CHAPTER VII
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study on the Impact of Political Communication on voting behavior: A comparative study in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has revealed that mass media, especially the political communication through newspapers and television do have an impact on the voting behavior of the people in these three southern states in India.

The highest rating of media impact on voting behavior figured with voters of Karnataka (88%). Compared to Karnataka, the rating of the media impact in Kerala is less. But the rejection rate of the media impact is higher compared to that of Karnataka.

But in the case of Tamil Nadu, the rating of the media impact is less compared to that of Karnataka and Kerala. It may be due to the cultural factors prevalent in Tamil Nadu and due to the positive political image of Tamil leaders like M. Karunanidhi. Film media has greatly influenced the Tamil culture and politics. Almost all popular political leaders were once upon a time either were film actors or scriptwriters or producers. Even when MGR became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, The New York Times carried the news in the front page of the most reputed newspaper in the world. Perhaps film has much more influence on Tamil Nadu people than newspaper and television and most of the politicians and political parties in Tamil Nadu have used film medium as a ladder to climb to the political power in the state whether it is MGR, M. Karunanidhi or Jayalalitha.

Voters with Matriculation, Degree and Post-Graduation recorded the highest rating of media impact on voting behavior in Karnataka.

Another important outcome of the study is the female voters below matriculation did not record any positive or negative response on the newspaper impact on voting behavior.
Compared to Karnataka, slightly greater percentages of voters of Kerala have rated the newspaper impact on voting behavior. But the voters with low education background were pessimistic about the media impact on voting behavior. Both male and female voters with matriculation to degree recorded the highest rating of media impact on voting behavior. But in the case of Tamilnadu media impact is less compared with that of Karnataka and Kerala.

In the case of Television impact on voting behavior, the highest impact figured with the voters in Karnataka and Kerala. Tamilnadu figured in the bottomline.

Further the study has revealed that BJP in Karnataka, LDF in Kerala and DMK in Tamilnadu have declared a meaning election manifesto.

With regard to the trend to misuse the news columns for the purpose of personality cult than for development, majority of voters in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu stated that newspapers in these three southern states by and large misuse their news columns for the purpose of personality cult than for development purposes.

The study further indicated that majority of the voters in Karnataka prefer S.M. Krishna to rule Karnataka, while the voters in Kerala prefer V.S. Achuthanandan and Tamilnadu both M. Karunanidhi and J. Jayalalitha have secured equal percentages of the voters’ mandate to rule Tamilnadu.

Out of the seven policy decisions listed in the study and its impact on voting behavior in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu, BJP had gained the highest rating for the policy decisions and its successful implementations and LDF has gained the highest rating in Kerala and DMK has gained the highest rating in Tamilnadu for its implementation of various policies in these states.

The study also revealed that even in this electronic age we cannot totally rule out the very old campaigning method of study classes and night schools. Out of the 11 election campaign techniques, displayed in the list and its impact on voting, Political Rallies and Campaign Speeches in Karnataka, House-to-House campaign in Kerala and Political discussions and debates through TV channels in Tamilnadu gained the highest impact on voting behavior.
The study also has revealed that ‘The Hindu’ seems to be the highest rated newspaper in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu in matters of objectivity in political news reporting. The other newspapers secured the highest rating are Times of India, Vijaya Karnataka in Karnataka, Mathrubhumi in Kerala and Dinamalar in Tamilnadu.

In matters of the impact of the contemporary political policies, issues, discussions and implementations of development programmes and its political communication through newspapers and television channels and its political impact on voting behavior, formation of JD (S) – BJP coalition government in Karnataka, massive Farmers suicide in Kerala, violence and arson in Dinakaran office in Tamilnadu have the highest impact on voting behavior.

**CONCLUSION**

It is evident from the above findings that 10 out of the 17 null hypotheses tested statistically have validated the statement (NH) and the remaining 7 null from of hypotheses stand rejected. In other words the hypothesis on

- Impact of media on voting behavior in Kerala
- Impact of media on voting behavior in Tamilnadu
- Impact of newspaper on voting behavior in Karnataka.
- Impact of newspaper on voting behavior in Kerala
- Impact of newspaper on voting behavior in Tamilnadu.
- Impact of TV on voting behavior in Karnataka.
- Impact of TV on voting behavior in Kerala.
- Impact of Election Manifesto in voting behavior in Kerala.
- Impact of Election Manifesto in voting behavior in Tamilnadu.
- Voters’ response on the misuse of news columns of personality cult.
- Which tested statistically validated the statement (NH)

