



ANALYSIS OF RURAL LOCAL BODY ELECTIONS OF MAHARASHTRA (2014-2017)

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FOREWORD

1. Maharashtra, which is one of the most urbanized States of the country, has worked assiduously towards restoring the rightful place of the local bodies in the political governance. This is evident from the conduct of free, fair and transparent elections by the State Election Commission, since its inception in 1994, of nearly 28,000 local bodies (27 Municipal Corporations, 360 Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats, 34 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and approximately 27,781 Gram Panchayats) every 5 years.
2. It is needless to say that collection and preservation of data is not only necessary but essential also for understanding the dynamics of the elections and making them more free and fair. Unfortunately, data pertaining to very few variables (like number of reserved seats, voter turnout, seats won by different political parties, etc.) of various local body elections is available since being collected manually. Hence, no detailed analysis has been possible for the elections held upto 2013.
3. I am happy to mention that the State Election Commission, Maharashtra initiated the process to collect the following data digitally with the help of computer and modern technology at the time of generation itself from the elections held in 2015.
 - (i) Information provided by the candidates while submitting nomination papers and affidavits,
 - (ii) Information about the arrangements made by the District Election Officers (e.g. Details of wards, reservation of seats, number of polling stations / counting hall, number of persons deployed for polling / counting / policing, number of vehicles used etc.) and
 - (iii) Information generated during the process of actual elections (e.g. cases of violation of Model Code of Conduct, progress of polling, repoll, counting, recounting etc.).
4. Efficiency of collection of above data has improved considerably from the Gram Panchayat Elections held in 2015 to the Municipal Councils held in October 2016 to 10 Municipal Corporations held in February 2017. I am happy that 100% data for all the above 3 categories is available for the elections held after February 2017 i.e. 25 Zilla Parishads, 283 Panchayat Samitis and 10 Municipal Corporations.
5. I am further happy to learn that Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune has done a detailed analysis of the above data collected for 25 Zilla Parishads and 283 Panchayat Samitis elections of 5th round held in February 2017, and they are publishing their analysis in the form of their report.
6. I congratulate Dr. Rajas Parchure, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, and Smt. Manasi Phadke for coming out with such a relevant and timely intervention. I wish this publication all the very best and am sure that it will make for interesting reading to the scholars of decentralization and local governance.

J. Saharia

Commissioner
State Election Commission
Maharashtra

November 3, 2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very pleased to present this report titled “Analysis of Rural Local Body Elections of Maharashtra (2014-2017)” to the readers and scholars of decentralization. As the discerning reader must be aware, the State Election Commission of Maharashtra has been conducting local body elections in Maharashtra from 1994. It has been working tirelessly to increase the voter turnout and conduct elections in a free, fair and transparent manner.

Amongst the various reforms that the SECM has undertaken under Mr. Saharia, one of the most forward looking reforms is that of filing candidate nomination forms and affidavits online. This move at once has created a huge database on candidate profiles.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics was given the task of analyzing these candidate profiles for Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti elections in Maharashtra. The analysis of the same yields very interesting insights, which are presented in this study.

Let me express my gratitude to Shri Jageshwar Saharia, State Election Commissioner, Maharashtra, for granting this interesting study project to the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Shri Shekhar Chenne, Secretary, State Election Commission, Maharashtra, was a mentor for our team and guided and supported us at every stage of the project. The project has been funded by YASHADA and I'd like to thanks Shri Anand Limaye and Shri Ajay Savrikar and his team for supporting us.

Mrs. Manasi Phadke has been the chief co-ordinator of this project and has been driving the processes right from data management to writing the report meticulously. I congratulate her for coming out with a timely and interesting publication. Mrs. Anjali Shitole was instrumental in helping us with the statistical part of the analysis. Mr. Vilas Mankar gave us all the technical assistance needed for this project.

This project helped us to gain deep insights into the dynamics of local body elections in Maharashtra. I am sure that the report will serve as a useful addition to the existing literature on the subject.

Prof. Rajas Parchure

Offg. Director
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
Pune

November 3, 2017

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, which gave constitutional status to the Panchyat Raj Institutions (PRI), was passed in 1992. The same amendment provided for the creation of the State Election Commission of Maharashtra for conduct of elections in urban and rural local self-governance bodies. All urban and rural local body elections in Maharashtra since 1994 have been conducted by the SECM. While urban bodies include Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats, rural bodies encompass Zilla Parishads (ZPs henceforth), Panchayat Samitis (PSs henceforth) and Gram Panchayats (GPs henceforth).

In Maharashtra State, at the time of establishment of the SECM, some of the local bodies rural as well as urban, were already in existence and were functioning with elected members. It was decided to allow the local bodies to continue with their existence and hold elections in these local bodies as and when a 5-year period of their working came to a close. Thus, in Maharashtra, all local bodies do not go into a state of election at the same time. Different local bodies, urban and rural, go into a state of elections as and when the 5-year period of their existence comes to a close.

Since its establishment, the SECM has conducted 5 rounds of elections in all the local bodies. The first round was from 1994-98, the second round was from 1999-2003, the third round was from 2004-08 and the fourth one was from 2009-13. From 2014 onwards, the fifth round of elections was conducted by the SECM across all rural and urban local bodies in Maharashtra. This report is based on the fifth round of elections in the ZPs and PSs in Maharashtra.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has already conducted analysis of the electoral data available on the first 4 rounds of ZP elections. This analysis is presented in the report titled “Zilla Parishad Elections in Maharashtra: A Data Based Analysis (1994-2013)”.

This present report, based on the data from fifth round of ZP elections, attempts two things: First, it gives a snapshot analysis of how the main electoral variables have performed in the ZP elections in the fifth round, in continuation with their behavior from the earlier four rounds. Second, it also presents candidate profile analysis based on the nomination forms and affidavits filed by the candidates contesting the ZP and PS elections in Maharashtra in the fifth round of elections.

Amongst the various electoral reforms introduced by the SECM, one of the most forward looking reforms has been to ask candidates to file nomination forms and affidavits online, prior to contesting elections. Now, this data gives the researcher immense insights into candidate attributes, allowing us to comment on what type of people tend to contest ZP and PS elections. It is also possible to compare the affidavit data, filed prior to the elections, to the attributes of

winners and thereby identify those candidate attributes which affect winnability. Candidate level data was not available for the earlier four rounds of elections and hence the candidate profile analysis attempted in this report is the first time that such an analysis has been conducted in local body elections in Maharashtra.

CHAPTER - II

DEFINING THE KEY ELECTORAL VARIABLES IN ZP ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA

This chapter is a logical extension of the data analysis done by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in its earlier study titled “Zilla Parishad Elections in Maharashtra: A Data-Based Analysis (1994-2013)”. Thus, this present chapter focuses on understanding the patterns in the key electoral variables in the fifth round of elections (R5 henceforth) conducted by the SECM. The chapter also creates a comparison of these variables with their performance under the earlier four rounds of elections, henceforth referred to as R1, R2, R3 and R4.

We next present the key electoral variables that have been analyzed for this report.

2.1 DEFINITIONS OF KEY ELECTORAL VARIABLES

2.1.1 VOTER TURNOUT (VT)

VT henceforth stands for Voter Turnout. The importance of VT from an electoral result perspective cannot be over-emphasized. The ratio of VT can swing results of the election either way and hence, VT is one of the most watched variables by candidates, political parties as well as the SECM. Indeed, for the SECM, increasing the VT has been a key issue because a truly free election can only be deemed to be held when the VT is nearly 100per cent.

In the report too, VT is treated to be a key variable. Patterns in VT across different Zilla Parishads as well as across different rounds of elections have been highlighted. Correlations between VT and various other variables have been explored so as to draw meaningful conclusions for conduct of future elections.

2.1.2 PROPORTION OF SEATS WON BY INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES (IND)

IND henceforth refers to the proportion of votes garnered by independent candidates in a Zilla Parishad. IND is interesting because it identifies those areas wherein the voters are giving higher votes to independent candidates.

2.1.3 POLITICAL ALIGNMENT (POL)

POL is a dummy variable which stands for “Political Alignment.” If the party or coalition winning maximum number of seats at the local level is the same as the party or coalition in

power at the State level, then the dummy variable POL takes value 1, otherwise 0. This variable was added to identify clusters of areas that normally show higher alignment to the State Government.

2.1.4 PROXY FOR COMPETITION BETWEEN THE PARTIES (REVERSE COMP)

REVERSE COMP is a variable that helps to understand the level of competition between different political parties. The dataset contained data on the distribution of seats to different political parties. Lesser is the standard deviation in the distribution of seats, it would imply that different parties were in neck to neck competition.

Thus, REVERSE COMP was defined to be the standard deviation of the distribution of seats between political parties. Lower the value of REVERSE COMP, more would be the level of competition between the parties. Areas with high degree of competition between political parties show a high level of “swing” i.e. the elections can swing the outcome in favour of any one party. Hence, those areas with low REVERSE COMP values could be now identified as areas wherein the swing quotient would be quite high and the contest would be close.

2.2 TRENDS IN KEY ELECTORAL VARIABLES

This section highlights the trends in the behavior of the key electoral variables in the ZP elections held in R5.

2.2.1 VOTER TURNOUT

As has been mentioned above, Voter Turnout is a crucial variable for the SECM. A higher VT is a policy objective, and indicates that the democratic forces are indeed operative at the grassroots level. A higher VT truly invokes higher competition amongst political parties and independent candidates alike.

Following are the summary statistics for VT across five rounds of ZP Elections.

Table No. 2.1: Comparative VT across 5 Rounds of ZP Elections

	VT R1	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	VT R5
Mean	71.63	70.04	69.11	67.50	69.06
Std. Deviation	4.73	4.06	3.76	3.21	3.32
Minimum	61.75	60.20	61.90	63.24	63.29
Maximum	79.73	79.15	78.60	75.24	76.83

Whilst the fifth round of elections have witnessed a higher voter turnout as compared to R4, the increment is marginal. The higher voter turnout is also associated with a higher standard deviation; this implies that the volatility in the voter turnouts has increased in the fifth round over the fourth one.

Which are the ZPs in which the VT has been on the higher side and which are those wherein the voter turnout has not been upto the mark? In order to answer this question, we use a cluster analysis. ZPs with high, medium and low VTs are clustered into different groups as shown below.

Table No. 2.2: Low VT Cluster in R5 in ZP elections

Low VT Cluster		
Local Body Type	Local Body Name	VT R5
ZP	Jalgaon	63.29
ZP	Ratnagiri	63.65
ZP	Latur	64.70
ZP	Amravati	65.18
ZP	Osmanabad	65.20

Table No. 2.3: Medium VT Cluster in R5 in ZP elections

Medium VT Cluster		
Local Body Type	Local Body Name	VT R5
ZP	Solapur	67.12
ZP	Wardha	67.38
ZP	Sindhudurg	67.55
ZP	Buldhana	67.61
ZP	Ahmadnagar	67.67
ZP	Satara	68.88
ZP	Nashik	69.00
ZP	Yavatmal	69.03
ZP	Nanded	69.61

ZP	Pune	69.87
ZP	Chandrapur	70.02
ZP	Aurangabad	70.22
ZP	Beed	70.35
ZP	Gadchiroli	70.65
ZP	Jalna	70.69
ZP	Raigad	70.97

Table No. 2.4: High VT Cluster in R5 in ZP elections**High VT Cluster**

Local Body Type	Local Body Name	VT R5
ZP	Sangli	72.74
ZP	Hingoli	73.85
ZP	Parbhani	74.47
ZP	Kolhapur	76.83

Thus, in R5, it is in Sangli, Hingoli, Parbhani and Kolhapur ZP elections that the VT has been very high.

Are there certain ZPs which repeatedly show higher or lower VT numbers? This could be the case if certain districts of Maharashtra are seen to be politically more active, with highly interested voter bases. A look into the high and low VT clusters across all five rounds of elections is highly instructive.

