



International journal of basic and applied research

www.pragatipublication.com

ISSN 2249-3352 (P) 2278-0505 (E)

Cosmos Impact Factor-5.960

Study on voter's id of 2019 Indian general election -a special reference in Ankola Taluk

Nasarulla Khan

Assistant Professor of Political science
Government First Grade College, Ankola

Received: 10 April Revised: 18 April Accepted: 26 April

Abstract:

Introduction: The 2019 Indian general election is scheduled to be held in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha. Election Commission of India, 900 million people were eligible to vote, with an increase of 84.3 million voters since the last general election in 2014, making this the largest-ever election in the world. Total population of Ankola Taluk is 101,549 living in 21,079 Houses, Spread across a total 309 villages and 20 panchayats . Males are 51,398 and Females are 50,151 . Ankola Town Panchayat has a population of 22,249 of which 11,034 are males while 11,215 are females as per report released by Census of India 2011. **Objective of study:** The main purpose of this paper is study on voter ID available in 2019 Indian general election at Ankola taluk. **Research methodology:**1. Sources of data: Primary data collected from interview and questionnaire. Secondary data collected from newspaper, report and web site. Sample size: Sample size of this study is selected 23 villages. Questionnaire: Completion of this paper also helps of some of important questionnaire. Questionnaire is based on objectives type. **Statistical tools:** Data analysis on this paper is based on some important statistical tools i.e. mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variance. **Data analysis and interpretation:** Data analysis and interpret of this paper is no. of voter's house, gender wise of voters, available ID card and not available ID card. **Conclusion:** The exercise of franchise, the first and foremost requirement is name should be in the electoral roll. Without the name registered in the relevant part for the area where ordinarily reside in the Assembly Constituency, will not be allowed to exercise franchise. Therefore, it is the duty to find out whether names have registered or not.

Key word: Voter's ID, Indian General Election 2019, Ankola Taluk.

Introduction:

The 2019 Indian general election is scheduled to be held in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha. The counting of votes will be conducted on 23 May, and on the same day the results will be declared.

All 543 elected MPs will be elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting. The President of India nominates an additional two members from the Anglo-Indian community if he believes the community is under-represented.



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Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 or older, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency and possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India. Some people convicted of electoral or other offences are barred from voting.

According to the Election Commission of India, 900 million people were eligible to vote, with an increase of 84.3 million voters since the last general election in 2014, making this the largest-ever election in the world. 15 million voters in the age group of 18–19 years are eligible to exercise their right to vote for the first time while 38,325 transgenders will be able to vote for the first time as members of the third-sex and not as male or female. 71,735 overseas voters have been enrolled in the electoral rolls for the 2019 Lok Sabha elections.

A final voter list for Indian General Election 2019 the total voters in India is 900 million out of which male voters is 468 million, female voters is 432 million and third gender voters is 38,325.

The election schedule was announced on 10 March 2019, and with it the Model Code of Conduct came into force. The election is scheduled to be held in seven phases, with counting starting on 23 May. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the election will be held in all seven phases. The polling for the Anantanag constituency in the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be held in three phases, the first of its kind, due to violence in the region that had prompted the ECI to cancel a bypoll in 2016, leaving it vacant since then.

As of 2011 India census, Total population of Ankola Taluk is 101,549 living in 21,079 Houses, Spread across a total 309 villages and 20 panchayats . Males are 51,398 and Females are 50,151 . Ankola Town Panchayat has a population of 22,249 of which 11,034 are males while 11,215 are females as per report released by Census of India 2011.

Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 2025 which is 9.10% of total population of Ankola (TP + OG). In Ankola Town Panchayat, Female Sex Ratio is of 1016 against state average of 973. Moreover, Child Sex Ratio in Ankola is around 1013 compared to Karnataka state average of 948. Literacy rate of Ankola city is 90.63%, higher than the state average of 75.36%. In Ankola, Male literacy is around 94.63% while female literacy rate is 86.69%.

Ankola Town Panchayat has a total administration over 5,271 houses, to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorized to build roads within Town Panchayat limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

Ankola's population includes diverse communities. The main languages spoken are Kannada language. Among the Muslims, Urdu is common. Official language is Kannada.



