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General Elections 2016-17

ANALYSIS

Municipal Corporations & Municipal Councils

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**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION
MAHARASHTRA**



GENERAL ELECTIONS 2016-17

ANALYSIS

Municipal Corporations & Municipal Councils





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DATA SOURCE:

MahaOnline software and Google Sheet (data as entered by Local Bodies)

Disclaimer:

The information and analysis contained in this book is based on information provided by the Local bodies and/or Candidates whilst filing their nomination forms for elections.

The report is only an academic exercise for getting an insight into the dynamics of elections. It is not intended in anyway to endorse, promote or condemn etc. any Political Party, person or institution etc.

Although the efforts have been made to make this information accurate and useful, it is advisable that the reader refers to the source data available with the Local bodies as & when required.

Foreword



Indian Constitution was amended in 1992 through 73rd and 74th Amendments in order to provide the local bodies their rightful place in the political governance of the country. As a sequel to above, State Election Commissions have been established in each state for conducting elections to the various local bodies in a free, fair and transparent manner.

2. State Election Commission of Maharashtra which was established in 1994 elects more than 2.5 lakh representatives every 5 years in nearly 28,000 local bodies (27 Municipal Corporations, 360 Municipal Councils & Nagar Panchayats, 34 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats approximately 27,781).
3. Data generated during the process of local body elections can be broadly classified in the following 3 categories:-
 - (i) Information provided by the candidates while submitting nomination papers and affidavits,
 - (ii) Information about the arrangements made by the 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. Collection of the data generated during the election (of more than 12 lakhs contesting candidates) is extremely important to understand the dynamics of these fiercely contested elections and for devising future strategies.
5. SEC Maharashtra has conducted 4 rounds of elections, since its inception in 1994, for the periods 1994-98, 1999-2003, 2004-2008, 2009-2013. Elections for the 5th round (period 2014-2018) are currently being held.
6. Since data of earlier 4 rounds has been collected primarily through traditional methods pertaining to very few broad parameters (like number of reserved seats, voter turnout, seats won by different political parties etc.), very little analysis is possible. It may however be mentioned that sporadic efforts have been made by SEC and enthusiastic field officers from time to time towards collection of data using modern technology like Excel Sheet, CDs, emails etc.

7. State Election Commission, Maharashtra initiated the process to collect all the possible data digitally at the time of generation itself from the elections held in 2015.
8. First area in which help of computers and modern technology was taken was to ensure that all the candidates submit computer software generated nomination papers and affidavits only. It is heartening to note that nearly 60 to 70 percent candidates filed their nomination papers and affidavits using software developed by SEC for the elections to 15,000 Gram Panchayat in 2015 and 210 Municipal Councils held between October 2016 and January 2017 in four phases. All the candidates in the above elections could not submit computer generated nomination papers and affidavits due to issue of internet connectivity, untrained man power, lacuna in software etc. However, 100% candidates submitted computer generated nomination papers / affidavits of all the elections held after January 2017 i.e. 25 Zilla Parishads, 283 Panchayat Samitis and 10 Municipal Corporations and nearly 8000 Grampanchayats till today. This data is now digitally available with the SEC for analysis.
9. The second area in which the help of computers and modern technology was taken is the collection of data regarding the arrangements etc.. I am happy to mention that this data is available for all the elections held since October 2016.
10. The third area in which the data is being collected with the help of computers and modern technology relates to the process of actual elections (e.g. cases of violation of Model Code of Conduct, progress of polling, repoll, counting, recounting etc.)
11. I am happy that an analysis has been attempted by SEC with the help of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune of the following data collected between October 2016 and February 2017.
 - (i) Analysis of polling and counting data of 210 Municipal Councils; and
 - (ii) Analysis of nomination / affidavit, polling and counting data of 10 Municipal Corporations.
12. I congratulate all the officers of SEC Maharashtra and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics who have taken efforts to analyse this data and publish the same in a booklet form. More important is the fact that all the data of elections is now being collected digitally at the time of generation itself which would be available to anybody and everybody for analysis.

Shri. J. S. Saharia
State Election commission
Maharashtra

November 3, 2017

February 2017 Elections Timeline and Background

Election Stage	Timeline
Ward Formation Announcement	20 th August 2016
Voter Registration Drive	16 th September - 21 st October 2016
Cut off dates for Voter List Bifurcation	5 th January 2017
Nomination Dates	27 th January to 3 rd February 2017
Election program Declaration	11 th January 2017
Polling Date	21 st February 2017
Counting Date	23 rd February 2017

Number of Corporations : 10

	Classification	Total Seats
Akola	D	80
Amravati	D	87
Brihanmumbai	A+	227
Nagpur	A	151
Nashik	B	122
Pimpri-Chinchwad	B	128
Pune	A	162
Solapur	D	102
Thane	B	131
Ulhasnagar	D	78

Total Contesting Candidates	9208
Total Winning Candidates(Seats)	1268
Total Contesting Political Parties	59 + IND
Total Winning Political Parties	16 + IND

Party Type	Contestants	Winners	Success Rate
National Party	3475	907	26.80 %
State Party	1753	283	15.19 %
Other State Party	381	31	7.59 %
SEC Registered Party	1000	24	2.13 %
Independents	2599	23	0.85 %

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SECM	State Election Commission Maharashtra
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
BCC	Backward Class Category
MCC	Model Code of Conduct
MCGM	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
PCMC	Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation
GEN	General
GEN (W)	General Women
ZP	Zilla Parishad
PS	Panchayat Samiti
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
INC	Indian National Congress
NCP	Nationalist Congress Party
SS	Shiv Sena
MNS	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena
AIMIM	All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Musalmin
BSP	Bahujan Samaj Party
IND	Independent

Following definitions should be kept in mind while reading this report:

Participation share- Number of participating candidates in a category/ total number of participating candidates

Winning share- Number of winning candidates in a category/ Total number of winning candidates

Success rate- Number of winning candidates in a category / number of participating candidates in the same category.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The 73rd and 74th 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, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats.

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 4 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. In this publication, it is endeavored to present data analysis of the urban body elections conducted in the fifth round of elections held by SECM.

As has been mentioned earlier, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats are covered under urban bodies. Whilst the schedule for Municipal Corporation elections is created separately, the Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats go concurrently into election mode.

SECM has been collecting election data since 1992; however, the initial four phases of elections saw data being collected on very few variables. These variables are:

- a. Population which will be governed by the local body
- b. Proportion of SC population within the total population
- c. Proportion of ST population within the total population
- d. Total number of wards created within the area governed by the local body
- e. Number of seats contested for the area
- f. Number of seats reserved for SC, ST, BCC classes
- g. Number of seats that fall under General Category
- h. Number of seats reserved for women under General, SC, ST, BCC categories
- i. Number of voters within the population
- j. Number of male and female voters
- k. Number of votes cast
- l. Number of valid votes cast
- m. Voter Turnout Ratio (defined as number of valid votes/ number of eligible voters in the population)
- n. Proportion of votes received by different political parties, coalitions and independent candidates
- o. Distribution of seats won by different political parties, coalitions and independent candidates

As the discerning reader may have noted, the above variables only pertain to broad electoral variables and do not carry any details of who contested the elections and who won it.

In the fifth round of elections held from 2014 onwards, the SECM insisted in creating electronic databases of affidavits and nomination forms filed by candidates. However, this was easier said than done. In the Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections that were scheduled from 2014 to early 2016, scanned copies of manually filled affidavits and nomination forms were electronically accepted by the SECM.

However, for the Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections in November 2016, the SECM collected candidate data through direct online filing. Hence, a huge candidate database became available for analysis of the November 2016 elections. However, since the earlier data on the same (2014 to early 2016) was not compatibly available through online filing, data of only around 15000 candidates out of total 21863 contesting candidates in the Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections was available for analysis. Hence, candidate profile analysis on Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayat data has not been entirely possible. Hence, for these two urban local bodies, the analysis presented in this report is only based on broad-based variables as given above.

In the Municipal Corporation elections held in 2017, the SECM had insisted on candidates directly filing their affidavits and nomination forms on website. Thus, candidate information for Municipal Corporation elections of 2017 has entirely been collected through direct online filing.

This information gives great insights into the candidature that Municipal Corporation elections invite. It also helps to understand what type of candidates win the elections. The present report gives detailed insights on not only the broad based electoral variables that have been mentioned above, but also presents interesting insights on candidate profiles for the Municipal Corporation elections held in 2017.

Collection of electoral information and analysis of data is a valuable source for discerning trends in local body elections. It is not only an invaluable tool for understanding present status, but also has tremendous policy implications in terms of identifying those Corporations, Councils or Nagar Panchayats in which candidates have had criminal records or disproportionate assets. Such areas could be subject to higher scrutiny in the upcoming elections. If such areas also coincide with high voter turnouts, then these could be potentially sensitive areas from an electoral management perspective as well as from a Model Code of Conduct (MCC) implementation perspective. Finally, such data analysis is tremendously useful for the sake of posterity. It creates documentation of the present status with which future election data can be compared.

The next chapters contain the details on data analysis carried out on electoral data pertaining to the fifth round of elections held in Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats.

CHAPTER - II

CANDIDATE PROFILE ANALYSIS FOR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTIONS

The present chapter pertains to elections held in ten Municipal Corporations on 21st February, 2017.

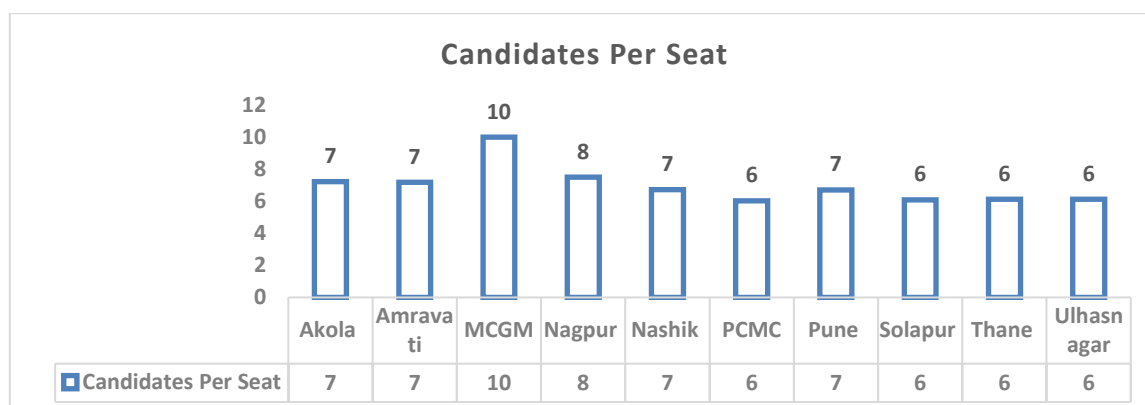
9208 candidates contested for 1268 seats in the 2017 Municipal Corporation elections; this implies that on an average, around 7 candidates contest every seat in Corporation elections.

However, there is a clear difference between the ratio of contestants to seats in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) as compared to the ratio in any other Corporation in Maharashtra, which could be reflective of the higher population density in Mumbai. As the following table shows, the ratio of contestants to seats in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai stands at 10:1, which is much higher than any other Corporation in Maharashtra.

Table No. 2.1: Ratio of Contesting Candidates to Seats

The following table and bar chart represents the average number of candidates contesting per seat in all 10 Corporations:

Name of Corporation	Contesting Candidates	Seats	Ratio of Contestants to Seats
Akola Municipal Corporation	579	80	7.24
Amravati Municipal Corporation	627	87	7.21
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	2275	227	10.02
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	1135	151	7.52
Nashik Municipal Corporation	822	122	6.74
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	773	128	6.04
Pune Municipal Corporation	1090	162	6.73
Solapur Municipal Corporation	623	102	6.11
Thane Municipal Corporation	805	131	6.15
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	479	78	6.14
Grand Total	9208	1268	7.26

Graph No. 2.1: Contesting Candidates per Seat in Municipal Corporations

From the graph, it is evident that Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai has the highest number of candidates per seat with 10 candidates on average per seat followed by Nagpur at 8. It is to be noted that MCGM had a single member ward system whereas in the other Corporations, the wards were further sub-divided into Prabhags.

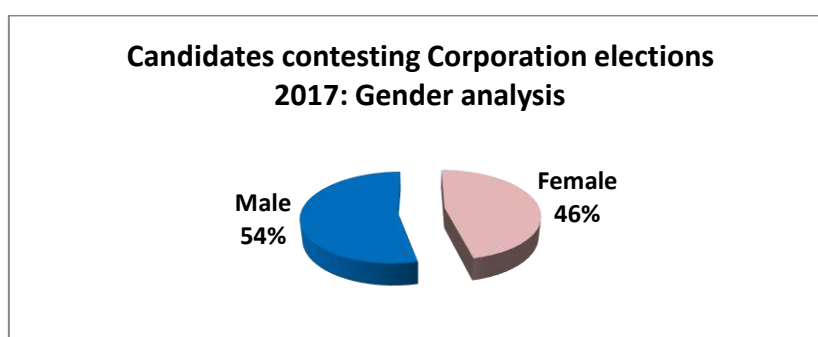
Data shows that four Municipal Corporations, namely Solapur, Thane, PCMC and Ulhasnagar have 6 candidates on average contesting per seat. Municipal Corporations of Akola, Amravati and Pune have 7 candidates in fray per seat.

(I) ANALYSIS BASED ON GENDER

It is interesting to note that the percentage of female candidates contesting elections is 46.3 per cent; given that 50 per cent of the seats in the Municipal Corporations of Maharashtra are reserved for women, one implication of the above fact is that females contest mostly on women seats reserved for them and do not really go out to contest from seats without gender reservation.

The following graph presents a percentage wise breakup of the candidate gender in 2017 Municipal elections.

Graph No. 2.2: Percentage of male and female candidates contesting elections



In the data, it is clearly seen that in the biggest cities, one finds a higher percentage of women contestants. It is only in Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) that one finds the total number of women contestants to exceed the average number by one standard deviation. The following table elucidates.

Table No. 2.2: Gender Ratio amongst Contesting Candidates

Municipal Corporation	Female	Male	Other	Grand Total
Akola Municipal Corporation	269 (46.46%)	310 (53.54%)	0	579
Amravati Municipal Corporation	285 (45.45%)	342 (54.55%)	0	627
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	1080 (47.47%)	1194 (52.48%)	1 (0.04%)	2275
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	483 (42.56%)	650 (57.27%)	2 (0.18%)	1135
Nashik Municipal Corporation	384 (46.72%)	438 (53.28%)	0	822
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	364 (47.09%)	409 (52.91%)	0	773

Pune Municipal Corporation	520 (47.71%)	569 (52.20%)	1(0.09%)	1090
Solapur Municipal Corporation	274 (43.98%)	349 (56.02%)	0	623
Thane Municipal Corporation	361 (44.84%)	444 (55.16%)	0	805
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	242 (50.52%)	237 (49.48%)	0	479
Grand Total	4262 46.29%	4942 53.67%	4 0.04%	9208

It is further very interesting to note that even if women as a percentage of contestants are at 46.29 per cent, women winners as a percentage of total winners stand at 53.63 per cent. Following tables elucidate.

Table No. 2.3: Percentage of women contesting elections

Gender	Contesting candidates	%
Female	4262	46.29
Male	4942	53.67
Other	4	0.04
Grand Total	9208	

Table No. 2.4: Percentage of women winning elections

Gender	Winners	%
Female	680	53.63
Male	588	46.37
Grand Total	1268	

Amongst the women winners, higher proportions are observed in the more urbanized areas such as Mumbai and Ulhasnagar. The following table indicates this trend.

Table No. 2.5: Gender Ratio Amongst Winners

Municipal Corporation	Female	Male	Grand Total	Proportion of winning female candidates
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	46	32	78	58.97%
Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	132	95	227	58.15%
Thane Municipal Corporation	72	59	131	54.96%
Amravati Municipal Corporation	47	40	87	54.02%
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	80	71	151	52.98%
Pune Municipal Corporation	84	78	162	51.85%
Akola Municipal Corporation	41	39	80	51.25%
Solapur Municipal Corporation	52	50	102	50.98%
Nashik Municipal Corporation	62	60	122	50.82%
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	64	64	128	50.00%
Grand Total	680	588	1268	53.63%

In Maharashtra, seats are reserved based on two considerations, gender and caste. Seats on which all candidates can contest, irrespective of gender or caste, are called General (GEN) seats. Seats, on which only women from all castes can contest are termed as GEN (W). Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Caste Category candidates are termed as SC/ST/BCC. Amongst these, 50 per cent are further reserved for women. These are termed as SC (W), ST(W), and BCC(W).

From Table 2.5, it is seen that 53.63 per cent of the winners are women. This implies that a few women contested and won on seats not reserved for women; it is these women which are the truly empowered women candidates.

Amongst 680 winning women candidates, there are 14 women who contested and won against male candidates on GEN seats (See Table 2.6). Further, there are 23 women who contested and won against male candidates on Reserved Category seats (See Table 2.7). It is these 37 women who seem to be exceptionally empowered women candidates

Table No. 2.6: Female Candidates elected on General, Open (for all genders) Seats

Female Candidates elected on General seat					
Sr. No.	Local Body Name	Ward No.	Seat	Reservation	Category of Winner
1	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	29	D	GEN	GEN (W)
2	Pune Municipal Corporation	41	D	GEN	GEN (W)
3	Thane Municipal Corporation	2	C	GEN	GEN (W)
4	Thane Municipal Corporation	24	D	GEN	GEN (W)
5	Thane Municipal Corporation	5	D	GEN	B.C.C (W)
6	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	10	C	GEN	GEN (W)
7	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	15	C	GEN	GEN (W)
8	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	131		GEN	GEN (W)
9	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	172		GEN	GEN (W)
10	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	18		GEN	GEN (W)
11	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	214		GEN	GEN (W)
12	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	85		GEN	GEN (W)
13	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	97		GEN	GEN (W)
14	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	98		GEN	GEN (W)

Table No. 2.7: Female Candidates elected on Reserved, Open (for all genders) Seats

Female Candidates elected on Reserved open seat					
Sr. No.	Local Body Name	Ward No.	Seat	Reservation	Category of Winner
1	Amravati Municipal Corporation	12	A	S.C.	SC (W)
2	Amravati Municipal Corporation	3	A	S.C.	SC (W)
3	Amravati Municipal Corporation	8	B	S.T.	ST (W)
4	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	13	C	B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
5	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	33	A	S.C.	SC (W)
6	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	8	B	B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
7	Nashik Municipal Corporation	22	A	S.C.	SC (W)
8	Pune Municipal Corporation	14	A	S.C.	SC (W)
9	Thane Municipal Corporation	20	A	B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
10	Thane Municipal Corporation	33	A	B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
11	Thane Municipal Corporation	7	A	S.C.	SC (W)
12	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	1	B	S.T.	ST (W)
13	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	16	A	B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
14	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	6	A	B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
15	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	7	A	S.C.	SC (W)
16	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	8	A	S.C.	SC (W)
17	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	146		S.C.	SC (W)
18	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	152		S.C.	SC (W)
19	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	169		S.C.	SC (W)
20	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	193		B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
21	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	198		S.C.	SC (W)
22	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	76		B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)
23	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	9		B.C.C.	B.C.C (W)

(II) ANALYSIS BASED ON AGE

The following table depicts age-wise breakup of contesting candidates across various Municipal Corporations. It can be seen that around 65 per cent of the candidates are in the 31-50 age bracket. Hence the participation share of 31-40 and 41-50 is higher. It is interesting to note that Solapur and Nashik show a dominance of youth candidature, with 21.83 per cent and 20.07 per cent candidates respectively in the 21-30 age bracket

Table No. 2.8: Age Classification amongst Contesting Candidates

Municipal Corporation	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	Total
Akola	101 (17.44%)	202 (34.89%)	28.50%	80 (13.82%)	30 (5.18%)	1 (0.17%)	0%	579
Amravati	62 (9.89%)	189 (30.14%)	241 (38.44%)	107 (17.07%)	24 (3.83%)	4 (0.64%)	0%	627
MCGM	338 (14.86%)	700 (30.77%)	769 (33.80%)	362 (15.91%)	101 (4.44%)	5 (0.22%)	0%	2275
Nagpur	134 (11.81%)	351 (30.93%)	432 (38.06%)	177 (15.59%)	38 (3.35%)	3 (0.26%)	0%	1135
Nashik	165 (20.07%)	289 (35.16%)	230 (27.98%)	104 (12.65%)	31 (3.77%)	3 (0.36%)	0%	822
PCMC	140 (18.11%)	288 (37.26%)	239 (30.92%)	91 (11.77%)	13 (1.68%)	2 (0.26%)	0%	773
Pune	199 (18.26%)	393 (36.06%)	331 (30.37%)	143 (13.12%)	23 (2.11%)	1 (0.09%)	0%	1090
Solapur	136 (21.83%)	196 (31.46%)	180 (28.89%)	82 (13.16%)	28 (4.49%)	0%	1 (0.16%)	623
Thane	126 (15.65%)	266 (33.04%)	272 (33.79%)	117 (14.53%)	21 (2.61%)	3 (0.37%)	0%	805
Ulhasnagar	84 (17.54%)	144 (30.06%)	152 (31.73%)	81 (16.91%)	16 (3.34%)	2 (0.42%)	0%	479
Average	16.13%	32.78%	32.70%	14.60%	3.53%	0.26%	0.01%	9208

The following table depicts age-wise breakup of winning candidates across various Municipal Corporations. It is observed that around 68 per cent winning candidates are in 31-50 Age bracket. Thus, just like participation share, the winning share is also highest in 31-40 and 41-50 Age bracket. It has been observed before that Solapur and Nashik Municipal Corporations had a higher share of youth contesting candidates. The same Corporations also show higher proportion of youth (21-30 age group) winners as well.

Table No. 2.9: Age Classification amongst Winning Candidates in each Municipal Corporation

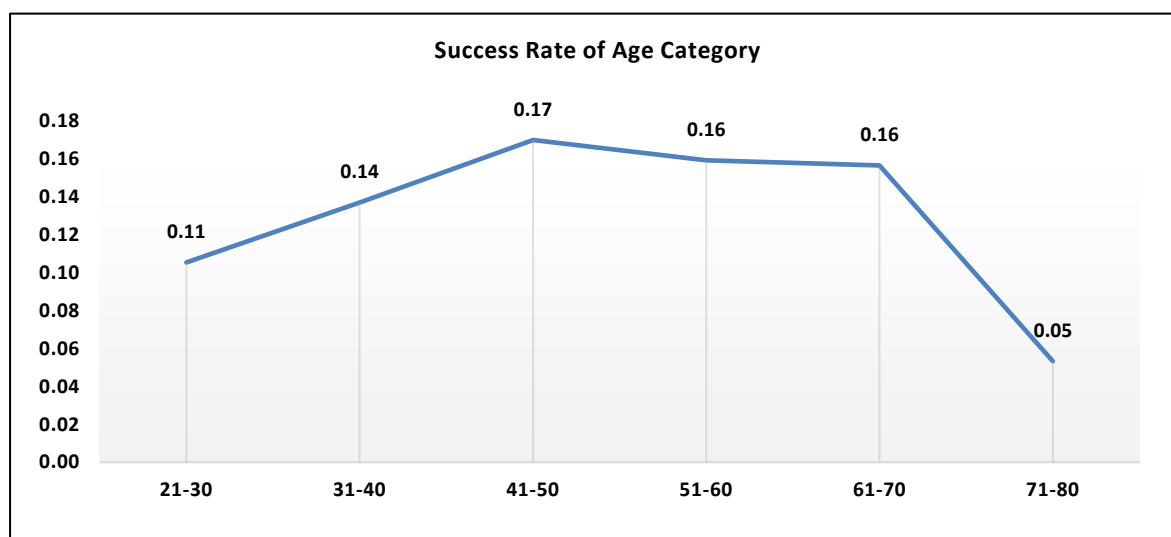
Municipal Corporation		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Total
Akola	No. of winners	12	29	26	12	1		80
	%	15	36.25	32.5	15	1.25	0	100
Amravati	No. of winners	7	23	38	16	3		87
	%	8.05	26.44	43.68	18.39	3.45	0	100
MCGM	No. of winners	19	53	89	54	11	1	227
	%	8.37	23.35	39.21	23.79	4.85	0.44	100
Nagpur	No. of winners	11	58	60	19	3		151
	%	7.28	38.41	39.74	12.58	1.99	0.00	100
Nashik	No. of winners	19	31	39	22	10	1	122
	%	15.57	25.41	31.97	18.03	8.20	0.82	100
PCMC	No. of winners	17	51	49	10	1		128
	%	13.28	39.84	38.28	7.81	0.78	0.00	100
Pune	No. of winners	18	53	55	31	5		162
	%	11.11	32.72	33.95	19.14	3.09	0.00	100
Solapur	No. of winners	19	36	35	10	2		102
	%	18.63	35.29	34.31	9.80	1.96	0.00	100
Thane	No. of winners	14	31	63	21	2		131
	%	10.69	23.66	48.09	16.03	1.53	0.00	100
Ulhasnagar	No. of winners	9	21	25	16	7		78
	%	11.54	26.92	32.05	20.51	8.97	0.00	100
Average	No. of winners	145	385	479	209	45	2	1268
	%	11.44%	30.36%	37.78%	16.48%	3.55%	0.16%	

Following table shows the success rate of candidates by age category. Success rate is the number of winners divided by number of contestants in the relevant category. The highest success rate categories for every Corporation have been highlighted.

Table No. 2.10: Success Rate of Age Category in each Municipal Corporation

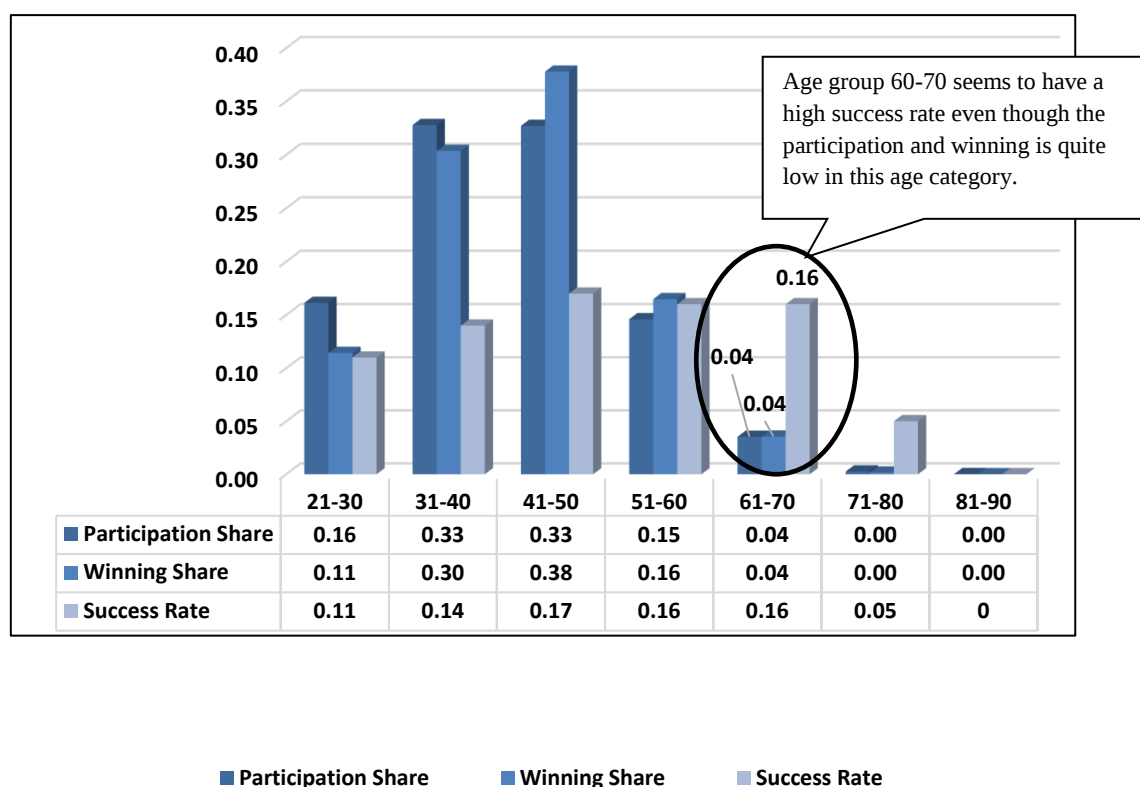
	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80
Akola	12%	14%	16%	15%	3%	0%
Amravati	11%	12%	16%	15%	13%	0%
MCGM	6%	8%	12%	15%	11%	20%
Nagpur	8%	17%	14%	11%	8%	0%
Nashik	12%	11%	17%	21%	32%	33%
PCMC	12%	18%	21%	11%	8%	0%
Pune	9%	13%	17%	22%	22%	0%
Solapur	14%	18%	19%	12%	7%	0%
Thane	11%	12%	23%	18%	10%	0%
Ulhasnagar	11%	15%	16%	20%	44%	0%
AVERAGE	11%	14%	17%	16%	16%	5%

Graph No. 2.3: Overall Success Rate of Age Category



We can note from following graph that even though participation share and winning share is highest in 31-50 age bracket; Success Rate is higher in age bracket 41-70. It is further observed that age bracket 61-70 seems to have high success rate (16%) even though participation and winning share is quite low (4% in each case) in these categories. This trend indicates the high preference of voters for experienced candidates. (Refer Table 2.8, 2.9 & 2.10)

Graph No. 2.4: Participation, winning share and success rate of candidates in different age groups



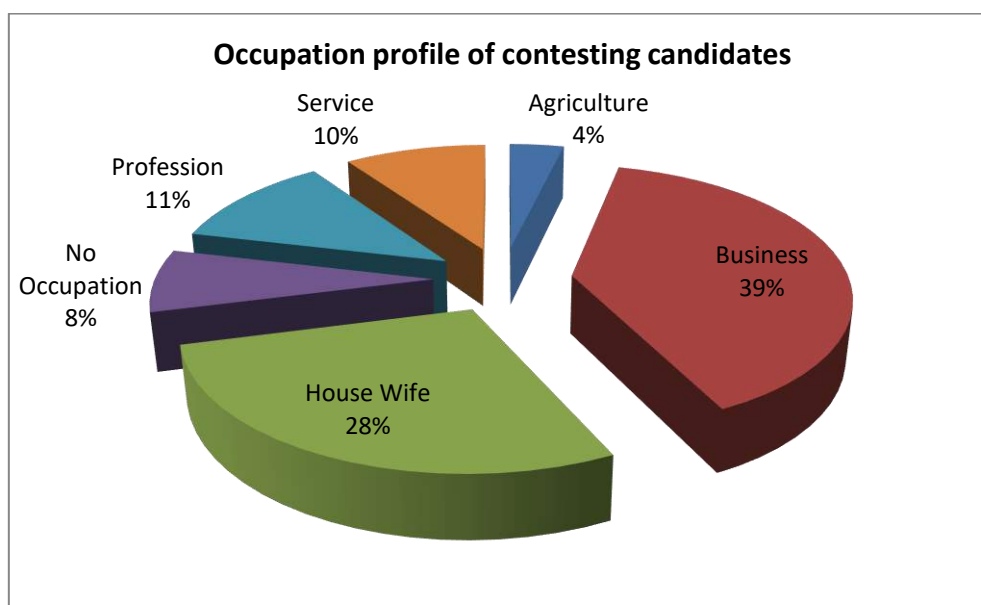
(III) ANALYSIS BASED ON OCCUPATION

39 per cent of the candidates show “Business” to be their main occupation. 28 per cent of the candidates are housewives; it is important to note here that women candidates are 46 per cent of the total number of candidates. This implies that of the women candidates contesting elections, 61 per cent of the female candidates are housewives and have not been actively engaged in any profession before contesting elections.

In the 4 metro cities of Mumbai, Pune, Nashik and Nagpur, the percentage of candidates with a business profile is higher than average. In the Municipal Corporations of Thane and Ulhasnagar too, data shows that the percentage of candidates with a business profile is higher than average. Following table elucidates.

Table No. 2.11: Occupation of Contesting Candidates

Municipal Corporation		Agriculture	Business	House Wife	No Occupation	Profession	Service	Grand Total
Akola Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	38	145	234	60	92	10	579
	%	6.56	25.04	40.41	10.36	15.89	1.73	100.00
Amravati Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	57	198	221	61	54	36	627
	%	9.09	31.58	35.25	9.73	8.61	5.74	100.00
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	No. of contestants	6	961	485	190	285	348	2275
	%	0.26	42.24	21.32	8.35	12.53	15.30	100.00
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	32	490	313	87	136	77	1135
	%	2.82	43.17	27.58	7.67	11.98	6.78	100.00
Nashik Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	68	325	250	45	70	64	822
	%	8.27	39.54	30.41	5.47	8.52	7.79	100.00
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	40	275	228	71	82	77	773
	%	5.17	35.58	29.50	9.18	10.61	9.96	100.00
Pune Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	36	421	302	61	167	103	1090
	%	3.30	38.62	27.71	5.60	15.32	9.45	100.00
Solapur Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	35	202	195	51	79	61	623
	%	5.62	32.42	31.30	8.19	12.68	9.79	100.00
Thane Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	12	356	207	51	78	101	805
	%	1.49	44.22	25.71	6.34	9.69	12.55	100.00
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	No. of contestants	1	184	170	34	37	53	479
	%	0.21	38.41	35.49	7.10	7.72	11.06	100.00
Grand Total	No. of contestants	325	3557	2605	711	1080	930	9208
	%	3.53	38.63	28.29	7.72	11.73	10.10	100.00

Graph No. 2.5: Occupation Profiles of Contesting Candidates

Occupation-wise breakup of various winning candidates across various Municipal Corporations creates different insights. 50 per cent of winners are seen to be businessmen or into professional services. Surprisingly, 31 per cent of winners are housewives, without any relevant previous experience. It has been seen earlier that 53 per cent of the winners are women. When we put together these two data facts, we realize that of the women winners, 58 per cent are housewives. Thus, 42 per cent of winning women candidates do have some professional life outside their public role.

Table No. 2.12: Occupation of Winning Candidates

Municipal Corporation		Agriculture	Business	House Wife	No Occupation	Profession	Service	Grand Total
Akola Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	9	22	33	4	10	2	80
	%	11.25	27.5	41.25	5	12.5	2.5	100
Amravati Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	7	29	36	3	6	6	87
	%	8.05	33.33	41.38	3.45	6.90	6.90	100.00
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	No. of winners		123	56	9	24	15	227
	%	0.00	54.19	24.67	3.96	10.57	6.61	100.00
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	9	72	52	2	9	7	151
	%	5.96	47.68	34.44	1.32	5.96	4.64	100.00
Nashik Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	21	51	32	2	11	5	122
	%	17.21	41.80	26.23	1.64	9.02	4.10	100.00
Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	9	57	37	3	13	9	128
	%	7.03	44.53	28.91	2.34	10.16	7.03	100.00
Pune Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	9	76	41	7	24	5	162
	%	5.56	46.91	25.31	4.32	14.81	3.09	100.00
Solapur Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	14	30	40	1	8	9	102
	%	13.73	29.41	39.22	0.98	7.84	8.82	100.00
Thane Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	2	64	39	3	19	4	131
	%	1.53	48.85	29.77	2.29	14.50	3.05	100.00
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	No. of winners		42	28	1	3	4	78
	%	0.00	53.85	35.90	1.28	3.85	5.13	100.00
Grand Total	No. of winners	80	566	394	35	127	66	1268
	%	6.31	44.64	31.07	2.76	10.02	5.21	100.00

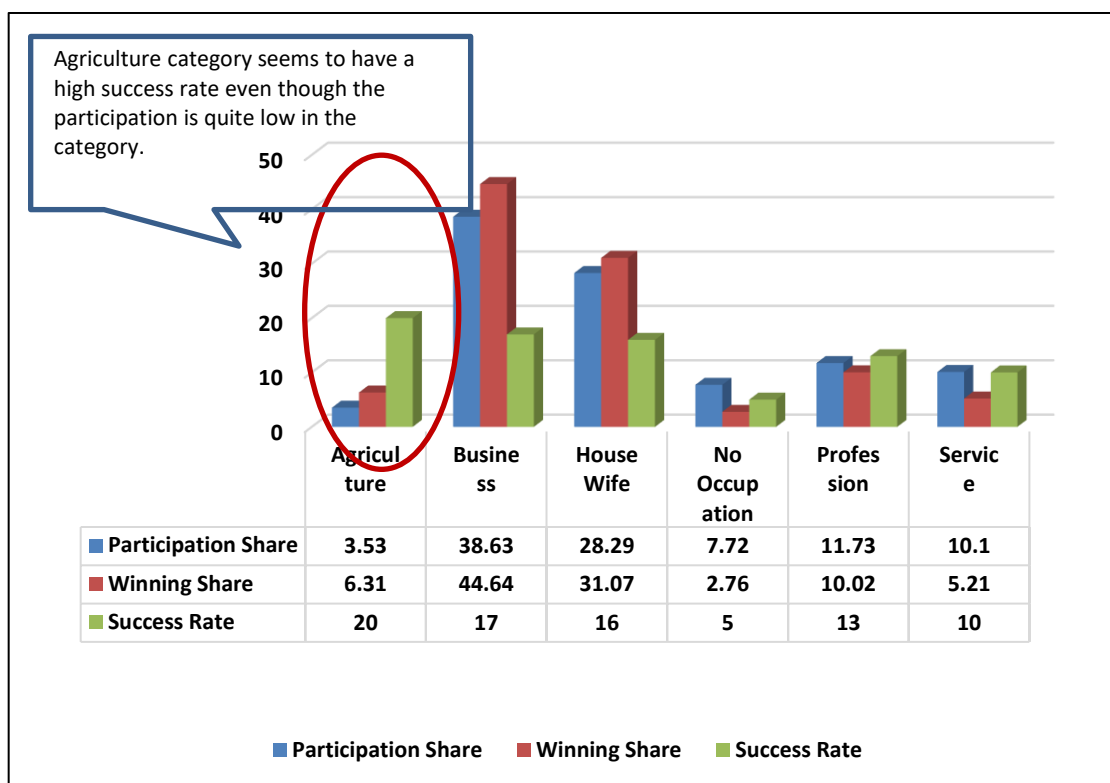
Following table shows the success rate of candidates by Occupation. Success rate is the number of winners divided by number of contestants in the relevant category. The highest success rate categories for every Corporation have been highlighted.

