



Knowledge. Voice. Democracy.

**PRIA**

occasional paper

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**Civil Society Efforts to Strengthen Democratic Governance:  
Campaign for Citizens Participation in Panchayat Elections  
in Madhya Pradesh**

## 1. Background

The process of democratic governance got deepened with the enactment of 73rd and 74th Amendments. The first round of elections took place without preparation both on the side of those fighting for representation and also the electorate. The last five years' experience of the people about the close observation of the democratic governance has created much preparedness and enthusiasm for elections of the local self-governance institutions and enthusiasm for elections of the local self-governance institutions.

There is a need to understand the context of democratic governance in our country. The representative democracy at the Parliament and Assemblies is far distant to meet the aspirations of the people. Moreover, the distance of such institutions from the common people affects the quality of accountability and transparency. The institutions of local self-governance, especially Gram Panchayats have the strength of being closest to the people for their participation in the decision-making process as well as ensuring high standards of accountability and transparency. Participation of people especially the poor and oppressed have opportunity to meaningfully contribute in the decision-making process.

Unfortunately, the colonial past, followed by centralised regime and prolonged underdevelopment have not promoted the true democratic processes to flourish. The illiteracy, caste and class inequality, gender bias, bureaucratic hegemony and narrow interests of the political parties to remain in power have significantly eroded the faith of the common person in such institutions. There is an apathy and indifference towards the democratic institutions of higher order i.e. Parliament and Assemblies as the voices of common people do not find space and their issues never become key agenda for debate.

Legitimising the role of the Local Self Governance Institutions through various enactments such as 73rd Panchayati Raj Act, 74th Urban Self Governance Act and Tribal Self Rule have strengthened the backbone of democratisation process. The decentralisation process needs to be promoted and the ongoing efforts in this direction should be sustained. The Civil Society has an important role in concentrating citizens on their democratic rights provided through using their franchise and also recognition of equal opportunities to participate in representing the interests of the people by fighting in elections. Moreover, the social justice has been constituted reserving the seats for representation of women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population.

## 2. Rationale to involve in Panchayat elections in Madhya Pradesh

Samarthan as a Civil Society organisation committed to strengthen decentralisation process has been involved in strengthening capacities of the representatives of the Panchayati Raj system directly and also with the help of many partner voluntary organisations. The experiences of the last four years of capacity building have reflected that quality of election of appropriate candidates is a critical condition for good governance and active involvement of Gram Sabha, the electoral body, at the village level. Ultimately, the responsibility rests with the Gram Sabha for (a) identification and promotion of appropriate leadership for the representation of their interests (b) election of the best among those who claim to be the best candidates as representatives in various tiers of Governance. (c) using appropriately the right to recall in case the elected representatives do not perform to the expectations of the Gram Sabha. Intervention at both the levels require high intensity sensitisation and mobilisation of Gram Sabha especially the illiterate, poor, disadvantaged sections and women on political empowerment issues.

The rationale, which motivated Samarthan to involve in Panchayat election process, was primarily the belief that social, economic and political change processes are organically interwoven. More holistic approach toward social change processes need to be taken as political change process have strong causal relationships with social and economic development process. The programmes like Literacy for the adults and organising women in self-help groups are almost closer to 'political' empowerment process as it prepares

them to make informed choices and build their confidence to occupy positions in decision making institutions. which are otherwise. denied to them. The denial of participation of the weaker sections in constitutionally created institutions due to weak capacities and social image which prohibits their representation needs to be broken. This is a 'nonpartisan political process to strengthen the democratic values within the communities

The role of voluntary organisations in political awareness process is unexplored where voluntary organisations involve themselves in consentisation of the electorate in a non-partisan manner at the outset of the elections to choose appropriate candidates. The role of voluntary agencies become more pertinent in the elections of the Local Self Governance Institutions as these institutions are closer to their constituencies.

### **3. Process of designing the campaign**

Madhya Pradesh being one of the pioneering states to go for elections after the enactment of the 73rd Amendment. Therefore, after completion of five years in May 99, second round of elections were declared in Madhya Pradesh.

Samarthan was already planning intervention in the Panchayat elections building a joint strategy with the partner voluntary organisations committed towards strengthening Panchayati Raj institutions. The initial meeting held in January 99 was organised inviting like-minded groups to build a common understanding on the relevance of the civil society

intervention in such a politically charged environment. The workshop was successful in arriving at common decisions and working out a clear-cut strategy for intervention. The following are the salient points of the meeting:

- voluntary organisations need to play a proactive role for affecting quality of Governance. acting as a force in favour of the constituencies they serve. in a non-partisan manner.
- voluntary organisations will intensively design processes of awareness creation for identification of good candidates, involving participatory methods for collective reflections in the project areas/ villages where good rapport with the communities already exists.
- an extensive awareness creation will be undertaken with a large number of Gram Sabha/Panchayats to make informed choices amongst the contesting candidates as well as to minimise invalid votes.
- support candidates of the reserved constituencies belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or women categories from any harassments, pressures and provide them strength within the election by-laws for fair elections.
- creation of district level and state level core group of concerned citizens who are well respected and influential to act as a pressure group as well as liase with the administration and the Election Commission for minimising unfair practices during elections.

The voluntary organisations demanded support from Samarthan for:

- orientation of staff/facilitators on election processes and provisions.
- preparation of learning material/promotional material for the NGOs as well as the distribution at the Panchayat level.
- Information management support as a state level organisation as well as organising resources to partially meet the awareness campaign costs.

The election preparations were moving in full swing as the elections were approaching closer. The nominations for candidates were completed by 13th May. A writ petition was filed challenging the criteria for

reservations applied for Panchayats in the High Court and the election process was stayed till further notice. The built-up momentum for the election campaign got dissipated and there was an environment of uncertainty.

All of a sudden in the third week of December, 99, the High court ordered the M.P. Government to proceed with the election process. It was decided that the election process would continue with the earlier existing nominations rather than starting the election procedure from the scratch. The date for withdrawing nominations was fixed and dates for elections in three phases were declared be on the 31 January, 1 February and 7th Feb 2000.

### Chronological details of election process in Madhya Pradesh

Dates	Events
22-23 Jan 1999	Initial planning meet with 12 organisations from all over M.P. to develop broad understanding on intervention on the Panchayat elections
19-21 April 1999	Planning meet with 17 organisations to develop broad strategy so as to effectively reach panchayats in which NGOs were intensively working.
April-May 1999	Preparation of manuals (Prajanttra Ki neev: Panchayat Ke Chunav, Panchayat Chunav: Kuch Jaruri Baten) dealing in great details the whole electoral process in simplified language.
13 <sup>th</sup> may 1999	Postponement of election on the expiry of time on the last day of billing of nominations
1 <sup>st</sup> June-Sept 1999	Preparation of pamphlets and building inventory of NGOs to be involved in the campaign.  Informal meetings with the State level organisations to identify a joint campaign possibilities.
Oct-Nov 99	Internal Planning for large scale intervention in the panchayat electoral process covering at least 10% of total panchayats.
3 <sup>rd</sup> week of Dec 99	Declaration of three phased elections. The court ordered to start the process from where it was postponed (i.e. processes after the filling of nominations)
17-28 <sup>th</sup> Dec 99	Finalisation of strategy for large scale intervention by networking with large number of NOGOs, holding of district level workshop for orientation of NGOs heads as well as field staff and even providing them financial assistance to cover for off panchayats from their project area.
2 Jan- 20 Jan 2000	Orientation workshops at regional level
15-30 Jan 2000	Field visits by Samarthan staff to cover 145 panchayats all over Madhya Pradesh. Apart from this Samarthan's staff covered all the 127 panchayats of Sehore block of District Sehore in an intensive manner
28 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 1 <sup>st</sup> Feb, 7 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2000	Panchayat Elections

The time available to reenergize the previously halted campaign was rather limited. However, it was decided that the campaign should be revamped. A large number of organisations had shown interest after the halt of the elections to be involved in the election process, therefore it was decided that the coverage for fresh campaign should be broad based involving many voluntary organisations, people's organizations, networks and interested individuals.