Table No. 2.5: High and Low VT Clusters across all 5 rounds of elections

Cluster	Round	ZP	VT	Round	ZP	VT	Round	ZP	VT	Round	ZP	VT	Round	ZP	VT
Highest	R1	Parbhani	79.73	R2	Buldhana	79.15	R3	Kolhapur	78.6	R4	Gondia	75.37	R5	Sangli	72.74
		Gadchiroli	78.45		Washim	76.32		Bhandara	77.4		Kolhapur	75.24		Hingoli	73.85
		Raigad	77		Sangli	75.8		Gadchiroli	76.4		Bhandara	72.96		Parbhani	74.47
		Sangli	76.53		Bhandara	74.05		Gondia	76.1		Hingoli	72.27		Kolhapur	76.83
		Chandrapur	75.84		Akola	73.48		Hingoli	74.4		Chandrapur	71.46			
Lowest	R1	Thane	56.91	R2	Nandurbar	56.42	R3	Thane	59.3	R4	Thane	58.24	R5	Jalgaon	63.29
		Dhule	57.91		Thane	57.84		Nashik	61.9		Nagpur	62.79		Ratnagiri	63.65
		Ratnagiri	61.75		Ratnagiri	60.2		Dhule	62.7		Solapur	63.24		Latur	64.70
		Nandurbar	61.84		Sindhudurg	63.96		Ratnagiri	63.9		Osmanabad	63.47		Amravati	65.18
		Akola	63		Nashik	64.94		Jalgaon	64.5		Ratnagiri	63.52		Osmanabad	65.20

It is extremely interesting to note that there are some ZPs in which the VT has been historically high. For example, Sangli, Kolhapur and Hingoli have occurred 3 times in the high VT cluster in the 5 rounds of elections. Ratnagiri ZP has the dubious distinction of being in the low VT cluster in all 5 rounds of elections.

A re-arrangement of the ZPs with high VTs into divisional clusters shows some interesting trends.

Table No. 2.6: Re-arrangement of high VT Zilla Parishads into Divisional Clusters

Divisional Clusters: High VT	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Amravati		Buldhana Washim Akola			
Aurangabad	Parbhani		Hingoli	Hingoli	Hingoli Parbhani
Nagpur	Gadchiroli Chandrapur	Bhandara	Bhandara Gadchiroli Gondia	Bhandara Chandrapur Gondia	
Pune	Sangli	Sangli	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Sangli
Konkan	Raigad				

There are 5 divisions which repeatedly occur in the high VT cluster, namely Aurangabad, Amravati, Chandrapur, Pune and Konkan. None of the districts in Nashik division show very high VTs. Now, one can easily see how the trends in VT have changed across time.

Districts in Amravati division only exhibit high VTs in R2. It is interesting to note that all three districts namely Akola, Washim and Buldhana, which show high VT score extremely low on the development index variable.

In Aurangabad division, the epicentre of high VTs had moved gently from Parbhani to Hingoli. In R5 however, both Parbhani and Hingoli show very high VT. Again, Parbhani and Hingoli show very low development levels.

In Nagpur division, one can see that the epicentre of high VTs has moved from Gadchiroli towards the northern districts of Bhandara and Gondia. In these districts again, development quotients have persistently remained low and hence, these districts may be consistently showing higher VTs.

Thus, Amravati, Aurangabad & Nagpur districts with very low development quotients are the ones which boast of a higher VT. This suggests an inverse relationship between development and VT. However the statistics for Pune division are a bit contrary.

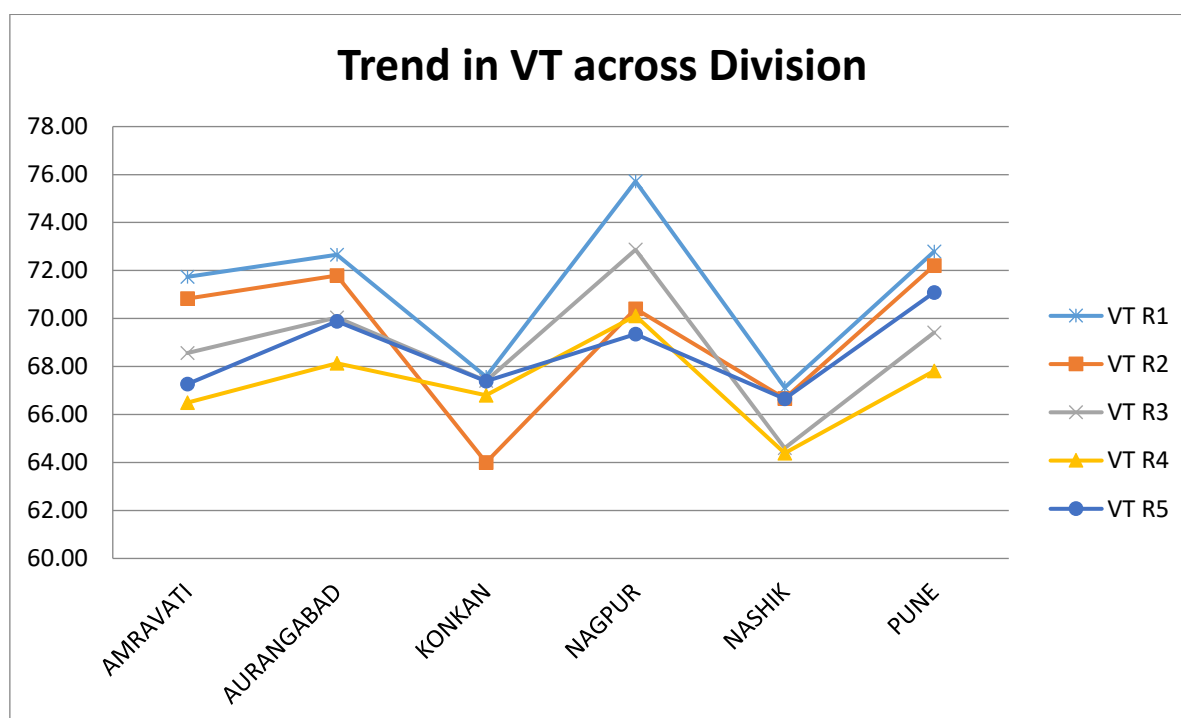
Districts in the Pune division boast of some of the highest development quotients in Maharashtra. Then how is it that Sangli and Kolhapur show such high levels of VT?

High VT could undoubtedly be a reflection of low development; however, there are some areas with a “culture” of political activism and voting. Kolhapur district is an area wherein VT is high across all local bodies, i.e., Municipal Corporation of Kolhapur, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats in the Kolhapur District, as well as the Zilla Parishad of Kolhapur. We could thus conclude that Sangli-Kolhapur is that part of Maharashtra wherein the voter is very sensitized to elections and hence, these areas have an interesting and entrenched voting culture and voter awareness.

Only Raigad district in Konkan division shows a high VT in R1. However, one finds that districts in Konkan division get eased out of the high VT cluster in successive rounds of elections. There could be three reasons for this trend. The first could be of course the fact that development has occurred rapidly with Mumbai as an epi-centre of growth and hence, districts in Konkan may not be showing higher VT. Secondly, there is heavy migration from all areas in Konkan to Mumbai; this itself may be contributing to the lower VT. A third angle to this is that there are 3 districts in Maharashtra which are completely urbanized and hence do not have a ZP at all. These are Mumbai, Mumbai sub-urban and Thane and all these districts occur in the Konkan division. Thus, there could be a cultural issue of contagion wherein urban voters, who exhibit urban apathy, indirectly have a cultural impact on the neighboring sub-urban, semi-urban and eventually rural areas, contributing to low VT in the division.

We next explore the VT trends at a divisional aggregation.

Graph No. 2.1: Divisional Aggregates for VT



It is interesting and encouraging to note that the voter turnout in all the divisions has increased over the R4 levels. Of course, the divisional aggregates should be considered with a pinch of salt because as has been explained earlier, there are specific districts within the division that record high VTs and hence pull up the divisional VT score.

2.2.2 POLITICAL ALIGNMENT

If a Zilla Parishad has the same party in power as the party in the State Government, political alignment i.e. POL takes value 1, otherwise 0. Political alignment helps to show alignment patterns of ZPs with State Government. The objective of creating this variable is to examine if rural areas of certain districts have a relationship with the government at the State. This variable highlights the effect of a change in the State Governments on local governance tiers. One may well look at it as a “*political trickle down*” effect.

Following is a snapshot of how the data looks once POL is constructed.

Table No. 2.7: Behaviour of Political Alignment across all rounds of elections

Division	ZP	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	POL R5	Av POL
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Amravati	Amravati	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	0	0	0	1	1	0.4
Aurangabad	Beed	0	1	0	1	0	0.4
Amravati	Buldhana	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
Nagpur	Chandrapur	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
Nagpur	Gadchiroli	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
Aurangabad	Hingoli	NA	0	1	0	0	0.25
Nashik	Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Aurangabad	Jalna	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Pune	Kolhapur	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
Aurangabad	Latur	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
Aurangabad	Nanded	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Nashik	Nashik	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Aurangabad	Osmanabad	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Aurangabad	Parbhani	0	0	1	1	0	0.4
Pune	Pune	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Konkan	Raigad	0	0	0	1	0	0.2
Konkan	Ratnagiri	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Pune	Sangli	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
Pune	Satara	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Konkan	Sindhudurg	1	0	1	1	0	0.6
Pune	Solapur	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Nagpur	Wardha	0	1	1	1	1	0.8
Amravati	Yavatmal	0	1	1	1	0	0.6
Av POL R1-R5		0.08	0.68	0.76	0.84	0.4	

The various patterns in POL such as 1-0-0-0-0, 1-1-1-0-1, 1-0-1-0-1, 0-1-0-1-0, 0-1-1-1-1 etc. are extremely interesting and reveal different political dynamics. If a ZP exhibits a pattern such as 0-1-0-1-0 or 1-0-1-0-1, it indicates that there have been a lot of fluctuations in the political alignment. A pattern such as 0-0-1-1-1 indicates a recent move towards alignment. If an average of political alignment is considered, the average number will obviously lie between 0 and 1. A ZP whose average across all rounds is 0 shows zero alignment to the State Government from 1995 to 2017. A ZP whose average across all rounds is 1 shows maximum influence of State Government over local political forces.

Assume that two Zilla Parishads get an average score of 0.5 which indicates that they've been aligned with the State Government for 2 rounds each. However, the underlying political forces could be very different. One ZP could be showing a pattern of 1-1-0-0 which means that it was aligned with the SS-BJP State Government in R1 and with the INC-NCP State Government in R2, but in the recent two elections, it does not show any alignment with the INC-NCP government. Another ZP may show a pattern of 0-0-1-1 which means that it was not aligned with the SS-BJP Government in R1 and with the INC-NCP State Government in R2, but recently has become aligned with INC-NCP State Government in R3 and R4.

Thus, different political equations with the parties in power at State level will create different alignment patterns in POL.

While in R1, only 8 per cent Zilla Parishads are aligned, in R4, 84 per cent of the ZPs are aligned. In R5, the average political alignment falls drastically to 0.4. What does this indicate?

In the first round of elections for Zilla Parishads, Shiv Sena- BJP was in power at the state level. In this round, it is observed that the political alignment with the State is minimal. It is observed that the jump in alignment is very large from R1 to R2. The State Government changed between R1 and R2. If it is true that the INC- NCP combination dominates the Zilla Parishads, then the jump in political alignment gets explained quite well with a change in the State Government.

When the 2nd, 3rd and 4th round of ZP elections were held, INC-NCP government was in power at the State level. The higher political alignment of ZPs with the State in these rounds implies that the ZPs have been mostly dominated by INC and/or NCP in Maharashtra. The lower value of POL in R5 again suggests that the BJP, which is in power at the State Government level in R5, does not have that much of control over the rural local bodies in Maharashtra.

There are a few ZPs, which show a 0-1-1-1-0 pattern in their political alignment quotient. These are those ZPs which are completely dominated by the INC-NCP. Following table elucidates.