The following seven other null hypothesis tested statistically stand rejected and Manifest the background deferential of voters on the views expressed on
• The Impact of Media on voting behavior in Karnataka
• The impact of Television on voting behavior in Tamil Nadu.
• The impact of Election manifesto on voting behavior in Karnataka
• Voters rating of the most preferred political leader to become the chief minister of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
• Demographic factors on the impact of the political communication through media and its impact on voting behaviour in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu
• Demographic factors on the impact of the political communication through News papers and its impact on voting behaviour in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu
• Demographic factors on the impact of the political communication through television and its impact on voting behaviour in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

The findings of the present study manifest that mass media especially political communication through newspapers and television channels do have impact on the voting behaviour of people in Karnatala, Kerala & Tamilnadu.

The highest rating of media impact figured with Karnataka which can be attributed to the Scientific use of media by Karnataka Politicians for the political propaganda or it may be due to the credibility of the media and belief system of the people of Karnataka which needs further scientific studies.

**Recommendations**

• The future researchers may undertake studies on the Impact of media on belief system in the different regions of the country.

• Future researchers may persue studies on the impact of culture on voting behaviour
• Futures researchers may consider studies on impact ideologies on voting behaviour.
• Extensive studies on value based politics on voting behaviour in the Indian Context has to be undertaken by the future researchers.
• Further they may focus on the media personals new trend and techniques of political newstreatments.
• A paper on political communications must be the part of the curriculum for the Master degree programme of Mass Communication in all the Indian Universities, since ours is the greatest surviving democracy.
• The Press Council of India may be set norms for newspapers for maintaining credibility in matters of political news reporting.
APPENDIX I

Table 1

Voters response on the misuse of news columns for personality cult than for the promotion of development purpose in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Voters positive response on the misuse of the news columns by the newspapers</th>
<th>Voters negative response on the misuse of the news columns by the newspapers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>64.42% (248)</td>
<td>35.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>71.95% (277)</td>
<td>28.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>65.53% (249)</td>
<td>34.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KARNATAKA

Table 2

Impact of the H.D.Kumarasamy’s speedy rehabilitation effort in flood-hit villages Bagalkot and Gulbarga on voting behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>57 (14.81%)</td>
<td>30 (7.79%)</td>
<td>87 (22.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>80 (20.78%)</td>
<td>51 (13.25%)</td>
<td>131 (34.03%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>50 (12.99%)</td>
<td>26 (6.75%)</td>
<td>76 (19.74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>5 (1.3%)</td>
<td>3 (0.78%)</td>
<td>8 (2.08%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>44 (11.43%)</td>
<td>39 (10.13%)</td>
<td>83 (21.56%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3

Impact of the Declaration of Belgaum as the Second Capital of Karnataka on voting behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>48 (12.47%)</td>
<td>33 (8.57%)</td>
<td>81 (21.04%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>45 (11.69%)</td>
<td>31 (8.05%)</td>
<td>76 (19.74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>73 (18.96%)</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
<td>94 (24.12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>9 (2.34%)</td>
<td>12 (3.12%)</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>61 (15.84%)</td>
<td>52 (13.51%)</td>
<td>113 (29.35%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4

Impact of the Outbreak of Communal violence in Mangalore on the voting behavior in Karnataka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>7 (18.44%)</td>
<td>30 (7.79%)</td>
<td>101 (26.23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>30 (7.79%)</td>
<td>52 (13.51%)</td>
<td>82 (21.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>70 (18.18)</td>
<td>26 (6.75%)</td>
<td>96 (24.94%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>13 (3.38%)</td>
<td>3 (0.78%)</td>
<td>16 (4.16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>52 (13.51%)</td>
<td>38 (9.87%)</td>
<td>90 (23.38%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5

Impact of the prohibitory orders of the court on Bababudangiri Datta Peetha Shrine on the voting behavior in Karnataka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>62 (16.1%)</td>
<td>33 (8.57%)</td>
<td>95 (24.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>34 (8.83%)</td>
<td>31 (8.05%)</td>
<td>65 (16.88%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>81 (21.04%)</td>
<td>22 (5.71%)</td>
<td>103 (26.75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>9 (2.34%)</td>
<td>12 (3.12%)</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>50 (12.99%)</td>
<td>51 (13.25%)</td>
<td>101 (26.23%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6