Internal meeting with the staff of Samarthan was organised and regional level orientations on the campaign strategy and information to be disseminated with the voluntary organisation groups were planned in different parts of the state. These workshops were well attended by the organisations giving moral support to the campaign for attaining a large coverage.

The revised strategy involved the following elements:

- Regional/district level orientation of the facilitators who will train, support and monitor the panchayat level volunteers.
- Preparation, priming and distribution of educational materials upto the Gram Sabha level through the voluntary organisations joining the campaign.
- Designing questionnaires/formats collection of data/observations at the level of Gram Sabha, Panchayat representatives and volunteers/ NGOs for in depth documentation of the process.
- Evolving local context specific strategic of campaign and communication for enhancing reach and effective interaction/reach with the people.

The orientation workshops primarily focused on building a common perspective on the role of voluntary organisations and detailing out a strategy specific to that district/region for operationalising the campaign. The following workshops were conducted to orient NGO's on election campaign issues.

#### Regional workshops conducted to orient NGOs on Election campaign

Date	Venue	Districts covered
2nd Jan. 2000	Rhind Bhind	Bhind
6- 7 Jan 2000	Gwalior	Gwalior, Bhind, Dalia, Shivpuri, Shcopur, Morena
9 Jan 2000	Dhatia	Datia
8-9 Jan 2000	Seoni	Seoni, Balaghal
11-13 Jan 2000	Indore	Indore, Dhar, Khargone, Dewas
12-13 Jan 2000	Bilaspur	Bilaspur, Janjgir, Chamba
13 Jan 2000	Morena	Morena
14 Jan 2000	Ambikapur	Sarguja, Korla
14-15 Jan 2000	Jhahua	Jhabua
16 Jan 2000	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur
16 Jan 2000	Mandla	Mandia, Balagnat
18 Jan 2000	Sidhi	Sidhi, Satna, Shahdol, Rewa
19 Jan 2000	Jabalpur	Jabalpur, Seoni, Balaghat
20 Jan 2000	Rajgarh	Raigarh

#### 4. Coverage under the campaign

The campaign which was planned earlier involved about 12 organisations with a commitment to cover those Panchayats in which they were actively working. A small coverage, keeping limited capacities in mind, was planned. The strategy for campaign got revised when new election dates were announced after the High Court order to proceed with the Panchayat election process. It was planned that in order to have significant impact, a large number of panchayats should be reached. Therefore, it was envisaged that the collaboration effort with a large number of civil society actors would be essential. In this campaign, voluntary organisations big, small and informal upcoming groups were involved. Similarly, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, other forms of youth groups, networks of voluntary organisations and even Panchayat networks were also roped in.

The coverage can be seen in terms of the intensively intervened Panchayats and those reached with awareness campaign. Samarthan along with 126 voluntary organisation, covered 3818 Panchayats spread in 95 blocks and 33 districts of the state. Samarthan staff visited 145 Panchayats themselves in different parts of the state. In addition, Samarthan's staff covered all 127 panchayats of Sehore block of District Sehore. The details of the coverage are given in the following table:

#### REGION-WISE COVERAGE OF PANCHAYATS DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MADHYA PRADESH

S.no	Name of region	Number of NGOs involved	Number of District covered	Number of Blocks covered	Intensive*	Extensive**	Total Number of panchayats covered
1	Chhattisgarh	25	7	22	423	446	869
2	Rewanchal	7	4	14	271	-	271
3	Mahakaushal	23	6	15	396	13	409
4	Gwalior Chambal Budelkhand	53	9	29	660	842	1502
5	Malwa	18	7	15	429	338	767
	Total	126	33	95	2179	1638	3818

\* means those panchayats in which Samarthan's staff or staff of partner NGOs organised group meetings at village level/direct interaction with Gram Sabha members

\*\* means those panchayats in which only pamphlets/other materials were read out/distributed through NGOs staff/key resource persons.

#### 5. Innovative communication methods used

Considering the focus of reach being the illiterate, unapproached women indifferent sections or the oppressed classes, emphasis was laid on creative communication methods.

Volunteers of the voluntary agencies, identified from the panchayats or their own grassroots workers conducted meetings at the village level primarily to:

- Dialogue with the community facilitated by existing committees and groups like watershed committees, saving groups, youth groups, Mahila Mandals etc.,
- Distribution of booklets, pamphlets and folders at the end of these meetings.

The meeting was helpful building personal rapport with the community and explaining the process of election giving them illustrations and answering their queries.

A large number of cost-effective pamphlets were printed providing basic information about the election necessary to be known by each voter and candidates was primed and circulated. These written forms of information were helpful to the motivated literate youths in panchayats to spread it with the other voters of panchayats.

The youth already trained by Samarthan to conduct street plays primarily from the local area. were utilised to build skits on the issues of panchayats. Couple of street plays designed focused on the following issues.

- Information about the colours of ballot papers.
- Issues of corruption and attractions offered to the voters.
- Importance of voting especially by Women and the marginalised.

These street plays were conducted in Sehore block (Sehore District) and in Korja and Sarguja District. Communication team consisting of young girls and boys performed nukhad natak. Even though they gave different informations regarding electoral process. the central focus was on the importance of choosing right candidates. The plays were found so powerful that the audience after the shows got involved in debate on their role in the election process. The volunteers, who conducted the plays. also interacted with the audience to provide them necessary information related to panchayat elections. These volunteers were more acceptable among the illiterate and women audience. Therefore, communications with them was more effective.

**Wall writing** was found to be an important communication method by most of the organisations. During the district level workshops. slogans were developed by the participants. The volunteers of the Panchayats had painted meaningful slogans with the consent of the households on the walls of their houses. These slogans had built an environment of involving in a free and fair elections.

#### **Effectiveness of Nukkad Natak and wall writing: in Chanchi Panchayat in Sarguja, District**

The nukkad natak was performed by communication team of RIDE, partner NGO working in the area. The team used different colour of clothes symbolising different colour of ballot paper. These dramatisation of electoral process appealed to the masses. Wall writing was extensively done in this area.

As slogans writing on walls asked voters not to vote for those who were using money power (offering intoxicating drinks, and meat, a common phenomenon during election times, it created a stir in this panchayat. Illiterate women took the help of school going children to read the message. Certain candidates who offered these favours were early agitated and even tried to stop wall writing. Samarthan and its partner RIDE clarified that these wall writings were not directed against any individual in particular. The overwhelming support and appreciation of our effort helped in resolving the controversy.

CASA, a national level Voluntary organisation with their field office in Madhya Pradesh had **printed posters** which were quite illustrative. These were on the following themes.

- The different elements of proper voting
- Asking women panches/Sarpanches to assert themselves while give proper respect to older people and mate relatives.
- How voting by all people will help in selecting the most deserving candidates.
- The importance to withstand societal pressures to ensure election of good panchayat representatives.
- How 33% reservation for women have given women opportunity to fulfil their responsibility towards development of villages.
- Importance of electing candidates who is hard working, hones/ and believes in collective decision making for development of village.

These posters were also pasted in the villages and many of the volunteers used these posters as educational material to explain the process of elections.

