviour towards the goals of the enterprise is what the executive does in this function. Therefore, it is termed as having delicacy in it to tackle human behaviour.

Coordinating

Co-ordination is the unification, integration, synchronization of the efforts of group members so as to provide unity of action in the pursuit of common goals. It is a hidden force which binds all the other functions of management. According to *Mooney and Reelay*, “Co-ordination is orderly arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of action in the pursuit of common goals”. According to *Charles Worth*, “Co-ordination is the integration of several parts into an orderly whole to achieve the purpose of understanding”.

Management seeks to achieve co-ordination through its basic functions of planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling. That is why; co-ordination is not a separate function of management because achieving of harmony between individuals efforts towards achievement of group goals is a key to success of management. Co-ordination is the essence of management and is implicit and inherent in all functions of management.

Controlling

Controlling involves ensuring that performance does not deviate from standards. Controlling consists of three steps, which include establishing performance standards, comparing actual performance against standards, and taking corrective action when necessary. Performance standards are often stated in monetary terms such as revenue, costs, or profits, but may also be stated in other terms, such as units produced, number of defective products, or levels of customer service.

The measurement of performance can be done in several ways, depending on the performance standards, including financial statements, sales reports, production results, customer satisfaction, and formal performance appraisals. Managers at all levels engage in the managerial function of controlling to some degree.

The managerial function of controlling should not be confused with control in the behavioral or manipulative sense. This function does not imply that managers should attempt to control or manipulate the personalities, values, attitudes, or emotions of their subordinates. Instead, this function of management concerns the

manager's role in taking necessary actions to ensure that the work-related activities of subordinates are consistent with and contributing toward the accomplishment of organizational and departmental objectives.

Effective controlling requires the existence of plans, since planning provides the necessary performance standards or objectives. Controlling also requires a clear understanding of where responsibility for deviations from standards lies. Two traditional control techniques are the budget and the performance audit. Although controlling is often thought of in terms of financial criteria, managers must also control production/operations processes, procedures for delivery of services, compliance with company policies, and many other activities within the organization.

Effective and efficient management leads to success, which is the attainment of objectives and goals that an organization sets for it. Of course, for achieving the ultimate goal, management needs to work creatively in problem solving and execute all the four functions. Management not only has to see goals accomplished, but also see to it that the strategy adopted is feasible for the company.

In order to understand the whole process of registration of Electoral, location of Polling Station etc. it is worthwhile to know the details of each step involved in this assignment. The researcher was heading the team involved in this process while the de Novo exercise was being carried out. Hence in the following few pages the researcher has brought out these steps for better understanding of the whole issue.

5.4 DE-NOVA EXERCISE OF 54 BELAPUR ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

Three Municipal Corporation

54, Belampur Assembly Constituency covers entire Mira Bhander Municipal Corporation, Entire Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation and part of Thane Municipal Corporation excluding boundaries of earlier Thane Municipality. Earlier Thane Municipality was included in 53, Thane Assembly Constituency. Later adjacent vicinities like Majivada, Kalwa, Gram Panchayats and other Gram Panchayat areas were merged under Thane Municipal Corporation, but these vicinities still

continued to be listed in 54, Belapur Assembly Constituency. Hence, it was very much necessary to analyze and finalize boundaries of both Assembly Constituencies. So political and public leaders from both constituencies were invited for a meeting along with Tehsil Inspector Thane, Town Planning Officers of TMC. Two meetings were held dt: 16th Oct. 2001 and 20th Oct. 2001; Old Thane Municipality Maps and New Thane Municipal Corporation Maps were thoroughly studied.

On 20th Oct. 2001 sites of Rabodi, Shrirang Society, Paanch Pakhadi S. No. 23, 34, 35 were visited. Maps were verified and complications with 53 Thane and 54 Belapur Assembly constituencies were resolved.

Later, complications with 53 Thane and 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency at Vartak nagar Naka,, Mhada Naka near Vijay Nagar were resolved.

Complications near Vartaknagar Chawls and Pipeline chawls and Bhim Nagar Slums were resolved too. At all three locations concerned Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA)s and other political party leaders were available and they agreed to these solutions.

After finalizing guidelines and action plan of the programme, before implementing it successfully, it was necessary to properly plan entire lifecycle of this project. So entire work was distributed in six segments.

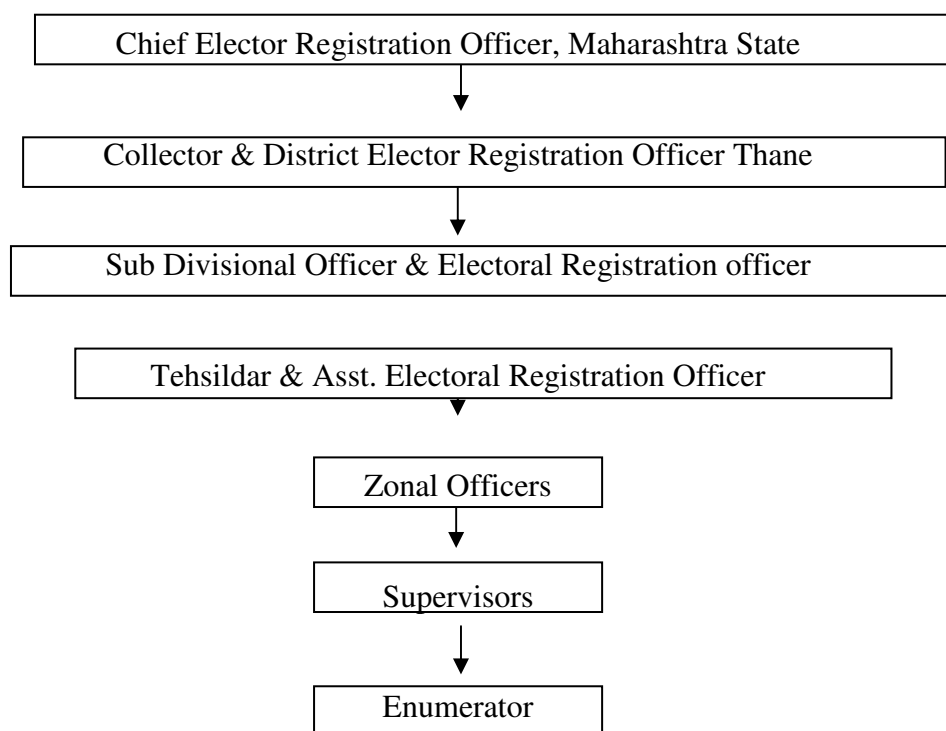
1. Groundwork and awareness programme.
2. Training
3. Various formats and materials distribution
4. House list:
 - a. House numbering
 - b. Labeled maps of all residential areas including buildings, apartments, bungalows, hutments, places of worship etc.
5. Electoral Registration
6. Formulate Mother Rolls

Ground work: 54- Belapur Assembly Constituency - National Programme.

Awareness

To prepare new mother rolls from scratch, it wasn't enough to implement administrative manpower. But it needed major public support and support from political parties, party leaders, newspapers, news channels and other parts of society. First public gathering was held at Collector Office, Thane headed by Hon. Collector Thane. Everyone was requested to extend maximum help and stand united to make this national programme a grand success.

Management Hierarchy



54-Belapur Assembly Constituency – De Novo Revision.....

Mira Bhainder Municipal Corporation Thane municipal Corporation Region.
Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation Region.

Ward boundaries of Mira Bhainder Municipal Corporation Region, Thane Municipal Corporation Region and Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation Region were marked on original maps of these respective regions. On these earmarked regions for electoral registration, aligning old electoral parts on these maps, approximate electoral parts were shaped. These approximate Electoral Parts were

numbered serially. These approximate maps were distributed to Revenue officers, who visited these localities & proposed new boundaries. On the new rough maps boundaries, important landmarks, buildings, roads, places of worships were clearly marked.

Revenue Village, Block Sequence

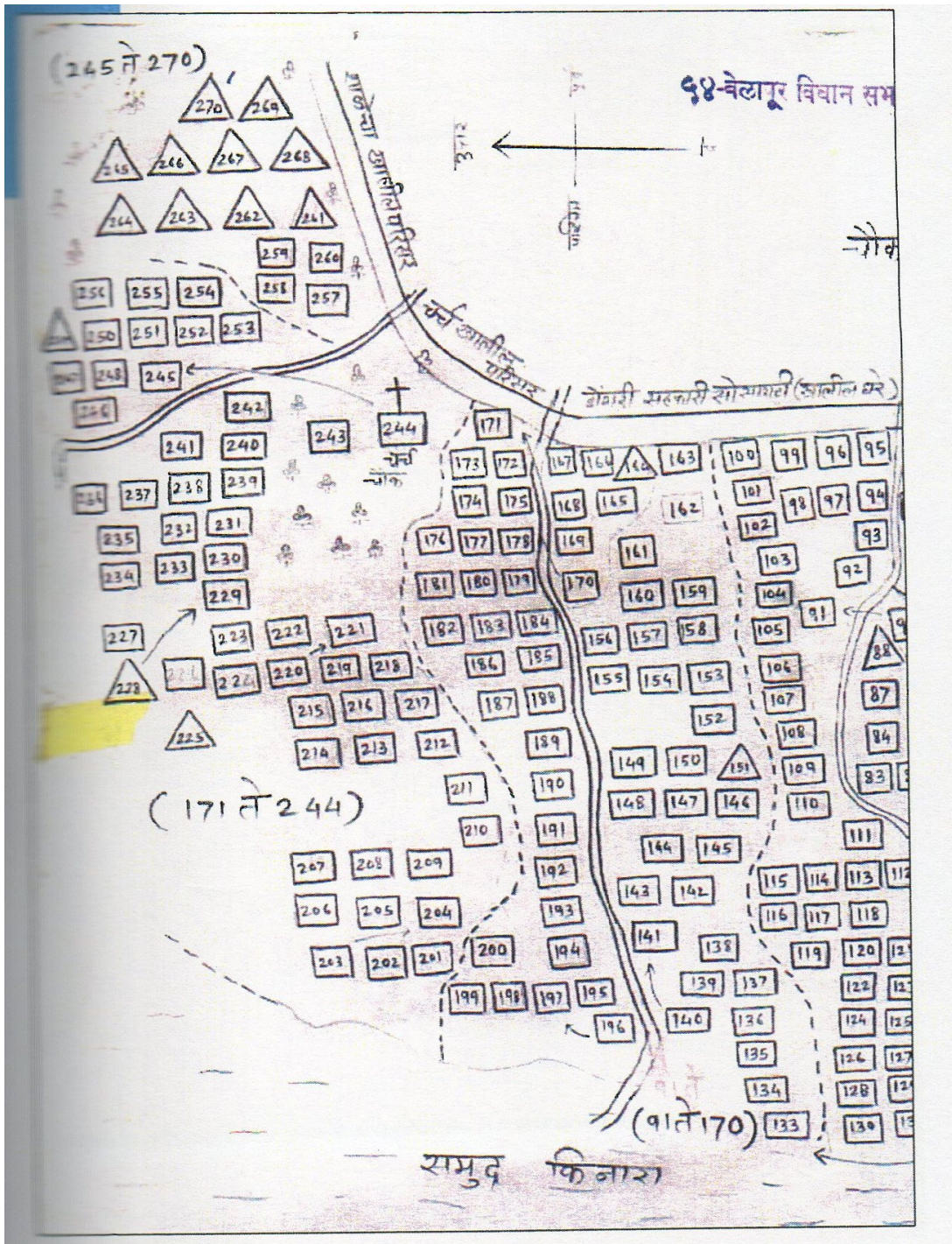
Once all these maps were ready, to maintain sequence of electoral parts numbering, they were numbered serially preserving revenue village and block boundaries.

GIS Maps – Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation Region:

GIS maps were available for Navi Mubai Municipal Corporation. The region was split as it was done in Thane Municipal Corporation, rough electoral part maps were numbered sequentially. These approximate maps were distributed to Revenue Officers who visited these localities and proposed new boundaries. On the new rough maps boundaries, important landmarks, buildings, roads, places of worship were clearly marked.

Nodes, sectors and wards developed by CIDCO in Navi Mumbai region were studied and it was ensured that no part of region is left unnoticed.

Fig.5.1 : 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency raw map of electoral part



Publicity

54-Belapur Assembly Constituency House List Preparation Programme

To prepare new mother rolls, it was very important to create public awareness of the entire programme in order to generate maximum public support. So press notices and news were published in news papers. Political parties were appealed to create public awareness. Local news channels, cinema theatres, cable operators, banners were effectively used. Citizens were appealed to extend their maximum co-operation towards the national programme.

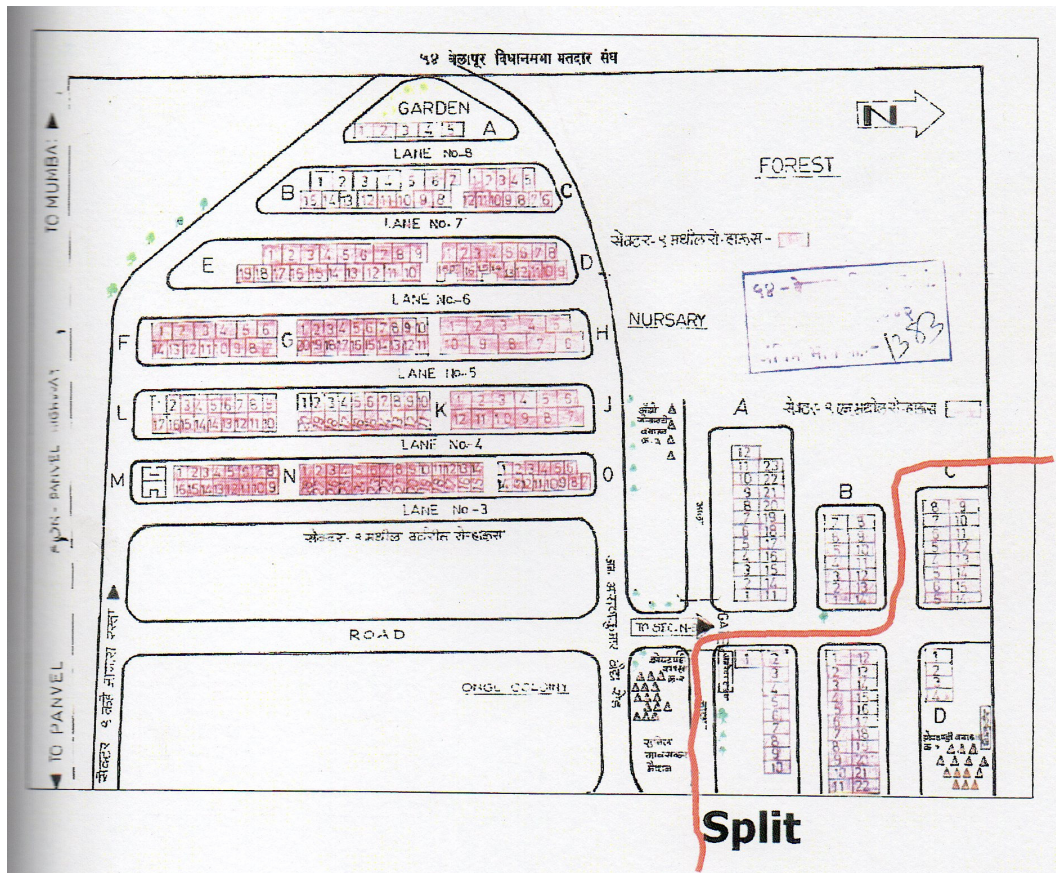
Families

54-Belapur Assembly Constituency House list and Family estimation

Authorities surveyed and prepared house lists for regions assigned to them, counted families therein too. Approximating 900 electors in each electoral part, with an average of 300 to 400 families, new electoral part boundaries were finalized. From buildings, hutments, slums and other details, total families were counted. Names of buildings were properly mentioned on new maps. Boundaries were clearly mentioned in new maps to avoid overlapping, including specifications of access roads, schools, slums and places of worship. New maps had sequential placement with house lists to ease the registration process.

All this analysis was approximate, and as expected some electoral parts showed sharp increase in number of electors, which were more than 900, it so happened due to more than expected population density in certain regions. Hence, such parts were split and serially re-numbered with new authorities for newly created electoral parts.

Fig. 5.3 : 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency – Splitting in the Electoral Parts



Training

Training played a major role in the entire programme. All formats, information and materials were provided to supervisors and registration authorities. Separate Training camps were conducted for each topic.

House lists – 2 camps

Electoral Registration – 2 camps

Division C Elector list – 2 camps

18 Training camps were conducted in all 3 divisions in the nearby vicinities.

Training camps

Mira-Bhayandar Area – Theaters

Thane Area- Gadkari Rangayatan

Navi Mumbai Area – Vishnudas Bhawe Auditorium

Supervisors Training

Nagar Bhawan, Bhayandar

Town Hall, Thane

Common Facility Centre, Vashi

Two major segments in preparation of new mother rolls.

Part I – Maps and House list

Part II – Electoral Registration

It was important to train registration authorities (enumerators), supervisors, zonal officers and other team members for sketching maps and preparing house lists. Success of entire programme depended on this basic work. It was decided to train them in nearby vicinities in all 3 municipal corporations, to avoid chaos amongst 3000 employees. It cuts down costs and traveling time too.

Two training camps were organized specially for house lists.

Required formats, information and other materials were provided during these trainings.

Rough sketches were ready and it could then be planned that how registration authorities (enumerators) should carry out the entire process. In the first round they were supposed to prepare house lists & cross check as to whether the rough sketches provided to them are perfect. Supervisors and Talathis cross verified that after 2/4 survey of the area, which eased registration authorities to work in the assigned regions. They were trained to prepare a detailed map showing every lane and smaller approach roads by modifying the original maps provided by the office.

Slide shows were arranged. Registration Authorities (Enumerators) were even asked to perform trials. This boosted their confidence and improved experience by reducing mistakes. Two authorities (enumerators) were deputed for every electoral part. 3000 such officers were deputed. They were asked to verify and enlist Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) too. Later, house numbering process began. New format was designed and provided. Various signs for multi-storied buildings, chawls and slums, govt. offices, schools, places of worships etc. were specifically and clearly

mentioned in the instruction manual. It made it easier to verify whether maps were for proper locations.

House lists

Location maps of buildings / houses/ bungalows / chawls / hutments were prepared and these were serially numbered, sequentially house lists of these structures were created. Later on an exact map and new house list were prepared with duplicate copies to preserve and originals to be distributed for registrations. Formats were provided while training and authorities were equipped with sufficient stationery for house list. A blank sheet and other materials were provided for preparing a new and detailed map while enlisting houses. Instructions and such booklets were made available to supervisors.

Fig. 5.4 :
54: Belapur Assembly Constituency -
List of Houses in the Electoral Part

५४-बेलापुर विधानसभा मतदार संघ

मतदार यादीचे सखोल पुनर्निश्चिण कार्यक्रम २००२ ची घरयादी

संस्थानचे नं. ३११/१०२२/२००२
 राज्य अक्षांश क्रमांक ३५६
 मतदार संघ क्षेत्राचे विवरण

५४ - बेलापुर वि. सं. म. सं.
 मतदार यादी-२००२
 दि. १५/१२/०२

घरयादी तपसिल

घरयादी क्र.सं.	संस्थान क्षेत्रातील व इतरातील नं. व सं. / पत्तयेचे नं. / झोपडपट्टीचे नं.	इमारतीतील यंत्रिकांची संख्या	खोल्यांची संख्या	झोपडपट्टीतील घरांची संख्या
१	२	३	४	५
१	जैमिनी मजलीस	१०	-	-
२	दावे क्लिनिंग	२७	-	-
३	दावे मजलीस	-	६	-
४	सुमारल चायिन्हाला	२	-	-
५	मुक्ती हाऊस	-	१	-
६	दावे मजलीस	२	-	-
७	दावे मजलीस	-	८	-
८	दावे मजलीस	८	-	-
९	दावे मजलीस	१२	-	-
१०	दावे मजलीस	-	२	-
११	दावे मजलीस	-	१४	-
१२	दावे मजलीस	-	५	-
१३	दावे मजलीस	१०	-	-
१४	दावे मजलीस A विंग	१२	-	-
१५	दावे मजलीस B विंग	१३	-	-

दिनांक २०/१२/२००२

प्रमाणित करणारी अधिकारी: [Signature] परीक्षित करणारी अधिकारी: [Signature]

टिप :- १) प्रमाणित करणारी अधिकारी, घरे एकत्रित करून इमारती अचूक व त्यांचा नं. / सं. अचूक व त्यांची माहिती करून घ्या. २) घरे एकत्रित करून घ्या. ३) इमारतीच्या मजलीस व त्यांचा नं. घरे एकत्रित करून घ्या.

Materials

Materials and formats provided by Election commission weren't enough for the entire programme. So additional requirement was placed with Election Commission of India. But Government asked Electoral Registration Officer to provide for such requirements. So urgently some staff was deputed at Yerwada Central Jail Printing Press and 8000 Nos. of 50 pages booklets were printed.

Discussions and Trials were the main attention of Training Camps. Even then to avoid chaos and confusions new rules booklet was printed and distributed. So there was no chance for any doubts and their confidence level was boosted.

Actual Electoral Registration

Region of action was now very clear to all authorities, referred in the new maps. Dates of Electoral Registration were finalized starting 17th December 2001 to 4th February 2002. Training programmes were organized for Electoral Registration in all 3 municipal corporation regions. Two Training programmes were imparted. Rules booklet was distributed and forms were demonstrated. This helped everyone to analyze and understand the entire task.

Difficulties

- ❖ Authorities being mainly teachers and second semester exams were due, it was quite tough to manage time.
- ❖ Some houses, wherein entire family was employed, repetitive visits were needed on holidays.
- ❖ Immigrants from other States weren't responding well.
- ❖ Pace was reduced due to festive season, as people travel to hometowns in this period.

Officers of Teachers Associations were contacted and appealed to help and participate in national Programme this really helped to solve such problems.