Table No. 2.8: List of ZPs political aligned only towards the INC-NCP combine

Division	District	Political Alignment with the State Government				
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	0	1	1	1	0
Amravati	Amravati	0	1	1	1	0
Aurangabad	Nanded	0	1	1	1	0
Nashik	Nashik	0	1	1	1	0
Aurangabad	Osmanabad	0	1	1	1	0
Pune	Pune	0	1	1	1	0
Pune	Satara	0	1	1	1	0
Pune	Solapur	0	1	1	1	0
Amravati	Yavatmal	0	1	1	1	0

2.2.3 COMPETITION AMONGST POLITICAL PARTIES (REVERSE COMP) AND IDENTIFICATION OF “SWING” ZILLA PARISHADS

REVERSE COMP is a variable that helps to understand the level of competition between different political parties. It is computed as the standard deviation of the distribution of seats won across political parties, coalitions and independent candidates. If the standard deviation is very low, it would be observed that the number of seats is more evenly distributed across different political parties. Thus, lesser the standard deviation, lesser is REVERSE COMP and higher is the level of competition between political parties. In such areas, elections can “swing” the outcome in favour of any one party. Elections of this type can go either way and the areas are classified to be as “swing” areas. Hence, areas with tough political competition between political parties show a high level of swing. Just as the earlier section identifies party strongholds with high VT to be potential areas for fierce political competition, this section identifies swing ZPs where too the contest is likely to be bitter. Swing ZPs would also need more attention in terms of MCC implementation.

The table below depicts Zilla Parishads clustered as per low, medium and high REVERSE COMP quotients. The low, medium and high REVERSE COMP clusters correspond to high, medium and low swing quotients respectively.

Table No. 2.9: List of Zilla Parishad Clusters as per REVERSE COMP values

Local body	Cluster	Division	Reverse Comp R5
Hingoli	Low	Aurangabad	4.51
Kolhapur	Low	Pune	5.20
Solapur	Low	Pune	7.14
Gadchiroli	Low	Nagpur	7.33
Yavatmal	Low	Amravati	7.46
Jalna	Low	Aurangabad	7.92
Raigad	Low	Konkan	7.94
Amravati	Low	Amravati	7.94
Parbhani	Low	Aurangabad	8.00
Ahmadnagar	Low	Nashik	8.04
Sangli	Low	Pune	8.26
Buldhana	Low	Amravati	8.46
Nashik	Medium	Nashik	9.09
Nanded	Medium	Aurangabad	9.69
Osmanabad	Medium	Aurangabad	9.72
Aurangabad	Medium	Aurangabad	9.79
Beed	Medium	Aurangabad	10.03
Wardha	Medium	Nagpur	11.24
Sindhudurg	Medium	Konkan	11.50
Jalgaon	Medium	Nashik	12.04
Satara	Medium	Pune	12.73
Chandrapur	High	Nagpur	15.04
Pune	High	Pune	15.77
Latur	High	Aurangabad	16.11
Ratnagiri	High	Konkan	19.22

A low value of REVERSE COMP indicates a high level of competition amongst political parties in that region. When this information is put together with the VT data, it creates very interesting insights for the researcher in political sciences. A high VT together with high swing indicates that the district is highly sensitive from an election standpoint and should be under observation by electoral authorities for potential MCC violations.

Thus, Sangli, Kolhapur, Parbhani as well as Hingoli districts would be the ones that emerge as highly sensitive based on R5 data.

2.2.4 PROPORTION OF SEATS WON BY INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES (IND)

The variable IND describes the proportion of seats won by independent candidates in Zilla Parishad elections. Following are the summary statistics for IND across 5 rounds of elections.

Table No. 2.10: No. of ZPs in which no seats were won by independent candidates in five rounds of elections

Rounds	No. of ZPs in which no seats were won by	
	IND	IND
R1	9.42	7
R2	4.4	7
R3	7.25	7
R4	4.51	7
R5	3.54	7

It is extremely interesting to note that the proportion of seats won by Independent candidates in ZP elections keeps on falling in every successive round of elections. It is no secret that the money power needed to contest elections has increased across all rounds of elections. This could be the reason for the reduction in the proportion of seats won by independent candidates across successive rounds of elections.

In which of the ZPs do we find a higher proportion of Independents winning? The following cluster analysis is helpful.

Table No. 2.11: ZP Clusters with low, medium and high percentage of winning candidates

Division	Local Body Name	Cluster	IND R5
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Low	0.00
Amravati	Buldhana	Low	0.00
Nashik	Jalgaon	Low	0.00
Aurangabad	Latur	Low	0.00
Konkan	Raigad	Low	0.00
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Low	0.00
Konkan	Sindhudurg	Low	0.00
Pune	Pune	Low	1.33
Pune	Kolhapur	Low	1.49
Amravati	Yavatmal	Low	1.64

Pune	Sangli	Low	1.67
Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Low	1.82
Nagpur	Wardha	Low	1.92
Pune	Satara	Low	3.13
Aurangabad	Nanded	Low	3.17
Aurangabad	Beed	Low	3.33
Amravati	Amravati	Low	3.39
Aurangabad	Jalna	Low	3.57
Nashik	Nashik	Medium	4.11
Nagpur	Chandrapur	Medium	5.36
Aurangabad	Hingoli	Medium	5.77
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	Medium	6.94
Aurangabad	Parbhani	Medium	7.41
Pune	Solapur	High	14.71
Nagpur	Gadchiroli	High	17.65

The above table indicates that it is in Gadchiroli and Solapur districts that the ZPs show a high percentage of independent candidates winning. There are 7 ZPs in which not even a single independent candidate has won a seat in the ZP elections.

Table No. 2.12: Correlations between Variables

Correlations		VT R5	REVERSE COMP R5	IND R5
VT R5	Pearson Correlation	1	-.558**	.196
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.004	.347
	N	25	25	25
COMP R5	Pearson Correlation	-.558**	1	-.369
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004		.070
	N	25	25	25
IND R5	Pearson Correlation	.196	-.369	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.347	.070	
	N	25	25	25

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A simple correlation analysis helps to gain interesting insights into the data. As can be seen from the table, the VT and REVERSE COMP are negatively and significantly correlated to each other.

This implies that whenever the voter turnout within a ZP is high, the REVERSE COMP variable takes on a low value i.e. the competition between political parties tends to be very high in those districts. This data validates a known trend in Indian elections; political parties tend to have a very high presence in those areas where the voter turnout is high and hence, they stand a good chance of winning due to the swing quotient.

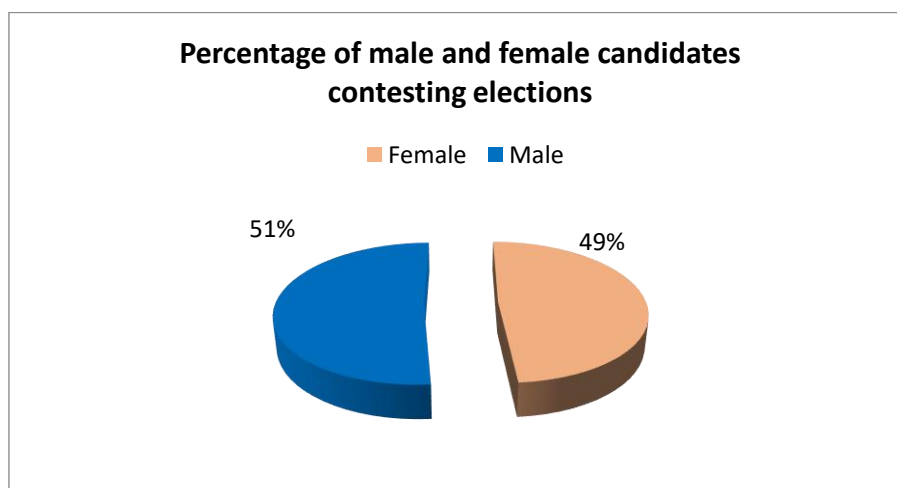
CHAPTER - III**ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATE PROFILES IN ZP ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA**

The earlier chapter focused on the overall data trends observed in ZP elections. This chapter will offer insights into candidate profiles. Before contesting elections, all candidates are required to file nomination forms and affidavits with the SECM. This data contains a wealth of information in terms of candidate attributes. This data was analyzed in a detailed manner to derive insights into the type of candidates that contest ZP elections in Maharashtra and the candidate attributes which spur the chances of winning ZP elections in Maharashtra.

The total number of contesting candidate for ZP elections in 2017 was 7242. Out of these, affidavit data was not available for 447 candidates. Hence, analysis has been carried out for remaining 6795 candidates only.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of female candidates contesting elections is just about 50 per cent; one implication of the fact is that females contest only on women seats reserved for them and do not really go out to contest from seats without gender reservation

Graph No. 3.1: Percentage of male and female candidates contesting elections



It is only in the ZPs of Hingoli and Parbhani that one finds that the percentage of women contesting elections is significantly more than 50 per cent. In Hingoli, 60 per cent of the contestants are women, whereas in Parbhani, 56 per cent of the contestants are women. See table 1 for details.

Table No. 3.1: No. of Contesting Candidates in every ZP

Local Body		Candidate Gender		
		Female	Male	Total
ZP Ahmednagar	Count	141	164	305
	% within LocalBody Name	46.2%	53.8%	100.0%
ZP Amravati	Count	181	191	372
	% within LocalBody Name	48.7%	51.3%	100.0%
ZP Auragabad	Count	161	162	323
	% within LocalBody Name	49.8%	50.2%	100.0%
ZP Beed	Count	156	182	338
	% within LocalBody Name	46.2%	53.8%	100.0%
ZP Buldhana	Count	171	161	332
	% within LocalBody Name	51.5%	48.5%	100.0%
ZP Chandrapur	Count	149	165	314
	% within LocalBody Name	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
ZP Gadchiroli	Count	136	119	255
	% within LocalBody Name	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
ZP Hingoli	Count	146	99	245
	% within LocalBody Name	59.6%	40.4%	100.0%
ZP Jalgaon	Count	129	115	244
	% within LocalBody Name	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
ZP Jalna	Count	137	129	266
	% within LocalBody Name	51.5%	48.5%	100.0%
ZP Kolhapur	Count	139	151	290
	% within LocalBody Name	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%
ZP Latur	Count	110	120	230
	% within LocalBody Name	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
ZP Nanded	Count	176	198	374
	% within LocalBody Name	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%

ZP Nashik	Count	150	173	323
	% within LocalBody Name	46.4%	53.6%	100.0%
ZP Osmanabad	Count	125	129	254
	% within LocalBody Name	49.2%	50.8%	100.0%
ZP Parbhani	Count	154	122	276
	% within LocalBody Name	55.8%	44.2%	100.0%
ZP Pune	Count	172	179	351
	% within LocalBody Name	49.0%	51.0%	100.0%
ZP Raigad	Count	80	80	160
	% within LocalBody Name	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
ZP Ratnagiri	Count	57	87	144
	% within LocalBody Name	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%
ZP Sangali	Count	65	54	119
	% within LocalBody Name	54.6%	45.4%	100.0%
ZP Satara	Count	91	129	220
	% within LocalBody Name	41.4%	58.6%	100.0%
ZP Sindhudurga	Count	70	95	165
	% within LocalBody Name	42.4%	57.6%	100.0%
ZP Solapur	Count	108	137	245
	% within LocalBody Name	44.1%	55.9%	100.0%
ZP Wardha	Count	135	166	301
	% within LocalBody Name	44.9%	55.1%	100.0%
ZP Yavatmal	Count	173	176	349
	% within LocalBody Name	49.6%	50.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	3312	3483	6795
	% within LocalBody Name	48.7%	51.3%	100.0%

ZP candidates are mostly seen to be young. 46.7 per cent of the candidates are in the age group 36 to 50 years of age, whereas 32.6 per cent of the candidates are in the 18-35 age group. In

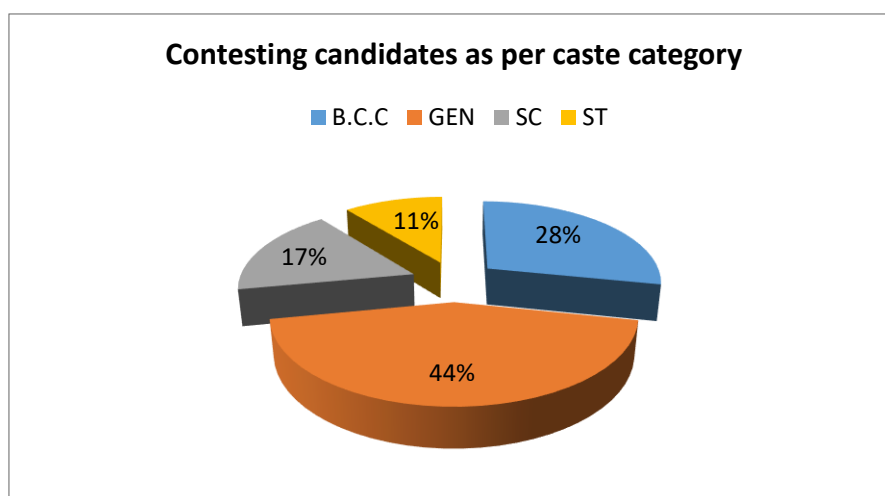
Gadchiroli and Solapur, we find that the candidature is exceedingly young; 40 per cent of the candidates in both ZPs are in the 18-35 age group. See table 2 for a detailed description.

