

ELECTORAL HEALTH INDEX 2024

Maharashtra Lok Sabha
Constituencies

2009-2019
General Elections

ELECTORAL HEALTH INDEX 2024

Maharashtra Lok Sabha Constituencies

Yugank Goyal, Tanya Chandra, Vrinda Mandovra



FLAME
UNIVERSITY



Centre for
Knowledge
Alternatives

Contents

What is the Electoral Health Index?	3
Objectives	4
Research Gap - A Constituency-based Approach	4
Numerical Significance	4
Delimitation	4
Future Research & Introspection	4
Choice of Variables	5
Turnout	5
Women Participation	5
Women Turnout	5
Women Contestants	5
Contestants' Profiles	6
Criminal Background	6
Educational Qualifications	6
Electoral Competition	6
Winning Margin	6
Effective Number of Parties (ENP)	6
A note on Independent Contestants	7
Methodology	8
Sources	8
Variables	8
Years	8
Turnout	8
Women Participation	8
Independent Contestants	8
Contestants' Profiles	9
Electoral Competition	9
Correlation Analysis	10
Weightages	10
Normalisation	10
Sensitivity Analysis	11
Limitations	11
Lok Sabha Elections 1962-2019 Maharashtra	12
Delimitation of Lok Sabha Constituencies Maharashtra	14
Districts and Lok Sabha Constituencies Maharashtra (Map)	15
MPs from Maharashtra 2009-2019	16
Electoral Health of Maharashtra Ranks	17
Turnout	19
Women Participation	21
Contestants' Profiles	23
Electoral Competition	25

Electoral Health of Maharashtra Map	27
Electoral Health of Maharashtra 2009-2019	28
Electoral Health of Maharashtra Key Insights	29
Factsheets 48 Lok Sabha Constituencies of Maharashtra	31
References	78
Appendix	81
About the Centre for Knowledge Alternatives	84
About the Authors & Acknowledgements	85

What is the Electoral Health Index?

India's democracy was predicted to succumb, however the unlikely happened. Not only has it flourished, but it has also set an example for the rest of the world. Once termed 'improbable', its success has defied multiple theories popularly necessitated by scholars as pre-conditions for democracy (Varshney 2014; Kohli 2001). India is indebted to its political systems and processes, particularly the country's approach to federalism, parliamentary federalism and electoral processes, which have been widely cited as the source of India's democratic strength (Vaishnav 2013; Stepan, Linz, and Yadav 2020).

Yet, while understanding such electoral dynamics, analysis has often been restricted to an aggregate level with the focus on large-scale variables of the winners or losers (Kondo 2008; Lahoti and Sahoo 2020; Banerjee 2020; Kapoor 2023). This has often led to internal as well as collective political behaviour at the constituency level being overlooked. For instance, some constituencies have higher turnout while others have lower. Some are fought fiercely while in many others, it's an easy battle. Some have had a high number of women contestants but fewer women voters while some have demonstrated the opposite – such trends do not provide insights into the winner of the election but rather highlight the political consciousness of the constituency. This, we believe, should be investigated further.

Hence, in order to understand the health of larger democratic processes, a more decentralised view is important. It is the constituency that eventually becomes the battleground for the democratic action. Accordingly, we decided to direct our attention to the constituencies and their electorate and evolved a general understanding of how healthy their electoral democracy is. The underlying assumption is that incremental changes at a micro level would eventually have a significant impact on India's overall electoral health. The result of our research led to the creation of an Index which we call the Electoral Health Index (EHI).

This Index aims to provide a thorough assessment of political awareness reflected in elections and more specifically, electoral health in the constituencies. As a first, we do this for 48 Lok Sabha constituencies of Maharashtra. It explores the political participation of the people in each constituency, as voters as well as contestants, by looking at their engagement, representation, and competitiveness. The Index hopes to highlight the strengths and areas of concern in the electoral advancement of a constituency. It does not intend to comment on the elected representatives or their governance, rather, it aims to further enhance the functioning of democratic processes by looking at electoral processes alone. The EHI considers the Lok Sabha Elections of 2009, 2014, and 2019 for its analysis.

While many variables that explain electoral health have been popularly examined in analyses of Lok Sabha elections or state politics (Vaishnav 2013; Kapoor and Magesan 2018; Lahoti and Sahoo 2020; Banerjee 2020; Kapoor 2023; Kumar 2023), they have not previously been assessed collectively to understand the intricacies of a state's internal dynamics, particularly, at a constituency level, within the context of national participation.

Objectives

Research Gap - A Constituency-based Approach

The focus of electoral analysis has largely been on contestants and parties. The Electoral Health Index (EHI) allows us to dig deeper and centralise the constituencies in this discourse. Further, it amalgamates several variables that have otherwise been considered important from the perspective of democratic processes but have not been dealt with in a manner that gives a general impression of the constituency. Lastly, while there may be many district-level estimates that the government pulls out in multiple surveys, constituency-level analysis is rather limited in the country – the Electoral Health Index can be the first step.

Numerical Significance

Indian constituencies consist of large number of voters – they are significant in their own right and deserve a focused understanding of their internal politics. On average, in India's last election, a Lok Sabha constituency in Maharashtra had about 18.5 lakh electors. Comparatively, in the United Kingdom's last election, on average, there were about 72 thousand electors on an average in a parliamentary constituency (Barton and Uberoi 2020).

Delimitation

The EHI develops a more realistic and decentralised understanding of the health of India's democracy. As the process of considering delimitation is underway, the EHI will surface important factors that may play an important role in this process. This will assist in a deeper understanding of local issues at the constituency level which often get eclipsed in national and state-level discourses.

Future Research & Introspection

Through the EHI, we hope to offer some significant fodder for future research to scholars, academics, and even journalists interested in deepening their understanding of electoral processes in India. The EHI may be the first such effort that will generate a more scholarly – not just journalistic – account of our elections. It will act as a mirror to each constituency's stakeholders – voters and contestants – to reflect upon their own performances and electoral health over time, and make efforts to be better in a holistic manner.

The Index is guided by the philosophy that voters matter. Specifically, we assess the electorate's political behaviour by looking at the constituency's turnout levels, women's participation, party affiliations, contestants' profiles, and electoral competitiveness. The closer we are to the roots of democratic making – the voters themselves – the more we fulfil the visions of our founding fathers and mothers. By turning our focus to the constituencies, we offer a more granular understanding of democracy, and therefore, open up a new way to look at the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead of us in the most important democratic festival of 2024: elections to India's 18th Lok Sabha.

Choice of Variables

A range of scholarly works on important factors that indicate the health of democracy has been explored in the literature. However, there has not been a systematic effort to combine or aggregate many of these factors, something that we consider important in understanding electoral health at a constituency level. For the purposes of this Index, we identified a set of variables that are not only easily quantifiable but also capture what one may understand as electoral health. Much of this identification also relied upon the existing literature in this field of inquiry. We give a brief overview of these variables below.

Turnout

Exercising one's right to vote is celebrated as a rare opportunity to see constitutional principles of equality materialise in real life (Banerjee 2020). Voter turnout is considered to be fundamental to democratic politics as turnout levels imply varying levels of political participation of the citizens. India's high turnout has been considered to be "a contributor and a consequence" of the country's successful democracy, making it the very basis of a constituency's electoral health (Goyal and Kaushik 2022; Diwakar 2008). As turnout levels vary from one region to another (Kumar 2023), it becomes essential to better understand the said variations.

Women Participation

Women's participation in political structures and processes is undoubtedly an important reflector of democratic maturity and a marker of inclusivity, awareness, and representativeness (Singh et al., 2015; Rai 2011). In India, women's participation has witnessed increasing trends as both voters and contestants (Kapoor 2023; Kumar and Gupta 2015). Accordingly, women's participation is bifurcated within the Index through these two primary political behaviours, namely, voting and contesting. These are further explained below.

Women Turnout

Engagement of women as voters can be examined in two ways – share of voting women and share of women voters. Share of voting women represents the participation rate of those eligible to vote, i.e., women electors. Share of women voters shows the ratio of women voters compared to men to demonstrate gender representation in the overall voter base.

Women Contestants

Contesting behaviour is essential as it reflects women's political engagement directly in competing for political offices. In India, although the ratio of women contestants compared to men has been significantly low, the percentage of women contestants that win has been more than that of men (Chadha 2014). Accordingly, the engagement of women as contestants can be evaluated in two ways – the share of women contestants and their vote share.

The vote share of women contestants offers insights into the level of support and representation that they receive from the electorate and the likelihood of them being chosen as the constituencies' representatives in the Parliament.

Contestants' Profiles

To better understand the profiles of the people who stand for elections in a constituency – with some eventually becoming representatives in the parliament – we consider two primary characteristics: criminal background and educational qualifications.

Criminal Background

Analyses of the 2004 and 2009 elections have found candidates with reported criminal charges are two to three times more likely to win than those without (Aidt and Golden 2011).

Particularly, the negative impact of electing such politicians has been visible in less developed and most corrupt states (Prakash et al., 2019.) Moreover, the election of self-reported criminals has been found to be related to negative economic outcomes (Chemin 2008) and more likely to be present in constituencies with more illiterate voters (Aidt and Golden 2011). Hence, it is crucial to explore the contestants' backgrounds with respect to criminal cases charged against them.

Educational Qualifications

The educational qualifications of the contestants are found to have at most a small impact on election outcomes (Gupta and Panagariya 2011). However, recent studies have found that politicians with higher educational qualifications can be associated with greater political effort (Jaisal 2024) and positive changes (for e.g., schooling outcomes) (Lahoti and Sahoo 2020). Although, in the case of positive changes, it should be noted that it was limited to developed regions of the country. Relatedly, it has been found that candidates with greater education qualifications are more likely to contest in competitive constituencies (Shaukat 2019), making the educational qualification of contestants a multi-faceted and important variable in trying to understand electoral politics.

Electoral Competition

The final factor that we consider for assessing electoral health is the presence of electoral competition. Competition has been found to not only enhance accountability among politicians (Aidt and Golden 2011) but also to be a strong indicator of electoral engagement of the people and a reflection of parties' interactions with the people (Chakravarty et al., 2020; Palshikar and Suri 2014). Interestingly, it has also been found to have significantly reduced the chances of contestants with criminal records standing in the election (Shaukat 2019).

We assess electoral competition through two popular measures commonly used in electoral analysis: Winning Margin and Effective Number of Parties (ENP).

Winning Margin

The margin highlights the intensity of the competition faced by the winner from the other components. The narrower the margin in the votes between the winner and the runner-up, the more competitive an election (Shaukat 2019; Dash et al., 2018).

Effective Number of Parties (ENP)

Developed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979), ENP highlights the extent of party fragmentation and has been widely used to understand electoral competition using the distribution of seats amongst parties. At the constituency level, as a constituency is a single seat, vote shares of the contestants are used (Dash et al., 2018). It should be noted that the Duverger-Demsetz perspective does not apply to India as is visible through the research done on India's party aggregation politics (Chhibber and Murali, 2006; Diwakar, 2007), hence we consider high ENP to be a signifier of greater competition (Goyal and Kaushik, 2022).

A note on Independent Contestants

Contestants who stand for elections without formal affiliation to a political party provide a valuable perspective into understanding the motivations of the electorate of a constituency towards political engagement beyond traditional party affiliations (Goyal and Kaushik, 2022; Brancati, 2008). While there are varying interpretations of what it means to have independent contestants in an election, their presence can provide strong insights into the dynamics of electoral participation and representation. Some scholars suggest that independent contestants can positively influence the electorate and increase turnout (Kapoor and Magesan 2018) and even reduce corruption (Costar and Curtin 2004). Others however argue that such contestants could be 'dummy' contestants put forth by political parties to gain some electoral advantage (Bhattacharya 2010) and reduce electoral accountability (Wright and Schaffner 2002).

Note: This variable hasn't been taken into consideration while ranking the constituencies due to the aforementioned limitations.

Methodology

Sources

The data was sourced from the dataset on General Elections, Election Commission of India (ECI) reports, Trivedi Centre for Political Data (TCPD), Ashoka University and the MyNeta database of the Association for Democratic Reforms.

Detailed information regarding each variable is provided below – each of these variables were estimated for each constituency and each election year.

Variables

Years

The Lok Sabha election years of 2009, 2014, and 2019 were selected for analysis. Due to the redrawing of constituencies in 2008, the elections before 2009 were not used.

Turnout

The variable is defined as the percentage of valid votes in a constituency over total electors (Agarwal et al., 2021).

Women Participation

The variable was evaluated through an examination of the two central political behaviours: voting and contesting.

The sub-variable of turnout was measured in two ways: the share of voting women and the share of women voters. The former was measured by the percentage of total women who voted over those registered/ eligible to vote, while the latter was measured by the ratio of women in the total voter pool, as compared to men. This data was acquired from the Election Commission's reports on General Elections.

For the sub-variable on women contestants, all contestants who identified as female were filtered, and measured through the percentage of women that contested in the election and their total vote share.

Independent Contestants

The data on Independent (Ind.) contestants – contestants without party affiliations – was measured through the percentage of Ind. contestants over total contestants and their total vote share. This variable has been utilized only for visual data representation.

Contestants' Profiles

The variable was constructed based on two characteristics: criminal background and education qualifications.

The data on contestants' criminality was calculated from the MyNeta data repository wherein contestants with 'serious'¹ criminal cases were selected. The lower the number of contestants with serious cases, the better the electoral health of the constituency. Upon normalisation, this value was reversed.

The contestants' educational qualifications consisted of twelve categories – from illiterate to doctorate. From these, three broad categories were utilised: contestants who had completed 10th grade, those who had completed 12th grade, and those with qualifications beyond 12th grade. The latter included others (diploma), graduate, graduate professional, postgraduate, and doctorate.

(About 3% of the contestants' educational qualifications were left unspecified due to a lack of information or unclear handwriting in their affidavits.)

Electoral Competition

Competition was evaluated through Winning Margin and Effective Number of Parties (ENP_v).

Winning Margin is the margin in vote share by which the winner defeats the runner-up over total valid votes in an election. A lower margin indicates greater competition. After normalisation, this value was reversed.

Effective Number of Parties (ENP) (Laakso and Taagepera 1979) is measured by aggregating the squares of the vote shares of all contestants within the constituency for a particular election year and then dividing the sum by 1. A higher value indicates higher fragmentation and hence, is assumed to indicate greater competition.

$$ENP = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n V_i^2}$$

Correlation Analysis

Preliminary correlation analyses were run on all the variables and their sub-variables.

The sub-indicators of women turnout demonstrated a strong positive correlation, $r(46)=0.68$. Accordingly, they were both weighted equally. Additionally, it is interesting to note that the correlation between turnout and share of voting women was the strongest, $r(46)=0.98$.

Weightages

The weightage of all the variables has been considered strongly based on their significance and relevance for elections and political outcomes in India as indicated by the literature discussed before.

Turnout	30						
Women Participation	20	Women Voters	45	Share of Women Voters	50		
		Women Contestants	55	Share of Voting Women	50		
Contestant Profiles	25	Educational Background	30	Contestants	40		
				Criminal Background	70	Vote Share	60
						10th Grade	20
Electoral Competition	25	Winning Margin	40	12th Grade	30		
		ENP	60	Beyond 12th Grade	50		
Total	100						

Table 1

Normalisation

Each variable was accumulated year-wise for the 48 Lok Sabha constituencies. The variables were normalised for every year separately such that the values remain relative to each respective year's performance. Next, the values were compiled together to create a composite score with relative weightage given for each election year (Table 2). The years were weighted, lowest to highest, as per the recency of the elections, i.e., for the most recent elections, the weights are relatively higher. Weights decrease as we go deeper into the past because we discount the distant events more than the recent events. Put simply, recent events have a lot more influence. In terms of electoral health, this implies that a constituency is much closer in makeup and attitude to the 2019 elections than to those of 2009. Indicators from yesterday are more likely to explain today's status much better than indicators from the distant past.

Year	Weight
2009	20
2014	30
2019	50
Total	100

Table 2

Finally, the variables were weighted (see Table 1) and compiled together to create an overall score for the constituency. Based on the overall scores, ranks were prescribed to each Lok Sabha constituency of Maharashtra.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to examine the robustness of the data. All the variables were systematically varied in a range to determine their impact on other variables. This helps determine the reliability of the results. The analysis was favourable and reassures the credibility and validity of our findings.