Table No. 2.13: Success Rate of Occupation

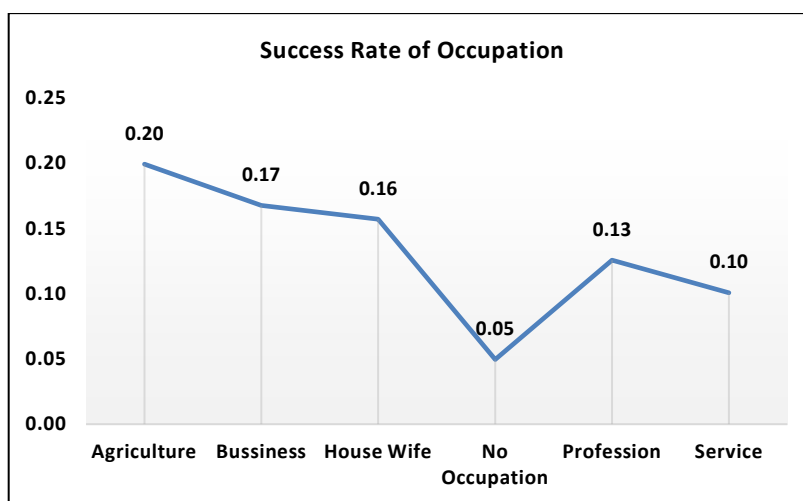
	Agriculture	Business	House Wife	No Occupation	Profession	Service
Akola	24%	15%	14%	7%	11%	20%
Amravati	12%	15%	16%	5%	11%	17%
MCGM	0%	13%	12%	5%	8%	4%
Nagpur	28%	15%	17%	2%	7%	9%
Nashik	31%	16%	13%	4%	16%	8%
PCMC	23%	21%	16%	4%	16%	12%
Pune	25%	18%	14%	11%	14%	5%
Solapur	40%	15%	21%	2%	10%	15%
Thane	17%	18%	19%	6%	24%	4%
Ulhasnagar	0%	23%	16%	3%	8%	8%
Average	20%	17%	16%	5%	13%	10%

We can note that even though participation share and winning share is highest in Business and Service Group; Success Rate is higher in Agriculture (20%). See Table 2.11, 2.12 & 2.13 for details.

Graph No. 2.6: Participation, winning share and success rate of candidates as per occupation of the candidate



Graph No. 2.7: Success Rate by Occupation of Candidate



(IV) ANALYSIS BASED ON CASTE

The following tables depict the caste-wise breakup of the contesting and winning candidates across various Municipal Corporations

Table No. 2.14: Caste-wise breakup of contesting candidates

Municipal Corporation	B.C.C	GEN	SC	ST	Grand Total
Akola Municipal Corporation	149 (25.73%)	300 (51.81%)	119 (20.55%)	11 (1.90%)	579
Amravati Municipal Corporation	148 (23.60%)	325 (51.83%)	139 (22.17%)	15 (2.39%)	627
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	407 (17.89%)	1539 (67.65%)	315 (13.85%)	14 (0.62%)	2275
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	249 (21.94%)	543 (47.84%)	277 (24.41%)	66 (5.81%)	1135
NashikMunicipal Corporation	178 (21.65%)	387 (47.08%)	201 (24.45%)	56 (6.81%)	822
Pimpri-ChinchwadMunicipal Corporation	182 (23.54%)	385 (49.81%)	190 (24.58%)	16 (2.07%)	773
Pune Municipal Corporation	248 (22.75%)	617 (56.61%)	215 (19.72%)	10 (0.92%)	1090
SolapurMunicipal Corporation	160 (25.68%)	333 (53.45%)	120 (19.26%)	10 (1.61%)	623
Thane Municipal Corporation	161 (20.00%)	538 (66.83%)	92 (11.43%)	14 (1.74%)	805
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	91 (19.00%)	269 (56.16%)	113 (23.59%)	6 (1.25%)	479
Grand Total	1973 (21.43%)	5236 (56.86%)	1781 (19.34%)	218 (2.37%)	9208

The following table depicts the caste-wise breakup of the winning candidates across various Municipal Corporations.

Table No. 2.15: Caste-wise breakup of winning candidates

Municipal Corporation		B.C.C	GEN	SC	ST	Grand Total
Akola Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	27	36	15	2	80
	%	33.75	45	18.75	2.5	100
Amravati Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	28	40	17	2	87
	%	32.18	45.98	19.54	2.30	100.00
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	No. of winners	68	139	18	2	227
	%	29.96	61.23	7.93	0.88	100.00
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	46	62	31	12	151
	%	30.46	41.06	20.53	7.95	100.00
Nashik Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	35	59	19	9	122
	%	28.69	48.36	15.57	7.38	100.00
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	36	69	20	3	128
	%	28.13	53.91	15.63	2.34	100.00
Pune Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	49	88	23	2	162
	%	30.25	54.32	14.20	1.23	100.00
Solapur Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	29	55	16	2	102
	%	28.43	53.92	15.69	1.96	100.00
Thane Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	41	77	10	3	131
	%	31.30	58.78	7.63	2.29	100.00
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	No. of winners	21	42	14	1	78
	%	26.92	53.85	17.95	1.28	100.00
Grand Total		No. of winners (%)	380 (29.97%)	667 (52.60%)	183 (14.43%)	38 (3.00%)

It is observed that there are 27 reserved category contestants who contested and won the GEN seat in Municipal Corporation elections. Further, 18 reserved female candidates have won GEN(W) seats reserved for women. Thus, a total of 45 reserved category candidates won general category seats. Following tables give these details.

Table No. 2.16: Reserved candidates elected on General Seat

Reserved Candidates elected on General seat					
Sr. No.	Local Body Name	Ward No.	Seat	Reservation	Category of Winner
1	Akola Municipal Corporation	13	D	GEN	B.C.C
2	Akola Municipal Corporation	14	D	GEN	B.C.C
3	Akola Municipal Corporation	20	D	GEN	B.C.C
4	Amravati Municipal Corporation	2	D	GEN	B.C.C
5	Amravati Municipal Corporation	22	D	GEN	SC
6	Amravati Municipal Corporation	5	D	GEN	B.C.C
7	Amravati Municipal Corporation	7	D	GEN	SC
8	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	12	D	GEN	B.C.C
9	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	2	D	GEN	SC
10	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	31	D	GEN	B.C.C
11	Nashik Municipal Corporation	16	D	GEN	SC
12	Nashik Municipal Corporation	6	D	GEN	B.C.C

13	Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	19	D	GEN	B.C.C
14	Pune Municipal Corporation	12	D	GEN	B.C.C
15	Pune Municipal Corporation	9	C	GEN	B.C.C
16	Solapur Municipal Corporation	5	D	GEN	SC
17	Thane Municipal Corporation	17	D	GEN	B.C.C
18	Thane Municipal Corporation	22	D	GEN	B.C.C
19	Thane Municipal Corporation	26	D	GEN	B.C.C
20	Thane Municipal Corporation	5	D	GEN	B.C.C (W)
21	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	114		GEN	B.C.C
22	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	133		GEN	SC
23	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	141		GEN	SC
24	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	164		GEN	B.C.C
25	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	209		GEN	SC
26	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	51		GEN	B.C.C
27	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	95		GEN	B.C.C

Table No. 2.17: Reserved female candidates elected on General Women Seat

Reserved Female Candidates elected on General Women seat					
Sr. No.	Local Body Name	Ward No.	Seat	Reservation	Category of Winner
1	Akola Municipal Corporation	7	C	GEN(W)	SC (W)
2	Amravati Municipal Corporation	14	B	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
3	Amravati Municipal Corporation	3	C	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
4	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	18	C	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
5	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	28	C	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
6	Nagpur Municipal Corporation	33	C	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
7	Nashik Municipal Corporation	27	D	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
8	Pune Municipal Corporation	11	C	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
9	Pune Municipal Corporation	20	C	GEN(W)	SC (W)
10	Pune Municipal Corporation	32	C	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
11	Pune Municipal Corporation	9	B	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)

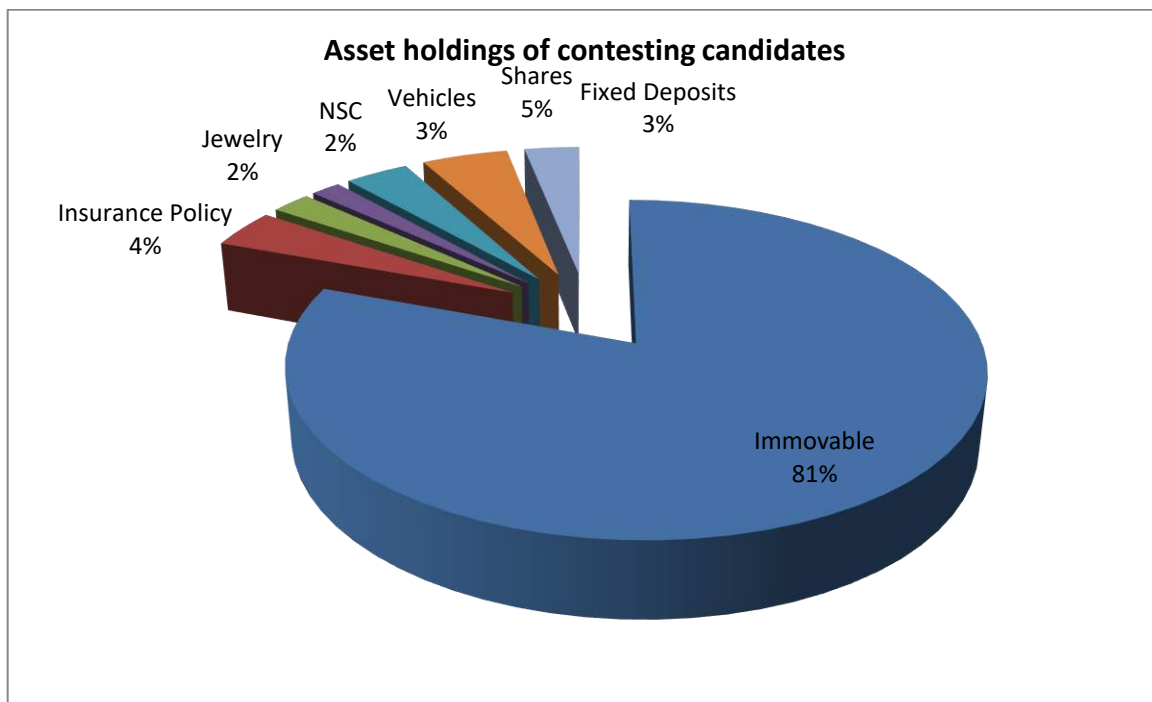
12	Solapur Municipal Corporation	20	C	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
13	Thane Municipal Corporation	20	B	GEN(W)	SC (W)
14	Thane Municipal Corporation	23	B	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
15	Thane Municipal Corporation	26	B	GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
16	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	14	C	GEN(W)	SC (W)
17	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	105		GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)
18	Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	113		GEN(W)	B.C.C (W)

(V) ANALYSIS BASED ON ASSETS HELD

The average asset holding of candidates contesting Corporation elections is Rs.113.18 lakh. Compare this to the average asset holdings of Rs. 60 lakh declared by the ZP candidates. Of the total assets held by the contesting candidates, 81 per cent are held in the form of immovable assets (land and property). Shares, insurance, FDs and vehicles are the other formats in which assets are held, necessarily in that order.

The following graph presents the various type of assets held by contesting candidates:

Graph No. 2.8: Asset holding of Contesting Candidates



Candidates contesting on BJP and NCP tickets are seen to show higher assets as compared to candidates of other parties. Following graph elucidates.

Graph No. 2.9: Average Assets (Rs. lakhs) declared to be owned by Candidates of different Political Parties

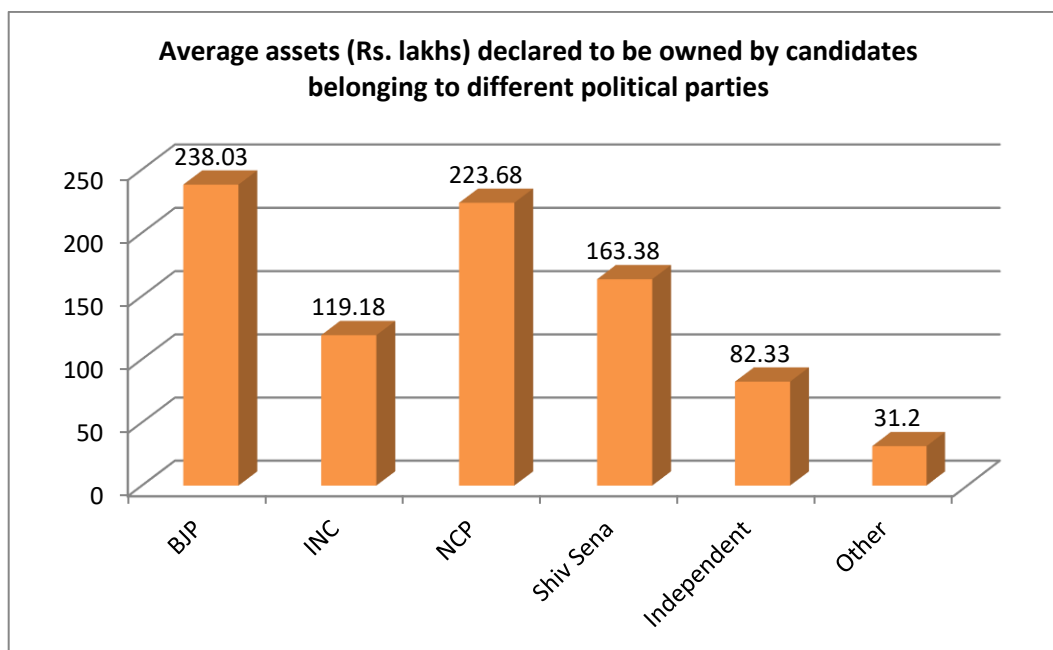


Table No. 2.18: Asset details of Contesting Candidates and Winners

Asset Range	Contesting Candidates	%share among contestants	Winners	%share among winners	winners*100/ contestants
0-25L	5867	63.72	522	41.17	8.90
25L- 50L	1084	11.77	175	13.80	16.14
50L-75L	545	5.92	80	6.31	14.68
75L-1Cr	380	4.13	98	7.73	25.79
1Cr-5Cr	1020	11.08	271	21.37	26.57
5Cr-10Cr	165	1.79	67	5.28	40.61
10Cr-50Cr	130	1.41	47	3.71	36.15
50Cr-100Cr	13	0.14	5	0.39	38.46
Above 100Cr	4	0.04	3	0.24	75
	9208	100.00	1268	100.00	

It can be observed from the above table that, as the range of assets increases; the no. of contesting candidates and no. of winners decreases. However, percentage of winners amongst contestants increases as asset range increases; i.e. chances of winning is higher with higher asset holdings.

E.g. There are only 522 winners out of 5867 candidates possessing assets around 25 lakhs. However, there are 3 winners out of 4 who possessed assets above 100 Cr.

(VI) ANALYSIS BASED ON INCOME

Analysis of participation share and winning share of income of candidates throws light upon the representation of people from different income groups in the elections, and how many candidates were successfully able to convert their candidacy into wins. Analysis of the information will help in understanding whether income has played any role in the candidates winning the elections. The approach taken to analyze this section is different from the above. More focus has been put on understanding the slab of income that has maximum winners and the parties they belong to, and clubbing it with occupations, to see if any trend can be identified.

The following table details of the annual income earned by candidates across various Municipal Corporations. It shows that 45 per cent of the contestants have an income level between only Rs.1 lakh to Rs.5 lakhs. The highest percentage of candidates with income of more than Rs. 15 lakh are from PCMC and PMC.

Table No. 2.19: Annual Income of contesting candidates

Municipal Corporation	0-10000	10000-1 lakh	1 - 5 lakhs	5 - 10 lakhs	10 - 15 lakhs	Above 15 lakhs	Blank	Total
Akola	181 (31.26%)	140 (24.18%)	203 (35.06%)	15 (2.59%)	2 (0.35%)	2 (0.35%)	36 (6.22%)	579
Amravati	168 (26.79%)	140 (22.33%)	264 (42.11%)	32 (5.10%)	4 (0.64%)	2 (0.32%)	17 (2.71%)	627
MCGM	452 (19.87%)	214 (9.41%)	1209 (53.14%)	222 (9.76%)	43 (1.89%)	55 (2.42%)	80 (3.52%)	2275
Nagpur	250 (22.03%)	188 (16.56%)	521 (45.90%)	72 (6.34%)	12 (1.06%)	13 (1.15%)	79 (6.96%)	1135
Nashik	222 (27.01%)	114 (13.87%)	338 (41.12%)	77 (9.37%)	19 (2.31%)	19 (2.31%)	33 (4.01%)	822
PCMC	196 (25.36%)	72 (9.31%)	310 (40.10%)	93 (12.03%)	18 (2.33%)	46 (5.95%)	38 (4.92%)	773

Pune	250 (22.94%)	111 (10.18%)	493 (45.23%)	113 (10.37%)	36 (3.30%)	51 (4.68%)	36 (3.30%)	1090
Solapur	115 (18.46%)	202 (32.42%)	244 (39.17%)	26 (4.17%)	5 (0.80%)	8 (1.28%)	23 (3.69%)	623
Thane	175 (21.74%)	72 (8.94%)	394 (48.94%)	81 (10.06%)	19 (2.36%)	33 (4.10%)	31 (3.85%)	805
Ulhasnagar	139 (29.02%)	66 (13.78%)	197 (41.13%)	38 (7.93%)	17 (3.55%)	7 (1.46%)	15 (3.13%)	479
Grand Total	2148	1319	4173	769	175	236	388	9208
% distribution of annual income	23.33%	14.32%	45.32%	8.35%	1.90%	2.56%	4.21%	

We next examine the percentage of winners in every income category.

It is observed that in the first 3 income categories (less than Rs.10000 to less than Rs.5 lakhs annually), the percentage of contesting candidates is higher as compared to the percentage of winners. This indicates that in the first three categories of income, the chances of winning the elections are not that robust.

However, when the income of the candidate is more than Rs.5 lakh, it is seen that the percentage of winners is higher than the percentage of contestants in that income class; this indicates that richer candidates stand a higher chance of winning elections

The following table presents the annual income earned by winners across various Municipal Corporations.

Table No. 2.20: Annual Income of winning candidates

Municipal Corporation	0-10000	10000-1 lakh	1 - 5 lakhs	5 - 10 lakhs	10 - 15 lakhs	Above 15 lakhs	Blank	Total
Akola	19 23.75%	16 20.00%	32 40.00%	6 7.50%	1 1.25%	1 1.25%	5 6.25%	80
Amravati	23 26.44%	15 17.24%	39 44.83%	7 8.05%	1 1.15%	1 1.15%	1 1.15%	87
MCGM	22 9.69%	11 4.85%	114 50.22%	52 22.91%	10 4.41%	17 7.49%	1 0.44%	227

Nagpur	29 19.21%	12 7.95%	79 52.32%	16 10.60%	6 3.97%	3 1.99%	6 3.97%	151
Nashik	20 16.39%	3 2.46%	53 43.44%	24 19.67%	8 6.56%	7 5.74%	7 5.74%	122
PCMC	22 17.19%	11 8.59%	49 38.28%	26 20.31%	6 4.69%	9 7.03%	5 3.91%	128
Pune	29 17.90%	1 0.62%	62 38.27%	27 16.67%	15 9.26%	20 12.35%	8 4.94%	162
Solapur	20 19.61%	20 19.61%	50 49.02%	5 4.90%	1 0.98%	2 1.96%	4 3.92%	102
Thane	21 16.03%	4 3.05%	57 43.51%	27 20.61%	5 3.82%	15 11.45%	2 1.53%	131
Ulhasnagar	13 16.67%	5 6.41%	34 43.59%	12 15.38%	7 8.97%	5 6.41%	2 2.56%	78
Grand Total	218	98	569	202	60	80	41	1268
%	17.19%	7.73%	44.87%	15.93%	4.73%	6.31%	3.23%	

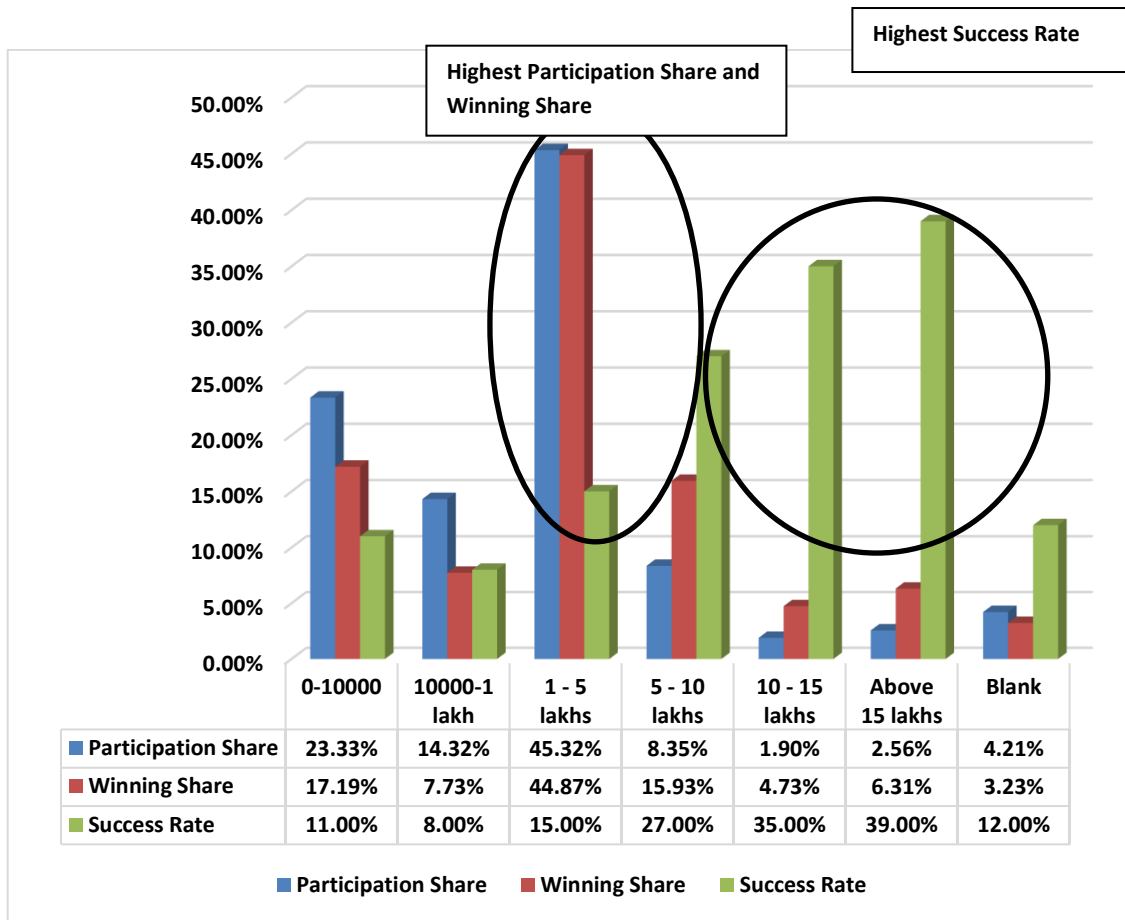
The highest participation rate of candidates belongs to the 1 L - 5 L category. We can observe the trend that all candidates belonging to high income categories seem to have a greater success rate in comparison to their participation rate and the difference is highly noticeable. Linking the high income level and occupation suggests that most of them are involved in business suggesting the importance of resources and wealth that played out in the outcome of election.

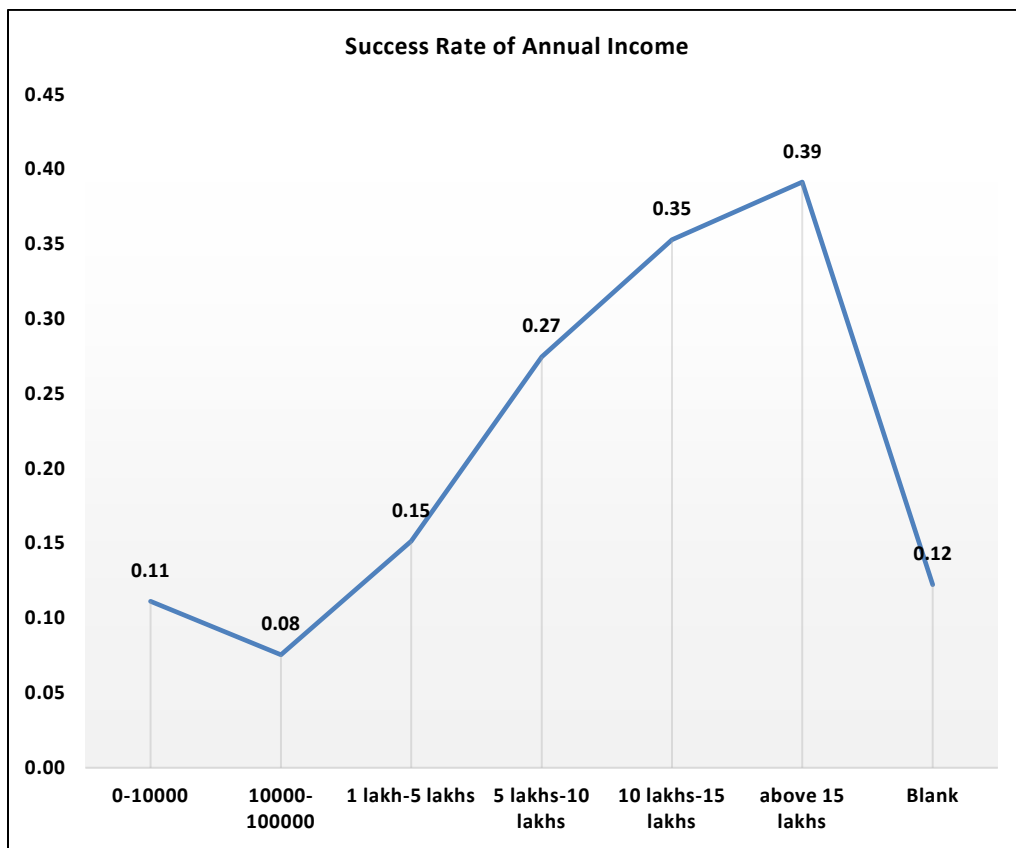
Table No. 2.21: Success Rate of Annual Income Category

	0-10000	10000-100000	1 lakh-5 lakhs	5 lakhs-10 lakhs	10 lakhs-15 lakhs	above 15 lakhs	Blank
Akola	10%	11%	16%	40%	50%	50%	14%
Amravati	14%	11%	15%	22%	25%	50%	6%
MCGM	5%	5%	9%	23%	23%	31%	1%
Nagpur	12%	6%	15%	22%	50%	23%	8%
Nashik	9%	3%	16%	31%	42%	37%	21%

PCMC	11%	15%	16%	28%	33%	20%	13%
Pune	12%	1%	13%	24%	42%	39%	22%
Solapur	17%	10%	20%	19%	20%	25%	17%
Thane	12%	6%	14%	33%	26%	45%	6%
Ulhasnagar	9%	8%	17%	32%	41%	71%	13%
AVERAGE	11%	8%	15%	27%	35%	39%	12%

Graph No. 2.10: Participation, Winning Share and Success Rate as per Income of the Candidates



Graph No. 2.11: Success Rate of Candidates having Different Annual Income Levels

(VII) ANALYSIS BASED ON ELECTIONS CONTESTED IN THE PAST

In this section, we analyze whether veteran politicians enjoy a higher probability of winning elections as compared to novice candidates without experience

Number of elections contested previously will help us understand whether past experience has helped the candidate in winning current elections. The more experienced contestants could have a higher probability of winning given their familiarity to the voters and their ability to target their audience effectively through their campaigns and networks.

It will also help us observe voting trends and patterns, if any. The approach to analyze this section is to understand the participation share, winning share and success rates of the candidates who contested elections previously and drill down to the party level to see the number of candidates who won with respect to the number of elections contested.

It is observed that 93 per cent of the contesting candidates have contested one election in the past. Thus, there seems to be a great premium on previous experience in Municipal Corporation elections.

The following tables show the percentage of contesting and winning candidates by number of elections previously contested.

Table No. 2.22: No. of elections previously contested (Contesting candidates)

Municipal Corporation		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Akola	No. of contestants	33	528	10	4	2	2			579
	%	5.70	91.19	1.73	0.69	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	100.00
Amravati	No. of contestants	14	597	13	2	1				627
	%	2.23	95.22	2.07	0.32	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
MCGM	No. of contestants	76	2122	45	23	6	1	2		2275
	%	3.34	93.27	1.98	1.01	0.26	0.04	0.09	0.00	100.00
Nagpur	No. of contestants	65	1033	25	10	2				1135
	%	5.73	91.01	2.20	0.88	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Nashik	No. of contestants	27	771	17	3	3	1			822
	%	3.28	93.80	2.07	0.36	0.36	0.12	0.00	0.00	100.00

PCMC	No. of contestants	36	719	13	4	1				773
	%	4.66	93.01	1.68	0.52	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Pune	No. of contestants	27	1009	39	10	3	1		1	1090
	%	2.48	92.57	3.58	0.92	0.28	0.09	0.00	0.09	100.00
Solapur	No. of contestants	16	592	12	2		1			623
	%	2.57	95.02	1.93	0.32	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	100.00
Thane	No. of contestants	27	754	16	5	3				805
	%	3.35	93.66	1.99	0.62	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Ulhasnagar	No. of contestants	10	453	10	3	2	1			479
	%	2.09	94.57	2.09	0.63	0.42	0.21	0.00	0.00	100.00
Grand Total	No. of contestants	331	8578	200	66	23	7	2	1	9208
	%	3.59	93.16	2.17	0.72	0.25	0.08	0.02	0.01	1

Table No. 2.23: No. of elections previously contested (Winning candidates)

Municipal Corporation		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Akola	No. of winners	5	71	2	2					80
	%	6.25	88.75	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	100
Amravati	No. of winners	1	79	6	1					87
	%	1.15	90.80	6.90	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
MCGM	No. of winners	2	207	9	8			1		227
	%	0.88	91.19	3.96	3.52	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	100.00
Nagpur	No. of winners	5	136	7	2	1				151
	%	3.31	90.07	4.64	1.32	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

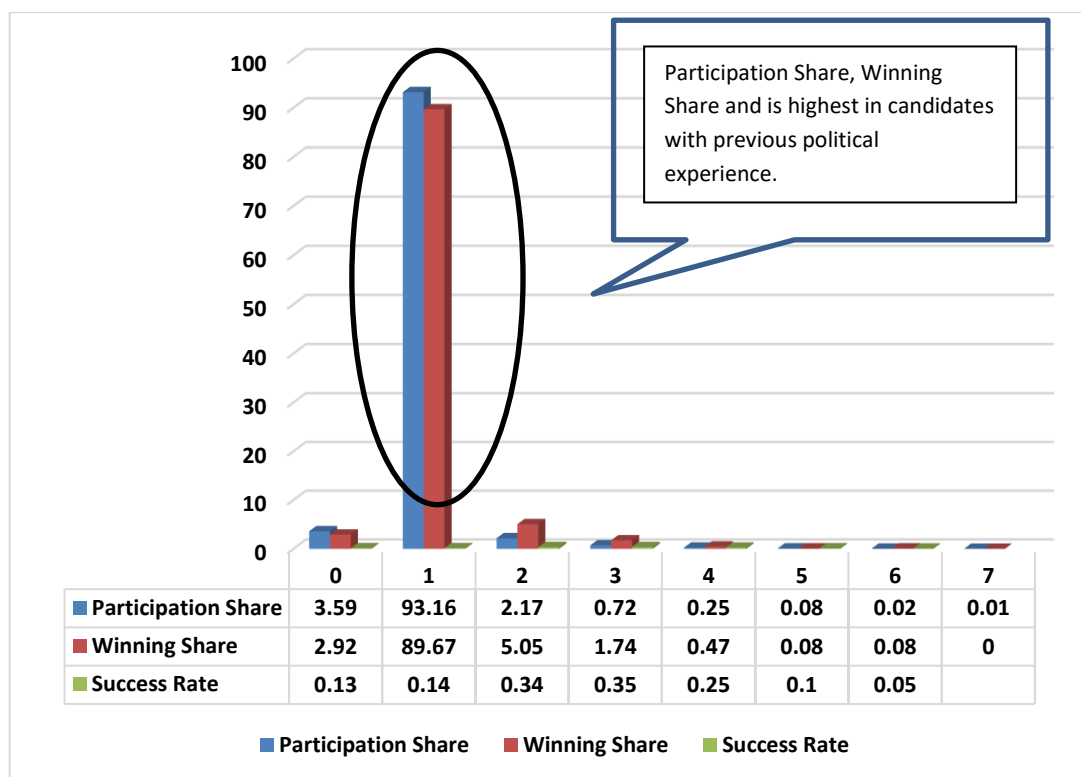
Nashik	No. of winners	7	109	4	1		1			122
	%	5.74	89.34	3.28	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	100.00
PCMC	No. of winners	4	116	6	2					128
	%	3.13	90.63	4.69	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Pune	No. of winners	7	135	15	4	1				162
	%	4.32	83.33	9.26	2.47	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Solapur	No. of winners	2	96	3	1					102
	%	1.96	94.12	2.94	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Thane	No. of winners	3	117	8	1	2				131
	%	2.29	89.31	6.11	0.76	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Ulhasnagar	No. of winners	1	71	4		2				78
	%	1.28	91.03	5.13	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Grand Total	No. of winners	37	1137	64	22	6	1	1	0	1268
	%	2.92	89.67	5.05	1.74	0.47	0.08	0.08	0.00	100.00

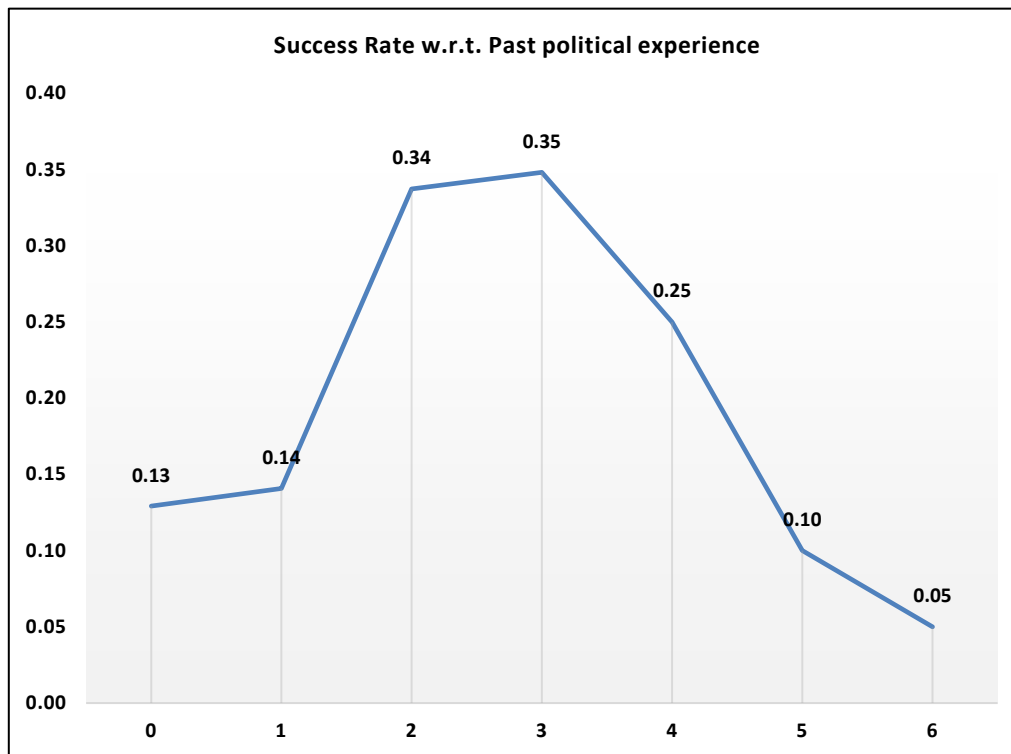
Table No. 2.24: Success Rate of Past Political Experience

	No. of elections contested in past						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Akola	15%	13%	20%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Amravati	7%	13%	46%	50%	0%	0%	0%
MCGM	3%	10%	20%	35%	0%	0%	50%
Nagpur	8%	13%	28%	20%	50%	0%	0%
Nashik	26%	14%	24%	33%	0%	100%	0%

PCMC	11%	16%	46%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Pune	26%	13%	38%	40%	33%	0%	0%
Solapur	13%	16%	25%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Thane	11%	16%	50%	20%	67%	0%	0%
Ulhasnagar	10%	16%	40%	0%	100%	0%	0%
AVERAGE	13%	14%	34%	35%	25%	10%	5%

Graph No. 2.12: Participation, Winning Share and Success Rate of Candidates as per Years of Experience in Politics



Graph No. 2.13: Success Rate as per Previous Political Experience

These trends suggest that political experience plays a role in winning the elections. Those candidates who have contested 3 elections in the past seem to enjoy the highest success rate of winning elections.

(VIII) ANALYSIS BASED ON CRIMINAL COGNIZANCE

Candidates were also required to mention whether any criminal cases are still running in the court of law against them. That data is being used to determine whether muscle power has played a role in determining the winners. It will also be helpful in understanding voter expectations.

It is observed that on an average, 84 per cent of the contestants in Municipal Corporation elections do not have any case registered against them. The Corporations wherein the percentage of candidates without registered offences is higher are Amravati, Nashik and Nagpur.

Table No. 2.25: Percentage of contestants with no cases registered against them in different Municipal Corporations

Municipal Corporation	Percentage of contestants with no cases registered against them
Akola	0.83
Amravati	0.91
MCGM	0.84
Nagpur	0.86
Nashik	0.87
PCMC	0.84
Pune	0.82
Solapur	0.83
Thane	0.81
Ulhasnagar	0.85
Grand Total	0.84

We next compare the above statistics to the percentage of winners with no cases registered against them in the different Municipal Corporations of Maharashtra.

As compared to 84 per cent contestants who do not have cases against them, it is disturbing to note that only 75 per cent winners do not have cases against them. This implies that candidates with criminal records tend to get elected, despite massive voter awareness programs run by SECM

This may mean that muscle power has played a role in determining their success. Clear cut inference can't be made from this situation as lot of cognizance cases could be related to minor cases related to political activities.

CHAPTER - III

PRESENCE OF NATIONAL, STATE, OTHER STATE AND REGIONAL PARTIES IN 2017 MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTIONS

The earlier chapter created a profile analysis of candidates contesting Municipal Corporation elections in 2017. However, in the profile analysis, emphasis was laid on attributes such as age, gender, caste, income, asset holding and criminal cognizance.