Objective of study:

1. The main purpose of this paper is study on voter's ID available in 2019 Indian general election at Ankola taluk.

Research methodology:

1. **Sources of data:** Primary data collected from interview and questionnaire. Secondary data collected from newspaper, report and web site.
2. **Sample size:** Sample size of this study is selected 23 villages.
3. **Questionnaire:** Completion of this paper also helps of some of important questionnaire. Questionnaire is based on objectives type.

Statistical tools:

Data analysis on this paper is based on some important statistical tools i.e. mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variance.

1. Arithmetic Mean:

$$\bar{A} = S/N$$

Whereas \bar{A} = Arithmetic Mean

N = number of item

S = sum of number

2. Standard deviation:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

Whereas (σ) = Standard deviation,

μ = (the greek letter "mu") is the mean,

$(x_i - \mu)^2$ = for each value, subtract the mean and square the result,

Σ = Sigma

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$$

= means of square difference

3. Co-efficient of Variation:

$$CV = (SD / \bar{X}) * 100.$$

Whereas \bar{X} = mean,

SD = Standard deviation (σ)



Data analysis and interpretation:

No. of Villages of Ankola is 74 out of 23 villages survey in study on voter's ID 2019 Indian general election. Some of villages is survey listed below:

Table No.1:

No. of voter's House in Ankola villages

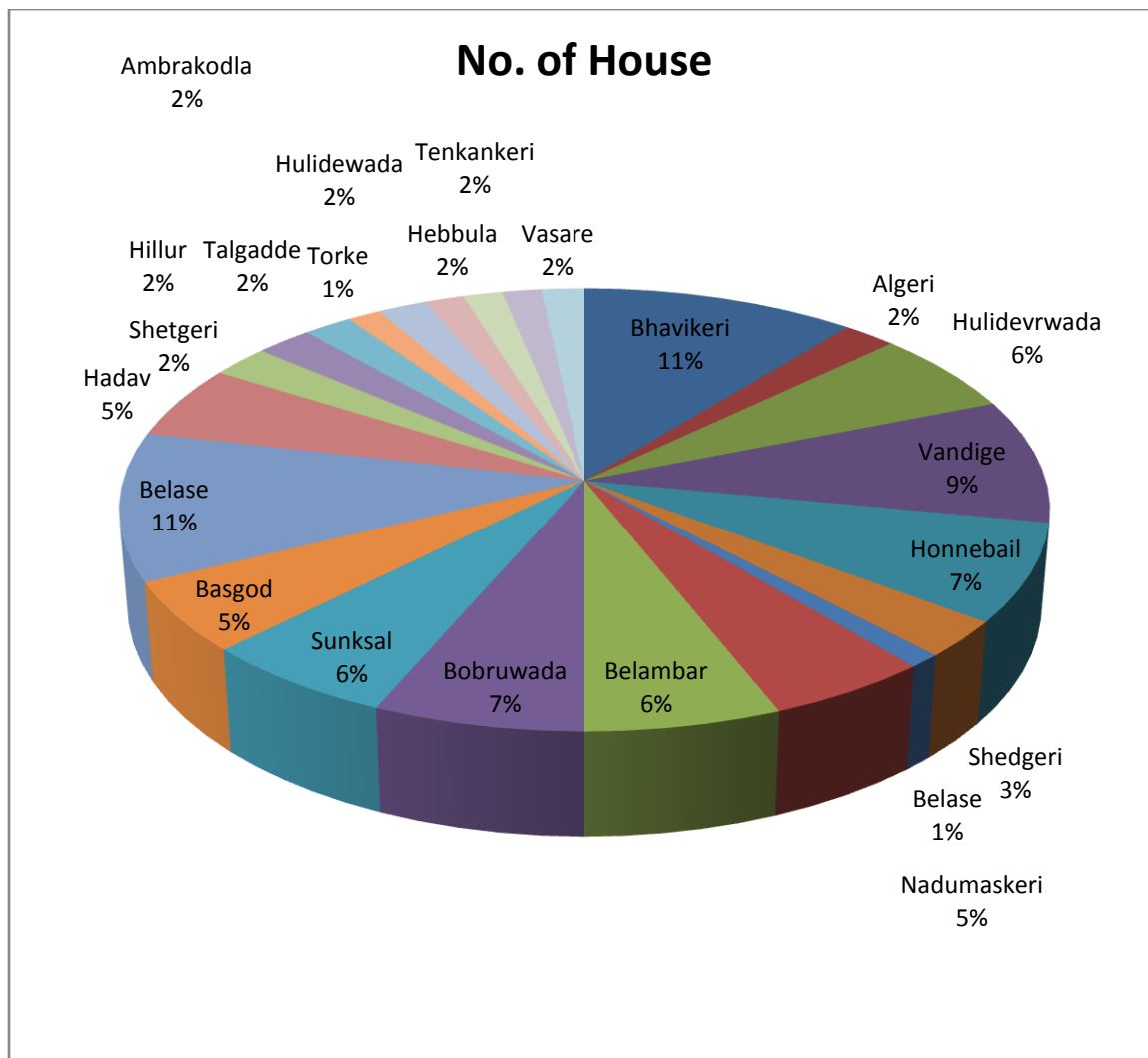
Sl.No.	Villages in Ankola	No. of House
1	Bhavikeri	140
2	Algeri	27
3	Hulidevrwada	78
4	Vandige	117
5	Honnebail	93
6	Shedgeri	35
7	Belase	13
8	Nadumaskeri	65
9	Belambar	78
10	Bobruwada	84
11	Sunksal	78
12	Basgod	67
13	Belase	140
14	Hadav	69
15	Shetgeri	30
16	Hillur	29
17	Talgadde	25
18	Torke	17
19	Ambrakodla	25
20	Hulidewada	20
21	Hebbula	20
22	Tenkankeri	20
23	Vasare	22