Limitations

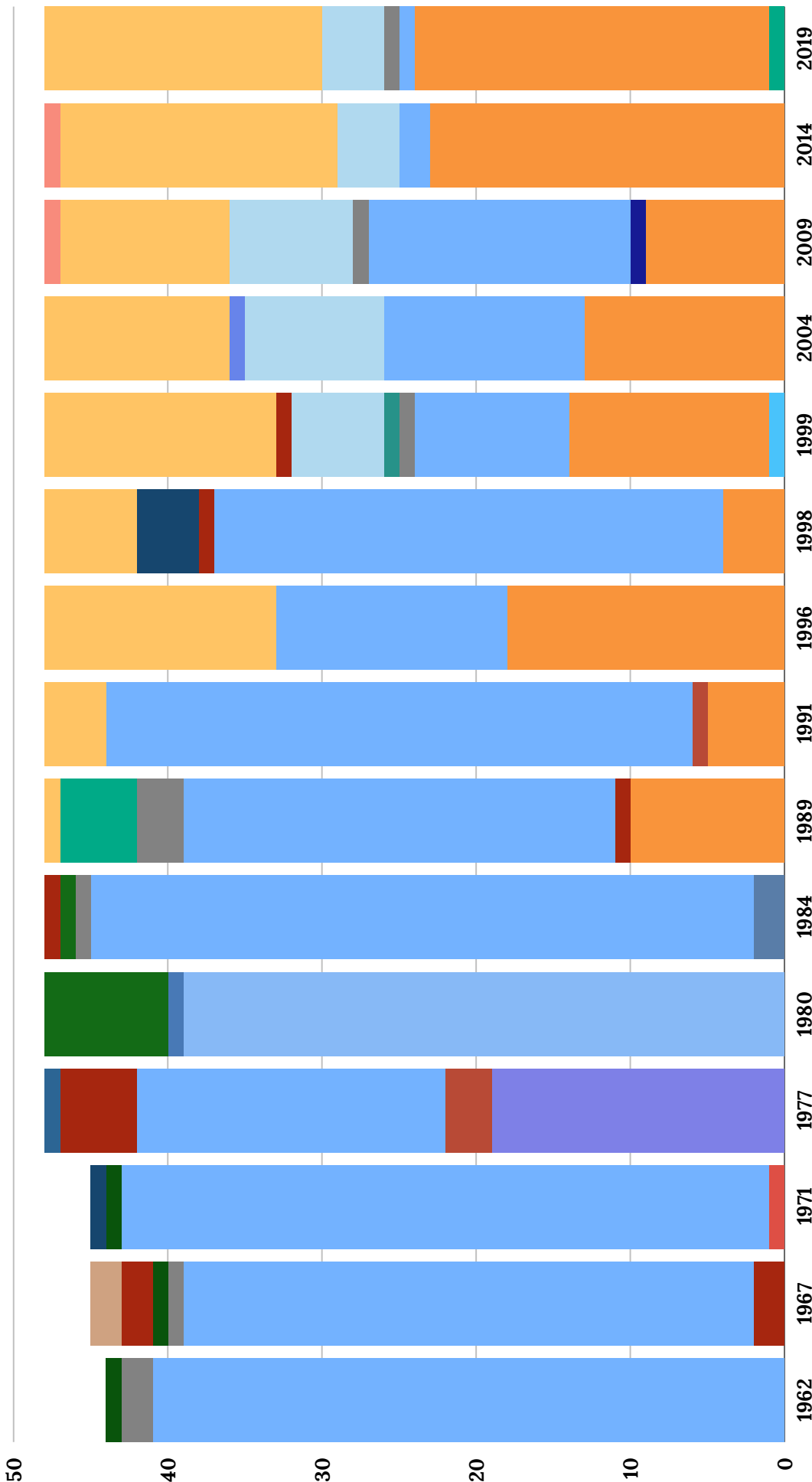
Due to the limited scope of the Index, there were a few criteria that could not be given sufficient focus.

Data on the perception towards NOTA and voting behaviour of transgender people could not be factored into the Index - the option for NOTA and the recording of transgender people only started in 2014. As we were considering Lok Sabha elections from 2009 to 2019, selective weightage could not be prescribed to these two variables. Similarly, incumbency – an important component of electoral competition – could not be factored in. With the implementation of new constituency boundaries by the 2009 Lok Sabha election, constituencies and representatives elected prior to the 2009 elections could not be compared with elections held after. Additionally, when considering contestants’ profiles, we were unable to take into account the age of the contestants as the data was unavailable for about 20% of the contestants.

Lastly, for inter-state analysis in the future, the respective states’ Vidhan Sabha election should be taken into consideration. Vidhan Saha elections have been considered to influence the results of Lok Sabha elections in a state, varying as per the temporal proximity between the two, but especially when they are particularly close to each other (Yadav and Palshikar 2009).

Lok Sabha Seats in Maharashtra

- AIMIM
- INC(I)
- BBM
- INC(U)
- BJP
- Ind.
- BVA
- JD(S)
- BLD
- JD
- RPI(A)
- INC
- ICS
- FBL
- CPM
- CPI
- JNP
- NCP
- SSP
- RPI
- PWP
- SWP
- SHS
- RPK



Lok Sabha Election Year

* For complete list of the political parties, refer to the next page.

POLITICAL PARTIES

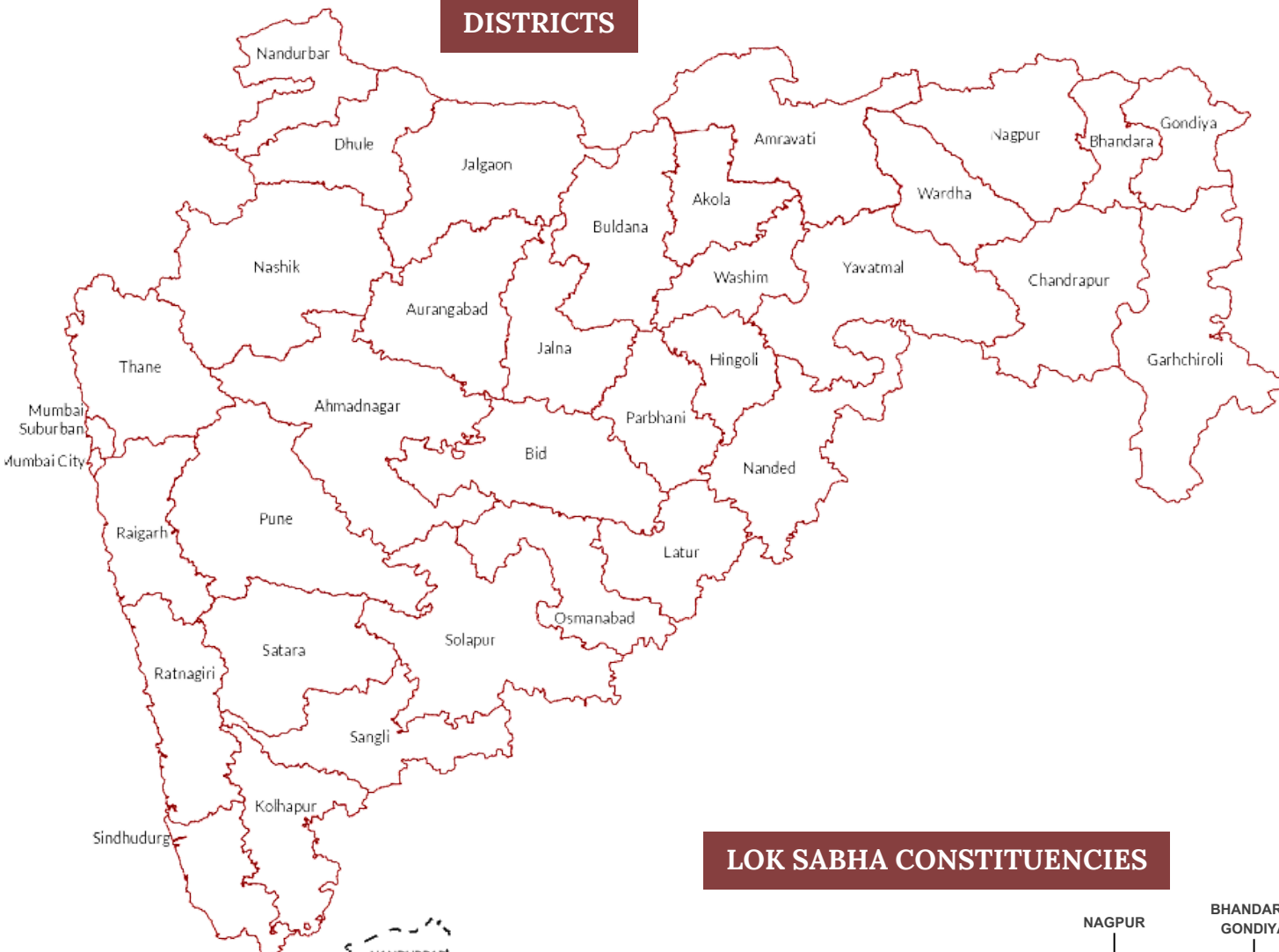
AIMIM	All India Majlist-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen
BBM	Bharatiya Bahujan Mahasangh
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
BLD	Bhartiya Lok Dal
BVA	Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi
CPI	Communist Party of India
CPM	Communist Party of India (Marx.)
FBL	All India Forward Bloc
ICS	Indian National Congress (Socialist)
INC	Indian National Congress
INC(I)	Indian National Congress (Indira)
INC(U)	Indian National Congress (Urs)
IND	Independents
JD	Janata Dal
JD(S)	Janata Dal(Secular)
JNP	Janata Party
NCP	Nationalist Congress Party
PSP	Praja Socialist Party
PWP	Peasants & Workers Party of India
RPI	Republican Party of India
RPI(A)	Republican Party of India (A)
RPK	Republican Party of India (Khobragade)
SHS	Shivsena
SSP	Samyukta Socialist Party
SWP	Swabhimani Paksha

Source: Lokniti, CSDS

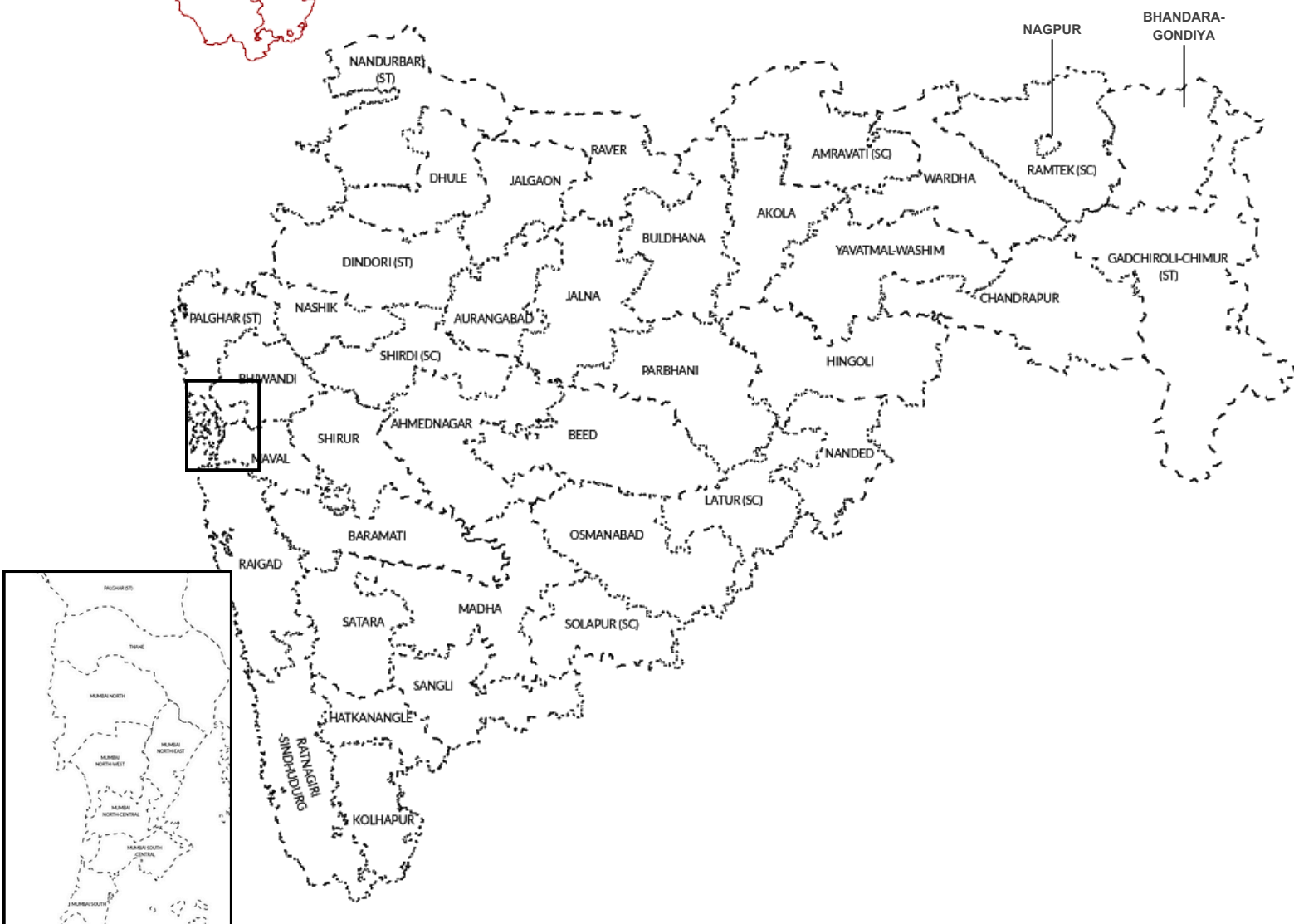
DELIMITATION OF LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES | MAHARASHTRA

1962 Lok Sabha Election	1967 Lok Sabha Election	1977 Lok Sabha Election	2009 Lok Sabha Election
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
Akola	Akola	Akola	Akola
Amravati	Amravati	Amravati	Amravati (SC)
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
Baramati	Baramati	Baramati	Baramati
Bhandara	Bhandara	Beed	Beed
Bhir	Bhir	Bhandara	Bhandara - Gondiya
Bhiwandi	Bhiwandi	Bombay North	Bhiwandi
Bombay City Central North	Bombay Central	Bombay North Central	Buldhana
Bombay City Central South	Bombay Central South	Bombay North East	Chandrapur
Bombay City North	Bombay North East	Bombay North West	Dhule
Bombay City South	Bombay North West	Bombay South	Dindori (ST)
Buldana	Bombay South	Bombay South Central	Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST)
Chanda	Buldana	Buldhana	Hatkanangle
Dhulia	Chanda	Chandrapur	Hingoli
Gondia	Chimur	Chimur	Jalgaon
Hatkanangle	Dahanu	Dahanu	Jalna
Jalgaon	Dhulia	Dhulia	Kalyan
Jalna	Hatkanangale	Erandol	Kolhapur
Karad	Jalgaon	Hingoli	Latur (SC)
Khamgaon	Jalna	Ichalkaranji	Madha
Khed	Karad	Jalgaon	Maval
Kolaba	Khamgaon	Jalna	Mumbai North
Kolhapur	Khed	Karad	Mumbai North Central
Kopargaon	Kolaba	Khed	Mumbai North East
Latur	Kolhapur	Kolaba	Mumbai North West
Malegaon	Kopargaon	Kolhapur	Mumbai South
Miraj	Latur	Kopargaon	Mumbai South Central
Nagpur	Malegaon	Latur	Nagpur
Nanded	Nagpur	Malegaon	Nanded
Nandurbar	Nandeo	Nagpur	Nandurbar (ST)
Nasik	Nandurbar	Nanded	Nashik
Osmanabad	Nasik	Nandurbar	Osmanabad
Pandharpur	Osmanabad	Nashik	Palghar (ST)
Parbhani	Pandharpur	Osmanabad	Parbhani
Poona	Parbhani	Pandharpur	Pune
Rajapur	Poona	Parbhani	Raigad
Ramtek	Rajapur	Pune	Ramtek (SC)
Ratnagiri	Ramtek	Rajapur	Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg
Satara	Ratnagiri	Ramtek	Raver
Sholapur	Sangli	Ratnagiri	Sangli
Thana	Satara	Sangli	Satara
Wardha	Sholapur	Satara	Shirdi (SC)
Yeotmal	Wardha	Solapur	Shirur
	Yeotmal	Thane	Solapur (SC)
		Wardha	Thane
		Washim	Wardha
		Yeotmal	Yavatmal-Washim
44	45	48	48

DISTRICTS



LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES



Maharashtra MPS 2009 - 2019							
Constituency	District	2009		2014		2019	
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	BJP	Dilipkumar Gandhi	BJP	Dilipkumar Gandhi	BJP	Sujay Vikhe Patil
Akola	Akola	BJP	Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre	BJP	Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre	BJP	Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre
Amravati (SC)	Amravati	SHS	Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	SHS	Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	IND	Navneet Kaur Rana
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	SHS	Chandrakant Khaire	SHS	Chandrakant Khaire	AIMIM	Imtiyaz Jaleel
Baramati	Pune	NCP	Supriya Sule	NCP	Supriya Sule	NCP	Supriya Sule
Beed	Beed	BJP	Gopinath Munde	BJP	Gopinath Munde	BJP	Pritam Munde
Bhandara - Gondiya	Gondia	NCP	Praful Manoharbhai Patel	BJP	Nanabhau Patole	BJP	Sunil Baburao Mendhe
Bhiwandi	Thane	INC	Suresh Kashinath Taware	BJP	Kapil Moreswar Patil	BJP	Kapil Moreswar Patil
Buldhana	Buldhana	SHS	Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	SHS	Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	SHS	Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	BJP	Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	BJP	Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	INC	Suresh Dhanorkar
Dhule	Nashik	BJP	Pratap Narayanrao Sonawane	BJP	Subhash Bhamre	BJP	Subhash Bhamre
Dindori (ST)	Nashik	BJP	Harishchandra Chavan	BJP	Harishchandra Chavan	BJP	Bharati Pawar
Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST)	Gadchiroli	INC	Marotrao Sainuji Kowase	BJP	Ashok Nete	BJP	Ashok Nete
	Chandrapur						
Hatkanangle	Kolhapur	SWP	Raju Shetti	SWP	Raju Shetti	SHS	Dhairyashil Mane
Hingoli	Hingoli	SHS	Subhash Bapurao Wankhede	INC	Rajeev Shankarrao Satav	SHS	Hemant Sriram Patil
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	BJP	A. T. Patil	BJP	A. T. Patil	BJP	Unmesh Patil
Jalna	Jalna	BJP	Raosaheb Danve	BJP	Raosaheb Danve	BJP	Raosaheb Danve
Kalyan	Thane	SHS	Anand Prakash Paranjape	SHS	Shrikant Eknath Shinde	SHS	Shrikant Eknath Shinde
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	IND	Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik	NCP	Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik	SHS	Sanjay Mandlik
Latur (SC)	Latur	INC	Awale Jaywant Gangaram	BJP	Sunil Baliram Gaikwad	BJP	Sudhakar Bhalerao Shrungare
Madha	Solapur	NCP	Sharad Pawar	NCP	Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil	BJP	Ranjit Naik-Nimbalkar
Maval	Pune	SHS	Gajanan Dharmshi Babar	SHS	Shrirang Chandu Barne	SHS	Shrirang Chandu Barne
Mumbai North	Mumbai Suburban	INC	Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam	BJP	Gopal Shetty	BJP	Gopal Shetty
Mumbai North Central	Mumbai Suburban	INC	Priya Sunil Dutt	BJP	Poonam Mahajan	BJP	Poonam Mahajan
Mumbai North East	Mumbai Suburban	NCP	Sanjay Dina Patil	BJP	Kirit Somaiya	BJP	Manoj Kotak
Mumbai North West	Mumbai Suburban	INC	Gurudas Kamat	SHS	Gajanan Kirtikar	SHS	Gajanan Kirtikar
Mumbai South	Mumbai City	INC	Milind Murlī Deora	SHS	Arvind Sawant	SHS	Arvind Sawant
Mumbai South Central	Mumbai Suburban	INC	Eknath Gaikwad	SHS	Rahul Shewale	SHS	Rahul Shewale
Nagpur	Nagpur	INC	Vilas Muttemwar	BJP	Nitin Gadkari	BJP	Nitin Gadkari
Nanded	Nanded	INC	Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar Patil	INC	Ashok Chavan	BJP	Prataprao Govindrao Chikhlikar
Nandurbar (ST)	Nandurbar	INC	Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	BJP	Heena Gavit	BJP	Heena Gavit
Nashik	Nashik	NCP	Sameer Bhujbal	SHS	Hemant Godse	SHS	Hemant Godse
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	NCP	Padamsinha Bajirao Patil	SHS	Ravindra Gaikwad	SHS	Omraje Nimbalkar
Palghar (ST)	Thane	BVA	Baliram Sukur Jadhav	BJP	Chintaman N. Wanga	SHS	Rajendra Gavit
Parbhani	Parbhani	SHS	Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar	SHS	Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	SHS	Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav
Pune	Pune	INC	Suresh Kalmadi	BJP	Anil Shirole	BJP	Girish Bapat
Raigad	Raigad	SHS	Anant Geete	SHS	Anant Geete	NCP	Sunil Tatkare
Ramtek (SC)	Nagpur	INC	Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik	SHS	Krupal Tumane	SHS	Krupal Tumane
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	INC	Nilesh Narayan Rane	SHS	Vinayak Raut	SHS	Vinayak Raut
		BJP	Haribhau Madhav Jawale	BJP	Raksha Khadase	BJP	Raksha Khadase
Sangli	Sangli	INC	Pratik Prakashbapu Patil	BJP	Sanjaykaka Patil	BJP	Sanjaykaka Patil
Satara	Satara	NCP	Udayanraje Bhonsle	NCP	Udayanraje Bhonsle	NCP	Udayanraje Bhonsle
Shirdi (SC)	Ahmednagar	SHS	Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	SHS	Sadashiv Lokhande	SHS	Sadashiv Lokhande
Shirur	Pune	SHS	Shivajirao Adhalarao Patil	SHS	Adhalrao Shivaji Dattatray	NCP	Amol Kolhe
Solapur (SC)	Solapur	INC	Sushilkumar Sambhajirao Shinde	BJP	Sharad Bansode	BJP	Jaisidhesvar Swami
Thane	Thane	NCP	Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik	SHS	Rajan Vichare	SHS	Rajan Vichare
Wardha	Wardha	INC	Datta Meghe	BJP	Ramdas Tadas	BJP	Ramdas Tadas
Yavatmal-Washim	Yavatmal, Washim	SHS	Bhavana Gawali	SHS	Bhavana Gawali	SHS	Bhavana Gawali