The posters, however, served the limited purpose. Nevertheless, these posters were also found adding value in the campaign as being, bold and attractive. Some of the other kind of innovative methods used were:

- Panchayat Rath Yatra
  - Meetings in local markets (Haats): This was done as people from far off places come to these Haats especially in Chhattisgarh region.
  - Interface between candidates and gram sabha members: In some panchayats all the aspirants for Sarpanch and gram sabha members assembled at one place. The future development plans of panchayats were thoroughly discussed during these meetings.
- Use of Audio cassettes
- Extempore speeches inside the bus:
- Speeches and distribution of election related material at the Bus stand

Considering the advantage of personal contact and relationship, Panchayat Rath Yatra was well received in the districts of Dhar, Indore, Shivpuri and Gwalior. The Panchayat Rath Yatra was an event for the villages wherever it reached. The youth and many interest people gathered around the public places and the process of election was explained to the people. The pamphlets were distributed during Yatras.

The local markets, bus stands were found to be extremely useful places to meet people of various Panchayats which are otherwise difficult to approach. The Gram Sabha members carried home the messages as well as posters/ pamphlets for the other members in their villages.

## 6. Campaign to link with networks and promote Networking

Realising the vastness of the coverage we had envisaged for the voters contact drive, it was pertinent to joint hands with the possible networks and other forms of collectives.

Samarthan involved most of the state level organisations which have their linkages with a large number of district or grassroot level organisations viz Hope Foundation, CARE, Action Aid, Eklavya, Bharat Jan Vigyan Samiti. The purpose of relating with these groups was also to build a state level collective strength so that the election commission at the state level may be approached in case of any information received from the field about the atrocities and unfair practices on which the state election commission should respond.

The state level organisation provided varied response as some of them were supportive and active whereas others were quite indifferent. The plan of setting up a state level secretariat jointly run by many organisations could not be fulfilled. This is primarily as an unequivocal understanding on the active role of civil society could



not be built with such organisations. There were also undefined roles for each of the organisation which also affected their active participation.

The other level of networks used in the election process were primarily of the three kinds:

- first category consisted NGO's who are our intensive support partners working on the Panchayati Raj issues.
- In the second category, there were old and new NGO's, most of which were not directly working on the Panchayati Raj issues even though they were implementing large scale programme at village level.
- In the third category consisted of NGO's working in areas as diverse as environment, water and sanitation etc. and were indirectly linked to Samarthan. Samarthan tried to involve all kind of actors who could take forward the campaign.

Moreover, in the district of Sidhi a network or Sarpanch which was already existing and active had taken a lead role in the campaign. Out of the total 112 panchayats being members of the network only 88 were going for election in this round as the elections in the rest of the Panchayats had not completed their five-year term. The network members of these Panchayats supported voter's education campaign in the other panchayats,

The overall purpose of involving various forms of organisations was to build a collective force of the civil society concerned for the promotion of democratic values within the state and the country. It is presumed that this growing fraternity in favour of decentralised Governance will result into a large networking process in future.

## **7. Key Learnings emerging from the process**

### **(i) Role of voluntary organisations in elections**

This was the first time a systematic and large-scale planned intervention in Panchayat elections was attempted. There were various doubt and hesitation among the voluntary agencies leaders to take a position in intervention which is apparently seen as a 'political' process. The image of the voluntary organisations as 'social change' organisations in a limited delivery mode or operation got expanded to identify their niche in political empowerment process especially in the context of decentralised Governance. The experiment opened up a clear role for the voluntary organisations to participate in voter's education process and helping communities to promote fair and clean elections.

The effort has been appreciated at the senior bureaucracy level. election commission- the district administration found the effort supporting their tasks as the NGO representatives helped women, and other weaker candidates supporting in filing up their nomination papers, scrutinising it and sharing them information on the electoral process. Many of the district level campaigns were initiated and participated by the representatives of the administration either attending the meetings or sending their representatives.

### **(ii) Extensive rapport building with the Gram Sabha and Panchayat representatives.**

The election campaign provided a unique opportunity to the voluntary organisations to interact with the communities at the time when political environment is dynamic and process of socialisation is vibrant. This period was helpful for the NGO workers to relate with a large number of Gram Sabha members and candidates with a purpose. It is clearly articulated demand from the side of the communities to pursue the task of capacity building, supporting decentralisation process and providing guidance for effective functioning of their Panchayats. Otherwise, it takes quite some time for the voluntary organisations to gain faith of the communities and Panchayats to play any meaningful role.

**(iii) Strengthening democratic values at the grassroots**

The well planned interventions and reach in the remote areas could help Gram Sabhas observe systematically various ways of democratising the processes. In certain places, the candidates were asked to present their future vision in a public meeting and voters asked questions. Many candidates withdrew in favour of the other, understanding that the other candidate has better clarity on development of their panchayat. The campaign was helpful in reducing unnecessary clashes and divisions with the caste and class groups at the community level bringing them together on the larger cause in the interest of their Panchayat's growth and prosperity. As a result of that, the assessment of the candidates was undertaken by the communities on their capacities in relations to address the priority issues and their potential to fulfil the development demands.

In some of the areas, where street plays were organised, people found that it was the first time they could see the value of their votes and its power to build their panchayats. These plays were more meaningful and impressive among the women, illiterate masses and many unreached groups. In remote areas in Chattigarh many of the Gram Sabha members did not even know the dates of elections of their Gram panchayats,

**(iv) Agenda setting for the elections**

The campaigns emphasised on mobilise Gram Sabha members above party politics and remain issue focused. Efforts of the Civil society were geared toward facilitating communities to prioritise their development issues and assess the strengths or candidates in fulfilling their aspirations and dreams. This was helpful for the communities looking beyond personalities and attached caste, class and party lines of the candidates.

**(v) Encouraging women to play a positive and active role.**

The campaign has clearly taken a position to enhance participation of women as well as protecting the women candidates fighting elections either on general or reserved seats. The campaign had perceived an inherent value that effectiveness of the campaign will rest on the ability of the motivators/volunteers to reach to the women in their own hamlets and houses for consentisation as the election campaigns undertaken by the candidates reach only upto the literate and influential people. Moreover, such campaigns designed to promote interests of the women, dalit and tribal communities and their representatives whose interests otherwise are not equitably served in a normal democratic process.

The women candidates were provided with information about their rights as a candidate. Efforts of influencing women to withdraw in favour of the dummy candidates of the rich or influential people were resisted. The women were provided information about their privileges as a candidate so that they can choose appropriate agents to keep vigil over the election process.

(vi) Strong fraternity of the Voluntary organisations as a collective force to interface with the election administration.

The effort of the campaign was also to develop a strong sense for togetherness among the NGOs either working or willing to work for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions. The collective strength provided a sense of security to deal with oppressive and apathetic forces either at the community, bureaucracy or political interests levels.

The district level consultation meetings held for the orientation of the NGO teams also discussed on the possible strategy of mutual support and mechanisms for effective interface with the Government staff involved in managing elections as well as the district administration.

In many cases of violence happening at the polling booth and also difficulties in conducting elections in a free and fair manner, the NGOs representatives met with the district administration to sort out such issues. Systematic campaign and collective strength was quite helpful in this regard to engage the administration for redressal of issues.

### **(vii) Involvement of media for wider dissemination of the campaign**

It was realised that it would be imperative to involve the media for wider reach and providing a feedback to the larger society about the happenings or the election campaign.

It was decided that media relations are extremely important at the regional level to get more space on the local events. The regional teams as well as the district

teams involved with the local media persons closely either taking them to Panchayats or feeding them reports of the campaign.

PRIA supported the campaign by organising visit of three national level journalists who covered on the Panchayat elections in the national newspapers. However, it was deliberately decided that the state level media would not be approached for dissemination of election campaign news items. This was primarily to control any negative forces at the state level to get activated to jeopardize the ongoing campaigns at the Panchayat level in many districts. Many articles on post campaign are being planned to be published in national and state level newspapers.