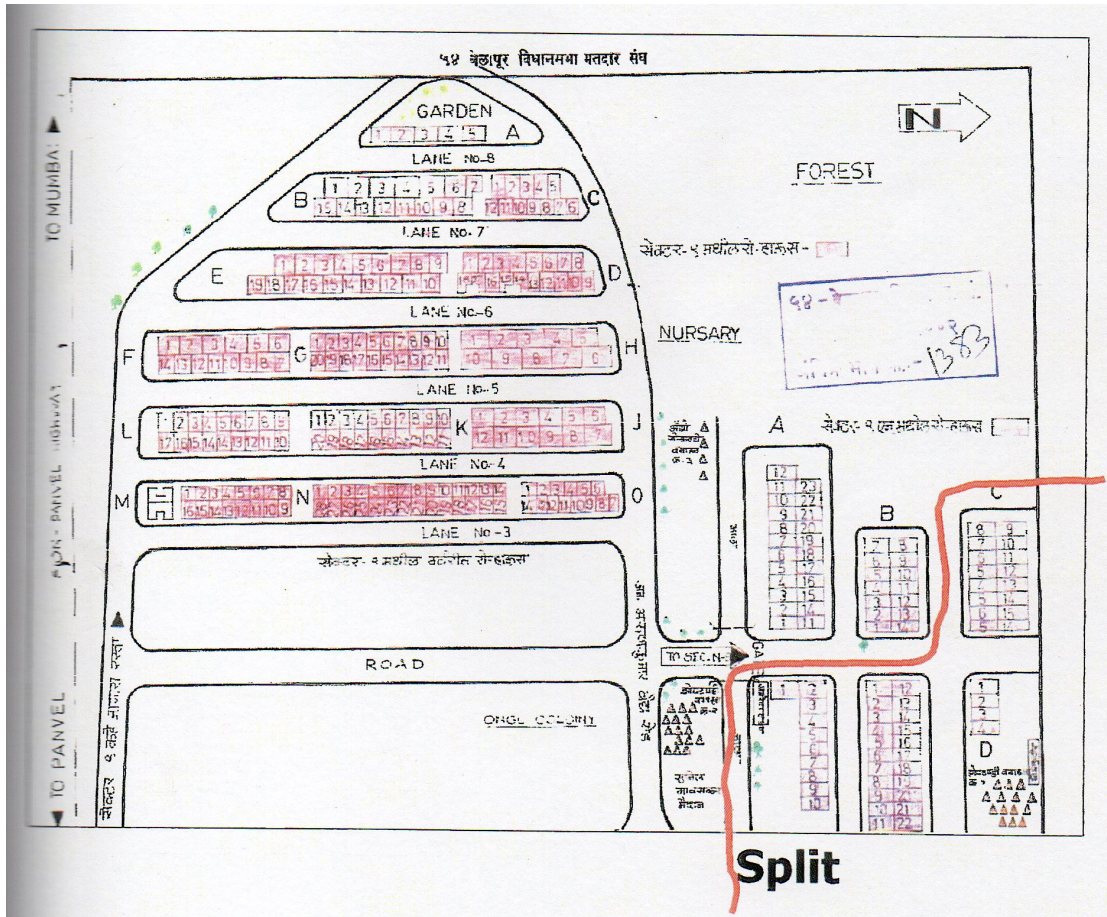
Registration

Due to dense population in certain areas number of electors jumped to as much as 1400-1500. Hence, authorities were instructed to split their electoral part and

without losing sequence of electoral parts and area, re-number them. Assistance from Supervisors could be taken wherever required. Newly formed electoral parts were numbered prefixed with original number and A, B, C. etc.. Maps and house lists were prepared separately for these newly formed parts and those were numbered e.g. 400A, 400 B etc.

Fig. 5.5 :

After splitting in Electoral Parts Renumbering of newly formed electoral parts



Electronic Photo Identity Card (EPIC)

Team of two members was assigned the registration job, while one of them was registering details of electors, other was instructed to verify EPIC details provided earlier. Verification form was provided to them. The registration period ended on 4th Feb., 2002.

Ever locked

No of families listed and registered differed by a little margin, due to some houses being locked during the entire registration process, some people had migrated while very few had refused to reveal details for registration.

Exactly contradictory to that, few buildings being newly occupied, there was sharp growth in number of families in such regions.

Authorities were deputed on Electoral Registration Programme, so that they had to attend their regular duties too. Few apartments were visited thrice and still found locked. Such lists were submitted to the supervisor, who would attach Form 4 for such houses. These notices used to be dropped at such locked premises. Supervisors revisited such premises after a gap of 2-3 days to recollect Form-4. Few supervisors used postal services to send Form 4 to such houses.

Press Conferences were arranged repeatedly to create public awareness during the registration process.

Advertisements and news clippings were aired on local and state wide television channels too.

Division – C

One more training camp was arranged for filling information in division – C from the data collected by the authorities.

Trials of filling divisions – C were arranged in these camps. Every building was listed on a separate page in Division –C.

New Section no. was assigned to every building.

Thus Division C Electoral Roll list was prepared.

Fig. 5.6 :

54 Belapur Assembly Constituency : Hand written List of electors

भाग क - मतदार यादी - मतदारांची यादी

५४ - बेलापुर - वि. नं. म. सं.
मतदार यादी - २००२
अंतिम भ. नं. ४०२

क्र. सं.	प्रा. क्र. सं.	मतदार यादी मध्ये	नात	मतदार यादी मध्ये	लिंग	वय	पॅनल क्र. सं.
१	१	छोत्रे तमन्ना शामराव	व	छोत्रे शामराव	पु	४९	००१८५२७
२	१	छोत्रे निलाबाई तमन्ना	प	छोत्रे तमन्ना शामराव	स्त्री	३६	००१८५२६
३	२	इतला पावनाबाई रघुनाथ	प	इतला रघुनाथ	स्त्री	६५	-
४	२	इतला रमेश रघुनाथ	व	इतला रघुनाथ	पु	३५	-
५	२	इतला रेखा रमेश	प	इतला रमेश रघुनाथ	स्त्री	३०	-
६	३	जाधव संबादास इरप्पा	व	जाधव इरप्पा	पु	५५	-
७	३	जाधव सुंदरबाई उबादास	प	जाधव उबादास इरप्पा	स्त्री	५०	-
८	३	जाधव विनायक उबादास	व	जाधव उबादास इरप्पा	पु	२५	-
९	३	जाधव सुतांग विनायक	प	जाधव विनायक उबादास	स्त्री	२२	-
१०	३	जाधव सतीश उबादास	व	जाधव उबादास इरप्पा	पु	२५	-
११	३	जाधव सतीश उबादास	प	जाधव सतीश उबादास	स्त्री	२०	-
१२	४	मुजल शिवा धावजी	व	मुजल धावजी	पु	६५	-
१३	४	मुजल उबाबाई शिवा	प	मुजल शिवा धावजी	स्त्री	५५	-
१४	४	मुजल मीर शिवा	व	मुजल शिवा धावजी	पु	५२	-

The information of EPIC re-verification was separately filled for every section from the data collected by the authorities.

Mira Bhayandar Municipal Corporation 1 – 385

Numbering in Mira Bhayandar Region started from ‘Chowk’ village after discussion with authorities and supervisors. Numbers were assigned after verifying Division – C list. Last number was 385.

Thane Municipal Corporation 386 – 885

Bhayandar pada, Owala, Kawesar, Kolshet, Balkum, Majiwade, Chitalsar, Manpada, Yeoor, Vrindavan Society, Rabodi, Kala, Kharigaon, Mumbra, Kausa, Shil etc. were covered to number upto Pimpri the last part ending at 885.

Navi Mumbai Corporation 886 – 1390

Starting at Digha by number 886, this region ended at CBD Belapur with 1390.

Electoral Part No. 1391 was assigned to service electors.

As the deadlines of the programme were reaching, it was noticed on 24th Jan. 2002, that, in the entire assembly constituency, almost entire region had been visited thrice or more no. of times. And there was no significant growth in the registered electors. Authorities have visited 100% families. To avoid later complication and leaving no region unattended, a mobile number was given to public and they were appealed to contact on that number, in case they weren't registered. Authorities were immediately sent to such locations from where complaints were received, but at every location either these families were already registered and information was provided by their wives or people were calling from their workplaces. Sometimes people residing outside limits of 54, Belapur Assembly constituency contacted the registration officers. The mobile number was with Electoral Registration Officer.

Press Meets

To receive maximum public co-operation Reporters of various dailies, news channels were requested to provide maximum press coverage. Reporters turned to be very beneficial and thus public support was enlisted.

Efficient use of mobile and other modern communication techniques

Above all cinema slides, banners, telephone, mobile phone were used. A special mobile number was provided for public to report missing electoral registration.

Progress Meetings

Supervisors' Weekly Progress Meetings

Progress of the entire programme was recorded every week, at weekly progress meetings held every Saturday with zonal officers at all three municipal corporation regions. A unique format was provided to all zonal officers, so the information could be collected in the prescribed format. To guide and help all authorities, zonal offices were opened at all three municipal corporation regions with efficient staff. Telephone and mobile numbers of Electoral Registration Officers were made available round the clock for all the concerned.

Fig. 5.7:

Supervisor's Weekly Progress Report

५३. वनस्पत विकाससमा मन्डल संघ संखाने पुनरिक्षण कार्यक्रम २००२ - सवदार नदिया प्रथिम अन्वयान													
परिक्रमकर्म नाम लोकरे एस. पी.										दिनांक			
										मन्डल क्षेत्रमा भाग क.			
यारी भाग क्र. (१)	सवदारसमाको कुटुंब संख्या (२)	वादीक कुटुंब संख्या (३)	सुदुम कुटुंब संख्या (४)	संघ संघ संख्या (५)	विधान संघ संख्या (६)	सुदुम संख्या (७)	सुदुम संख्या (८)	सुदुम संख्या (९)	सुदुम संख्या (१०)	सुदुम संख्या (११)	सुदुम संख्या (१२)		
										सुदुम संख्या (१२)		सुदुम संख्या (१३)	
१	१८५	२७	२०२		१२						१८५	२७	
२	२७०	१	२७१		१७						२७१	२७०	
३	२९९	९	३०८		२९	१	१०	१			३०८	२९९	
४	३२४	३	३२७	३	२९		२	१			३२७	३२४	
५	२७४	१६	२९०		३२						२९०	२७४	
६	२७७	४४	२९१								२९१	२७७	
७	७८९	२	७९१	१	७८८		२०				७९१	७८९	
८	२९३	३५	३२८		३७						३२८	२९३	
९	२७२	७	२७९	३	२८८		३				२७९	२७२	
१०	२५२	७	२५९	७	२५९		१०				२५९	२५२	
११	१०१	६	१०७								१०७	१०१	

३१-१२-२००१ to ०६-०१-२००२ आवकडा वि.						
यारी भाग क्र.	सवदारसमाको सुदुम संख्या	वादीक कुटुंब संख्या	सुदुम संख्या	सुदुम संख्या	सुदुम संख्या	सुदुम संख्या
१	१८५	२७	२०२	१८५	२७	२०२
२	२७०	१	२७१	२७०	१	२७१
३	२९९	९	३०८	२९९	९	३०८
४	३२४	३	३२७	३२४	३	३२७
५	२७४	१६	२९०	२७४	१६	२९०
६	२७७	४४	२९१	२७७	४४	२९१
७	७८९	२	७९१	७८९	२	७९१
८	२९३	३५	३२८	२९३	३५	३२८
९	२७२	७	२७९	२७२	७	२७९
१०	२५२	७	२५९	२५२	७	२५९

Fig. 5.8 : Supervisor's Final Survey Report

पान 5

५४. बेलापूर विधानसभा मतदार संघ
सर्वोच्च पुनर्रचना कार्यक्रम २००२ - मतदार नोंदणी अंतिम अहवाल

१. प्रमाणकाचे नाव २. प्रमाणकाचे नाव दिनांक

परिवेक्षकाचे नाव मतदार यादीचा भाग क्र. १

वार्दा भाग क्र.	पर्यायीप्रमाण मूळ कुटुंब	वार्दास कुटुंब	एकूण कुटुंब २+३	वंग घरे मनुष्य ४	मिळ घरे	स्थानांतरित कुटुंब	वाणिज्य मिळकती	नोंदणीस नकार- कुटुंब	अपघ्न कुटुंब	कुटुंब कमी जावकाली	एकूण मॅरिज ५ ते ११	नोंदणी झालेली कुटुंब	नोंदणी झालेले नागरिक		
													एकूण	पुरुष	
(१)	(२)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)	(८)	(९)	(१०)	(११)	(१२)	(१३)	(१४)	(१५)	
४१८	५१२	-	५१२	३३	१९						६९	६६३	१२८२	७१२	५
४१८	५०९	-	५०९	-	३		७			२२	३२	४७४	१२३१	७०९	५
४१९	४४६	-	४४६	-			१४			८	२२	२२४	११२६	९७२	६
४२०	४५१	-	४५१	-	१		८			११	२०	४३१	११६९	९८१	४
४२१	३८	३८	४१८	१३	९			०७		०५	३१	३८८	१०७९	९३९	४
४२२	३५९	-	३५९	०३	१९		०४	०१	०८	२४	५७	२९९	८००	४७८	३
४२३	३३९	-	३३९	०२	१३		०५	०१	०५	२९	५२	२८७	७२९	४३५	२
४२४	४११	-	४११	०४	५२			०१		१४	७१	३७०	९३२	५८२	३
४२५	३९४	-	३९४	-	१५						१५	३४९	८१०	४५३	३
४२६	२३१	९७	३१८	०२	१०			०४			१९	३०२	७१८	४०९	३
एकूण	३९९७	१२५	४१२२	५७	१३२		३९	१४	१३	११०	३९५	३७५७	९८९५	५७९४	६१

मती मतदान नोंदणी अधिकारी ५४. बेलापूर विधानसभा मतदार संघ

१. प्रमाणकाची सही २. प्रमाणकाची सही परिवेक्षकाची सही

Polling Stations

Information of Polling Stations were asked to be collected by the supervisors at meeting dated 4th February 2002. One format was provided to submit this information. It was easier to finalize the Polling Stations for every electoral part. Supervisors submitted multiple proposals. Talathis and Block Officers judged best locations after survey of proposed locations. Electoral Registration Officer later visited these locations to finalize the polling stations.

- ❖ Most polling stations are within 500 meters.
- ❖ It is ensured that Polling Station is within 500 – 1000 mtrs.
- ❖ Govt./Semi Govt. buildings are preferred.
- ❖ Polling Stations are located at Ground floors only, first floor in rare cases wherein ground floors were not available.
- ❖ All Polling Stations are in permanent structures.
- ❖ Polling station index has been made; it makes it easier to search elector's name as well as polling station.

Part Index

Other important segment of 54, Belapur Assembly Constituency's Electoral Parts is description of area covered by each electoral part.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to understand the geographical boundaries of the electoral part, since the details of area are not specified. It becomes difficult to decide region covered by electoral part for verification programme. So all sections of Division C were noted in detail.

Due to this it is now easier for electors to decide on where his/her name shall be listed.

These details were taken through supervisors for which they had been provided with a format.

A separate booklet has been published for all three municipal corporation specifying details of the respective electoral parts.

Recollect Data

Supervisors cross verified Division C- Electoral List. Later, all pads, division, C Electoral lists, main page, proposals for polling stations, house list, rough sketches, maps & other materials were recollected through supervisors at all 3 municipal corporation areas. All materials were cross verified and such work completion certificates were given to all employees.

Polling Stations

Draft publication was due as per the original programme. As per old rolls there were only 667 electoral parts in the entire AC, while now they were 1391. Hence, there was no correlation between old polling station numbers and their allied electoral parts. It was necessary to finalize new polling stations for newly formed electoral list, so 1390 polling stations were required.

After completion of the registration process on 4th February 2002, as mentioned earlier, to get equal number of electors in every electoral part these parts

were renumbered and restructured. This took 25 days, wherein maps and lists had to be restructured.

The period for that wasn't specified in the original proposal. It wasn't possible to prepare and publish mother rolls without finalizing the polling stations.

To avoid inconvenience to electors, it is necessary to assign polling stations at Govt. / Semi Govt. offices or schools. It would have taken at least 30 days to finalize 1390 polling stations. Since April was the month of Examinations, it would have been difficult to allot staff, later, considering summer vacations of May, it would have been again difficult to publish the mother rolls. So a revised proposal was sent to Hon. Chief Electoral Registration Officer through Hon.' Collector, Thane for Data Entry and Printing of new mother rolls.

Hon. Chief Electoral Registration Officer instructed Hon.' Collector, Thane to execute data entry and printing at district level.

Revised plan was prepared as per orders from Hon. Chief Election Commissioner of India for de novo revision. Details of revised plan were as under:

1. Preparing of mother rolls and draft publication.	01 st July 2002
2. Objections & Appeals	01 st July 2002 to 16h July 2002. 31 st July 2002
3. Decisions on objections and appeals	
4. Supplement of it's printing	16 th August 2002
5. Final publication	19 th August 2002

Data Entry

As approved by Hon. Chief Elector Registration Officer, Maharashtra State, data entry work was awarded to contractors. After finishing data entry, draft copies were printed and verified by Block Officers, talathis and other revenue officers. Electoral lists were verified as per Division C formats.

Data Publication

Draft of Electoral Rolls was published on 1st July 2002 for 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency comprising 12,15,350 electors.

Later press meet of 50 reporters was organized on 5th July 2002. Names of reporters too, could be searched within few moments in less than a minute from electoral rolls.

C. D. & Publication

During the period of objection and appeals new applications were received after decisions on such applications, they were added to electoral parts and final rolls were reprinted. Finally with 12,17,981 electors the Mother rolls were published on 19th August 2002.

Data CD of entire 54, Belapur Assembly Constituency was made available for public and political parties.

Key Features

Biggest Assembly Constituency in Asia

Immigration

Consistent growth of Industries and Residents

50% population growth in decade of 1999-2000

Total Electors: 12,17,981

Males: 6,65,197

Females: 5,52,784

3 Municipal Corporations

Thane

Mira Bhayandar

Navi Mumbai

Electoral Parts 1391

1390 Electoral Parts

1 Service Electoral part

Table 5.1:
Gender wise population of 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency

Area	EP	Females	Males	Total
Mira Bhayandar	1 – 385	1,58,285	1,92,308	3,50,593
Thane	386-835	2,00,564	2,32,218	4,32,782
Navi Mumbai	886- 1390	552784	6,65,197	4,34,606
Total	1-1390	5,52,784	6,65,197	12,17,981

Source: Field study

Table 5.2
Growth of Electoral of the Constituency

Year	Males	Females	Total
1984	108525	98189	206714
1989	220629	171276	391905
1991	265625	199375	465000
1996	504390	443363	947753
1998	553036	418592	971628
2002	665197	552784	1217981

Source: District Election Office

Fig.5.9

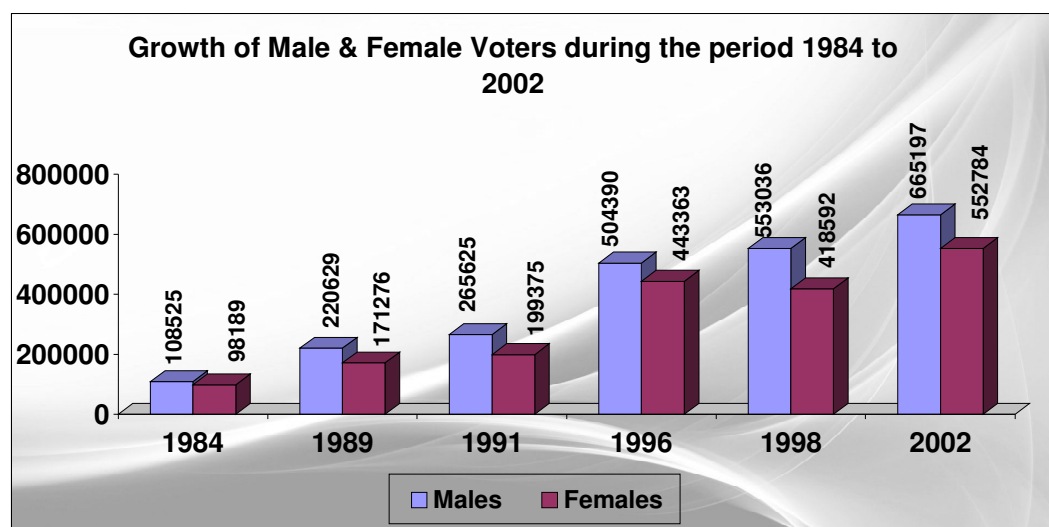


Table 5.3:
Statistics of Polling Stations

Area	No. of Poling Stations	Sites of Polling Stations	Average Electors per Polling Station
Bhayandar	385	92	910
Thane	500	132	865
Navi Mumbai	505	116	860
Total	1390	340	876
On an average 1 polling station caters to			876 electors
Polling Stations as on 01.01.,2001			1109
Polling Stations as on 1.1.2003			1390

Dates & Period of Programme

Programme Description	Start Date	End Date
Registration of Electors name	17 th Dec. 2001	4 th Feb. 2002
Draft Publication	1 st July 2002	
Final Publication	19 th August 2002	

Statistics of Assembly Constituency

Assembly Constituency	54 Belapur		
Parliamentary Constituency	10 Thane		
Municipal Corporation covered under Assembly Constituency	Navi Mumbai (Fully) Mira Bhayandar (Fully) Thane (Partially)		
Tehsil Governing Assembly Constituency	Thane		
Total no. of Electoral pars	1390		
Total No. of Polling Stations	1390		
Total No. of Electors	1217981	Part No.	Electors
	Lowest	1009	154
	Highest	372	1464
Total no. of Males	665197		
Total No. of Females	552784		

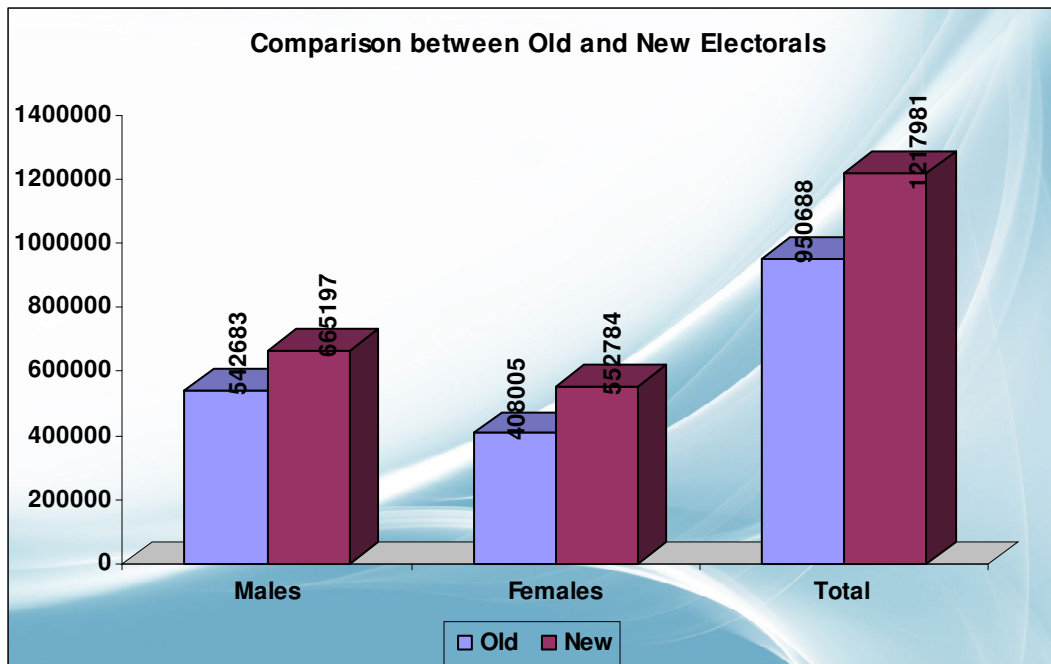
Source: Field Survey Data

Comparison to old Statistics

	Original (as on 01.01.2001)	New	% Change
Electoral Parts	667	1390	+108%
Polling Stations	1109	1390	+25.3%
Total Electors	950688	1217981	+27.8%
Total Males	5426832	665197	+23.3%
Total Females	408005	552784	+35.2%

Area	Original	New
	Total	Total
Bhayandar	222121	350593
Thane	389737	432782
Navi Mumbai	338688	434606
Total	950688	1217981

Fig.5.10:



Males and Females Statistics for Constituency

Males	Females	Total Electors
665197	552784	1217981
Males dominated	Females Dominated	Equal Males/Females
1316	67	7

Effects of New Roll

- ❖ Accurate Electoral List prepared for 54, Belapur Assembly Constituency.
- ❖ Clear and Easier maps created and exact demarcation of Electoral parts finalized.
- ❖ GIS maps made it easier to find new premises & eased supplementary data updation.
- ❖ Easier search of Electoral names
- ❖ Descriptive Index of Polling Stations made it easier to search electoral name from any part.
- ❖ Improved voter turnout due to well planned polling station, as each polling station served for average 900 electors.
- ❖ All polling stations located in Concrete Buildings and within a distance less than 1 Km.
- ❖ No repetition of electoral names.
- ❖ Geographical sequence of Electoral parts is maintained.