Table No. 3.2: Candidature by Age Group in every ZP

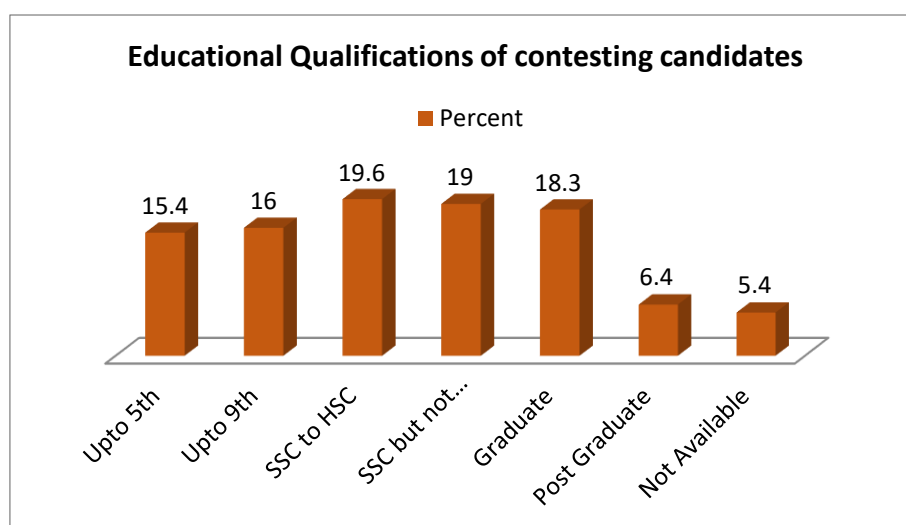
Local Body		Age Group				Total
		18-35	36-50	51-60	60+	
ZP Ahmednagar	Count	103	133	53	16	305
	% within LocalBody Name	33.8%	43.6%	17.4%	5.2%	100.0%
ZP Amravati	Count	113	184	56	19	372
	% within LocalBody Name	30.4%	49.5%	15.1%	5.1%	100.0%
ZP Auragabad	Count	125	152	34	12	323
	% within LocalBody Name	38.7%	47.1%	10.5%	3.7%	100.0%
ZP Beed	Count	123	151	48	16	338
	% within LocalBody Name	36.4%	44.7%	14.2%	4.7%	100.0%
ZP Buldhana	Count	107	137	66	22	332
	% within LocalBody Name	32.2%	41.3%	19.9%	6.6%	100.0%
ZP Chandrapur	Count	91	161	48	14	314
	% within LocalBody Name	29.0%	51.3%	15.3%	4.5%	100.0%
ZP Gadchiroli	Count	104	109	35	7	255
	% within LocalBody Name	40.8%	42.7%	13.7%	2.7%	100.0%
ZP Hingoli	Count	78	117	32	18	245
	% within LocalBody Name	31.8%	47.8%	13.1%	7.3%	100.0%
ZP Jalgaon	Count	73	112	45	14	244
	% within LocalBody Name	29.9%	45.9%	18.4%	5.7%	100.0%
ZP Jalna	Count	89	107	44	26	266
	% within LocalBody Name	33.5%	40.2%	16.5%	9.8%	100.0%
ZP Kolhapur	Count	101	137	37	15	290
	% within LocalBody Name	34.8%	47.2%	12.8%	5.2%	100.0%
ZP Latur	Count	76	98	37	19	230
	% within LocalBody Name	33.0%	42.6%	16.1%	8.3%	100.0%

ZP Nanded	Count	117	168	53	36	374
	% within LocalBody Name	31.3%	44.9%	14.2%	9.6%	100.0%
ZP Nashik	Count	104	154	50	15	323
	% within LocalBody Name	32.2%	47.7%	15.5%	4.6%	100.0%
ZP Osmanabad	Count	93	102	37	22	254
	% within LocalBody Name	36.6%	40.2%	14.6%	8.7%	100.0%
ZP Parbhani	Count	89	118	42	27	276
	% within LocalBody Name	32.2%	42.8%	15.2%	9.8%	100.0%
ZP Pune	Count	138	162	42	9	351
	% within LocalBody Name	39.3%	46.2%	12.0%	2.6%	100.0%
ZP Raigad	Count	45	87	25	3	160
	% within LocalBody Name	28.1%	54.4%	15.6%	1.9%	100.0%
ZP Ratnagiri	Count	39	78	21	6	144
	% within LocalBody Name	27.1%	54.2%	14.6%	4.2%	100.0%
ZP Sangali	Count	41	53	22	3	119
	% within LocalBody Name	34.5%	44.5%	18.5%	2.5%	100.0%
ZP Satara	Count	65	108	33	14	220
	% within LocalBody Name	29.5%	49.1%	15.0%	6.4%	100.0%
ZP Sindhudurga	Count	33	104	20	8	165
	% within LocalBody Name	20.0%	63.0%	12.1%	4.8%	100.0%
ZP Solapur	Count	96	103	35	11	245
	% within LocalBody Name	39.2%	42.0%	14.3%	4.5%	100.0%
ZP Wardha	Count	72	169	42	18	301
	% within LocalBody Name	23.9%	56.1%	14.0%	6.0%	100.0%
ZP Yavatmal	Count	103	172	55	19	349
	% within LocalBody Name	29.5%	49.3%	15.8%	5.4%	100.0%
	Count	2218	3176	1012	389	6795
	% within LocalBody Name	32.6%	46.7%	14.9%	5.7%	100.0%

A majority of candidates i.e. nearly 44 per cent of the candidates belong to open caste category

Graph No. 3.2: Contesting Candidates as per Caste Category

Most contesting candidates i.e. 20 per cent of the candidates have an educational qualification of having studied between SSC to HSC. Another 19 per cent have cleared HSC but are not graduates. 18 per cent of the candidates are graduates.

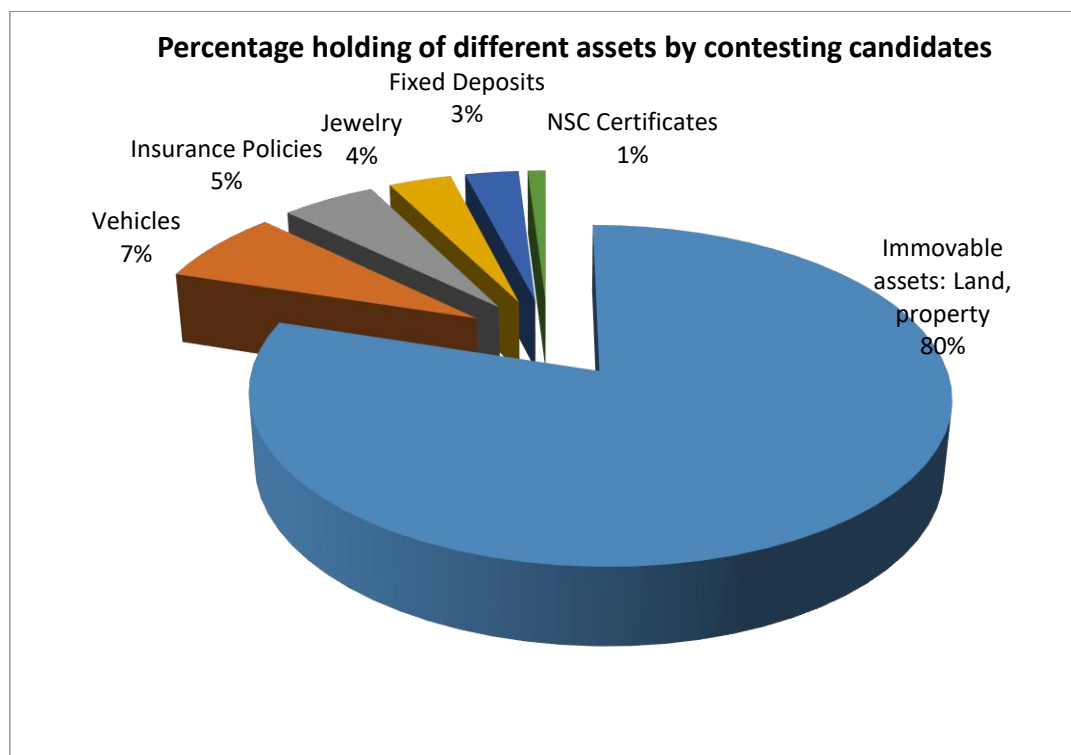
Graph No. 3.3: Education Qualifications of Contesting Candidates

38 per cent of the candidates show Agriculture to be their main occupation. 8 per cent are professionals and 7.6 per cent are into business

The percentage of women candidates engaged in agriculture, profession, business or service is far lesser than the male candidates. 76 per cent of the contesting women candidates are housewives and have not been actively engaged in any profession before contesting elections

The average income of contesting candidates is around Rs.2.16 lakh whereas their average asset holding is Rs.59.21 lakh. Of the total assets held by the contesting candidates, 80 per cent are held in the form of immovable assets. Vehicles, insurance policies, jewelry and shares are the other formats in which assets are held.

Graph No. 3.4: Asset holding of Contesting Candidates



Further, there is a statistically significant difference between the average asset holdings of the winning candidates and those losing the elections. The following table shows that the asset holdings of the winning candidates stands at Rs.121 lakh whereas those of losing candidates stands at Rs.45 lakh only. If one makes the assumption that asset holdings are a proxy for the overall financial muscle of the candidate, it seems to be the case that financial clout greatly affects the chances of a candidate winning the election.

The following table describes the final list of candidates as declared by different parties. This is contained under the column “Participation Share”. Thus, of the total contesting candidates in the 2017 ZP elections in Maharashtra, 27.7 per cent contested as Independents. 16.54 per cent contested on a BJP ticket, 14.53 per cent contested on a Shiv Sena ticket and so on.