## **8. Few concluding words**

The overall effort of involving Civil Society actors in strengthening decentralised Governance was pioneering, therefore, it has generated immense learning at various levels. There is an overall sense of satisfaction and enthusiasm among the voluntary organisations as their relationship with Panchayats especially Gram Sabhas have become much stronger. These interactions have opened up possibilities of collaborations with Panchayats for their capacity building, supporting in their people centered planning and helping in building networks of Panchayats for raking forward the mission of good governance at the grass roots.

## List of Annexures

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- Annexure – 2: Design of orientation workshop
- Annexure- 3: Photographs of village level meetings, Rath yatra held during the Voter awareness campaign
- Annexure – 4: Pamphlets etc. which was distributed among Gram Sabha members

**REGION-WISE COVERAGE OF PANCHAYATS DURING THE ELECTION  
CAMPAIGN IN MADHYA PRADESH**

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## छत्तीसगढ़ (अम्बिकापुर)

क्र	जिला	संस्था का नाम	ब्लॉक	हस्तक्षेप की जाने वाली पंचायतों की संख्या	सरगुजा सघन	असघन
1	सरगुजा	एम.एस.एस.वी.पी	अम्बिकापुर	74	10	64
2	सरगुजा	राइड	अम्बिकापुर	30	30	
3	सरगुजा	प्रबोध समाज सेवी संस्था	अम्बिकापुर लखनपुर	3 7	3	7
4	सरगुजा	गांधी सेवा आश्रम	अम्बिकापुर	15	15	
5	सरगुजा	प्रभास		40	40	
6	सरगुजा	सरगुजा समाज सेवी संस्था	सुरजपुर	25	5	20
7	सरगुजा	सरगुजा ग्राम विकास मंडल	शंकरगढ़	15	10	5
8	सरगुजा	ग्राम विकास समिति	शंकरगढ़	5	5	
9	सरगुजा	विनोद मिश्रा	राजपुर	5	5	
10	सरगुजा	मार्ग दर्शक सेवा संस्था	प्रेम नगर/सदयपुर /लखनपुर	50	30	20

## छत्तीसगढ़ (बिलासपुर)

क्र	जिला	संस्था का नाम	ब्लॉक	हस्तक्षेप की गयी पंचायतों की संख्या	सघन	असघन
1.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	सुखदा सेवा समिति	डभरा	30	5	25
2.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	सृजन केन्द्र	डभरा	50	20	30
3.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	सुखदा सेवा संस्था	मालखरोद	25	5	20
4.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	सृजन केन्द्र	मालखरोद	35	5	30
5.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	ग्रामीण सेवा संस्था	मालखरोद	51	5	46
6.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	ग्रामीण सेवा संस्था	जयजयपुर	60	50	10
7.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	सहारा स्पोर्ट्स संगठन	बलीदा	50	5	45
8.	जाजगीर चाम्पा	कल्प संस्था	पामगढ़	20	20	—
9.	बिलासपुर /जाजगीर चाम्पा	एम.एस.के.पी.पी	बिलास, मस्तुरी अकलतरी, बलीदा	30	10	20
11.	कोरवा	ग्रामीण सेवा संस्था	पली	40	25	15
12.	बिलासपुर, कवर्धा	ग्राम विकास समिति एसोसियेशन ट्रस्ट	मुंगेली	60	60	—
13.	बिलासपुर, कवर्धा	ग्राम विकास समिति एसोसियेशन ट्रस्ट	पडरिया	20	—	20
14.	बिलासपुर	प्रदर्शनी मेहल युवा मंडल	कोटा	79	10	69
15.	रायगढ़	पथ	सायगढ़	50	50	—

## ग्वालियर चम्बल

क्र०	जिला	नाम/संस्था का नाम	ब्लॉक	हस्तक्षेप की जाने वाली पंचायतों की संख्या	सघन	असघन
1.	मुरैना	धरती, मुरैना	अम्बाह पोरसा	54 53	30 15	24 38
2.	भिण्ड	बास, मिण्ड	गोहद मेहगांव	90 2	14 2	76 0
3.	मुरैना	शमीण (सुजागृति समाज सेवी संस्था)	पहाड़ कैलारस	14 8	7 4	7 4
4.	भिण्ड	स्पोर्ट्स सोशल एवं सल्वरल और मिण्ड	भिण्ड	35	12	23
5.	मुरैना	कविता शिक्षा प्रसार समिति, मुरैना	जौरा	69	10	59
6.	दतिया	परहित, दतिया	दतिया /भाण्डेर	81	6	75
7.	ग्वालियर	सी.आई.डी., ग्वालियर (विजय गुप्ता)	डबरा, मुरार	4 2	2 2	2 0
8.	गुना	कल्पतरु, गुना	गुना	12	6	6
9.	भिण्ड	पब्लिक डेवलपमेंट सेन्टर, मिण्ड	मेहगांव और मिण्ड	45 12	22 12	23 0
10.	भिण्ड	मेहताब सिंह	अटेर मेहगांव	23	13	10

11.	मुरैना	संस्कृति, मुरैना	अम्बाह	7	1	1
12.	मुरैना	विज्ञान एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण सेन्टर, मुरैना	मुरैना	50	20	30
13.	मुरैना	ग्वालियर फारेस्टर्स सोसायटी, मुरैना	डबरा भितरवार मुरैना	80 69 5	25 20 5	55 49 0
14.	भिण्ड	आर.डी. शिक्षा प्रसार समिति, मिण्ड	अटेर	25	25	0
15.	मुरैना	चम्बल घाटी सेवा संस्थान नैनागढ़ समिति, मुरैना	मुरैना	15	2	13
16.	दिकमगढ़	रचना संस्था	निघारी	16	4	12
17.	भिण्ड	नीलम महिला बाल कल्याण समिति, मिण्ड	भिण्ड	2	1	1
18.	भिण्ड	वैतन्य महाप्रभु, मिण्ड	मेहगांव	9	5	4
19.	मुरैना	लोहिया श्रमिक कल्याण समिति, मुरैना	मुरैना	5	3	2
20.	मुरैना	श्री बांके बिहारी महाश्री सो. मुरैना	मुरैना	5	5	0
21.	भिण्ड	सोसायटी फॉर सोशल डेवलपमेंट, मिण्ड	अटेर	14	9	5

22.	भिण्ड	रामेश्वर	अटेर	65	30	35
23.	ग्वालियर	बाल महिला विकास समिति	मुरार और डबरा	22	12	10
24.	ग्वालियर	गोपाल किरण , ग्वालियर	मुरार	33	15	18
25.	ग्वालियर	बाल महिला विकास समिति, ग्वालियर	मुरार	25	10	15
26.	ग्वालियर	त्रिमूर्ती शिक्षा प्रसार समिति, ग्वालियर	मुरार	31	10	21
27.	ग्वालियर	पिछोर युवा मण्डल	डबरा	30	10	20
28.	ग्वालियर	सम्भव समाज सेवी संस्था	गितरवार घाटीगाँव	10 25	5 15	5 10
29.	शिवपुरी	सम्भव समाज सेवी संस्था	पोहरी शिवपुरी करहल घुयनी भरवर करेरा	25 25 15 20 3 3	15 15 5 10 3 3	10 10 10 10 0 0
30.	शिवपुरी	समन्वय समाज सेवी संस्था	करहल	48	14	34
31.	मुरैना	सम्वल पर्यावरण सोसाइटी	मुरैना	26	13	13
32.	मुरैना	कला बाल कल्याण समिति	मुरैना	34	34	0