Need for Delimitation

Nationwide exercise carried out in the year 2008.

Principles followed for it.

Total Voters population was divided by the total number of constituencies in the state and average constituency strength of voters was worked out. In the State of Maharashtra this figure came around 2.50 lakhs.

Brief position of 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency.

The breakup of 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency (6 Assembly Constituencies) names thereof: **145 Mira Bhayandar**, Ovala – Majivade, Airoli, Kalwa-Mubra, Kopari-Wagale, and **151 Belapur**.

145 Mira Bhainder new Assembly Constituency came into existence.

Major Part of Mira Bhainder Corporation remained in 145 while some portion of it was attached to 146 – Ovala Majiwade AC (to maintain the average strength)

In respect of Corporation Ward was the base.

Planning

Ground work: Meeting with Political parties, site visits

Observations:

Generally it was observed that there was little awareness amongst the political parties as well as the masses about the entire exercise. The site visits revealed that the areas of assembly constituency were mixed in different adjacent constituency.

Data Collection: Maps, House list,

Observations

1. Some of the maps were not available. Those maps which were available were not upto date.
2. There was no house list on record and hence it was required to be prepared afresh.
3. During the course of field visits it was observed that most of the houses were not allotted house numbers and hence their marking in the list posed problem.
4. There were number of hutments in the constituency and those were not having hutment number for identification.

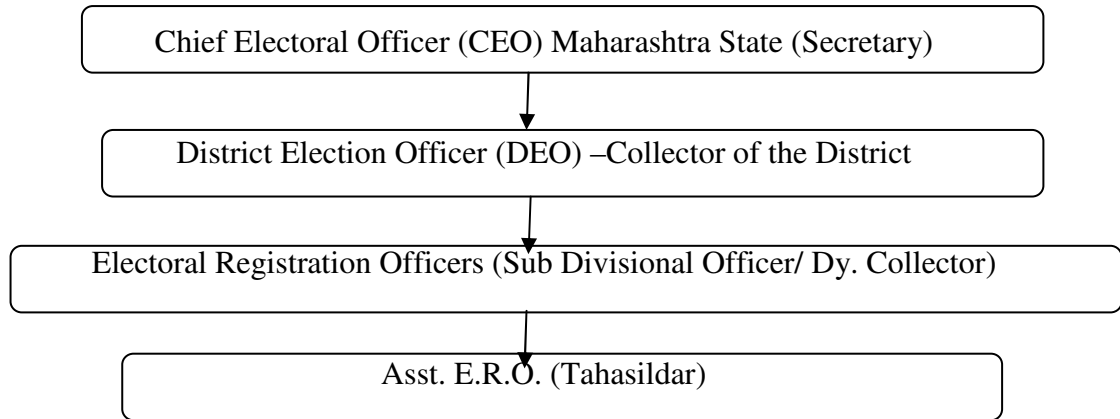
5.5 OBSERVATIONS

1. The Electoral Registration Officer has to depend for his staff requirement on various departments such as town planning, sales tax, Zilha Parishad, Accounts and finance, School Teachers, Colleges, Corporations, Municipalities, Central Govt. Employees etc.
2. The staff is not homogeneous.
3. This staff is drawn from various departments has the electoral registration duty in addition to their regular office work. Therefore, it is difficult to get their full concentration to the additional duty attached to them.
4. The staff drawn has to travel a lot from their residence and hence much time is also wasted.
5. Many a times majority of the staff involved is not aware of the duties assigned and hence need comprehensive training.
6. The electoral registration duty involves visits door to door and gets the forms filled in the assigned area.
7. Ladies staff has additional limitations as they have to work late hours.
8. The work assigned has to be completed within the prescribed time schedule.
9. Often the target families were not available for filling the forms and hence the enumerators have to visit twice/thrice to complete the assigned work.
10. Some of the families are illiterate and obtaining the data becomes difficult.
11. Some of the respondents leave their residence early in the morning and come back late in the evening which poses difficulty in getting the data.
12. In city areas there are number of multi storied buildings and the enumerator get exhausted visiting all the tenements in the building.
13. Some time people do not allow the enumerators to enter the premises.
14. In order to complete the work within the time frame the enumerators have to work even on weekly offs or holidays.
15. All sorts of difficulties listed above though not exhaustive but illustrative, are there and hence the enumerators have no option but to complete the task assigned. The enumeration duty is not optional and hence there is no willingness to work and hence motivation plays an important role.

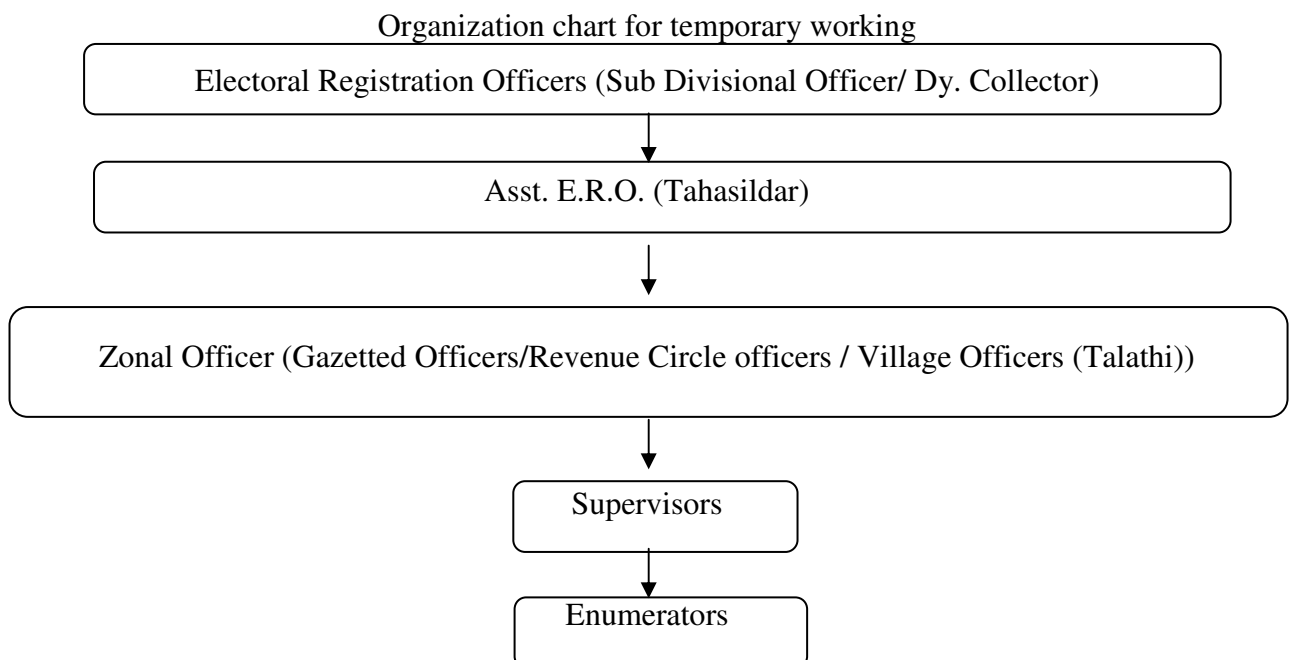
Training

In order to understand the training requirements in proper perspective it is essential to understand the whole electoral registration system and the staff involved in it from various categories.

Organization Chart of the Electoral Registration Office



Every year with reference to the 1st January electoral registration exercise is carried out. This is with a view to updating the electoral roll for assembly constituency for correction /addition / deletion/ modification etc. of the electoral. For this purpose a temporary organization is put in place. So also whenever De Novo exercise of electoral registration is undertaken this temporary organization is further strengthened adding the number of officials per requirement. The temporary organization chart is as follows:



For each electoral part two enumerators were appointed. One of the enumerators was getting the registration forms filled in and the other was assigned the work of election cards. Each enumerator has been allotted around 300 to 400 houses assuming that they will be able to cover about 900 to 1000 voters. One supervisor was appointed for 10 electoral parts having a command over 20 enumerators. Over the supervisors there were zonal officers commanding about 5 supervisors.

As has been stated earlier in the absence of the regular staff for this duty staff is pulled from different departments and hence the training input was designed for the various categories involved in this exercise. The training is given on the regular working day. The training was given for each activity involved and that it was given in the regional language in order to have better impact. Everyone was given a booklet containing comprehensive instructions so as to enable them to refer it. Since the 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency was spread over a very wide area (3- Municipal Corporations namely Thane, Navi Mumbai, and Mira-Bhaindar) the training was organized separately in each municipal corporation area so as to facilitate the staff to attend the training programmes.

The basic training for enumeration exercise was conducted for all the staff (irrespective of cadre) involved in the entire exercise. There was separate training input for the supervisors and zonal officers. The training input covered direction, communication, control, motivation etc.

Observations

1. The first and foremost observation was that the staff attending has to be motivated to get them involved thoroughly.
2. There were absentees at the time of training because of the priority in their regular assignments.
3. In the absence of the trained trainer the researcher had to impart training in all the training programmes conducted.
4. It was observed that if we properly motivate the staff assigned for this duty, they whole heartedly offer their services and cooperate the authorities beyond expectation.

5. In fact the authorities should give patient hearing to the problems faced by the staff and to the extent possible try to sort out those problems; the staff cooperation can be achieved. This is particularly important for the authorities to take considerate view about the genuine difficulties of the female staff.
6. It was also experienced that some of the leaders of the organizations representing the participated employees under one pretext or the other try to make an issue and try to paralyze the work. However, if the authorities take these leaders and convince them about the work they also come forward and help in conducting the work in a smooth manner.
7. In order to solicit involvement from the staff there were various measures undertaken e.g. competition about the quality of work in preparing house lists, maps, electoral lists etc. Those who came out successfully were awarded. This has paid good dividend to complete the task well within the time.
8. The staff that was assigned to this work was given honorarium in time as well as certificate of participation was also issued to each and everyone which boosted their morale.
9. The entire work of electoral registration was done with the use of the latest information technology and was also presented in a professional manner which received appreciation at the highest level i.e. from the Election Commissioner of India as well as by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.
10. Since the political parties were also involved in this exercise appropriately, the end product of this exercise, that is the De novo electoral lists which were prepared were flawless, accurate and received their appreciation as there was full transparency.
11. Proper handling of the media resulted in very wide appreciation of the work. A few prominent papers such as Times of India, Maharashtra Times, Sakal, etc. also published editorials on this successful completion of the De novo Electoral Lists.

5.6 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. This being a De novo exercise there was greater awareness amongst the political organizations in the area.
2. Wide publicity was given through media including Electronic Media.

3. This exercise has revealed that if we take into confidence not only the political parties but also the general public extends good cooperation.
4. If proper feedback is given from time to time to the superiors they also give good guidance and support and their appreciation of the staff working at various levels motivate them to a great extent.
5. It is observed that if we maintain good rapport and relations with the media (print as well as electronic) their support makes the work easier.

5.7 REVIEW

Continuous revision exercise

House to house survey for verification of changes if any.

Pancha name / notices

Deletion of the names of dead/ married/ migrated- voters / voters who have left the AC/ area/ Voters who have freshly entered.

Deletion of over all 60000 voters and addition of 1,26,355 voters.

Finally the 145 Mira Bhainder AC became of 3,28,744 voters in the year 2009.

Comparison between 6 Assembly Constituencies of previous 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency. After delimitation and focus on 145 Mira Bhainder Assembly Constituency. (Highest in 54 Belapur)

5.8 SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS

- ❖ Additions / Deletion/ Use of technology /
- ❖ Duplication of electoral
- ❖ Distance between the voters' residence and polling station
- ❖ Mistakes relating to Address / Age / Mismatches of Photos/ Sex/ data entry mistakes / section mistakes.
- ❖ Difficulties in identification of registration location

5.9 PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY DATA COLLECTED

For the purpose of this research the researcher has collected primary data from the electors who had enrolled their names in the electoral rolls in the year 2009. These respondent electors were 1000 each from each of the assembly constituency under study i.e. 145 Mira Bhainder and 151- Belapur. The data was collected through a well designed questionnaire which was administered deploying research assistants. The said data has been analyzed hereunder:

The total 2000 respondents comprised of both the genders as detailed herein below.

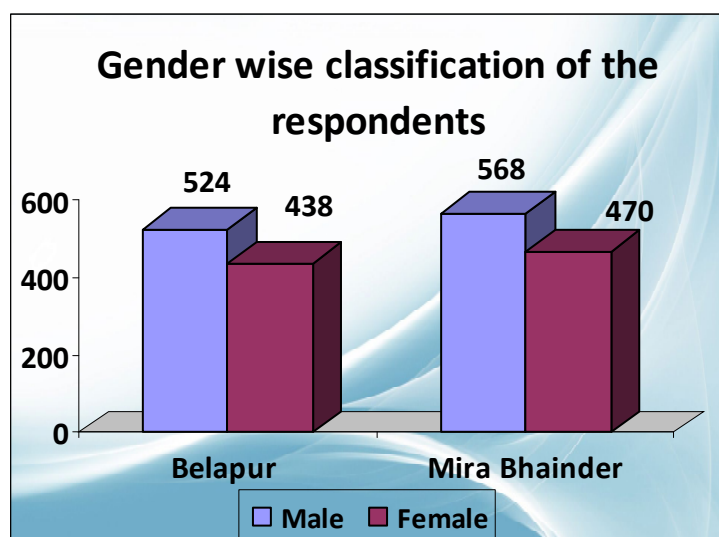
Gender Criterion:

The constituencies comprises of electors of both the genders and in order to have views /responses of both the genders the researcher has collected data from both the genders and the composition of the research sample for the study is presented hereunder:

Table 5.4 : Gender wise classification of the respondents

151 – Belapur Constituency			145- Mira Bhainder Constituency		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
524	438	962	568	470	1038

Fig. 5.11



It can be seen from the above data that the sample comprises of 45.4% of female electors and the rest i.e. 54.6% are the male electors.

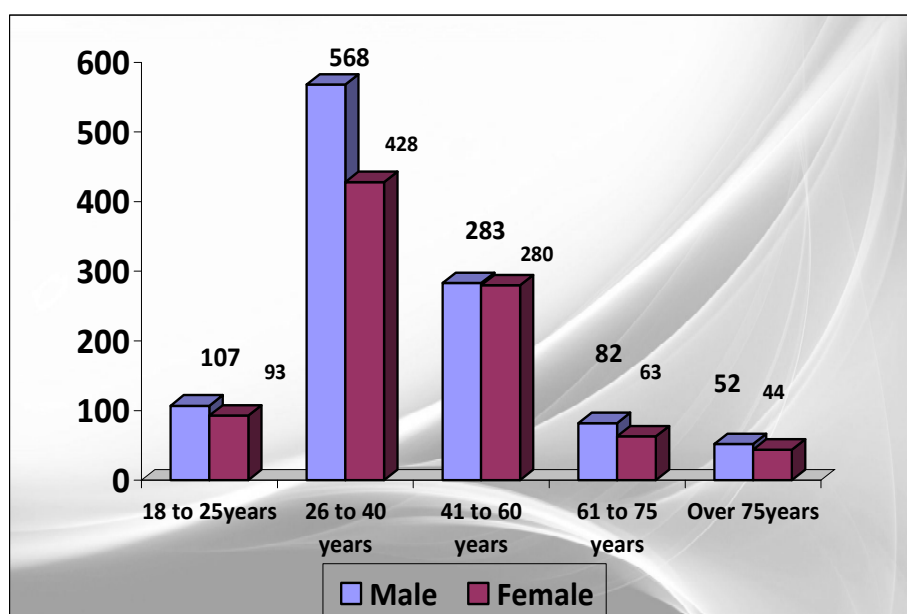
Age wise classification of the respondents

Now as stated in the first chapter the eligibility for enrolment as elector is 18 years completed as on 1st January every year. The sample for this research though selected randomly care was taken to ensure that it comprises electors from all the age groups so that responses will be representative. Therefore the data obtained on the age was classified in the following table.

Table 5.5 : Age wise classification of the respondents

	18 to 25years	26 to 40 years	41 to 60 years	61 to 75 years	Over 75years	Total
Male	107	568	283	82	52	1092
Female	93	428	280	63	44	908
	200	996	563	145	96	2000

Fig. 5.12 : Age wise classification of the respondents



It can be observed that out of 2000 respondents 10% electors are from the first age group i.e. 18 years to 25 years, 49.8% are from the age group of 26 to 40 years and as the age increases the number of respondents are relatively less. i.e. 28.15%, 7.25%, 4.8% respectively. The younger generation includes those who had exercised their voting right for the first time. Some of them had registered their names for the first time so that they were able to express their experiences at the time of enrolling their names in the electoral rolls. Thus the age wise composition of the electors is well representative.

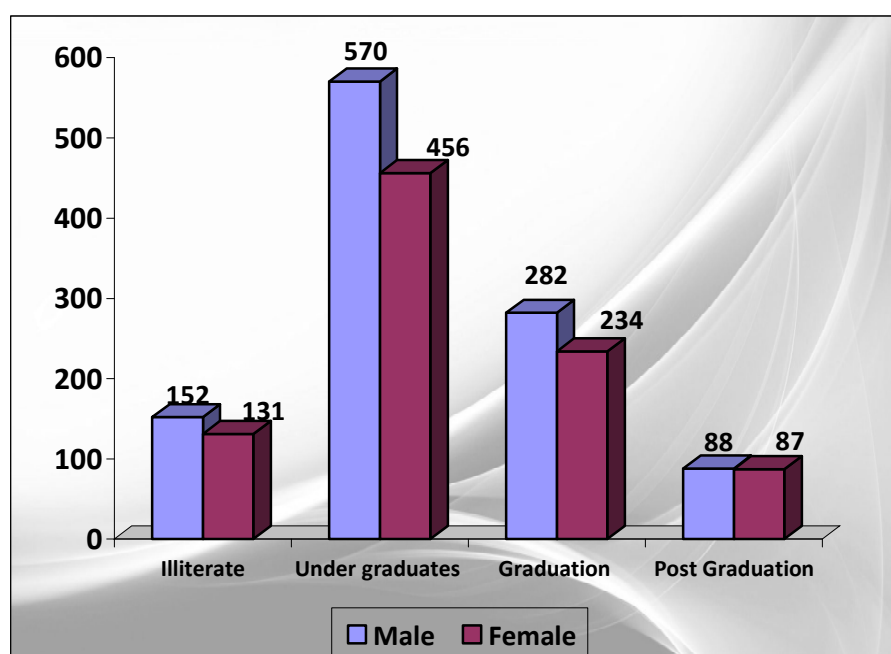
Education wise classification of the electors

Education of the electors does have a bearing on the voting. Therefore it was considered appropriate to collect the data on the educational of the electors. The data obtained has been presented in the following table:

Table 5.6
Education qualification wise classification of the respondents

	Illiterate	Under graduates	Graduation	Post Graduation	Total
Male	152	570	282	88	1092
Female	131	456	234	87	908
	283	1026	516	175	2000

Fig. 5.13
Education qualification wise classification of the respondents



It can be seen from the above data that the illiterate electors in the sample were 14.1% while the undergraduates were 51.3%, Graduates were 25.8% and the post graduates were 8.75%. If we look at the education criterion from gender angle it can be seen that of the total 2000 electors 47% of the electors were educated while 38.85% female electors were educated.

Exercising of voting right by the respondents

For the success of the democratic process it is expected that every elector exercising his/her voting right to change a candidate of his/her own choice. From this angle, it was considered appropriate to obtain data as to how many of the respondents under study had exercised their voting right in the last assembly election. The data obtained is presented gender wise in the following table.

Table 5.7
Voting status of respondents having name in the voters list in the last election

Gender	Voted	Absent	Used NOTA option	Total
Male	677	397	18	1092
Female	570	315	23	908

It is seen from the above table that out of 1092 male respondents only 61.99% of the electors had cast their vote while the percentage of female casting their vote worked around 62.77%.

In addition to the above aspects the electors views on various requirements of the election process were also solicited by providing them few well drafted statements and the respondents views were obtained on a 5 point Likert scale. Those questions were classified into 3 broad categories as under:

1. New Enrollment
2. Existing enrolled electors
3. Problems faced and deficiencies encountered on the election day

Some of the statements were common for the first two categories while all the respondents were asked to record their observation on the third category. The first category was identified so as to get the newly enrolled electors experience while

enrolling their name. So also these are all mostly educated electors and therefore their outlook towards new changes in the enrollment process were to be assessed.

The second category was comprising of those relatively senior electors who had the experience of voting in several general elections. As the age increases the electors get matured and their views are different from those of the youngsters. Therefore to have their matured views this category posed several statements.

1. New Enrollment

In this category there were 10 statements. Following statement covers those statements and the justification for its inclusion in the questionnaire.

	Statement	Objective for its inclusion.
1	Electors have been given photo identity cards	To find out whether all the new electors had received photo identity cards from the election office.
2	To locate the right booth is a problem on the polling day.	As majority of them were to cast their vote for the first time, their experience in locating the polling booth was to be obtained.
3	Due to computerization of the election rolls it has become very easy to locate the voter's number.	Now the election commission has also adopted new technology in their grass root level operations and therefore the newly enrolled elector's perception about the use of computerization views of these electors were to be understood.
4	The options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.	In the absence of the photo identify cards issued by the election commission the commission had also offered to allow voting provided the elector establishes his/her identity by producing the following documents wherein the elector's photograph is available for confirmation. 1) Pass port 2) UID Aadhar Card 3) PAN card 4) Driving license The views of the new electors about the adequacy of these options for identification were solicited.
5	The procedure for enrollment in Electoral roll is clumsy and time consuming.	In order to understand the perception of the new electors who had undergone the enrollment procedure this statement was included.
6	There should be on line registration system.	In the changed technology driven environment the views of the new electors were solicited.

7	Casting of vote should be made compulsory.	Now a day there is a concern expressed for low voting percentage and in some quarters there is a demand that there should be compulsion for voting. On this score views of the respondents were solicited.
8	The Electors can exercise their polling right without any fear.	With a view to understand the perception of the electors on the atmosphere on the election day at the polling station this statement was included. Whether the environment was conducive to cast their votes without any fear or otherwise, has a bearing on the total voting at the polling booth.
9	On the general election day there should be a holiday.	In order to cast their votes the electors has to go to the polling booth and therefore he/she may not be able to reach the workplace in time and in order to ensure that every elector can cast the vote, without any difficulty, holiday is declared on the general election day. How the new electors look at it was the point to be understood.
10	The procedure for cancellation of elector's name needs to be made easy.	Usually the electors in this category change their jobs or even change their residence quite frequently. Therefore, they are required to cancel or change their name from one constituency to the other for which whether they come across difficulties in this process was to be ascertained.