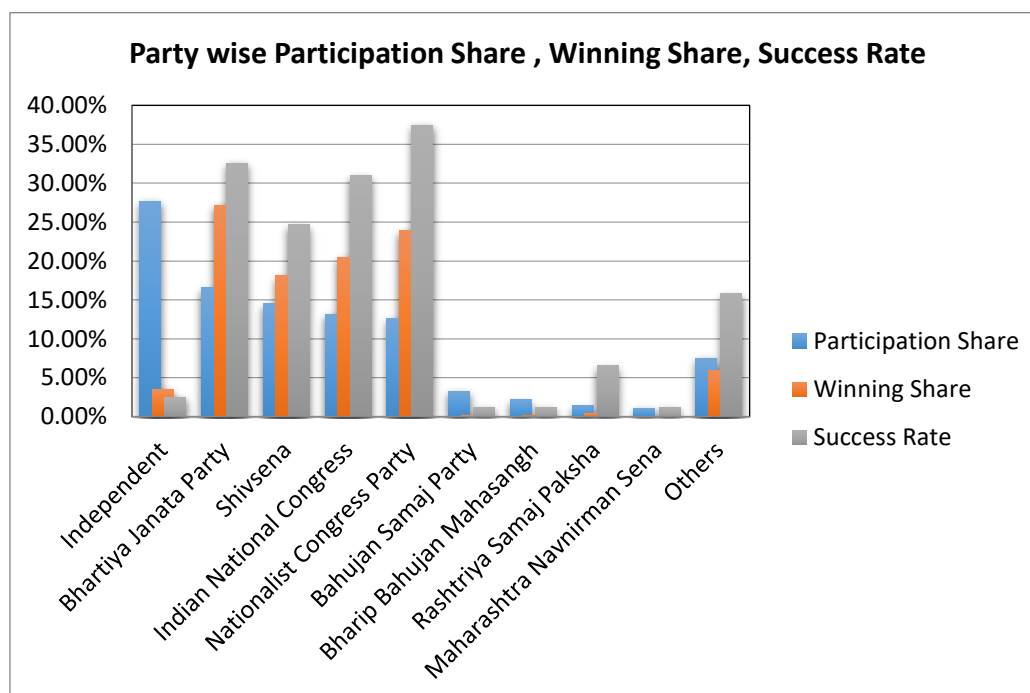
The next column titled “Winning Share” describes the percentage of winners from each party as compared to all winning candidates. Thus, 27.7 per cent of all winning candidates were from the BJP, 23.92 per cent of all winning candidates were from the NCP and so on.

The final column describes the “Success Rate” i.e. it describes how many candidates from a particular party won as compared to all candidates fielded by that party. Thus, 37.45 per cent of the NCP candidates won the constituency in which they contested, 32.57 per cent of the BJP candidates won the constituency in which they contested and so on.

Table No. 3.3: Party-wise participation share, winning share and success rate

Party Name	Participation Share	Winning Share	Success Rate
Independent	27.70%	3.51%	2.51%
Bhartiya Janata Party	16.54%	27.17%	32.57%
Shivsena	14.53%	18.09%	24.68%
Indian National Congress	13.11%	20.48%	30.96%
Nationalist Congress Party	12.67%	23.92%	37.45%
Bahujan Samaj Party	3.27%	0.20%	1.20%
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	2.17%	0.13%	1.21%
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha	1.41%	0.46%	6.54%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	1.10%	0.07%	1.19%
Others	7.50%	5.96%	15.76%

Graph No. 3.5: Party-wise Participation Rate, Winning Share and Success Rate



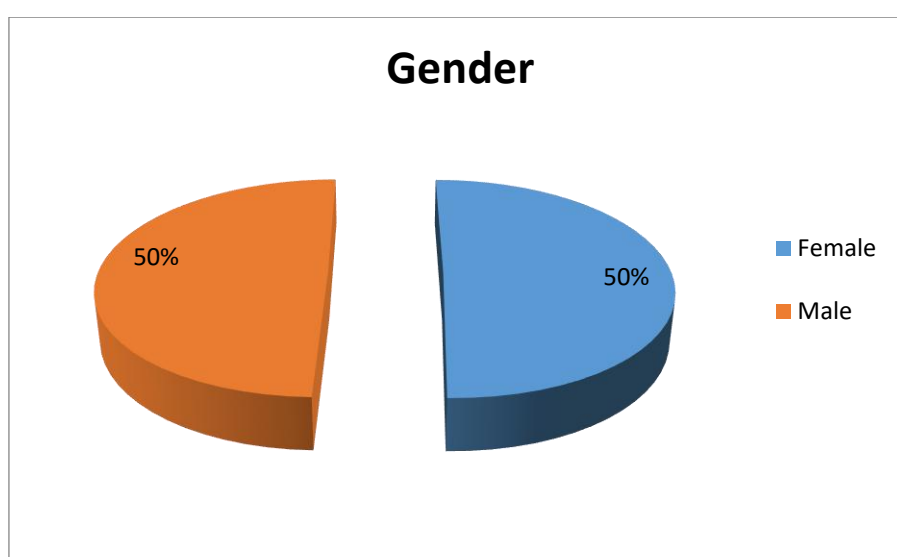
CHAPTER - IV**ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATE PROFILES IN PS ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA**

This chapter carries out a candidate profile analysis on the candidates who contested the Panchayat Samiti elections in Maharashtra.

Total number of contesting candidate are for PS election are 12893. Out of these affidavit data was not available for 855 candidates. Candidate Analysis has thus been carried out for remaining 12038 candidates only.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of female candidates contesting elections is just about 50 per cent; one implication of the fact is that females contest only on women seats reserved for them and do not really go out to contest from seats without gender reservation

Graph No. 4.1: Percentage of male and female candidates contesting elections



It is in very few PSs that one finds that the percentage of women contesting elections is significantly more than 50 per cent. In PS Murud of Konkan division and PS Vadvani of Aurangabad division, 77 per cent of the contestants are women. Following table shows the percentage of women contesting elections in every PS.

Table No. 4.1: Percent Contesting Candidates in every PS

Division	Local Body Name	Gender	
		Female	Male
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Murud	77.8%	22.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Vadvani	77.3%	22.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Naigaon Khu	74.4%	25.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Deola	71.4%	28.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sudhagad	70.0%	30.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Pandharpur	66.7%	33.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Erandol	65.2%	34.8%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Sangrampur	65.0%	35.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Nandgaon	64.7%	35.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Bhokar	64.5%	35.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Shirur Kasar	64.1%	35.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kalmnuri	63.5%	36.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Mehakar	63.0%	37.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Babhulgaon	62.5%	37.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Deoulgavraja	62.5%	37.5%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Roha	62.5%	37.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Hadgaon	62.3%	37.7%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Kalamb	62.1%	37.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Khandala	62.1%	37.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Beed	61.9%	38.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ambad	61.7%	38.3%

Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Soygaon	61.5%	38.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Yevla	61.4%	38.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mantha	61.2%	38.8%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Jalgaon	61.2%	38.8%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Aarmori	61.1%	38.9%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Bodwad	61.1%	38.9%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Jalgaon - Jamod	60.5%	39.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Igatpuri	60.3%	39.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Hingoli	60.0%	40.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Chalisgaon	60.0%	40.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Muktainagar Adalabad	60.0%	40.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Gaganbavda	60.0%	40.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Maregaon	59.3%	40.7%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Lonar	59.0%	41.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Motala	58.1%	41.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Palam	58.1%	41.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Chakur	57.5%	42.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Amravati	57.4%	42.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Gangakhed	57.1%	42.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Sonpeth	57.1%	42.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Vaijapur	57.1%	42.9%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Tala	57.1%	42.9%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Kurkheda	57.1%	42.9%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Mul	57.1%	42.9%

Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Mulchera	57.1%	42.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Anunda Nagnath	56.9%	43.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Phulambri	56.7%	43.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Anjangaon	56.5%	43.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Seloo	56.5%	43.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Bhatkuli	56.4%	43.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Himayatnagar	56.3%	43.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Jawali	56.0%	44.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Chikhali	55.9%	44.1%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Wani	55.8%	44.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kannad	55.8%	44.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Udagir	55.6%	44.4%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Chandrapur	55.6%	44.4%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Ponbhurna	55.6%	44.4%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mohol	55.3%	44.7%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Malwan	55.3%	44.7%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Panvel	55.3%	44.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jintur	55.0%	45.0%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Gadchiroli	54.8%	45.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Bhokardan	54.5%	45.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Bhoom	54.5%	45.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Pathari	54.3%	45.7%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Warora	54.2%	45.8%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Rahata	54.2%	45.8%

Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Sironcha	54.1%	45.9%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Khalapur	53.8%	46.2%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Sindewahi	53.6%	46.4%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Gadhinglaj	53.5%	46.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Georai	53.3%	46.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Khulatabad	53.3%	46.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Paranda	53.3%	46.7%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Karanja	53.3%	46.7%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Ratnagiri	53.2%	46.8%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Buldhana	52.9%	47.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Dharur	52.9%	47.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Majalagaon	52.9%	47.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Patoda	52.9%	47.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Vasamat	52.9%	47.1%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Bhamragad	52.9%	47.1%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Niphad	52.9%	47.1%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Akkalkot	52.9%	47.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Parbhani	52.7%	47.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Badnapur	52.7%	47.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Paithan	52.6%	47.4%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Eitapalli	52.6%	47.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jafrabad	52.5%	47.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Dakshin Solapur	52.4%	47.6%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Jiwati	52.2%	47.8%

Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Jamkhed	52.2%	47.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Ajara	52.2%	47.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Daund	52.2%	47.8%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Nandgaon Khandeshwar	52.0%	48.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Dharangaon	52.0%	48.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Naandura	51.9%	48.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kaij	51.8%	48.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Indapur	51.7%	48.3%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Seloo	51.6%	48.4%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Ner	51.5%	48.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Amalner	51.5%	48.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Haveli	51.5%	48.5%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Alibag	51.4%	48.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Kalwan	51.2%	48.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Nanded	51.2%	48.8%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Ghatanji	51.1%	48.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Parali	51.1%	48.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Sengaon	51.1%	48.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Khed	51.1%	48.9%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Baglan	50.9%	49.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Purna	50.8%	49.2%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Malegaon	50.8%	49.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Gangapur	50.6%	49.4%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Darvha	50.0%	50.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Dharmabad	50.0%	50.0%

Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Manvat	50.0%	50.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mukhed	50.0%	50.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Navin Lohara	50.0%	50.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Shirur Anatapal	50.0%	50.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Devgad	50.0%	50.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Kudal	50.0%	50.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mangaon	50.0%	50.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Vaibhavvadi	50.0%	50.0%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Aarvi	50.0%	50.0%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Desaiganj	50.0%	50.0%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Gondpipri	50.0%	50.0%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Rajura	50.0%	50.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Nashik	50.0%	50.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Chopada	50.0%	50.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Kopargaon	50.0%	50.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Pachora	50.0%	50.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Yaval	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Barshi	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Kadegaon	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Khanapur (Vita)	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mahabaleshwar	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mulshi	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Radhanagari	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Velhe	50.0%	50.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Wai	50.0%	50.0%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Wardha	49.6%	50.4%

Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Chimur	49.3%	50.7%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mahda	48.8%	51.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Shirur	48.8%	51.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Malshiras	48.8%	51.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Degloor	48.7%	51.3%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Hinganghat	48.7%	51.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Digras	48.6%	51.4%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Sangola	48.6%	51.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Biloli	48.6%	51.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ghansawangi	48.6%	51.4%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Chandgad	48.6%	51.4%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Sawali	48.5%	51.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Khamgaon	48.4%	51.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Pen	48.4%	51.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ashati	48.3%	51.7%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Parola	48.3%	51.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Osmanabad	48.1%	51.9%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Guhagar	48.1%	51.9%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Kormana	48.1%	51.9%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Daryapur	47.8%	52.2%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Peint	47.8%	52.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Bhor	47.8%	52.2%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Khed	47.7%	52.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Sillod	47.7%	52.3%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Ashati	47.6%	52.4%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Korchi	47.6%	52.4%

Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Parner	47.6%	52.4%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sawantwadi	47.5%	52.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Rahuri	47.5%	52.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Malkapur	47.4%	52.6%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Zari Jamani	47.4%	52.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Loha	47.4%	52.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Ahmednagar	47.4%	52.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Chandvad	47.4%	52.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Surgana	47.4%	52.6%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mangalweda	47.4%	52.6%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Walwa Islampur	47.4%	52.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Nilanga	47.2%	52.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Hatkanangle	47.1%	52.9%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Samudrapur	46.9%	53.1%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Patan	46.9%	53.1%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Akole	46.9%	53.1%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Warud	46.8%	53.2%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Achalpur	46.8%	53.2%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Pusad	46.8%	53.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Partur	46.7%	53.3%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Shrivardhan	46.7%	53.3%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Dhanora	46.7%	53.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Newasa	46.6%	53.4%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Aarni	46.5%	53.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kandhar	46.4%	53.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Renapur	46.4%	53.6%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Aheri	46.4%	53.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Latur	46.4%	53.6%

Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Tuljapur	46.3%	53.7%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Sinnar	46.3%	53.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ausa	46.2%	53.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Umarga	46.2%	53.8%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Poladpur	46.2%	53.8%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Uran	46.2%	53.8%
Pune	Khatav	46.2%	53.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Junnar	46.2%	53.8%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Nagabhid	45.9%	54.1%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Umarkhed	45.9%	54.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Washi	45.8%	54.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Phaltan	45.8%	54.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Shahuwadi	45.8%	54.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Miraj	45.8%	54.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Aurangabad	45.7%	54.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Ralegaon	45.7%	54.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Shegaon	45.7%	54.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Pathardi	45.7%	54.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Yavatmal	45.7%	54.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ambejogai	45.6%	54.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Umari	45.5%	54.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Bhadgaon	45.5%	54.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Karad	45.3%	54.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jalna	45.3%	54.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kalam	45.1%	54.9%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ardhapur	45.0%	55.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mandangad	45.0%	55.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ahmedpur	44.9%	55.1%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Shevgaon	44.8%	55.2%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Kelapur	44.7%	55.3%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Kagal	44.7%	55.3%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Purandhar	44.7%	55.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Raver	44.7%	55.3%

Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Chandurbazar	44.4%	55.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Vengurla	44.4%	55.6%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Uttar Solapur	44.4%	55.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Jamner	44.2%	55.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Karmala	44.1%	55.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Bhudargad	43.9%	56.1%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Karvir	43.9%	56.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kinvat	43.8%	56.2%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mahad	43.8%	56.3%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Ballarpur	43.8%	56.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Dindori	43.8%	56.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Chikhaldara	43.6%	56.4%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Karjat	43.6%	56.4%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Ambegaon	43.6%	56.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jalakot	43.5%	56.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mahoor	43.5%	56.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Bhusawal	43.5%	56.5%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Kankavli	43.2%	56.8%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Shreerampur	43.2%	56.8%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Sangamner	42.9%	57.1%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Koregaon	42.9%	57.1%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Sindkhedraja	42.6%	57.4%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Chamorshi	41.8%	58.2%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Mahagaon	41.7%	58.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Trimbakeshwar	41.7%	58.3%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Panhala	41.7%	58.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mudkhed	41.2%	58.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Shirol	41.1%	58.9%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Lanja	41.0%	59.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Devnee	40.0%	60.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Shreegonda	40.0%	60.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Maval	40.0%	60.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sangmeshwar	39.6%	60.4%

Pune	Panchayat Samiti Kavte Mahnkhal	39.3%	60.7%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Bramhpuri	39.0%	61.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mhasla	38.9%	61.1%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Dodamarg	38.5%	61.5%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Bhadravati	37.8%	62.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Baramati	37.7%	62.3%
Nagpur	Panchayat Samiti Deoli	36.8%	63.2%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Morshi	29.2%	70.8%

PS candidates are mostly seen to be young. 44 per cent of the candidates are in the age group 36 to 50 years of age, whereas 39 per cent of the candidates are in the 18-35 age group. In PS Aatpadi of Pune division and Badnapur of Aurangabad division, the candidature is exceedingly young; 75 per cent of the candidates in PS Aatpadi and 64 per cent in Badnapur are in the 18-35 age group. See table 2 for a detailed description.

Graph No. 4.2: Percentage of candidates contesting elections of different Age group

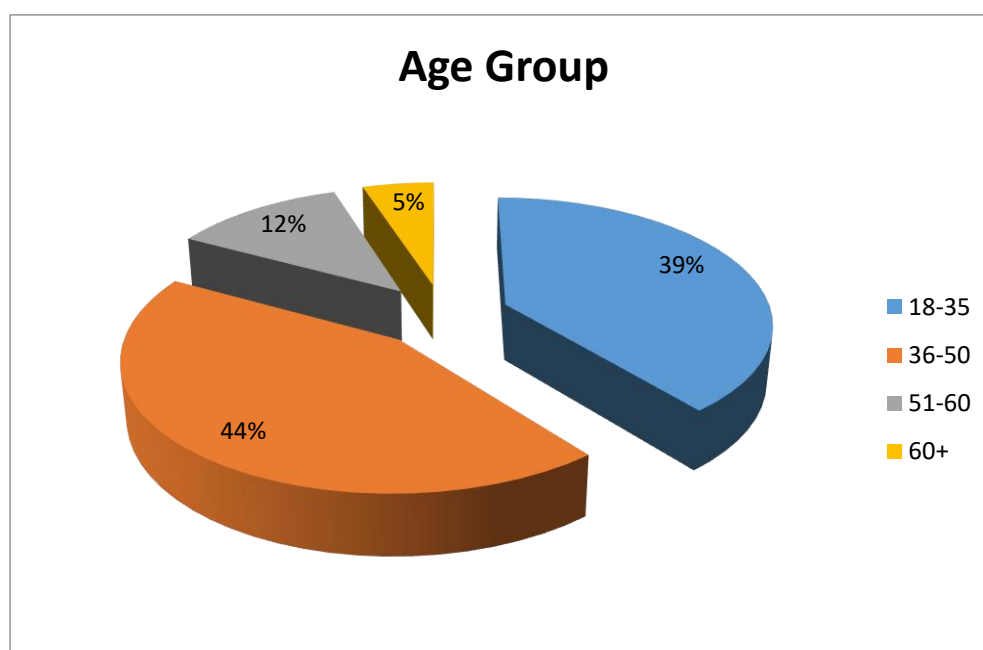


Table No. 4.2: Candidature by Age Group in every PS

Division	Local Body Name	Age Group			
		18-35	36-50	51-60	60+
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Aarni	39.5%	44.2%	14.0%	2.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Achalpur	40.3%	45.2%	9.7%	4.8%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Amravati	33.3%	44.4%	20.4%	1.9%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Anjangaon	34.8%	43.5%	17.4%	4.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Babhulgaon	41.7%	41.7%	16.7%	
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Bhatkuli	35.9%	46.2%	10.3%	7.7%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Buldhana	45.6%	44.1%	10.3%	
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Chandurbazar	29.2%	45.8%	19.4%	5.6%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Chikhaldara	41.0%	46.2%	7.7%	5.1%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Chikhali	29.4%	50.0%	13.2%	7.4%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Darvha	25.0%	57.7%	15.4%	1.9%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Daryapur	26.1%	47.8%	19.6%	6.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Deoulgavraja	53.1%	34.4%	6.3%	6.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Digras	37.8%	35.1%	16.2%	10.8%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Ghatanji	46.7%	40.0%	11.1%	2.2%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Jalgaon - Jamod	34.2%	44.7%	18.4%	2.6%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Kalamb	37.9%	51.7%	10.3%	
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Kelapur	36.8%	47.4%	10.5%	5.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Khamgaon	54.7%	28.1%	15.6%	1.6%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Lonar	35.9%	51.3%	12.8%	
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Mahagaon	31.7%	45.0%	15.0%	8.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Malkapur	39.5%	28.9%	23.7%	7.9%

Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Maregaon	25.9%	66.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Mehakar	33.3%	55.6%	7.4%	3.7%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Morshi	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Motala	34.9%	39.5%	16.3%	9.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Naandura	25.0%	48.1%	19.2%	7.7%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Nandgaon Khandeshwar	26.0%	52.0%	20.0%	2.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Ner	33.3%	51.5%	12.1%	3.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Pusad	27.4%	51.6%	14.5%	6.5%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Ralegaon	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Sangrampur	37.5%	42.5%	15.0%	5.0%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Shegaon	54.3%	28.6%	11.4%	5.7%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Sindkhedraja	35.2%	33.3%	24.1%	7.4%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Umarkhed	29.5%	49.2%	16.4%	4.9%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Wani	34.9%	55.8%	9.3%	
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Warud	36.2%	38.3%	21.3%	4.3%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Yavatmal	37.0%	52.2%	8.7%	2.2%
Amravati	Panchayat Samiti Zari Jamani	42.1%	47.4%	5.3%	5.3%
Amravati	Total	35.6%	45.6%	14.5%	4.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ahmedpur	36.7%	42.9%	14.3%	6.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ambad	45.0%	43.3%	6.7%	5.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ambejogai	38.6%	40.4%	12.3%	8.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Anunda Nagnath	44.6%	33.8%	13.8%	7.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ardhapur	55.0%	30.0%	10.0%	5.0%

Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ashati	38.3%	46.7%	10.0%	5.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Aurangabad	48.9%	42.6%	6.4%	2.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ausa	39.7%	37.2%	15.4%	7.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Badnapur	63.6%	25.5%	7.3%	3.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Beed	46.4%	32.0%	11.3%	10.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Bhokar	48.4%	22.6%	19.4%	9.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Bhokardan	48.1%	35.1%	7.8%	9.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Bhoom	45.5%	31.8%	15.9%	6.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Biloli	28.6%	54.3%	11.4%	5.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Chakur	40.0%	52.5%	5.0%	2.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Degloor	30.8%	35.9%	23.1%	10.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Devnee	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Dharmabad	35.0%	40.0%	20.0%	5.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Dharur	41.2%	38.2%	11.8%	8.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Gangakhed	41.4%	32.9%	15.7%	10.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Gangapur	49.4%	41.2%	5.9%	3.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Georai	49.3%	29.3%	10.7%	10.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Ghansawangi	45.7%	40.0%	7.1%	7.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Hadgaon	50.9%	26.4%	7.5%	15.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Himayatnagar	12.5%	56.3%	18.8%	12.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Hingoli	46.7%	32.2%	16.7%	4.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jafrabad	37.5%	45.0%	10.0%	7.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jalakot	39.1%	34.8%	17.4%	8.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jalna	41.1%	43.2%	5.3%	10.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Jintur	47.5%	28.8%	11.3%	12.5%

Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kaij	41.1%	37.5%	8.9%	12.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kalamb	39.4%	39.4%	15.5%	5.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kalmnuri	37.8%	50.0%	4.1%	8.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kandhar	21.4%	60.7%	12.5%	5.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kannad	37.2%	46.5%	10.5%	5.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Khulatabad	33.3%	53.3%	6.7%	6.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Kinvat	31.5%	47.9%	12.3%	8.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Latur	49.3%	33.3%	10.1%	7.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Loha	31.6%	47.4%	14.0%	7.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mahoor	30.4%	43.5%	21.7%	4.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Majalagaon	48.5%	35.3%	5.9%	10.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mantha	51.0%	28.6%	14.3%	6.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Manvat	52.6%	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mudkhed	35.3%	29.4%	11.8%	23.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Mukhed	25.0%	44.6%	16.1%	14.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Naigaon Khu	28.2%	51.3%	7.7%	12.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Nanded	34.9%	39.5%	20.9%	4.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Navin Lohara	43.8%	28.1%	15.6%	12.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Nilanga	30.2%	39.6%	24.5%	5.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Osmanabad	44.4%	30.6%	16.7%	8.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Paithan	41.1%	42.1%	12.6%	4.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Palam	37.2%	39.5%	16.3%	7.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Parali	42.2%	31.1%	13.3%	13.3%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Paranda	57.8%	31.1%	6.7%	4.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Parbhani	39.6%	35.2%	14.3%	11.0%

Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Partur	51.1%	33.3%	13.3%	2.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Pathari	60.0%	28.6%	2.9%	8.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Patoda	52.9%	32.4%	5.9%	8.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Phulambri	36.7%	56.7%		6.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Purna	40.7%	32.2%	20.3%	6.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Renapur	25.0%	39.3%	28.6%	7.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Seloo	43.5%	39.1%	4.3%	13.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Sengaon	42.2%	36.7%	11.1%	10.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Shirur Anatapal	25.0%	18.8%	31.3%	25.0%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Shirur Kasar	48.7%	35.9%	12.8%	2.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Sillod	55.4%	30.8%	9.2%	4.6%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Sonpeth	25.0%	50.0%	14.3%	10.7%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Soygaon	50.0%	23.1%	23.1%	3.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Tuljapur	51.2%	34.1%	8.5%	6.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Udagir	33.3%	48.9%	13.3%	4.4%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Umarga	33.8%	50.8%	9.2%	6.2%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Umari	36.4%	36.4%	22.7%	4.5%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Vadvani	45.5%	36.4%	9.1%	9.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Vaijapur	39.3%	50.0%	3.6%	7.1%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Vasamat	38.2%	41.2%	11.8%	8.8%
Aurangabad	Panchayat Samiti Washi	54.2%	45.8%		
Aurangabad	Total	42.1%	38.6%	11.7%	7.7%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Alibag	37.1%	48.6%	14.3%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Devgad	23.3%	53.3%	16.7%	6.7%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Dodamarg	42.3%	42.3%	11.5%	3.8%

Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Guhagar	18.5%	51.9%	29.6%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Kankavli	32.4%	48.6%	16.2%	2.7%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Khalapur	42.3%	38.5%	19.2%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Khed	29.5%	61.4%	6.8%	2.3%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Kudal	29.0%	61.3%	8.1%	1.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Lanja	43.6%	35.9%	17.9%	2.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mahad	31.3%	53.1%	12.5%	3.1%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Malwan	36.8%	47.4%	7.9%	7.9%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mandangad	25.0%	55.0%	20.0%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mangaon	33.3%	43.3%	13.3%	10.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mhasla	44.4%	27.8%	22.2%	5.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Murud	22.2%	77.8%		
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Panvel	52.6%	39.5%	7.9%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Pen	38.7%	51.6%	9.7%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Poladpur	38.5%	38.5%	23.1%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Ratnagiri	29.0%	51.6%	14.5%	4.8%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Roha	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sangmeshwar	32.1%	43.4%	18.9%	5.7%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sawantwadi	24.6%	52.5%	18.0%	4.9%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Shrivardhan	53.3%	33.3%	13.3%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sudhagad	20.0%	80.0%		
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Tala	42.9%	57.1%		
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Uran	46.2%	50.0%	3.8%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Vaibhavvadi	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Vengurla	30.6%	50.0%	19.4%	

Konkan		33.6%	49.4%	14.2%	2.8%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Aarmori	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Aarvi	35.7%	48.2%	16.1%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Aheri	48.2%	44.6%	5.4%	1.8%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Ashati	42.9%	38.1%	19.0%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Ballarpur	31.3%	62.5%	6.3%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Bhadravati	42.2%	48.9%	8.9%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Bhamragad	47.1%	35.3%	11.8%	5.9%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Bramhpuri	24.4%	65.9%	7.3%	2.4%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Chamorshi	43.3%	41.8%	10.4%	4.5%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Chandrapur	33.3%	57.8%	6.7%	2.2%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Chimur	43.5%	43.5%	11.6%	1.4%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Deoli	43.9%	42.1%	10.5%	3.5%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Desaiganj	20.6%	64.7%	5.9%	8.8%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Dhanora	33.3%	50.0%	13.3%	3.3%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Eitapalli	42.1%	42.1%	13.2%	2.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Gadchiroli	42.9%	40.5%	9.5%	7.1%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Gondpipri	46.4%	46.4%		7.1%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Hinganghat	36.8%	51.3%	9.2%	2.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Jiwati	60.9%	26.1%	8.7%	4.3%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Karanja	46.7%	40.0%	10.0%	3.3%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Korchi	61.9%	28.6%	9.5%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Kormana	40.7%	48.1%	11.1%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Kurkheda	42.9%	57.1%		
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mul	23.8%	66.7%	4.8%	4.8%

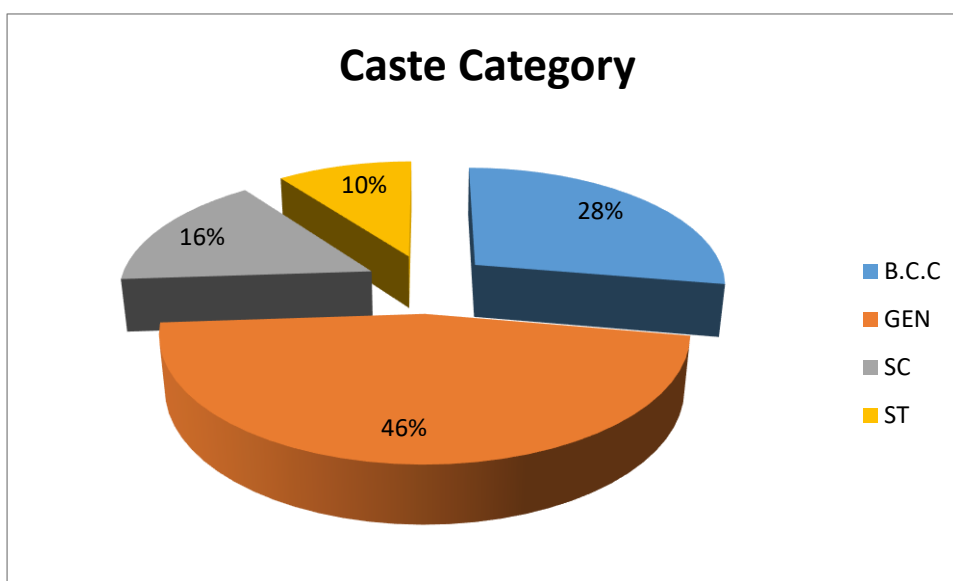
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Mulchera	61.9%	38.1%		
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Nagabhid	32.4%	51.4%	10.8%	5.4%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Ponbhurna	38.9%	55.6%	5.6%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Rajura	41.7%	50.0%	5.6%	2.8%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Samudrapur	33.7%	54.1%	10.2%	2.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sawali	36.4%	51.5%	9.1%	3.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Seloo	37.1%	48.4%	11.3%	3.2%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sindewahi	39.3%	39.3%	17.9%	3.6%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Sironcha	54.1%	40.5%	5.4%	
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Wardha	27.7%	59.6%	7.8%	5.0%
Konkan	Panchayat Samiti Warora	20.8%	60.4%	16.7%	2.1%
Konkan	Total	38.4%	49.4%	9.4%	2.8%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Ahmednagar	44.7%	44.7%	7.9%	2.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Baglan	45.6%	43.9%	10.5%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Chandvad	47.4%	50.0%	2.6%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Deola	14.3%	47.6%	33.3%	4.8%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Dindori	40.6%	39.1%	15.6%	4.7%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Igatpuri	48.3%	41.4%	6.9%	3.4%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Kalwan	41.5%	41.5%	9.8%	7.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Malegaon	28.6%	47.6%	12.7%	11.1%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Nandgaon	23.5%	41.2%	17.6%	17.6%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Nashik	37.5%	50.0%	10.0%	2.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Niphad	38.8%	44.7%	12.9%	3.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Peint	34.8%	56.5%	4.3%	4.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Sinnar	41.5%	39.0%	14.6%	4.9%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Surgana	52.6%	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%

Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Trimbakeshwar	41.7%	38.9%	8.3%	11.1%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Yevla	52.3%	36.4%	9.1%	2.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Akole	31.3%	50.0%	18.8%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Amalner	42.4%	36.4%	12.1%	9.1%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Bhadgaon	27.3%	45.5%	22.7%	4.5%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Bhusawal	21.7%	69.6%	8.7%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Bodwad	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Chalisgaon	42.0%	50.0%	6.0%	2.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Chopada	31.3%	52.1%	10.4%	6.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Dharangaon	32.0%	48.0%	12.0%	8.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Erandol	30.4%	47.8%	17.4%	4.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Jalgaon	38.8%	44.9%	10.2%	6.1%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Jamkhed	43.5%	39.1%	13.0%	4.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Jamner	37.2%	44.2%	16.3%	2.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Karjat	41.0%	35.9%	12.8%	10.3%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Kopergaon	38.2%	50.0%	11.8%	
Nashik	PS Muktainagar Adalabad	43.3%	36.7%	13.3%	6.7%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Newasa	46.6%	34.5%	15.5%	3.4%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Pachora	22.2%	55.6%	19.4%	2.8%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Parner	33.3%	45.2%	21.4%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Parola	31.0%	51.7%	13.8%	3.4%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Pathardi	40.0%	42.9%	14.3%	2.9%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Rahata	33.3%	54.2%	12.5%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Rahuri	37.5%	52.5%	10.0%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Raver	40.4%	44.7%	14.9%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Sangamner	41.1%	42.9%	7.1%	8.9%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Shevgaon	55.2%	27.6%	17.2%	
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Shreegonda	38.0%	54.0%	6.0%	2.0%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Shreerampur	35.1%	35.1%	27.0%	2.7%
Nashik	Panchayat Samiti Yaval	26.7%	60.0%	13.3%	
Nasik	Total	38.5%	44.7%	12.7%	4.1%

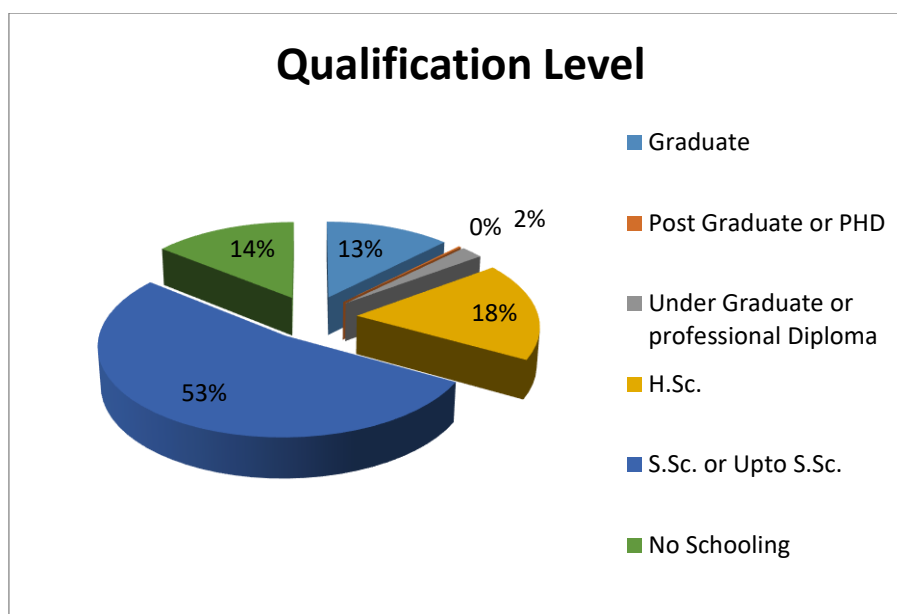
Pune	Khatav	36.5%	48.1%	13.5%	1.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Aatpadi	75.0%			25.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Ajara	34.8%	43.5%	21.7%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Akkalkot	29.4%	52.9%	14.7%	2.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Ambegaon	41.0%	33.3%	20.5%	5.1%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Baramati	41.5%	43.4%	13.2%	1.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Barshi	29.4%	50.0%	11.8%	8.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Bhore	60.9%	34.8%	4.3%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Bhudargad	41.5%	36.6%	12.2%	9.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Chandgad	31.4%	45.7%	17.1%	5.7%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Dakshin Solapur	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Daund	41.3%	43.5%	8.7%	6.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Gadhinglaj	37.2%	51.2%	7.0%	4.7%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Gaganbavda	53.3%	33.3%	13.3%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Hatkanangle	29.8%	49.0%	14.4%	6.7%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Haveli	39.6%	47.5%	11.9%	1.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Indapur	41.7%	50.0%	8.3%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Jawali	24.0%	64.0%	12.0%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Junnar	61.5%	33.8%	1.5%	3.1%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Kadegaon	36.4%	50.0%	9.1%	4.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Kagal	34.2%	50.0%	5.3%	10.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Karad	34.9%	49.1%	11.3%	4.7%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Karmala	38.2%	52.9%	2.9%	5.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Karvir	37.8%	51.0%	9.2%	2.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Kavte Mahankal	46.4%	39.3%	14.3%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Khanapur (Vita)	45.0%	40.0%	10.0%	5.0%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Khandala	44.8%	41.4%	13.8%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Khed	35.6%	51.1%	13.3%	