33.	मुरैना	कलार शिक्षा प्रसार समिति	मुरैना	21	11	10
34.	मुरैना	कल्पन बनाओ आन्दोलन	मुरैना	20	20	0
35.	भिण्ड	बोहरे शिक्षा प्रसार समिति	अटेर मेहगाँव	22 2	14 2	8 0
36.	भिण्ड	सर्वोदय जन सेवा समिति	अटेर	20	9	11
37.	भिण्ड	युग चेतना प्रसार समिति	भिण्ड	4	2	2
38.	भिण्ड	नीलम महिला बाल कल्याण समिति	भिण्ड	3	2	1
39.	भिण्ड	ब्राहमणी महिला विकास मण्डल	अटेर	2	2	0
40.	भिण्ड	गहोई शिक्षा प्रसार समिति	रीन	5	2	3
41.	भिण्ड	पुष्प विकास कल्याण समिति	भिण्ड	4	2	2
42.	भिण्ड	कांकर शिक्षा प्रसार समिति	अटेर	2	2	0
43.	भिण्ड	रंजना महिला मण्डल	मेहगाँव	15	15	0
44.	भिण्ड	टैगोर महिला बाल कल्याण समिति	भिण्ड	6	4	2
45.	भिण्ड	विकास केन्द्र	भिण्ड	8	6	2



46.	मिण्ड	माधवी महिला कल्याण समिति	मेहगाँव	20	10	10
47.	दतिथा	मार्गश्री	दतिथा	8	8	0
48.	दतिथा	इन्द्रा महिला मण्डल	दतिथा	4	2	2
49.	टीकमगढ	विकल्प	पृथ्वीपुर/जतारा	40	14	26
50.	छत्तरपुर	सेवा	छत्तरपुर	10	5	5
51.	छत्तरपुर	सहयोगिनी	विजावर	10	5	5
52.	छत्तरपुर	ग्रामीण कला एवं तकनीकी संस्था	नौगाँव	15	10	5
53.	पन्ना	सम्बेदना	मजगाँव	20	12	8

## रीवान्धल

क्र	जिला	संस्था का नाम	ब्लॉक	दस्तावेज की जाने वाली पंचायतों की संख्या	सधन	असधन
1	सीधी	एकता नाट्य समिति, सीधी	देवसर	10	10	
2	सीधी	गुरुकुल शिक्षण समिति, सीधी	सीधी	112	107	
3	रीवा	प्रो.साहन, सीधी	रीवा	10	10	
4	सीधी	ग्राम सुधार समिति, सीधी	सीधी, मडौली	5 10	15	
5	सतना	समत, सतना	सोहावल उमहरा मैहर अभरपाटन नागोद रामपुर- बघेजान भद्रगया	20 10 10 10 10 10 10	80	
6	सतना	ओम शिक्षण समिति, सतना	सतना	3	3	
7	शहडोल	हार्द, शहडोल	जेतमा अनुपपुर	31 10	41	

## महाकौशल

क्र	जिला	संस्था का नाम	ब्लॉक	हरतदीप की जाने वाली पंचायतों की संख्या	सघन	असघन
1,	मण्डला	नर्मदा विकास एवं पर्यावरण समिति	मण्डला	5	5	
2,	मण्डला	सृजन समाज विकास समिति	मण्डला	5	5	
3,	डिण्डोरी मण्डला	शोषित सेवा संस्था, नैनपुर	डिण्डोरी मण्डला	20 10	20 10	
4,	मण्डला	ग्रामीण विकास समिति, नारायणगन्ज	नारायणगन्ज	3	3	
5,	बालाघाट	धनवन्तरी शिक्षा समिति, बैहर	बैहर परसवाड़ा	10 5	15	
6,	बालाघाट	उद्योग मण्डल गोहरा, बैहर	बैहर परसवाड़ा	5 5	10	

7.	मण्डला	नवीन भारती, मण्डला	विठ्ठिया, मण्डला	20	20	
8.	मण्डला	दलित ग्रामीण पर्यावरण, मण्डला	मण्डला	10	10	
9.	बालाघाट	स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण समिति, बालाघाट	वारासिवनी बालाघाट	5	5	
10.	जबलपुर	जि.डा.स, जबलपुर	टीमरखेडा, जबलपुर	8 12	20	
11.	बालाघाट	जन कल्याण समिति, बालाघाट	बालाघाट	5	5	
12.	बालाघाट	समाज प्रबोधन संस्था, बालाघाट	बालाघाट	10	10	
13.	बालाघाट	लोक जागरण, वैहर	वैहर	10	10	

14.	जबलपुर	तरुण सरकार, जबलपुर	कुण्डम, जबलपुर	10 10	20	
15.	जबलपुर	परिष्कार, जबलपुर	सिहोरा, जबलपुर	40	40	
16.	बालाघाट	लोक जागरण समाज सेवा संस्था, बालाघाट	वैहर, परसवाडा, बिरसा	10 33	43	
17.	बालाघाट	पनागना समुदाय विकास सेन्टर, बालाघाट	बालाघाट, वैहर	5 5	10	
18.	सिवनी	इंगलस मेमोरिअल, सिवनी	बारघाट	23	16	7
19.	बालाघाट	ग्रीन फिल्ड एजुकेशनल एण्ड सोशल सोसायटी, बालाघाट	बिरसा	20	20	
20.	बालाघाट	वैहर नारी उत्थान महिला मण्डल, बालाघाट	वैहर	30	30	

## मालवा

क्र	जिला	संस्था का नाम	ब्लॉक	हस्तक्षेप की जाने वाली पंचायतों की संख्या	सधन	असधन
1.	इन्दौर	विकास अनुसंधान एवं शैक्षणिक प्रगति संस्थान(वार्षिक)	महू	25	10	10
2.	खरगोन	सतपुड़ा विकास मण्डल	झिरन्या	65	32	33
3.	इन्दौर	भारतीय विद्या परिचारीनी समा	महू	20	10	10
4.	धार	लोक बिरादरी ट्रस्ट	बदनावर	14	5	9
5.	सीहोर	पुष्प कल्याण केन्द्र,आष्टा	आष्टा	124	10	114
6.	इन्दौर	लोक विकास एवं अनुसंधान ट्रस्ट(बचत बचाव आन्दोलन)	देवास	85	6	79

## मालवा

क्र	जिला	संस्था का नाम	ब्लॉक	हस्तक्षेप की जाने वाली पंचायतों की संख्या	सधन	असधन
1.	इन्दौर	विकास अनुसंधान एवं शैक्षणिक प्रगति संस्थान(वार्षिक)	महू	25	10	10
2.	खरगोन	सतपुड़ा विकास मण्डल	झिरन्या	65	32	33
3.	इन्दौर	भारतीय विद्या परिचारीनी समा	महू	20	10	10
4.	धार	लोक बिरादरी ट्रस्ट	बदनावर	14	5	9
5.	सीहोर	पुष्प कल्याण केन्द्र,आष्टा	आष्टा	124	10	114
6.	इन्दौर	लोक विकास एवं अनुसंधान ट्रस्ट(बचपन बचाव आन्दोलन)	देवास	85	6	79

7.	धार	आदिवासी स्वयं सेवी संस्था	नालचा	60	15	45
8.	इन्दौर	भारतीय ग्रामीण महिला संघ	महू	30	10	20
9.	खरगोन	इन्दौर सोसायटी फॉर सोशल वर्क	बड़वानी	1		1
10.	राजगढ़	महिला सामाज्या, राजगढ़	खिलचीपुर राजगढ़	30 40	30 40	
11.	शाजापुर	लोक कल्याण परिषद्	आगर	70	70	
12.	झाबुआ	प्रयास, भावरा, झाबुआ	भावरा	34	22	12
13.	झाबुआ	आसा, झाबुआ	भावरा	16	16	

14.	झाबुआ	आदिवासी शिक्षण चेतना समिति, भावरा	झाबुआ	8	8	
15.	झाबुआ	एन.एस.एच.एस.ई. झाबुआ	झाबुआ	8	8	
16.	झाबुआ	कार्ड, सेन्टर फॉर एक्शन रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलापमेंट, झाबुआ		2	2	
17.	झाबुआ	गोपाल समाज सेवा समिति	धानदला	8	8	
18.	सीहोर	समर्थन, सीहोर	सीहोर	127	127	