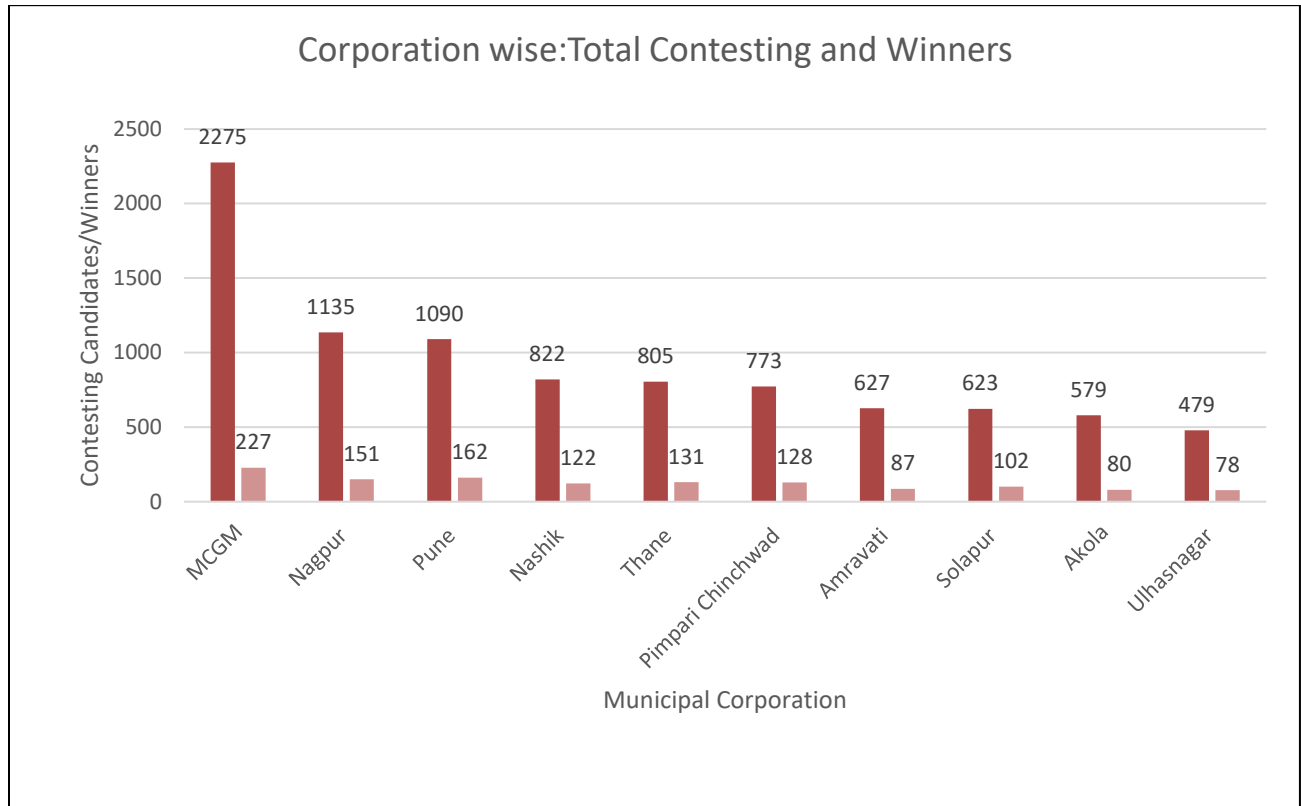
This chapter seeks to categorize candidates as per the political parties they represent. It analyzes party-wise participation, winning share and success rate.

Candidates have been divided into 5 major categories (party type) based on their affiliation to a political party. The data has been analyzed to understand the participation and winning shares of each party category and their success rates, respectively

(I) TOTAL CONTESTING CANDIDATES AND WINNERS

Table No. 3.1: Contesting Candidates and Winners in each of the Municipal Corporations

Corporation	Total Contesting Candidates	Total Winning Candidates
Akola Municipal Corporation	579	80
Amravati Municipal Corporation	627	87
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai	2275	227
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	1135	151
Nashik Municipal Corporation	822	122
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	773	128
Pune Municipal Corporation	1090	162
Solapur Municipal Corporation	623	102
Thane Municipal Corporation	805	131
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	479	78

Graph No. 3.1: Contesting Candidates and Winners in Each of the Municipal Corporations

For the Municipal Corporation elections held in 2017, a total of 9208 candidates contested in elections for a total of 1268 Seats. Municipal Corporations of Brihanmumbai, Nagpur and Pune have the highest number of contesting candidates, necessarily in that order. Municipal Corporations of Ulhasnagar, Akola and Solapur have the lowest number of contesting candidates..

(II) PARTY TYPE WISE CONTESTING CANDIDATES AND WINNERS

A total of 59 parties fielded their candidates in the Municipal Corporation elections in 2017. A political party can be classified as National Party, State Party, Other State Party and SEC Registered Party based on their presence, size and political Stature. Some candidates contest as Independents. 16 Parties were successful in converting their candidacy into win.

Total Contesting candidates and Winners based on party-type are represented in the table below.

It can be noted from the table below, that the National parties field more than 1/3rd of the candidates to contest Municipal Corporation elections. Amravati, Nagpur, PCMC, Pune and Solapur mark highest contribution i.e. greater than an average. It is surprising to note that the share of participating Independent candidates is more than any other party type except National Parties. Nashik, Pune, PCMC and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai contribute highest candidates of State Parties. Participating share of SEC Registered Parties is 10.86 % i.e. greater than share of Other State Parties (4.14 %)

Table No. 3.2: Party-Type wise Contesting Candidates in Municipal Corporation Election February 2017 (Participation Share)

Type of party		National Party	State Party	Other State Party	SEC Registered Party	Independent	Total
Akola	No. of Contestants	217	89	29	76	168	579
	%	37.48	15.37	5.01	13.13	29.02	100.00
Amravati	No. of Contestants	255	87	32	103	150	627
	%	40.67	13.88	5.10	16.43	23.92	100.00
MCGM	No. of Contestants	735	428	153	262	697	2275
	%	32.31	18.81	6.73	11.52	30.64	100.00
Nagpur	No. of Contestants	502	118	36	154	325	1135
	%	44.23	10.40	3.17	13.57	28.63	100.00
Nashik	No. of Contestants	265	207	12	63	275	822
	%	32.24	25.18	1.46	7.66	33.45	100.00
PCMC	No. of Contestants	331	156	19	40	227	773
	%	42.82	20.18	2.46	5.17	29.37	100.00
Pune	No. of Contestants	429	264	26	68	303	1090
	%	39.36	24.22	2.39	6.24	27.80	100.00

Solapur	No. of Contestants	298	105	33	34	153	623
	%	47.83	16.85	5.30	5.46	24.56	100.00
Thane	No. of Contestants	275	218	41	70	201	805
	%	34.16	27.08	5.09	8.70	24.97	100.00
Ulhasnagar	No. of Contestants	168	81	0	130	100	479
	%	35.07	16.91	0.00	27.14	20.88	100.00
Grand Total	No. of Contestants	3475	1753	381	1000	2599	9208
	%	37.74	19.04	4.14	10.86	28.23	100.00

When it comes to winning shares, it is seen that National Parties have a clear advantage over State, Other State and SEC Registered Parties. The winning share of National Parties is 71.53% compared to participation share of 37.74 %. The State Parties also have good winning share of 22.32% exceeding its participation share of 19.04%. It is interesting to note that the winning share of Independent category goes down to 1.81% as compared to its participation share of 28.23%. See Table 3.3.

Table No. 3.3: Party Type wise Winning Candidates in Municipal Corporation Election February 2017 (Winning Share)

Type of party		National Party	State Party	Other State Party	SEC Registered Party	Independent	Total
Akola	No. of Winners	66	8	1	3	2	80
	%	82.50	10.00	1.25	3.75	2.50	100.00
Amravati	No. of Winners	65	7	10	4	1	87
	%	74.71	8.05	11.49	4.60	1.15	100.00
MCGM	No. of Winners	122	91	8	1	5	227
	%	53.74	40.09	3.52	0.44	2.20	100.00
Nagpur	No. of Winners	148	2	0	0	1	151
	%	98.01	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.66	100.00
Nashik	No. of Winners	78	40	0	1	3	122
	%	63.93	32.79	0.00	0.82	2.46	100.00
PCMC	No. of Winners	113	10	0	0	5	128
	%	88.28	7.81	0.00	0.00	3.91	100.00
Pune	No. of Winners	145	12	1	0	4	162
	%	89.51	7.41	0.62	0.00	2.47	100.00
Solapur	No. of Winners	72	21	9	0	0	102
	%	70.59	20.59	8.82	0.00	0.00	100.00

Thane	No. of Winners	60	67	2	0	2	131
	%	45.80	51.15	1.53	0.00	1.53	100.00
Ulhasnagar	No. of Winners	38	25	0	15	0	78
	%	48.72	32.05	0.00	19.23	0.00	100.00
Grand Total	No. of Winners	907	283	31	24	23	1268
	%	71.53	22.32	2.44	1.89	1.81	100.00

We next analyze the success rate of candidates belonging to different political parties. The table below shows an obvious domination of National Party candidates with respect to success rates.

Table No. 3.4: Success Rate of Party Types in Municipal Corporation Elections

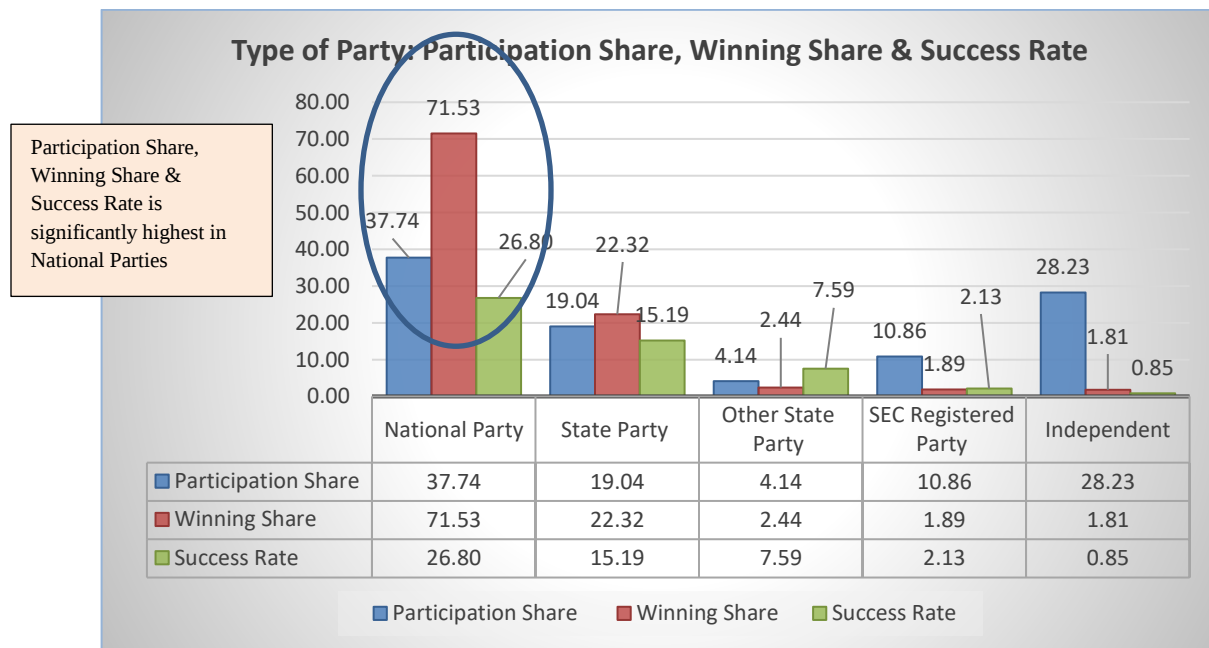
Corporation	National Party	State Party	Other State Party	SEC Registered Party	Independent
Akola	30.41%	8.99%	3.45%	3.95%	1.19%
Amravati	25.49%	8.05%	31.25%	3.88%	0.67%
MCGM	16.60%	21.26%	5.23%	0.38%	0.72%
Nagpur	29.48%	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%
Nashik	29.43%	19.32%	0.00%	1.59%	1.09%
PCMC	34.14%	6.41%	0.00%	0.00%	2.20%
Pune	33.80%	4.55%	3.85%	0.00%	1.32%
Solapur	24.16%	20.00%	27.27%	0.00%	0.00%
Thane	21.82%	30.73%	4.88%	0.00%	1.00%
Ulhasnagar	22.62%	30.86%	0.00%	11.54%	0.00%
AVERAGE	26.80%	15.19%	7.59%	2.13%	0.85%

The Municipal Corporation elections of Maharashtra 2017 were completely dominated by candidature from National Parties. The participation share, winning share and success rate of candidates from National Parties are much higher as compared to other types of parties. Following table elucidates. State Parties come a distant second with respect to any of the parameters, as shown below.

Table No. 3.5: Type of Party: Participation Share, Winning Share & Success Rate

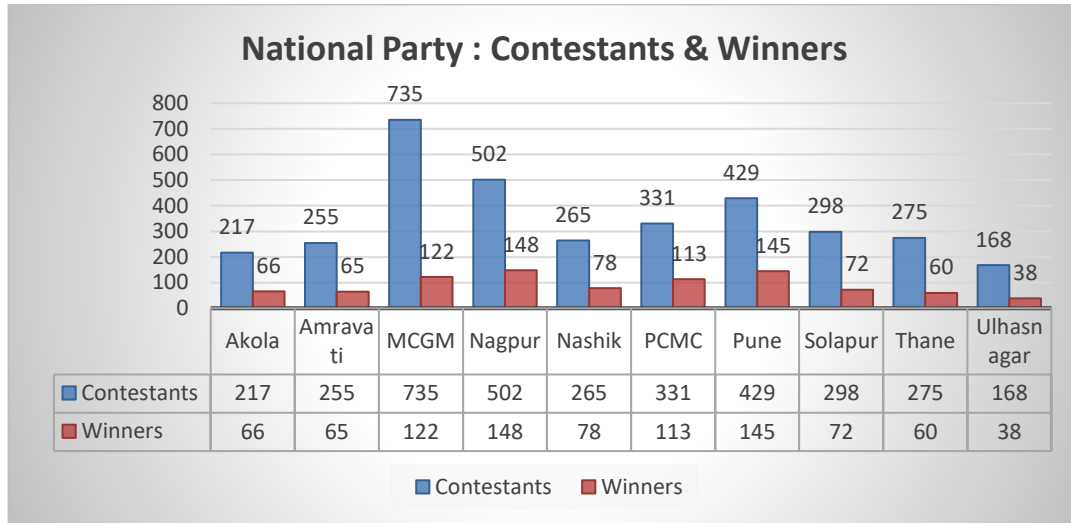
Type of Party	Participation Share	Winning Share	Success Rate
National Party	37.74	71.53	26.80
State Party	19.04	22.32	15.19
Other State Party	4.14	2.44	7.59
SEC Registered Party	10.86	1.89	2.13
Independent	28.23	1.81	0.85

The success rate of National Parties might be attributed to their presence at the national level. Better resources, experience, star campaigners and better poll management as compared to other parties also may have attributed to their success. State parties may have done well because they have better local connect and also because of regional/ local connect with the people.

Graph No. 3.2: Participation Share, Winning Share and Success Rate by Party Type

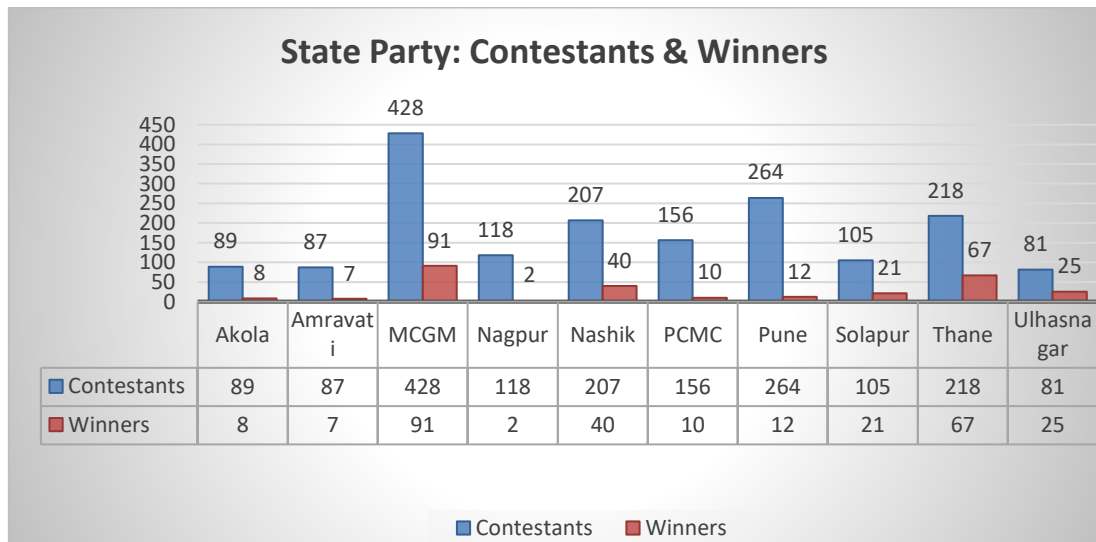
Following tables elucidates party-type wise contestants and winners in each Corporation. It is observed that the presence of National Parties is predominantly high in MCGM followed by Nagpur and Pune.

Graph No. 3.3: Contesting and Winning Candidates in National Parties



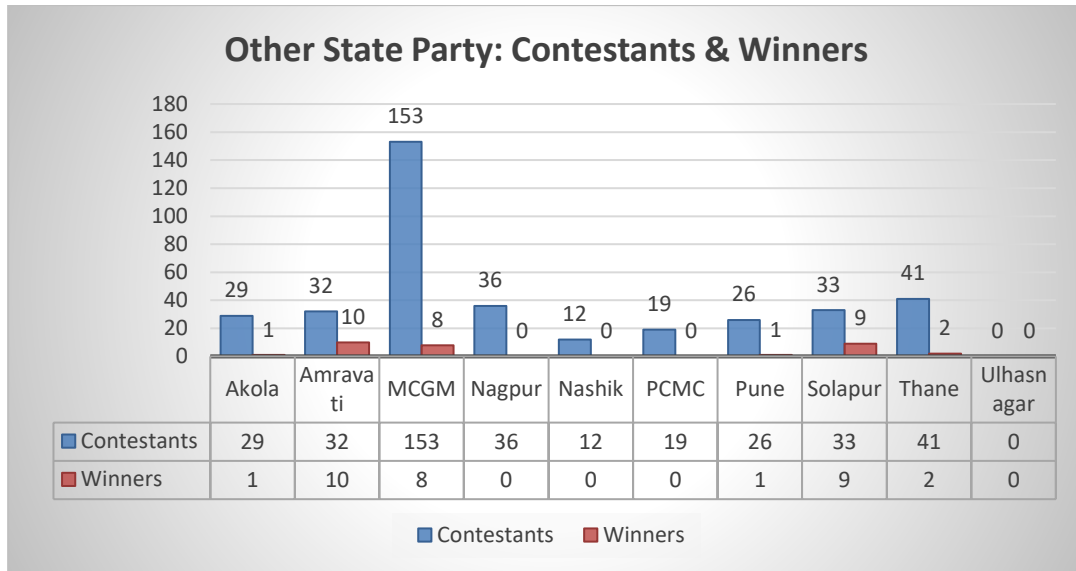
Presence of State Party candidature is highest in Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai with 428 contestants and 91 winners. A high number of candidates were also fielded in Pune, Thane and Nashik.

Graph No. 3.4: Contesting and Winning Candidates in State Parties



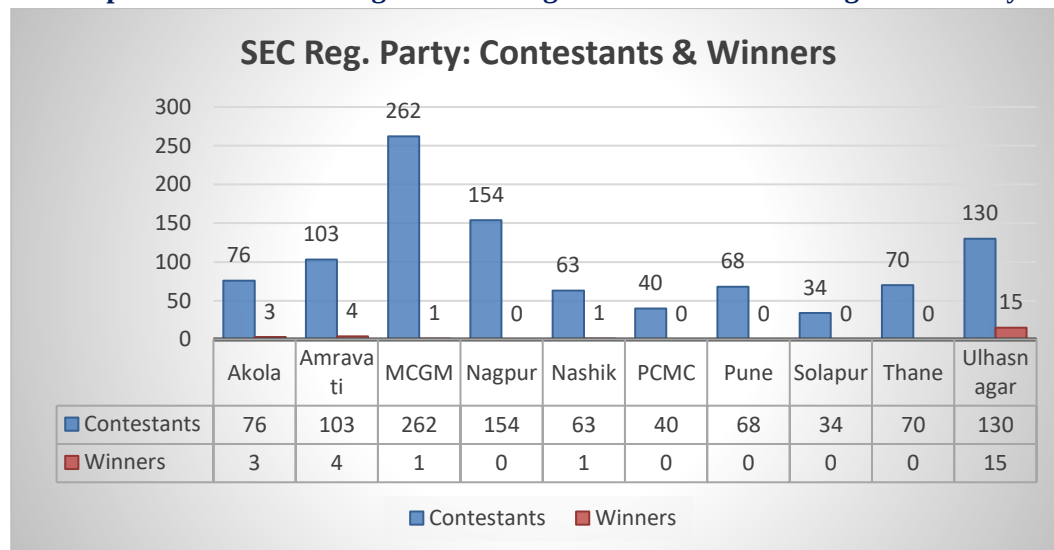
Other State Parties too seem to have primarily fielded candidates in Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai, followed by Thane and Pune.

Graph No. 3.5: Contesting and Winning Candidates in Other State Parties



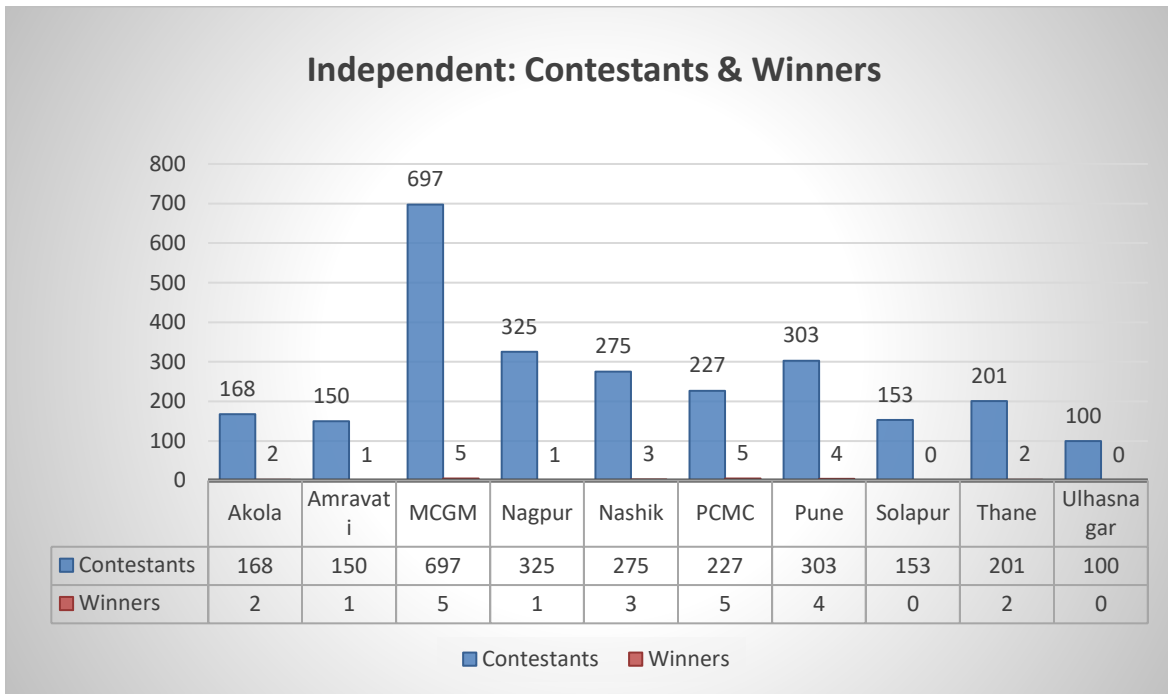
SEC registered parties have fielded maximum number of candidates in Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai and Ulhasnagar.

Graph No. 3.6: Contesting and Winning Candidates in SEC Registered Party



Maximum number of Independent candidates contested Municipal Corporation elections from Corporations of Brihanmumbai, Nagpur and Pune.

Graph No. 3.7: Contesting and Winning Candidates amongst Independents



From the above charts and graphs, it is evident that National Parties had an upper hand in all 10 Municipal Corporations in terms of participation share, winning share as well as success rate.

We next present data tables, the first of which gives details of number of candidates fielded by different political parties in each of the Municipal Corporations. The next data table shows the percentage of winning candidates belonging to each political party within every Municipal Corporation of Maharashtra.

Table No. 3.6: Party-wise Contesting Candidates in each Municipal Corporation Election February 2017 (Contesting Parties: 59 + IND)

Party Name	Akola	% of cones	Amra vati	% of cones	MUN ICIP	% of cones	Nagp ur	% of cones	Nashi r	% of cones	PCM r	% of cones	Pune	% of cones	Solap ur	% of cones	Thane	% of cones	Ulhas nagar	% of cones	Total	% of cones
Independent	168	29.02	150	23.92	697	30.64	325	28.63	275	33.45	227	29.37	303	27.80	153	24.56	201	24.97	100	20.88	2599	28.23
BhartiyaJanata Party	72	12.44	73	11.64	209	9.19	150	13.22	121	14.72	126	16.30	159	14.59	101	16.21	120	14.91	70	14.61	1201	13.04
Shivsena	71	12.26	70	11.16	227	9.98	86	7.58	112	13.63	119	15.39	149	13.67	80	12.84	119	14.78	58	12.11	1091	11.85
Indian National Congress	68	11.74	77	12.28	224	9.85	152	13.39	41	4.99	59	7.63	87	7.98	99	15.89	53	6.58	38	7.93	898	9.75
Nationalist Congress Party	73	12.61	48	7.66	170	7.47	93	8.19	54	6.57	125	16.17	129	11.83	55	8.83	85	10.56	39	8.14	871	9.46
Maharashtra NavnirmanSena	18	3.11	17	2.71	201	8.84	32	2.82	95	11.56	37	4.79	115	10.55	25	4.01	99	12.30	23	4.80	662	7.19
BahujanSamaj Party	4	0.69	54	8.61	111	4.88	104	9.16	33	4.01	18	2.33	54	4.95	21	3.37	17	2.11	21	4.38	437	4.75
BharipBahujanMah asangh	67	11.57	11	1.75	48	2.11	18	1.59	16	1.95	8	1.03	18	1.65	6	0.96	10	1.24	15	3.13	217	2.36
All India Majlis e IttehadulMuslimeen	14	2.42	18	2.87	57	2.51	18	1.59	9	1.09	14	1.81	21	1.93	30	4.82	21	2.61		0.00	202	2.19
Samajwadi Party	13	2.25	2	0.32	75	3.30	7	0.62	3	0.36	4	0.52		0.00	3	0.48	16	1.99		0.00	123	1.34

Party Name	Akola	% of contestants	Amravati	% of contestants	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	% of contestants	Nagpur	% of contestants	Nashik	% of contestants	PCMC	% of contestants	Pune	% of contestants	Solapur	% of contestants	Thane	% of contestants	Ulhasnagar	% of contestants	Total	% of contestants
Republican Party of India (A)	2	0.35	5	0.80	51	2.24	2	0.18	8	0.97	10	1.29	4	0.37	7	1.12	9	1.12	14	2.92	112	1.22
bahujan republican socialist party		0.00	1	0.16	25	1.10	41	3.61	2	0.24	10	1.29	8	0.73		0.00	3	0.37	7	1.46	97	1.05
BahujanVikasAghadi		0.00		0.00	13	0.57		0.00	6	0.73		0.00		0.00	4	0.64	18	2.24	18	3.76	59	0.64
Secular Alliance of India		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	58	12.11	58	0.63
YuvaSwabhiman Party		0.00	54	8.61		0.00	1	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	55	0.60
BahujanMukti Party	3	0.52		0.00	12	0.53	7	0.62		0.00	8	1.03	17	1.56		0.00		0.00	6	1.25	53	0.58
Communist Party Of India (Marxist)		0.00	1	0.16	12	0.53		0.00	14	1.70	3	0.39		0.00	22	3.53		0.00		0.00	52	0.56
RashtriyaSamajPaksha		0.00	3	0.48	6	0.26	3	0.26	6	0.73	1	0.13	10	0.92	7	1.12	5	0.62	4	0.84	45	0.49
Ambedkarite Party Of India		0.00		0.00	6	0.26	22	1.94	2	0.24		0.00		0.00		0.00	4	0.50	1	0.21	35	0.38
Republican Party Of India		0.00	16	2.55	1	0.04	1	0.09	1	0.12	1	0.13	2	0.18	6	0.96		0.00	1	0.21	29	0.31

Party Name	Akola	% of contestants	Amravati	% of contestants	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	% of contestants	Nagpur	% of contestants	Nashik	% of contestants	PCMC	% of contestants	Pune	% of contestants	Solapur	% of contestants	Thane	% of contestants	Ulhasnagar	% of contestants	Total	% of contestants
Sambhaji Brigade	1	0.17		0.00	19	0.84	1	0.09	2	0.24		0.00	2	0.18	2	0.32	1	0.12		0.00	28	0.30
Indian Union Muslim League		0.00	12	1.91	4	0.18	8	0.70		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	3	0.37		0.00	27	0.29
AkhilBharatiyaSena		0.00		0.00	20	0.88		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.18		0.00	2	0.25		0.00	24	0.26
rashtriyajansurajya party		0.00	1	0.16		0.00	21	1.85		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	22	0.24
BhartiyaShetkariKa mgarPaksh		0.00		0.00	16	0.70		0.00		0.00	1	0.13	1	0.09		0.00	4	0.50		0.00	22	0.24
Vidarbhamaza party	1	0.17		0.00		0.00	19	1.67		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	20	0.22
DharmarajyaPaksh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	11	1.34		0.00		0.00		0.00	7	0.87		0.00	18	0.20
Janata Dal Secular		0.00		0.00	11	0.48		0.00		0.00	1	0.13	5	0.46		0.00		0.00		0.00	17	0.18
Communist Party Of India		0.00	2	0.32	9	0.40	3	0.26	2	0.24		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	16	0.17
Peoples Republican Party	2	0.35	2	0.32	1	0.04	1	0.09		0.00		0.00	1	0.09		0.00	1	0.12	2	0.42	10	0.11
Republican Party of India (Secular)		0.00		0.00	1	0.04	4	0.35	4	0.49		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.21	10	0.11

Party Name	Akola	% of contestants	Amravati	% of contestants	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	% of contestants	Nagpur	% of contestants	Nashik	% of contestants	PCMC	% of contestants	Pune	% of contestants	Solapur	% of contestants	Thane	% of contestants	Ulhasnagar	% of contestants	Total	% of contestants
LokJanshakti Party	2	0.35		0.00	3	0.13	3	0.26		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.12		0.00	9	0.10
praharjanshaktipaksh		0.00	7	1.12	1	0.04		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	8	0.09
Bhartiya Minorities SurakshaMahasangh		0.00		0.00	7	0.31		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	7	0.08
Republican PakshaKhoripa		0.00	1	0.16	1	0.04	5	0.44		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	7	0.08
united congress party		0.00		0.00	6	0.26		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	6	0.07
Republican Party of India Ekatawadi		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	5	0.62		0.00	5	0.05
BhartiyaSangramPa rishad		0.00		0.00	1	0.04		0.00	4	0.49		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	5	0.05
Peace Party		0.00		0.00	5	0.22		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	5	0.05
Swabhimani Republican Party		0.00		0.00	2	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.42	4	0.04
Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha		0.00		0.00	3	0.13	1	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	4	0.04

Party Name	Akola	% of contestants	Amravati	% of contestants	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	% of contestants	Nagpur	% of contestants	Nashik	% of contestants	PCMC	% of contestants	Pune	% of contestants	Solapur	% of contestants	Thane	% of contestants	Ulhasnagar	% of contestants	Total	% of contestants
AIADMK		0.00		0.00	3	0.13		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	3	0.03
Republican Party of India (Khobragade)		0.00		0.00	1	0.04	2	0.18		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	3	0.03
Peasants & Workers Party of India		0.00		0.00	3	0.13		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	3	0.03
rashtriyamaratha party		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	3	0.28		0.00		0.00		0.00	3	0.03
Lokbharati		0.00		0.00	2	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
Ambedkarwadi Republican Party		0.00	1	0.16		0.00	1	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
SardarVallbhbhai Patel Party		0.00		0.00	2	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
BharatwadiAkata party		0.00		0.00	2	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
National Black Panthar		0.00		0.00	2	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
OBC NT Party of India		0.00		0.00	1	0.04	1	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02

Party Name	Akola	% of contestants	Amravati	% of contestants	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	% of contestants	Nagpur	% of contestants	Nashik	% of contestants	PCMC	% of contestants	Pune	% of contestants	Solapur	% of contestants	Thane	% of contestants	Ulhasnagar	% of contestants	Total	% of contestants
Jan Surajya Shakti		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.12		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.21	2	0.02
BhartiyaManavataw adi Party		0.00		0.00	2	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
JankalyanSena		0.00		0.00	2	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
kendriyajanvikas party		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.18		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
Lebar Party Maharashtra Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	2	0.32		0.00		0.00	2	0.02
BhartiyaNavjawanS ena (Paksh)		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.13		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.01
RishiwatVikasAgha di,Risod		0.00	1	0.16		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.01
Hindustan Janta Party		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.09		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.01
Hindustan ManavPaksh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.12		0.00	1	0.01
Grand Total	579	100	627	100	2275	100	1135	100	822	100	773	100	1090	100	623	100	805	100	479	100	9208	100

Table No. 3.7: Party-wise Winning Candidates in each Municipal Corporation Election February 2017

Party Name	Akola	% of winners	Amravati	% of winners	MUNICIPA	% of winners	Nagpur	% of winners	Nashik	% of winners	PCMC	% of winners	Pune	% of winners	Solapur	% of winners	Thane	% of winners	Ulhasnagar	% of winners	Grand Total	% of winners
BhartiyaJanata Party	48	60.00	45	51.72	82	36.12	108	71.52	66	54.10	77	60	97	59.88	49	48.04	23	17.56	33	42.31	628	49.53
Indian National Congress	13	16.25	15	17.24	31	13.66	29	19.21	6	4.92		0.00	9	5.56	14	13.73	3	2.29	1	1.28	121	9.54
Shivsena	8	10.00	7	8.05	84	37.00	2	1.32	35	28.69	9	7.03	10	6.17	21	20.59	67	51.15	25	32.05	268	21.14
Nationalist Congress Party	5	6.25		0.00	9	3.96	1	0.66	6	4.92	36	28	39	24.07	4	3.92	34	25.95	4	5.13	138	10.88
BharipBahujanMahasangh	3	3.75		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	3	0.24
Independent	2	2.50	1	1.15	5	2.20	1	0.66	3	2.46	5	3.91	4	2.47		0.00	2	1.53		0.00	23	1.81
All India Majlis e IttehadulMuslimeen	1	1.25	10	11.49	2	0.88		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.62	9	8.82	2	1.53		0.00	25	1.97
Peoples Republican Party		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	1.28	1	0.08
Samajwadi Party		0.00		0.00	6	2.64		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	6	0.47

Party Name	Akola	% of winners	Amravati	% of winners	MUNICIPALITY	% of winners	Nagpur	% of winners	Nashik	% of winners	PCMC	% of winners	Pune	% of winners	Solapur	% of winners	Thane	% of winners	Ulhasnagar	% of winners	Grand Total	% of winners
RashtriyaSamajPaksha	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		1	1.28	1	0.08
Republican Party of India (A)	0.00	1	1.15		0.00		0.00	1	0.82		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		2	2.56	4	0.32
Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	1	0.98		0.00		0.00		1	0.08
Secular Alliance of India	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		11	14.10	11	0.87
YuvaSwabhiman Party	0.00	3	3.45		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		3	0.24
BahujanSamaj Party	0.00	5	5.75		0.00	10	6.62		0.00		0.00		0.00		4	3.92	0.00		0.00		19	1.50
AkhilBharatiyaSena	0.00		0.00	1	0.44		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		1	0.08
Maharashtra NavnirmanSena	0.00		0.00	7	3.08		0.00	5	4.10	1	0.78	2	1.23		0.00		0.00		0.00		15	1.18
Grand Total	80	100	87	100	227	100	151	100	122	100	128	100	162	100	102	100	131	100	78	100	1268	100

This chapter thus presents data on candidature fielded by National Parties, State Parties, other State Parties and SEC registered parties. It also presents data on number of Independent candidates contesting Municipal Corporation elections. The data indicates a complete dominance of National Parties when it comes to participation share, winning share as well as success rate of candidates. The next chapter throws light on polling data in the various Municipal Corporations of Maharashtra.

CHAPTER - IV

ELECTION POLLING DATA SUMMARY FOR THE 2017 MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTIONS

The earlier chapters in this report have presented a summary of the attributes of candidates who contested the Municipal Corporation elections in 2017 and have also given the winning rate and success rate analysis for each candidate attribute. Similarly, an analysis of participation, success and winning rates of National, State and SEC Registered Parties has been provided.

We now move on to analyze the trends in the polling percentages in the different Municipal Corporations of Maharashtra in the 2017 elections. Have the polling percentages increased as compared to the elections held in 2012? In which Corporations do the polling percentages show a very notable increase? In which Corporations have the polling percentages declined? Data reveals these trends clearly. It is to be noted that whilst the data reveals in which Corporations the polling percentages changed, it does not tell us why the increment or reduction in polling percentages were observed in those Corporations. That will need a different type of a qualitative analysis done at the level of each Municipal Corporation.

Apart from looking at trends in polling percentages, data is also available on how many voters used the “None Of The Above” or the “NOTA” option. The NOTA option was made available for the first time in the 2017 local body elections in Maharashtra. The NOTA percentage is in a way indicative of the displeasure of the voters with the quality of the candidates. These and other trends are presented in the chapter below.

(I) CORPORATION – WISE VOTER TURNOUT AND COMPARISON TO 2012 ELECTIONS

The Municipal Corporation elections of 2017 saw an overall voter turnout of 56.4 per cent as compared to 51.8 per cent in the 2012 elections. The following table shows the total voter turnout percentage and also gives a look into polling percentage by gender.

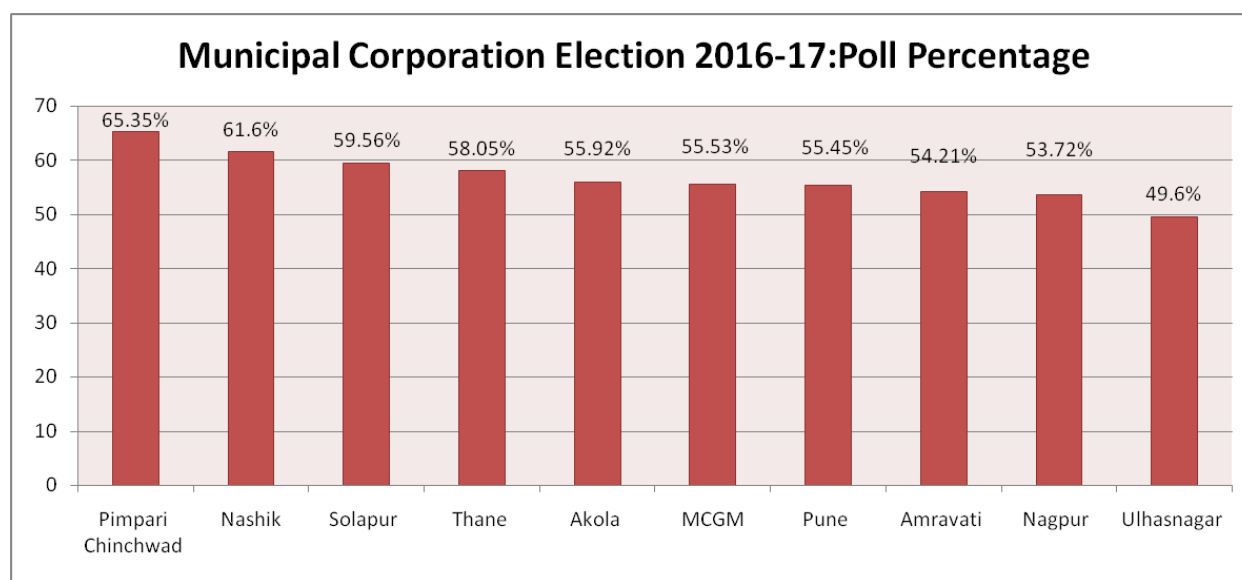
Women participation in Municipal Corporation elections has been higher in Corporations of Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nashik and Solapur. Following table elucidates.