Electoral Health Index

RESULTS

Electoral Health | Ranks

1

48

Constituency	District	EHI Rank	EHI Score	Turnout	Women Participation	Contestants' Profiles	Electoral Competition
Nandurbar (ST)	Nandurbar	1	45.07	7	4	11	8
Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST)	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur	2	44.03	3	30	4	9
Hatkanangle	Kolhapur	3	42.25	1	16	12	14
Yavatmal-Washim	Yavatmal, Washim	4	42.02	28	6	10	7
Ramtek (SC)	Nagpur	5	41.91	25	10	2	12
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	6	40.78	4	13	17	20
Bhandara-Gondiya	Bhandara, Gondia	7	40.48	2	11	18	26
Raigad	Raigad	8	40.42	16	19	9	5
Amravati (SC)	Amravati	9	40.07	27	5	31	6
Beed	Beed	10	39.68	5	9	25	19
Buldhana	Buldhana	11	39.64	10	40	5	13
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	12	39.32	9	43	16	2
Baramati	Pune	13	39.28	31	1	26	35
Parbhani	Parbhani	14	39.17	15	29	19	4
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	15	39.17	23	24	27	1
Nanded	Nanded	16	38.76	17	42	15	3
Latur (SC)	Latur	17	37.66	22	25	1	40
Dindori (ST)	Nashik	18	37.43	20	7	24	25
Mumbai North Central	Mumbai Suburban	19	37.25	45	2	8	36
Hingoli	Hingoli	20	36.52	6	14	37	16
Wardha	Wardha	21	35.60	21	12	21	33
Palghar	Thane	22	35.48	24	31	30	10
Nagpur	Nagpur	23	34.66	39	17	3	34
Maval	Pune	24	34.61	33	23	22	18
Solapur (SC)	Solapur	25	34.46	35	33	6	23
Madha	Solapur	26	34.28	12	20	44	15
Sangli	Sangli	27	34.27	13	26	34	22
Raver	Jalgaon	28	34.25	26	3	33	44

Akola	Akola	29	34.23	32	38	7	31
Shirdi (SC)	Ahmednagar	30	33.93	18	47	23	27
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	31	33.54	11	37	41	17
Jalna	Jalna	32	33.35	8	22	28	39
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	33	31.96	14	35	43	29
Shirur	Pune	34	31.71	29	15	35	32
Dhule	Dhule	35	30.57	36	36	29	28
Mumbai South	Mumbai City	36	30.26	44	45	20	21
Nashik	Nashik	37	30.25	34	27	39	30
Bhiwandi	Thane	38	28.40	43	48	38	11
Mumbai North East	Mumbai Suburban	39	28.39	40	8	40	41
Mumbai South Central	Mumbai Suburban	40	28.31	41	21	42	24
Mumbai North West	Mumbai Suburban	41	27.56	42	18	36	38
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	42	27.54	19	32	47	37
Pune	Pune	43	26.82	46	44	13	43
Thane	Thane	44	25.68	47	46	14	45
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	45	22.97	38	39	32	47
Satara	Satara	46	19.48	30	34	48	42
Kalyan	Thane	47	19.31	48	41	45	46
Mumbai North	Mumbai Suburban	48	18.50	37	28	46	48

Turnout

Constituency	District	Turnout	Score
Hatkanangle	Kolhapur	1	97.65
Bhandara - Gondiya	Bhandara, Gondia	2	97.30
Gadchiroli- Chimur (ST)	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur	3	97.12
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	4	96.74
Beed	Beed	5	92.50
Hingoli	Hingoli	6	90.26
Nandurbar (ST)	Nandurbar	7	89.68
Jalna	Jalna	8	87.71
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	9	87.36
Buldhana	Buldhana	10	86.58
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	11	86.44
Madha	Solapur	12	86.40
Sangli	Sangli	13	86.30
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	14	85.96
Parbhani	Parbhani	15	85.40
Raigad	Raigad	16	85.33
Nanded	Nanded	17	85.32
Shirdi (SC)	Ahmednagar	18	85.30
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	19	84.98
Dindori (ST)	Nashik	20	84.90
Wardha	Wardha	21	84.60
Latur (SC)	Latur	22	84.40
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	23	83.91
Palghar	Thane	24	83.52
Ramtek (SC)	Nagpur	25	83.15
Raver	Jalgaon	26	82.95
Amravati (SC)	Amravati	27	82.08
Yavatmal- Washim	Yavatmal, Washim	28	81.83
Shirur	Pune	29	80.18
Satara	Satara	30	79.98
Baramati	Pune	31	79.86
Akola	Akola	32	79.65
Maval	Pune	33	78.54

Constituency	District	Turnout	Score
Nashik	Nashik	34	78.12
Solapur (SC)	Solapur	35	76.63
Dhule	Dhule	36	75.46
Mumbai North	Mumbai Suburban	37	75.39
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	38	74.78
Nagpur	Nagpur	39	73.69
Mumbai North East	Mumbai Suburban	40	72.80
Mumbai South Central	Mumbai Suburban	41	71.26
Mumbai North West	Mumbai Suburban	42	70.76
Bhiwandi	Thane	43	69.12
Mumbai South	Mumbai City	44	68.64
Mumbai North Central	Mumbai Suburban	45	68.29
Pune	Pune	46	68.21
Thane	Thane	47	66.76
Kalyan	Thane	48	58.64

Women Participation

Constituency	District	Women Voters / Total Voters'	Women Voters / Women Electors	Women Turnout	Women Contestants	Women Vote Share Average	Contestants	Women Participation	Score
Baramati	Pune	38	32	33	2	2	1	1	80.77
Mumbai North Central	Mumbai Suburban	37	44	45	6	1	2	2	78.80
Raver	Jalgaon	20	21	21	3	3	3	3	69.80
Nandurbar (ST)	Nandurbar	5	7	7	5	5	4	4	68.32
Amravati (SC)	Amravati	33	29	29	4	7	5	5	63.31
Yavatmal-Washim	Yavatmal, Washim	16	26	23	16	4	6	6	61.76
Dindori (ST)	Nashik	43	27	28	14	6	7	7	56.45
Mumbai North East	Mumbai Suburban	46	38	41	1	13	8	8	53.80
Beed	Beed	25	5	8	32	8	10	9	53.11
Ramtek (SC)	Nagpur	24	24	24	7	14	9	10	52.22
Bhandara - Gondiya	Bhandara, Gondia	3	1	1	20	19	22	11	49.76
Wardha	Wardha	23	20	22	33	9	12	12	48.33
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	7	4	3	30	18	29	13	47.19
Hingoli	Hingoli	17	6	9	28	12	21	14	46.49
Shirur	Pune	42	30	34	8	27	13	15	46.40
Hatkanangle	Kolhapur	8	3	4	42	11	34	16	46.40
Nagpur	Nagpur	10	41	32	10	20	14	17	46.05
Mumbai North West	Mumbai Suburban	44	42	43	9	16	11	18	45.67
Raigad	Raigad	1	8	5	39	24	40	19	44.97
Madha	Solapur	21	15	17	18	25	23	20	44.86
Mumbai South Central	Mumbai Suburban	27	40	40	13	17	16	21	44.62
Jalna	Jalna	32	12	18	19	37	24	22	44.58
Maval	Pune	30	33	30	12	31	17	23	44.44
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	39	25	27	17	28	20	24	44.41
Latur (SC)	Latur	15	16	16	23	41	27	25	44.35

Constituency	District	Women Voters / Total Voters'	Women Voters / Women Electors	Women Turnout	Women Contestants	Women Vote Share Average	Contestants	Women Participation	Score
Sangli	Sangli	9	14	11	26	33	33	26	43.92
Nashik	Nashik	41	34	37	15	29	18	27	43.49
Mumbai North	Mumbai Suburban	36	35	36	38	10	19	28	43.43
Parbhani	Parbhani	22	19	20	27	22	28	29	43.37
Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST)	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur	4	2	2	45	45	45	30	42.91
Palghar	Thane	11	18	14	34	34	36	31	42.80
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	35	22	25	25	32	32	32	42.19
Solapur (SC)	Solapur	26	36	35	21	36	25	33	42.09
Satara	Satara	6	28	19	36	26	39	34	42.01
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	2	9	6	45	45	45	35	41.48
Dhule	Dhule	29	39	39	22	40	26	36	41.28
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	18	11	12	41	35	41	37	40.77
Akola	Akola	31	31	31	31	38	35	38	40.73
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	28	37	38	29	23	30	39	40.55
Buldhana	Buldhana	19	13	13	43	43	44	40	40.30
Kalyan	Thane	48	48	48	11	15	15	41	40.29
Nanded	Nanded	12	17	15	44	30	43	42	40.24
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	14	10	10	45	45	45	43	39.62
Pune	Pune	13	46	42	35	42	38	44	38.87
Mumbai South	Mumbai City	40	43	44	37	21	37	45	38.70
Thane	Thane	45	47	46	24	39	31	46	38.65
Shirdi (SC)	Ahmednagar	34	23	26	45	45	45	47	37.70
Bhiwandi	Thane	47	45	47	40	44	42	48	35.20

Contestants' Profiles

Constituency	District	Criminal Background	Educational Qualifications	Contestants' Profiles	Score
Latur (SC)	Latur	1	8	1	13.99
Ramtek (SC)	Nagpur	3	12	2	11.10
Nagpur	Nagpur	12	2	3	9.42
Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST)	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur	5	11	4	8.81
Buldhana	Buldhana	16	1	5	7.83
Solapur (SC)	Solapur	2	43	6	4.35
Akola	Akola	19	7	7	3.38
Mumbai North Central	Mumbai Suburban	6	35	8	2.91
Raigad	Raigad	9	21	9	2.63
Yavatmal-Washim	Yavatmal, Washim	13	23	10	1.78
Nandurbar (ST)	Nandurbar	7	29	11	1.22
Hatkanangle	Kolhapur	17	15	12	1.15
Pune	Pune	10	28	13	0.78
Thane	Thane	18	18	14	0.39
Nanded	Nanded	23	13	15	-0.71
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	28	4	16	-0.91
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	29	3	17	-0.93
Bhandara - Gondiya	Bhandara, Gondia	4	47	18	-1.21
Parbhani	Parbhani	14	34	19	-1.56
Mumbai South	Mumbai City	15	32	20	-2.08
Wardha	Wardha	11	42	21	-2.17
Maval	Pune	22	20	22	-2.24
Shirdi (SC)	Ahmednagar	8	44	23	-3.32
Dindori (ST)	Nashik	20	33	24	-3.93
Beed	Beed	26	16	25	-5.35
Baramati	Pune	21	40	26	-5.60
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	42	5	27	-7.21

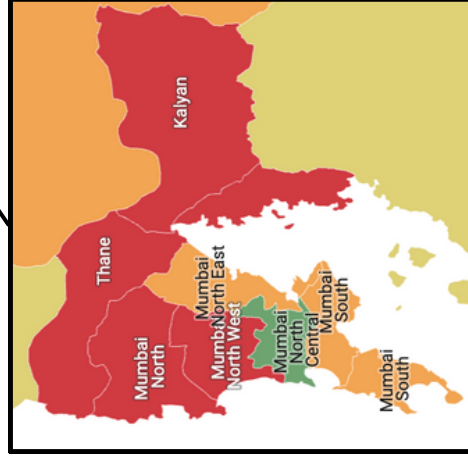
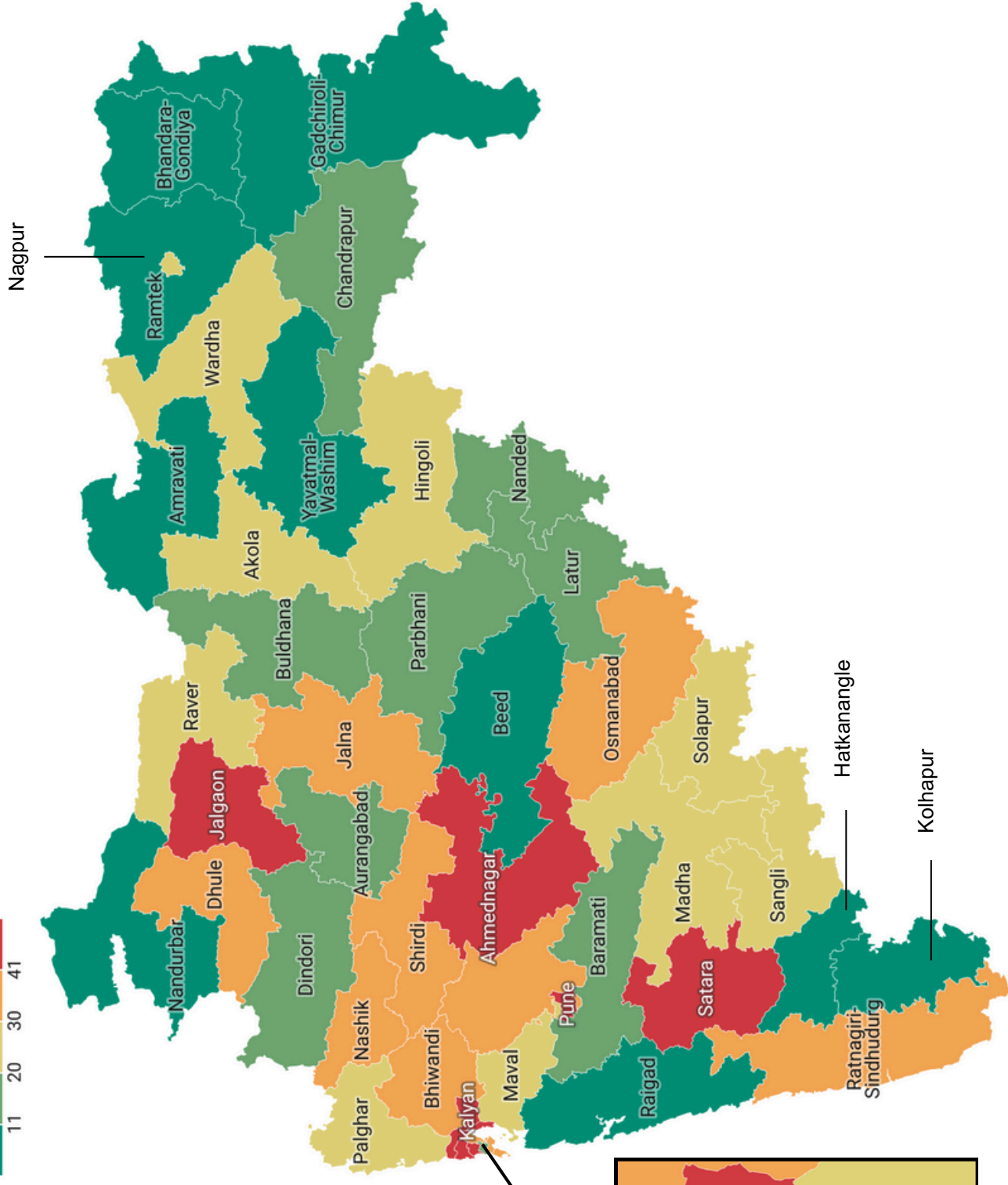
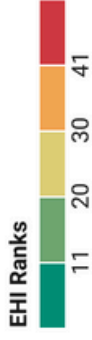
Constituency	District	Criminal Background	Educational Qualifications	Contestants' Profiles	Score
Jalna	Jalna	27	26	28	-7.66
Dhule	Dhule	25	36	29	-7.71
Palghar	Thane	34	19	30	-8.26
Amravati (SC)	Amravati	37	17	31	-9.25
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	33	27	32	-9.60
Raver	Jalgaon	40	14	33	-10.36
Sangli	Sangli	35	31	34	-10.91
Shirur	Pune	36	30	35	-11.55
Mumbai North West	Mumbai Suburban	24	48	36	-11.79
Hingoli	Hingoli	32	39	37	-12.01
Bhiwandi	Thane	39	24	38	-12.64
Nashik	Nashik	44	6	39	-13.57
Mumbai North East	Mumbai Suburban	43	22	40	-13.71
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	41	25	41	-13.86
Mumbai South Central	Mumbai Suburban	31	45	42	-14.65
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	30	46	43	-14.87
Madha	Solapur	38	38	44	-15.07
Kalyan	Thane	45	9	45	-15.29
Mumbai North	Mumbai Suburban	46	41	46	-24.53
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	47	10	47	-26.56
Satara	Satara	48	37	48	-47.57