## कार्यशाला प्रारूप

### उद्देश्य

1. पंचायत चुनाव पर सभी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की सामान्य समझ बनाना।
2. पंचायत चुनाव में स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के हस्तक्षेप की रणनीति बनाना।
3. मध्यप्रदेश के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में यह तय करना कि कितने जिले/ब्लॉक/पंचायत में स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएँ सघन रूप से काम करेंगी तथा कितने क्षेत्र में असघन रूप से काम करेंगी।
4. सूचना केन्द्र (सूचना संबंधी) खोलने की संभावनायें तलाशना।

### प्रथम दिन

समय	विषयवस्तु	पद्धति
9.30 – 10.30	परिचय स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं का पंचायत चुनाव में हस्तक्षेप के पीछे समर्थन की रीति (पंचायत चुनाव का महत्व)	सहजकर्ता / भाषण – पद्धति
10.30 – 11.15	पंचायत संबंधी पिछले पांच वर्षों का अनुभव ➤ अच्छाईया ➤ कमियाँ	समूह चर्चा
11.15 – 11.30	चाय	
11.30 – 12.00	प्रस्तुतिकरण एवं विचार एल्गोरिथ्म	
12.00 – 1.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● एक आदर्श पंचायत में क्या – क्या होना आवश्यक है</li> <li>● पंचायत चुनाव में क्या – क्या समस्याएँ/दिक्कतें आती हैं।</li> </ul>	समूह चर्चा
1.00 – 1.30	प्रस्तुतिकरण एवं विचार एल्गोरिथ्म	
1.30 – 2.30	भोजन	
2.30 – 3.00	अधिनियम (समस्या आधारित)	सहजकर्ता/भाषण पद्धति
3.00 – 4.00	स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की भूमिका/माध्यम	समूह चर्चा
4.15 – 4.15	चाय	
4.15 – 5.30	प्रस्तुतिकरण भूमिकाओं का संक्षेपिकरण	सहजकर्ता

सत्र में सशोधन कैसेट दिखाया जायेगा।

### द्वितीय दिन

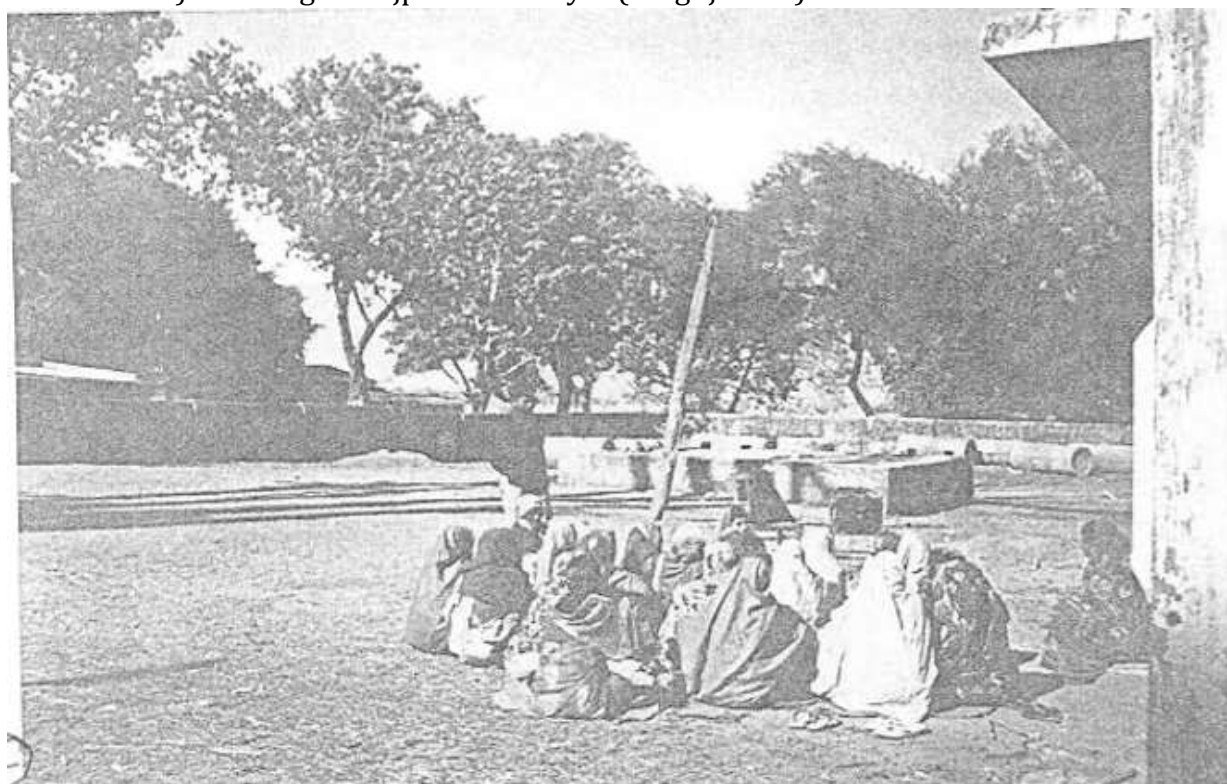
समय	विषयवस्तु	पद्धति
9.30 – 10.30	लैसैट के प्रमुख बातों पर चर्चा	
10.30–12.30	धुनात राबधी कार्याज-ना <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• कितने ब्लॉक</li> <li>• कितने पंचायता</li> <li>• कितने लोग/समूह जुड़ेगे (नाम/पता)</li> <li>• माध्यम</li> <li>• समय सीमा</li> <li>• क्या करेंगे</li> </ul>	समूह चर्चा
1.00–1.30	प्रस्तुतीकरण	
1.30 – 2.15	भोजन	
2.15 – 3.15	शेष प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं विचार संग्रहण	
3.15 – 3.30	चाय	
3.30 – 5.30	आवश्यक सहायता: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• पम्पलेट कितना (क्या माध्यम)</li> <li>• फोल्डर कितने</li> <li>• गैनुअल कितने</li> </ul>	खुली चर्चा
5.30	धन्यवादज्ञापन एवं कार्यशाला समापन	



1) Haat meeting in Sarguja District using public address system



2) Meeting in Rajpuri Panchayat (Sarguja Dist) with Mahila Mandal



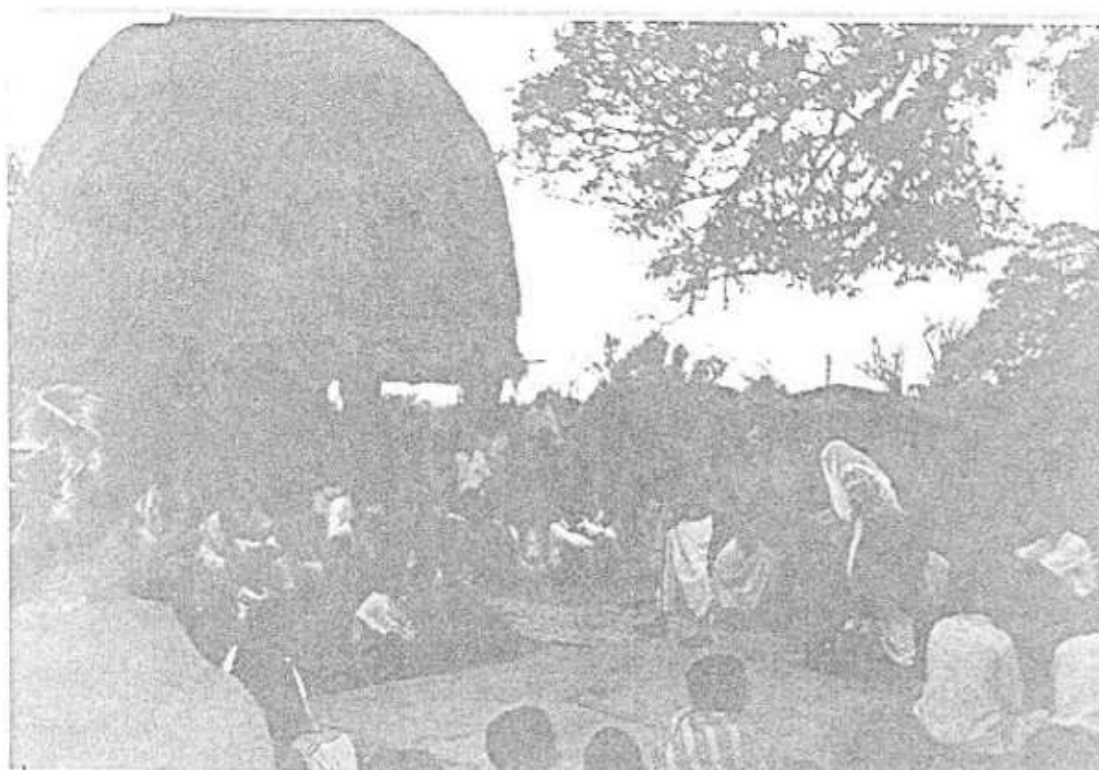
3) Group meeting with villagers in the Satna District