For the second category of the existing enrolled electors there were 15 statements on which they were asked to register their views. Some of the questions were common for both first and this category. These statements and their justification is given hereunder:

Existing Enrolled Electors		
Sr. No.	Statement	Objective
1	Electors names in the Electoral rolls are correctly spelt out	On the election date number of electors complain about the mistakes committed at the time of data entry relating to age, gender etc. Therefore, to assess the correctness of this statement the views were solicited. At times the electors are not able to exercise their voting right due to such mistakes.
2	Age and Address of the voter's in the voter's roll are properly written	Similar is the objective as of Sr. 1 above.

3	Electors have been given photo identity cards	Whether all the electors have been given photo identity was to be ascertained. It is expected that all the electors get their election cards with photo identity.
4	Electors receive the voters slip from the Govt. official well in time.	At least a day before the polling day every elector should get voters slip from the govt. officials. Whether this system is implemented or otherwise was to be seen.
5	The polling booth is far away from the electors residences	One of the reason for low voting is the distance between the residence of the elector and the polling booth. Aged/sick people
6	Election officials provide necessary assistance to cast vote	This is to know the views of the elector about the assistance provided by the election officials.
7	The security arrangements at the polling station are satisfactory	In order to know the environment prevailing at the polling station this question was placed.
8	Political parties carry out propaganda at the polling station on the polling day.	In order to know the environment prevailing at the polling station this question was placed.
9	The options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.	Sometimes the employed people insist on accepting their identity card and hence the views were solicited.
10	The Electors can exercise their polling right without any fear.	In order to know the environment prevailing at the polling station this question was placed.
11	On the general election day there should be a holiday.	This is not so in European countries and hence Indian elector's views were solicited.
12	Requisite stationery for change of address / cancellation of name etc. is usually not readily available	This is to understand difficulties faced by the electors with the Election office.
13	The procedure for cancellation of elector's name needs to be made easy.	This is to understand the views of the electors for cancellation of their name from one constituency.
14	Use of computers and the latest advanced technology will improve the functioning of the Election Process greatly.	This was with an objective to know how the seniors view at the modernization.
15	There is lot of improvement in conducting the general elections.	Again the same thing electors perception about the changes in the working of the election office was to be inquired into.

1	Elector's have faith in the electronic voting machines	This was with a view to understand the perception of the electors about the trust they repose in the voting machines
2	Reason for less voting percentage is apathy on the part of the voters.	Perception of the voters for less voting was to be ascertained.
3	Voting % is less as the names of the deceased voters/voters who have left the constituency are not removed.	This again was with a view to analysis of the voters for low voting turnout.
4	The voter's percentage is not realistic one.	Perception of the electors about the reliability of the voting percentage was to be probed.
5	My name was in the earlier voter's roll but this time it was missing and I am deprived of voting.	This is one of the common complaint of the electors and hence the data was collected.

5.10 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Introduction

Objectives of the research is explained in Chapter 2. To achieve these goals the survey is planned ref. Chapter # for the more details. In this chapter we have presented statistical analysis of the hypotheses that has been proposed by researcher:

Descriptive Analysis of Variables

Here we have questions with five categorical response, strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree. So we have treated these responses as a variables and performed descriptive statistical analysis. Also same analysis was carried out for each question.

Testing of Hypothesis

As mentioned in permeable that no previous data is available, for current study. We now use following methodology to test the hypothesis.

We will set our hypothesis as follows:

Let X: Proportion of number of respondents who responded to given question as Agree and strongly agree

H₀: Proportion of X =0.5 that is 50% respondents have affirmative response for the question

That is asked and 50% are either neutral or disagree or strongly disagree.

Vs

H₀₁: Proportion of X >0.5 that is more than 50% respondents have affirmative response for the question that is asked

H₀₂: Proportion of X <0.5 that is less than 50% respondents have affirmative response for the question that is asked

So if this H₀₁ is accepted for the given question it will eventually support one of the hypotheses that we have set above. If H₀₁ is rejected then hypothesis testing is carried out for H₀₂. If H₀₂ is accepted it will not support the given statement/hypothesis.

So we use proportional test as follows:

We test H₀: p=p₀, the sample size are so large that both np₀ and n(1-p₀) are 10 or more.

Now we compute Z statistics as
$$Z = \frac{p - p_0}{\sqrt{n(1 - p_0) / n}}$$

In terms of a variable Z having the standard Normal distribution, the approximate P value

For a test of H₀ against some alternative hypothesis say H_a

H_a: p > p₀ is P (Z ≥ z)

H_a: p < p₀ is P (Z ≤ z)

H_a: p ≠ p₀ is P (Z ≥ |z|)

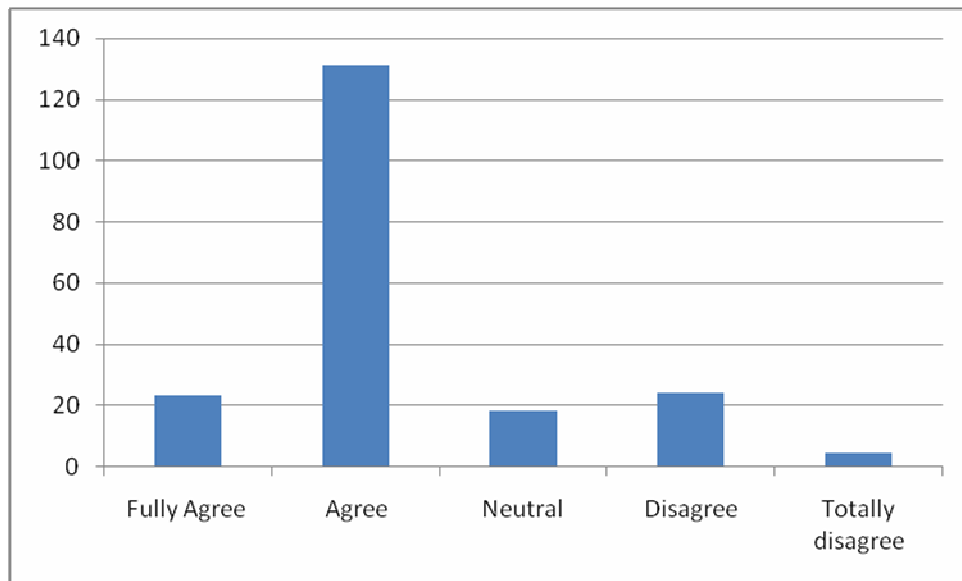
We performed this test for each variable given, and the results are summarized in below table. Here we have used the P values to take decision about the variables. Level of Significance is 0.05.

Now following are the descriptive and Testing of Hypothesis analysis done for each hypothesis under each question. System generated tables and figures have not been given any numbers.

Hypothesis 1

- FA= Fully Agree TD= Total Disagree SM= Std. Mean

1. Electors have been given photo identity cards

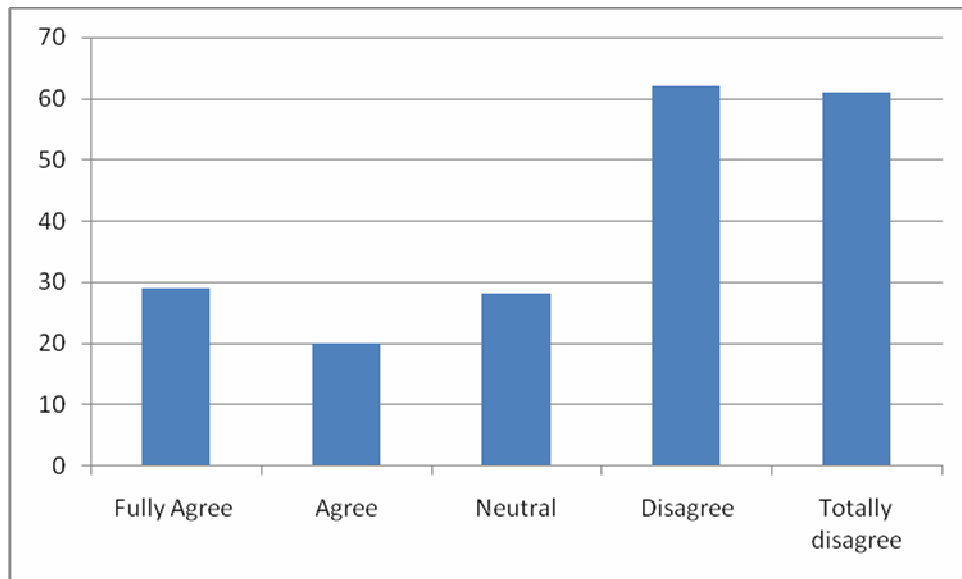


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1.92E-24 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that electors have been given photo identity cards

2. To locate the right booth is a problem on the polling day.

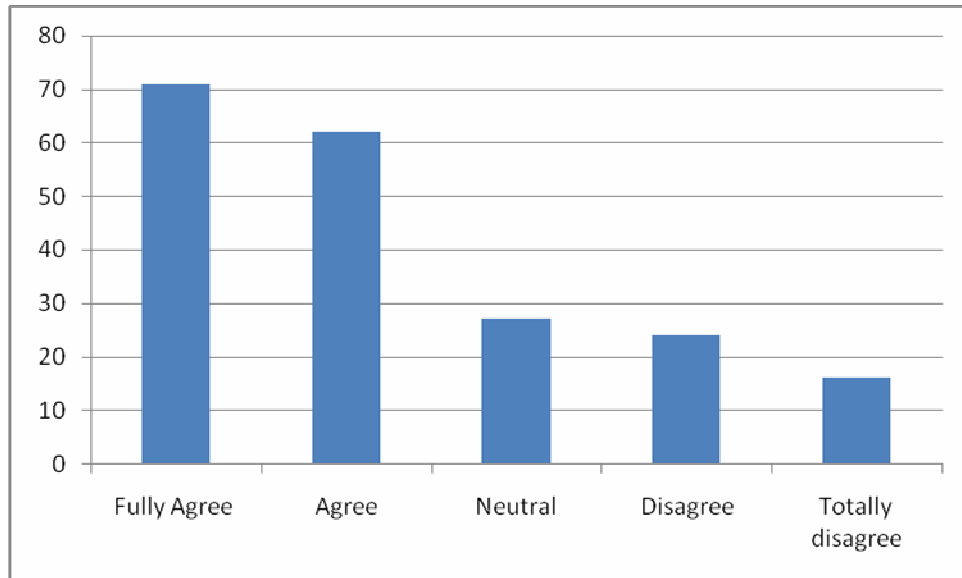


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1 Decision: Reject H_{01} Accept H_{02}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded disagree with the statement that to locate the right booth is a problem on the polling day

3. Due to computerization of the election rolls it has become very easy to locate the voter's name and number.

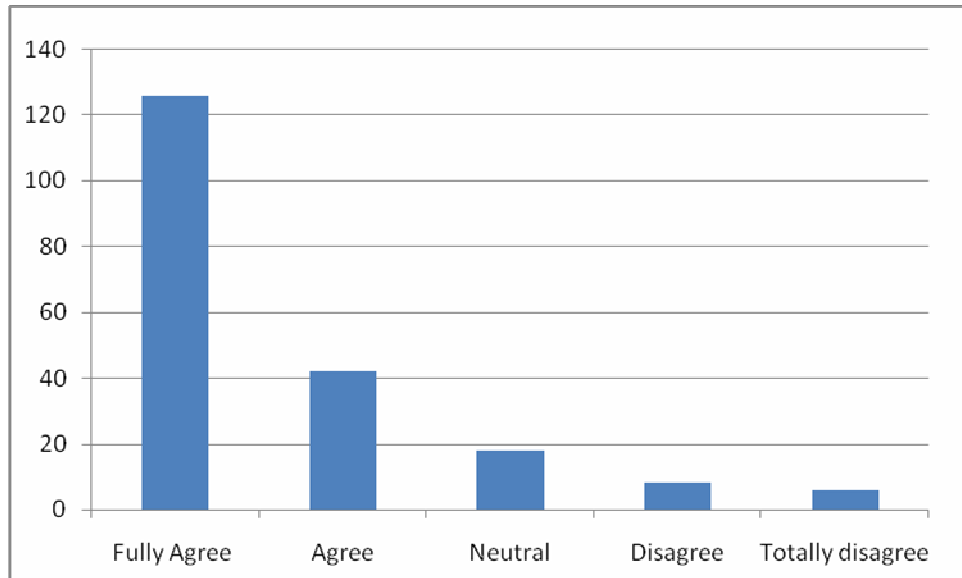


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P-value = 2.15 E-06 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that Due to computerization of the election rolls it has become very easy to locate the voter's name and number

4. The options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.

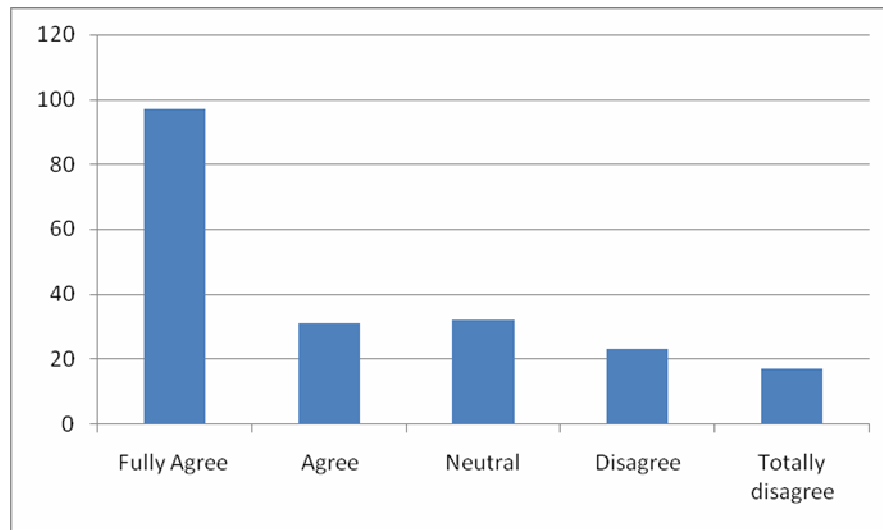


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P - value = $<2.2 \text{ E-}16$ Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that The options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.

5. The procedure for enrolment in Electoral roll is clumsy and time consuming.

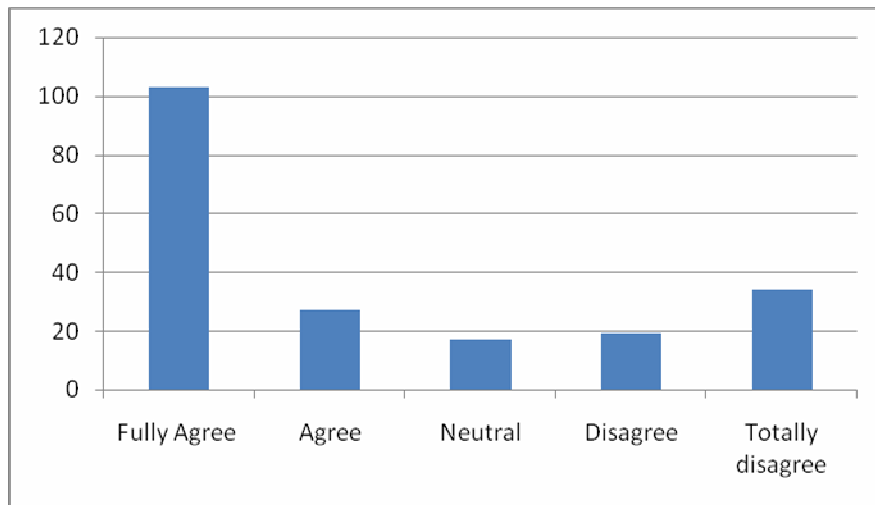


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 5.03 E-06 Decision: Accept H_0

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that the procedure for enrolment in Electoral roll is clumsy and time consuming.

6. Casting of vote should be made compulsory

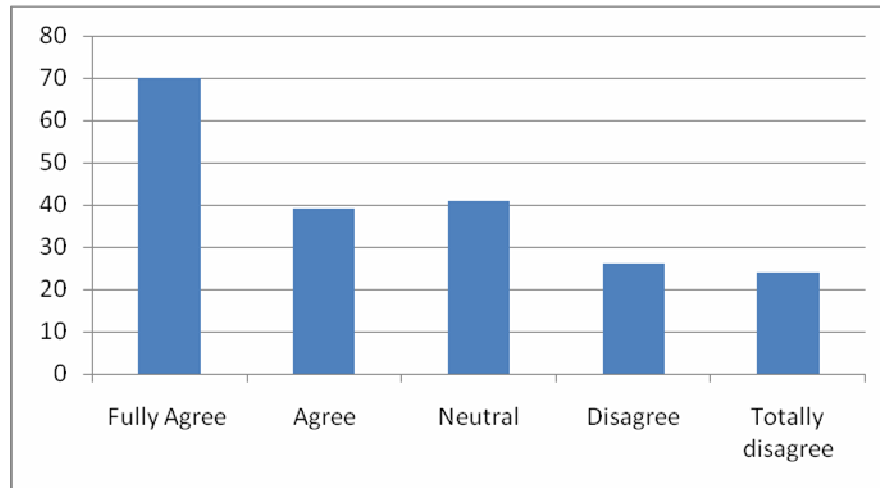


Testing of Hypothesis Result

Pvalue = 1.53 E-05 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that casting of vote should be made compulsory

7. The Electors can exercise their polling right without any fear.

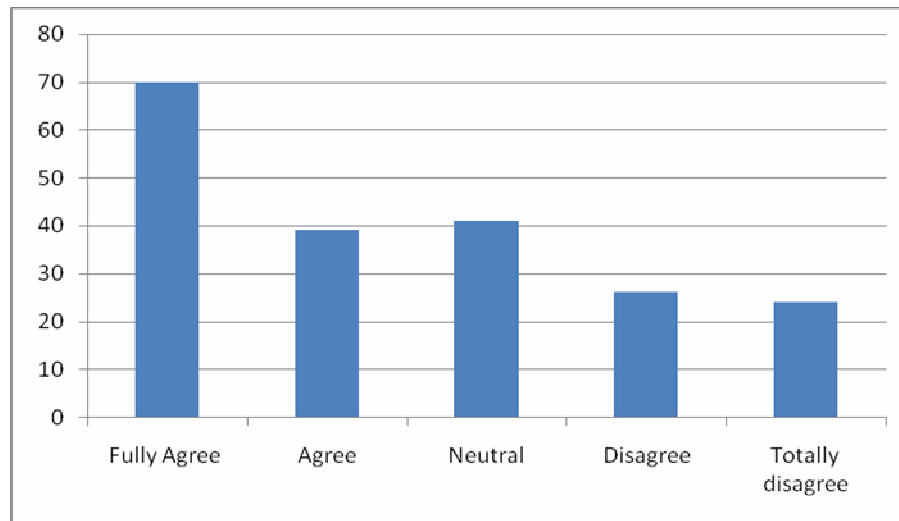


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1.63 E-13 Decision: Accept H_0

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that The Electors can exercise their polling right without any fear.

8. On the general election day there should be a holiday.

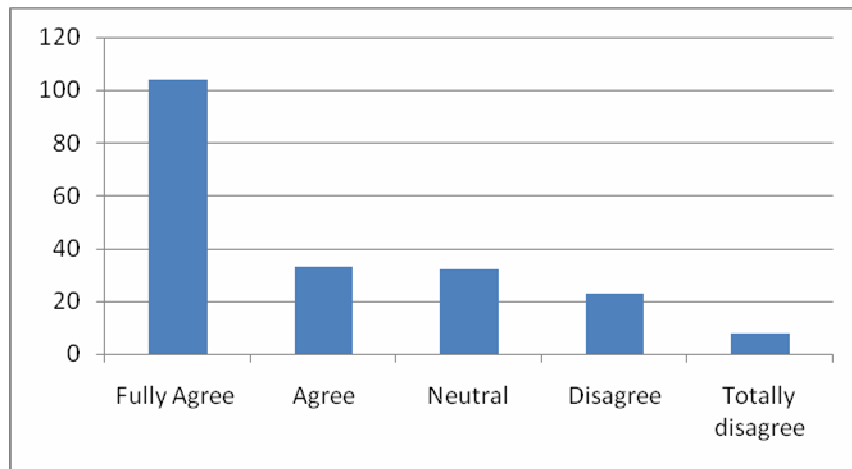


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 0.5282 Decision: Reject H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded disagree with the statement that on the general election day there should be a holiday

9. The procedure for cancellation of elector's name needs to be made easy.

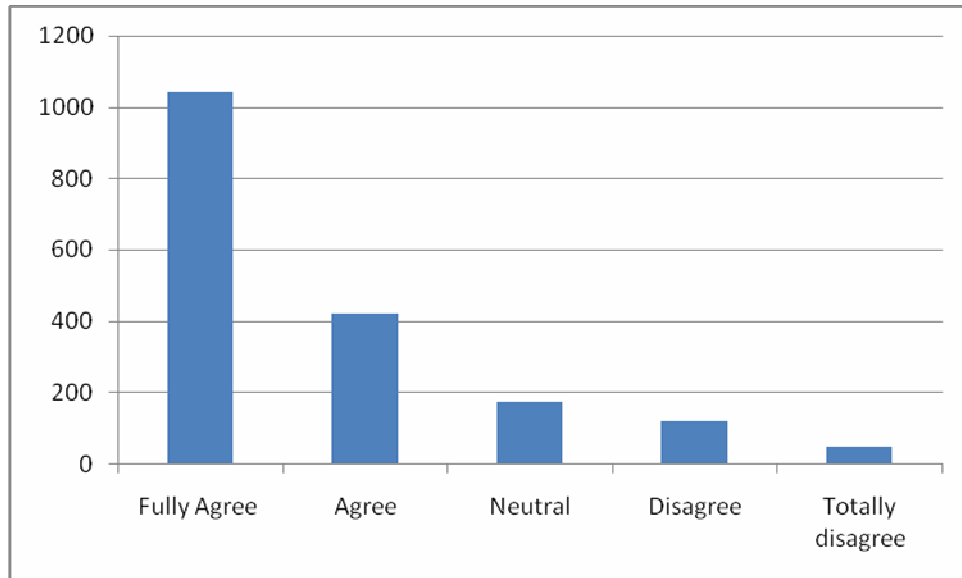


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1.22 E-07 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that the procedure for cancellation of elector's name needs to be made easy

Q10. Use of computers and the latest advanced technology will improve the functioning of the Election Process greatly.