Electoral Competition

Constituency	District	ENP	Winning Margin	Electoral Competition	Score
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	2	1	27.65
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	2	7	2	21.64
Nanded	Nanded	13	3	3	21.16
Parbhani	Parbhani	11	4	4	21.06
Raigad	Raigad	21	1	5	20.67
Amravati (SC)	Amravati	10	5	6	20.37
Yavatmal-Washim	Yavatmal, Washim	7	8	7	18.69
Nandurbar (ST)	Nandurbar	34	6	8	16.78
Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST)	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur	6	11	9	16.44
Palghar	Thane	9	13	10	15.71
Bhiwandi	Thane	3	18	11	15.15
Ramtek (SC)	Nagpur	17	10	12	14.98
Buldhana	Buldhana	12	14	13	14.61
Hatkanangle	Kolhapur	31	9	14	13.54
Madha	Solapur	27	12	15	12.64
Hingoli	Hingoli	8	19	16	12.58
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	32	15	17	11.68
Maval	Pune	15	20	18	10.89
Beed	Beed	36	17	19	10.57
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	41	16	20	10.23
Mumbai South	Mumbai City	18	22	21	9.78
Sangli	Sangli	19	23	22	9.28
Solapur (SC)	Solapur	30	21	23	7.86
Mumbai South Central	Mumbai Suburban	14	31	24	6.67
Dindori (ST)	Nashik	16	30	25	6.62
Bhandara - Gondiya	Bhandara, Gondia	20	28	26	6.56
Shirdi (SC)	Ahmednagar	24	27	27	6.50
Dhule	Dhule	37	25	28	6.41

Constituency	District	ENP	Winning Margin	Electoral Competition	Score
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	25	26	29	6.37
Nashik	Nashik	5	37	30	6.02
Akola	Akola	4	39	31	5.36
Shirur	Pune	46	24	32	5.05
Wardha	Wardha	29	33	33	4.39
Nagpur	Nagpur	35	32	34	3.96
Baramati	Pune	45	29	35	2.29
Mumbai North Central	Mumbai Suburban	39	35	36	1.10
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	42	34	37	0.99
Mumbai North West	Mumbai Suburban	22	40	38	0.57
Jalna	Jalna	40	38	39	0.16
Latur (SC)	Latur	43	36	40	-0.10
Mumbai North East	Mumbai Suburban	28	41	41	-3.14
Satara	Satara	26	42	42	-4.08
Pune	Pune	33	44	43	-6.44
Raver	Jalgaon	44	43	44	-8.00
Thane	Thane	38	45	45	-8.69
Kalyan	Thane	23	46	46	-10.05
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	47	47	47	-20.70
Mumbai North	Mumbai Suburban	48	48	48	-26.67

Maharashtra Lok Sabha Constituencies

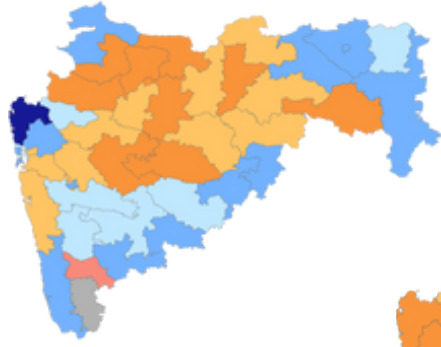


Mumbai & Thane

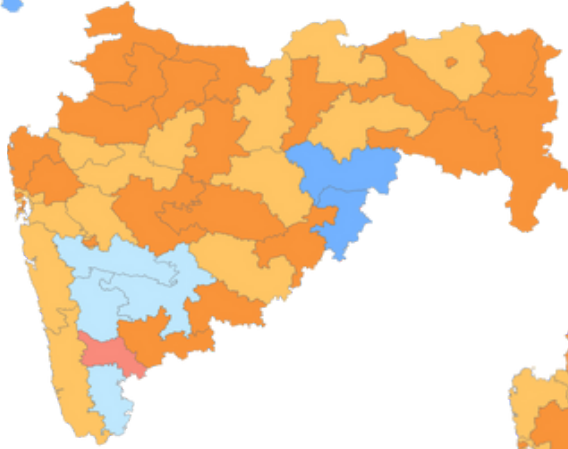
MAHARASHTRA LOK SABHA | 2009-2019

Lok Sabha Results 2009-2019

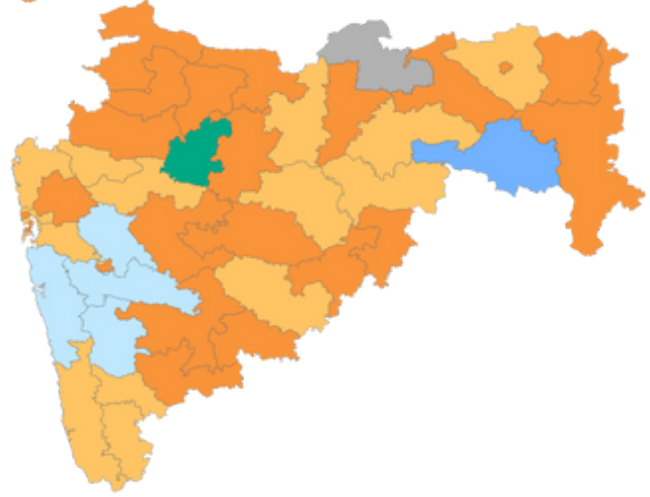
2009



2014



2019



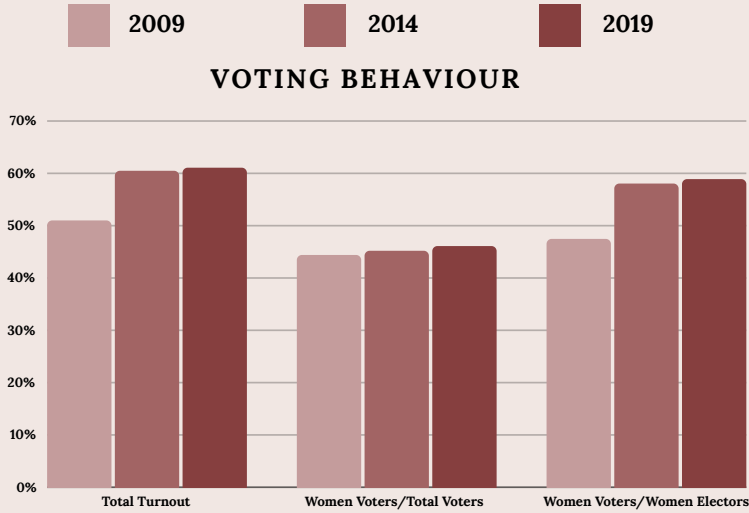
Parties



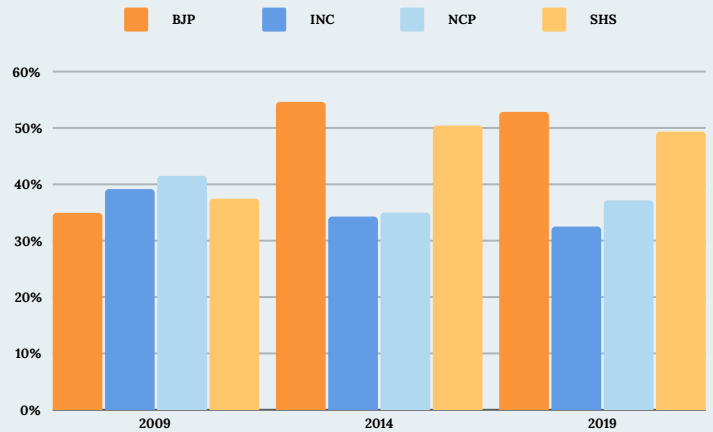
Alliances in Maharashtra

- 2009: NDA (BJP-SHS), UPA (INC-NCP)
- 2014: NDA (BJP-SHS-SWP), UPA (INC-NCP)
- 2019: NDA (BJP-SHS), UPA (INC-NCP, AIMIM+VBA)

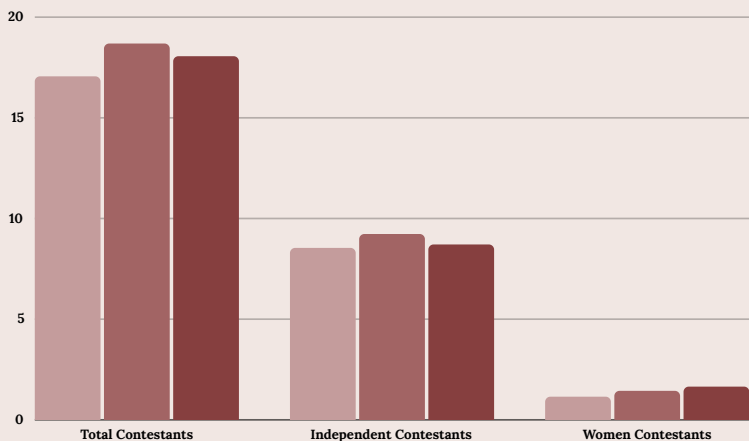
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



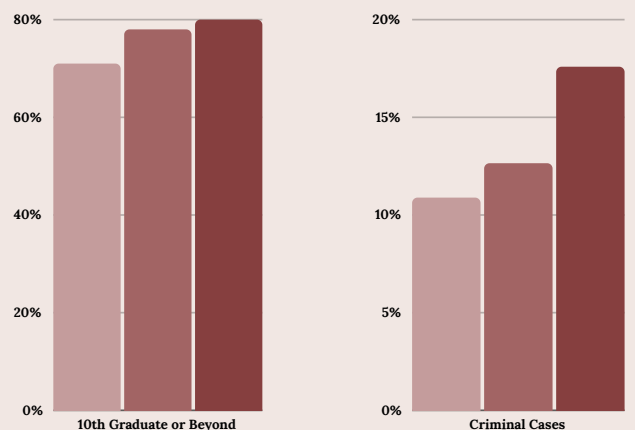
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



KEY INSIGHTS

- With 48 seats, Maharashtra has the second highest number of seats in India's Lok Sabha, after Uttar Pradesh.
- Out of the 48 Lok Sabha seats, 9 are reserved. 5 for SC and 4 for ST, i.e, Amravati, Ramtek, Latur, Shirdi, and Solapur, and Nandurbar, Gadchiroli-Chimur. Dindori, Palghar.

Overall turnout in Maharashtra from 2009 to 2019 increased from 51% to 61%. Similarly, the average rate of women voting (over women electors) has increased consistently, from 47% in 2009 to 59% 2019. Representation of women in the voter base, on an average, has not changed much, it has increased only from 44% in 2009 to 46% in 2019.

On an average, Independents' vote share across constituencies in Maharashtra has reduced from 2009 to 2019. Although, no significant change has been seen in the number of Independent contestants elected. 2004 and 2019 had one Independent representative, while 2009 had none.

In 2019, only three Lok Sabha constituencies of Maharashtra had all contestants without any serious criminal cases, and all three are reserved constituencies: Latur, Solapur, and Nandurbar.

In 2009, on average, approximately 11% of the contestants had serious criminal cases registered against them. By 2019, this figure rose to an average of 18% of contestants per constituency.

In 2019, out of 8 women representatives, 6 were re-elected MPs. Exceptions were Navneet Rana (Amravati) and Bharati Pawar (Dindori), both who were second-time contestants. Altogether, in the last three elections, only 8 constituencies have elected a woman MP.

In 2019, BJP had the highest number of women representatives elected – 5 out of the 7 women MPs were from the BJP. Similarly, in 2014, 3 out of 5 women that won were from BJP. Later, BJP's Pritam Munde from Beed won in the 2014 by-poll, as well. In 2009, only 3 women – from SHS, NCP, and INC, respectively – had won.

In 2019, the incumbent party was re-elected in 37 out of 48 constituencies. In 2014 and 2009, this was visible in only 23 and 21 constituencies, respectively. Similarly, in 2019, 28 constituencies re-elected the incumbent MP. In contrast, in 2014 and 2009, only 17 and 11 constituencies, respectively, re-elected the incumbent MP.

Since 1967, there have been only four constituencies - Dhule, Nandurbar, Sangli, Solapur, in the state that have only had MPs from INC or BJP.

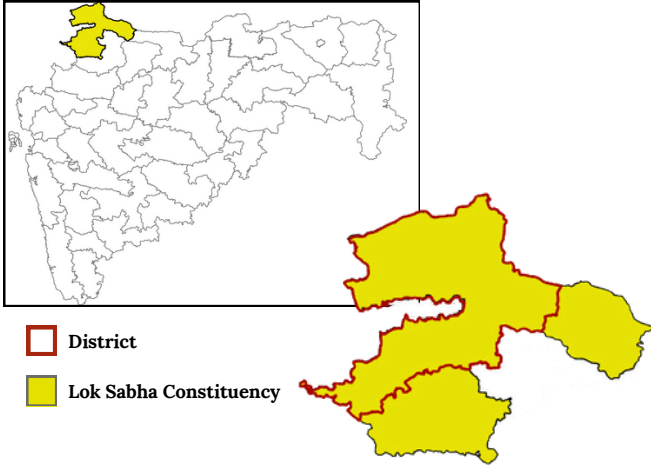


Maharashtra Lok Sabha Constituencies

FACTSHEETS

Note:

When referring to "last three elections," it specifically pertains to Lok Sabha elections (2009, 2014, and 2019) and not Vidhan Sabha elections, unless specified otherwise. Similarly, the term "MP" suggests a Lok Sabha MP, distinct from Rajya Sabha MP, unless specified otherwise.



- Turnout
7/48
- Women Participation
4/48
- Contestants' Profiles
11/48
- Electoral Competition
8/48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

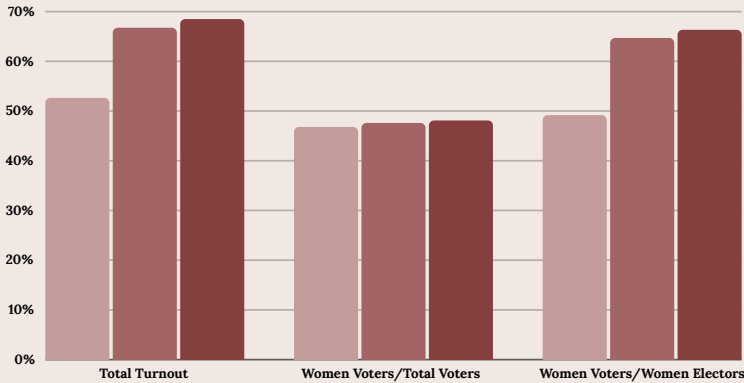
2019	Dr. Heena V. Gavit	BJP	7.5%
2014	Dr. Heena V. Gavit	BJP	9.6%
2009	Gavit M. Hodlya	INC	5.3%

INSIGHTS

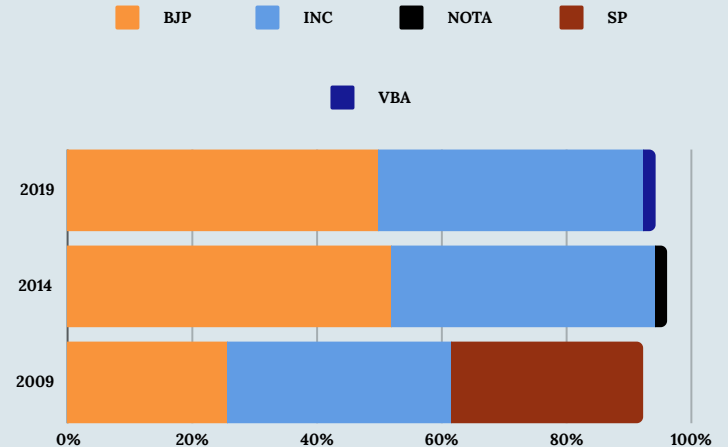
- From 1962 to 2009, INC won consecutively here for 13-terms, marking the highest consecutive wins for the party in Maharashtra.
- In 2009, Gavit Hodlya was elected from this constituency for the ninth time, making him the longest-serving MP from Maharashtra to date.
- In 2014, he was defeated by Heena Gavit, a woman contestant from the BJP. She became one of the youngest MPs from Maharashtra after the win.
- In 2019, this was one of the two reserved constituencies and the only Scheduled Tribes (ST) constituency in Maharashtra to have a woman representative.
- It is one of only two constituencies where the 'None of the Above' (NOTA) option ranked among the top three choices, receiving 1.9% of the total votes.