4) Posters and wall writing in the Malwa Region



5) Nukkad natak being performed by communication team of RIDE in Sarguja District



6) Panchayat Rath Yatra being taken out in Gwalior



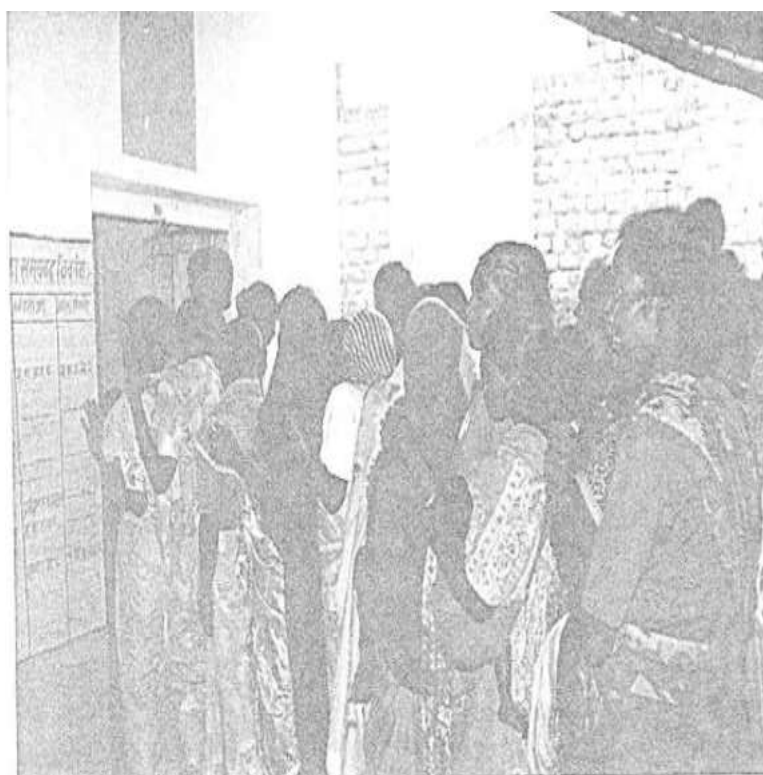
7) Panchayat Rath Yatra being taken out in Dhar District



8) Pamphlets distributed after village level meeting in Ambikal



9) People in queue to cast their votes on the 28<sup>th</sup> Jan in Pasta and bhardari Panchayat of Sarawia district



## अच्छी पंचायत - आपके गांव का बेहतर भविष्य

ग्राम स्वराज का सपना हो साकार,  
मतदान करें हम सोच विचार।।

- आपका एक वोट आपके गांव और समाज के विकास का रास्ता तय करेगा। इसलिए सोच समझकर ही वोट दें।
- आपका मतदान केन्द्र आपके आस-पास ही बनाया गया है।
- मतदान करने से पूर्व अपना नाम गांव की मतदाता सूची में अवश्य देख लें।
- हर मतदाता को चार मतपत्रों पर वोट डालना होगा। पंच(सफेद मतपत्र), सरपंच(नीला मतपत्र), जनपद सदस्य(पीला मतपत्र) और जिला पंचायत सदस्य(गुलाबी मतपत्र)।
- एक पद के लिए खड़े सभी उम्मीदवारों का नाम एक ही मतपत्र पर होगा और प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के नाम के आगे उनका चुनाव चिन्ह बना होगा।
- आप अपनी मुहर, मतपत्र पर सिर्फ अपने उम्मीदवार के नाम के सामने बने खाने में लगाएंगे।
- मतपत्र को निश्चित तरीके से मोड़ कर मतदान पेटी में डालना होगा।
- आप अपना वोट देने जल्द से जल्द मतदान केन्द्र पर पहुंचें ताकि कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति आपके वोट का दुरुपयोग न कर सकें।
- मतदान केन्द्र पर सिर्फ मतदाता और उम्मीदवारों के निर्धारित एजेन्ट जा सकते हैं।
- आपका मतदान गुप्त रहेगा अतः किसी के बहकावे, लालच और डर से प्रत्याशी का चुनाव न करें।
- मतदान या मतों की गिनती के बारे में कोई शिकायत आप पीठासीन अधिकारी या रिटर्निंग अधिकारी से कर सकते हैं।

मतदाता जागरूकता अभियान  
समर्थन एवं जुड़ी हुई स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं का प्रयास

गांव के विकास के बिना सुखी न होंगे हम  
बेहतर आदमी चुनने को अब आगे आर्यें हम।

## बाल पर्यावरण, जलापूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम जिला - सीहोर (म.प्र.)

प्रिय ग्रामवासियों,

आप एक नई सदी व नए साल में प्रवेश कर गए हैं। इस अवसर पर हमारी ओर से आप सबके स्वस्थ व सुखी भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं। आपसे अनुरोध है कि अपने बच्चों व परिवार की खुशहाली के लिए निम्न बातों पर ध्यान दीजिए :

१. पीने के शुद्ध पानी के लिए हमेशा गहरे हैंडपंप अथवा नल का इस्तेमाल कीजिए।
२. खाना खाने के पहले तथा शौच के बाद हाथ धोने के लिए हमेशा साबुन या राख का उपयोग कीजिए।
३. छोटे बच्चों के शौच को शुद्ध मानने की प्रथा ठीक नहीं है। बच्चों के शौच को धोने के पश्चात अपना हाथ साबुन या राख से अवश्य ही धोइए।
४. खुले में शौच तथा गंदगी पर महिलाएं बैठती हैं जो आपके घर में बीमारी फैलाती हैं। अतः खुले में शौच मत कीजिए।
५. रुके हुए पानी तथा सड़क पर फैली गंदगी से मच्छरों तथा कीटाणुओं को पनपने का मौका मिलता है। पानी निकासी की उचित व्यवस्था बनाइए।

आपके सहयोग से गांव और समुदाय का वातावरण स्वच्छ हो सकता है जिससे आपकी जिंदगी स्वस्थ व सुखमय हो सकती है।

यह भी ध्यान रखें कि गांव की साफ-सफाई में ग्राम - पंचायत की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। समझदार, जागरूक और निष्पक्ष पंच-सरपंच ही आपके गांव के विकास में मददगार हो सकते हैं। अतः योग्य लोगों को ही अपना प्रतिनिधि चुनें ताकि ग्राम-समुदाय का हित हो सके।