Table No. 4.1: Total Voter Turnout and Voter Turnout by Gender

Name of the Corporation	% Total Voter Turnout	% Men Voter Turnout	% Women Voter Turnout	% Other Voter Turnout
MCGM	55.53	54.43	56.85	33.33
Akola	55.92	57.54	53.96	17.39
Amravati	54.21	56.46	51.82	3.57

Nagpur	53.72	55.11	52.26	0
Nashik	61.6	62.53	60.55	4.16
PCMC	65.35	65.64	65.02	22.58
Pune	55.45	56.22	54.62	15.71
Solapur	59.56	60.53	58.53	0
Thane	58.08	58.34	57.75	13.33
Ulhasnagar	49.6	50.7	48.26	35.13

Graph No. 4.1: Total Voter Turnout



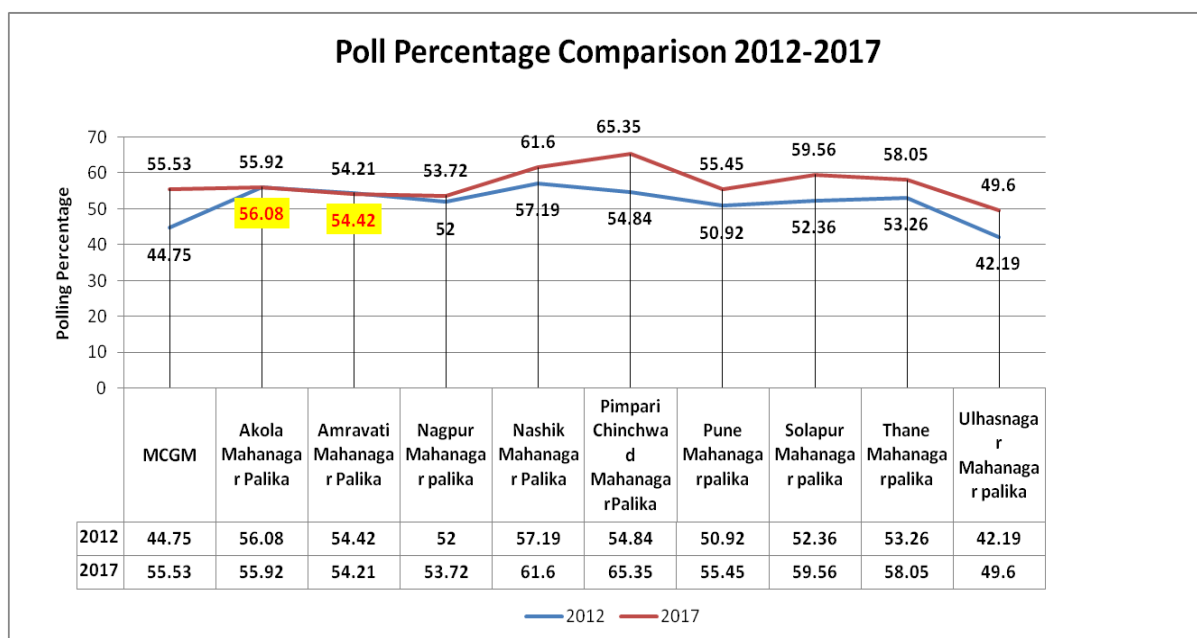
The above data shows that:

- The overall polling percentage of all 10 Corporations is 56.4 per cent.
- Pimpri-Chinchwad recorded the highest polling percentage at 65 per cent followed by Nashik at 61.6 per cent.
- The lowest polling percentage is witnessed in Ulhasnagar at 49.6 per cent whereas the second lowest percentage is seen in Nagpur at 53.72 per cent.

Have the high voter turnout Corporations always been ones with high turnouts? It is important to contextualize the present voter turnouts with ones seen before in order to understand which Corporations have effectively managed to increase the polling percentages. We hence next attempt a comparison between the polling percentages achieved in the 2012 and 2017 elections.

Table No. 4.2: Comparison of Polling Percentage in 2012 and 2017 elections

Poll Percentage 2012 - 2017		
Municipal Corporation	2012	2017
Akola	56.08	55.92
Amravati	54.42	54.21
MCGM	44.75	55.53
Nagpur	52	53.72
Nashik	57.19	61.6
PCMC	54.84	65.35
Pune	50.92	55.45
Solapur	52.36	59.56
Thane	53.26	58.05
Ulhasnagar	42.19	49.6
Grand Total	51.8	56.4

Graph No. 4.2: Polling Percentage Comparison: 2012 and 2017 elections

Following trends are seen when one compares the polling percentage of 2012 and 2017:

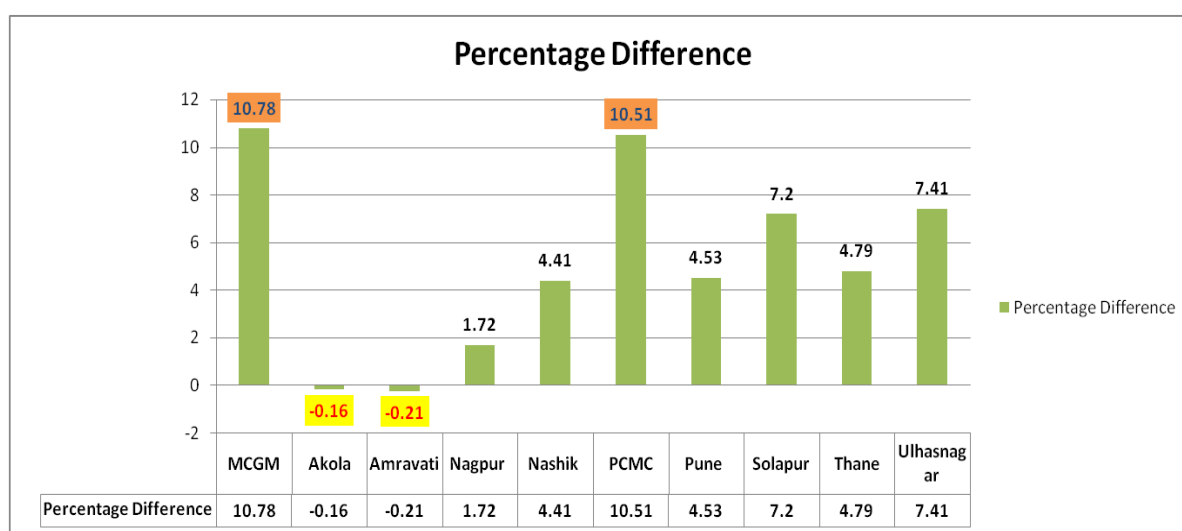
- 8 out of 10 Corporations recorded an increase in polling percentage compared to previous elections held in 2012.
- Two Corporations, namely Akola and Amravati, have recorded a marginal decrease in polling percentage compared to the previous elections held in 2012.

We next highlight the variation in polling percentage between the 2017 and the previous municipal election. Following table elucidates.

Table No. 4.3: Poll Percentage Difference over the Polling Percentage in the 2012 elections

Poll Percentage Difference to the previous Election	
Municipal Corporation	Percentage Difference
Bruhan Mumbai	10.78
Akola	-0.16
Amravati	-0.21
Nagpur	1.72
Nashik	4.41
PCMC	10.51
Pune	4.53
Solapur	7.2
Thane	4.79
Ulhasnagar	7.41

Graph No. 4.3: Poll Percentage Difference over the Polling Percentage in the 2012 elections



With the above graph, the following analysis points come through very clearly:

- MCGM and PCMC showed the highest positive difference in percentage with 10.78 per cent and 10.51 per cent increments respectively.
- Municipal Corporations of Solapur and Ulhasnagar both showed 7 per cent increase compared to previous election.
- Municipal Corporations of Nashik, Pune and Thane showed an increase of more than 4 per cent in polling percentage compared to 2012.
- Two corporations namely Akola and Amravati showed negative polling difference i.e. the polling percentage reduced by 0.16 per cent and 0.21 per cent respectively.

(II) DETAILED DATA OF EACH CORPORATION

This section gives the details of the polling percentages in the 2017 elections for each of the Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra in a tabular format. It offers a look into the gender-wise polling percentage and also identifies those wards with the highest and the lowest polling percentages. This identification might be useful to the local authorities in every Municipal Corporation whilst planning the voter awareness programs for the next elections.

Table No. 4.4: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage	
9180654	5097840	56%	
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters	
5030459	4149814	381	
Male Votes Polled : 2738290 Female Votes Polled : 2359423 Other Votes Polled : 127			
Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward: 114	66%	Ward:227	28%
Ward:18	66%	Ward:221	41%
Ward:109	65%	Ward:224	42%

Table No. 4.5: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Akola

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage
477372	266935	56%
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters
246248	231101	23
Male Votes Polled :141941 Female Votes Polled :124991 Other Votes Polled : 3		

Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:16	62%	Ward:6	45%
Ward:18	62%	Ward:5	48%
Ward:4	59%	Ward:11	52%

Table No. 4.6: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Amravati

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage	
572648	310453	54.21%	
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters	
295316	277304	28	
Male Votes Polled : 166747 Female Votes Polled : 143705 Other Votes Polled : 1			
Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:6	62%	Ward:19	48%
Ward:22	59%	Ward:18	49%
Ward:4	59%	Ward:2	49%

Table No. 4.7: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Nagpur

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage
2093392	1124631	53.72%
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters
1070928	1022401	63
Male Votes Polled : 590273 Female Votes Polled : 534358 Other Votes Polled : 0		

Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:25	64%	Ward:14	46%
Ward:38	61%	Ward:35	48%
Ward:26	61%	Ward:16	48%

Table No. 4.8: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Pimpri-Chinchwad

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage	
1192089	779060	65.35%	
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters	
640696	551362	31	
Male Votes Polled : 420547 Female Votes Polled : 358506 Other Votes Polled : 7			
Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:3	80%	Ward:19	59%
Ward:25	77%	Ward:31	60%
Ward:5	74%	Ward:9	60%

Table No. 4.9: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Pune

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage	
2637453	1462409	55.45%	
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters	
1371010	1266373	70	
Male Votes Polled : 770722 Female Votes Polled : 691676 Other Votes Polled : 11			
Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:41	63%	Ward:3	46%
Ward:15	63%	Ward:26	47%
Ward:16	62%	Ward:8	48%

Table No. 4.10: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Solapur

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage	
673942	401396	59.56%	
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters	
348223	325697	22	
Male Votes Polled : 210781 Female Votes Polled : 190615 Other Votes Polled : 0			
Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:5	67%	Ward:24	49%
Ward:20	66%	Ward:26	53%
Ward:6	66%	Ward:23	53%

Table No. 4.11: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Thane

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage
1229304	713945	58.08%
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters
668499	560790	15
Male Votes Polled : 390032 Female Votes Polled : 323911 Other Votes Polled : 2		

Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:12	67%	Ward:30	43%
Ward:29	67%	Ward:32	49%
Ward:28	67%	Ward:31	52%

Table No. 4.12: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Ulhasnagar

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage	
406939	201847	49.60%	
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters	
222688	184214	37	
Male Votes Polled :112921 Female Votes Polled :88913 Other Votes Polled : 13			
Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:20	56%	Ward:6	43%
Ward:12	56%	Ward:14	45%
Ward:13	55%	Ward:3	45%

Table No. 4.13: Polling Percentage, Total voters by gender, Total votes polled by gender, wards with highest and lowest polling in Municipal Corporation of Nashik

Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	Polling Percentage	
1073403	661199	61.60%	
Male Voters	Female Voters	Other Voters	
570696	502635	72	
Male Votes Polled : 356855 Female Votes Polled : 304341 Other Votes Polled : 3			
Wards with Highest Polling		Wards with Lowest Polling	
Ward:2	69%	Ward:20	55%
Ward:10	67%	Ward:4	57%
Ward:18	66%	Ward:12	59%

(III) TOTAL POLLING STATION DATA

The Maharashtra government, through an ordinance on 19th May 2016, introduced the new multi-member ward system for Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils except Nagar panchayats and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai which mandates that each ward would return three to five corporators instead of one or two as was the earlier practice.

Each voter therefore had to cast minimum 4 votes in these Municipal Corporations elections. Hence SECM amended and revised its previous order of assigning number of voters per polling station as follows:

Table No. 4.14: Rule for Assigning Number of Voters to Polling Stations

Corporation	No. of voters to be assigned per polling station
Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai (Single member ward system)	1200-1400/polling station
Other Corporations (Multi-member ward system)	750-800/polling station

The following table shows the number of polling stations that were operational in each of the Municipal Corporations.

Table No. 4.15: Number of Polling Stations in each Municipal Corporation

Name Of Corporation	Total No of Voters				Total Polling Stations	Voters per polling station
	Male	Female	Others	Total		
MCGM	5030459	4149814	381	9180654	7304	1257
Thane	668499	560790	15	1229304	1704	721
Ulhasnagar	222688	184214	37	406939	543	749
Nashik	570696	502635	72	1073403	1407	763
Pune	1371010	1266373	70	2637453	3431	769
PCMC	640696	551362	31	1192089	1608	741
Solapur	348223	325697	22	673942	896	752
Amravati	295316	277304	28	572648	735	779
Akola	246248	231101	23	477372	587	813
Nagpur	1070928	1022401	63	2093392	2785	752
Total	10464763	9071691	742	19537196	21000	930

(IV) 2017 MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTIONS NOTA SUMMARY

In the Municipal Corporation elections of 2017, voters were given the right to exercise the NOTA option i.e. to choose “None Of The Above” in case they felt that no candidate was appropriate. It is interesting to note that 6.39 per cent of the voters have opted for NOTA in the 2017 Municipal Corporation elections.

The highest percentage of NOTA votes was seen in the Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation; this implies that voters’ displeasure with the candidates contesting in Ulhasnagar was indeed very high. The lowest percentage of NOTA votes were seen in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai elections.

Table No. 4.16: Percentage of NOTA votes in each Corporation

Name of Corporation	Total NOTA votes	Total Votes	% NOTA votes
Akola Municipal Corporation	17138	266935	6.42%
Amravati Municipal Corporation	24816	310453	7.99%
Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	87623	5097840	1.72%
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	94865	1124631	7.75%
Nashik Municipal Corporation	76300	661199	11.54%
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	87938	779060	11.29%
Pune Municipal Corporation	171633	1462409	11.74%
Solapur Municipal Corporation	32865	401396	8.19%
Thane Municipal Corporation	81721	713945	11.45%
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	36183	201847	17.93%
Grand Total	711082	11019715	6.39%

Within each Corporation, which are the wards that witnessed the highest percentage of NOTA votes? The following table gives information on this facet.

Table No. 4.17: Wards that received highest NOTA within each Corporation except Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai

Name of Corporation	Ward No	Seat	Total NOTA Votes
Pune Municipal Corporation	16	A	3308
Thane Municipal Corporation	7	B	1847
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	13	A	1820
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	29	B	1502
Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	19	C	1434
Nashik Municipal Corporation	20	C	1352
Solapur Municipal Corporation	15	A	1285
Amravati Municipal Corporation	20	A	1249
Akola Municipal Corporation	9	B	678

Table No. 4.18: Wards that received highest NOTA within Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai

BruhanMumbai Mahanagar Palika	
Total NOTA Votes	87623
Wards which received Highest NOTA	
Ward Number	Nota Received
91	1135
15	869
93	848
198	819
153	811
105	810
210	807

This chapter thus, gave details on the polling percentages realized in the elections in the various Municipal Corporations. It also gave details regarding gender-wise polling percentage and on the percentage of voters opting for NOTA in each of the Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra. The next chapter sheds light on the votes won by different political parties in the Municipal Corporation elections of 2017.

CHAPTER - V

PARTY-WISE VOTE SHARE SUMMARY OF THE 2017 MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTIONS

This chapter analyses the performance of various political parties that took part in the 2017 municipal elections.

We first look at the participation share, winning share and success rate of the candidates fielded by various political parties in the Municipal Corporation elections in 2017.

Table No. 5.1: Party-wise participation share, winning share and success rate

Party Name	Participation Share	Winning Share	Success Rate
Bhartiya Janata Party	13.04%	49.53%	52.28%
Shiv Sena	11.85%	21.14%	24.56%
Nationalist Congress Party	9.46%	10.88%	15.84%
Independents	28.23%	1.81%	0.88%
Indian National Congress	9.75%	9.54%	13.47%

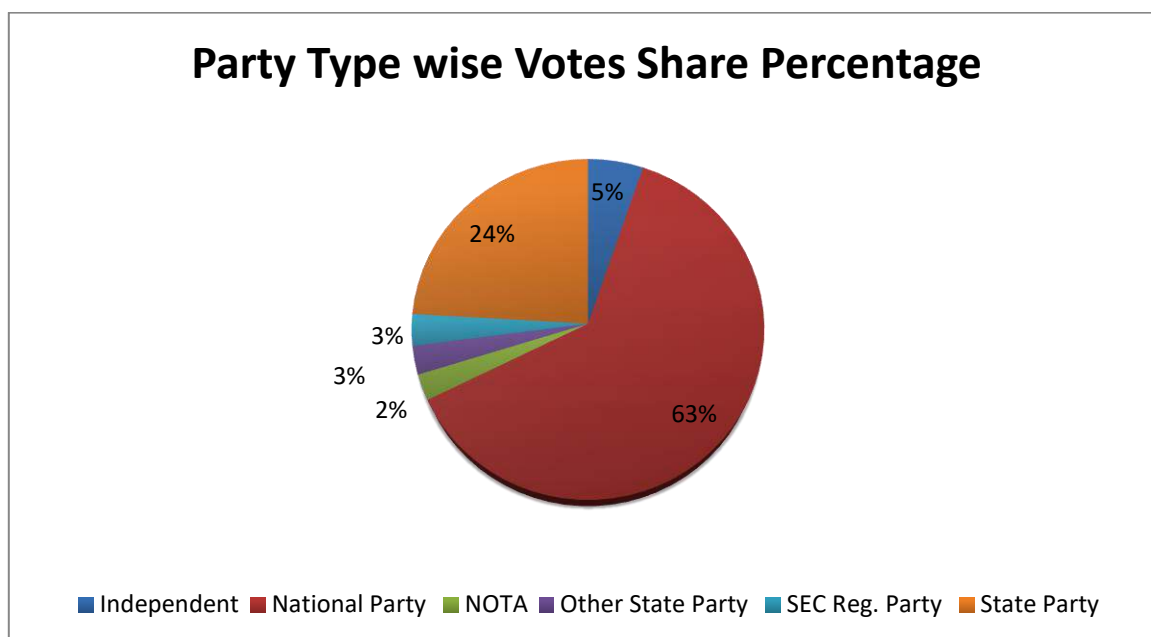
Table No. 5.2: Party type-wise Votes and Vote Share

The total votes secured by each party type in all 10 Corporations are represented in the following table.

Party Type	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
National Party	17942998	63%
State Party	6912141	24%
Other State Party	781913	3%
SEC Registered Party	856904	3%
Independent	1499872	5%
NOTA	711082	2%

The vote share of each type of party is represented using the pie chart given below.

Graph No. 5.1: Vote Share by Party Type



National Parties have the highest vote share percentage and have garnered 63% of the votes. State Parties have the second highest vote share and have garnered 23% of the votes. All other types of parties have vote share in single digits.

Table No. 5.3: Party-wise Votes and Vote Share

Party Name	Votes Secured	Vote Share
Bhartiya Janata Party	9538141	33.23%
Indian National Congress	3843751	13.39%
Nationalist Congress Party	3665724	12.77%
Bahujan Samaj Party	813074	2.83%
Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	76256	0.27%
Communist Party Of India	6052	0.02%
Shivsena	5607484	19.53%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	1304657	4.55%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	579291	2.02%
Samajwadi Party	142291	0.50%
Indian Union Muslim League	53714	0.19%

Lok Janshakti Party	3025	0.01%
Janata Dal Secular	2493	0.01%
All India Anna Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam Party	1099	0.00%
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	241531	0.84%
Republican Party of India (A)	116808	0.41%
Secular Alliance of India	104396	0.36%
Yuva Swabhimani Party	101736	0.35%
Bahujan republican Socialist party	52989	0.18%
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha	34211	0.12%
Republican Party of India Ekatawadi	27703	0.10%
Republican Party Of India	21536	0.08%
Bahujan Vikas Aghadi	19876	0.07%
Akhil Bharatiya Sena	19002	0.07%
Bahujan Mukti Party	17883	0.06%
Rashtriya Jansurajya party	15694	0.05%
Aghadi/Front	12237	0.04%
Ambedkarite Party Of India	11661	0.04%
Vidarbhamaza party	8688	0.03%
Praharjanshaktipaksh	7644	0.03%
Sambhaji Brigade	6517	0.02%
Dharmarajya Paksh	5757	0.02%
Bhartiya Shetkari Kamgar Paksh	5479	0.02%
Peoples Republican Party	4432	0.02%
Bhartiya Sangram Parishad	4152	0.01%
Republican Party of India (Secular)	3815	0.01%
Republican Paksha Khoripa	3389	0.01%
Bhartiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh	877	0.00%
Akhil Bhartiya Samrat Sena	847	0.00%
Hindustan Janta Party	833	0.00%

Rashtriyamaratha party	783	0.00%
Jan Surajya Shakti	763	0.00%
Kendriyajanvikas party	696	0.00%
Swabhimani Republican Party	578	0.00%
united congress party	524	0.00%
Ambedkarwadi Republican Party	503	0.00%
Peace Party	419	0.00%
Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha Maharashtra Pradesh	386	0.00%
Bhartiya Manavatawadi Party	373	0.00%
OBC NT Party of India	291	0.00%
Lebar Party Maharashtra Pradesh	273	0.00%
Republican Party of India (Khobragade)	236	0.00%
Peasants & Workers Party of India	233	0.00%
Hindustan Manav Paksh	216	0.00%
Lokbharati	208	0.00%
Bhartiya Navjawan Sena (Paksh)	196	0.00%
SardarVallbhbhai Patel Party	147	0.00%
Rishiwat Vikas Aghadi, Risod	136	0.00%
Bharatwadi Akata party	120	0.00%
Jankalyan Sena	72	0.00%
National Black Panthar	58	0.00%
Independent	1499872	5.23%
NOTA	711082	2.48%

Table No. 5.4: Corporation Party Type-wise Vote Share in each Corporation

The vote share of each type of a Party in each of the Corporations is given in the following table.

Corporation/Party type	Total votes secured	Independent	National Party	NOTA	Other State Party	SEC Reg. Party	State Party
MCGM	5104006	284162	2532128	87623	241889	116729	1841475
		5.57%	49.61%	1.72%	4.74%	2.29%	36.08%
Akola Mahanagar Palika	1067204	89265	621730	17138	28987	139512	170572
		8.36%	58.26%	1.61%	2.72%	13.07%	15.98%
Amravati Mahanagar Palika	1239544	61154	726509	24816	88443	144214	194408
		4.93%	58.61%	2.00%	7.14%	11.63%	15.68%
Nagpur Mahanagar palika	4483398	154995	3741492	94865	96902	103884	291260
		3.46%	83.45%	2.12%	2.16%	2.32%	6.50%
Nashik Mahanagar Palika	2613088	299323	1227697	76300	13311	50686	945771
		11.45%	46.98%	2.92%	0.51%	1.94%	36.19%
PCMC	3133398	224683	2213604	87938	21133	14682	571358
		7.17%	70.65%	2.81%	0.67%	0.47%	18.23%
Pune Mahanagar palika	5804698	207886	4071768	171633	78087	47220	1228104
		3.58%	70.15%	2.96%	1.35%	0.81%	21.16%
Solapur Mahanagar palika	1584152	25495	1076596	32865	125847	17957	305392
		1.61%	67.96%	2.07%	7.94%	1.13%	19.28%
Thane Mahanagar palika	2885228	115883	1365543	81721	87113	52688	1182280
		4.02%	47.33%	2.83%	3.02%	1.83%	40.98%
Ulhasnagar Mahanagar palika	790194	37026	365931	36183	201	169332	181521
		4.69%	46.31%	4.58%	0.03%	21.43%	22.97%
Grand Total	28704910	1499872	17942998	711082	781913	856904	6912141
		5.23%	62.51%	2.48%	2.72%	2.99%	24.08%

We now present the vote share percentage as won by each of the National Parties, State Parties, other State Parties, SEC registered parties and Independents. Vote percentage for NOTA is also shown below.

Table No. 5.5: Votes secured by National Parties

National Party		
Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Votes Share Percentage amongst National Parties
Bhartiya Janata Party	9538141	53.16%
Indian National Congress	3843751	21.42%
Nationalist Congress Party	3665724	20.43%
Bahujan Samaj Party	813074	4.53%
Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	76256	0.42%
Communist Party Of India	6052	0.03%

Table No. 5.6: Votes secured by State Parties

State Party		
Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Votes Share Percentage amongst State Parties
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	1304657	18.87%
Shivsena	5607484	81.12%

Table No. 5.7: Votes secured by Independent Candidates and NOTA votes

Independent & NOTA	
Total Votes Secured	
Independent	1499872
NOTA	711082

Table No. 5.8: Votes secured by Other State Parties

Other State Party		
Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Votes Share Percentage amongst Other State Parties
AIMIM	579291	74.09%
Samajwadi Party	142291	18.20%
Indian Union Muslim League	53714	6.87%
Lok Janshakti Party	3025	0.39%
Janata Dal Secular	2493	0.32%
All India Anna Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam Party	1099	0.14%

Table No. 5.9: Votes secured by SEC Registered Parties

SEC Registered Party		
Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Votes Share Percentage
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	241531	28%
Republican Party of India (A)	116808	14%
Secular Alliance of India	104396	12%
Yuva Swabhiman Party	101736	12%
Bahujan republican socialist party	52989	6%
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha	34211	4%
Republican Party of India Ekatawadi	27703	3%
Republican Party Of India	21536	3%
Bahujan Vikas Aghadi	19876	2%
Akhil Bharatiya Sena	19002	2%
Bahujan Mukti Party	17883	2%
Rashtriyajansurajya party	15694	2%

Aghadi/Front	12237	1%
Ambedkarite Party Of India	11661	1%
Vidarbhamaza party	8688	1%
Praharjanshaktipaksh	7644	1%
Sambhaji Brigade	6517	1%
Dharmarajya Paksh	5757	1%
Bhartiya Shetkari Kamgar Paksh	5479	1%
Peoples Republican Party	4432	1%
Bhartiya Sangram Parishad	4152	0.5%
Republican Party of India (Secular)	3815	0.4%
Republican Paksha Khoripa	3389	0.4%
Bhartiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh	877	0.1%
Akhil Bhartiya Samrat Sena	847	0.1%
Hindustan Janta Party	833	0.1%
Rashtriyamaratha party	783	0.1%
Jan Surajya Shakti	763	0.1%
Kendriyajanvikas party	696	0.1%
Swabhimani Republican Party	578	0.1%
United congress party	524	0.1%
Ambedkarwadi Republican Party	503	0.1%
Peace Party	419	0.05%
Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha Maharashtra Pradesh	386	0.05%
Bhartiya Manavatawadi Party	373	0.04%
OBC NT Party of India	291	0.03%
Lebar Party Maharashtra Pradesh	273	0.03%
Republican Party of India (Khobragade)	236	0.03%
Peasants & Workers Party of India	233	0.03%
Hindustan Manav Paksh	216	0.03%

Lokbharati	208	0.02%
Bhartiya Navjawan Sena (Paksh)	196	0.02%
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Party	147	0.02%
Rishiwat Vikas Aghadi, Risod	136	0.02%
Bharatwadi Akata party	120	0.01%
Jankalyan Sena	72	0.01%
National Black Panthaer	58	0.01%

The above tables show that the BJP has emerged to be the strongest political party amongst the National parties, whereas the Shiv Sena has emerged as the strongest State level political party in terms of voter share. Amongst the other State parties, the AIMIM has got 74% of the vote share. Amongst the SEC registered parties, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh emerges as a strong party with 28% of the votes.

How did the political parties fare in each of the individual Corporations? The following series of tables shows the performance of political parties in each of the Corporations.

Table No. 5.10: Performance of Political Parties in Municipal Corporation Of Greater Mumbai

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Shivsena	1446428	28%
Bhartiya Janata Party	1400500	27%
Indian National Congress	829091	16%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	395047	8%
Independent	284162	6%
Nationalist Congress Party	248566	5%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	127740	3%
Samajwadi Party	111291	2%
NOTA	87623	2%
Bahujan Samaj Party	45796	1%
Grand Total	5104006	

Table No. 5.11: Performance of Political Parties in Akola Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	312069	29%
Shivsena	164010	15%
Nationalist Congress Party	154932	15%
Indian National Congress	153034	14%
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	129909	12%
Independent	89265	8%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	21457	2%
NOTA	17138	2%
Samajwadi Party	7296	1%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	6562	1%
Grand Total	1067204	

Table No. 5.12: Performance of Political Parties in Amravati Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	343871	28%
Indian National Congress	232816	19%
Shivsena	184381	15%
Bahujan Samaj Party	115711	9%
Yuva Swabhiman Party	101216	8%
Independent	61154	5%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	61117	5%
Nationalist Congress Party	33291	3%
Indian Union Muslim League	25589	2%
NOTA	24816	2%
Republican Party Of India	17159	1%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	10027	1%
Republican Party of India (A)	8890	1%
Prahar Jan Shakti Paksh	7629	1%
Grand Total	1239544	

Table 5.13: Performance of Political Parties in Nagpur Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	1774018	40%
Indian National Congress	1358113	30%
Bahujan Samaj Party	408448	9%
Shivsena	267299	6%
Nationalist Congress Party	198884	4%
Independent	154995	3%
NOTA	94865	2%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	62823	1%
Bahujan republican socialist party	33661	1%
Indian Union Muslim League	27694	1%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	23961	1%
Grand Total	4483398	

Table No. 5.14: Performance of Political Parties in Nashik Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	852068	33%
Shivsena	688688	26%
Independent	299323	11%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	257083	10%
Nationalist Congress Party	163531	6%
Indian National Congress	132567	5%
NOTA	76300	3%
Bahujan Samaj Party	56961	2%
Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	22037	1%
Republican Party of India (A)	17309	1%
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	13999	1%
Grand Total	2613088	

Table No. 5.15: Performance of Political Parties in Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	1178593	38%
Nationalist Congress Party	915013	29%
Shivsena	527898	17%
Independent	224683	7%
Indian National Congress	97970	3%
NOTA	87938	3%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	43460	1%
Bahujan Samaj Party	20995	1%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	18858	1%
Grand Total	3133398	

Table No. 5.16: Performance of Political Parties in Pune Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	2140125	37%
Nationalist Congress Party	1291687	22%
Shivsena	843901	15%
Indian National Congress	553971	10%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	384203	7%
Independent	207886	4%
NOTA	171633	3%
Bahujan Samaj Party	85985	1%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	76764	1%
Grand Total	5804698	

Table No. 5.17: Performance of Political Parties in Solapur Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	544020	34%
Indian National Congress	310720	20%
Shivsena	298762	19%
Nationalist Congress Party	135627	9%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	124330	8%
Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	47256	3%
Bahujan Samaj Party	38973	2%
NOTA	32865	2%
Independent	25495	2%
Republican Party of India (A)	7733	0.5%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	6630	0.4%
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	4194	0.3%
Grand Total	1584152	

Table No. 5.18: Performance of Political Parties in Thane Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Shivsena	1020438	35%
Bhartiya Janata Party	718197	25%
Nationalist Congress Party	481608	17%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	161842	6%
Indian National Congress	147868	5%
Independent	115883	4%
NOTA	81721	3%
All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen	78074	3%
Republican Party of India Ekatawadi	27703	1%
Bahujan Samaj Party	17445	1%
Grand Total	2885228	

Table No. 5.19: Performance of Political Parties in Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation

Party Name	Total Votes Secured	Vote Share Percentage
Bhartiya Janata Party	274680	35%
Shivsena	165679	21%
Secular Alliance of India	104396	13%
Nationalist Congress Party	42585	5%
Independent	37026	5%
NOTA	36183	5%
Indian National Congress	27601	3%
Republican Party of India (A)	23126	3%
Bahujan Samaj Party	21065	3%
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	15842	2%
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha	11550	1%
Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh	9896	1%
Bahujan Vikas Aghadi	9183	1%
Bahujan republican socialist party	4803	1%
Grand Total	790194	

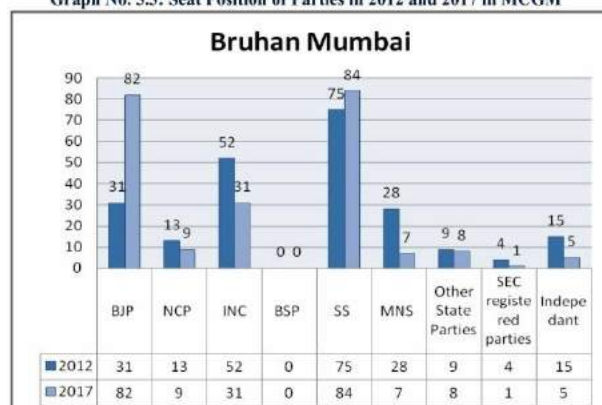
The following table shows comparison of seat position of parties in the Corporation elections of 2012 and 2017:

Table No. 5.20: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 10 Municipal Corporations

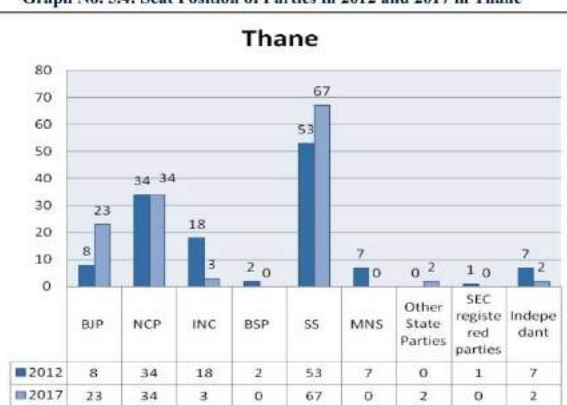
SR. NO.	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION		TOTAL WARDS	TOTAL SEATS	CONTESTING CANDIDATES	RESULTS DECLARED	BJP	CPI	NCP	INC	CPI (M)	BSP	SS	MNS	OTHER STATE PARTIES	Parties regd. With SEC	IND
1	BRIHAN MUMBAI	2017	227	227	2275	227	82	0	9	31	0	0	84	7	8	1	5
		2012	227	227	2232	227	31	0	13	52	0	0	75	28	9	4	15
2	THANE	2017	33	131	805	131	23	0	34	3	0	0	67	0	2	0	2
		2012	65	130	778	130	8	0	34	18	0	2	53	7	0	1	7
3	ULHASNAGAR	2017	20	78	479	79	33	0	4	1	0	0	25	0	0	15	1
		2012	39	78	504	78	11	0	20	8	0	2	19	1	0	11	6
4	NASHIK	2017	31	122	821	122	66	0	6	6	0	0	35	5	0	1	3
		2012	61	122	929	122	14	0	20	15	3	0	19	40	0	5	6
5	PUNE	2017	41	162	1090	162	97	0	39	9	0	0	10	2	1	0	4
		2012	76	152	1177	152	26	0	51	28	0	0	15	29	0	2	1
6	PCMC	2017	32	128	774	128	77	0	36	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	5
		2012	64	128	882	128	3	0	83	14	0	0	14	4	0	1	9
7	SOLAPUR	2017	26	102	623	102	49	0	4	14	1	4	21	0	9	0	0
		2012	51	102	557	102	25	0	16	45	3	3	8	0	0	1	1
8	AMRAVATI	2017	22	87	627	87	45	0	0	15	0	5	7	0	10	4	1
		2012	43	87	724	87	7	0	17	25	0	6	10	0	1	13	8
9	AKOLA	2017	20	80	579	80	48	0	5	13	0	0	8	0	1	3	2
		2012	36	73	517	73	18	0	5	18	0	0	8	1	3	9	11
10	NAGPUR	2017	38	151	1135	151	108	0	1	29	0	10	2	0	0	0	1
		2012	72	145	1232	145	62	0	6	41	0	12	6	2	0	6	10
Total		2017	490	1268	9208	1269	628	0	138	121	1	19	268	15	31	24	24
		2012	734	1244	9532	1244	205	0	265	264	6	25	227	112	13	53	74

The following graphs represent seat positions of parties in each corporation in elections of 2012 and 2017:

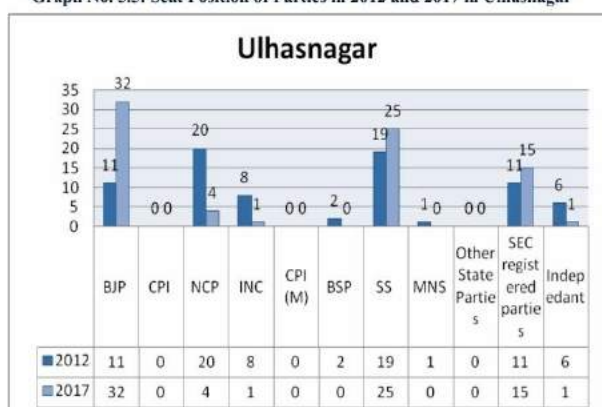
Graph No. 5.3: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in MCGM



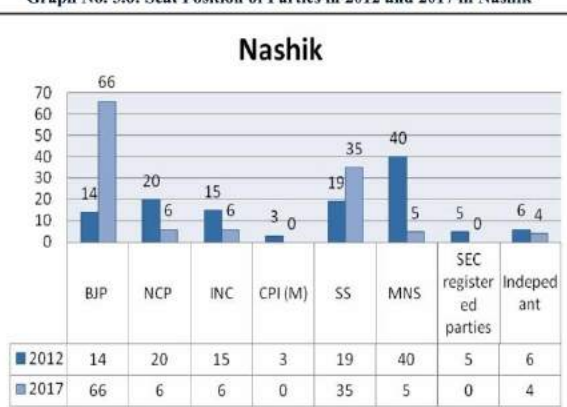
Graph No. 5.4: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Thane



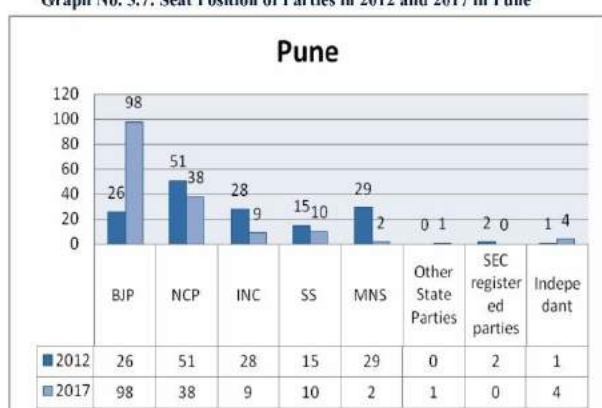
Graph No. 5.5: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Ulhasnagar