[Sources: Filed survey in different villages at Ankola taluk]



Chart No.1:

No. of voter's house in Ankola villages



Above table and chart shows that No. of voter's house in Ankola villages. No. of Villages of Ankola is 74 out of 23 villages survey in study on voter ID 2019 Indian general election. More no. of houses survey in Ankola village is Bhavikeri and Belase i.e. 140 each respectively.

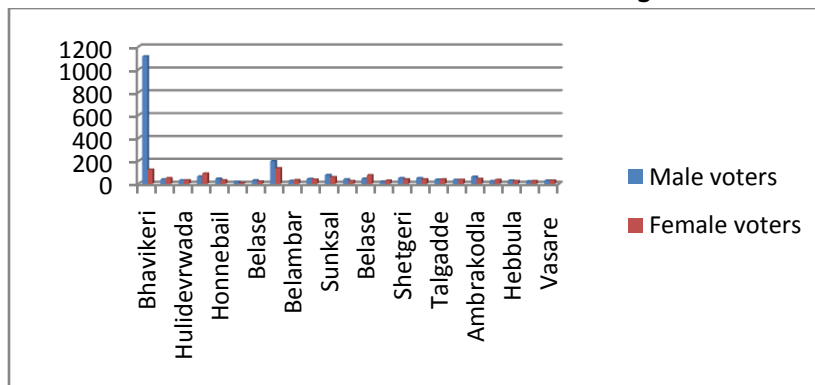


Table No.2:
Gender wise of voters in Ankola villages

Sl.No.	Villages in Ankola	Male voters	Female voters
1	Bhavikeri	1116	126
2	Algeri	41	51
3	Hulidevrwada	33	33
4	Vandige	66	91
5	Honnebail	46	33
6	Shedgeri	20	9
7	Belase	32	22
8	Nadumaskeri	199	137
9	Belambar	27	34
10	Bobruwada	44	39
11	Sunksal	78	59
12	Basgod	41	26
13	Belase	46	76
14	Hadav	21	29
15	Shetgeri	50	40
16	Hillur	52	41
17	Talgadde	39	40
18	Torke	37	37
19	Ambrakodla	64	45
20	Hulidewada	26	37
21	Hebbula	30	26
22	Tenkankeri	23	25
23	Vasare	30	30

[Sources: Filed survey in different villages at Ankola taluk]

Chart No.2:
Gender wise of voters in Ankola villages



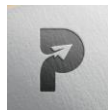


Above table and chart shows that Gender wise of voters in Ankola villages. No. of Villages of Ankola is 74 out of 23 villages survey in study on voter ID 2019 Indian general election. More no. of gender survey in Ankola village is Bhavikeri and second highest is Nadumaskeri.