Impact of the allegation of 150 crore bribe against the Chief Minister H.D.Kumarasamy on voting behavior in Karnataka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>53 (13.77%)</td>
<td>40 (10.39%)</td>
<td>93 (24.16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>40 (10.39%)</td>
<td>16 (4.16%)</td>
<td>56 (14.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>86 (22.34%)</td>
<td>42 (10.91%)</td>
<td>128 (33.25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>9 (2.34%)</td>
<td>4 (1.04%)</td>
<td>13 (3.37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>48 (12.47%)</td>
<td>47 (12.21%)</td>
<td>95 (24.68%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 7**  
Impact of the verdict of Cauvery water dispute on voting behavior in Karnataka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>52 (13.51%)</td>
<td>25 (6.49%)</td>
<td>77 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD (S)</td>
<td>34 (8.83%)</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
<td>55 (14.29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>75 (19.48%)</td>
<td>36 (9.35%)</td>
<td>111 (28.83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>10 (2.6%)</td>
<td>13 (3.38%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>62 (16.1%)</td>
<td>54 (14.03%)</td>
<td>116 (30.13%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 8**  
Impact of the Resignation of Haj Minister on the voting behavior in Karnataka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>64 (16.62%)</td>
<td>31 (8.05%)</td>
<td>95 (24.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD (S)</td>
<td>34 (8.83%)</td>
<td>27 (7.01%)</td>
<td>61 (15.84%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>75 (19.48%)</td>
<td>33 (8.57%)</td>
<td>108 (28.05%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>11 (2.86%)</td>
<td>6 (1.56%)</td>
<td>17 (4.42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>52 (13.51%)</td>
<td>52 (13.51%)</td>
<td>104 (27.01%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9**  
Impact of Renaming of Bangalore City on the voting behavior in Karnataka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>55 (14.29%)</td>
<td>32 (8.31%)</td>
<td>87 (22.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD (S)</td>
<td>48 (12.47%)</td>
<td>28 (7.27%)</td>
<td>76 (19.74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>58 (15.06%)</td>
<td>22 (5.71%)</td>
<td>80 (20.78%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>12 (5.71%)</td>
<td>11 (2.86%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>63 (16.36%)</td>
<td>56 (14.55%)</td>
<td>119 (30.91%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 10
Impact of implementation of Kannada as Compulsory subject on the voting behavior in Karnataka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>59 (15.32%)</td>
<td>29 (7.53%)</td>
<td>88 (22.86%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>38 (9.87%)</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
<td>59 (15.32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>67 (17.4%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>90 (23.38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>15 (3.9%)</td>
<td>10 (2.6%)</td>
<td>25 (6.49%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>57 (14.81%)</td>
<td>66 (17.14%)</td>
<td>123 (31.95%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 11
Impact of loosing of the Fab City project to Hyderabad on the voting behavior in Karnataka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>58 (15.06%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>81 (21.04%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>36 (9.35%)</td>
<td>26 (6.75%)</td>
<td>62 (16.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>69 (17.92%)</td>
<td>28 (7.27%)</td>
<td>97 (25.19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>14 (3.64%)</td>
<td>8 (2.08%)</td>
<td>22 (5.71%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>59 (15.32%)</td>
<td>64 (16.62%)</td>
<td>123 (31.95%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 12
Impact of the shifting of wholesale unit of liquor under KSBCL on the voting behavior in Karnataka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>50 (12.99%)</td>
<td>24 (6.23%)</td>
<td>74 (19.22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>44 (11.43%)</td>
<td>20 (5.19%)</td>
<td>64 (16.62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>68 (17.66%)</td>
<td>29 (7.53%)</td>
<td>97 (25.19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>10 (2.6%)</td>
<td>9 (2.34%)</td>
<td>19 (4.94%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>64 (16.62%)</td>
<td>67 (17.4%)</td>
<td>131 (34.03%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 13
Impact of the Implementation of wearing of helmet compulsory in Karnataka on the voting behavior of the voters in Karnataka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONG I</td>
<td>59 (15.32%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>82 (21.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD ( S )</td>
<td>47 (12.21%)</td>
<td>24 (6.23%)</td>
<td>71 (18.44%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BJP</td>
<td>59 (15.32%)</td>
<td>22 (5.71%)</td>
<td>81 (21.04%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>7 (1.81%)</td>
<td>12 (3.21%)</td>
<td>19 (4.93%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>64 (16.62%)</td>
<td>68 (17.66%)</td>
<td>132 (34.28%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14
Impact of Marad Riots on voting behavior of the people in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>114 (29.61%)</td>
<td>46 (11.95%)</td>
<td>160 (41.56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>76 (19.74%)</td>