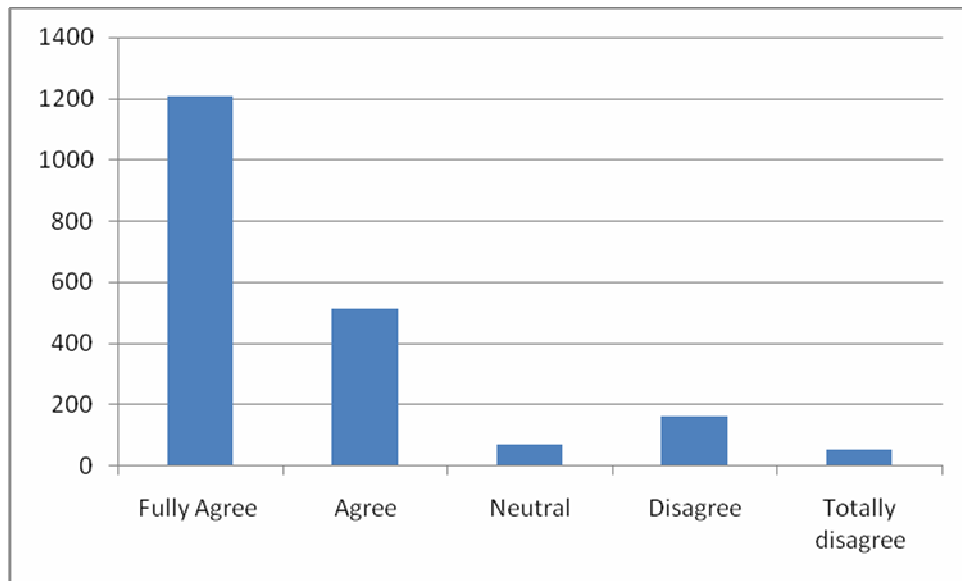


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 2.2 E-16 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that use of computers and the latest advanced technology will improve the functioning of the Election Process greatly

Q.11 Electronic voting machines are reliable.

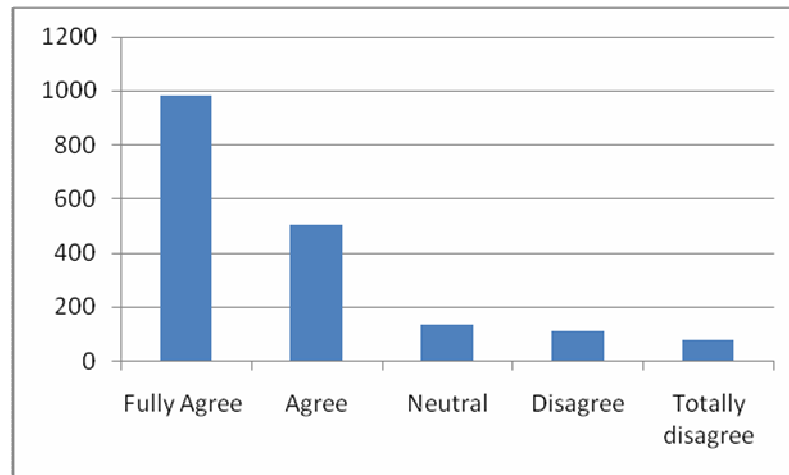


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 2.2 E-16 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that Electronic voting machines are reliable.

Q 12 There is lot of improvement in conducting the general elections and there is room for enlarging the scope of computerization.

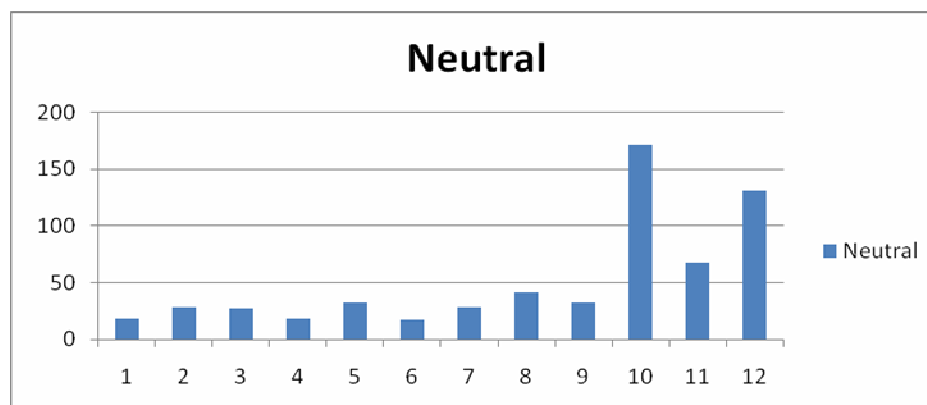
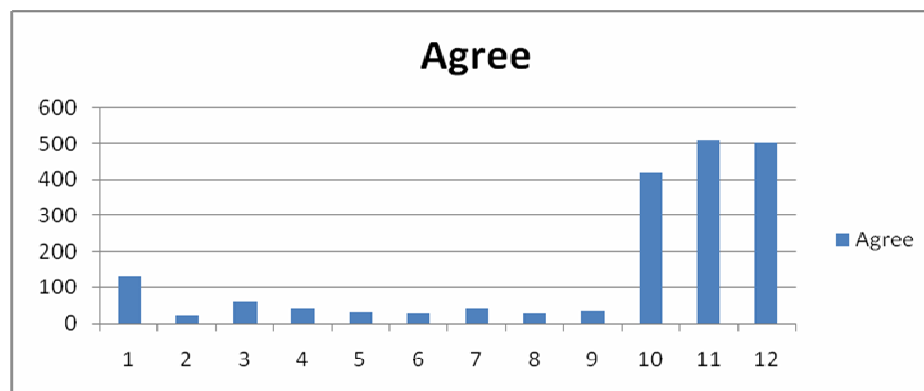
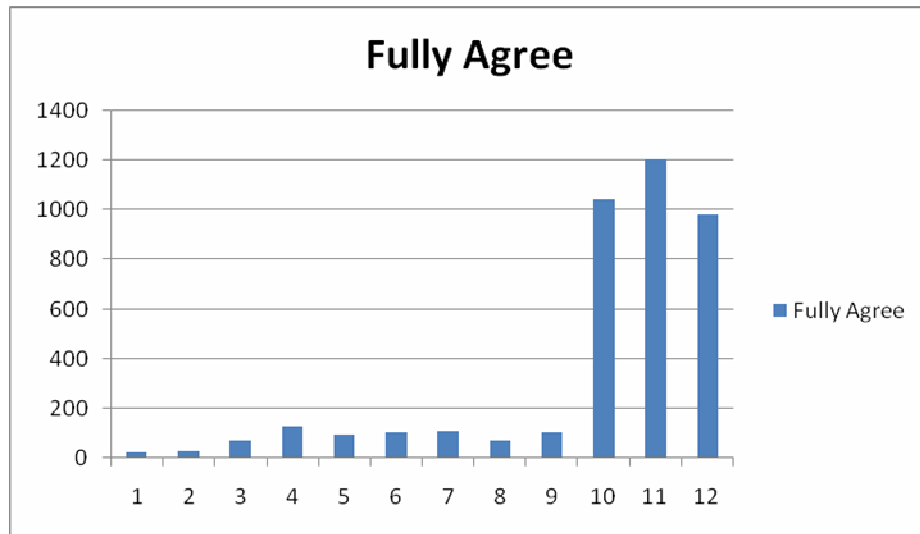


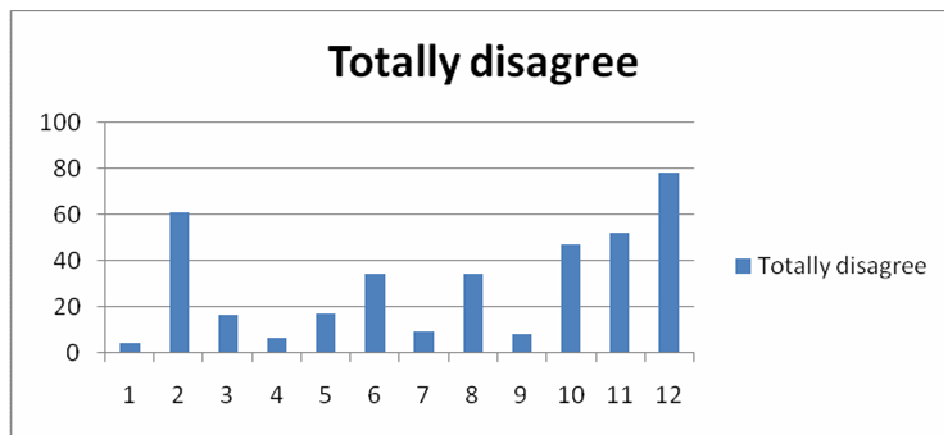
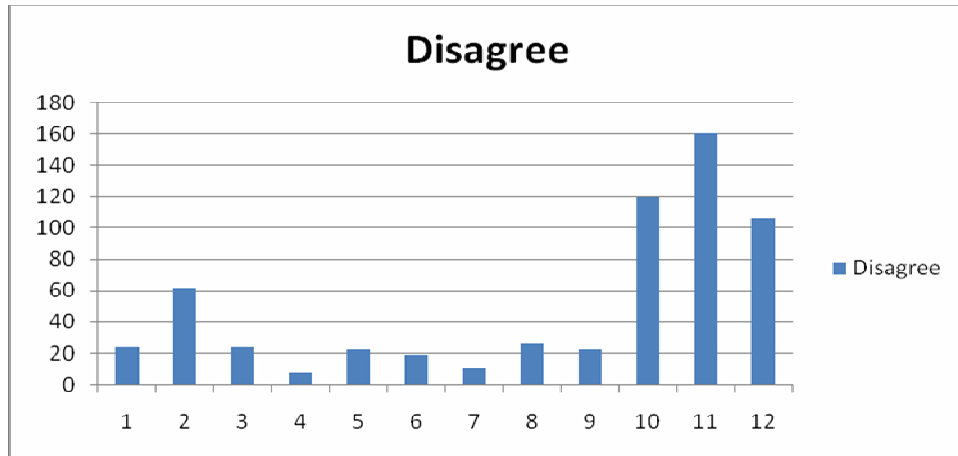
Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 2.64 E-04 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that there is lot of improvement in conducting the general elections and there is room for enlarging the scope of computerization

Variable wise Analysis





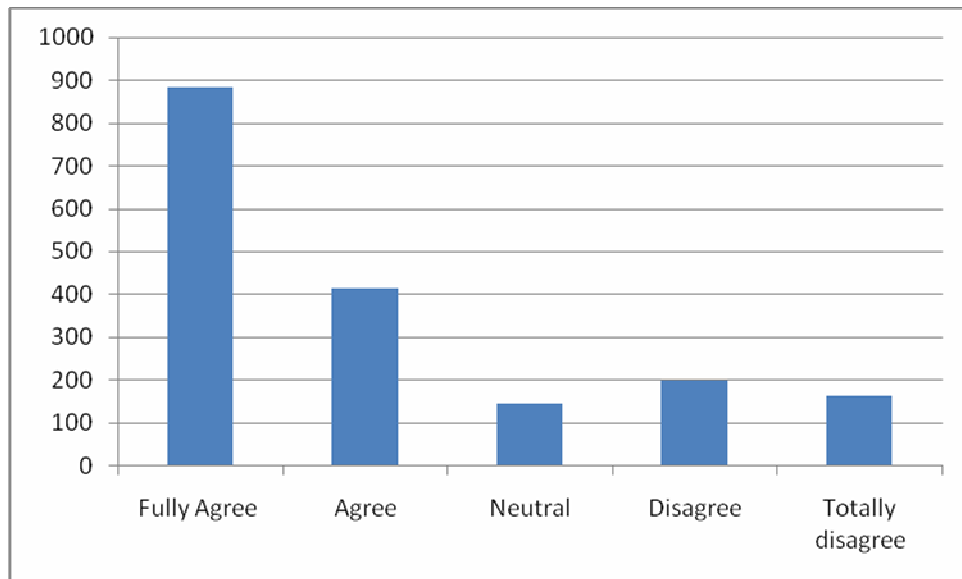
Summarized Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	N*	Mean	SM	St Dev	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum
FA	12	0	330	131	454	23	70	104	767	1207
Agree	12	0	154.4	57.3	198.5	20	29.5	43	347	512
Neutral	12	0	51	14.3	49.7	17	20.3	30	61.3	172
Disagree	12	0	50.7	14.6	50.7	8	20	24	95.8	161
TD	12	0	30.5	7.08	24.51	4	8.25	25.5	50.75	78

Conclusion: From the above graphs, descriptive Statistics we can easily conclude that mean of the variable “Fully Agree” is greater than other variables. Along with the study of testing of hypothesis, we can conclude that for most of the questions, average response from respondents is “Agree” i.e. they agree or strongly agree with the question/opinion they answer so eventually we get support for our hypothesis. Hence hypothesis-2 can be accepted.

Hypothesis 2

1. Electors names in the Electoral rolls are correctly spelt out

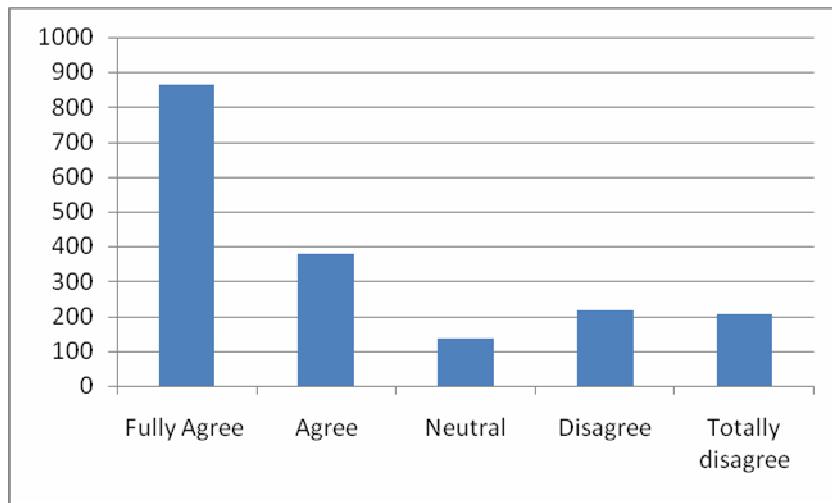


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 7.06E-78 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that Electors names in the Electoral rolls are correctly spelt out

2. Age and Address of the voter's in the voter's roll are properly written

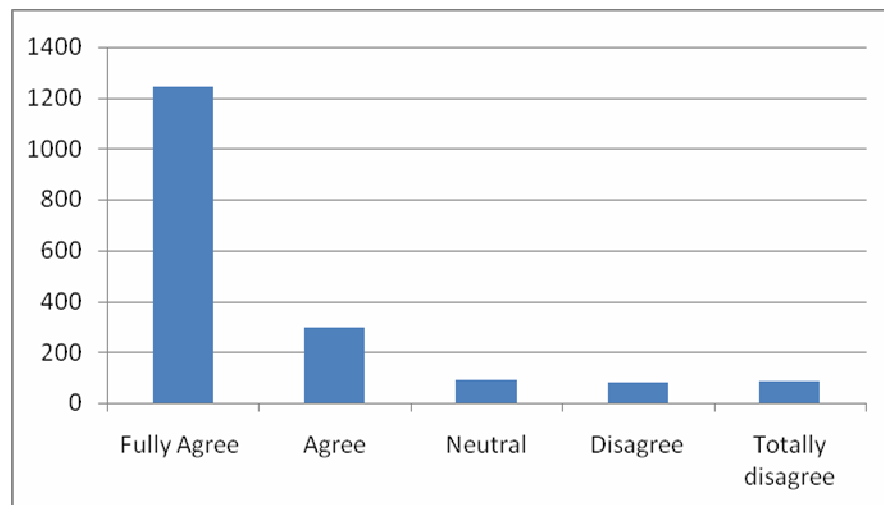


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1.31E-58 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that age and Address of the voter's in the voter's roll are properly written

3. Electors have been given photo identity cards

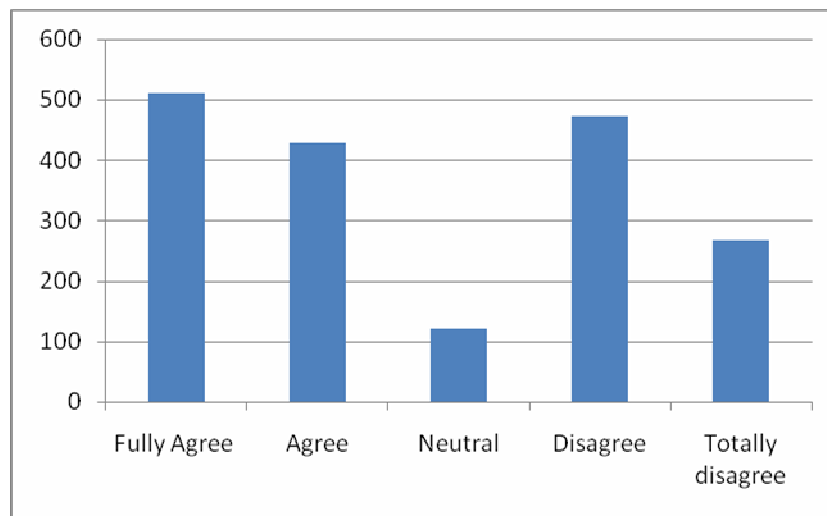


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 5.99E-200 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that Electors have been given photo identity cards

4. Electors receive the voters slip from the Govt. official well in time.

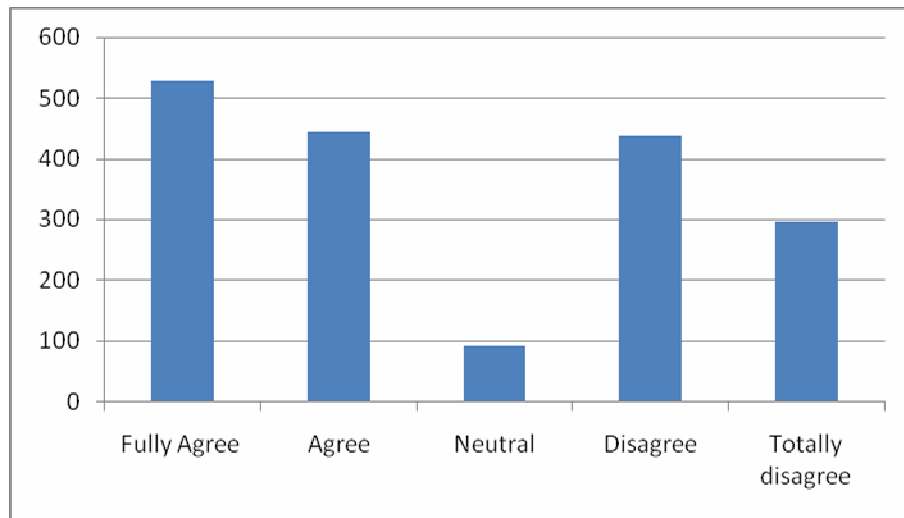


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 3.13E-02 Decision: Accept H_0

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that Electors receive the voters slip from the Govt. official well in time.

5. The polling booth is far away from the electors residences

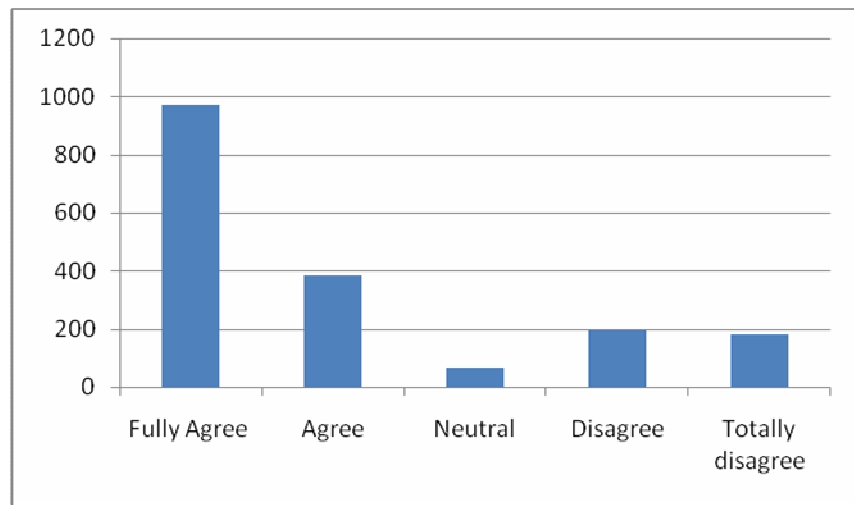


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 2.65E-04 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of respondents agree with the statement that the pooling booth is far away from elector’s residence.

6. Election officials provide necessary assistance to cast vote

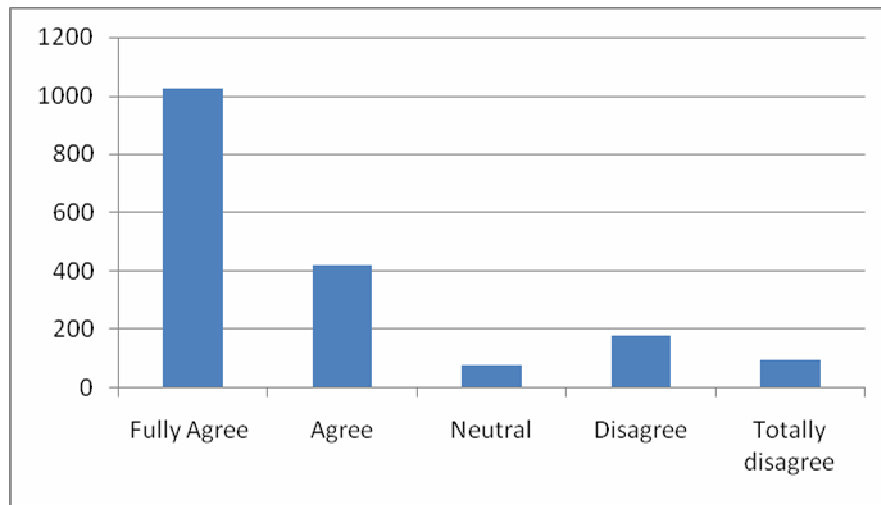


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1.84E-103 Decision: Accept H_0

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that Election officials provide necessary assistance to cast vote

7. The security arrangements at the polling station are satisfactory

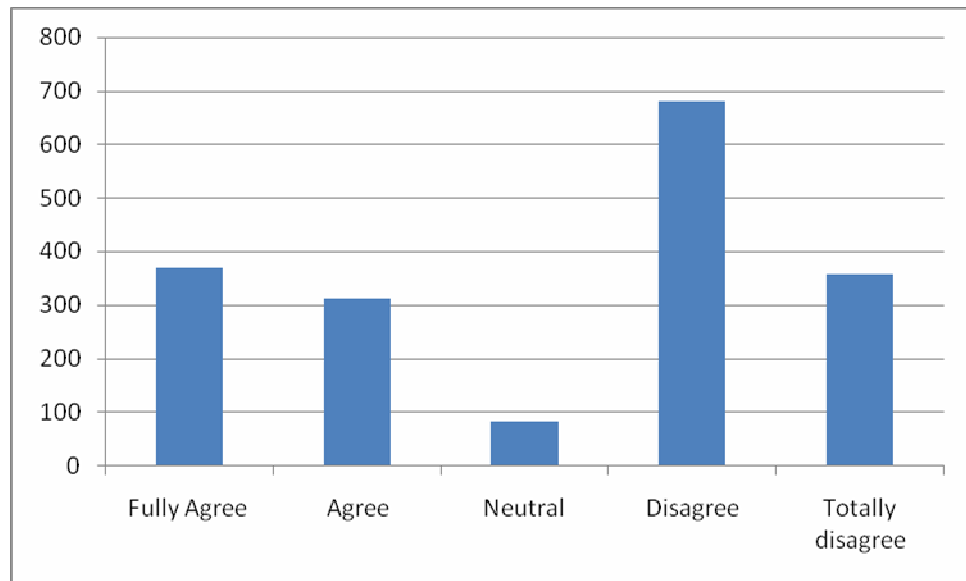


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1.33E-145 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that the security arrangements at the polling station are satisfactory

8. Political parties carry out propaganda at the polling station on the polling day.

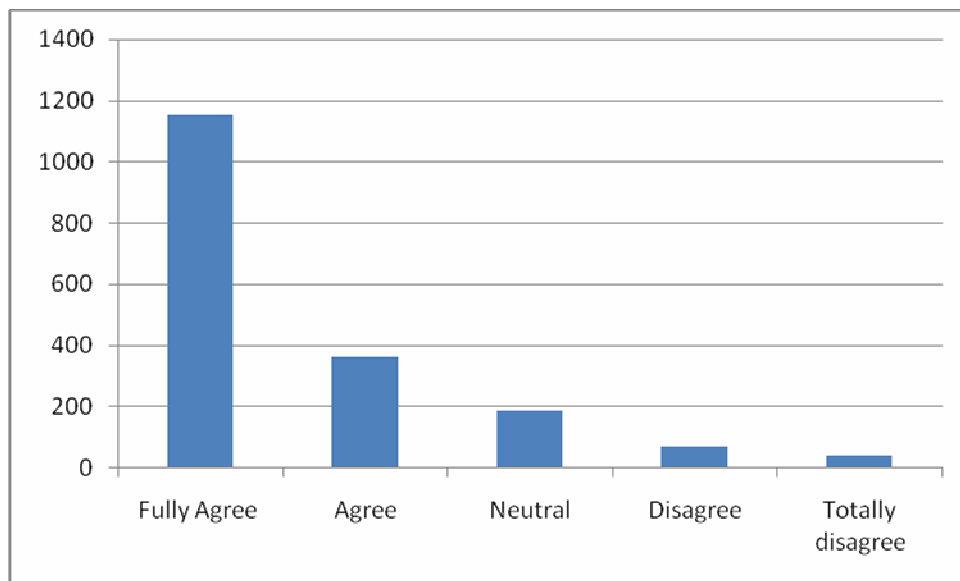


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1, < 2.2e-16 Decision: Reject H_{01} , Accept H_{02}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded disagree with the statement that Political parties carry out propaganda at the polling station on the polling day.