2009 2014 2019

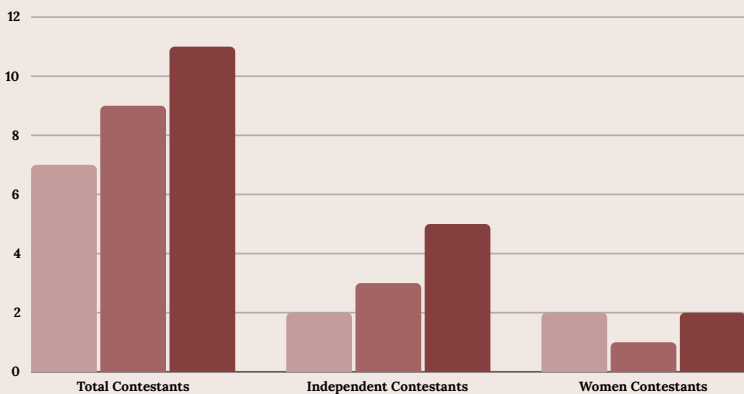
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



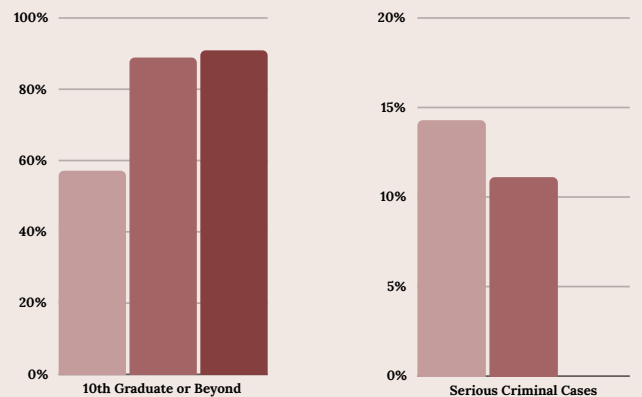
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

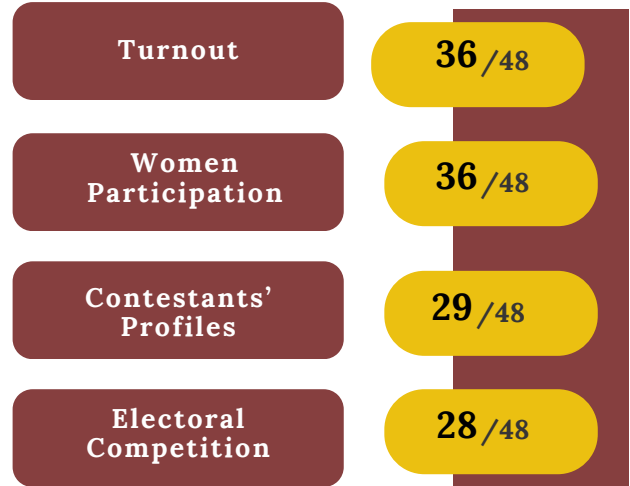
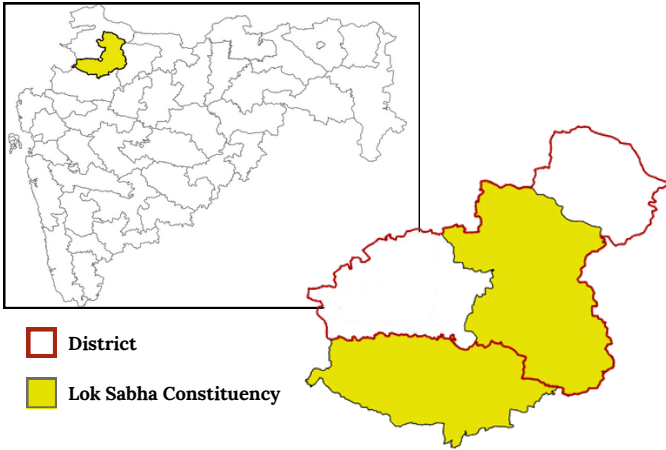


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





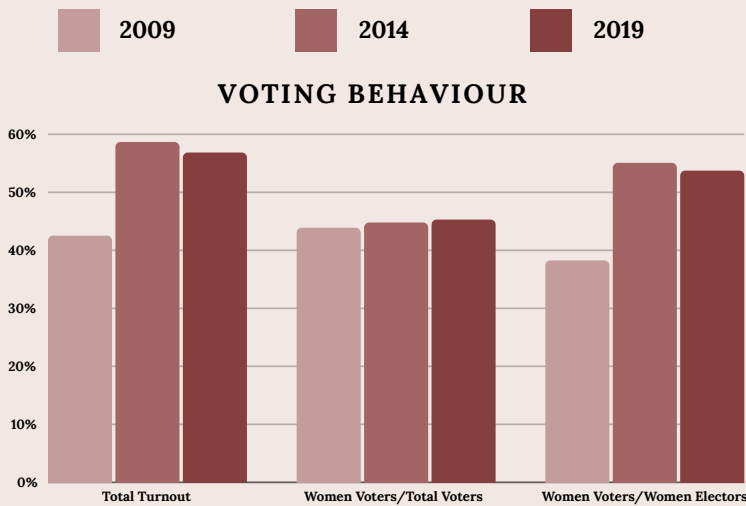
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Subhash Bhamre	BJP	21.1%
2014	Subhash Bhamre	BJP	13.3%
2009	Pratap N. Sonawane	BJP	2.9%

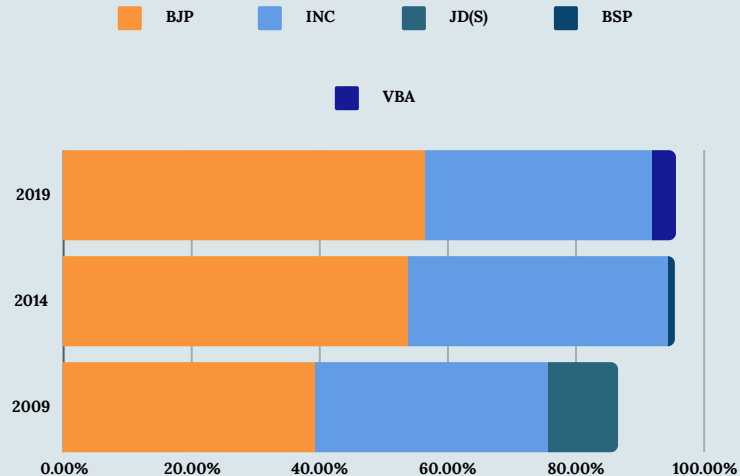
INSIGHTS

- In 2009, it was the sole constituency in the state where JD(S) managed to secure a place in the top three vote shares, obtaining ~11% of the votes.
- Since 1962, it has been one of the four constituencies (along with Nandurbar, Sangli, and Solapur) in the state that have had MPs from only INC or BJP.

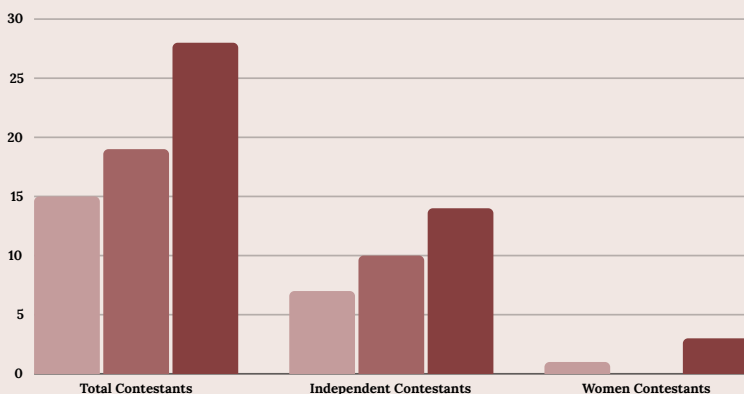
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



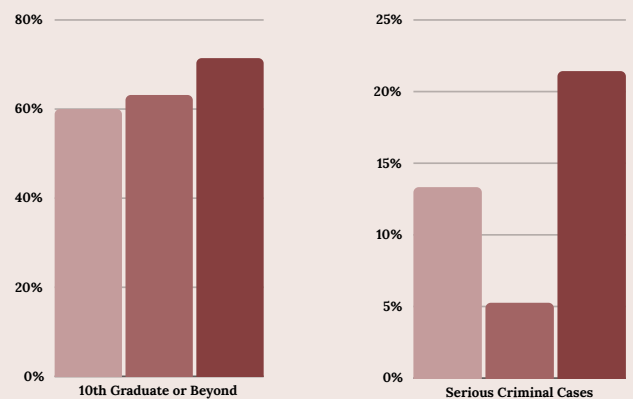
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

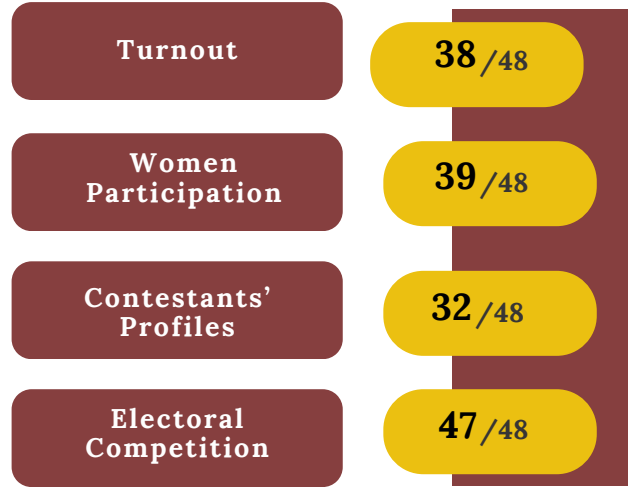
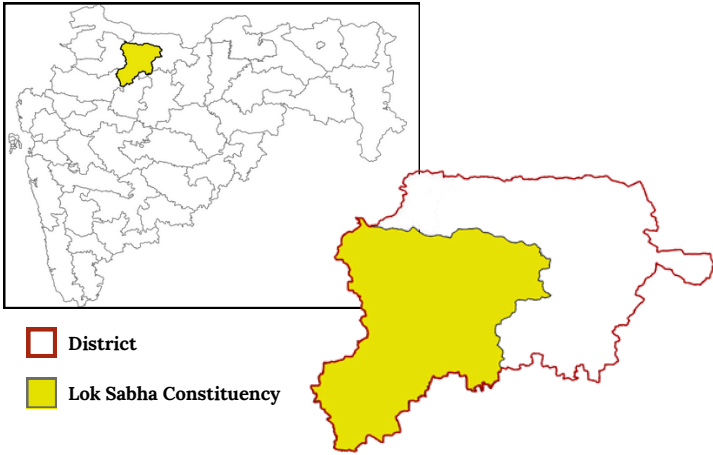


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





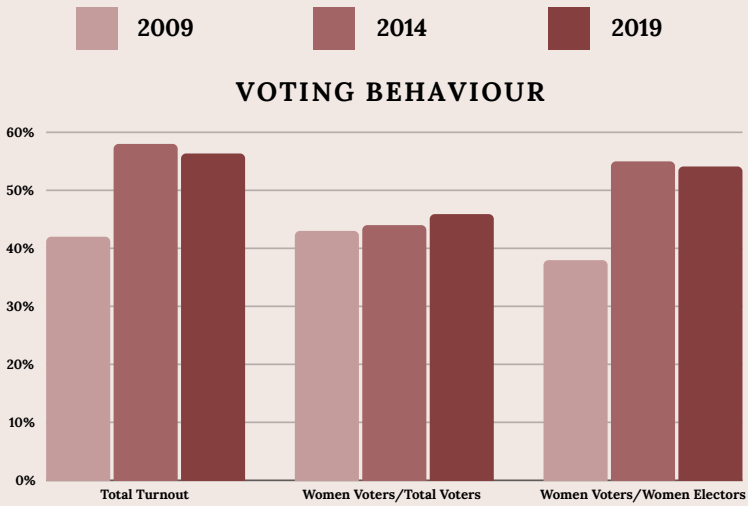
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Unmesh Patil	BJP	37.8%
2014	A. T. Patil	BJP	38.7%
2009	A. T. Patil	BJP	14.6%

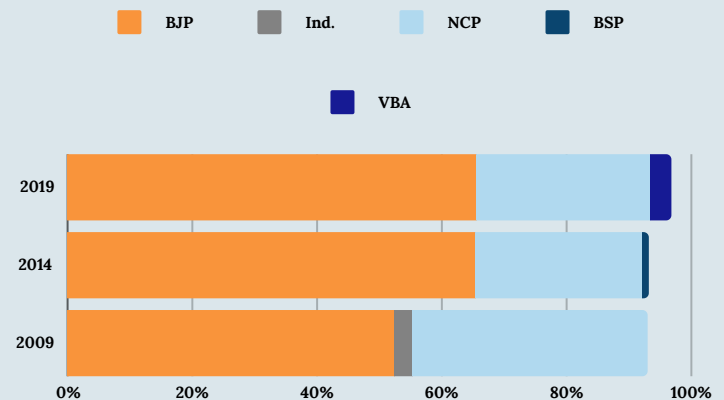
INSIGHTS

- In this constituency, the BJP has won five consecutive Lok Sabha elections, making it the second-longest streak of consecutive victories for the party in any constituency in the state.
- In 2009, the constituency had the highest share of contestants with registered serious criminal cases (23.1%) in the state.
- Over the last three elections, it has been the only constituency to have performed below the state average in overall women participation in the state.

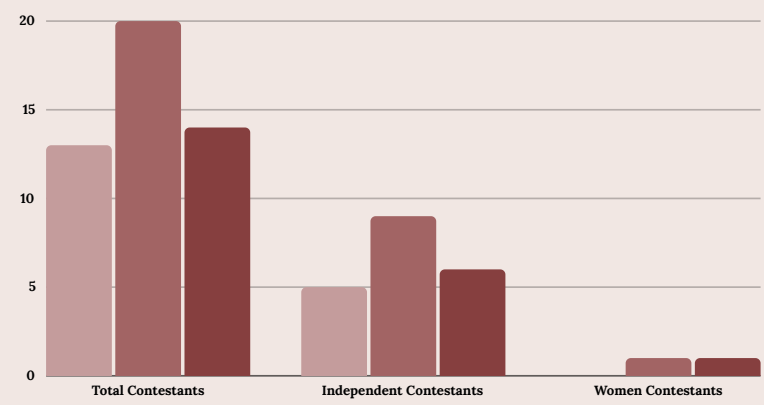
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



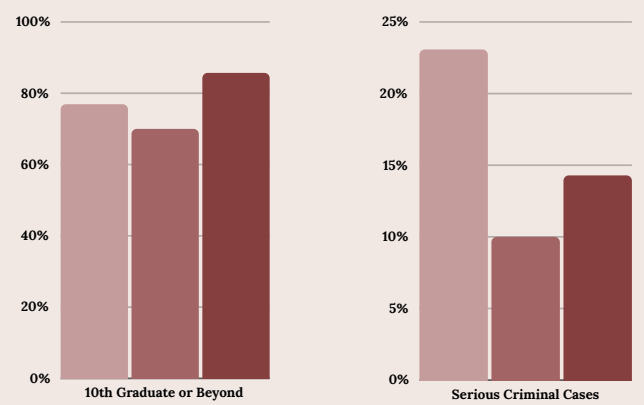
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

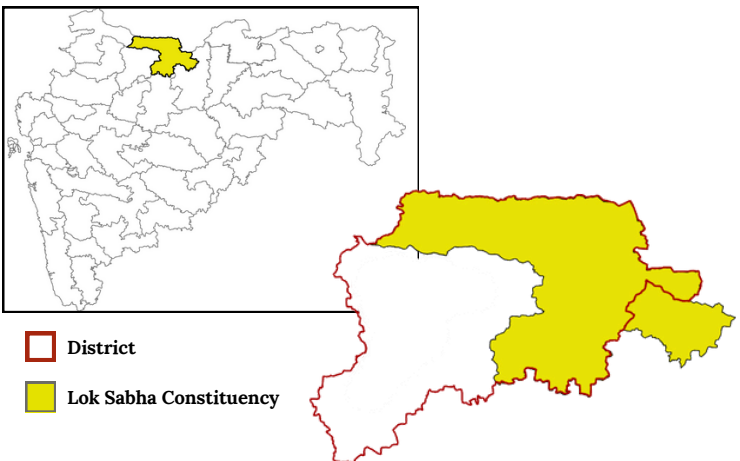


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





- Turnout
26 / 48
- Women Participation
3 / 48
- Contestants' Profiles
33 / 48
- Electoral Competition
44 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

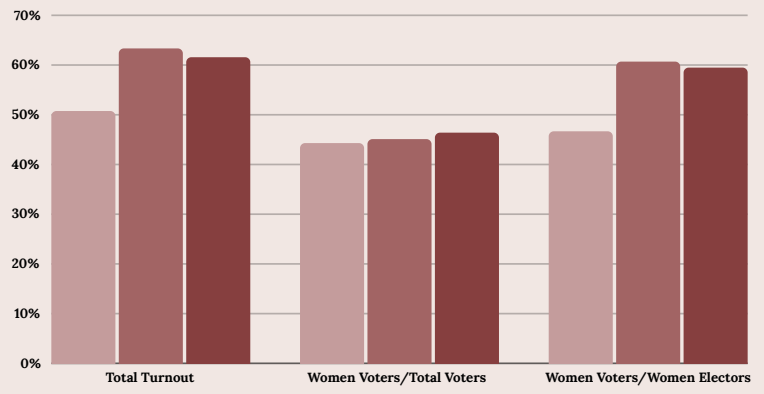
2019	Raksha N. Khadse	BJP	30.7%
2014	Raksha N. Khadse	BJP	31.5%
2009	Haribhau M. Jawale	BJP	3.9%

INSIGHTS

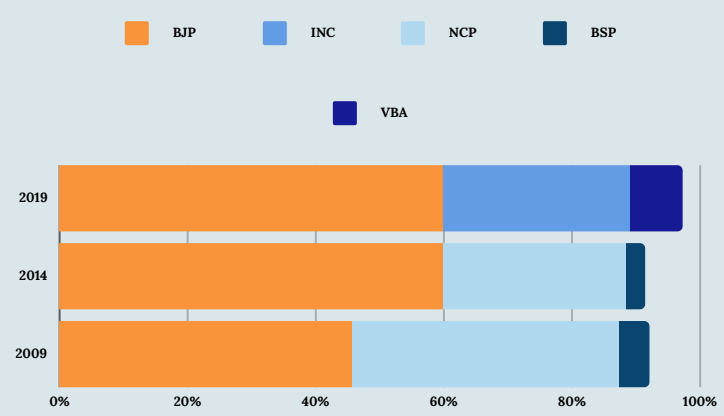
- The constituency was formed after the 2009 delimitation. Since its inception, only BJP has won here.
- Raksha Khadse, the current representative, is one of the youngest MPs (36) currently representing Maharashtra in the Lok Sabha.