<td>18 (4.68%)</td>
<td>94 (24.42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>28 (7.27%)</td>
<td>4 (1.04%)</td>
<td>32 (8.31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>80 (20.78%)</td>
<td>19 (4.94%)</td>
<td>99 (25.71%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15
Impact of Smart City project on voting behavior of the people in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>123 (31.95%)</td>
<td>38 (9.87%)</td>
<td>161 (41.82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>107 (27.79%)</td>
<td>32 (8.31%)</td>
<td>139 (36.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
<td>6 (1.56%)</td>
<td>27 (7.07%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>47 (12.21%)</td>
<td>11 (2.86%)</td>
<td>58 (15.06%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16
Impact of Narenderan Commissions
Report on voting behavior of the people in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>103 (26.75%)</td>
<td>29 (7.53%)</td>
<td>132 (34.29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>79 (20.52%)</td>
<td>26 (6.75%)</td>
<td>105 (27.27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>31 (8.05%)</td>
<td>12 (3.12%)</td>
<td>43 (11.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>85 (22.08%)</td>
<td>20 (5.19%)</td>
<td>105 (27.27%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17
Impact of the In fight in political parties on voting behavior of the voters in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>107 (27.79%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>130 (33.77%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>82 (21.3%)</td>
<td>18 (4.68%)</td>
<td>100 (25.97%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>32 (8.31%)</td>
<td>8 (2.08%)</td>
<td>40 (10.39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>77 (20%)</td>
<td>38 (9.87%)</td>
<td>115 (29.87%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18
Impact of Massive Farmer’s Suicide on voting behavior of the people in Kerala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>127 (32.99%)</td>
<td>35 (9.09%)</td>
<td>162 (42.08%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>75 (19.48%)</td>
<td>20 (5.19%)</td>
<td>95 (24.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>31 (8.05%)</td>
<td>9 (2.34%)</td>
<td>40 (10.39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>65 (16.88%)</td>
<td>23 (5.94%)</td>
<td>88 (22.86%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 19
Impact of Reservation for the backward communities in education & employment on voting behavior of the people in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>128 (33.25%)</td>
<td>38 (9.87%)</td>
<td>166 (43.12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>82 (21.3%)</td>
<td>24 (6.2%)</td>
<td>106 (27.53%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>23 (5.94%)</td>
<td>9 (2.34%)</td>
<td>32 (8.31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>65 (16.88%)</td>
<td>16 (4.16%)</td>
<td>81 (21.04%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20
Impact of Tribal Issues on voting behavior of the voters in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>114 (29.61%)</td>
<td>34 (8.83%)</td>
<td>148 (38.44%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>82 (21.3%)</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
<td>103 (26.75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>28 (7.27%)</td>
<td>8 (2.08%)</td>
<td>36 (9.35%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>74 (19.22%)</td>
<td>24 (6.23%)</td>
<td>98 (25.45%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21
Impact of Sex Scandals related to political leaders on voting behavior of the voters in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>122 (31.69%)</td>
<td>24 (6.23%)</td>
<td>146 (37.92%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>70 (18.18%)</td>
<td>21 (5.45%)</td>
<td>91 (23.64%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>30 (7.79%)</td>
<td>12 (3.12%)</td>
<td>42 (10.91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>76 (19.74%)</td>
<td>30 (7.79%)</td>
<td>106 (27.53%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 22
Impact of Exit poll on the voting behavior of the voters in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>117 (30.39%)</td>
<td>27 (7.01%)</td>
<td>144 (37.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>73 (18.96%)</td>
<td>25 (6.49%)</td>
<td>98 (25.45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>31 (8.05%)</td>
<td>12 (3.12%)</td>
<td>43 (11.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>77 (20%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>100 (25.97%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 23
Impact of Achuthandan’s candidature as Chief Minister on the voting behavior of the voters in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>141 (36.62%)</td>
<td>46 (11.95%)</td>
<td>187 (48.57%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>83 (21.56%)</td>
<td>26 (6.75%)</td>
<td>109 (28.31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>51 (13.25%)</td>
<td>15 (3.9%)</td>
<td>66 (17.14%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 24
Impact of Kerala Professional college bill on the voting behavior of the voters in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>115 (29.87%)</td>
<td>42 (10.91%)</td>
<td>157 (40.78%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>106 (27.53%)</td>
<td>26 (6.75%)</td>
<td>132 (34.29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>6 (1.56%)</td>
<td>29 (7.53%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>54 (14.03%)</td>
<td>13 (3.38%)</td>
<td>67 (17.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 25