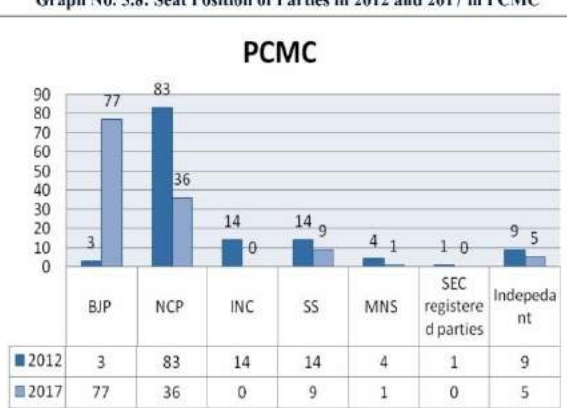
Graph No. 5.6: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Nashik



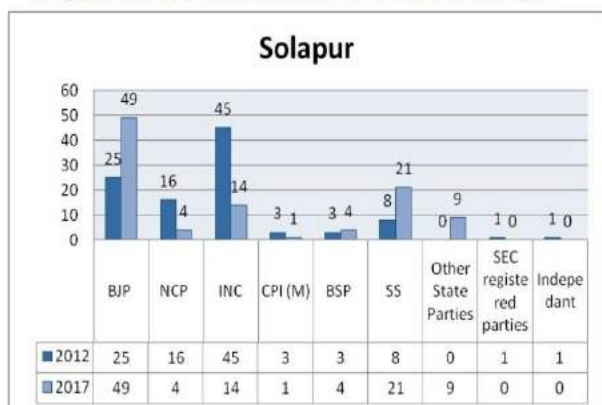
Graph No. 5.7: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Pune



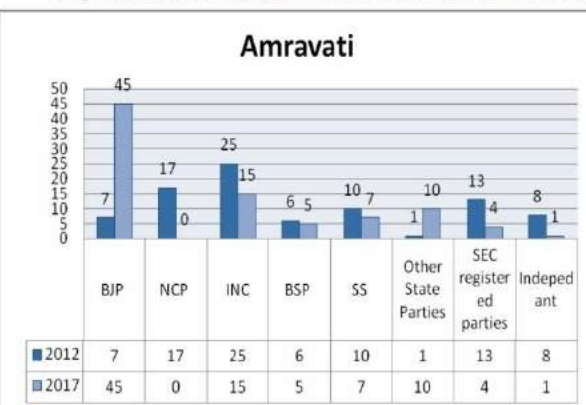
Graph No. 5.8: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in PCMC



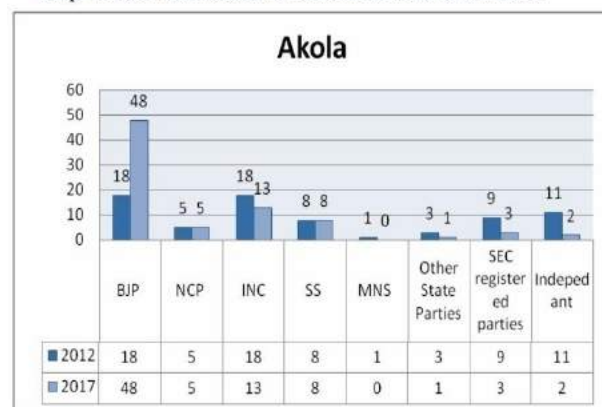
Graph No. 5.9: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Solapur



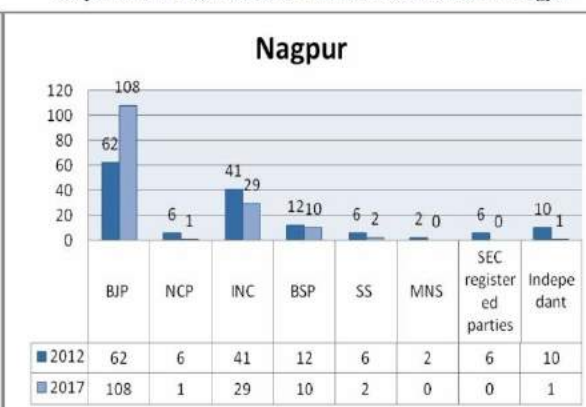
Graph No. 5.10: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Amravati



Graph No. 5.11: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Akola

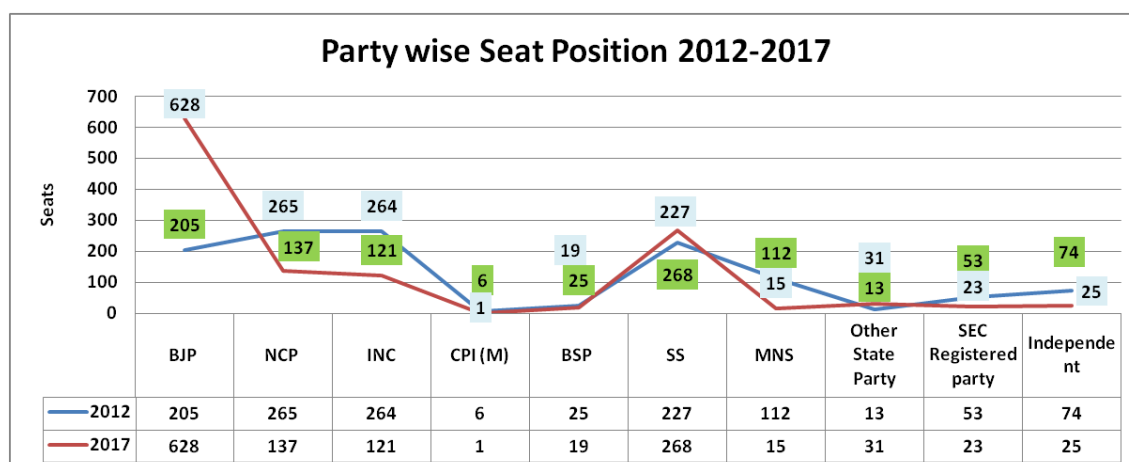


Graph No. 5.12: Seat Position of Parties in 2012 and 2017 in Nagpur



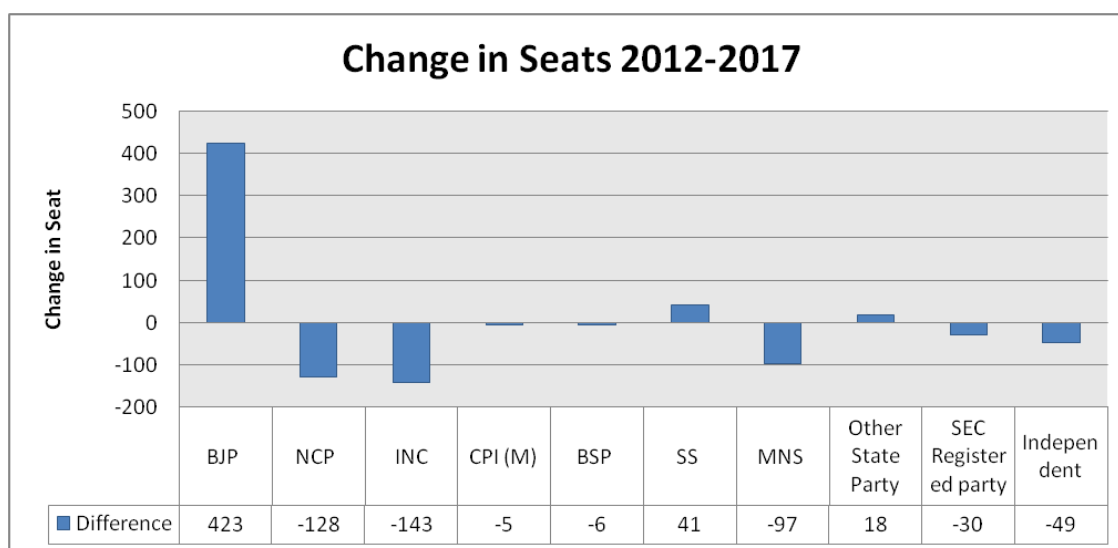
The following line graph represents the change in seats for different parties in elections years 2012 and 2017.

Graph No. 5.13: Party-wise Seat Position 2012-17



The graph given below shows the change in seats for major parties from 2012 to 2017

Graph No. 5.14: Change in Seats 2012-17



From the data presented in this chapter, it is easy to discern that the biggest positive gain in voter share has been captured by the BJP in the Municipal Corporation elections in 2017. The biggest negative movement in voter shares i.e. loss of votes has been suffered by the INC followed by the NCP.

The next few chapters now move on to present the analysis of electoral variables in the Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections in Maharashtra.

CHAPTER - VI**TRENDS IN POLLING PERCENTAGE IN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS OF MAHARASHTRA**

The earlier chapters in this report have focused on data trends and analysis pertaining to Municipal Corporation elections in Maharashtra. The other two urban local bodies, which govern smaller towns in Maharashtra, are Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats. The fifth round of elections to Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats have also been held from 2014 onwards.

As the townships grow, some Municipal Councils are converted into Municipal Corporations. The Panvel Municipal Corporation is one such example. The city of Panvel had a Municipal Council, but it was recently given a Corporation status. Similarly, Nagar Panchayats get created and sometimes also get converted into Municipal Councils.

It is important to understand this flux before one can look into the data trends and compare these with the earlier years. We next present the descriptive statistics for Municipal Council elections in 2016, and compare it to the statistics of 2011.

I. POLLING PERCENTAGE IN 2016-2017 AT DIVISION, DISTRICT AND COUNCIL LEVEL

210 Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats went for general elections in 4 phases in 2016-17. In 2011 there were 193 General Elections. There are 17 newly formed bodies, for which no previous election data is available for comparison.

In the 2011 elections, there were a total of 1062 wards and 4248 seats. In the 2016 elections, the number of wards nearly doubled to 2457 wards, whereas the number of seats was 4710. A total 21863 candidates contested for 4710 seats.

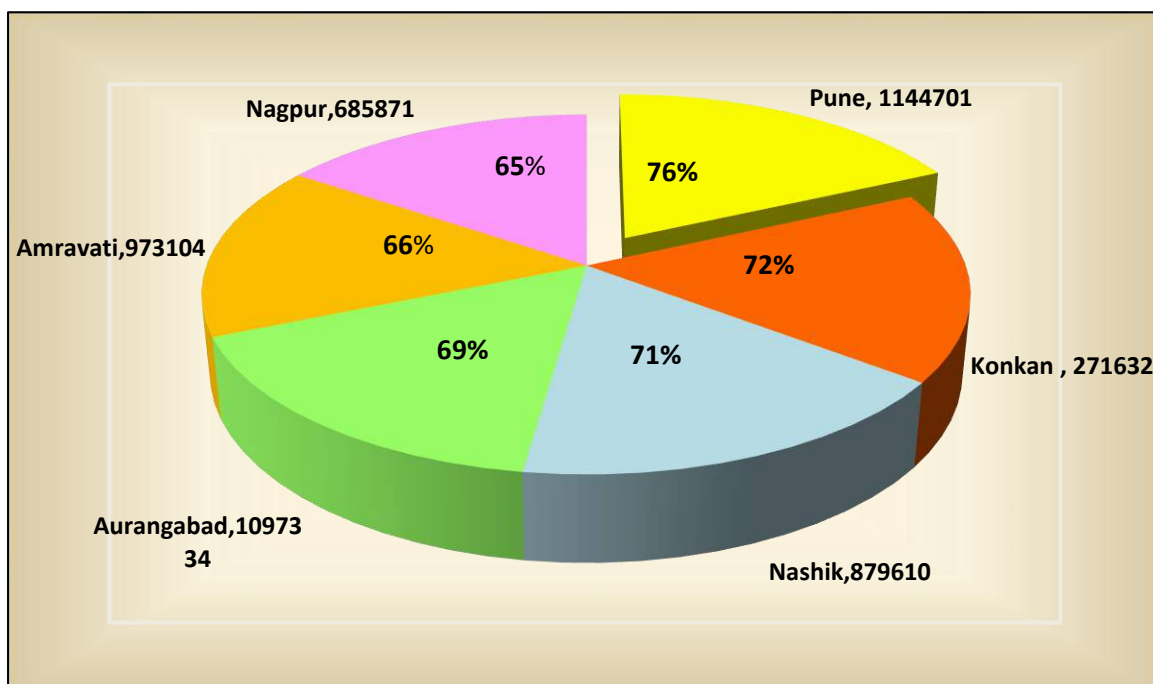
For Municipal Council elections in 2016, the ratio of ward to seat stood at was 1:2; whereas in 2011, the ratio had been 1: 4. For Nagar Panchayats, it was 1:1 in both elections.

In the State, 50.52lakh voters out of 72.17 lakh voters cast their votes in the 2016 elections i.e. the overall voter turnout stood at 70 per cent.

Maharashtra has 36 districts in which the Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats govern small urban townships. Further, districts have been clustered into 6 divisions for the sake of administrative convenience, namely, Konkan, Pune, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Amravati and Nagpur.

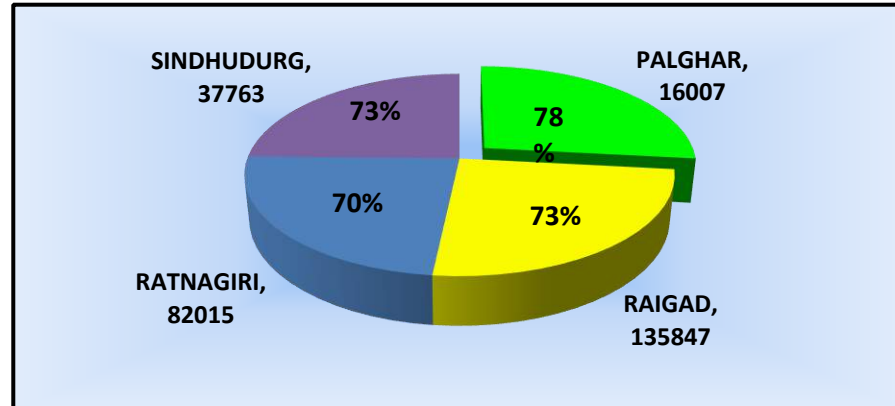
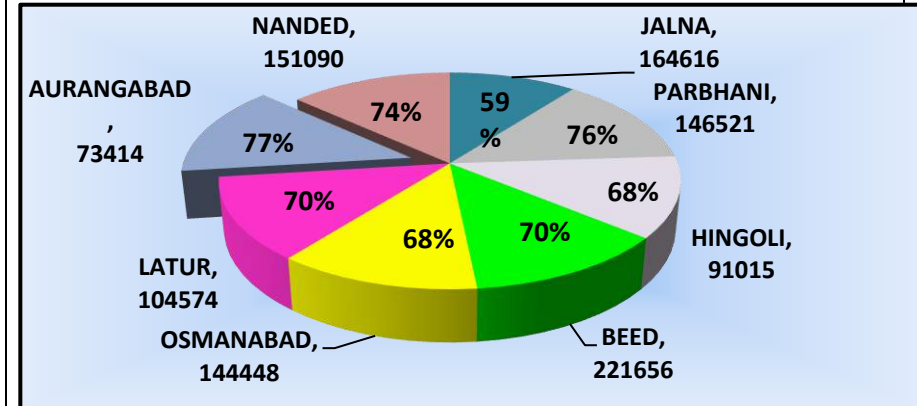
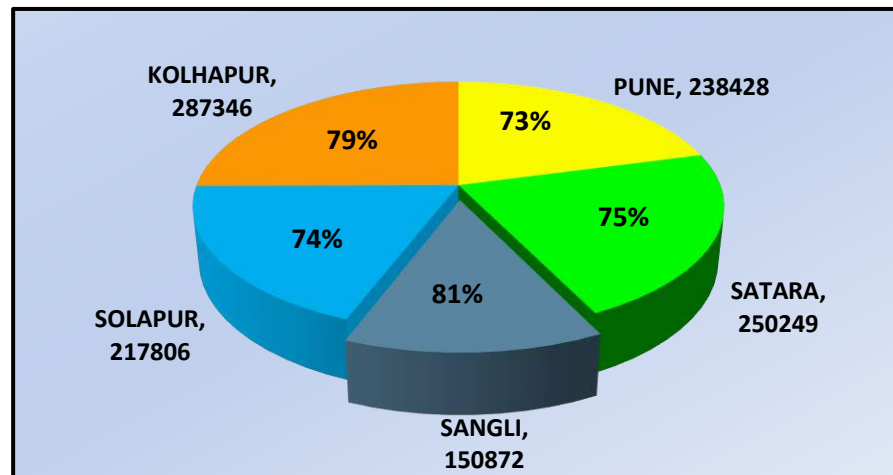
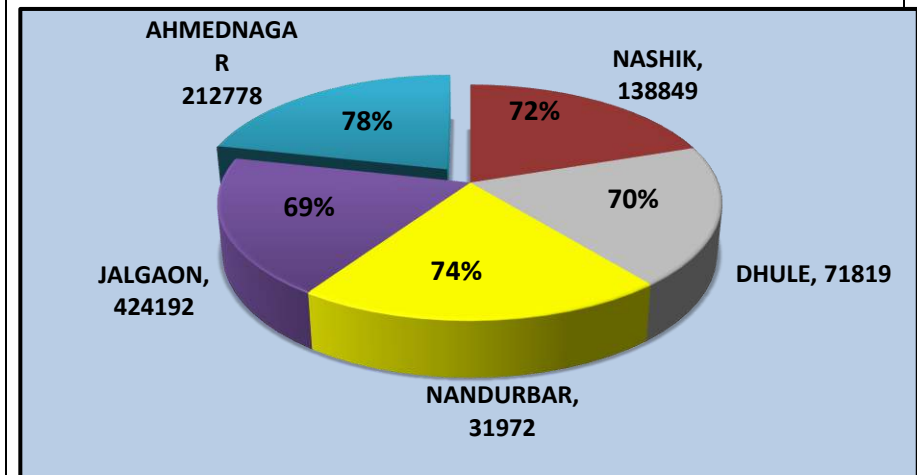
From amongst divisions, the highest polling of 76% was observed in Pune Division, while lowest polling was seen to be in Nagpur Division at 65%. Nagpur and Amravati Divisions are below State average. See following graph.

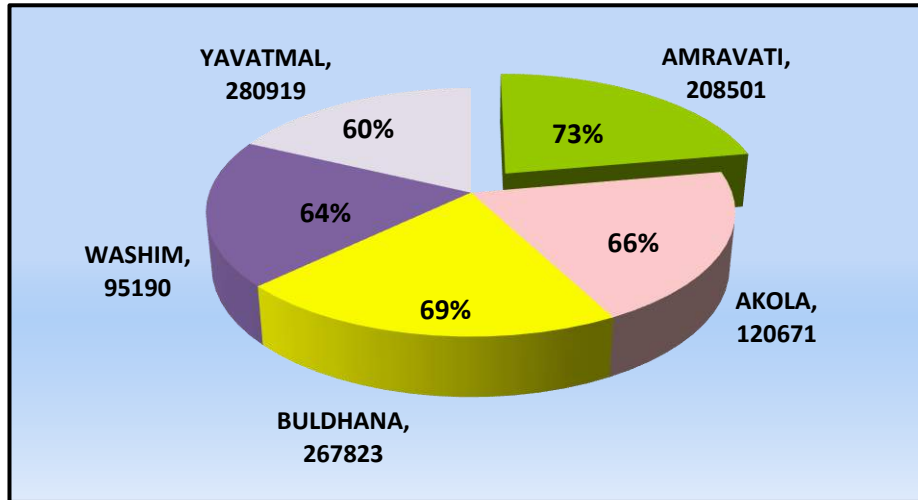
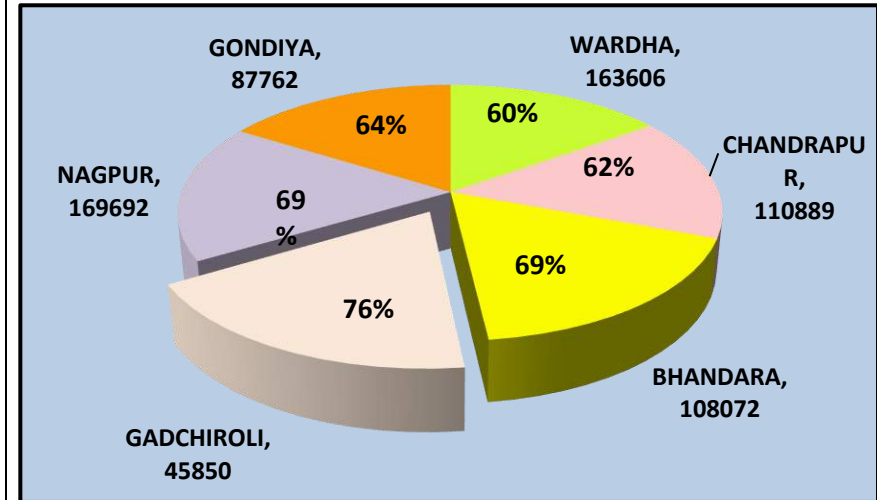
Graph No. 6.1: Division-wise polling percentages in Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayat elections in 2016



From amongst the districts, the highest polling percentages were recorded in Sangli (81%) followed by Kolhapur (79%), while the lowest were seen in Jalna (59%) followed by Yawatmal and Wardha (60%). See following graphs for details.

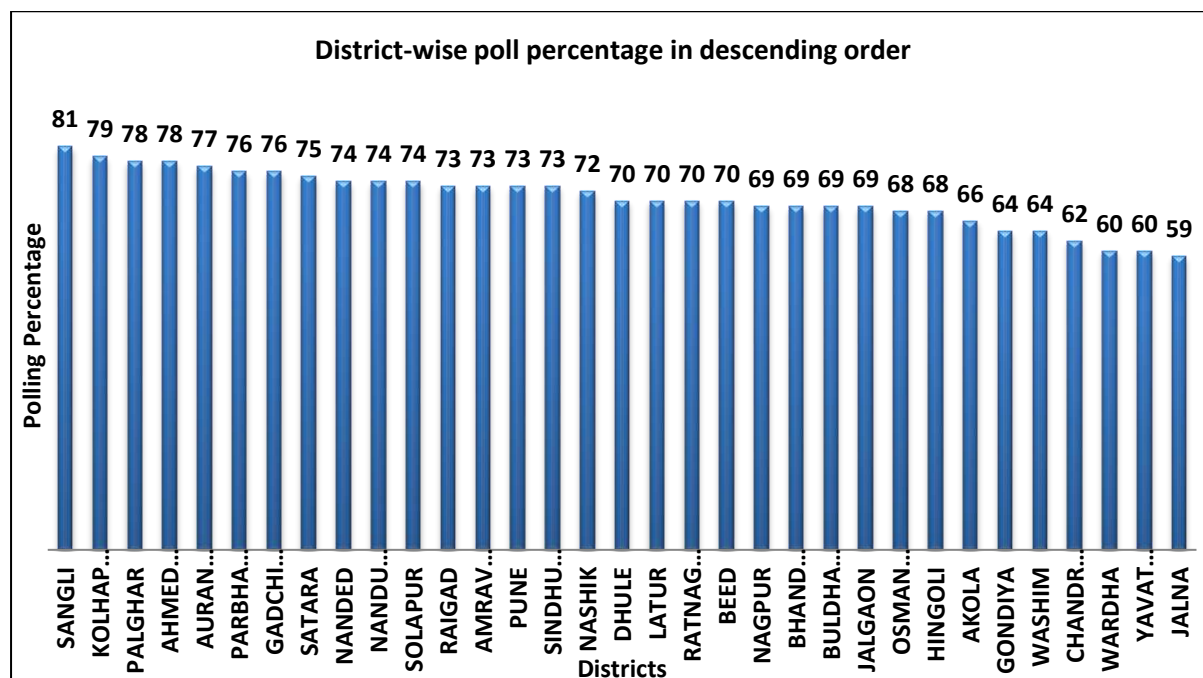
Graph No. 6.2: Voter Turnout in the districts in the different administrative divisions of Maharashtra

1. KONKAN**2. AURANGABAD****3. PUNE****4. NASHIK**

5.AMRAVATI**6.NAGPUR**

The following graph gives a comparison of polling percentages across districts arranged in a descending order.

Graph No. 6.3: District-wise Polling Percentage in Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats in 2016 elections



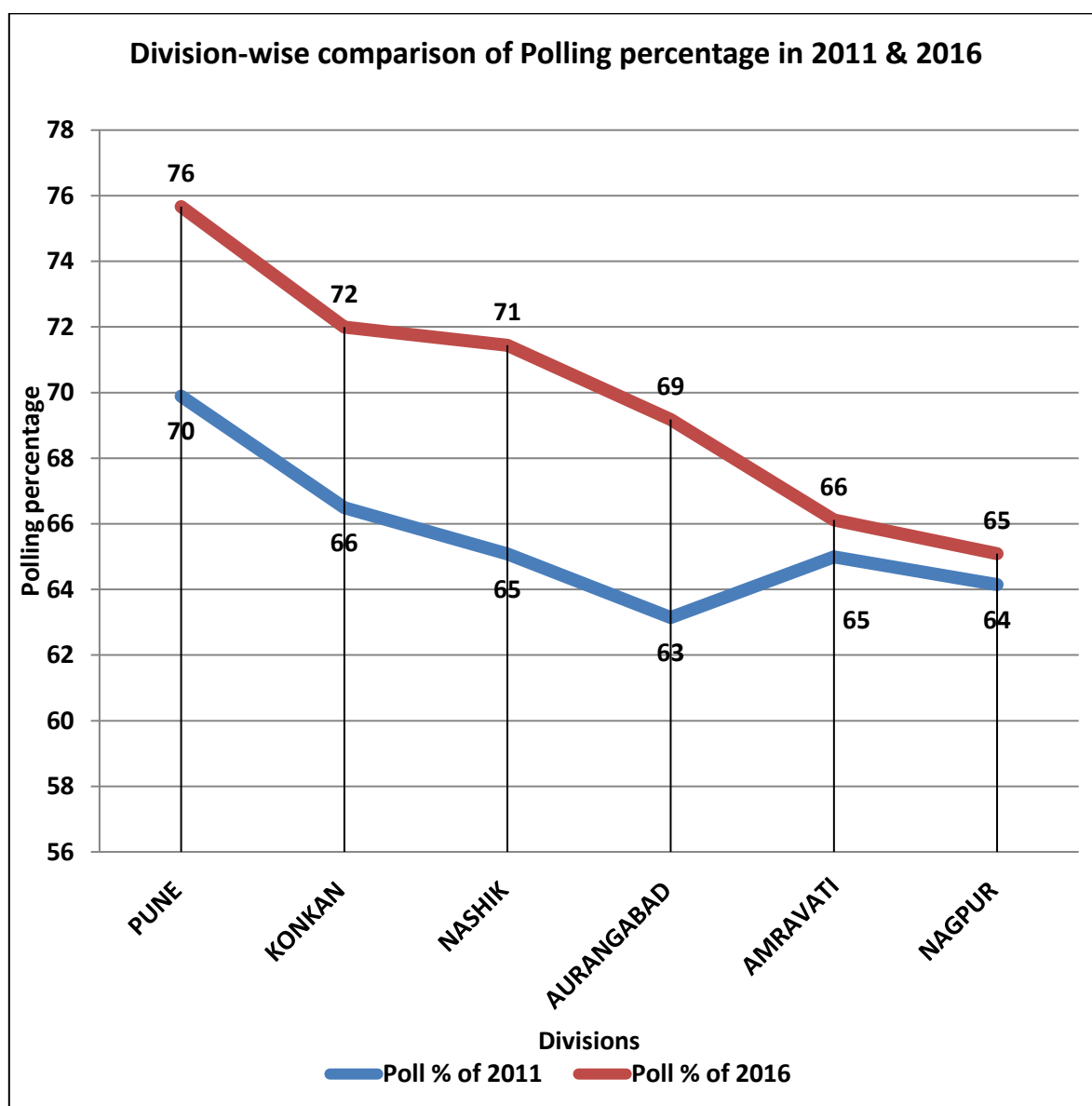
The 5 Councils showing the highest voting percentages are Panhala (93%), Khandala (91%), Murgud (90%), Sangli (89%) & Matheran (88%); while the 5 Councils are with the lowest percentages are Yavatmal (51%), Jalna (53%), Buldhana (54%), Wardha (56%) & Ballarpur (56%).

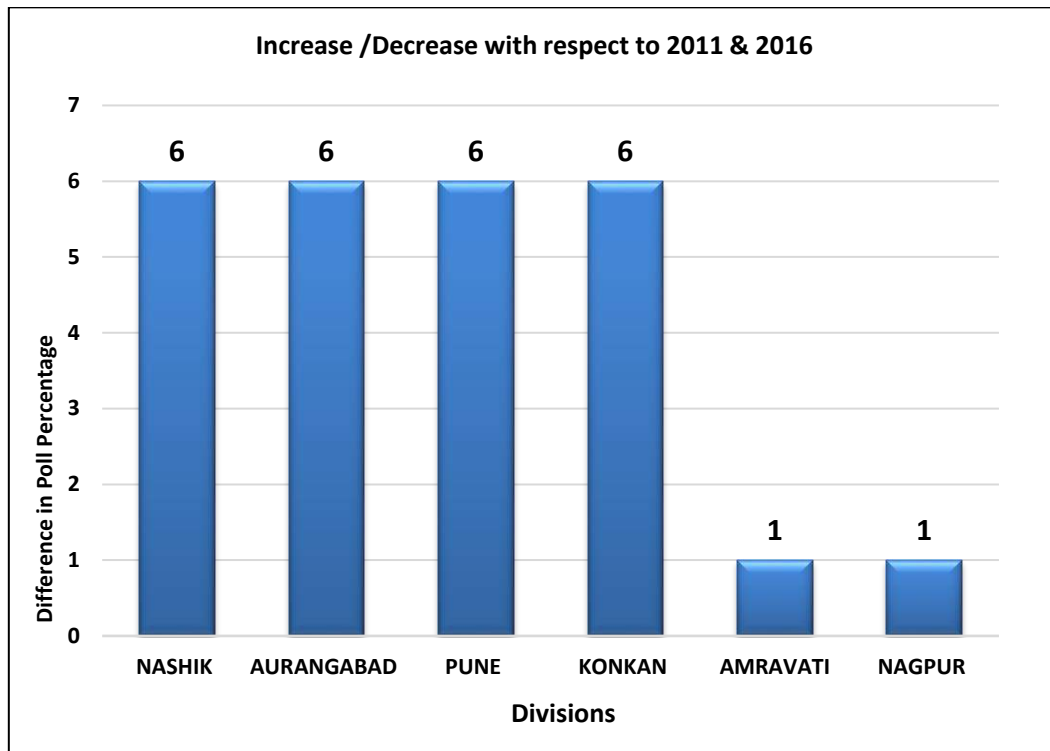
II. COMPARISON OF POLLING PERCENTAGES IN 2011 AND 2016

It is encouraging to note that the overall polling percentage in Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats increased from 65% in 2011 to 70% in 2016.

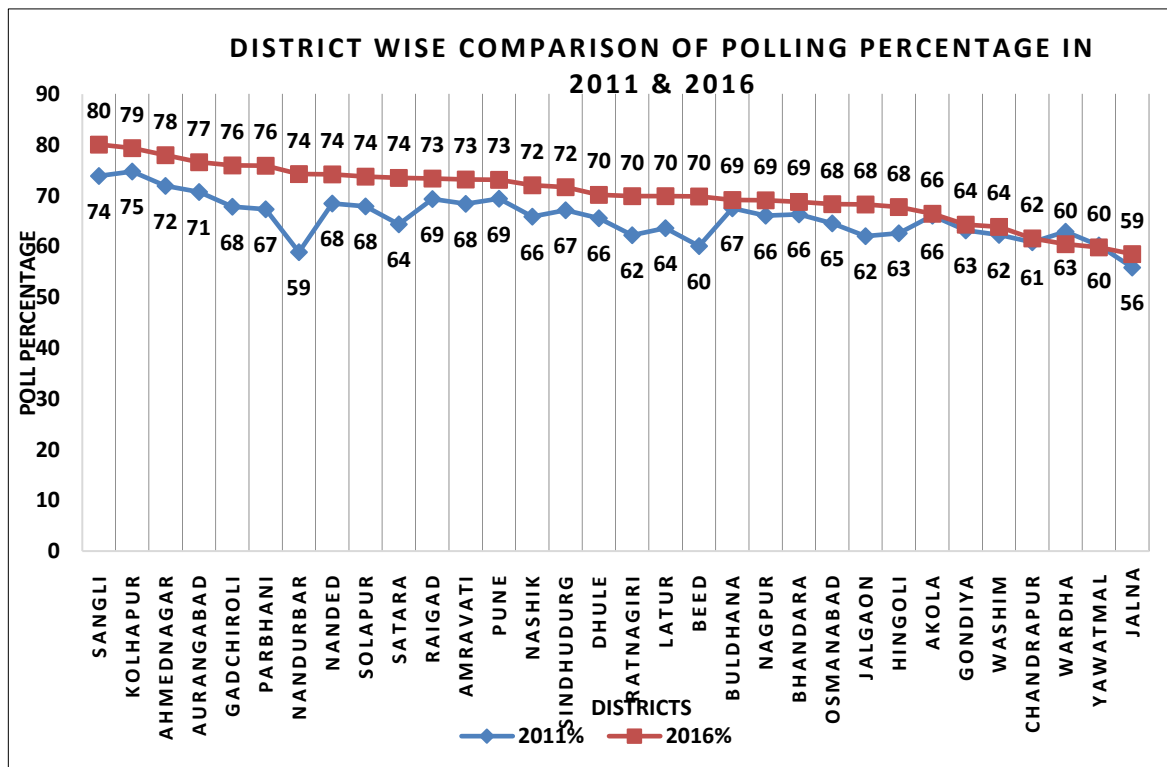
4 Divisions namely Pune, Konkan, Nashik and Aurangabad saw a 6 per cent increment in the polling percent whereas that in Amravati and Nagpur polling rose by only 1 per cent. See graph below.

Graph No. 6.4: Polling Percentage in Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats in 6 Divisions of Maharashtra in 2011 and 2016

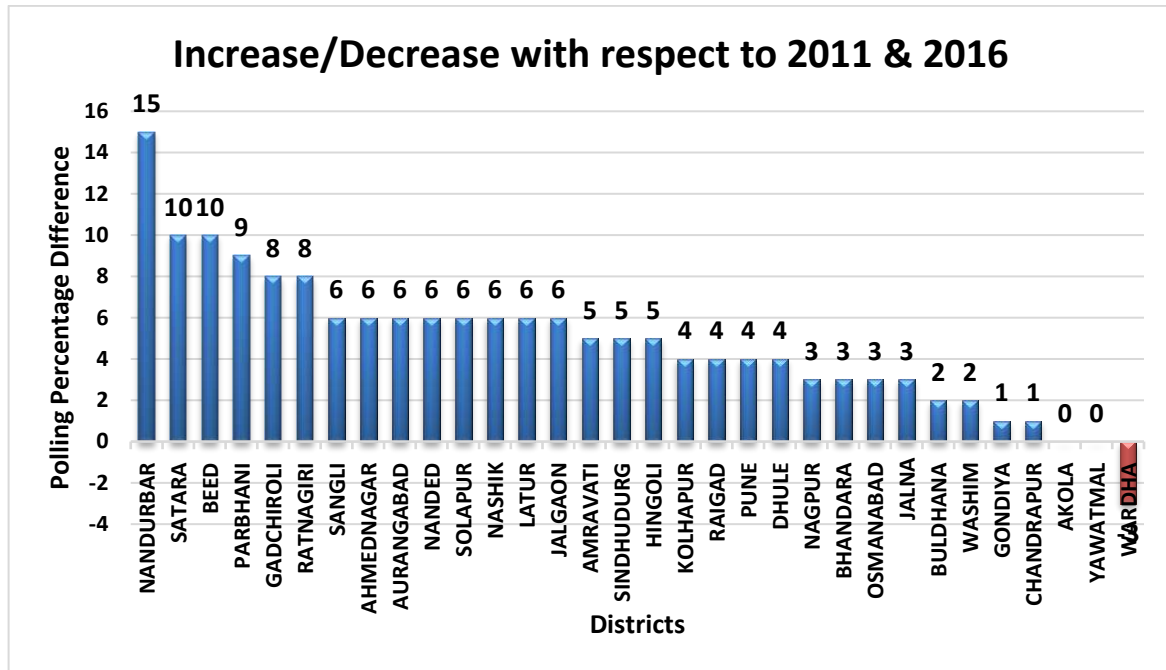


Graph No. 6.5: Division-wise Increase/ Decrease in Polling Percentage over 2011 elections

We next show a district-level comparison between 2011 and 2016 polling percentage data. The following graphs are self-explanatory.

