

SURVEY ON RESPONDENTS BASED ON THEIR ELECTION CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE

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Abstract:

So on the basis of above finding, we may conclude that contestants had spent varied amount depending on their PRI position, economic position and number of candidates for one position. There was no huge expenditure at Gram Panchayat level in comparison to Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad level. State Government had already fixed the campaign expenditure limit but the contestant spent as much they can do. Mostly women leaders belong to low and middle class income group. Some of them arrange the fund themselves while other make their arrangement from relatives, landlords, loan etc. Campaign or canvassing during election has its own significance. The table given below presents the clear cut data on the type and strategy adopted by the rural women leaders during PRI election.

Key words: position, economic position, relatives, landlords, loan.

INTRODUCTION

Anthropometric examination is an almost mandatory tool in any research to assess health and nutritional condition in childhood. Physical measurements like body weight, height, circumference of arm and calf, triceps skin fold of children have been extensively used to define health and nutritional status of communities. Based on the age, body weight and height, a number of indices such as height-for-age and weight-for-height have been suggested [3]. The children are classified using three categories: 'underweight' (low weight-for-age), 'stunting' (low height-for-age) or 'wasting' (low weight-for-height). Low anthropometric values are those more than 2 SD away from the CDC 2000 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) standards [3-5].

Stunting is defined as a low height-for-age for children, and it measures the past (chronic) child under nutrition. Children with z-scores < -2.00 are said to be stunted and those < -3.00 severely stunted.

Wasting is defined as low weight-for-height for children, and it is a measure of current or acute under nutrition. Children with z-scores < -2.00 are said to be wasted.

Underweight is defined as low weight-for-age and it reflects past (chronic) and present (acute) under nutrition. Children with z-scores < -2.00 are said to be underweight.

The nutritional status of children does not only directly reflect the socioeconomic status of the family and social wellbeing of the community, but also the efficiency of the health care system, and the influence of the surrounding environment. The present study in selected slums of Bareilly City in the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP), India, aimed to evaluate the overall prevalence of under nutrition, to assess age-sex trends in the level of under nutrition, to assess explaining factors and to recommend measures for correction of the nutritional deficit of the vulnerable population group and to provide baseline data for future research.

Review of literature

Expenditure on campaign shows the account of investing money on a political activity. It is a monetary term which has long lasting impact on the political life of a contestant. The Respondents have been asked to describe their campaigning expenditure and on the basis of their responses we have classified the whole data into six categories in the table given below:

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents Based On Their Election Campaign Expenditure

Expenditure Rs.	Gram Panchayat		Panchayat Samiti Member	Zila Parishad Member	Total
	Panch	Sarpanch			
Nil	71 (50.00)	02(13.33)	---	---	73(32.58)
1 to 5000	12 (8.45)	01(6.66)	---	---	13(5.81)
5001 to 10000	03(2.11)	02(13.33)	08(13.56)	---	13(5.81)
10001 to 15000	01(0.70)	02(13.33)	15(25.42)	01(12.50)	19(8.48)
15001 and above	---	06(46.67)	28(47.46)	06(75.00)	41(18.30)
Doesn't Know	55 (38.74)	01(6.66)	08(13.56)	01(12.50)	65(29.02)

Total	142(100)	15(100)	59(100)	08(100)	224(100)
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Figures in parentheses show percentage.

It is clear from above table that 87(61.26%) Panch spend Rs. To upto 15000 whereas the official limit was only Rs. 2000. 11(73.35%) women Sarpanch spend more than Rs. 5000 the official limits was restricted to Rs. 5000. The expenditure of 7(87.25%) Zila Parishad Member was above 15000 followed by one member whose campaign expenditure was between 10001 to 15000 Rs. One of Zila Parishad Members have no idea of her campaign expenditure. 28 (47.46%) Panchayat Samiti Member's campaign expenditure was between Rs. 15000 and above followed by 15 (24.42%) whose campaign expenditure was between Rs. 10001 to 15000 the 8(13.55%) Panchayat members invested money between Rs. 5001 to 10000 and remaining 8(13.55%) members had no idea about their campaign expenditure.

So on the basis of above finding, we may conclude that contestants had spent varied amount depending on their PRI position, economic position and number of candidates for one position. There was no huge expenditure at Gram Panchayat level in comparison to Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad level. State Government had already fixed the campaign expenditure limit but the contestant spent as much they can do. Mostly women leaders belong to low and middle class income group. Some of them arrange the fund themselves while other make their arrangement from relatives, landlords, loan etc.

Types of Election Campaign

Campaign or canvassing during election has its own significance. The table given below presents the clear cut data on the type and strategy adopted by the rural women leaders during PRI election.

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