Impact on the decision of the candidature of political parties on voting behavior in Kerala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDF</td>
<td>129 (33.51%)</td>
<td>31 (8.05%)</td>
<td>160 (41.56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>85 (22.08%)</td>
<td>23 (5.97%)</td>
<td>108 (28.05%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>24 (6.23%)</td>
<td>13 (3.38%)</td>
<td>37 (9.61%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>60 (15.58%)</td>
<td>20 (5.19%)</td>
<td>80 (20.78%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26

Impact of the attack of Dinakaran Daily and Sun Network in Tamil Nadu on the voting behavior.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>41.84%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 27

Impact of Tamil Nadu backward classes commission’s report in Tamil Nadu on the voting behavior.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>8.42%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>6.05%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>16.05%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>18.94%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 28
Impact of the Legislation of Abolishing Common Entrance Test in Tamil Nadu on the voting behavior.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>102 (26.84%)</td>
<td>7.89% (30)</td>
<td>121 (31.84%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>16.05% (61)</td>
<td>4.21% (16)</td>
<td>72 (18.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>2.63% (10)</td>
<td>1.58% (6)</td>
<td>24 (6.32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>2.37% (9)</td>
<td>1.05% (4)</td>
<td>30 (7.89%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>11.05% (42)</td>
<td>1.32% (5)</td>
<td>51 (13.42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>19.21% (73)</td>
<td>5.79% (22)</td>
<td>82 (21.58%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 29
Impact of Sri Lankan Navy’s firing on Tamil Fisherman on the voting behavior in Tamil Nadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>103 (27.11%)</td>
<td>18 (4.74%)</td>
<td>121 (31.84%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>52 (13.68%)</td>
<td>20 (5.26%)</td>
<td>72 (18.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>20 (5.26%)</td>
<td>4 (1.05%)</td>
<td>24 (6.32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>20 (5.26%)</td>
<td>10 (2.63%)</td>
<td>30 (7.89%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>46 (12.11%)</td>
<td>5 (1.32%)</td>
<td>51 (13.42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>56 (14.74%)</td>
<td>26 (6.84%)</td>
<td>82 (21.58%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 30
Impact of Nomination of Kanimozhi for the Rajya Sabha Election in Tamil Nadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>105 (27.63%)</td>
<td>29 (7.63%)</td>
<td>134 (35.26%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>52 (13.68%)</td>
<td>17 (4.47%)</td>
<td>69 (18.16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
<td>2 (0.53%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>10 (2.63%)</td>
<td>4 (1.05%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>52 (13.68%)</td>
<td>13 (3.42%)</td>
<td>65 (17.11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>66 (17.37%)</td>
<td>18 (4.74%)</td>
<td>84 (22.11%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 31
**Impact of the verdict of the Cauvery water Tribunal on the voting behaviour of the Tamil Voters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>110 (28.57%)</td>
<td>31 (8.16%)</td>
<td>141 (37.11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>66 (17.37%)</td>
<td>20 (5.26%)</td>
<td>86 (22.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>8 (2.11%)</td>
<td>2 (0.53%)</td>
<td>10 (2.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>9 (2.37%)</td>
<td>1 (0.26%)</td>
<td>10 (2.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>45 (11.84%)</td>
<td>8 (2.11%)</td>
<td>53 (13.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>59 (15.53%)</td>
<td>21 (5.53%)</td>
<td>80 (21.05%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 32
**Impact of the Formation of Salem Railway Division on the voting behavior of the Tamil Voters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>121 (31.84%)</td>
<td>33 (8.68%)</td>
<td>154 (40.53%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>49 (12.89%)</td>
<td>11 (2.89%)</td>
<td>60 (15.79%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
<td>5 (1.32%)</td>
<td>17 (4.47%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>48 (12.63%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>62 (16.31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>53 (13.95%)</td>
<td>20 (5.26%)</td>
<td>73 (19.21%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 33
**Impact of Naxalite attacks on the voting behavior of the Tamil Voters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>100 (26.32%)</td>
<td>22 (5.79%)</td>
<td>122 (30.11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>64 (16.84%)</td>
<td>24 (6.32%)</td>
<td>88 (23.16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>16 (4.21%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>19 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>11 (2.89%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>43 (11.32%)</td>
<td>8 (2.11%)</td>
<td>51 (13.42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>63 (16.58%)</td>
<td>23 (6.05%)</td>
<td>86 (22.63%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 34  
**Impact of the proposal of New Chennai Airport on the voting behavior of the Tamil Voters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>116 (30.53%)</td>
<td>36 (9.47%)</td>
<td>152 (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>54 (14.21%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>68 (17.89%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>8 (2.11%)</td>
<td>4 (1.05%)</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>13 (3.42%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>16 (4.21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>44 (11.58%)</td>
<td>8 (2.11%)</td>
<td>52 (13.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>62 (16.32%)</td>
<td>18 (4.74%)</td>
<td>80 (21.05%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 35  
**Impact of the Disinvestment of Neyveli Lignite Corporation on the voting behavior of voters in Tamil Nadu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>98 (25.79%)</td>
<td>25 (6.58%)</td>
<td>123 (32.37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>67 (17.63%)</td>
<td>16 (4.21%)</td>
<td>83 (21.84%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>13 (3.42%)</td>
<td>6 (1.58%)</td>
<td>19 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>15 (3.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>44 (11.58%)</td>
<td>8 (2.11%)</td>
<td>52 (13.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>63 (16.58%)</td>
<td>25 (6.58%)</td>
<td>88 (23.16%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 36  
**Impact of the Forming of Third Front on the voting behavior of the voters in Tamil Nadu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>100 (26.32%)</td>
<td>24 (6.32%)</td>
<td>124 (32.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>55 (14.47%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>69 (18.15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>6 (1.58%)</td>
<td>20 (5.26%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>17 (4.47%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>49 (12.89%)</td>
<td>13 (3.42%)</td>
<td>62 (16.31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>65 (17.11%)</td>
<td>23 (6.05%)</td>
<td>88 (23.16%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 37