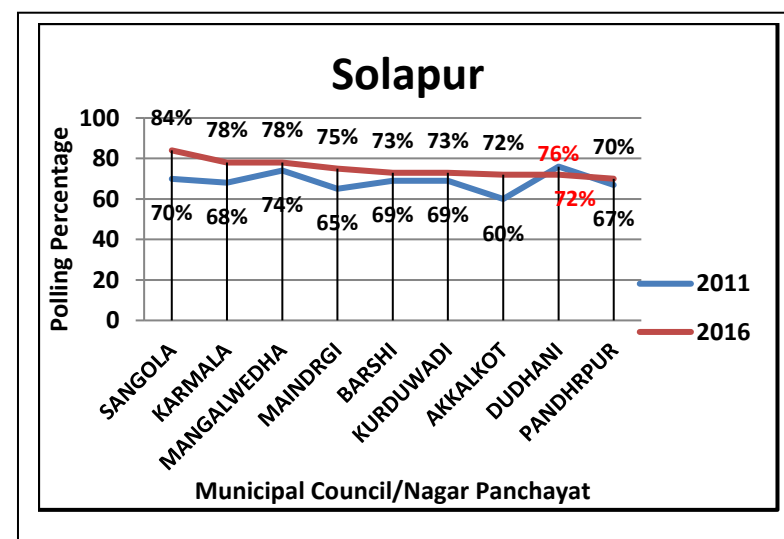
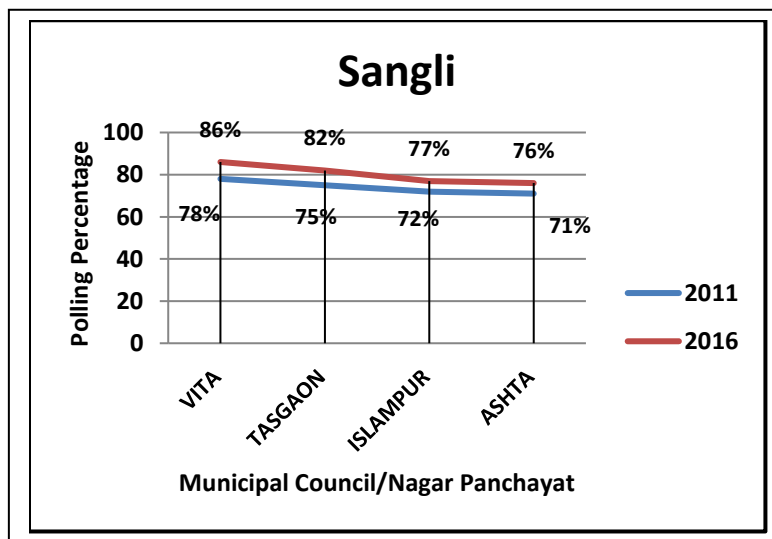
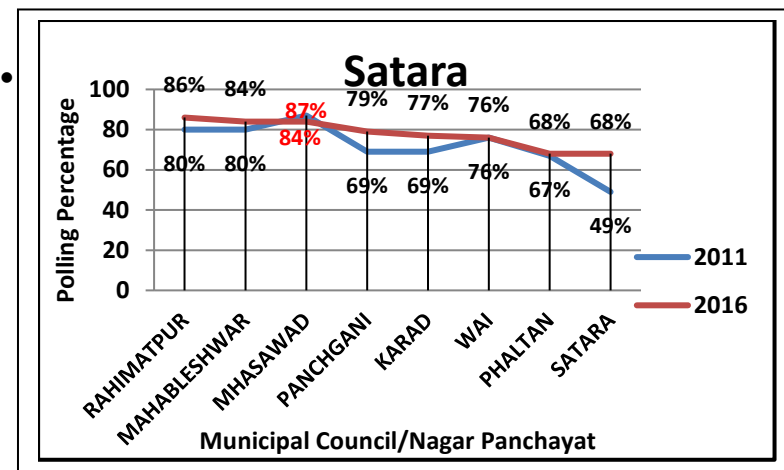
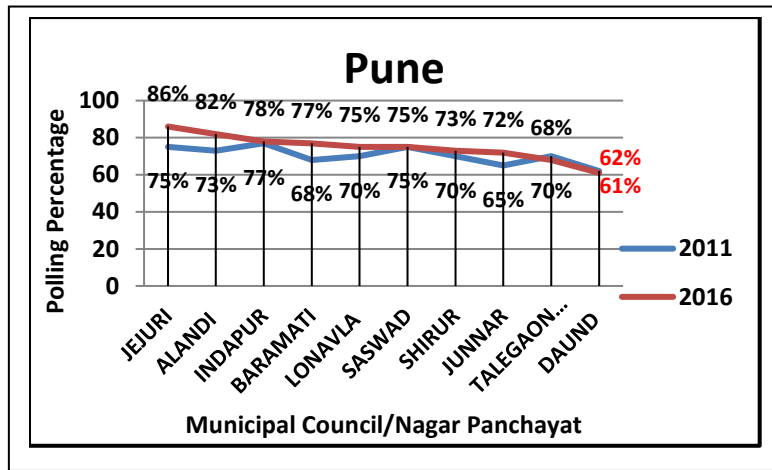
Graph No. 6.6: District-wise comparison of polling percentage in 2011 and 2016

Graph No. 6.7: District-wise Increase/ Decrease in Polling Percentage over 2011 elections

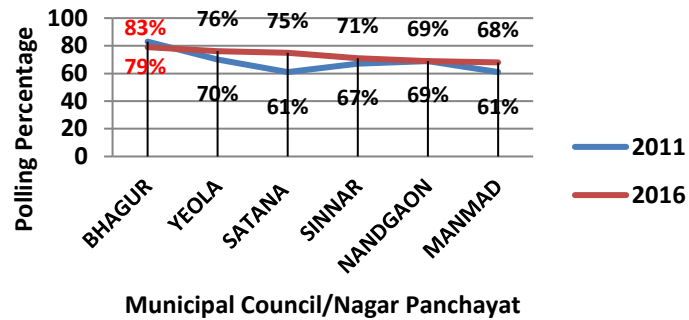


Within each district, there are multiple local bodies. The next graph serves to compare the polling percentage of Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats in 2016 in each of the local bodies within the districts to the 2011 polling percentage data.

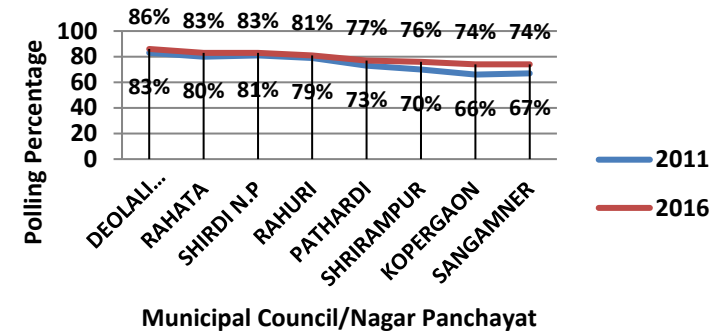
Graph No. 6.8: Comparison of Voter Turnouts in 2011 and 2016 in all Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats within Different Districts of Maharashtra



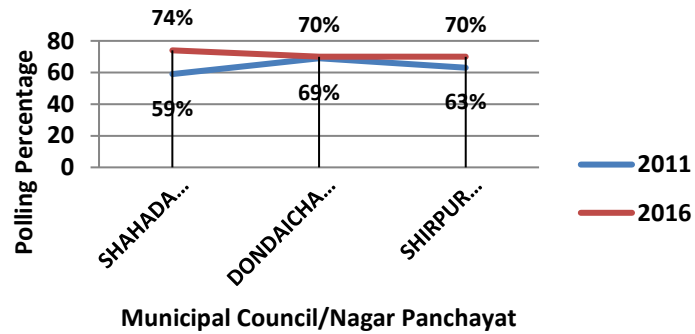
Nashik



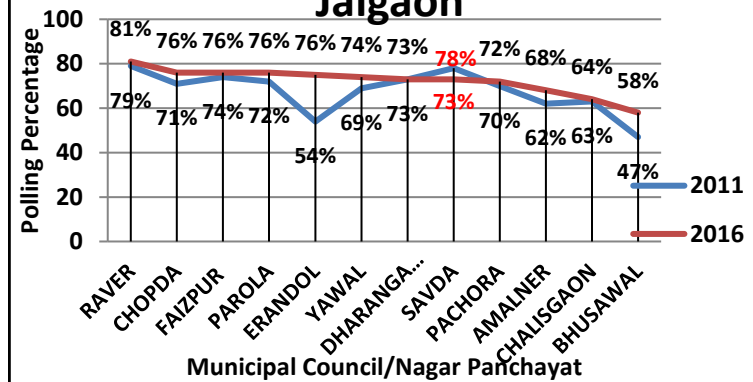
Ahmednagar



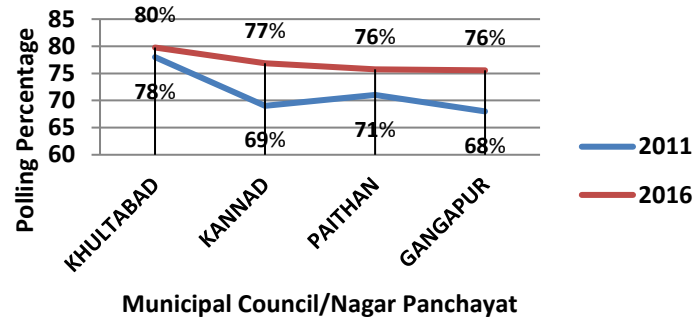
Nandurbar-Dhule



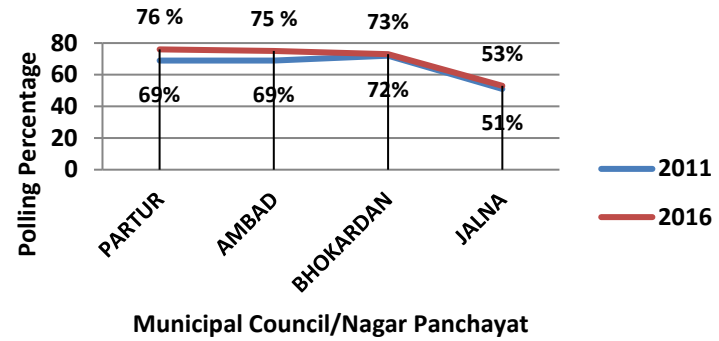
Jalgaon



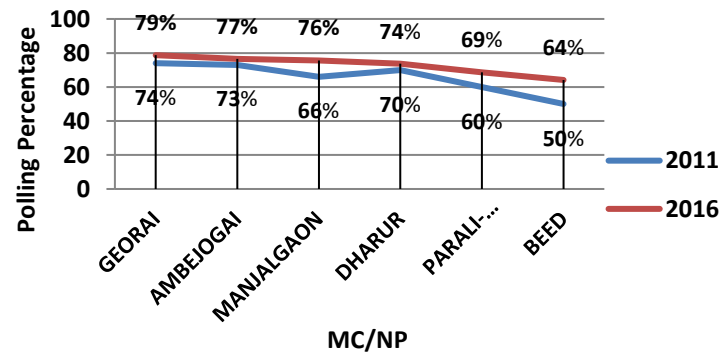
Aurangabad



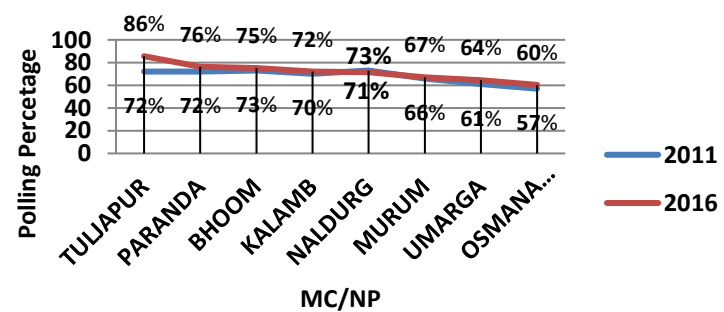
Jalna

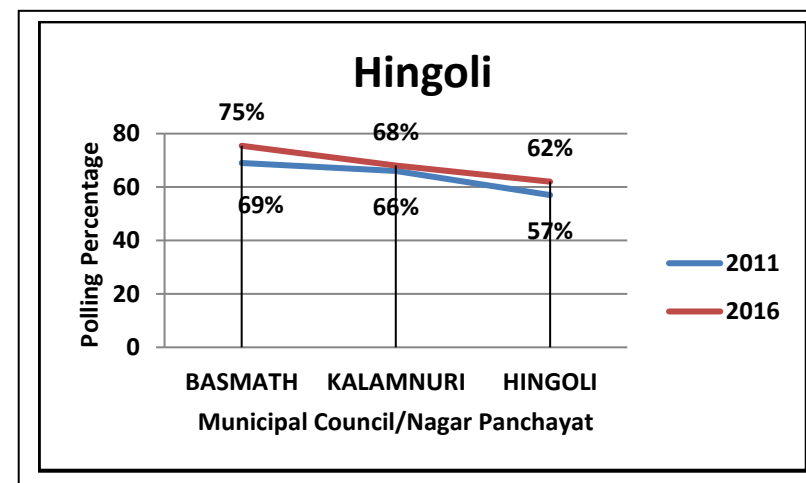
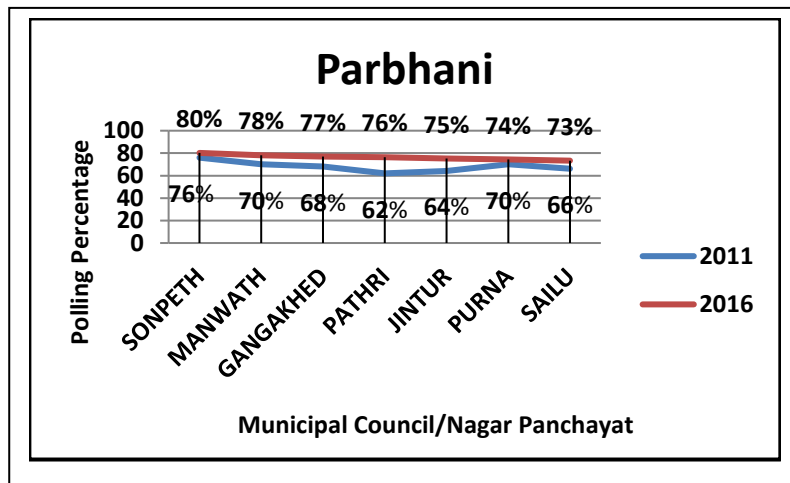
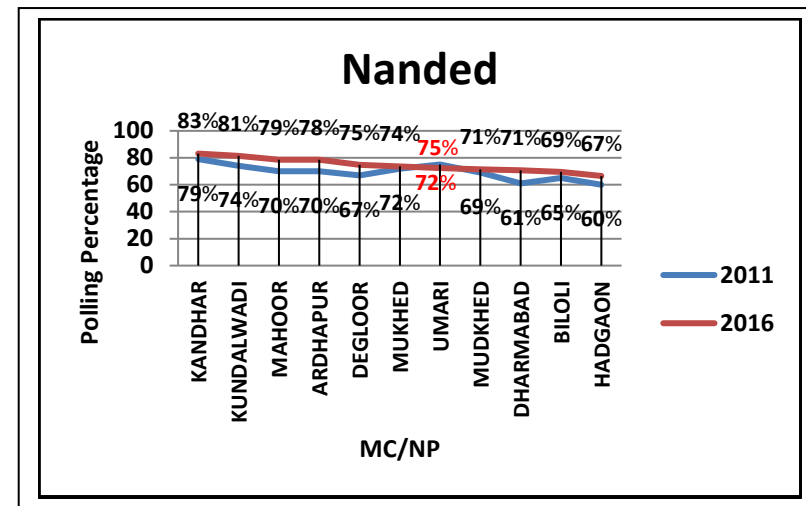
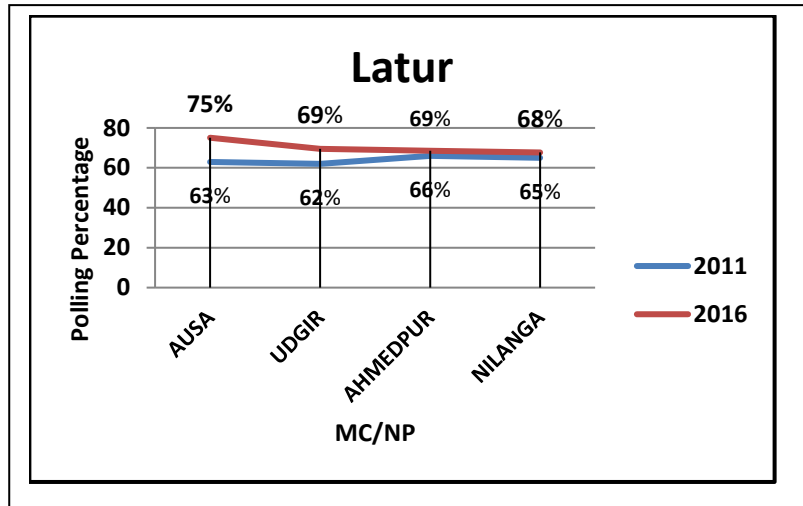


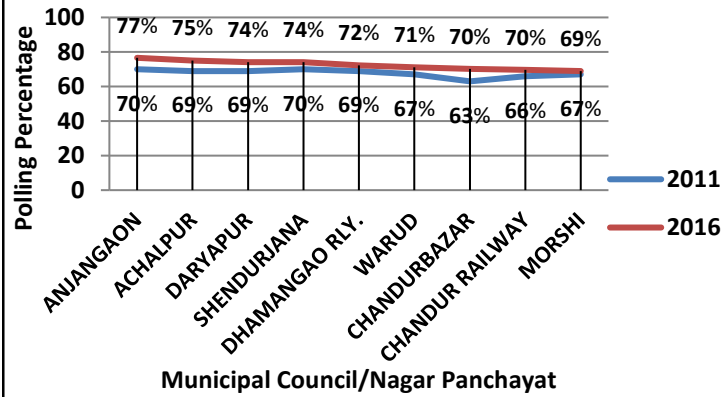
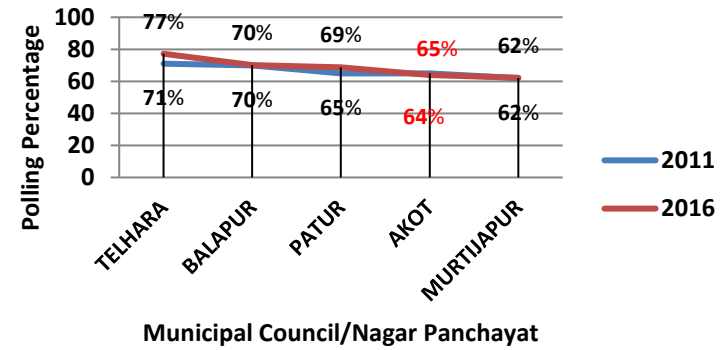
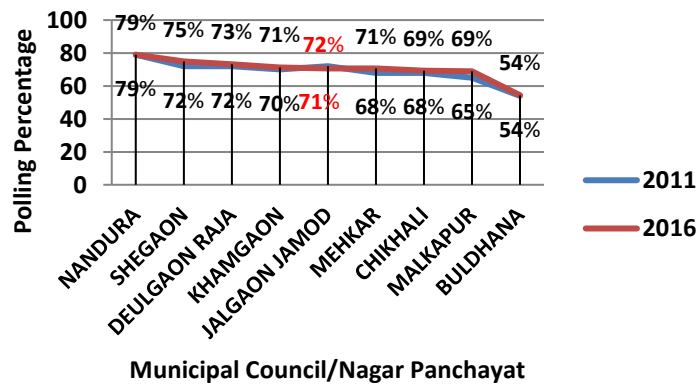
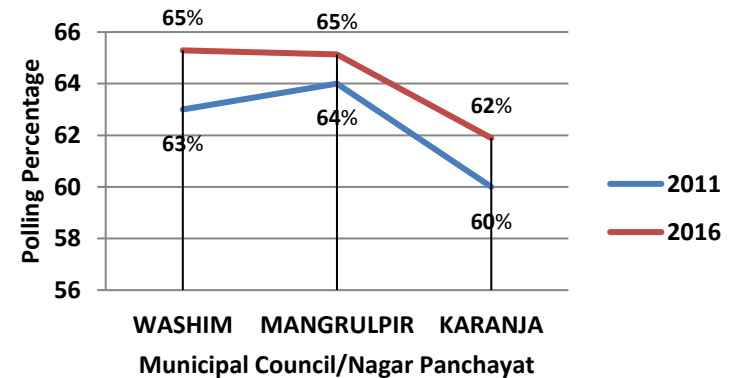
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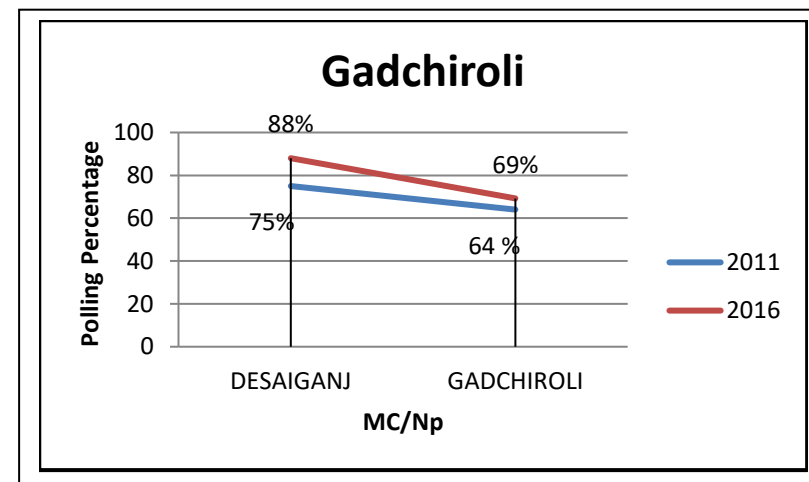
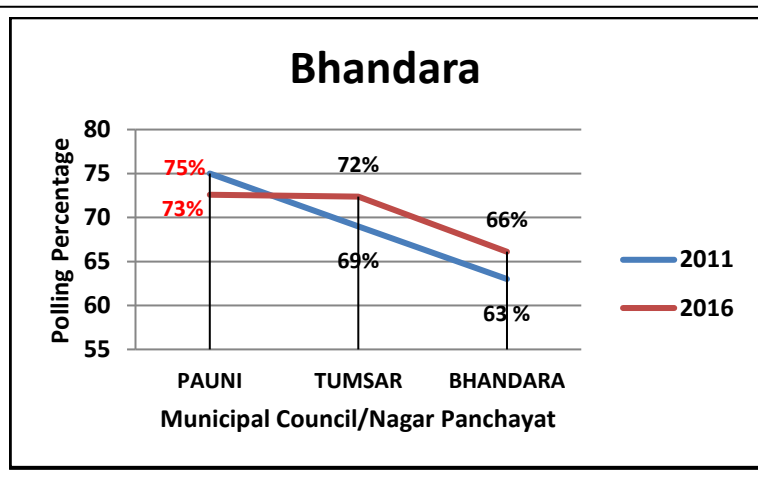
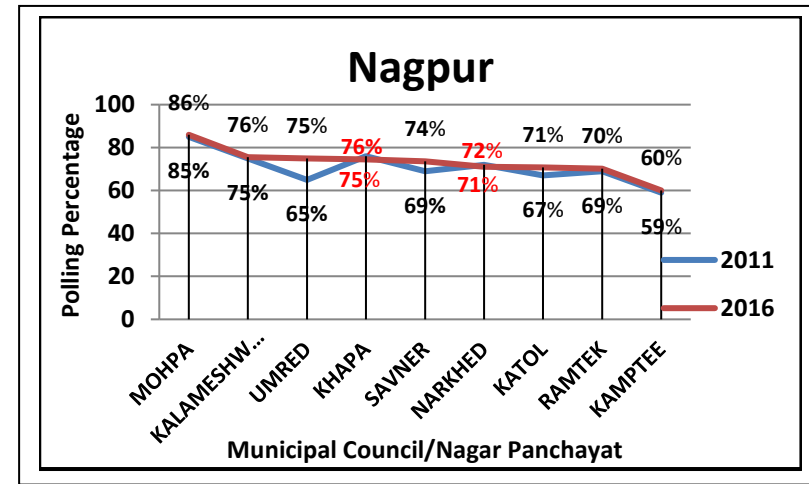
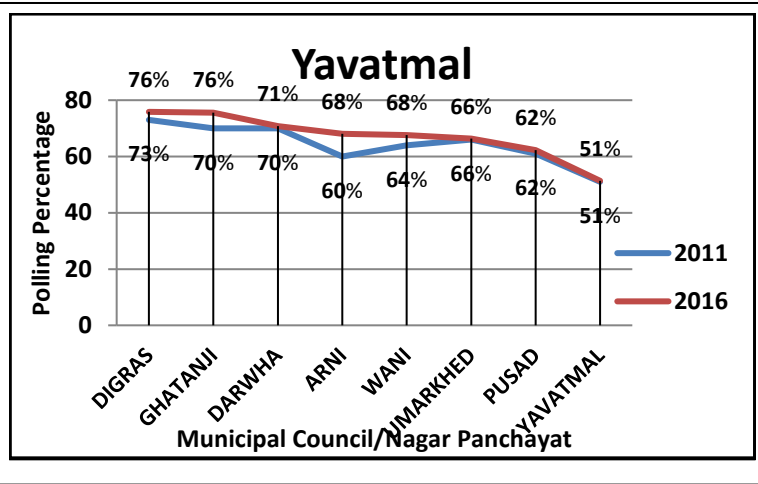


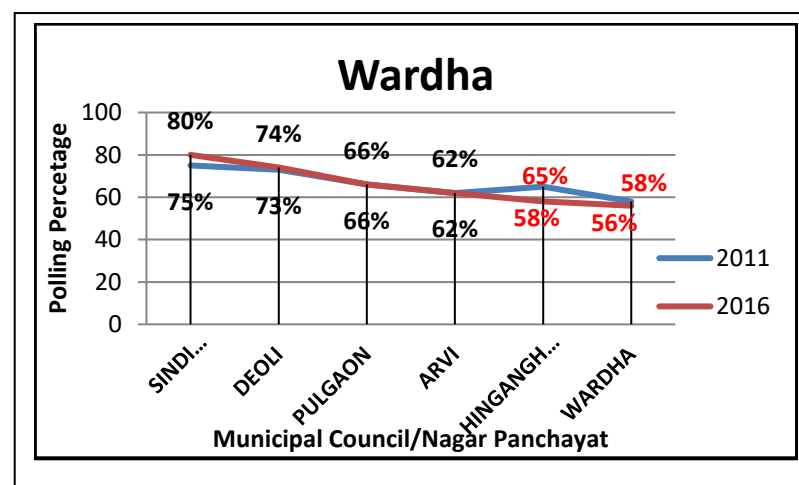
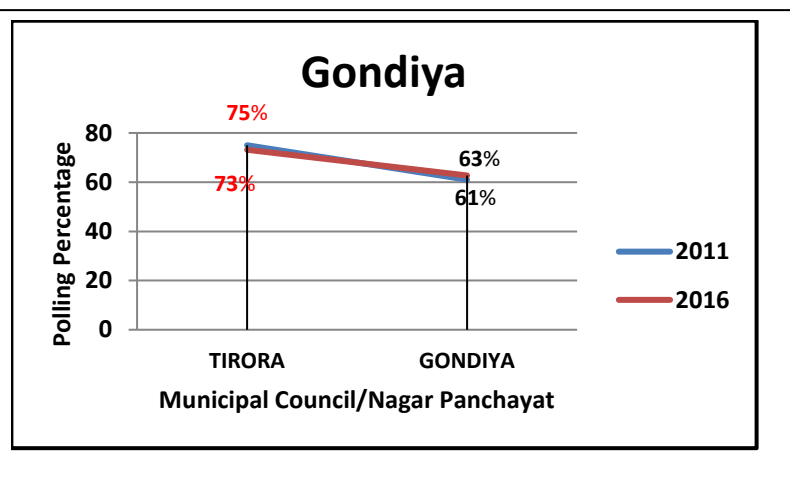
Osmanabad





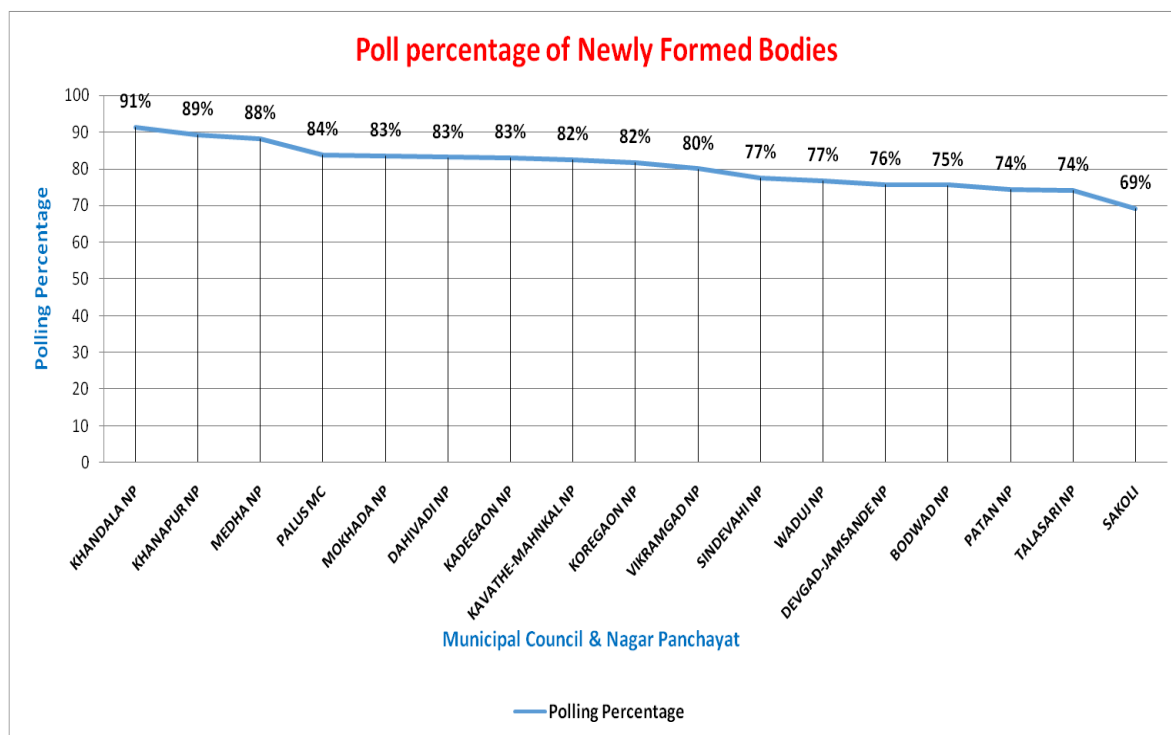
Amravati**Akola****Buldhana****Washim**





We now examine the polling percentage in the newly formed urban bodies. Following graph elucidates.

Graph No. 6.9: Polling Percentage in 2016 in the newly formed Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats

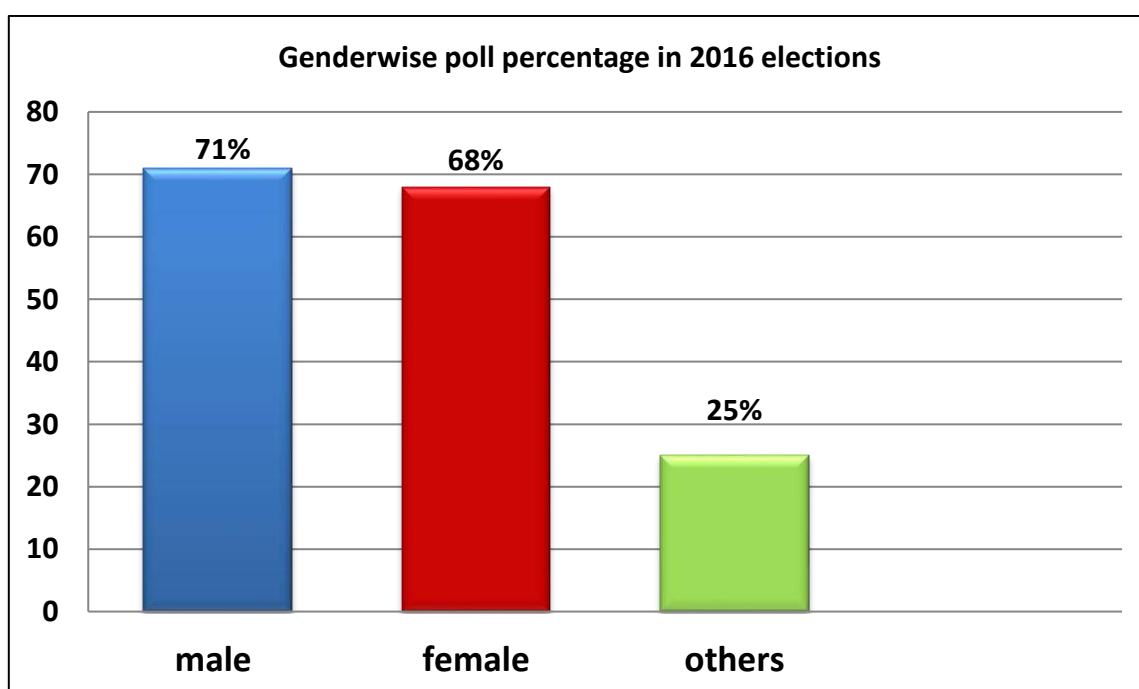


III GENDER COMPOSITION OF POLLING PERCENTAGE IN 2016 AND COMPARISON TO 2011 ELECTIONS

In the 2016 elections, for the first time, a third option was created within the gender category to account for third gender voters.

The total male polling percentage in the State was about 71% with about 26.5 lakh male voters exercising their franchise. The polling percentage for female voters was 68% with about 23.9 lakh female voters voting in the 2016 elections. From the 254 other voters registered, about 64 voted, thus marking the polling percentage of Other voters at around 25%.

Graph No. 6.10: Gender-wise polling percentage

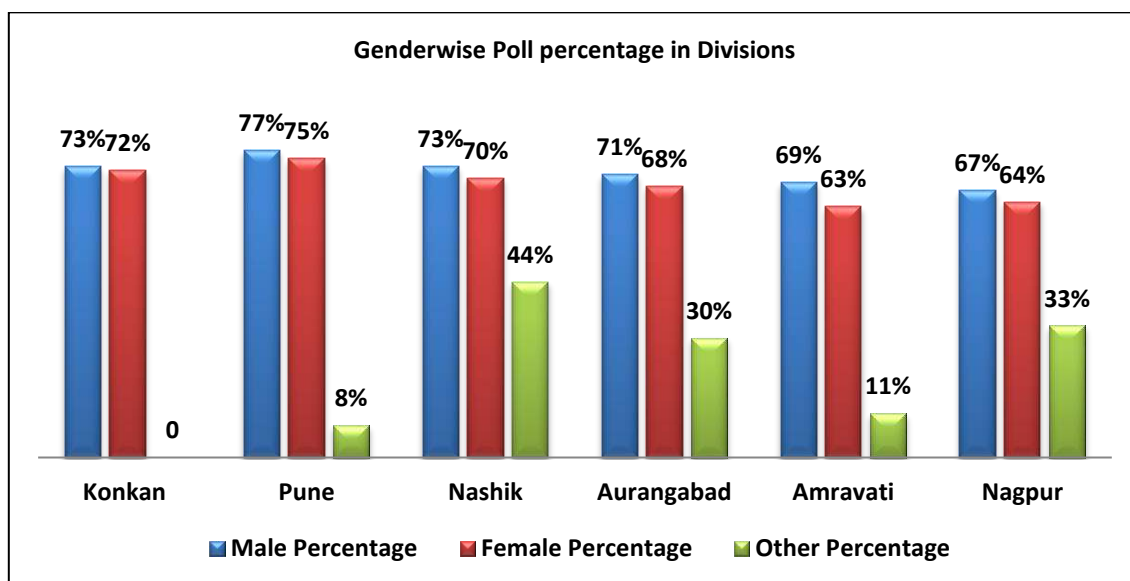


In 2016, there were 37.18 lakh male voters as compared to 33.17 lakh male voters who had cast their votes in 2011. Whilst 30.89 lakh female voters had cast their votes in 2011, 34.98 lakh female voters cast their votes in 2016. In 2016 there were 251 Other Voters while in 2011 there was no category created to account for the third gender.

The highest turnout of both male and female voters were in the Pune Division with the male voting percentage at 77% and female voting percentage at 75%. Next is Konkan division, with the voting percentage of male and female voters standing at 73% and 72% respectively.

The lowest turnout of male voters was recorded in Nagpur Division at 67 per cent, while the lowest turnout of female voters was recorded in Amravati Division at 63 per cent.

Nashik Division witnessed the highest turnout of Other Voters at 44% followed by Nagpur Division recording 33%.

Graph No. 6.11: Gender-wise Poll Percentage in the Six Administrative Divisions

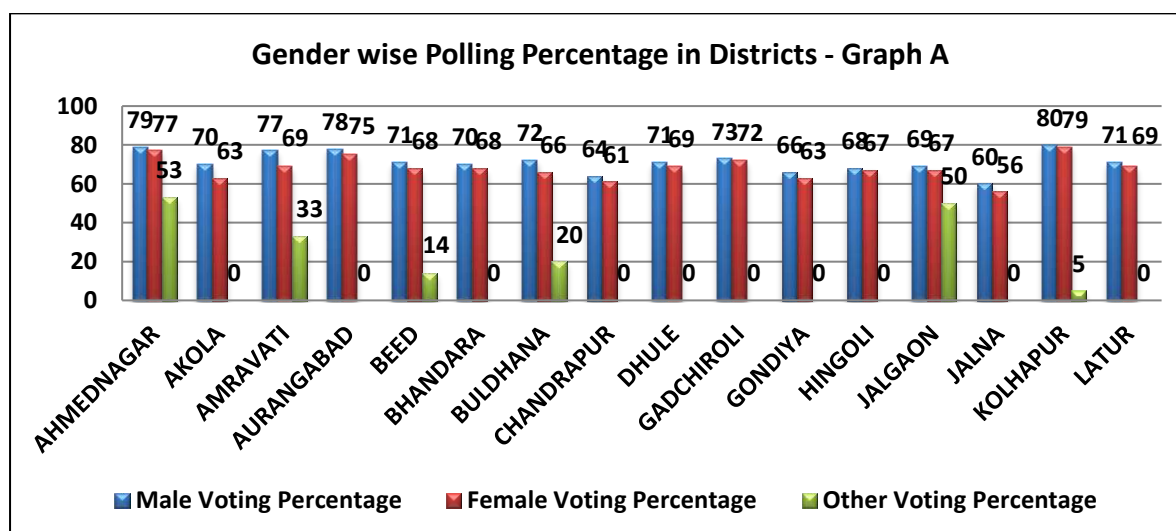
We now observe how the district level polling percentages have performed across genders.

Satara District in Pune Division marked the highest polling of both male and female voters at 82 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. Furthermore, Palghar District also witnessed 80 per cent voting of female voters.

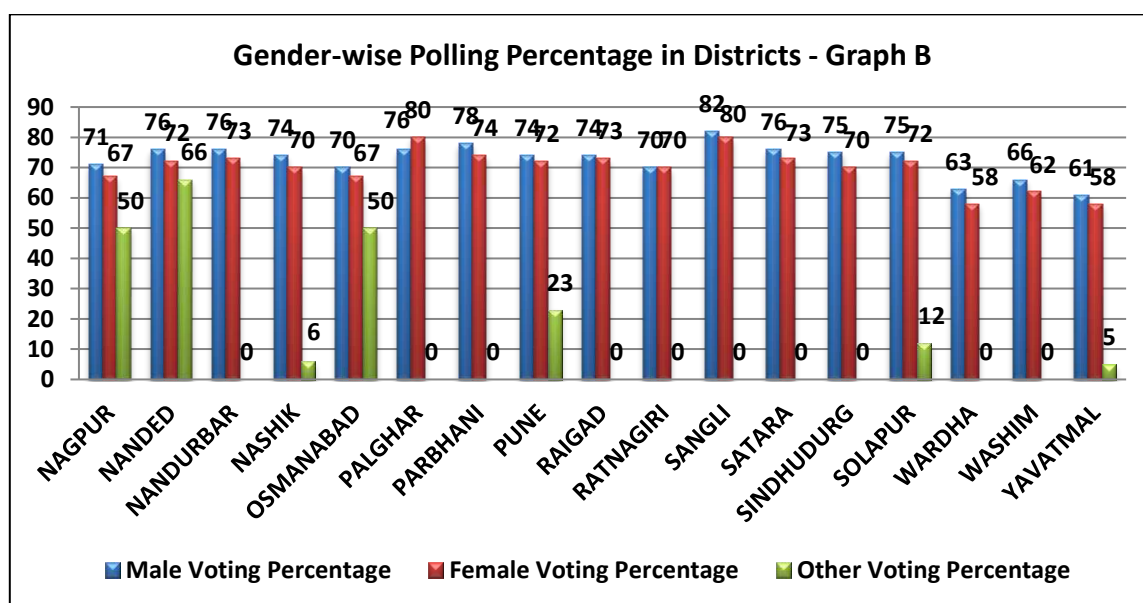
Nanded District in Aurangabad Division saw the maximum turnout of Other voters with 66 per cent participating in the elections, followed by Ahmednagar at 53 per cent and Jalgaon, Nagpur and Osmanabad at 50 per cent.