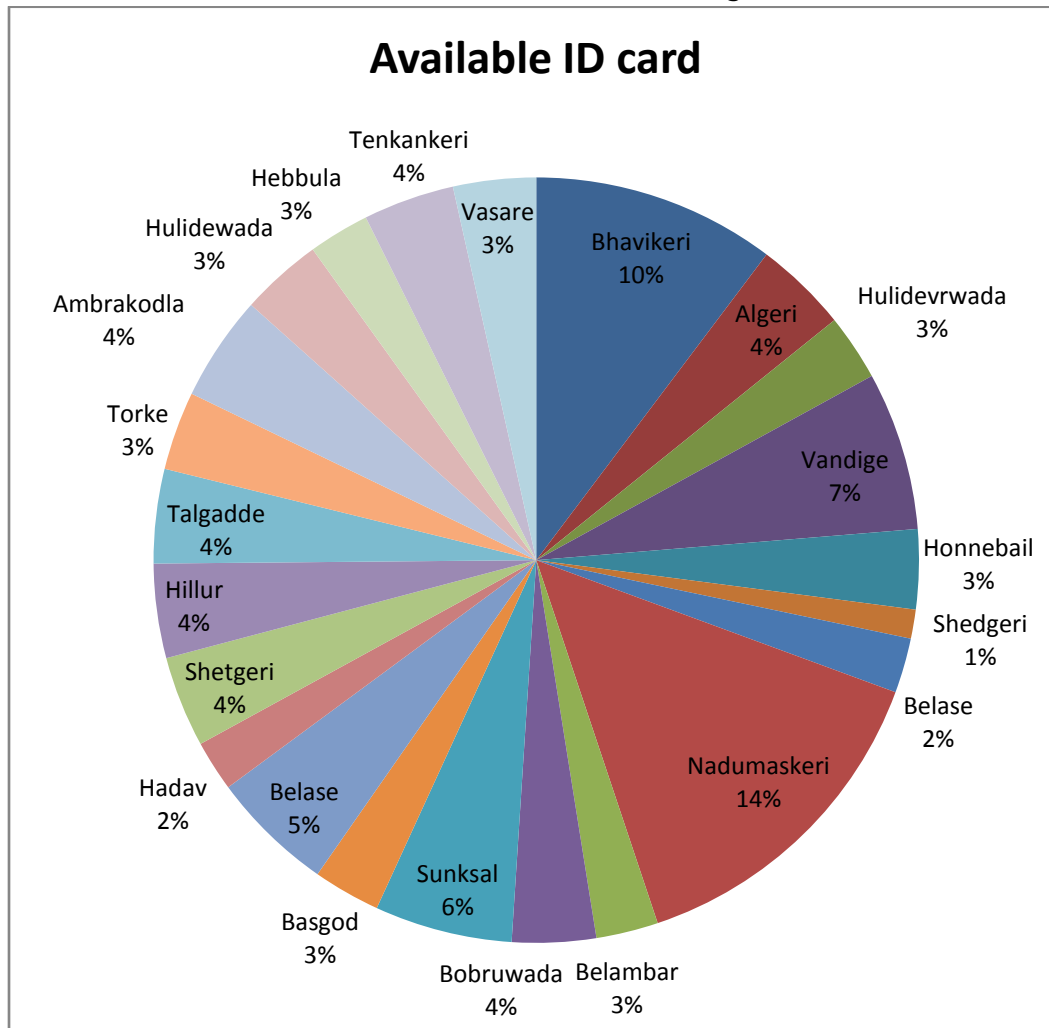
Table No.3:
Available ID card in Ankola villages

Sl.No.	Villages in Ankola	Available ID card
1	Bhavikeri	235
2	Algeri	90
3	Hulidevrwada	64
4	Vandige	153
5	Honnebail	77
6	Shedgeri	28
7	Belase	53
8	Nadumaskeri	326
9	Belambar	60
10	Bobruwada	81
11	Sunksal	133
12	Basgod	65
13	Belase	119
14	Hadav	49
15	Shetgeri	88
16	Hillur	91
17	Talgadde	91
18	Torke	76
19	Ambrakodla	102
20	Hulidewada	79
21	Hebbula	59
22	Tenkankeri	88
23	Vasare	80

[Sources: Filed survey in different villages at Ankola taluk]



**Chart No.3:
Available ID card in Ankola villages**



Above table and chart shows that available ID card in Ankola villages. No. of Villages of Ankola is 74 out of 23 villages survey in study on voter ID 2019 Indian general election. More no. of available ID card survey in Ankola village is Nadumaskeri and second highest is Bhavikeri.