2009 2014 2019

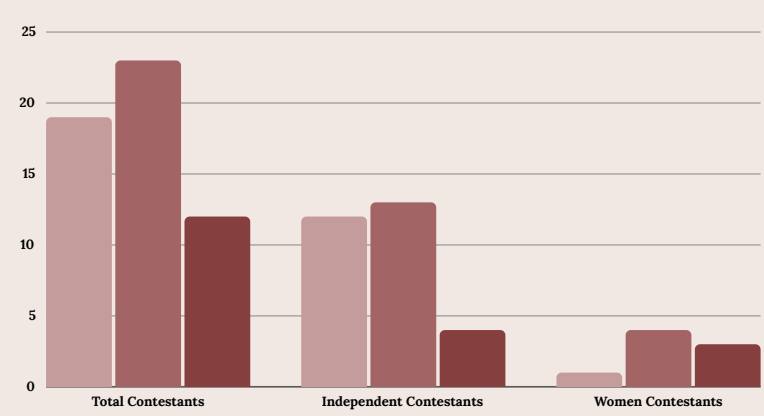
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



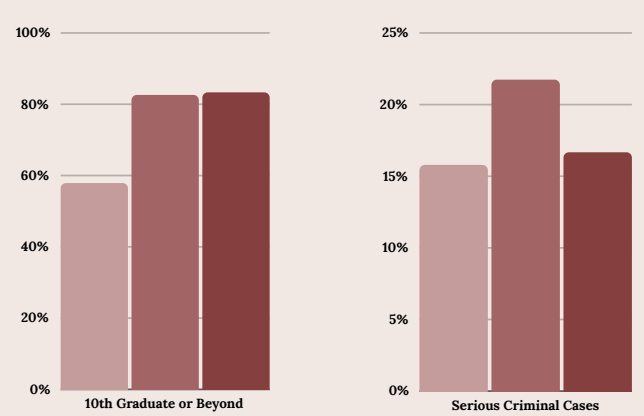
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

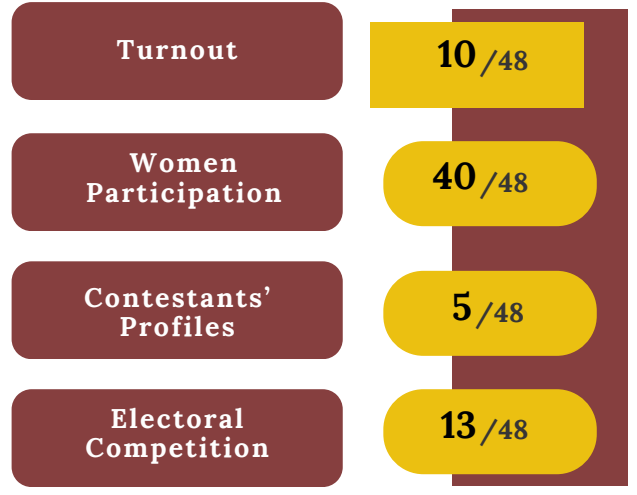
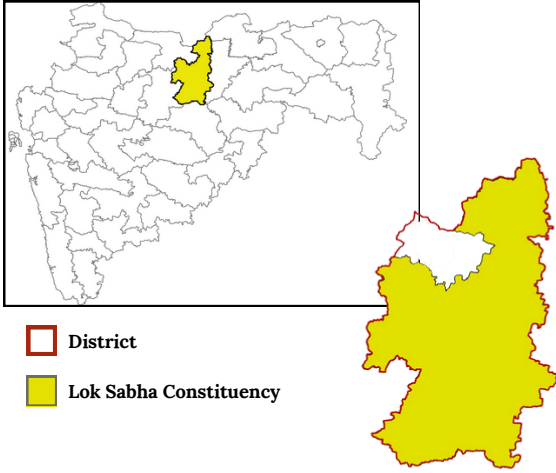


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





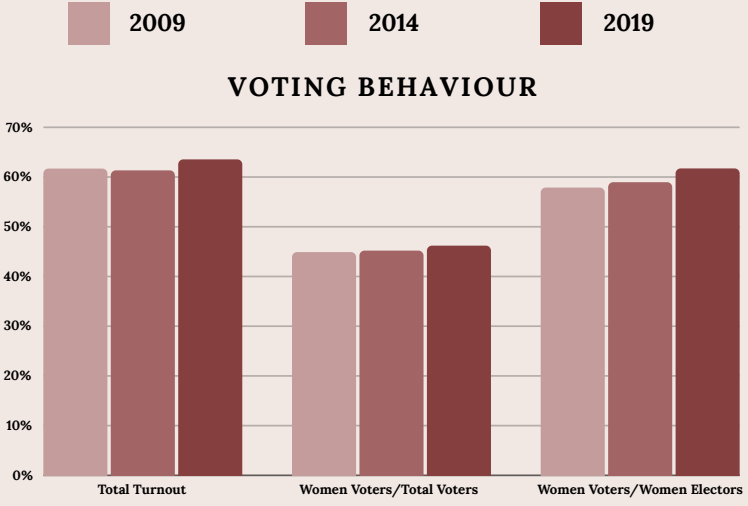
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Prataprao G. Jadhav	SHS	11.90%
2014	Prataprao G. Jadhav	SHS	16.31%
2009	Prataprao G. Jadhav	SHS	3.29%

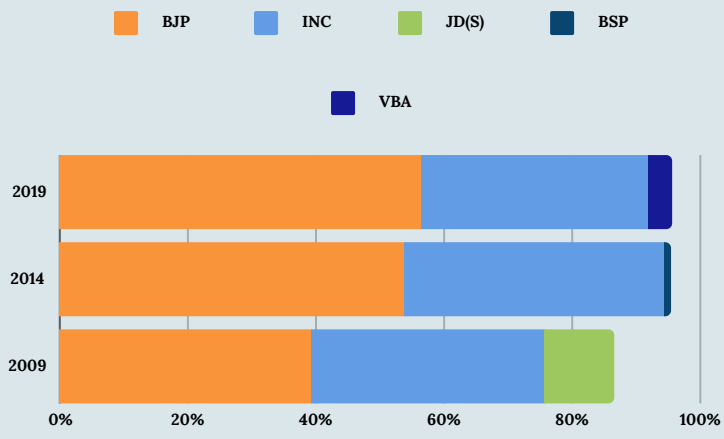
INSIGHTS

- In 2019, it became one of the two constituencies (along with Parbhani) in the state that elected SHS for five consecutive terms in the state.

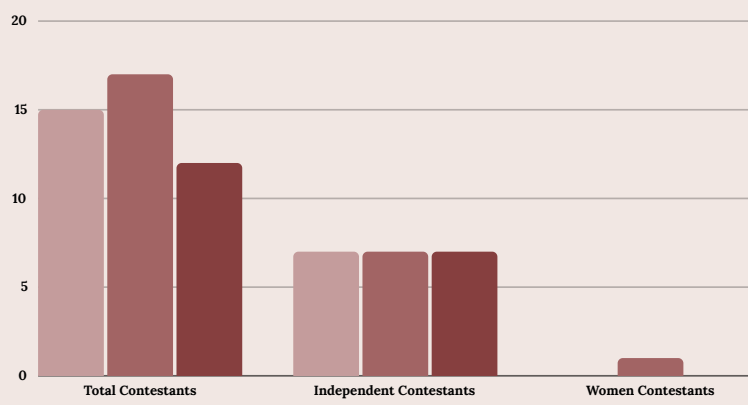
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



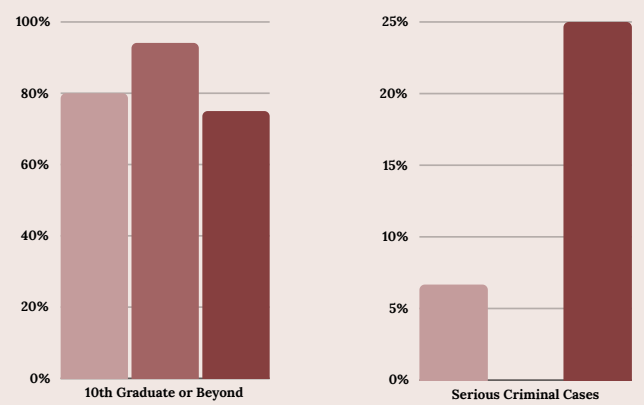
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

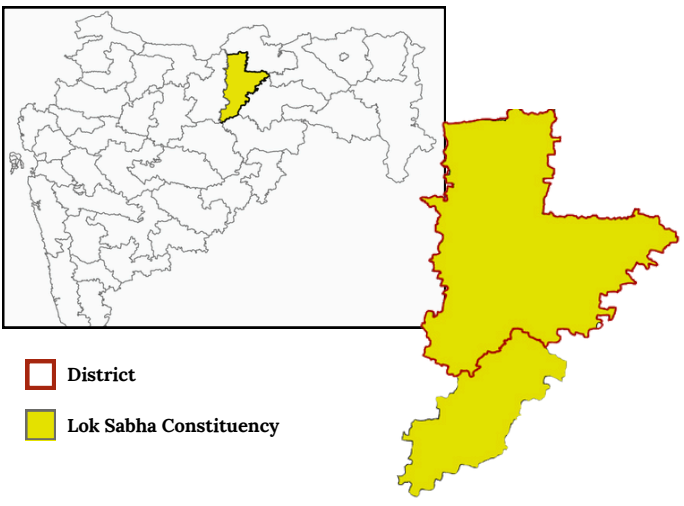


CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Akola Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Akola | Division: Amravati



- Turnout
32 / 48
- Women Participation
38 / 48
- Contestants' Profiles
7 / 48
- Electoral Competition
31 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

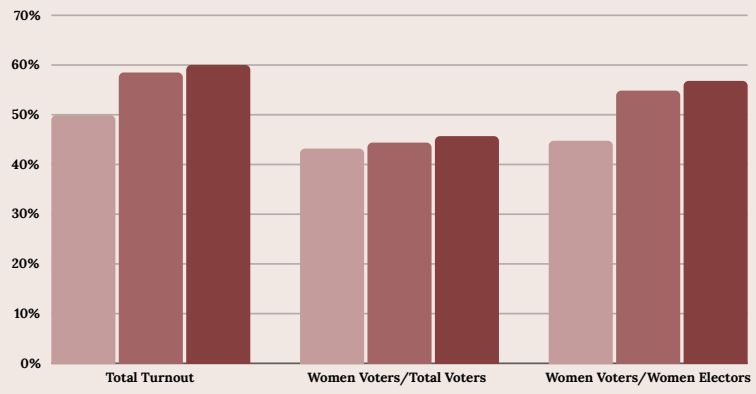
Year	Representative	Party	Winning Margin
2019	Sanjay S. Dhotre	BJP	24.6%
2014	Sanjay S. Dhotre	BJP	20.8%
2009	Sanjay S. Dhotre	BJP	8.8%

INSIGHTS

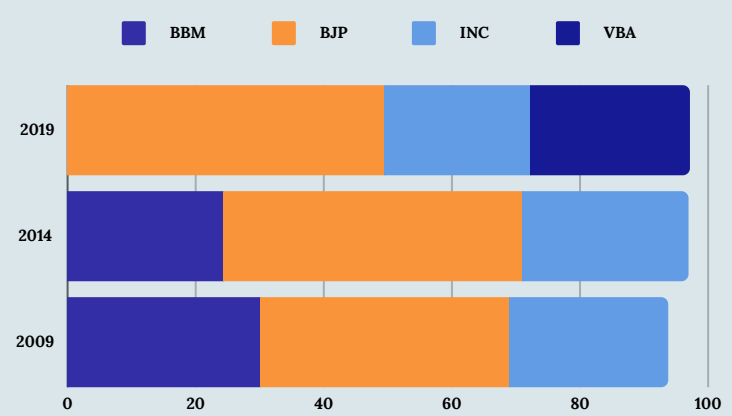
- In the 2014 and 2009 elections, this was the sole constituency in the state where BBM secured a position within the top three vote shares, with Prakash Ambedkar as the contestant.
- Prakash Ambedkar is the founder and president of VBAP and is the grandson of BR Ambedkar. He served as the constituency's Lok Sabha MP during 1999 and 2004.
- In 2014, it was one of the only two constituencies (along with Gadchiroli-Chimur) in the state to have only one independent candidate.

2009 2014 2019

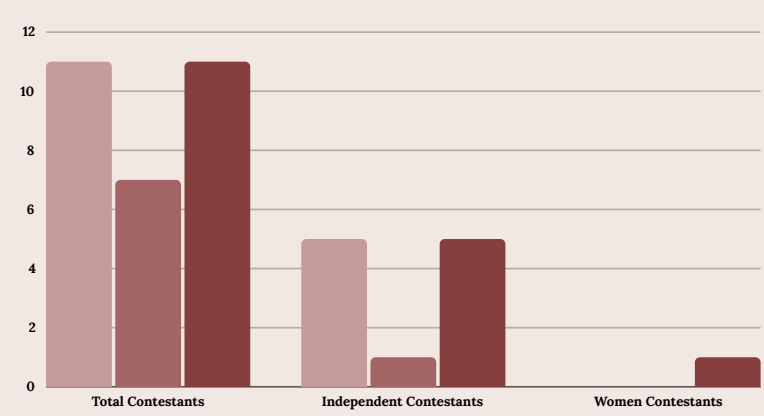
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



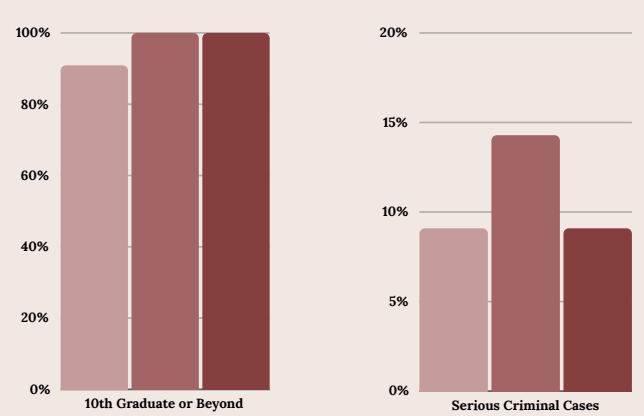
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

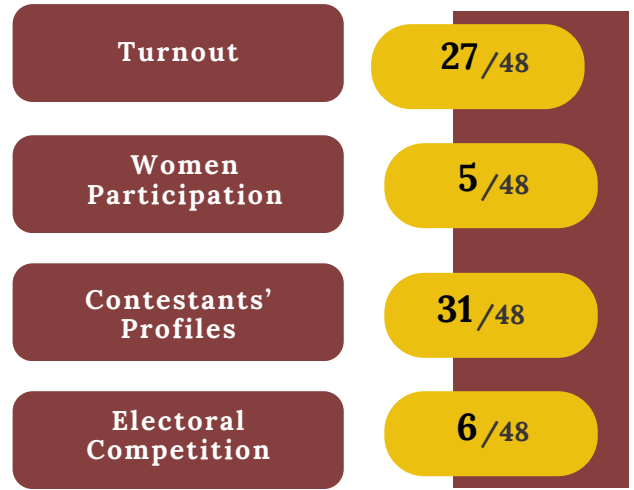
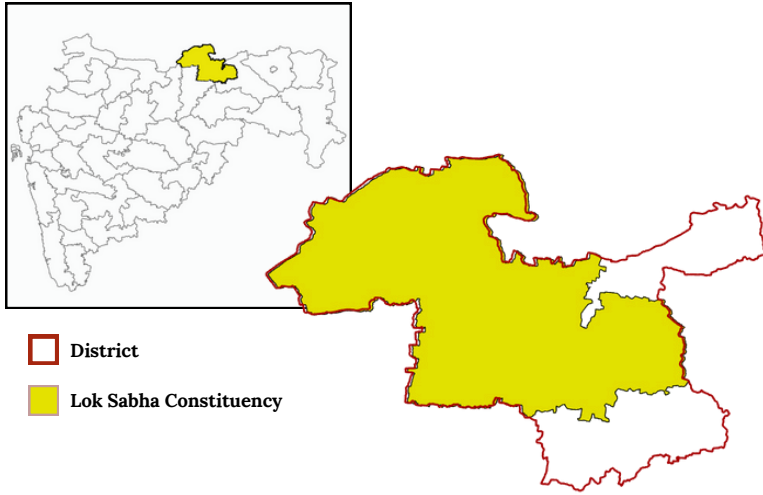


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





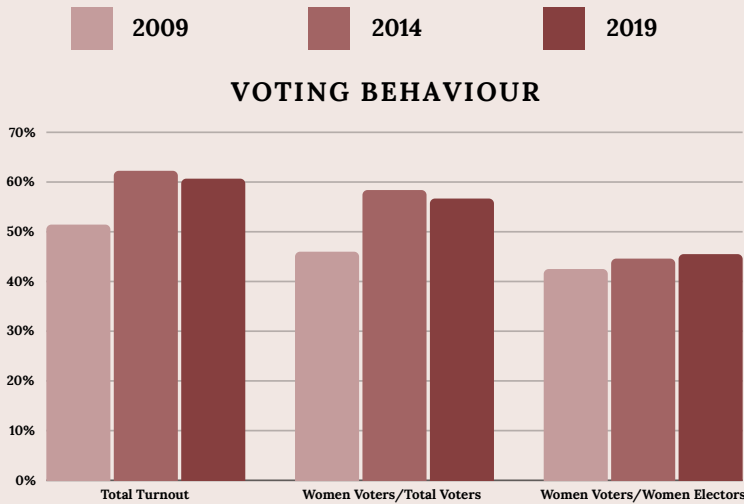
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Navneet Rana	Ind.	3.3%
2014	Adsul Vithoba	SHS	13.7%
2009	Adsul Vithoba	SHS	8.4%

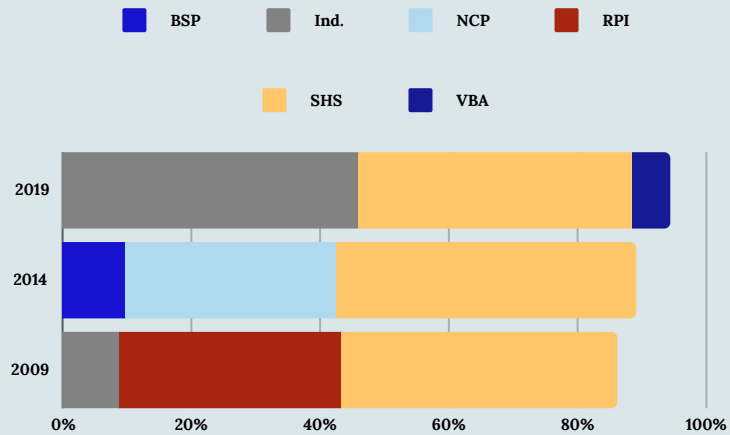
INSIGHTS

- Pratibha Patil, the first woman president of India, served as MP of Amravati in 1991 (10th Lok Sabha).
- In 2019, Navneet Rana, previously with NCP, stood as an Independent contestant, making her the first woman independent contestant to serve as Lok Sabha MP in Maharashtra.
- In 2019, this was the only constituency in the state to have an Independent representative and the only SC-reserved constituency where a woman contestant won.