Impact of Tamil as official language on the voting behavior of the Tamil Nadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>114 (30%)</td>
<td>27 (7.11%)</td>
<td>141 (37.11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>47 (12.37%)</td>
<td>19 (5%)</td>
<td>66 (17.37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>15 (3.95%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>18 (4.74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>2 (0.53%)</td>
<td>16 (4.21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>47 (12.37%)</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
<td>59 (15.53%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>60 (15.79%)</td>
<td>20 (5.26%)</td>
<td>80 (21.05%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 38

Impact of Reservation policy of Tamil Nadu Government on the voting behavior of the voters in Tamil Nadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>117 (30.79%)</td>
<td>31 (8.16%)</td>
<td>148 (38.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>48 (12.63%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>62 (16.31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>15 (3.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>13 (3.42%)</td>
<td>2 (0.53%)</td>
<td>15 (3.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>46 (12.11%)</td>
<td>11 (2.89%)</td>
<td>57 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>61 (16.05%)</td>
<td>22 (5.79%)</td>
<td>83 (21.84%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 39

Impact of the Distribution of essential items in Fair Price shop on the voting behavior of the Tamil Nadu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>112 (29.47%)</td>
<td>25 (6.58%)</td>
<td>137 (36.05%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>50 (13.56%)</td>
<td>17 (4.47%)</td>
<td>67 (17.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>9 (2.37%)</td>
<td>3 (0.79%)</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>13 (3.42%)</td>
<td>1 (0.26%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>49 (12.89%)</td>
<td>6 (1.58%)</td>
<td>55 (14.47%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>64 (16.84%)</td>
<td>31 (8.16%)</td>
<td>95 (25%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 40
Impact of the Proposal of Sethusamudram Project on the voting behavior of the Tamil voters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Parties</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMK</td>
<td>108 (28.42%)</td>
<td>22 (5.79%)</td>
<td>130 (34.21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIADMK</td>
<td>43 (11.32%)</td>
<td>14 (3.68%)</td>
<td>57 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMK</td>
<td>10 (2.63%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10 (2.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMK</td>
<td>12 (3.16%)</td>
<td>1 (0.26%)</td>
<td>13 (3.42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>42 (11.05%)</td>
<td>10 (2.63%)</td>
<td>52 (13.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>82 (21.58%)</td>
<td>36 (9.47%)</td>
<td>118 (31.05%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>