9. The options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.

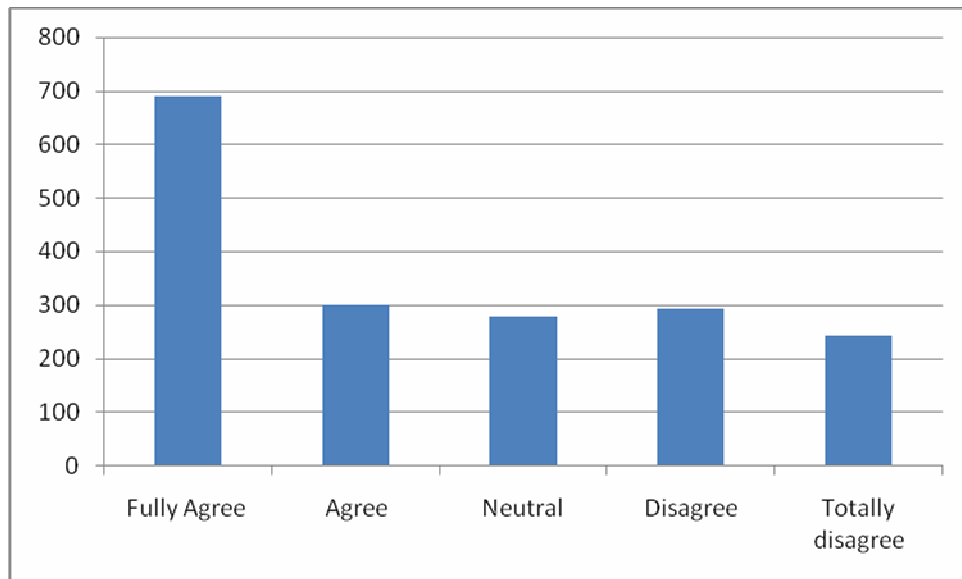


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 3.28E-184 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that the options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.

10. On the general election day there should be a holiday.

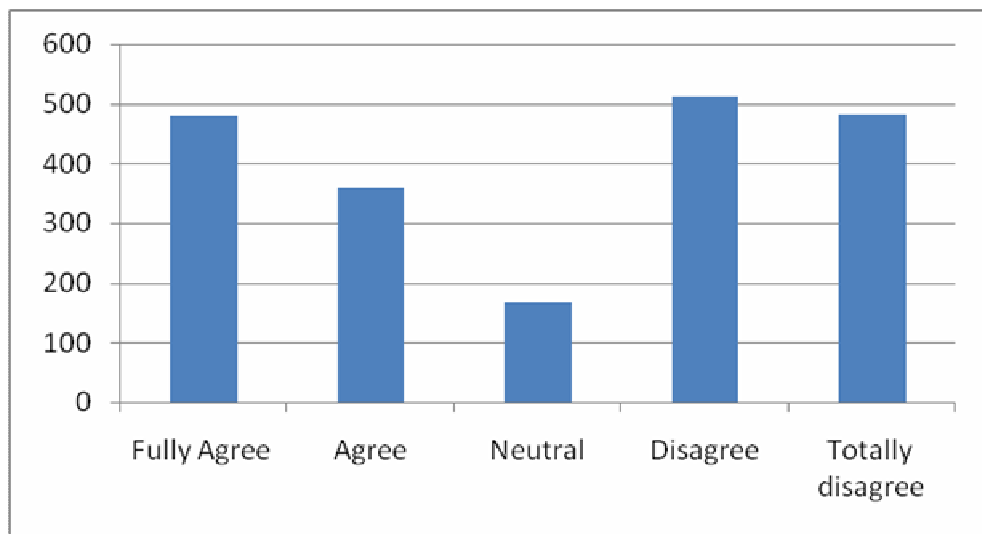


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1.86E-05 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that On the general election day there should be a holiday

11. Reason for less voting percentage is apathy on the part of the voters.

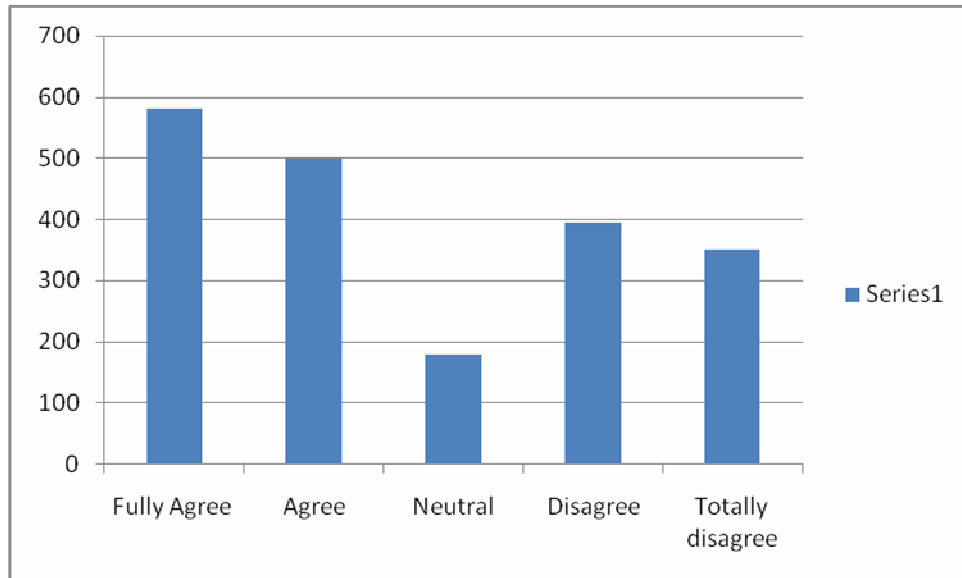


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 2.64E-04 Decision: Accept H_0

Conclusion: More than 50% of respondents disagree with the statement that reason for less voting percentage is apathy on the part of the voters.

12. Voting % is less as the names of the deceased voters/voters who have left the constituency are not removed.

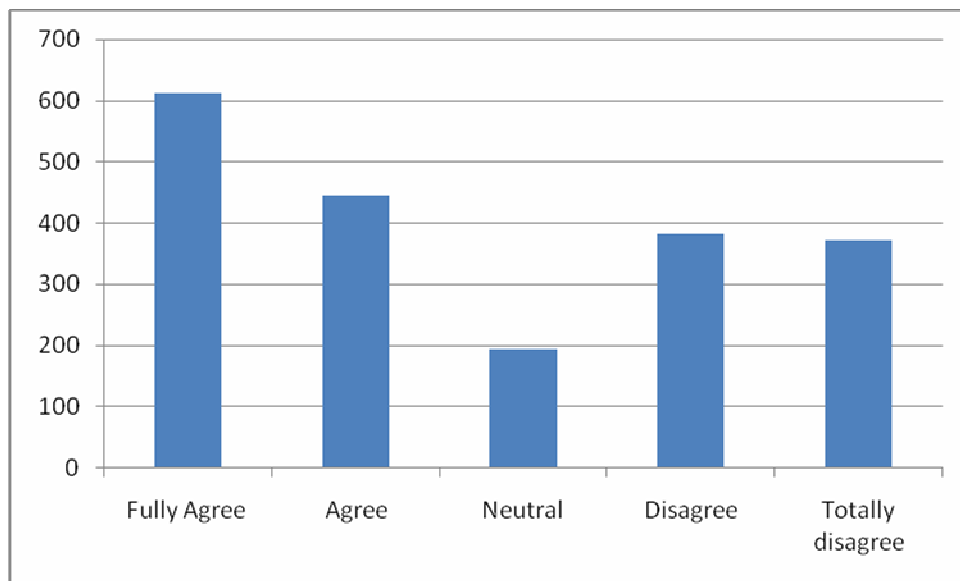


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 2.64E-04 Decision: Accept H_0

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that voting % is less as the names of the deceased voters/voters who have left the constituency are not removed

13. The voter's percentage is not realistic one.

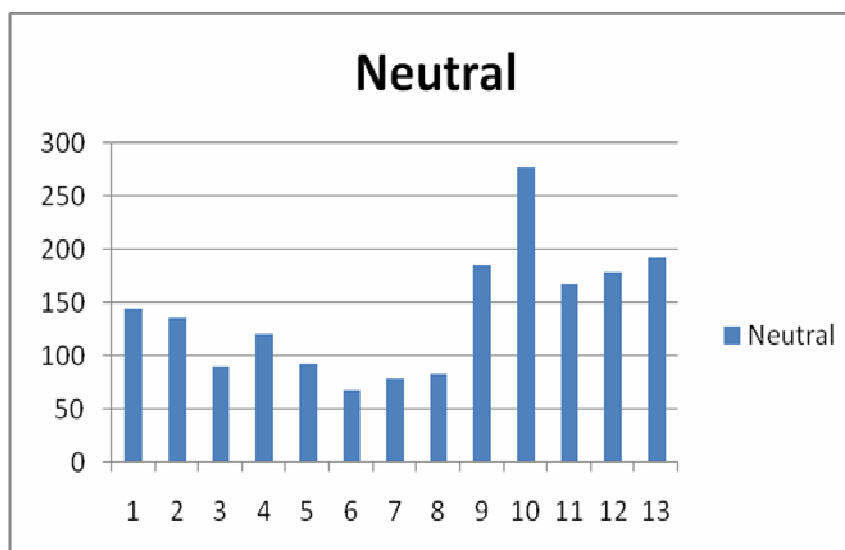
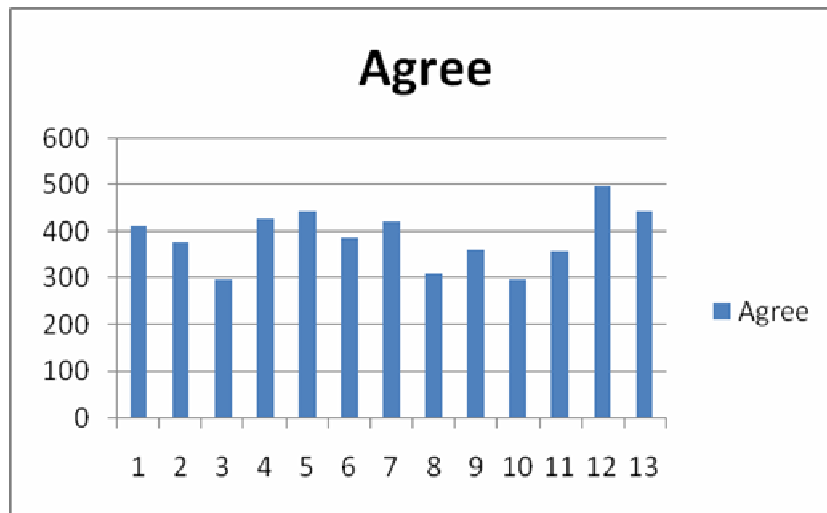
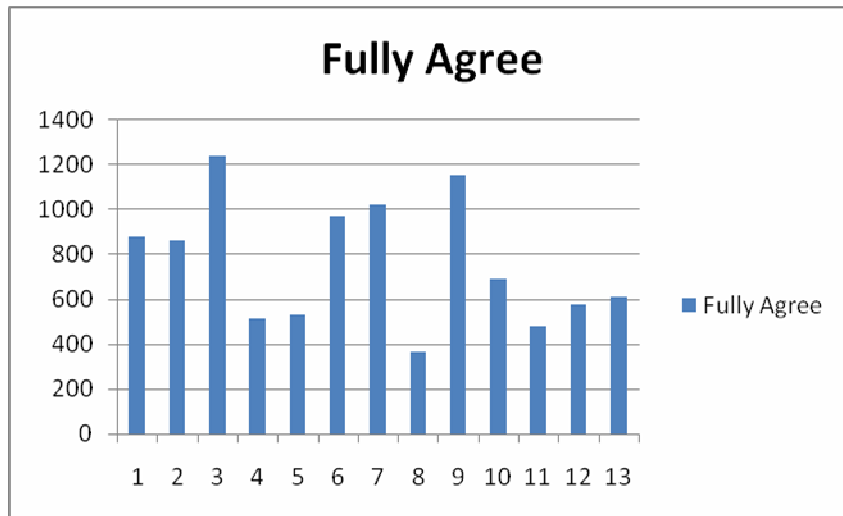


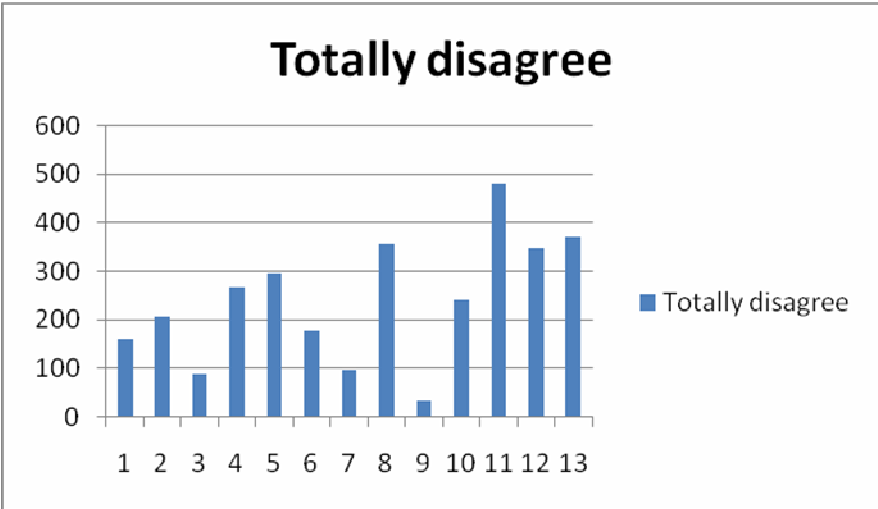
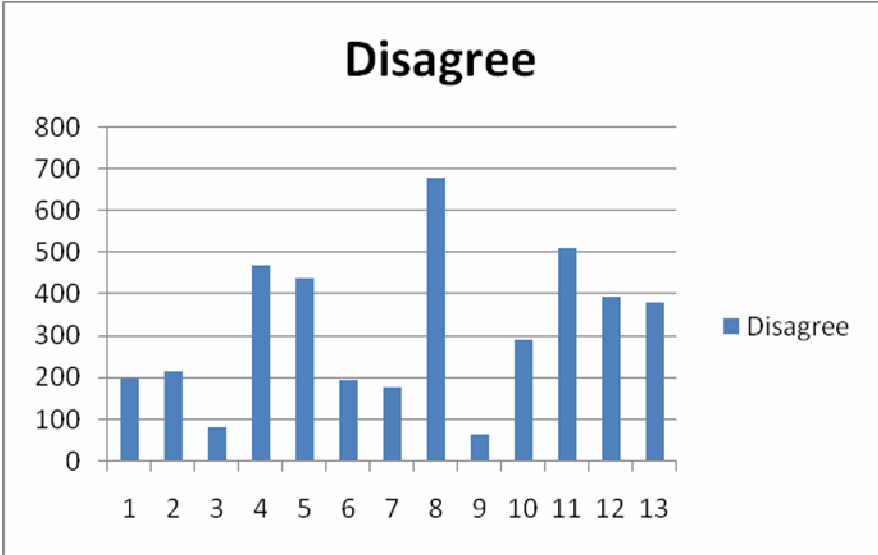
Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 6.53E-03 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that the voter's percentage is not realistic one.

Variable wise Analysis





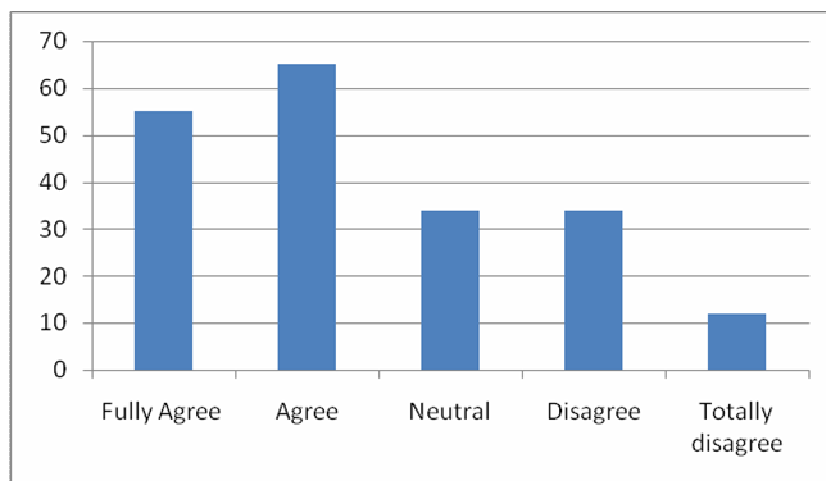
Summarized Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	N*	Mean	SM	St. Dev	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum
F.A	13	0	756.7	79	285	368	520.5	689	997.5	1242
Agree	13	0	397.5	18.3	65.9	298	337	414	444.5	498
Neutral	13	0	139.2	16.8	60.5	67	86	135	182	278
Disagree	13	0	313.2	49.6	178.9	65	187.5	292	455	680
T.D	13	0	231.8	31.6	114	36	130	242	353.5	371

Conclusion: From the above graphs, descriptive Statistics we can easily conclude that mean of the variable “Fully Agree” is greater than other variables. Along with study of testing of hypothesis, we can conclude that for most of the questions, average response from respondents is “Agree” i.e. they agree or strongly agree with the question/opinion they answer so eventually we get support for our hypothesis. Hence hypothesis-2 can be accepted.

Hypothesis 3

1. There should be on line registration system.

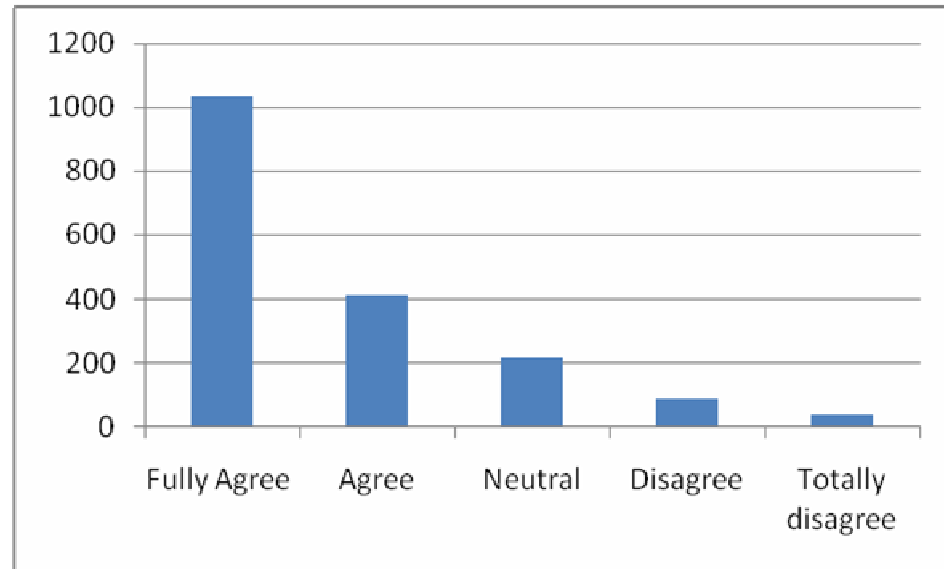


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 0.00291 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that there should be on line registration system

2. If there is linkage of Aadhar Card with the Electoral Roll, bogus voting can be arrested.

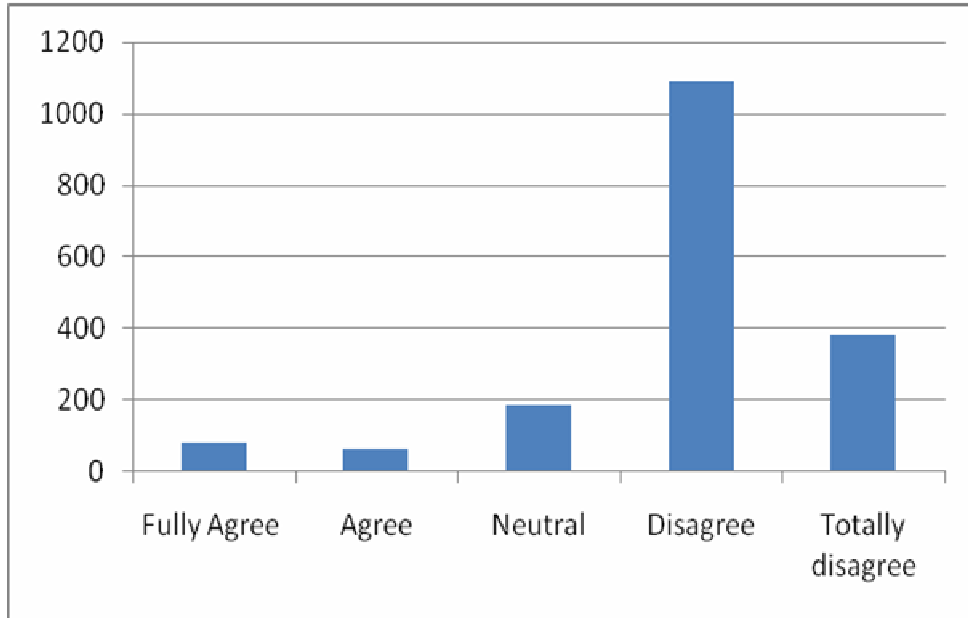


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 3.03E-148 Decision: Accept H_0

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that if there is linkage of Aadhar Card with the Electoral Roll bogus voting can be arrested.