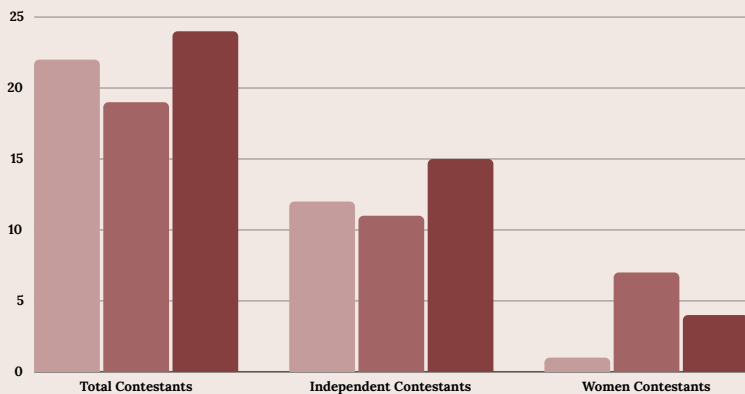
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



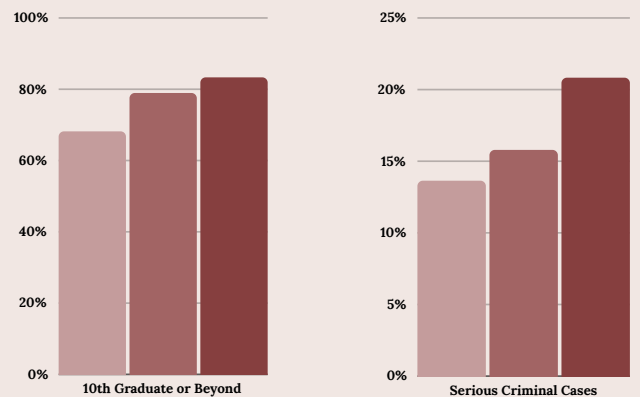
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

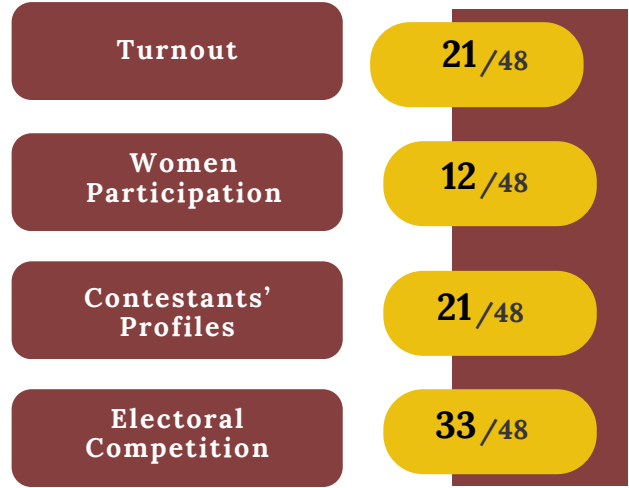
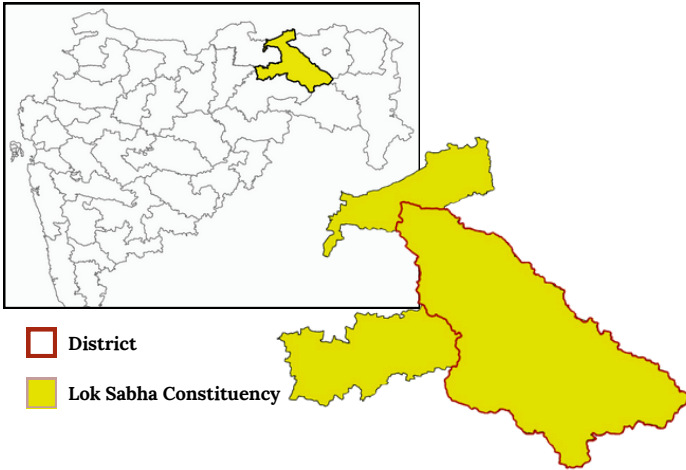


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' PROFILES





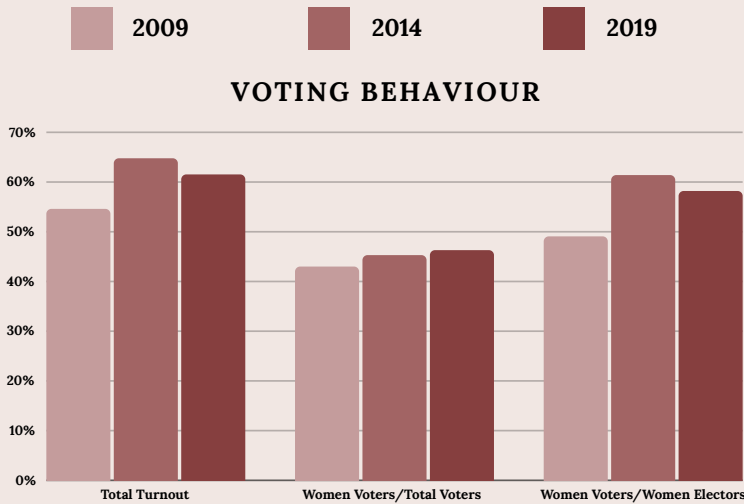
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Ramdas Tadas	BJP	17.5%
2014	Ramdas Tadas	BJP	21.3%
2009	Datta Meghe	INC	12.5%

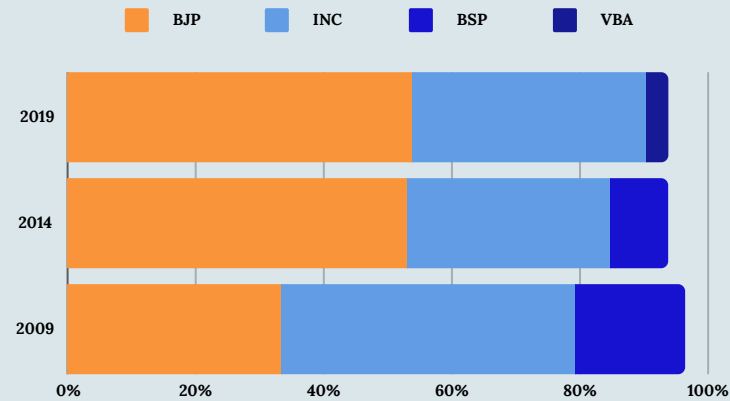
INSIGHTS

In 2009, this constituency was one of the two (along with Osmanabad) in the state, where a turncoat-contestant won. Datta Meghe, won from INC, had previously contested from NCP. Presently, he is with BJP.

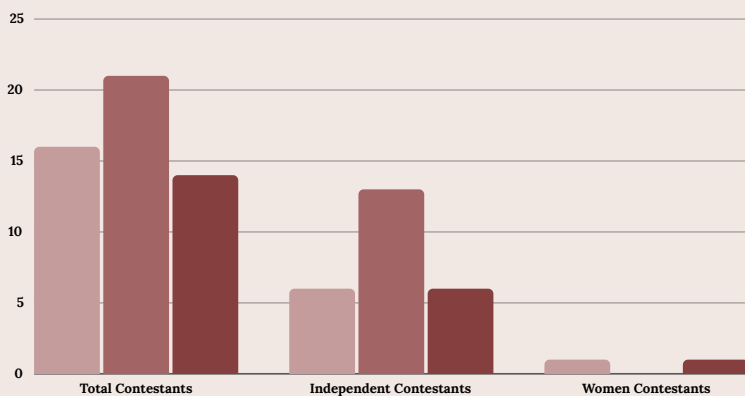
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



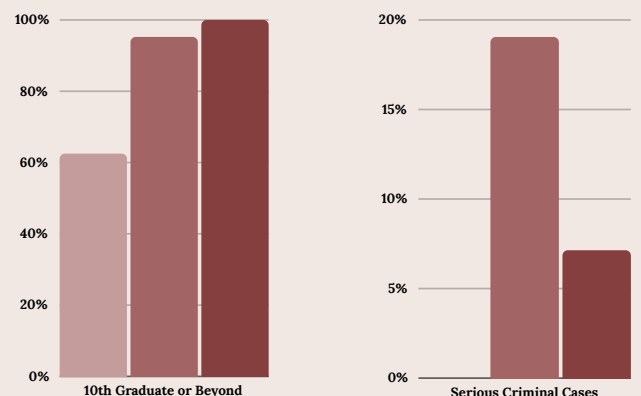
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

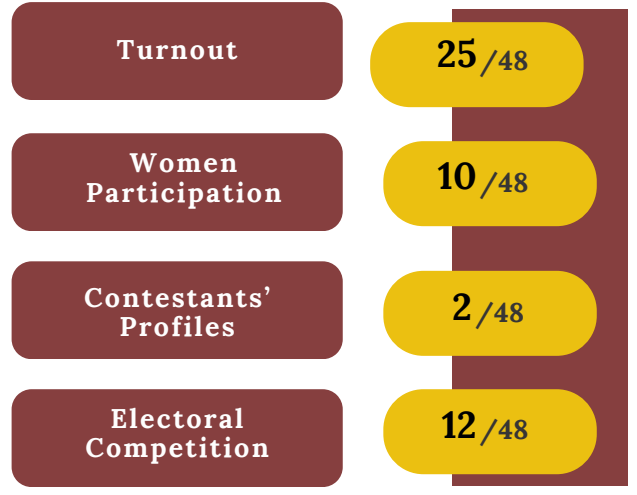
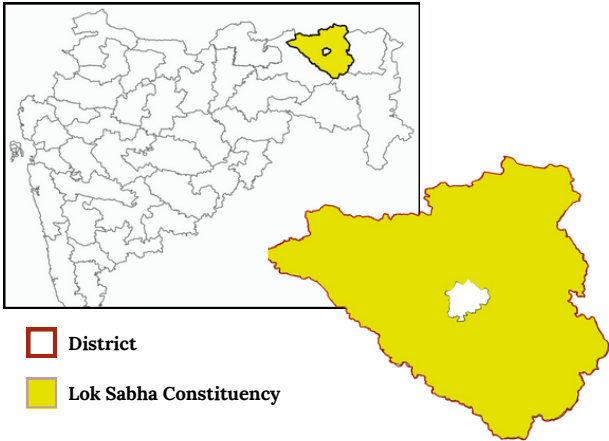


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

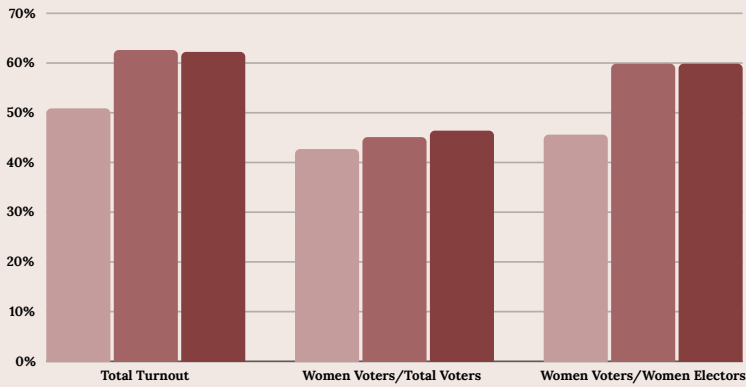
2019	Krupal B. Tumane	SHS	10.6%
2014	Krupal B. Tumane	SHS	16.7%
2009	Mukul B. Wasnik	INC	2.2%

INSIGHTS

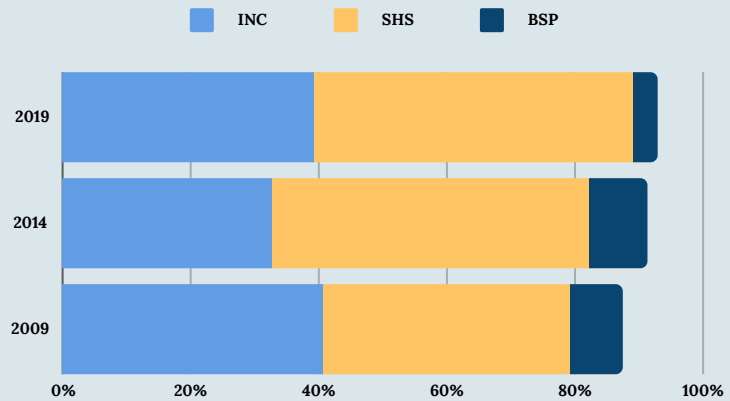
- It is one of the two constituencies (along with Nagpur) in the state where the BSP has consistently ranked in the top three parties for all three elections.
- Over the last three elections, there was an 8% increase in the share of women voters, marking the highest increase in the state during this period.
- Since 1962, it the only constituency in the state that has had MPs from either INC or SHS.



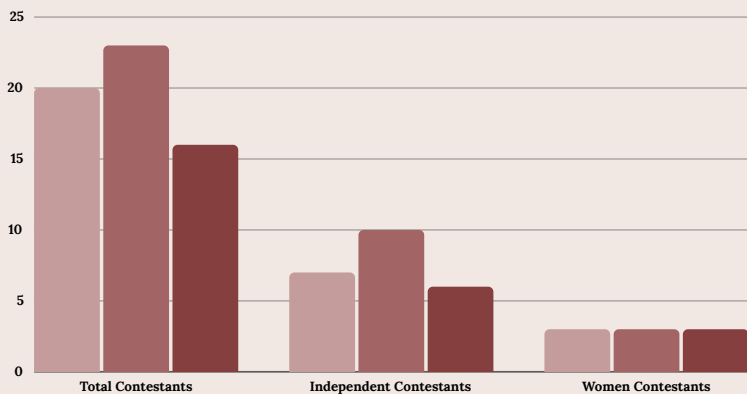
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



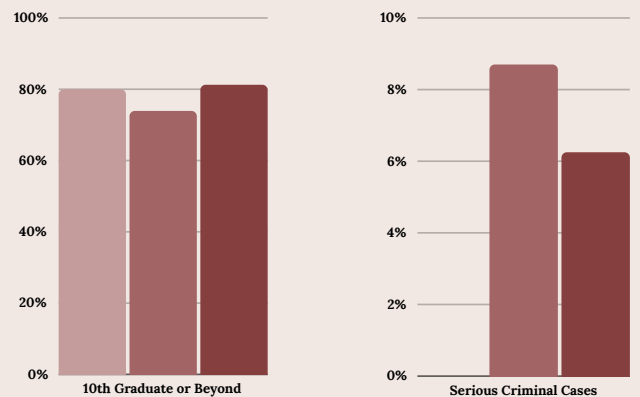
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

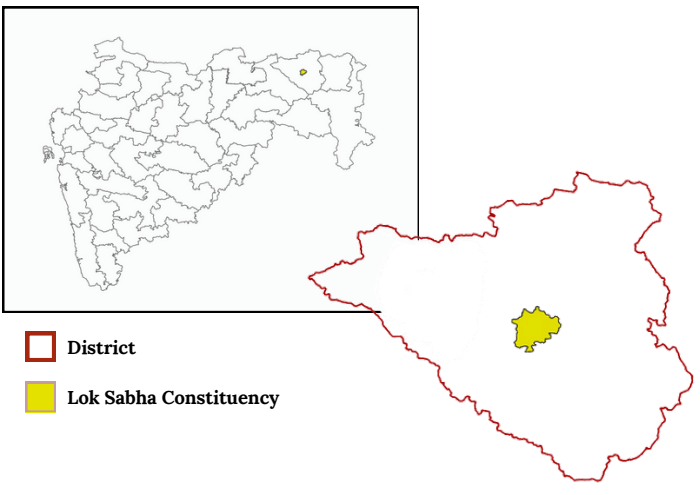


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





- Turnout** 39/48
- Women Participation** 17/48
- Contestants' Profiles** 3/48
- Electoral Competition** 34/48

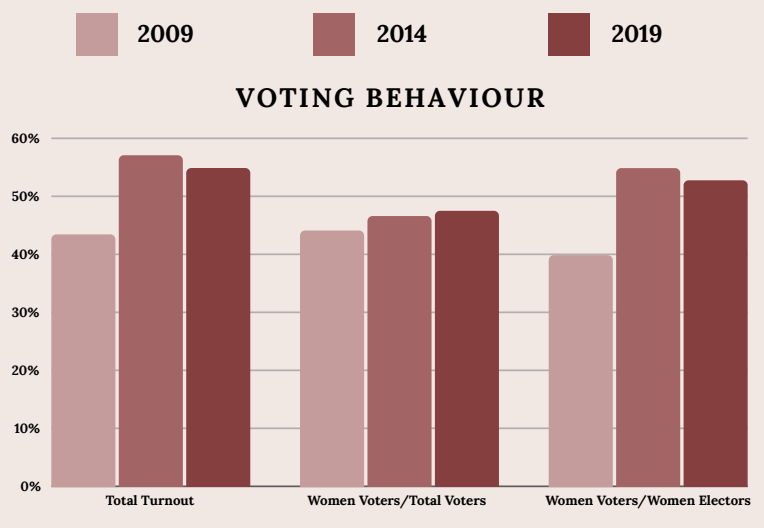
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Nitin Gadkari	BJP	18.2%
2014	Nitin Gadkari	BJP	26.3%
2009	Vilas Muttemwar	INC	3.2%

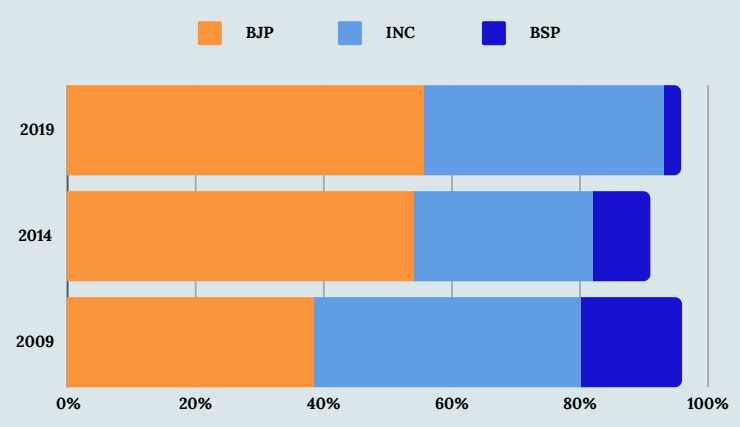
INSIGHTS

- It is one of the only two constituencies, (along with Ramtek) in the state where the BSP has consistently ranked in the top three parties for all three elections.
- In the first Lok Sabha (1962) elections held in the newly formed state of Maharashtra, the first Independent contestant – Madhav Aney – was elected from this constituency.
- The "Lion of Vidharabha" – Jambuwantrao Dhote was elected twice from this constituency. In 1971, he was the only MP in Lok Sabha from Maharashtra of the All India Forward Bloc party. In 1977, he was elected from the Congress party. This was the only time that the party won in the state.