Table No.4:

Not Available ID card in Ankola villages

Sl.No.	Villages in Ankola	Not Available ID card
1	Bhavikeri	7
2	Algeri	2
3	Hulidevrwada	2
4	Vandige	4
5	Honnebail	2
6	Shedgeri	1
7	Belase	1
8	Nadumaskeri	10
9	Belambar	1
10	Bobruwada	2
11	Sunksal	4
12	Basgod	2
13	Belase	3
14	Hadav	1
15	Shetgeri	2
16	Hillur	2
17	Talgadde	2
18	Torke	2
19	Ambrakodla	3
20	Hulidewada	2
21	Hebbula	1
22	Tenkankeri	2
23	Vasare	2

[Sources: Filed survey in different villages at Ankola taluk]

Above table shows that not available ID card in Ankola villages. No. of Villages of Ankola is 74 out of 23 villages survey in study on voter ID 2019 Indian general election. More no. of not available ID card survey in Ankola village is Nadumaskeri.



Chart No.4:
Not Available ID card in Ankola villages

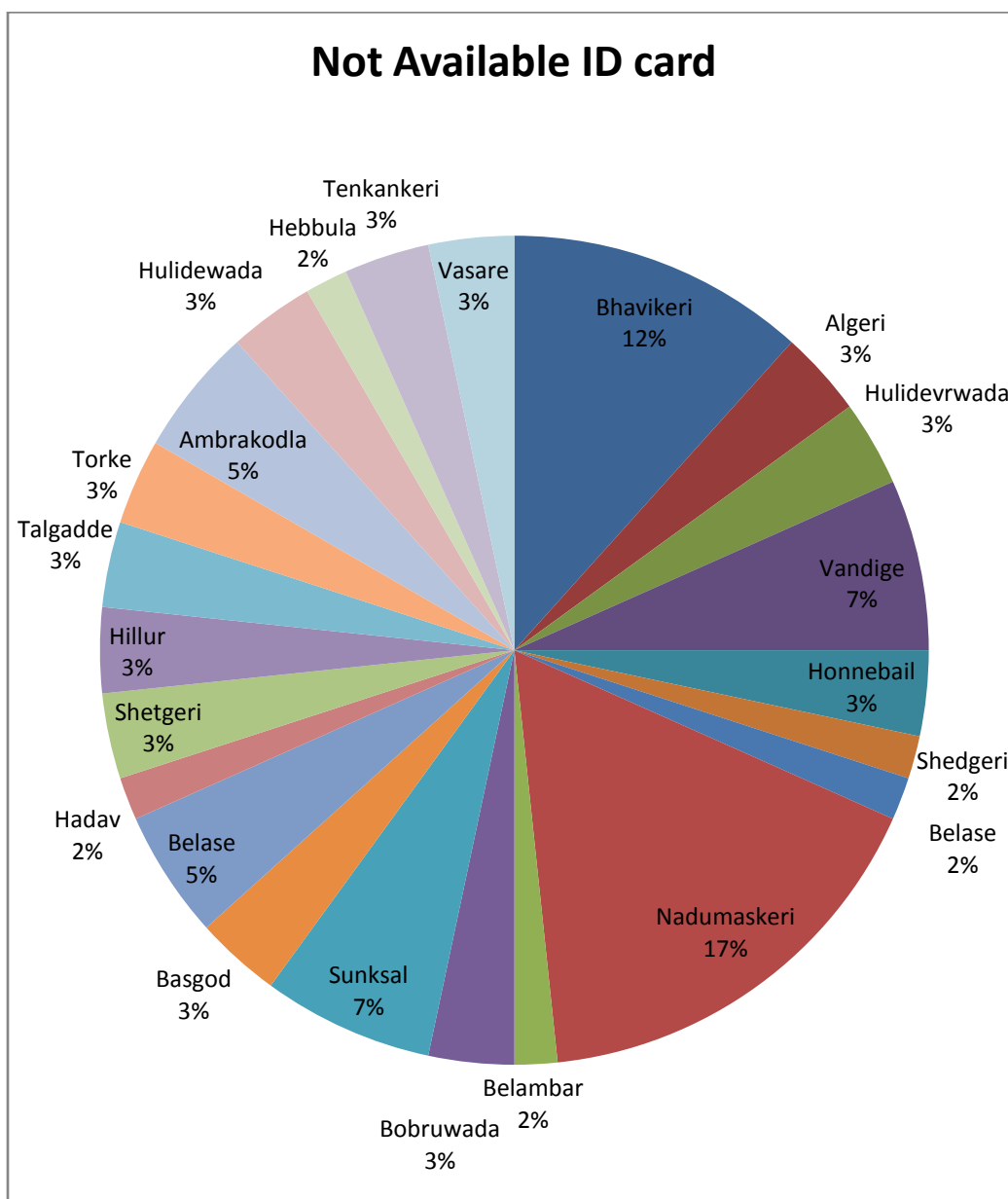




Table No.5:

Mean, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variance

Sl.No.	Villages in Ankola	Available ID card	Not Available ID card	A.M	S.D	C.V
1	Bhavikeri	235	7	121	161.22	133.23
2	Algeri	90	2	46	62.22	135.26
3	Hulidevrwada	64	2	33	43.84	132.84
4	Vandige	153	4	78.5	105.35	134.20
5	Honnebail	77	2	39.5	53.03	134.25
6	Shedgeri	28	1	14.5	19.09	131.65
7	Belase	53	1	27	36.76	136.14
8	Nadumaskeri	326	10	168	223.44	133.00
9	Belambar	60	1	30.5	41.71	136.75
10	Bobruwada	81	2	41.5	55.86	134.60
11	Sunksal	133	4	68.5	91.21	133.15
12	Basgod	65	2	33.5	44.54	132.95
13	Belase	119	3	61	82.02	134.45
14	Hadav	49	1	25	33.94	135.76
15	Shetgeri	88	2	45	60.81	135.13
16	Hillur	91	2	46.5	62.93	135.33
17	Talgadde	91	2	46.5	62.93	135.33
18	Torke	76	2	39	52.32	134.15
19	Ambrakodla	102	3	52.5	70.00	133.33
20	Hulidewada	79	2	40.5	54.44	134.41
21	Hebbula	59	1	30	41.01	136.7
22	Tenkankeri	88	2	45	60.81	135.13
23	Vasare	80	2	45	55.15	122.55

[Sources: Filed survey in different villages at Ankola taluk]

Hypothesis:

• Null Hypothesis:

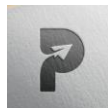