3. Requisite stationery for change of address / cancellation of name etc. is usually not readily available

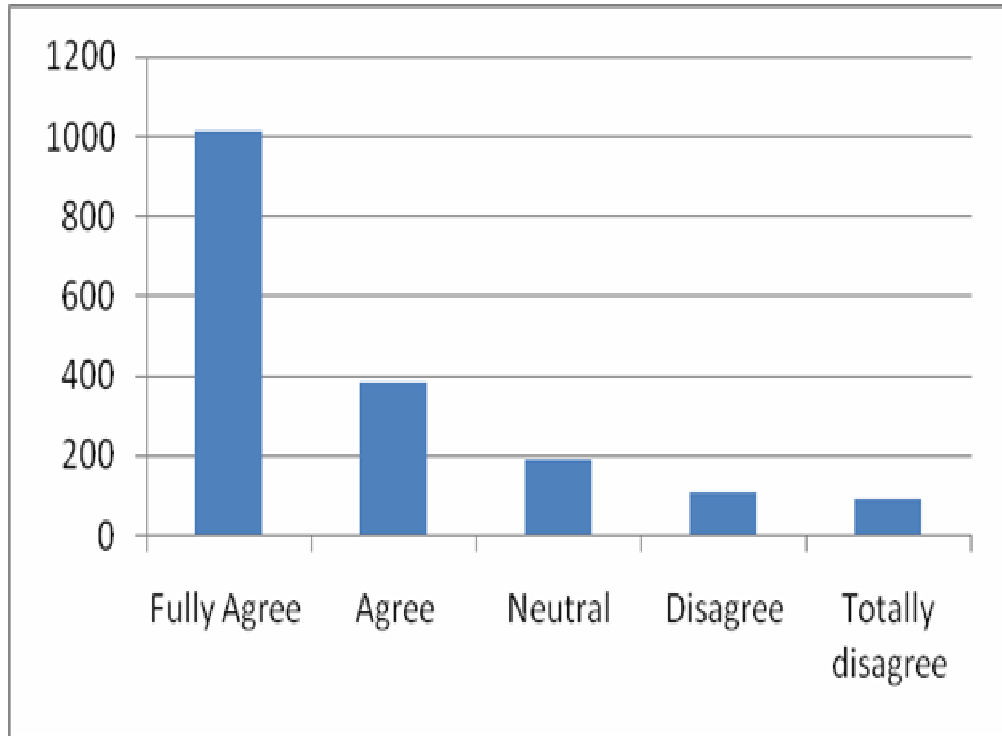


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 1, < 2.2e-16 Decision: Reject H_{01} , Accept H_{02}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded disagree with the statement that. Requisite stationery for change of address / cancellation of name etc. is usually not readily available

4. The procedure for cancellation of elector's name and simultaneously adding the name at the desired constituency will be convenient.

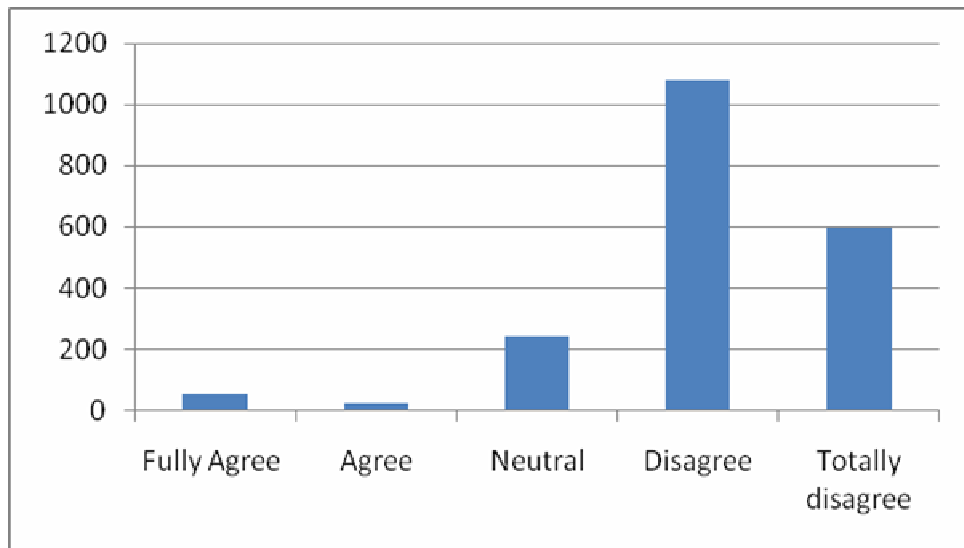


Testing of Hypothesis Result

P- value = 2.06E-122 Decision: Accept H_{01}

Conclusion: More than 50% of responded agree with the statement that the procedure for cancellation of elector's name and simultaneously adding the name at the desired constituency will be convenient.

5. Name was in the earlier voter's roll but this time it was missing and deprived of voting.

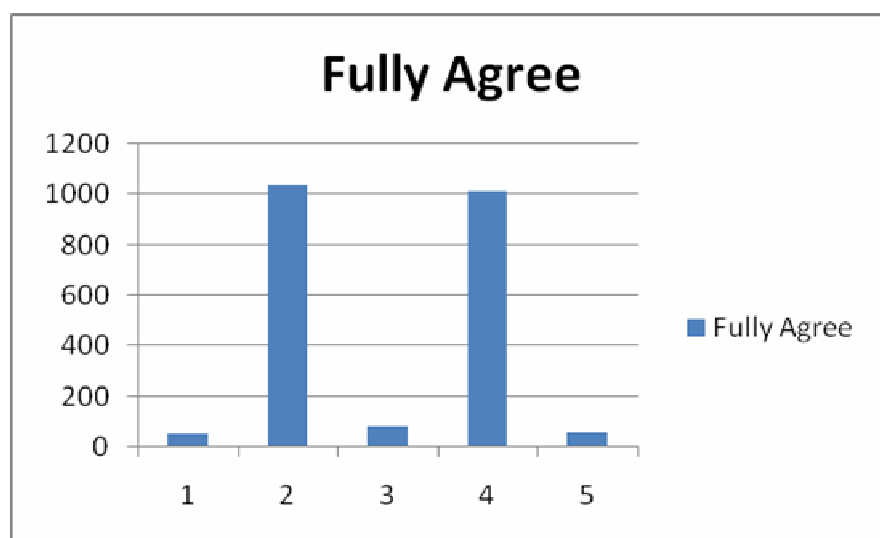


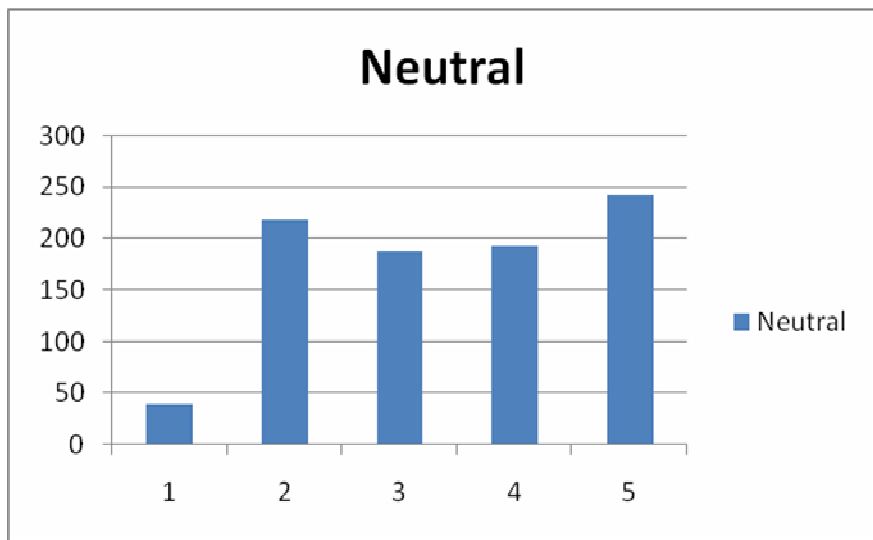
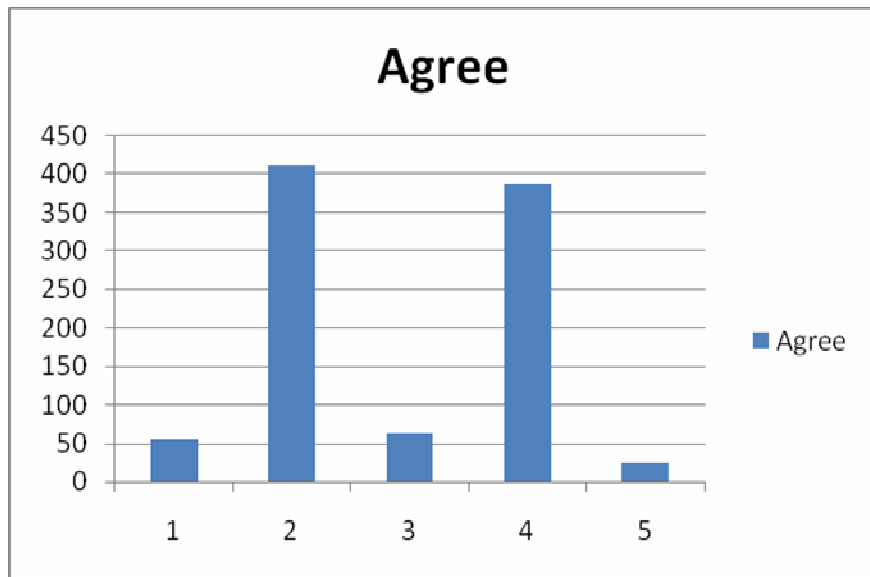
Testing of Hypothesis Result

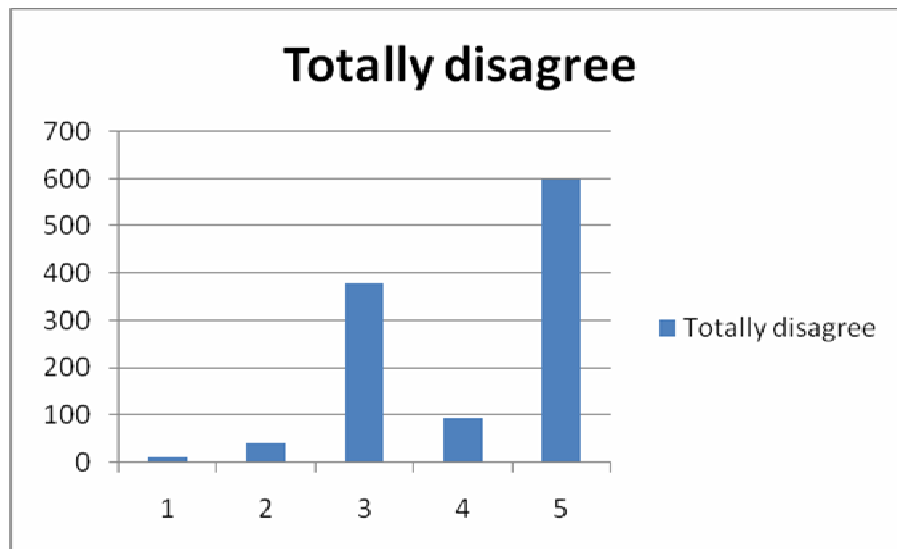
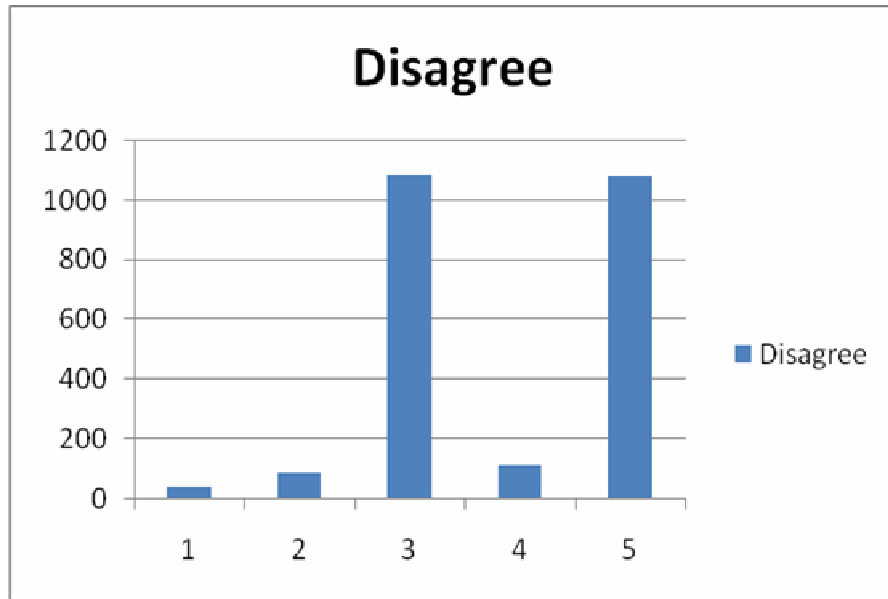
P- value = $1, < 2.2e-16$ Decision: Reject H_{01} , Accept H_{02}

Conclusion: More than 50% of the respondents disagree with the statement that that name was in the earlier voter's roll but this time it was missing and was deprived of voting.

Variable wise Analysis







Summarized Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	N*	Mean	SM	St.Dev	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum
F.A	5	0	445	237	529	38	48	81	1025	1038
Agree	5	0	183.6	88.7	198.2	24	28	62	400	412
Neutral	5	0	180.8	31.2	69.9	62	125	193	230.5	242
Disagree	5	0	485	245	547	56	73	112	1084	1089
T.D	5	0	226	114	254	12	27	96	489	598

Conclusion: From the descriptive analysis as well as testing of hypothesis we can conclude that hypothesis 3 can be accepted.

Thus from the above presentation it is clear that all the hypotheses which were formulated at the beginning of this research study are fully tested.

CHAPTER – VI

MANAGEMENT ASPECTS INVOLVED IN VARIOUS OPERATIONS RELATED TO ELECTIONEERING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Up till now we have seen the various operations involved in conducting the election whether that of Parliamentary or the State Assembly. Now in this chapter the researcher has explained as to how the various management principles and practices are implemented in attending to these aspects. There is an Election Manual wherein comprehensive guidelines are issued by the Election Commission but if the implementing authority is aware of the management principles and practices the things go smooth and scientifically. In the following paragraphs the researcher has identified the steps and the management principles that are relevant to it.

6.2 FOR GENERAL ELECTION PURPOSE

1. Registration of Electors

The enrollment of the electors is a regular phenomenon. However up till now this work was being attended to manually. The electors were required to fill up prescribed form and submit it to the respective Electoral Registration Officer. So also when the elections are due, prior to the Election dates, the office updates the existing Electoral Roll by sending the staff door to door. For this purpose the Election office gives wide publicity through media for enrolling the names of the electors for which the office makes arrangements in the respective electoral part areas. Thus the draft elector rolls are prepared and made available to the electors for carrying out any corrections /modifications etc.

It is also necessary to remove the names of those electors who are no more or who have left their residence in the earlier registered address. If this is not done the electoral roll gets inflated and when after the election a review of voting is made a distorted picture emerges and for no reason a bad impression of non participation of the electors in the election process is created. From this angle this aspect is of very much importance.

Management aspect

Now with the advancement of the information technology it has become necessary to adopt the new technique for registration of electors. The new system when settled will be cost effective. Lot of man power can be saved. Accuracy can be increased as the electors are themselves filling up the data. The data can also be accessed by the electors to verify the correctness when the electoral rolls are finalized. The registration can be made available on line so that it will be convenient to the electors to register their name.

So also if the on line registration and modification with proper inbuilt checks and controls are installed the electors will take care to remove the names of the electors and a proper list of electors can be obtained. This will certainly give a correct picture of the participation of the voting percentage.

It is also essential to use the latest available technology relating to the location of the residence as well as the polling booth. For this purpose the Geographical Information System so that with the use of the map available on the Google Search Engine, the elector can get the ideas as to the location of election booth as well as his residence and the part in which it comes so that the elector can register his/her name in the correct electoral part. With the use of this system apart from the convenience of the elector the overlapping of registration of elector can be avoided. So also the cases of registering the names of the electors from one family with same residence at two different electoral parts can be avoided. With the help of GIS technology lots of things relating to the registration of the electoral will be clear and visible and this will add to the greater participation of the electors in the election process which is the true essence of the democratic system.

Particularly in the urban and metropolitan areas which are now being growing at a fast rate because of the rural migration to these centres, there are number of electors who shift to new areas. In the urban and metropolitan centres the electors quite frequently change their residences which are taken on leave and license basis for a temporary period and in the process the electors track is lost in the present system of registration. If the use of new technology is adopted the elector will put up his request

for transfer of his /her name to the new electoral part without much inconvenience and the accuracy of the electoral rolls will be ensured.

For execution of this work the management aspects involved are: Planning, budgeting, decision making, communicating, execution, coordinating, recruiting, training, motivating and monitoring and reviewing. If these aspects are well covered in the first stage of training to the staff involved in the electioneering work their involvement will be with proper conviction.

2. Planning the election operations

As and when the general elections are announced the election office declares the time table prescribing specific dates for each of the operation involved in it. While preparing the time table the office does take into account various general aspects like the season, principle festivals, examinations etc. and the specific aspects related to the election i.e. preparation of the upto date electoral rolls, and the various associated aspects like publication of the electoral rolls, identifying the staff of various cadre required for accomplishing the election work right from the election process starts till the results are declared.

As the election work involves a volume of man power, it is pulled from the various government and semi government departments and therefore this staff is required to be oriented to the election work. For this the office has to draw out a training plan with required time frame and the input to be given to the participants. Therefore, the office is required to identify the trainers, training centres for which convenience of the staff participating in the training is to be taken care of. All these actions do require the deep knowledge of management aspects such as planning, coordination, execution, evaluation etc. The office has also to plan for the stand by action plan for any eventuality.

3. Communication aspect

The election office has to give proper publicity to these actions being taken by the office for which the management function namely communication comes in picture. The communication should be clear, without any ambiguity, and now in the

present day information technology age, use of social network sites and the internet, digital media etc. can be tapped for speedy and accurate communication.

This communication aspect has several other areas like once the polling booths are identified a communication needs to be addressed to the organization where the polling booth is required to be housed. So also the election office has to have a direct interaction with the police department in order to have their support for maintaining law and order situation at the polling booths. The communication aspect is also involved on the date of election to report to the press for briefing them the turnout at the polling stations at different stages and finally after the election time has been over to collect the data from each of the polling stations and to arrive at the total polling at the constituency. All this work requires proper use of various communication channels including the print and digital media. Thus the important function of communication comes in the management of the entire election process with its due importance.

4. Identification of pooling booth location

In order to have maximum turnout at the voting the pooling booths are required to be housed at a central place which will be convenient to the electors to cast their vote. For this purpose the election office has to ensure that the proposed location of booth is at a reasonable distance and that it has proper access, location on the ground floor as far as possible to make it convenient for the aged electors, ventilation, public toilet, etc. The office also has to take into account that the pooling booth is not over crowded and hence the number of electors at each booth is decided say approximately 1200 or so. There is one more aspect that the election office has to take into account is that it should be a permanent structure from the security point of view. In order to ensure that the maximum use of the Govt. and Semi Govt. office premises are used to avoid inconvenience to the non government organizations. However, where it is not possible the election office does take the help of the nongovernmental organization like schools/college buildings where it is obligatory on their part. Thus this aspect of identification of polling booths also carries various management aspects such as planning, communicating, security arrangements, staffing etc.

5. A day in advance of Polling Day

A day in advance of polling all the staff engaged for this purpose have to collect the requisite stationary as well Electronic Voting Machines and then to proceed to their assigned destination. Arrangements for their transportation are also required to be finalized well in advance for which Maharashtra Road Transport Corporation is to be contacted.

In this exercise the management aspects involved are planning, coordinating, communication and monitoring and also ensuing standby arrangement for any eventuality.

6. On the day of polling

On the day of election to ensure that the staff has reached at the pre decided location and that all the arrangements to commence the polling have been complete, so also at pre decided interval the data about casting of votes is to be obtained and reported to the press as well as the central election office. And after the polling time is over to again shift the EVMs at the pre decided safe custody and getting reporting from the staff.

This requires the election officer to use his communication skills, coordination skills and monitoring skills.

7. After the polling is over

Taking reports from each of the team and consolidate the position and to report to the central office and to give a final touch to the counting day's arrangements.

This requires coordination, monitoring and communication skills.

8. On the date of counting

This is a busy day for the election officer. He has to ensure that the counting process is smooth and as planned without any delay. He has to coordinate the work and at periodical interval brief the results to the public and finally declare the result after obtaining approval from the Election Commission's office.

This requires knowledge of coordination amongst various agencies, communication with the press etc.

9. After the declaration of result

After the declaration of the result the Election Officer has to prepare a detailed report and also has to ensure that the election duty allowances are claimed, those employees who have put in exemplary work they should be appreciated with suitable rewards so that motivation aspect is taken care of.

6.3 De-NOVO REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLL PROCESS

The researcher has already brought out in the earlier chapter the rationale for delimitation and now the researcher presents hereunder the various steps which were taken in conducting the de novo exercise of Belapur Assembly Constituency in the year 2002.

The very first step is to prepare a proposal for conducting the delimitation exercise giving cogent reasons for the same and giving requisite statistical data to the State Govt. for its approval. The proposal after receiving the Govt. approval is presented to the Election Commission of India for their approval and guidance.

In this proposal preparation a survey is required to be undertaken to make out a case for delimitation which is a management function. After the survey is completed report writing is also a management activity as the proposal necessarily contains the various management aspect such planning, budgeting, execution, communication, monitoring, evaluating etc. are required to be brought out in the proposal so that the government will be able to get convinced.

On the researcher's proposal the Hon' Chief Election Commissioner of Maharashtra had directed through its letter dated 1st August 2001 and laid down the procedure and programme dates for re-verification of electoral rolls as per the guidelines given by the Chief Election Commission of India starting from 1st January 2002. This re-verification of the electoral roll was relating to 54 – Belapur Assembly

constituency. In the absence of availability of certain vital data relating to the then existing electoral roll some additional work was required to be carried out and hence approval for the revised time frame fixed from the Hon Chief Election Commissioner of Maharashtra was obtained.

The deficiencies in the original electoral roll of 54 Belapur Assembly constituency has already been discussed in the earlier chapter No. 2 – Research methodology and hence duplication is avoided.

The following tasks were required to be address in this exercise.

1. Then existing rolls were to be scrapped under new proposal.
2. Sketch new maps considering number of existing polling stations and geographical locations for preparing new mother rolls.
3. Propose new nearby polling stations for newly prepared electoral rolls.
4. Fill in Div. A Details of the Part (ESI 013) in the prescribed format.
5. Prepare new house list and sketch new maps through officials deputed at respective electoral parts.
6. Electoral Registration to be done as per newly prepared maps and house list. This information was to be filled in the respective formats and authentication was to be taken from the senior member of every family. Later these details were to be furnished in Division C.
7. To cross verify Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), fill in the Form EPIC 012 prescribed by the Election Commission of India.
8. EPIC was to be verified as per columns 4 to 15, only for electors who are able to produce their EPIC at time of verification.

The above task was quite gigantic and lots of aspects were involved in its execution.