समर्थन -सेंटर फॉर डवलपमेंट सपोर्ट, भोपाल

बीमारियों से बचाव में ही सुरक्षा है।  
योग्य पंच-सरपंच से ही गांव-समुदाय के हित की रक्षा है ॥

### मतदान के दौरान

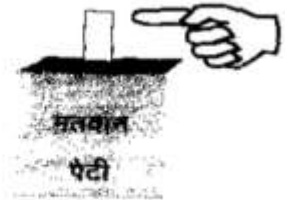
- आपको आस-पास अस्थाई रूप से स्थापित मतदान केंद्र पर जाना होगा।
- आपको मतदान केंद्र के आस-पास उपस्थित चुनाव कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा अपने नाम की पंजी प्राप्त कर लेनी चाहिए।
- मतदान करने के लिए आपको लाइन से मतदान केंद्र के अन्दर जाना होगा।
- किसी भी मतदाता को मतदान शुरू होने के समय से पूर्व या मतदान समाप्त होने के समय के बाद मतदान करने का समय नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- मतपत्र की संख्या एक मतदाता के लिए चार होगी
  - ❖ पंच के लिए
  - ❖ सरपंच के लिए
  - ❖ जनपद सदस्य के लिए एवं
  - ❖ जिला पंचायत सदस्य के लिए।
- मतदाता को मतपत्र देने के साथ-साथ द कार्य किए जाएंगे।
  - ❖ मतदाता सूची में नाम (जिसे मतपत्र दिया जा रहा है) के आगे निशान लगाया जाएगा।
  - ❖ मतदाता की दाहिनी उंगली पर अमिट स्याही का निशान लगाया जाएगा।
- वोटों की दुबारा गिनती कराने के लिए रिटर्निंग अधिकारी के पास आवेदन पत्र दिया जा सकता है।

### आप वोट कैसे डालेंगे ?

- मतपत्र(खर) लेकर मतदाता कोष्ठ में जाएगा तथा गुप्त रूप से अपनी इच्छानुसार चुनाव चिन्ह पर मुहर लगाकर, निश्चित तरीके से मतपत्र मोड़कर मतपेटी में डालेगा। (मतपत्र मोड़ने का तरीका मतदान केंद्र पर बताया जाएगा तथा मतदाता वहां उपस्थित कर्मचारी से पूछ भी सकता है। इसके लिए सहयोग भी ले सकता है।)
- अंधे या शारीरिक रूप से कमजोर व्यक्ति को वोट डालने में पीठासीन अधिकारी मदद करेगा, जो बिल्कुल गोपनीय होगा। इस प्रकार के वोट से संबंधित रिपोर्ट भी पीठासीन अधिकारी द्वारा लिखी जाएगी।
- यदि किसी मतदाता के नाम का वोट पहले ही कोई अवैध रूप से डाल गया है जिस पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया और बाद में असली मतदाता वोट डालने आता है तो पीठासीन अधिकारी के पास उसे अपनी वैधता सिद्ध करनी होगी। यदि वह सिद्ध कर देता है कि वही असली मतदाता है तो उसको वोट डालने दिया जाएगा यह निविदित मत है। निविदित मत को अलग लिफाफे में रखा जाएगा, जिसकी गिनती रिटर्निंग अधिकारी द्वारा नहीं की जाएगी।

### आपका फैसला-आपका वोट

## मतदान प्रक्रिया



मतदाता जागरूकता मंच  
समर्थन एवं सहयोगी संस्थाएं  
ई-7/81, अरेरा कॉलोनी  
भोपाल, 462076  
फोन-567625  
फैक्स-568663  
ई मेल- sman@bom6.vsnl.net.in

### मतदान प्रक्रिया

मतदान से पूर्व : ध्यान देने योग्य कुछ बातें

- मतदान करना आपका अधिकार है, अतः इसका बेहतर उपयोग करें।
- 18 वर्ष या इससे अधिक उम्र का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति मतदान कर सकता है।
- मतदान करने के लिए अपना नाम गांव की मतदाता सूची में अध्ययन देख लें।

### मतपत्र कैसा होता है ?

- मतपत्र की बायीं तरफ उम्मीदवारों के नाम तथा उसके ठीक सामने दाहिनी तरफ उनका चुनाव चिन्ह अंकित होगा।
- किसी एक पद के लिए सभी उम्मीदवारों का नाम एवं चुनाव चिन्ह एक ही मतपत्र में दिया जाएगा।
- आप अपनी मुहर, मतपत्र पर सिर्फ अपने उम्मीदवार के सामने बने खाने में ही लगाएंगे।

### मतदान केंद्र

- किसी भी व्यक्ति अथवा व्यक्ति-समूह को मतदान केंद्र का स्थान परिवर्तन कराना हो या किसी विशेष स्थान पर मतदान केंद्र बनवाना हो तो अपनी ओर से एक आवेदन पत्र जिला निर्वाचन अधिकारी को दे सकता है। जिला निर्वाचन अधिकारी उस आवेदन पर निर्णय कर मतदान केंद्र की व्यवस्था

करेगा।

- मतदान केंद्र में एक या एक से अधिक कोष्ठ बने होते हैं जिसके अन्दर जाकर मतदाता गुप्त मतदान करता है।
- मतदान कोष्ठ में एक मतदाता के रहते दूसरे मतदाता को प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता है।
- मतदान केंद्र पर परीक्षित संख्या में मतपत्र, उस क्षेत्र की मतदाता सूची तथा सहायक-सामग्री उपलब्ध होती है।

### मतदान केंद्र में सूचनाएं

मतदान केंद्र में मुख्यतः दो सूचनाएं होती हैं

1. उन मतदाताओं की सूची जो उस मतदान केंद्र में मत देने के हकदार हैं।
2. उम्मीदवार का नाम तथा उसका चुनाव चिन्ह।

### मतदान केंद्र में प्रवेश के हकदार

- पीठासीन अधिकारी (प्रत्येक मतदान केंद्र पर एक पीठासीन अधिकारी नियुक्त होता है) की अनुमति से अग्रलिखित लोग मतदान केंद्र में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं
- उस केंद्र के तत्तम मतदाता (जिनका नाम केंद्र की मतदाता सूची में है।)
- अंधे/विशालाग को राहास/ देने वाला व्यक्ति।
- लोक सेवक, जो निधियों का पालन करने हुए व्यवस्था में भागीदार हैं।
- मतदान अधिकारी/कर्मचारी।

- उम्मीदवार द्वारा नियुक्त केवल एक-एक मतदान कार्यकर्ता। (एजेण्ट)
- गांव का बालक।

### मतदाताओं को लिए

- महिला एवं पुरुष दोनों मतदाता वाले मतदान केंद्र पर महिला एवं पुरुषों को बारी-बारी से अन्दर जाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।
- मतदान-केंद्र पर पीठासीन अधिकारी किसी महिला को तैनात कर सकता है जिससे महिला मतदाताओं को आवश्यक सहायता मिल सके।
- मतदान शुरू होने से पहले पीठासीन अधिकारी उम्मीदवारों तथा उनके द्वारा नियुक्त मतदान कार्यकर्ताओं से प्रत्येक मतपेटी की जांच करावेगा तथा मतपेटी को पुरी तरह (मतपत्र डाले जाने वाले छिद्र को छोड़कर) सीलबन्द करवाएगा।
- मतदान केंद्र में पीठासीन अधिकारी या उसके द्वारा नियुक्त अधिकारी मतदाता का नाम, मतदाता सूची तथा वार्ड नं. आदि का मिलान कर मतदाताओं को उनका नम्बर बताएगा, मत डालने का तरीका समझाएगा तथा मतदाता को चार मतपत्र देगा।
- मतदाता सूची की छपाई संबंधी गलती का समाधान भी पीठासीन अधिकारी करेगा।



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