The following null hypothesis is framed:

H₀: 2019 general Indian election have not developed on voter's ID significantly in the villages of Ankola taluk.

• Alternative Hypothesis:

The alternative hypothesis is framed:

H₁: 2019 general Indian election have developed on voter's ID significantly in the villages of Ankola taluk.



Conclusion:

India is the largest democracy in the world. The right to vote and more importantly the exercise of franchise by the eligible citizens is at the heart of every democracy. We, the people, through this exercise of our right to vote have the ultimate power to shape the destiny of country by electing our representatives who run the Government and take decisions for the growth, development and benefit of all the citizens.

All citizens of India who are 18 years of age as on 1st January of the year for which the electoral roll is prepared are entitled to be registered as a voter in the constituency where he or she ordinarily resides. An electoral roll for any Assembly Constituency is subdivided into parts corresponding with the polling booths. The Election Commission of India has decided to generally have a maximum of 1200 electors per booth. The polling booths are so set up that no voter should ordinarily travel more than 2 kms. to reach the polling booth. Normally, one part will correspond with one polling booth. To exercise your franchise, the first and foremost requirement is that your name should be in the electoral roll. Without your name registered in the relevant part for the area where you ordinarily reside in the Assembly Constituency, you will not be allowed to exercise your franchise. Therefore, it is your duty to find out whether your name has been registered or not.

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ISSN 2249-3352 (P) 2278-0505 (E)

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