Jalna recorded the lowest polling of both male and female voters at 60 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. Yavatmal also witnessed a low turnout with 61 per cent of males and 58 per cent of females casting their votes.

The following two graphs show the trends in the district level polling percentage by gender

Graph No. 6.12: Gender-wise Polling Percentage in Districts- Graph A

Graph No. 6.13: Gender-wise Polling Percentage in Districts- Graph B



This chapter highlighted the trends observed in the polling percentages in the Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats of Maharashtra. The next chapter sheds light on the votes garnered by the various political parties which contested the elections in the different urban bodies.

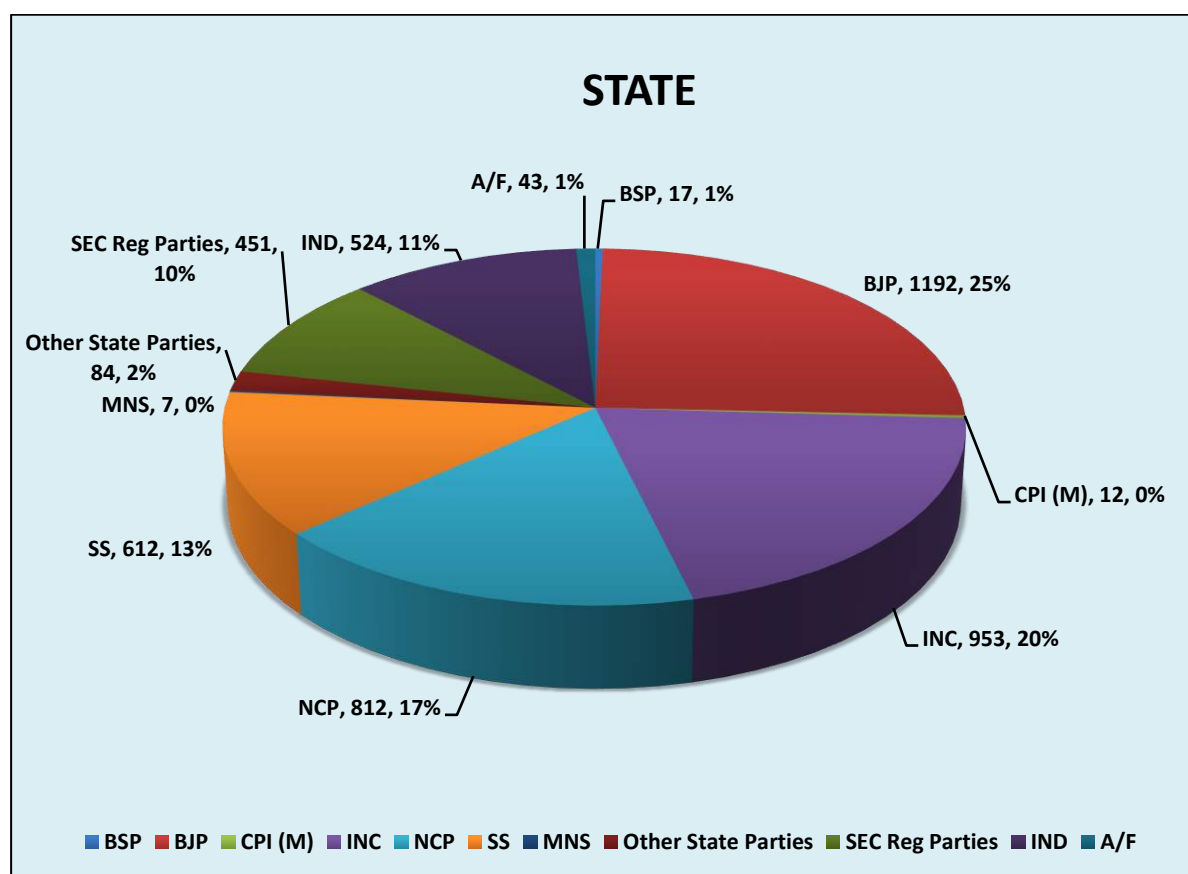
CHAPTER - VII

VOTE SHARE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND NAGAR PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS OF MAHARASHTRA

After having seen polling trends of Municipal Council elections in previous chapter, in this chapter we will observe party-wise seats positions and votes garnered by political parties.

We first take a look at the seats won by political parties at a State aggregation level. The data suggests that 25 per cent of all seats within Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats in Maharashtra have been won by BJP, whereas the INC and NCP have won 20 per cent and 17 per cent of the seats respectively.

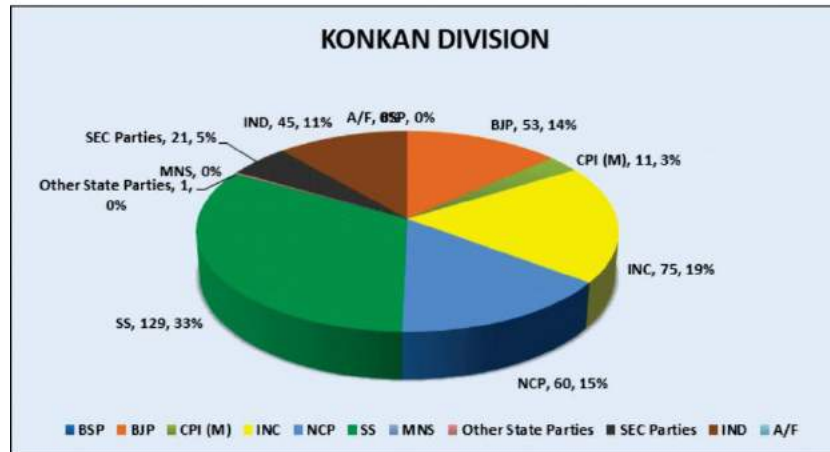
Graph No. 7.1: Seats won by different political parties in Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections in Maharashtra



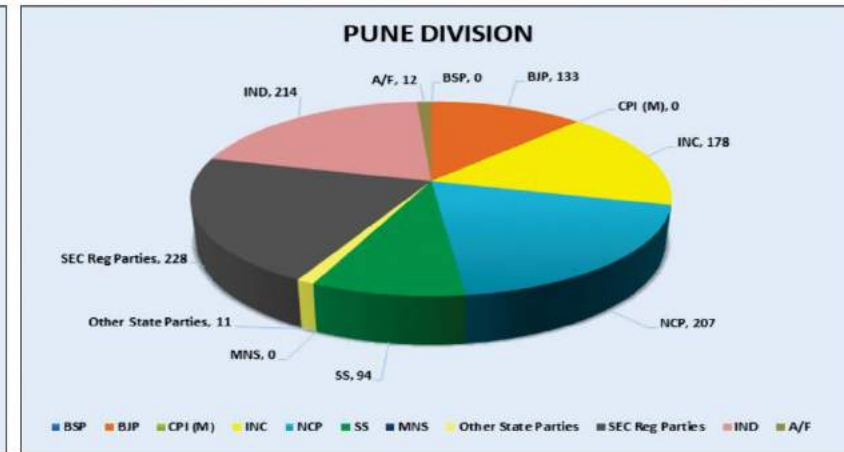
We next present a view of seats won by political parties in each of the six administrative divisions in Maharashtra. It can be seen that the BJP leads in Nashik, Amravati and Nagpur divisions, whereas the NCP leads in Pune and Aurangabad divisions. The INC leads in Konkan division.

Following graphs are self-explanatory.

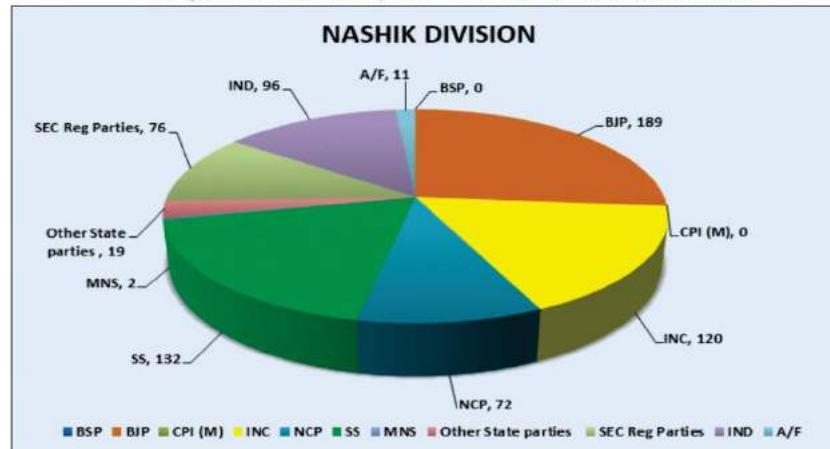
Graph No. 7.2: Seat Won by Different Political Parties in Konkan Division



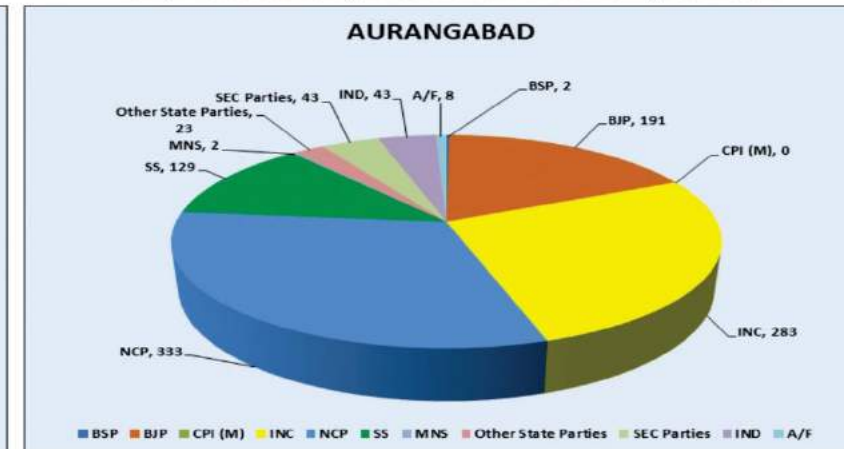
Graph No. 7.3: Seat Won by Different Political Parties in Pune Division



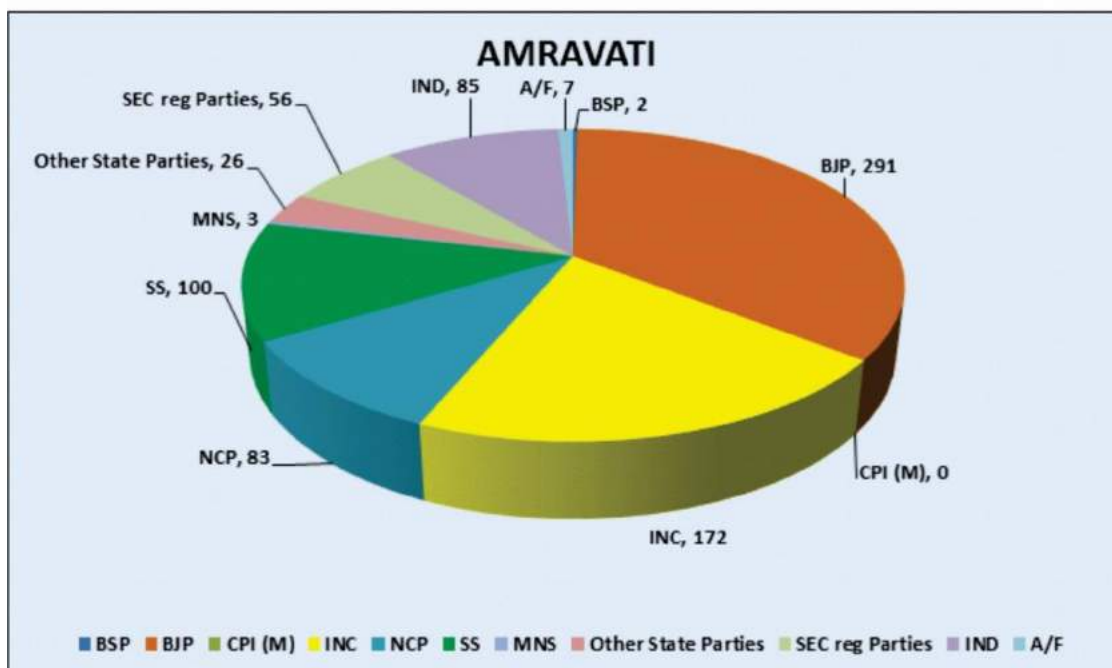
Graph No. 7.4: Seat Won by Different Political Parties in Nashik Division



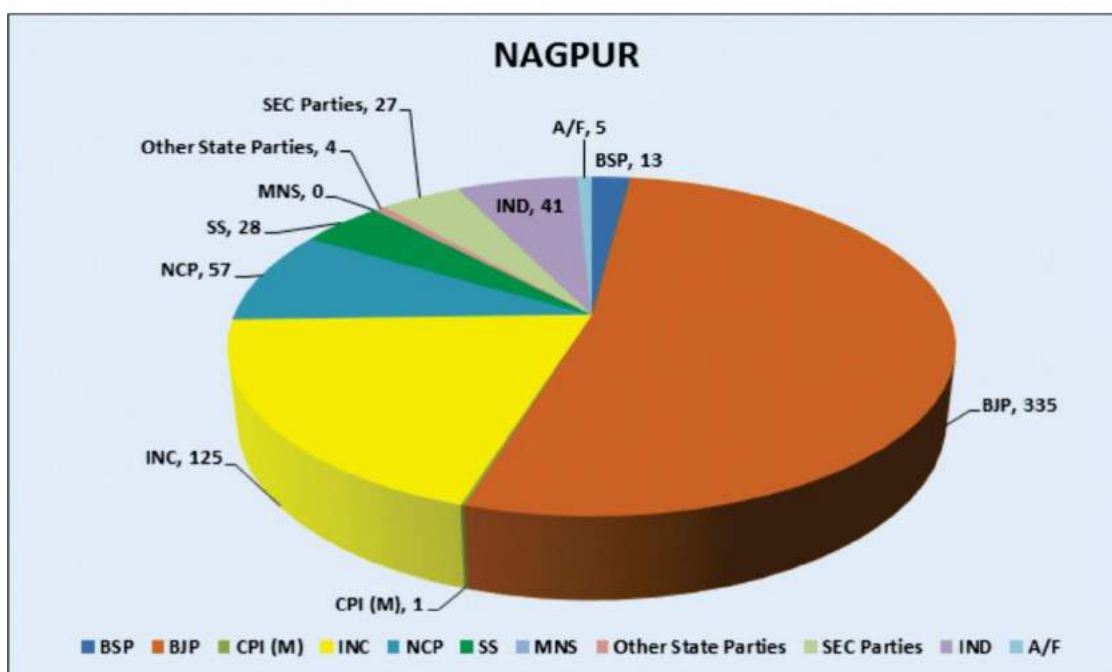
Graph No. 7.5: Seat Won by Different Political Parties in Aurangabad Division



Graph No. 7.6: Seat Won by Different Political Parties in Amravati Division

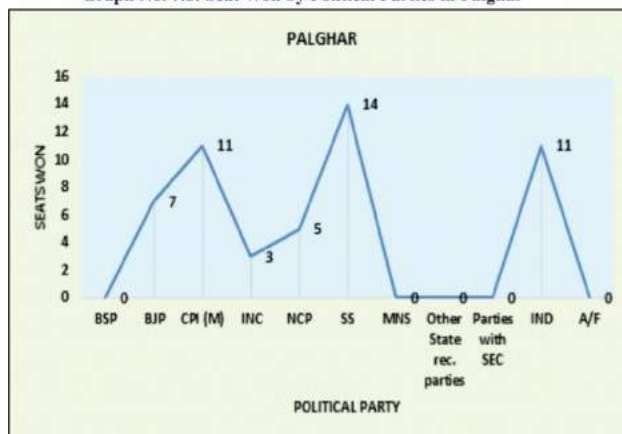


Graph No. 7.7: Seat Won by Different Political Parties in Nagpur Division

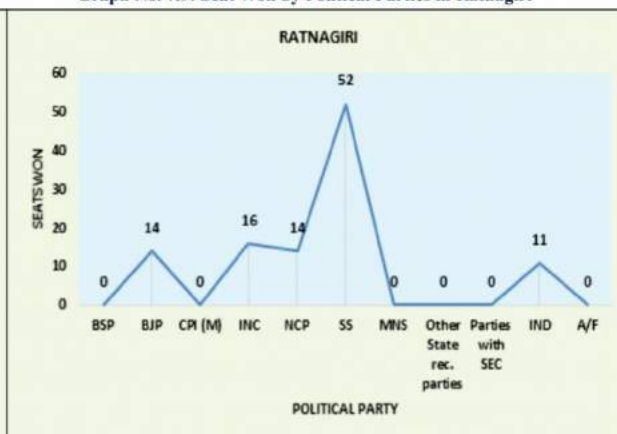


We now examine data at a further level of disaggregation. The following graphs show the performance of political parties at a district level.

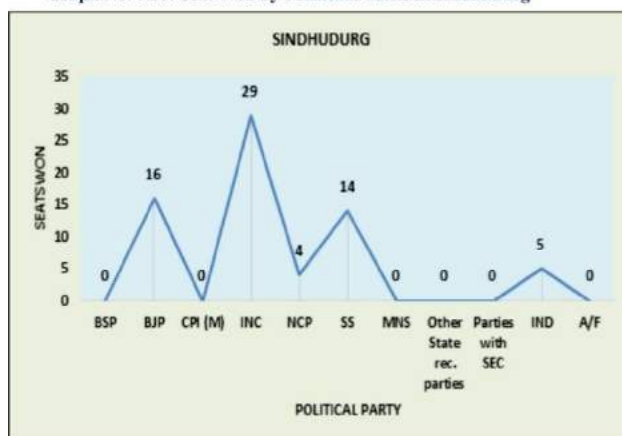
Graph No. 7.8: Seat Won by Political Parties in Palghar



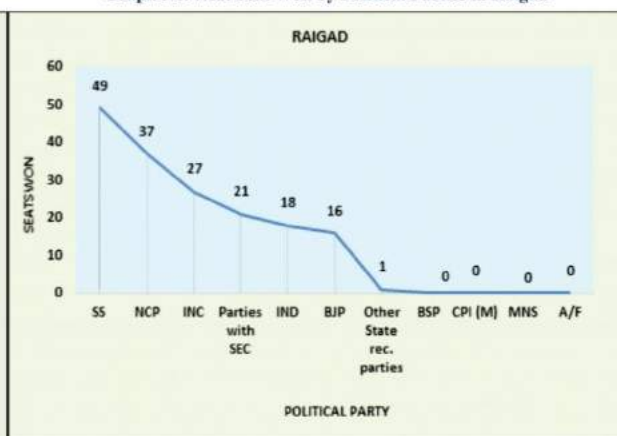
Graph No. 7.9: Seat Won by Political Parties in Ratnagiri



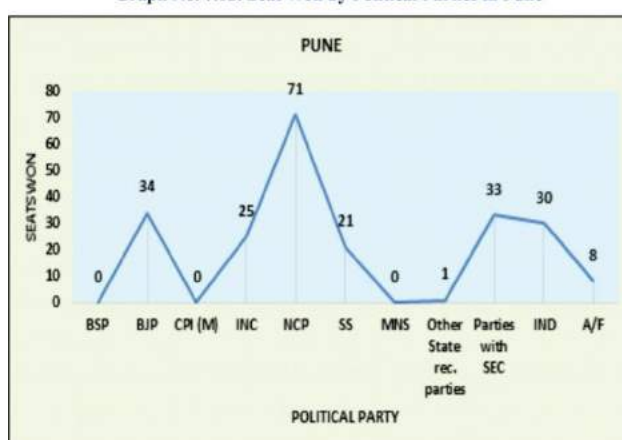
Graph No. 7.10: Seat Won by Political Parties in Sindhudurg



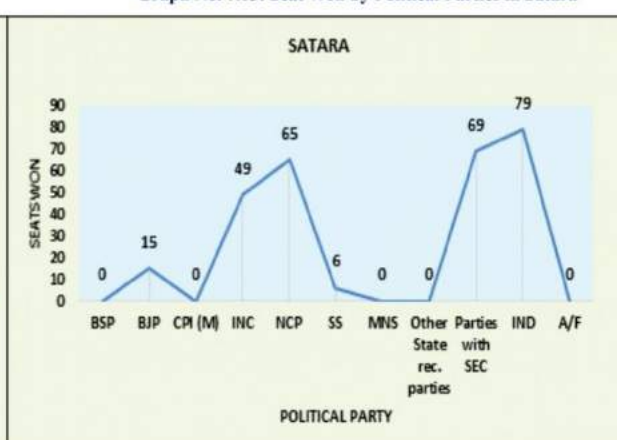
Graph No. 7.11: Seat Won by Political Parties in Raigad



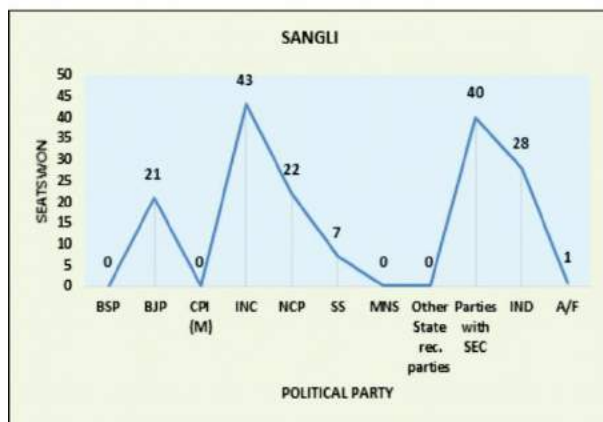
Graph No. 7.12: Seat Won by Political Parties in Pune



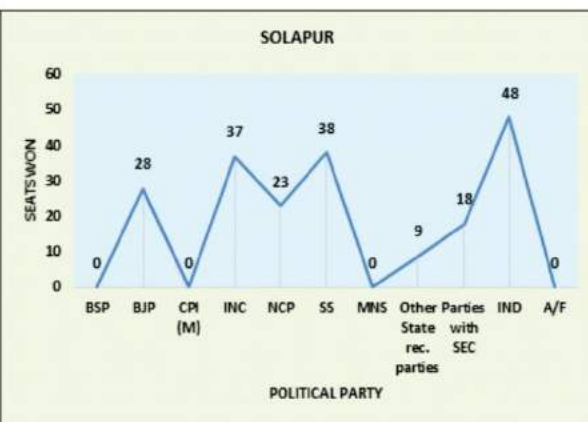
Graph No. 7.13: Seat Won by Political Parties in Satara



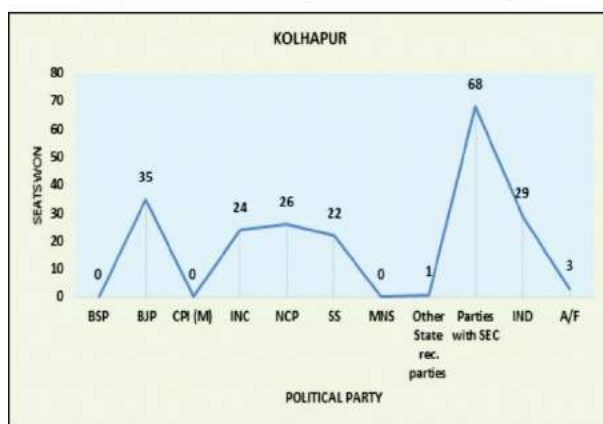
Graph No. 7.15: Seat Won by Political Parties in Sangli



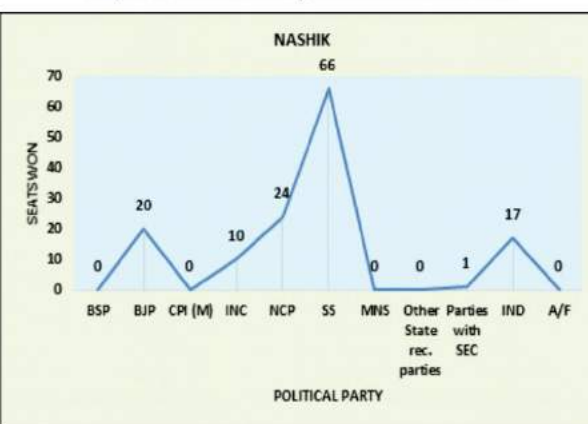
Graph No. 7.16: Seat Won by Political Parties in Solapur



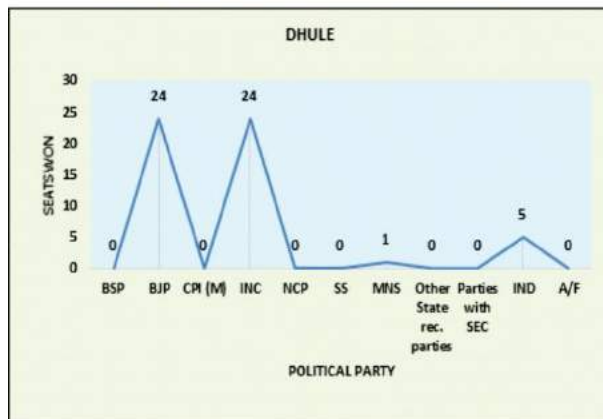
Graph No. 7.17: Seat Won by Political Parties in Kolhapur



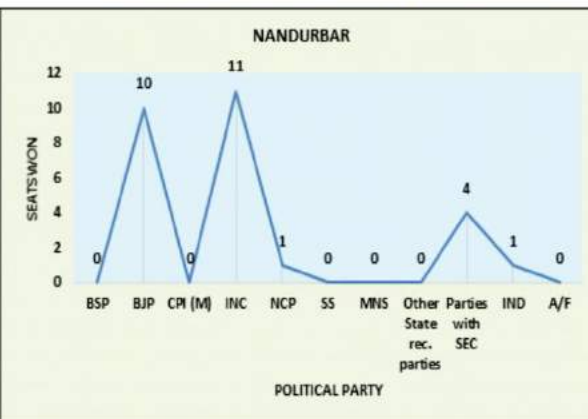
Graph No. 7.18: Seat Won by Political Parties in Nashik



Graph No. 7.19: Seat Won by Political Parties in Dhule



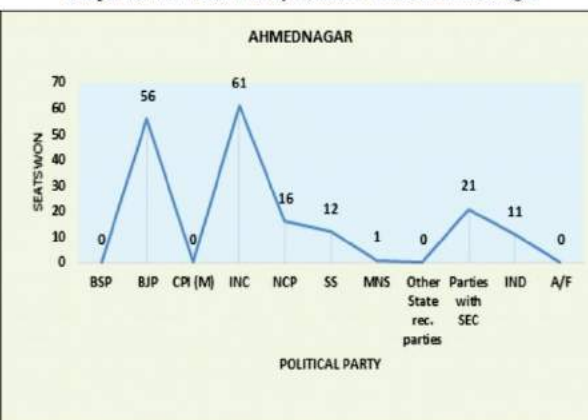
Graph No. 7.20: Seat Won by Political Parties in Nandurbar



Graph No. 7.21: Seat Won by Political Parties in Jalgaon



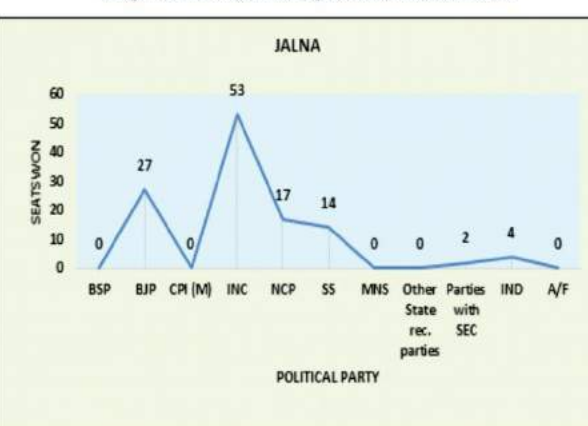
Graph No. 7.22: Seat Won by Political Parties in Ahmednagar



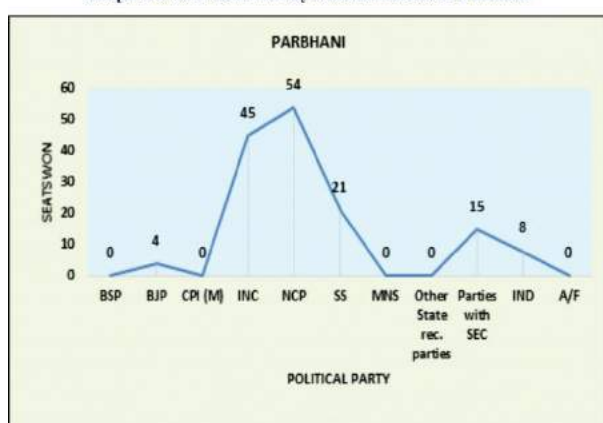
Graph No. 7.23: Seat Won by Political Parties in Aurangabad



Graph No. 7.24: Seat Won by Political Parties in Jalna



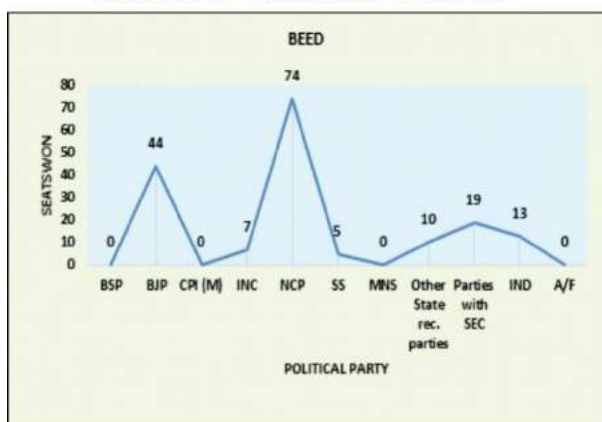
Graph No. 7.25: Seat Won by Political Parties in Parbhani



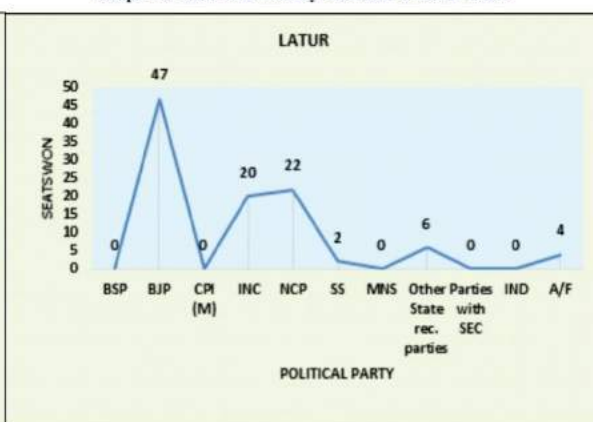
Graph No. 7.26: Seat Won by Political Parties in Hingoli



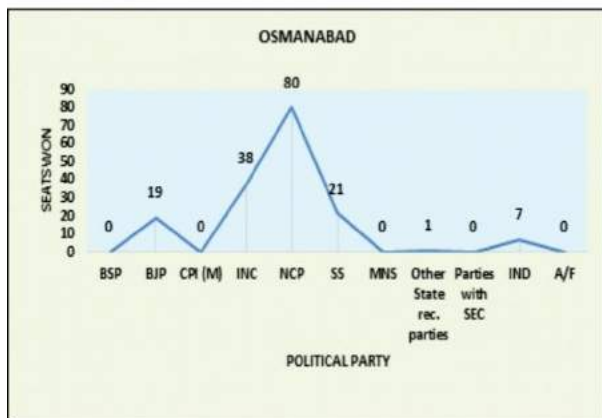
Graph No. 7.27: Seat Won by Political Parties in Beed



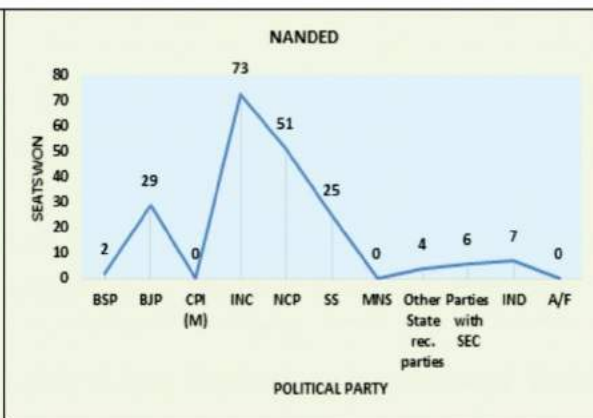
Graph No. 7.28: Seat Won by Political Parties in Latur



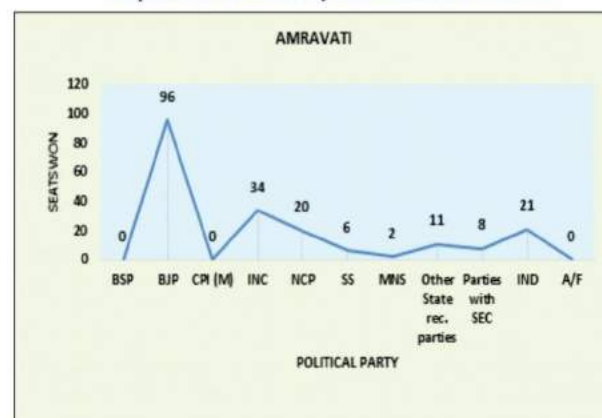
Graph No. 7.29: Seat Won by Political Parties in Osmanabad



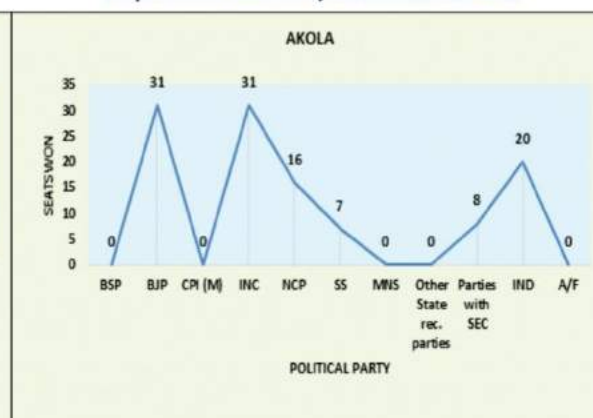
Graph No. 7.30: Seat Won by Political Parties in Nanded



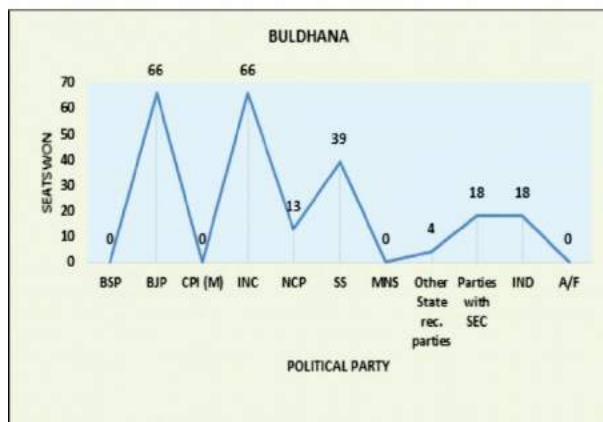
Graph No. 7.31: Seat Won by Political Parties in Amravati



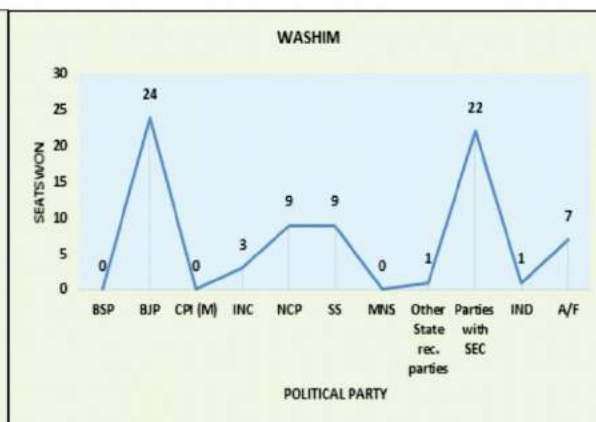
Graph No. 7.32: Seat Won by Political Parties in Akola



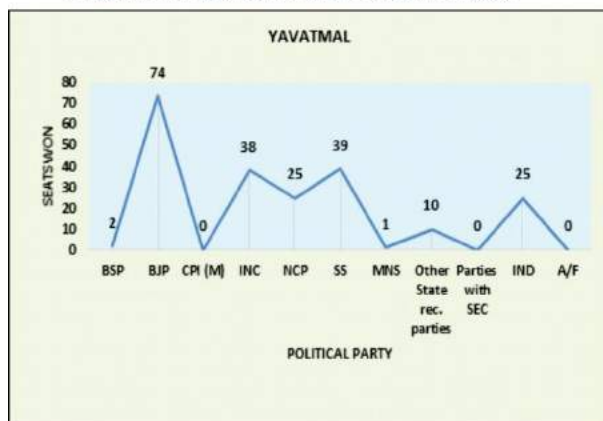
Graph No. 7.33: Seat Won by Political Parties in Buldhana



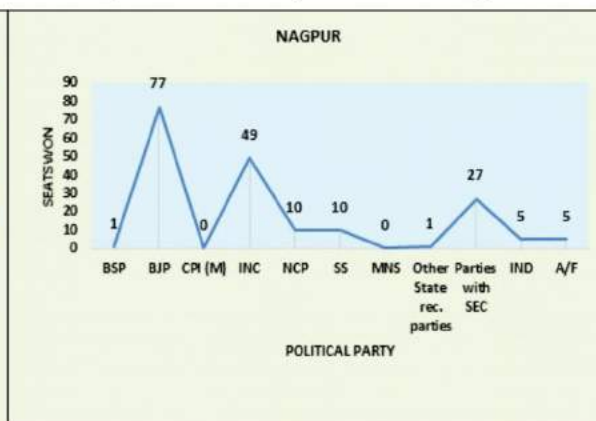
Graph No. 7.34: Seat Won by Political Parties in Washim



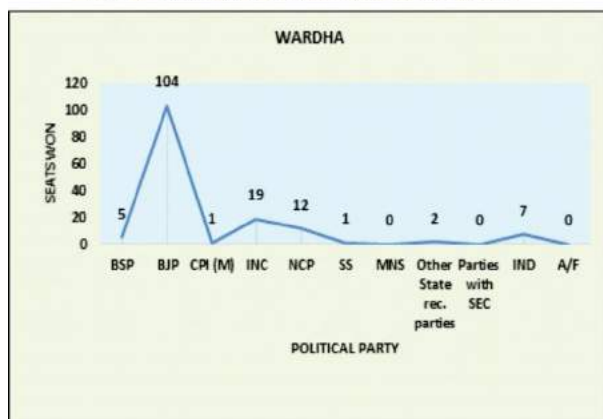
Graph No. 7.35: Seat Won by Political Parties in Yavatmal



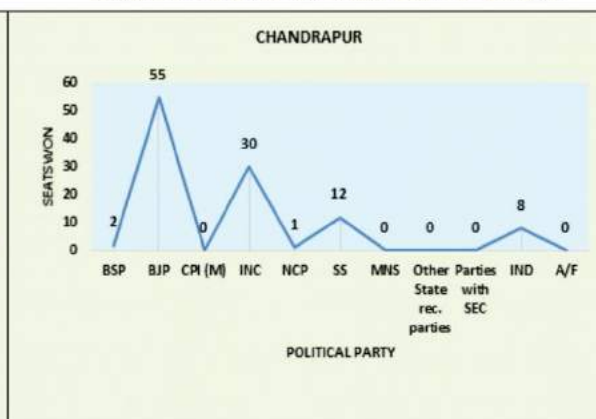
Graph No. 7.36: Seat Won by Political Parties in Nagpur



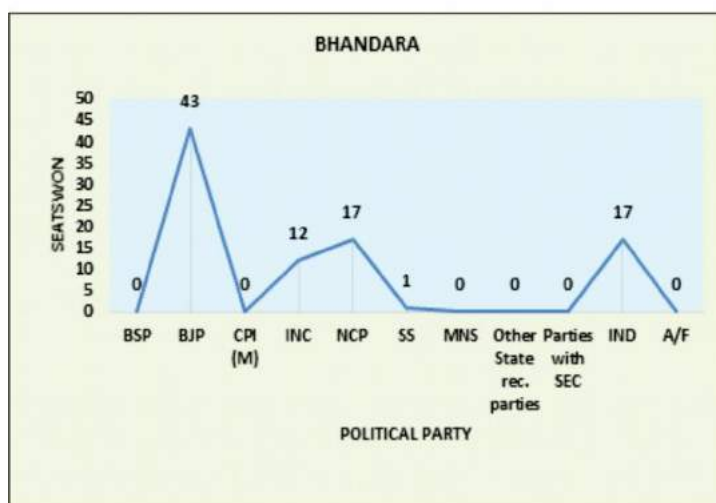
Graph No. 7.37: Seat Won by Political Parties in Wardha



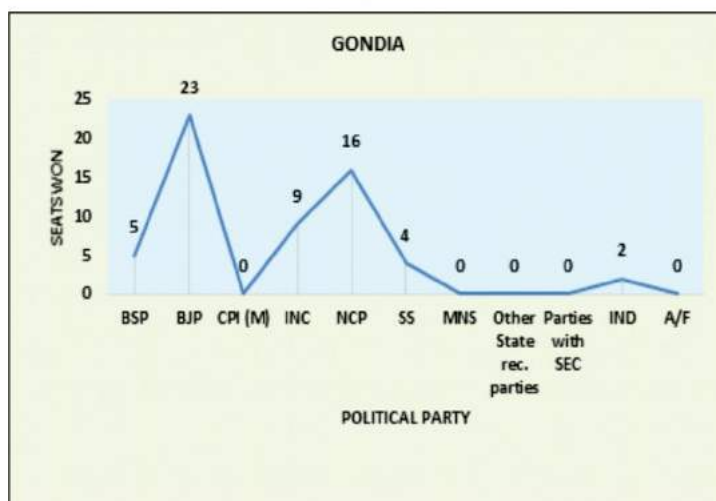
Graph No. 7.38: Seat Won by Political Parties in Chandrapur



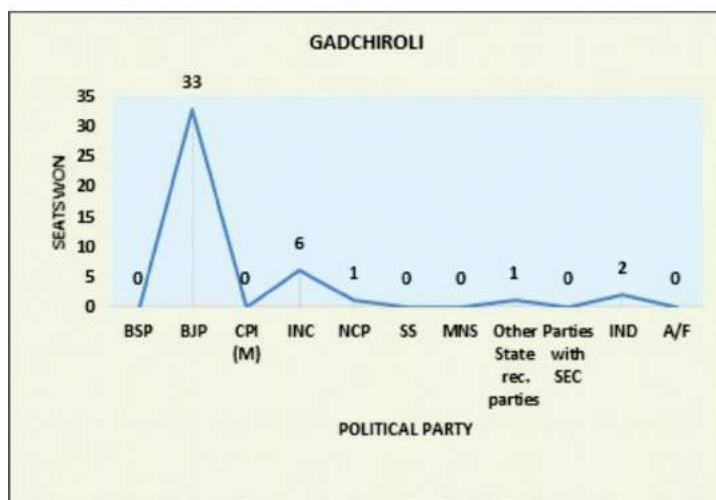
Graph No. 7.39: Seat Won by Political Parties in Bhandara



Graph No. 7.40: Seat Won by Political Parties in Gondia

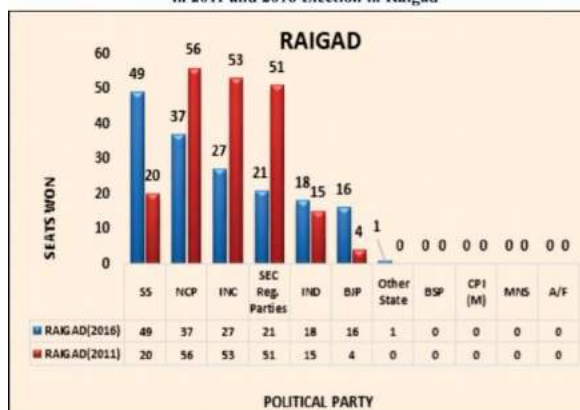


Graph No. 7.41: Seat Won by Political Parties in Gadchiroli

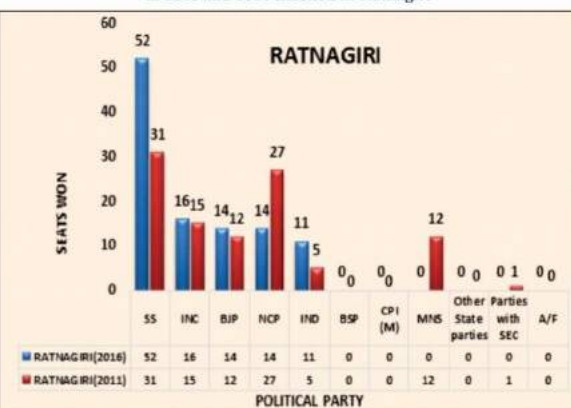


It will be interesting to compare the number of seats won by political parties in 2011 and 2016. Following graphs are self-explanatory.