Pune	Panchayat Samiti Koregaon	34.3%	48.6%	14.3%	2.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mahabaleshwar	60.0%	40.0%		
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mahda	44.2%	32.6%	18.6%	4.7%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Malshiras	43.8%	41.3%	7.5%	7.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mangalweda	28.9%	50.0%	13.2%	7.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Maval	40.0%	45.0%	7.5%	7.5%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Miraj	47.5%	40.7%	11.9%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mohol	29.8%	48.9%	10.6%	10.6%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Mulshi	47.1%	44.1%	8.8%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Pandharpur	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Panhala	29.2%	54.2%	8.3%	8.3%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Patan	40.8%	40.8%	12.2%	6.1%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Phaltan	35.4%	45.8%	14.6%	4.2%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Purandhar	34.2%	52.6%	7.9%	5.3%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Radhanagari	43.5%	39.1%	13.0%	4.3%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Sangola	56.8%	29.7%	10.8%	2.7%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Shahuwadi	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Shirol	33.9%	51.8%	12.5%	1.8%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Shirur	34.1%	53.7%	12.2%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Uttar Solapur	55.6%	33.3%	11.1%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Velhe	50.0%	38.9%	11.1%	
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Wai	50.0%	32.4%	11.8%	5.9%
Pune	Panchayat Samiti Walwa Islampur	44.7%	39.5%	10.5%	5.3%
Pune	Total	39.9%	44.8%	11.5%	3.9%
Total		39.2%	43.7%	12.1%	5.0%

A majority of candidates i.e. nearly 46 per cent of the candidates belong to open caste category

Graph No. 4.3: Contesting Candidates as per Caste Category

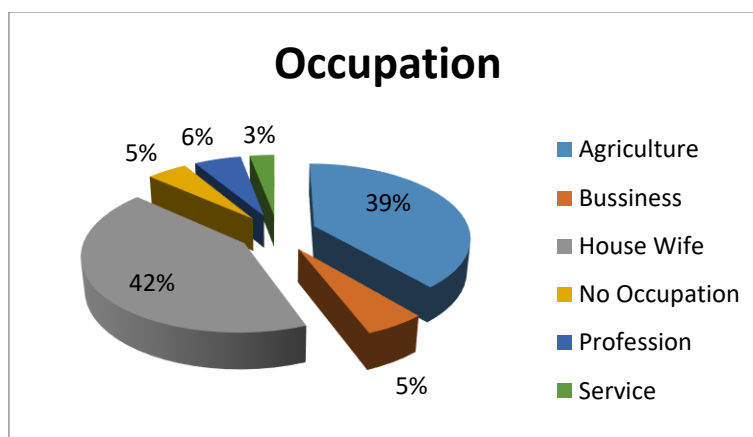
Most contesting candidates i.e. 53 per cent of the candidates have an educational qualification of having studied between SSC or Up to SSC. 18 per cent have cleared HSC but are not graduates.

Graph No. 4.4: Education Qualifications of Contesting Candidates

42 per cent of the candidates show Agriculture to be their main occupation. 6 per cent are professionals and 5 per cent are into business

The percentage of women candidates engaged in agriculture, profession, business or service is far lesser than the male candidates. 84 per cent of the contesting women candidates are housewives and have not been actively engaged in any profession before contesting elections

Graph No. 4.5: Occupation of Contesting Candidates



The average income of contesting candidates is around Rs.1.04 lakh whereas their average asset holding is Rs.26.57 lakh. Of the total assets held by the contesting candidates, 79 per cent are held in the form of immovable assets. Vehicles, insurance policies, jewelry and shares are the other formats in which assets are held.

Further, there is a statistically significant difference between the average asset holdings of the winning candidates and those losing the elections. The following table shows that the asset holdings of the winning candidates stands at Rs.44.25 lakh whereas those of losing candidates stands at Rs.21.20 lakh only. If one makes the assumption that asset holdings are a proxy for the overall financial muscle of the candidate, it seems to be the case that financial clout greatly affects the chances of a candidate winning the election.

Table No. 4.3: Total Assets in lakhs

Candidates	Mean	N
Losing Candidates	21.20	7985
Winning Candidates	44.25	2426
Total	26.57	10411

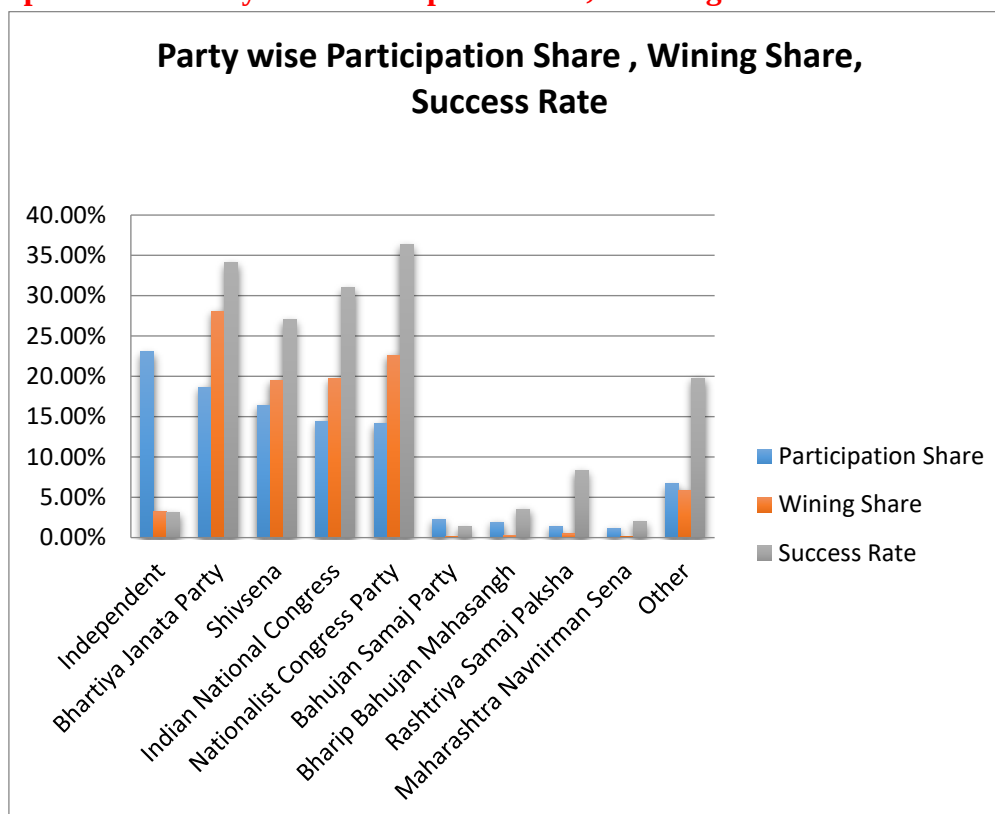
The following table offers an insight into the final list of candidates as declared by different parties. This is contained under the column “Participation Share”. Thus, of the total contesting candidates in the 2017 PS elections in Maharashtra, 23.04 per cent contested as Independents. 18.65 per cent contested on a BJP ticket, 16.40 per cent contested on and Shiv Sena ticket and so on.

The next column titled “Winning Share” describes the percentage of winners from each party as compared to all winning candidates. Thus, 28.09 per cent of all winning candidates were from the BJP, 22.61 per cent of all winning candidates were from the NCP and so on.

The final column describes the “Success Rate” i.e. it describes how many candidates from a particular party won as compared to all candidates fielded by that party. Thus, 36.31 per cent of the NCP candidates won the constituency in which they contested, 34.12 per cent of the BJP candidates won the constituency in which they contested and so on.

Table No. 4.4: Party-wise participation share, winning share and success rate

Party Name	Participation Share	Winning Share	Success Rate
Independent	23.04%	3.18%	3.12%
Bhartiya Janata Party	18.65%	28.09%	34.12%
Shivsena	16.40%	19.53%	26.99%
Indian National Congress	14.43%	19.73%	30.99%
Nationalist Congress Party	14.11%	22.61%	36.31%
Bahujan Samaj Party	2.25%	0.13%	1.35%
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	1.93%	0.30%	3.53%
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha	1.36%	0.50%	8.38%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	1.16%	0.10%	1.96%
Other	6.68%	5.82%	19.75%

Graph No. 4.6: Party-wise Participation Rate, Winning Share and Success Rate

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSIONS

This report gives a detailed view into the fifth round of rural body elections conducted in Maharashtra by SECM.

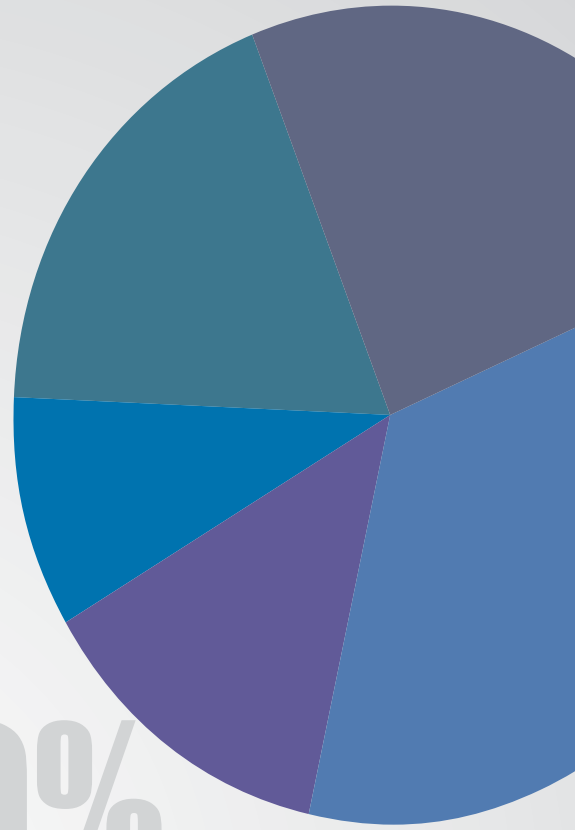
The voter turnout in the ZP elections increased marginally from 67 per cent in the fourth round to 69 per cent in the fifth. We find that ZPs in Kolhapur, Sangli and Hingoli are the ones in which the voter turnout has consistently continued to be high. The political alignment quotient, which shows the alignment between the party in power at the State level and the local level, reduces significantly in the fifth round of elections. This trend implies that the INC-NCP combine continues to dominate ZP power equations; with the BJP in power at the State level, the political alignment with the ZPs has reduced. We also find that it is in the high voter turnout districts that the political parties have an aggressive presence. Thus, it is the high voter turnout districts which are also the high competition ones and are hence potentially important from an election watch perspective.

The third and the fourth chapters in the report focus on trends in the candidate profiles of the contestants at the ZP and PS elections respectively. We find that that a majority of ZP contestants are educated between SSC and HSC, but a majority of PS candidates are educated upto SSC. 38 per cent of ZP candidates have agriculture as their main occupation, whereas 42 per cent of the PS candidates show agriculture to be main occupation. The percentage of women candidates who show “housewife” to be their occupation profile and have never held any official position otherwise is 76 per cent in ZPs and 84 per cent in PSs. The average income levels of ZP and PS candidates stands at Rs. 2.16 lakh and Rs. 1.04 lakhs respectively, whereas their average asset holdings stand at Rs. 59.2 lakh and Rs.26.57 lakh respectively. There is a significant difference in the asset holdings of winners compared to those who lost the elections. Within the ZPs, the average asset holdings of winners and losers stand at Rs.121 lakh and Rs. 44.25 lakh respectively, whereas within the PSs, the same for winners and losers are Rs. 44.25 lakh and Rs. 21.2 lakh respectively.

The dynamics of elections at the candidate level could only be captured because of concerted efforts of the SECM, which has made the process of filing nomination forms and affidavits digitized. This by itself created a huge mine of information that could be processed and analyzed. We hope that these insights into ZP and PS elections contribute positively to the existing literature on the subject.

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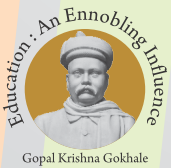
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