Most important of all the exercise was to give numbering to the housing and prepare accurate maps for such houses, for preparation of new rolls of 54 Belapur Assembly Constituency. It was expected that there will be tremendous growth in volume of electors.

Accurate maps and exact electoral registrations were needed to avoid any confusion and overlapping since 54- Belapur Assembly Constituency and 53 Thane Assembly Constituency were neighbouring and adjacent.

Meetings for public awareness and spread exact programme guidelines with details across all political parties were held.

Prepared guidelines, handouts for the training programmes and designed the various forms required to be filled in.

As the programme envisaged lots of activities the time frame with added time for completion of the assignment was got approved.

Thus time management aspect was also covered by this exercise and the same was monitored at regular interval so as to ensure that there is no variation from the planned time for each activity.

The then 54-Belapur Assembly Constituency covered entire Mira Bhander Municipal Corporation, Entire Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation and a part of Thane Municipal Corporation excluding boundaries of earlier Thane Municipality.

Earlier Thane Municipality was included in 53, Thane Assembly Constituency. Later adjacent vicinities like Majivada, Kalwa Gram Panchayats and other Gram Panchayat areas were merged under Thane Municipal Corporation, but these vicinities still continued to be listed in 54 Bealpur Assembly Constituency. Hence, it was very much necessary to analyze and finalize boundaries of both Assembly constituencies. So political and public leaders from both constituencies were invited for a meeting along with Tehsil Inspector Thane, Town Planning Officer of Thane Municipal Corporation. After two meetings the old Thane municipality maps and New Thane Municipal Corporation's maps were thoroughly studied. Actual field visits were made and the complications that came to surface were resolved by mutual discussion and understanding amongst all stake holders.

After finalizing the guidelines and the action plan the entire work was divided into six segments.

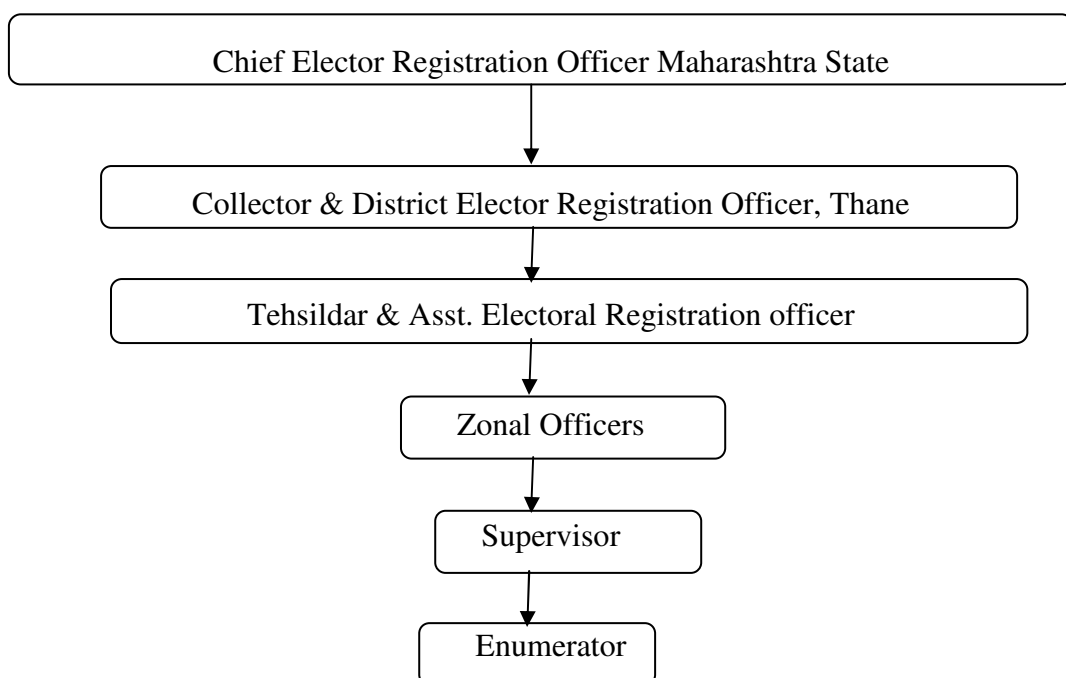
1. Groundwork & Awareness Programme
2. Training
3. Various formats and Materials distribution
 - a) House Numbering
 - b) Labeled maps of all residential areas including buildings, apartments, bungalows, hutments, places of worship etc.
4. House list
5. Electoral Registration
6. Formulate Mother Rolls

Ground work

To prepare new mother rolls from scratch, it was not enough to implement administrative manpower. But it needed much public support and support from political parties, party leaders, news papers, new channels and other parts of society.

First public gather was held at Collector Office, Thane headed by Hon' Collector Thane. Everyone was requested to extend maximum help and stand united to make this national programme a grand success.

Management Hierarchy of this project

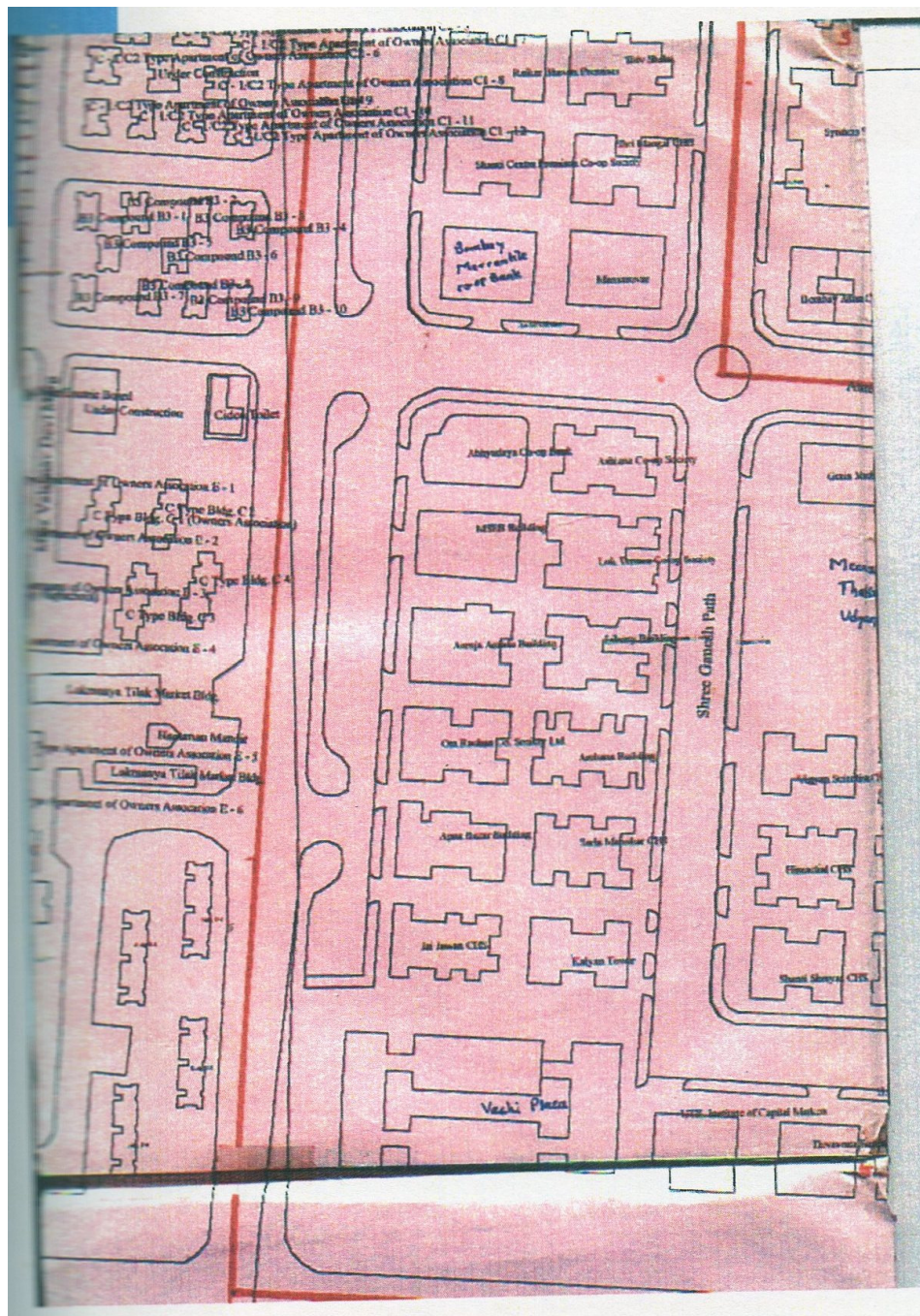


Maps

For Mira Bhayandar Municipal Corporation Region and Thane Municipal Corporation Region using the original maps ward boundaries marking was done. Revenue Village, Block Sequence: Once all these maps were ready, to maintain sequence of electoral parts numbering, they were numbered serially preserving revenue village and block boundaries.

Fig. 6.1

GIS based Electoral Parts Map



GIS maps were available for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. The region was split as it was done in Thane Municipal Corporation. Rough electoral parts maps were numbered sequentially. These approximate maps were distributed to revenue officers, who visited these localities and proposed new boundaries. On the new rough maps boundaries, important landmarks, buildings, roads, places of worships were clearly marked.

Nodes, Sectors, and Wards developed by CIDCO in Navi Mumbai Region were studied and it was ensured that no part of region is left unnoticed.

Publicity

To prepare new mother rolls, it was very important to create public awareness of the entire programme to generate maximum public support. So press notices and news were published in newspapers, political parties were appealed to create public awareness, local news channels, cinema theatres, cable operators, banners were effectively used. Citizens were appealed to extend their maximum cooperation towards the national programme.

Families

Authorities surveyed and prepared house lists for regions assigned to them, counted families therein too. Approximately 900 electors in each electoral part, with an average of 300 to 400 families, new electoral part boundaries were finalized. From buildings, hutments, slums and other details, total families were counted. Names of buildings were properly mentioned on new maps. Boundaries were clearly mentioned in new maps to avoid overlapping, including specifications of access roads, schools, slums and places of worship. New maps had sequential placement with house lists to ease registration process.

Upon completion of this exercise it was observed that some electoral parts showed sharp increase in number of electors, which were more than 900. It so happened due to more than expected population density in certain regions. Hence, such parts were split and serially re-numbered, with new authorities for newly created electoral parts.

Training to staff involved in the process

Extensive training programme for the staff of various levels was conducted. Training camps were organized at three distinct corporation areas. For imparting training as well as a reference book a handbook was prepared which turned out to be very useful to the users. The training boosted the moral of the participants.

House Lists

Locational maps of buildings/houses/bungalows/ chawls /hutments/ and slum areas were prepared and these were serially numbered, sequentially house lists of these structures were created. Later on an exact map of new house lists were prepared with duplicate copies to preserve and originals to be distributed for registration. Formats were provided while training and authorities were equipped with sufficient stationeries for house lists. A blank sheet and other materials were provided for preparing a new and detailed map while enlisting houses.

Registration

Due to dense population in certain areas number of electors jumped to as much as 1400-1500.Hence, authorities were instructed to split their electoral part and without losing sequence of electoral parts and area, renumber them. Assistance from supervisor wherever needed was provided. Newly formed electoral parts were numbered prefixed with original number and A, B, C. etc. Maps and house lists were prepared separately for these newly formed parts and those were numbered e.g. 400A, 400 B etc.

Two teams were formed and job of registration was assigned to them. While one of the team was registering the details of electors, other was instructed to verify Election Photo Identity Card details provided earlier. Verification format was provided to them.

CHAPTER – VII

OBSERVATIONS & SUGGESTIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The researcher is working in the State Govt.'s Revenue Department for over 27 years. He has been involved in the electioneering work at various stages and in various capacities. This exposure has made him thorough in this particular specialized area. Under his leadership the team undertook the De novo exercise of electoral rolls for previous 54 Belapur Assembly Constitution in the year 2002. The revision work was so nicely done that it received appreciation from the Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi.

In the year 2008 after delimitation newly formed 145 Mira Bhaindar Assembly Constituency was created. The researcher was the Electoral Registration Officer of the said 145 Mira Bhaindar Assembly Constituency. This posting also provided him an opportunity to apply the knowledge of management science acquired while studying the post graduation in management.

Upon completion of his post graduation in management science, he had a fresh look at the exercise and has introduced some of the management concepts. Therefore, he has been able to study the research problem comprehensively and having a practical experience he has been able to make following observations as well as suggestions which will go a long way in further improvement of the system.

The observations have been divided activity wise and have been based on the analysis of the primary data as well as interaction with politicians like Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Municipal Corporators and some of the colleagues and superiors in this specialized field.

7.2 OBSERVATIONS

Related to Revision of Electoral Rolls

- 1) There was no proper planning of the earlier revision of electoral rolls.
- 2) The data vital for such revision was not properly stored and was not available for this exercise. This means the management of Preservation of Records was not in order.
- 3) The names of the deceased electors were not removed from the electoral rolls.
- 4) There is no awareness on the part of the electors who changed their residence involving change of the electoral parts or constituency about registering the change with the Electoral Registration Officer.
- 5) The prescribed forms for changes are not readily available to the needy electors.
- 6) It was observed that in a number of cases the electors had filed their change requests but its effect was not given in the electoral roll.
- 7) The data entry work is not being carried out meticulously as a result there were a number of mistakes in the names, addresses, age and gender.
- 8) The programme of revision of electoral rolls was not given its due publicity as a result there was low level of awareness amongst general public.

7.3 SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of the observations made out in the Chapter V i.e. Analysis and Interpretation of data and out of the personal experience of over two decades, the following suggestions have emerged. The suggestions have been divided into two parts. The first part is a general suggestions and the second part covers specific observations relating to the revision of electoral rolls and delimitation exercise.

7.3.1 General

1. At present there is a regular office of the Election Commission at the State headquarter headed by Chief Election Officer. At the district headquarter the Collector of the district is shouldering additional charge of District Election Officer who is assisted by District Deputy Election Officer having a fleet of handful of clerical support. At Sub Divisional level there is a Sub Divisional officer who also shoulders the additional charge of Electoral Registration

Officer (E.R.O.) and at Taluka level Tahasildar is also shouldering charge of Additional E.R.O.

Although the registration of electoral is a continuous process, it is taken seriously only when there is an election year. This is mainly because the concerned officials are holding the additional responsibility but it is not the prime duty of the official.

The government should organize a regular office by appointing separate officials supported by the requisite staff and provide infrastructure. This office should attend to maintaining the electoral roll up to date all the time.

The whole approach towards this work should be de-novo thought of ensuring optimum utilization of technology and Information Technology.

The Election Commission may get a software designed having maximum facilities which will ensure all the operations normally required to prepare electoral rolls.

On the lines of Aadhar Card the exercise of updating the electoral rolls can be undertaken by visits to the colleges, corporate offices etc. where number of persons can be contacted.

All the data about the voters from different constituencies in the State should be in one program. Therefore, an officer from the Election Dept. making a visit to the college/corporate office etc. should be able to carry out the operation of the registration of name/addition of name / deletion of name/ correction of the name/address etc., irrespective of constituency. Every voter should be given one specific number and it should not be repeated in the state. This means on the lines of Aadhar card duplication registration can be avoided.

Even while preparing new software the Election Commission may explore the possibility of utilizing the data (including the photo identity) already available with Unique Identification Authority of India to avoid duplication.

2. Alternatively it is also suggested that the officers of the Election Commission should convene a meeting of the State Local Bodies which maintain the records of births and deaths and design a format which will serve the purpose of both the Election Department. Modalities for sharing the data may be worked out. E.g. Every month the local body will send the list of persons over the age of 18 years in the prescribed format to the Election Department. The election dept. may be able to sort the list on the basis of the wards / local area. They will refer the list of existing electoral roll and if the same name is found then the same can be removed. In this manner swelling of the electoral roll for non removal of the dead elector can be avoided.
3. Similarly the data available with the various offices colleges/corporate etc. can be used for fresh registration of elector (of course after obtaining the requisite proofs required by the E.C.) and again the same may be sorted out using area wise filters (for wards) and then the names be added accordingly. If this system is introduced and instead of conducting a door to door survey and wasting huge man hours, only test check can be introduced. If there is a change of location the concerned voter may be asked to inform the change through with a scanned proof of residence etc. so that the request for change can be entertained and the advice of changed address can be mailed to the applicant.

7.3.2 Specific Suggestions for Revising the Electoral Rolls

- 1) The Geographical Information System (GIS) maps or the town plans with the Town Planning Dept. of the various towns and villages in the constituency may be collected. It is beneficial to have GIS maps as those are exhaustive and on which the existing buildings be plotted.
- 2) On these maps, boundaries of the Constituency are required to be plotted.

- 3) Then on the same map wherein the constituency is mapped, the subparts of the constituency (wards) may be plotted.
- 4) Then the revenue authorities may be asked to visit these localities and to report the actual state of fact. They may be asked to mark those areas.
- 5) The system of updating the electoral rolls be fully computerized so as to ensure the following aspects:
 - a) The photo identity should be updated after every 10 years so as to ensure that the latest photo of the elector is on the record and it serves the purpose for which the photo identity is taken on record.
 - b) There should be inbuilt provision in the software which will ensure that when a shifting of the elector is there and the change has been reported to the office, it should automatically cancel the earlier entry and it should be automatically entered in which new electoral part /constituency the concerned elector is shifted.
- 6) The data base of the electors should be maintained at the State level so that duplication of the registration will come to lime light and necessary action can be taken to remove this deficiency. This will also facilitate to give effect to the suggestion given at 5 (b) above.
- 7) In order to ensure that there is no bogus voting the use of thumb impression photo, available on the Unique Identification data base can be used.
- 8) With the advancement in the Electronic Technology, now it has become possible to connect the two different servers and share the data of one department with the other. E.g. in the present demonetization of currency notes of Rs.500 and Rs.2000 case the servers of the Banks and the server of the income tax department are now being shared. On the same basis if in the local self government offices where the registration of births and deaths takes place if it is computerized with certain additional data relating to the deceased

person (like PAN No. / AADHAR No.) and the said data is made available to the electoral registering authority it will be possible for removal of the names of the deceased persons from the respective electoral rolls and this will not be requiring additional work and the man power will be freed.

- 9) In the similar manner in respect of the women voters when they get married their names get changed and these are registered in the Marriage Registrar's office. If the data in the Marriage Registrar's Office is computerized and if it is shared with the Electoral Registration Officer the same can be used to modify the name and address of the corresponding electors.

7.4 VALIDATION OF HYPOTHESES

The researcher had made 3 hypotheses at the time of launching of this research. By conducting this research the researcher has tested the primary data collected, by using statistical test and the outcome of the said test reveals that all the hypotheses are validated fully.

7.5 SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

In a democratic set up the general elections play key role. And the updated electoral rolls free from any mistake is the backbone of the general election whether Assembly or for Parliament. Now with the advent of the technology and its penetration in the Indian subcontinent naturally there is a vast scope for introduction of the new technology in this area. Now on line, registration, cancellation, etc. can be thought of. Delivering the electoral slips through the e-mail / SMS is also in the process of introduction. Therefore researcher is of the view that there is a plenty of scope in the revision process of the electoral rolls.

7.6 CONCLUSION

While the researcher was writing this concluding part, there was news in the press that the State Government of Gujarat has made voting compulsory for the State Local Bodies. If voting is not done by the voter there will be punishment. This is the first of its kind when voting has been made compulsory. Over the years the voting rate

is fluctuating depending upon the awareness amongst the voters. When the awareness has been raised the voting percentage used to vary in the range of 60 to 70 percent. And in opposite conditions it used to vary between 40 to 50 percent. There is a strong reaction that this is an antidemocratic way, when the Election Commission of India has provided one more option of 'None of the above' (NOTA) in the electronic voting machines. Though this was a recent introduction the people have started using it. Some of the thinkers are holding a view that this is a welcome step by Gujarat Govt. This will mar the tendency of moving out of station by those employees who undermine the voting.

With the increase in the education, the recent elections have witnessed higher turnout in the voting. Gradually there is a greater awareness amongst the young voters about registration of their names in the voting register. The Election Commission of India has also positively responded to the present technological environment. Number of things can now be done on line. The youngsters being techno-savvy they have appreciated this approach of the Election Commission and are using these facilities in good number.

The General Elections for the 14th Parliament of India has witnessed greater use of information technology and its acceptance by the general public. Even for the canvassing there was greater use of social sites such as Face Book/WhatsApp and so on. If this current trend of improvisation in the systems through the use of information technology continues, the researcher is of the considered view that the future general elections whether it is for the parliament or state assemblies, those will be more effective and there will be lot of savings also. India has a vast pool of talented electronic engineers and they will be able to develop solutions required by the Election Commission of India.

In the end the researcher is of the view that through this mechanism of Election Commission Indian democracy has a bright future.

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ANNEXURE -1

Questionnaire for the voters

(Wherever options are provided please put ✓ mark at answer of your choice)

Name of the voter: _____

Religion: Hindu Muslim Christian
Sikh Parasi

Age: Completed Years (on 1.1.2013) Gender: Male Female

Education: Illiterate Upto 12th Std. Graduation
Post Graduation

Name of the village / town of residence: _____
Taluka: _____
Name of the election constituency: _____

Have you registered your name in the voter's list? Yes No
If not, why not? _____

Have you ever voted in the General Election? Yes No
If not, why not? _____

Following are statements against which some options have been indicated. You are to ✓ mark option of your choice.

Sr. No.	Statement	Fully Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally disagree	Total
	New Enrollment						
1	Electors have been given photo identity cards						
2	To locate the right booth is a problem on the polling day.						
3	Due to computerization of the election rolls it has become very easy to locate the voter's number.						
4	The options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.						

Sr. No.	Statement	Fully Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally disagree	Total
5	The procedure for enrollment in Electoral roll is clumsy and time consuming.						
6	There should be on line registration system.						
7	Casting of vote should be made compulsory.						
8	The Electors can exercise their polling right without any fear.						
9	On the general election day there should be a holiday.						
10	The procedure for cancellation of elector's name needs to be made easy.						
	Existing Enrolled Electors						
1	Electors names in the Electoral rolls are correctly spelt out						
2	Age and Address of the voter's in the voter's roll are properly written						
3	Electors have been given photo identity cards						
4	Electors receive the voters slip from the Govt. official well in time.						
5	The polling booth is far away from the electors residences						
6	Election officials provide necessary assistance to cast vote						
7	The security arrangements at the polling station are satisfactory						
8	Political parties carry out propaganda at the polling station on the polling day.						
9	The options provided in the absence of photo identity card, are adequate.						
10	The Electors can exercise their polling right without any fear.						
11	On the general election day there should be a holiday.						
12	Requisite stationery for change of address / cancellation of name etc. is usually not readily available						
13	The procedure for cancellation of elector's name needs to be made easy.						

Sr. No.	Statement	Fully Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Totally disagree	Total
14	Use of computers and the latest advanced technology will improve the functioning of the Election Process greatly.						
15	There is lot of improvement in conducting the general elections.						
	Problems & Difficulties faced on the electioneering day						
1	I have faith in the electronic voting machines						
2	Reason for less voting percentage is apathy on the part of the voters.						
3	Voting % is less as the names of the deceased voters/voters who have left the constituency are not removed.						
4	The voter's percentage is not realistic one.						
5	My name was in the earlier voter's roll but this time it was missing and I am deprived of voting.						