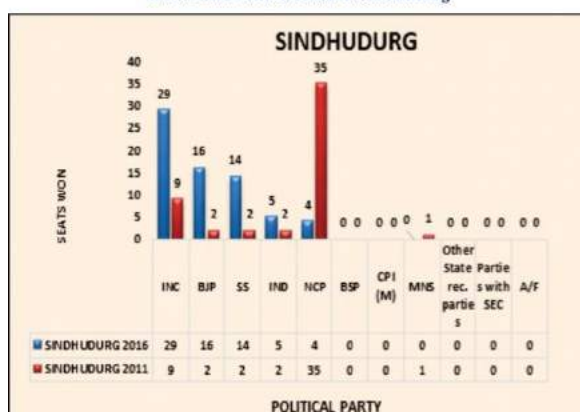
Graph No. 7.42: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Raigad



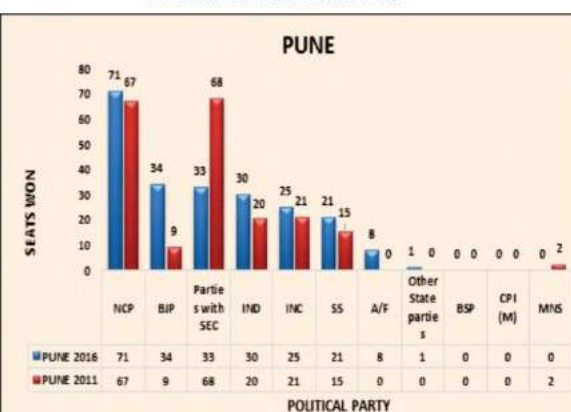
Graph No. 7.43: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Ratnagiri



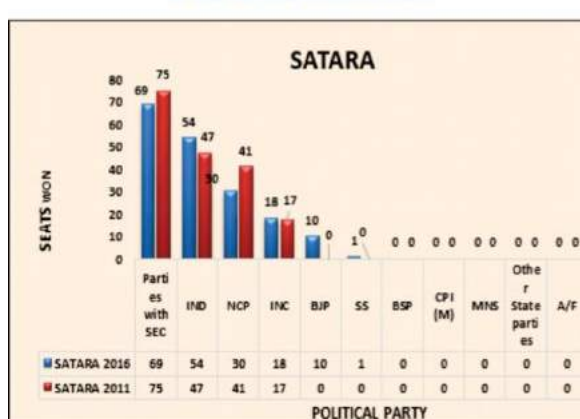
Graph No. 7.44: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Sindhudurg



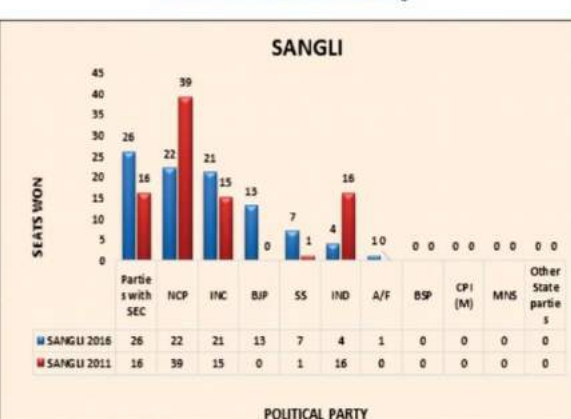
Graph No. 7.45: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Pune



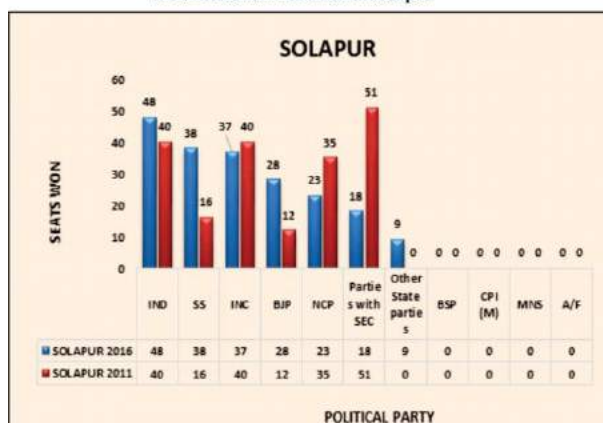
Graph No. 7.46: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Satara



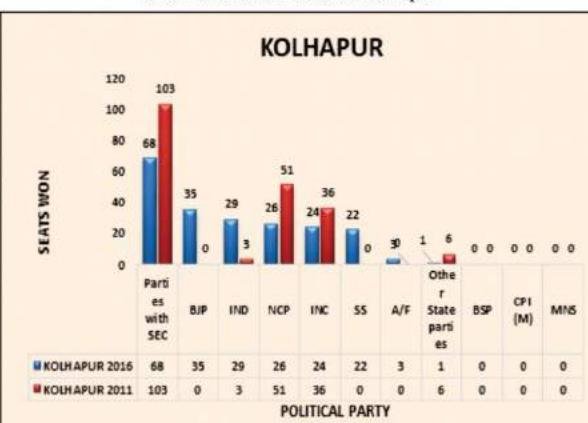
Graph No. 7.47: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Sangli



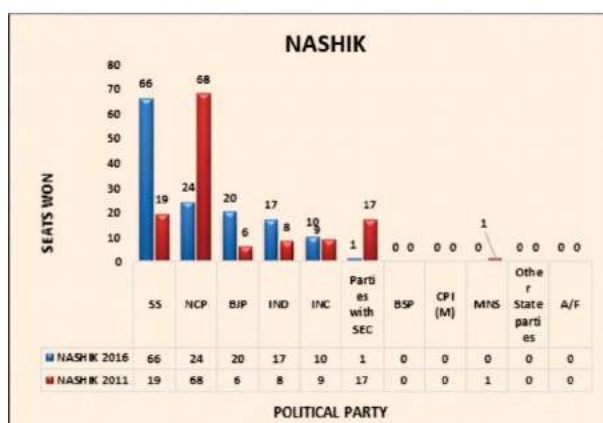
Graph No. 7.48: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Solapur



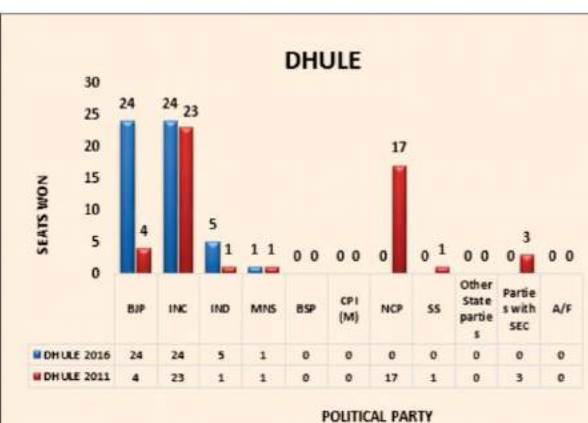
Graph No. 7.49: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Kolhapur



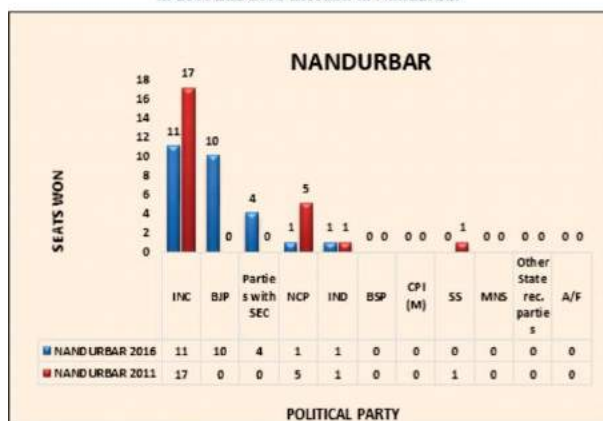
Graph No. 7.50: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Nashik



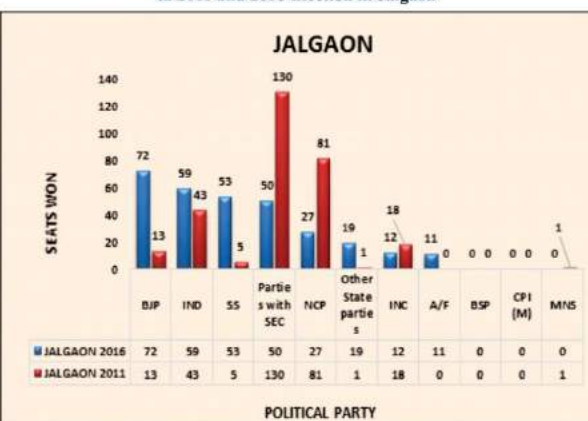
Graph No. 7.51: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Dhule

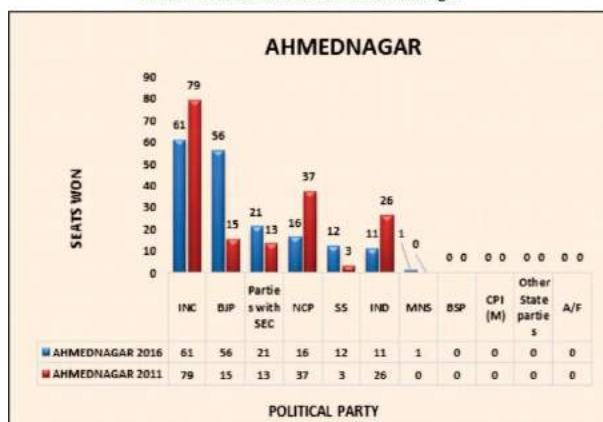
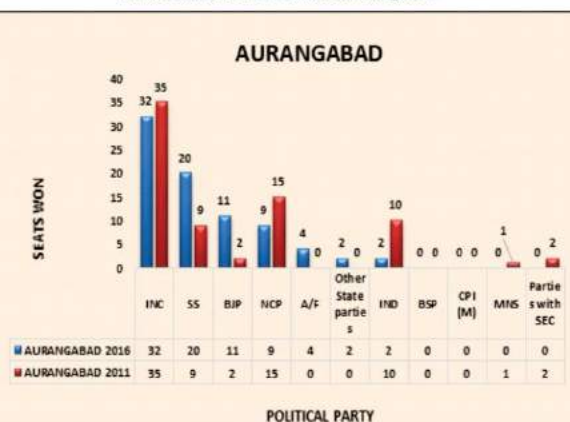
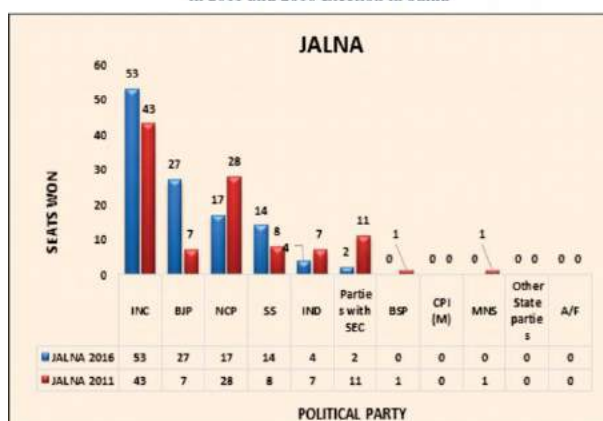
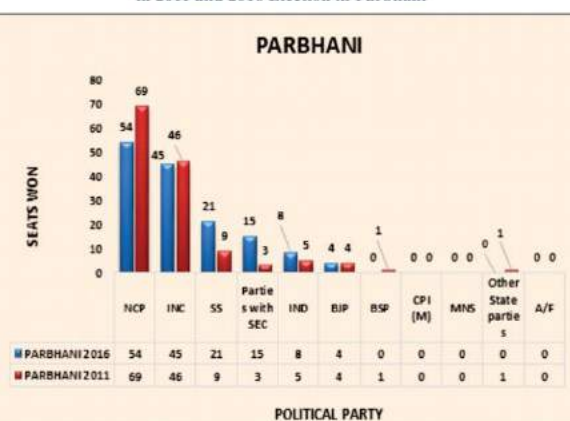
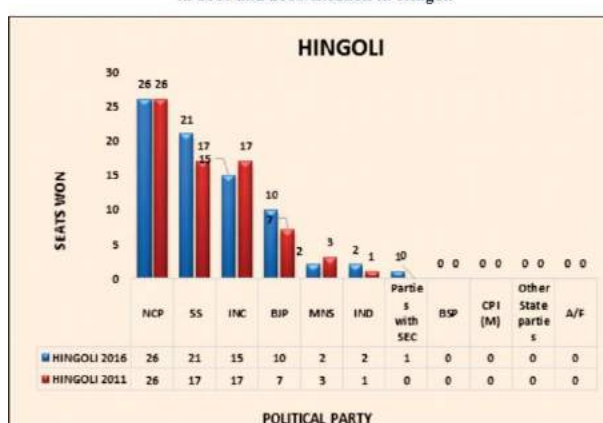
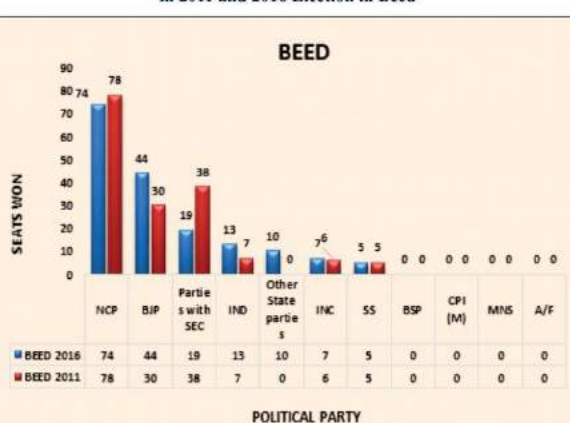


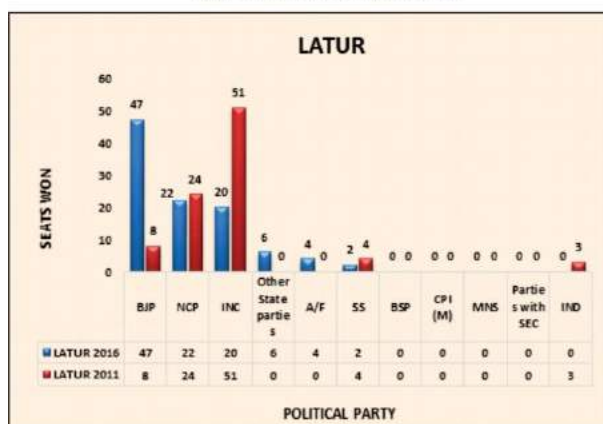
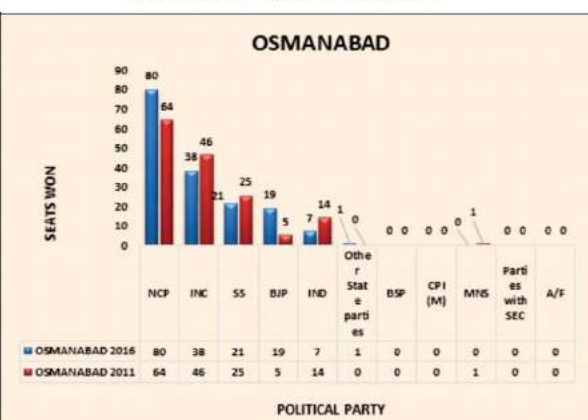
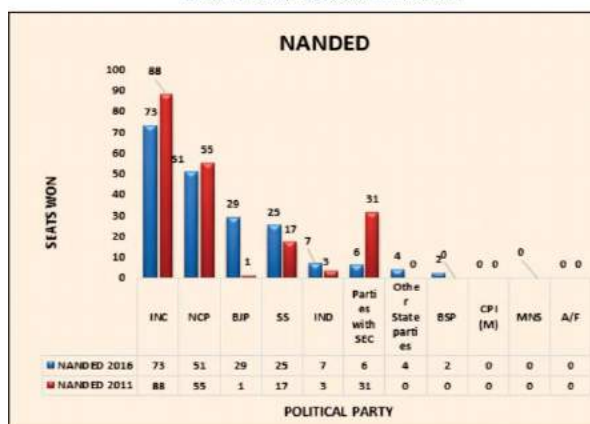
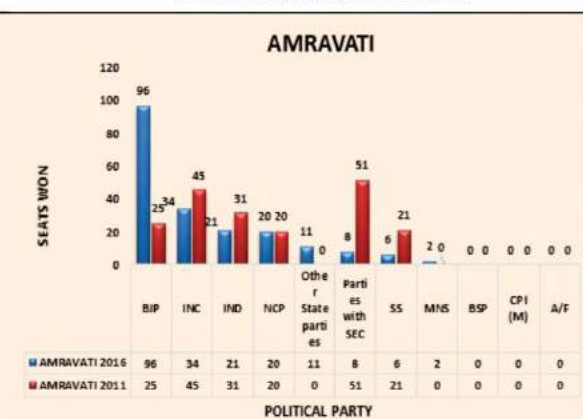
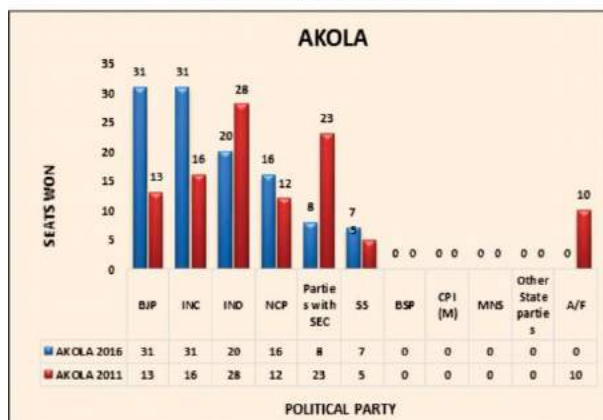
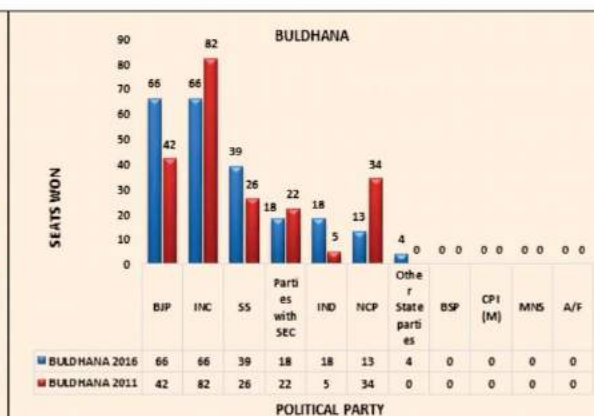
Graph No. 7.52: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Nandurbar



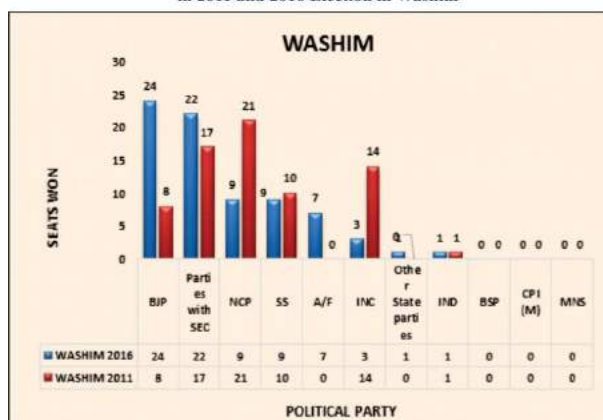
Graph No. 7.53: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Jalgaon



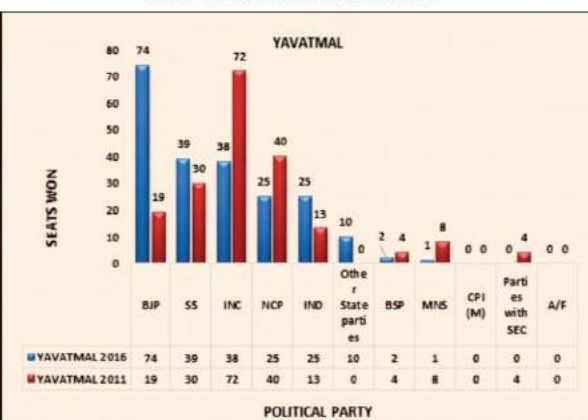
Graph No. 7.54: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in AhmednagarGraph No. 7.55: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in AurangabadGraph No. 7.56: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in JalnaGraph No. 7.57: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in ParbhaniGraph No. 7.58: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in HingoliGraph No. 7.59: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Beed

Graph No. 7.60: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in LaturGraph No. 7.61: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in OsmanabadGraph No. 7.62: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in NandedGraph No. 7.63: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in AmravatiGraph No. 7.64: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in AkolaGraph No. 7.65: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Buldhana

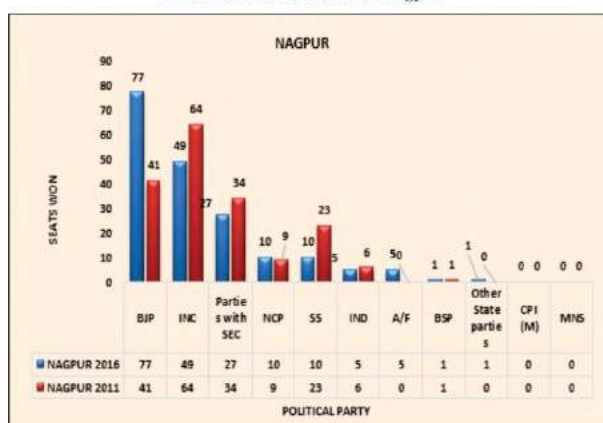
Graph No. 7.66: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Washim



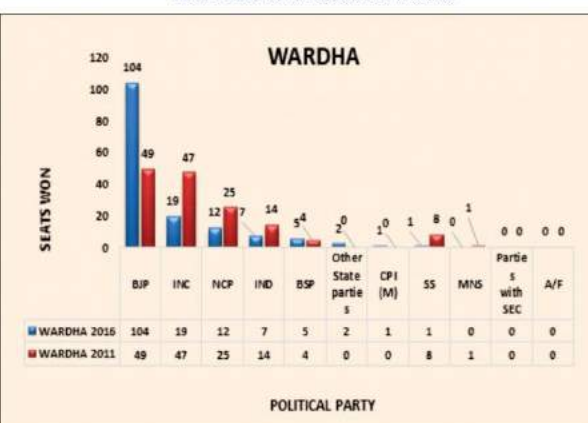
Graph No. 7.67: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Yavatmal



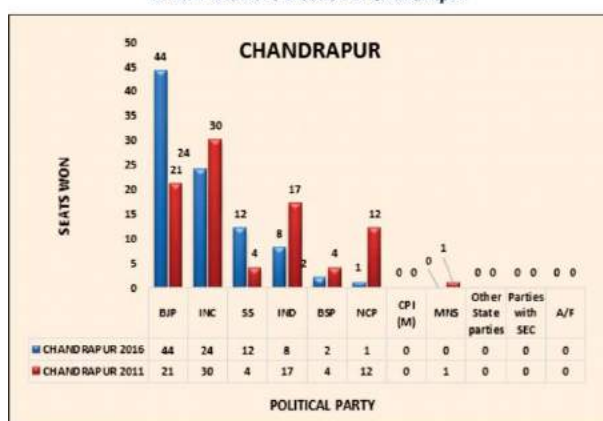
Graph No. 7.68: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Nagpur



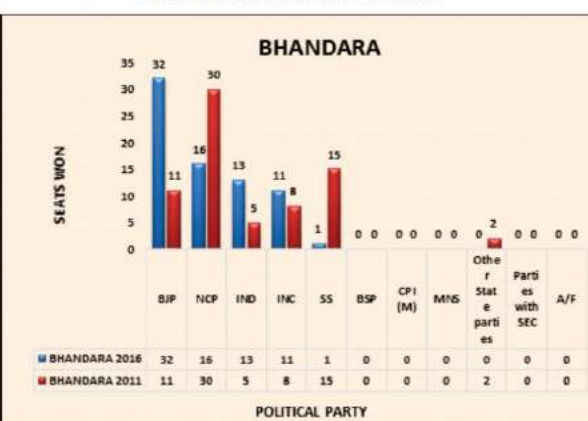
Graph No. 7.69: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Wardha



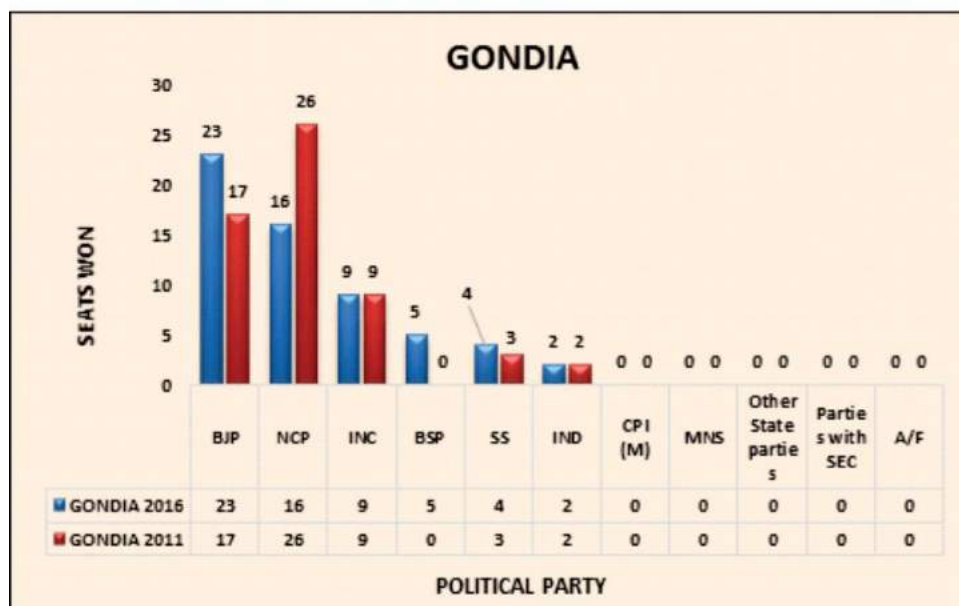
Graph No. 7.70: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Chandrapur



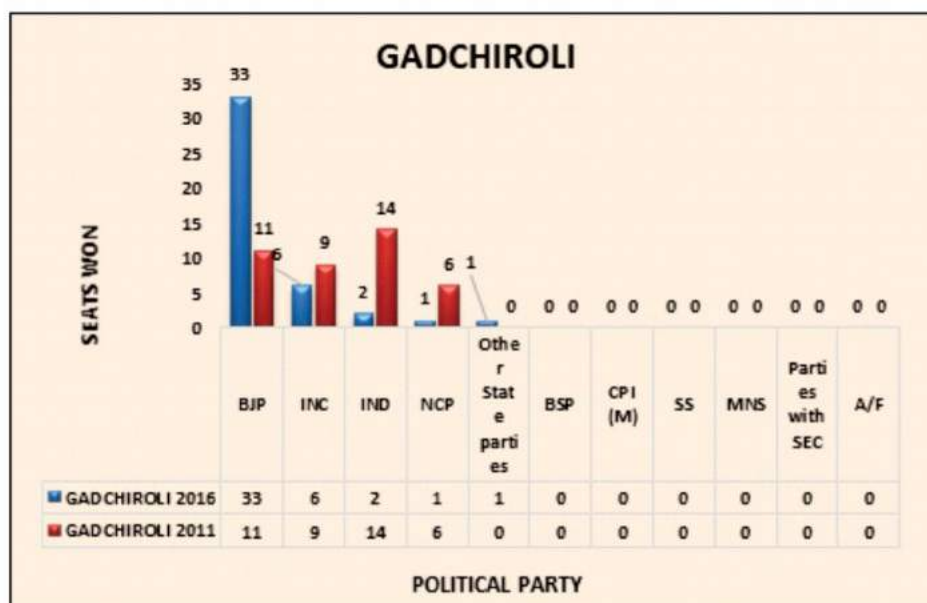
Graph No. 7.71: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties
in 2011 and 2016 Election in Bhandara



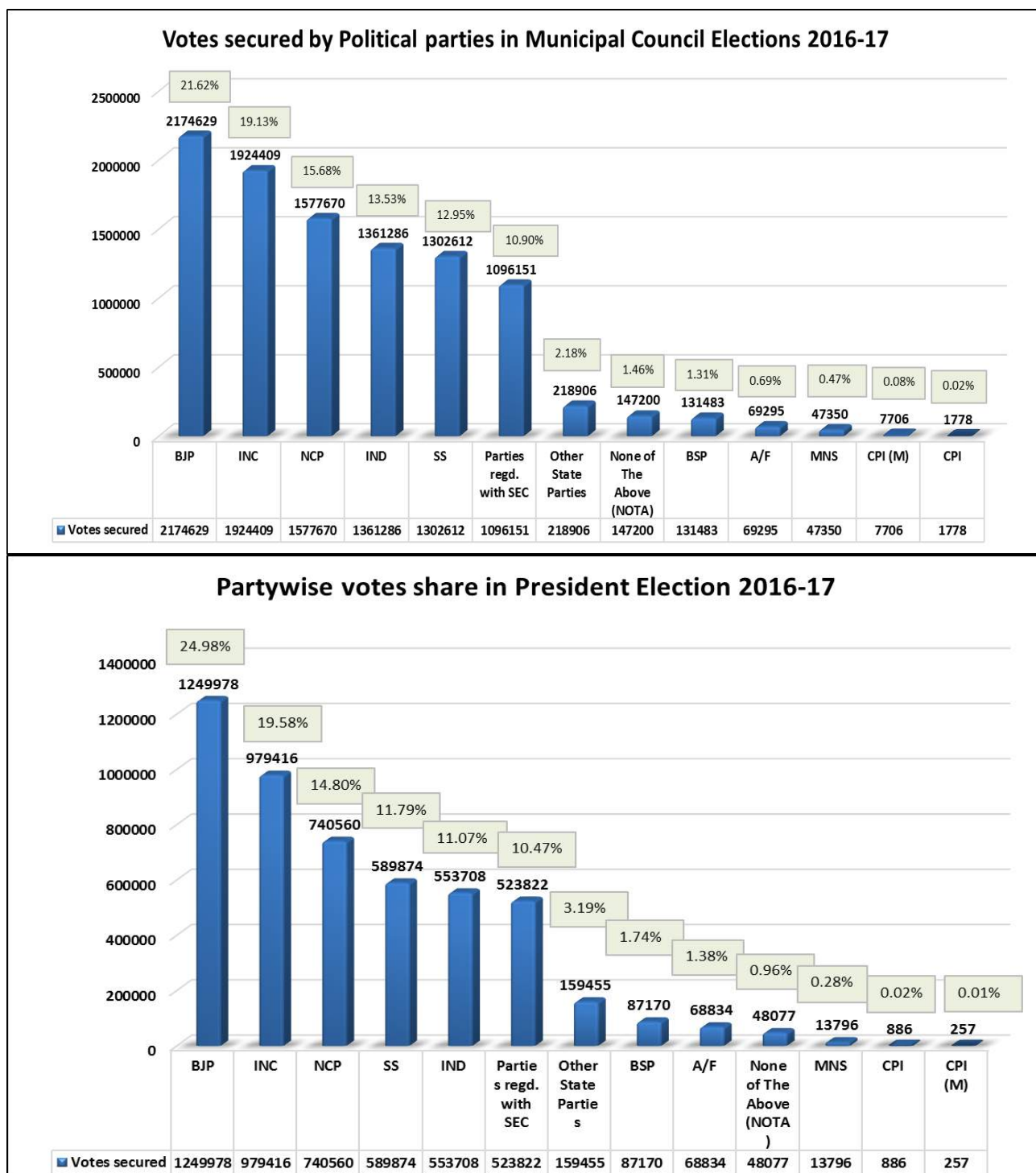
Graph No. 7.72: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Gondia



Graph No. 7.73: Comparison of Seats Won by Political Parties in 2011 and 2016 Election in Gadchiroli



Graph No. 7.74: Party-wise vote share in Municipal Council and President General Election 2016-17



This chapter presented the data trends in the seats won by various political parties in the Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections in Maharashtra. The next chapter concludes.

CHAPTER - VIII

CONCLUSION

This report gives a detailed view into the fifth round of Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections conducted in Maharashtra by SECM.

There were a number of reforms undertaken by the SECM in the Municipal Corporation elections of 2017, the chief amongst which was that all the information in the affidavits and nomination forms was submitted online by candidates. This created a huge mine of information on candidates in the 2017 Municipal Corporation elections, allowing creation of candidate profile analysis which has been presented in the second chapter. This chapter gives interesting insights into candidate attributes such as age, gender, occupation, education, criminal records etc. More interestingly, it helps to understand which of these attributes might be crucial in winning elections.

Another dynamic area of elections is data on contesting parties. The third chapter in the report carries information on National, State and SEC registered parties which contested elections. It also gives details on how many candidates contested on political party tickets in each of the Corporations.

The fourth chapter focuses on voter turnout, that variable which the SECM has endeavoured to increase through multiple initiatives. It gives details of polling percentage within every Corporation, as well as compares the 2017 voter turnout to 2012 turnouts.

Which parties were in the forefront in terms of putting up candidates? And which parties recorded maximum wins? The participation share, winning share and success rate of various political parties in Maharashtra can be seen in Chapter 5.

Chapters 6 and 7 present the polling and seats won data pertaining to Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat elections.

This report thus endeavors to document and analyze the data pertaining to the various dynamics of local body elections in urban Maharashtra. Such documentation becomes relevant from a future perspective and helps in creating futuristic and practical electoral policies and reforms.

68%

23%

15%

50%

60%

14%

55%

77%

43%

32%



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