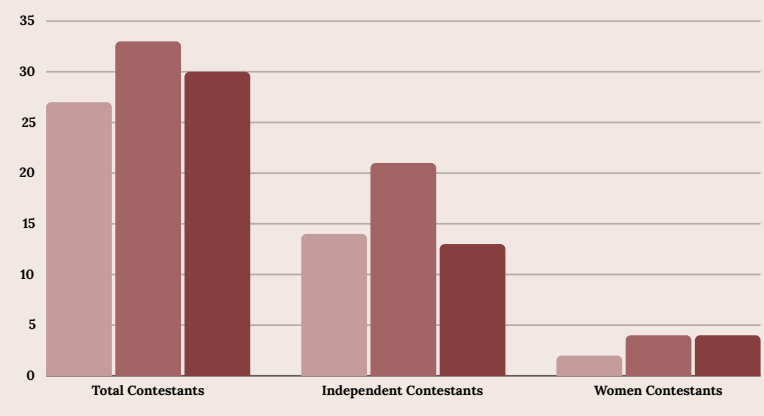
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



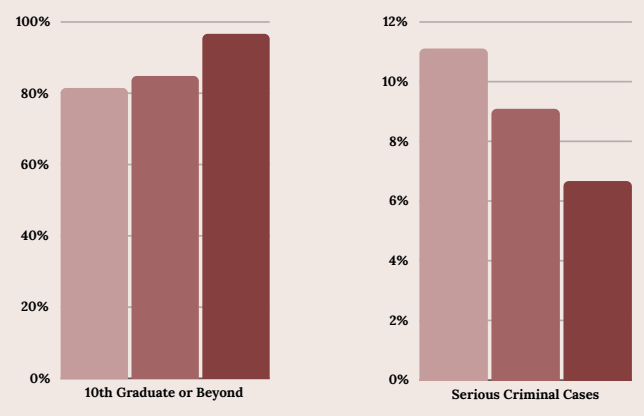
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

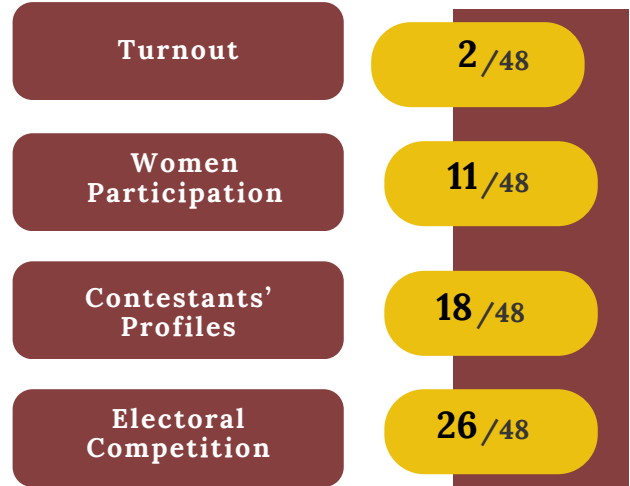
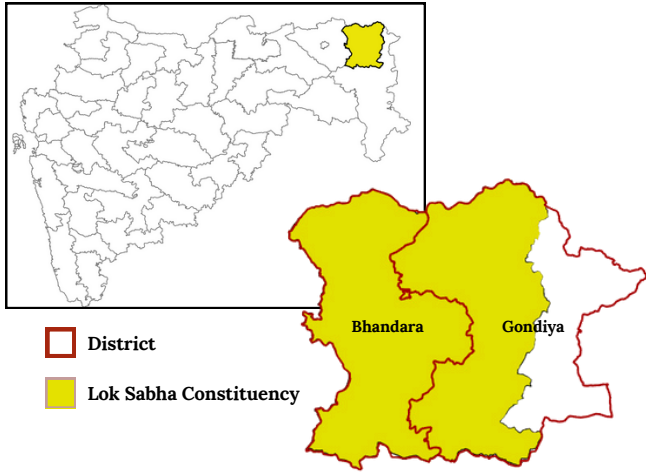


CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Bhandara-Gondiya Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Bhandara, Gondia | Division: Nagpur



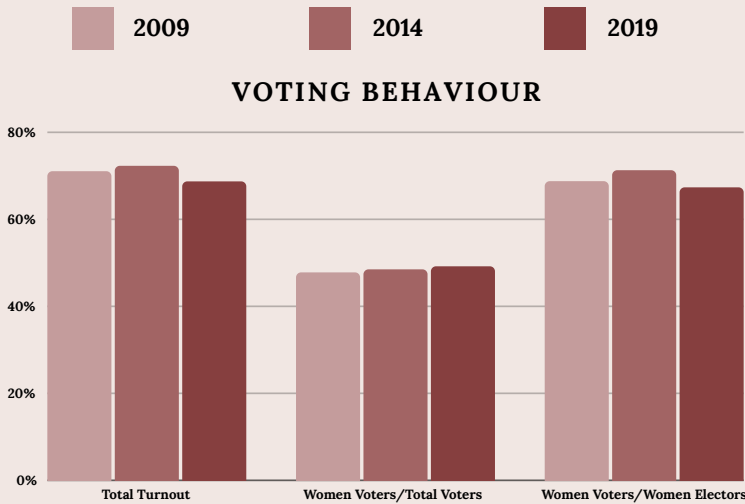
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Sunil Mendhe	BJP	15.86%
2014	Nanabhau Patole	BJP	12.47%
2009	Praful Patel	NCP	24.44%

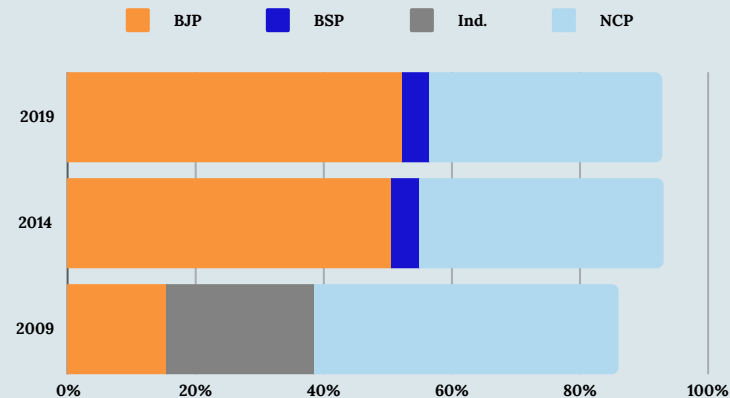
INSIGHTS

- Over the last three elections, it has consistently had one of the highest turnout rates as well as one of the highest share of women voters in the state.
- In 2009, the constituency had the highest number of women voters (~4.9 lakh) against the state average of (~3.4 lakh).

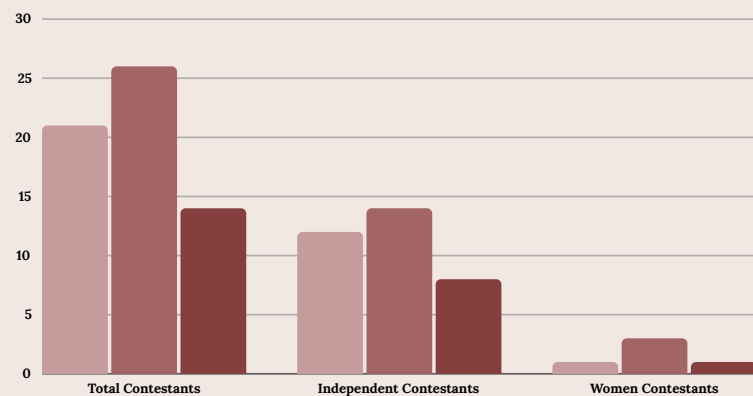
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



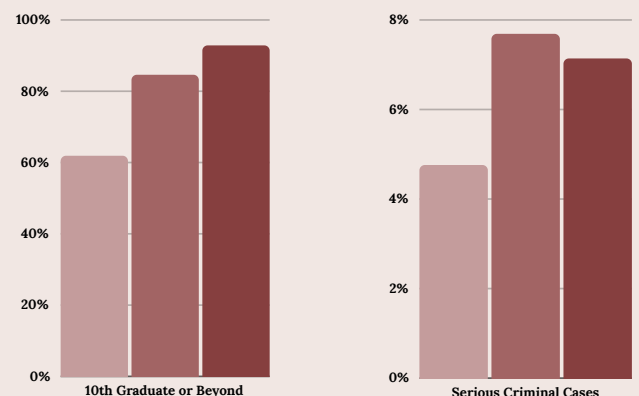
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

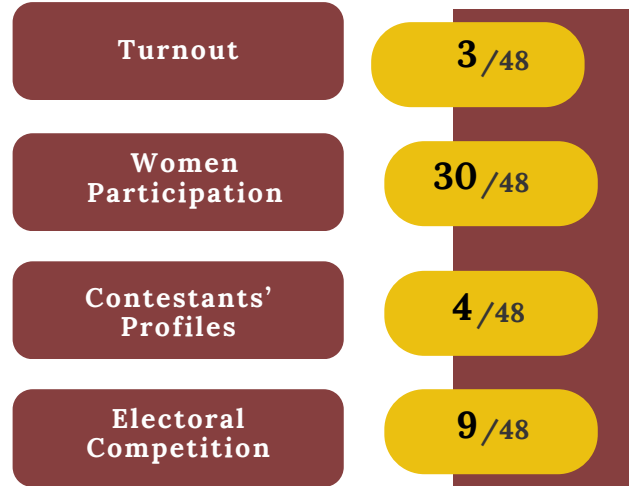
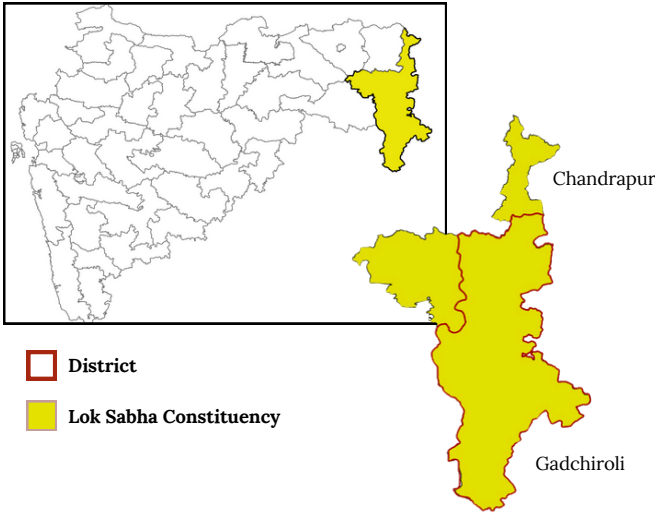


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





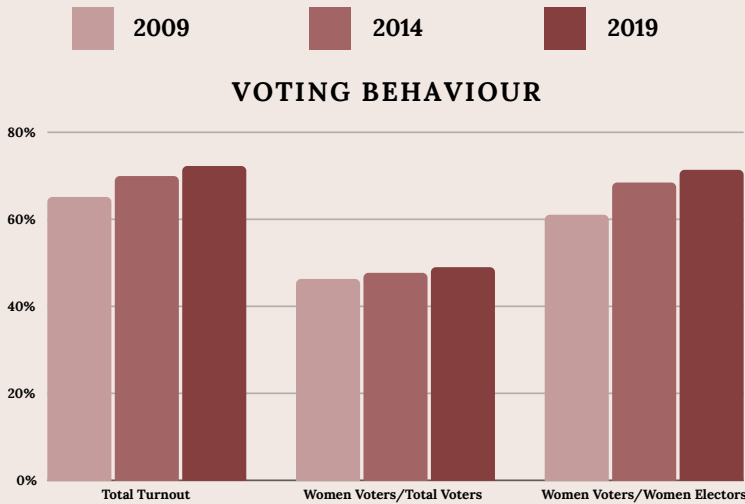
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Ashok Nete	BJP	6.8%
2014	Ashok Nete	BJP	23.1%
2009	Marotrao S. Kowase	INC	3.4%

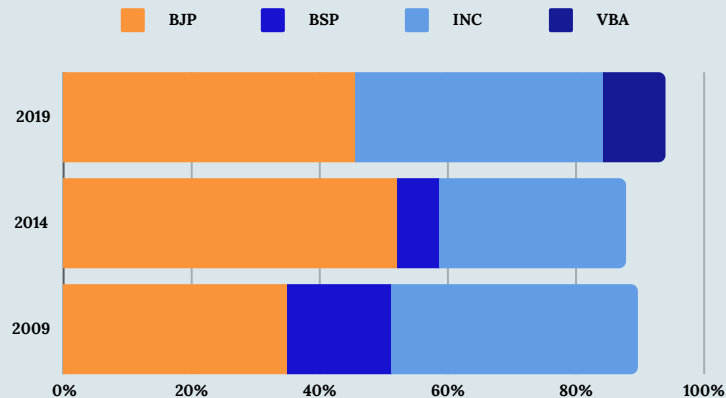
INSIGHTS

- In 2019, it was the only constituency in the state that had no independent contestants.
- It is one of the few constituencies in the state that has not had any women contestants for the last three elections.
- In 2019, it had the highest turnout rate in the state (72.3%). The state average was 61.1%.

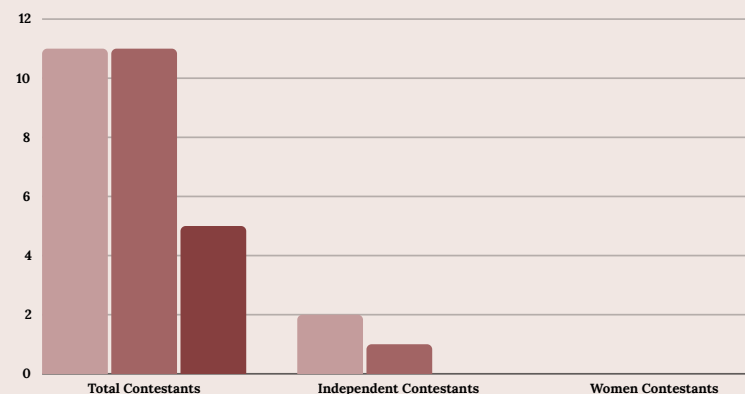
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



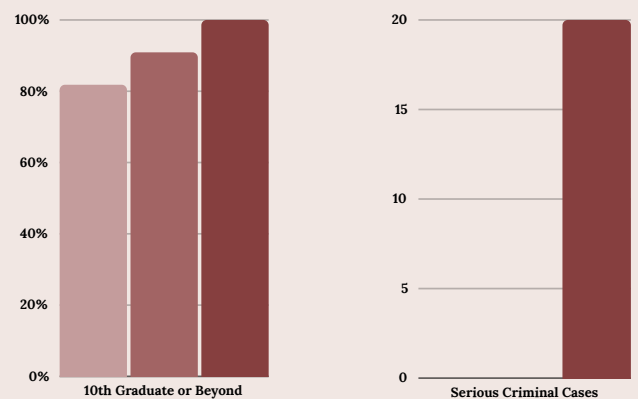
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

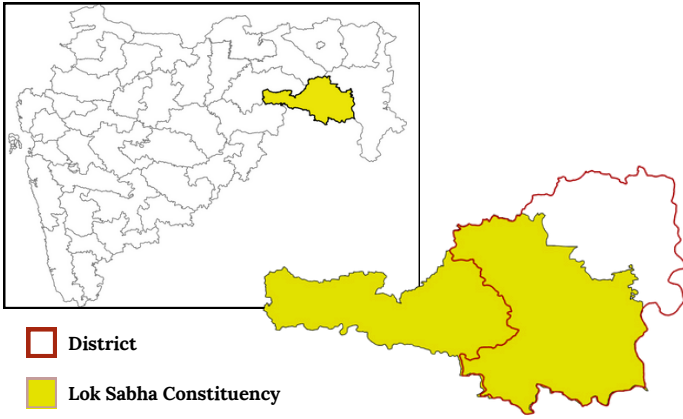


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





- Turnout 9 / 48
- Women Participation 43 / 48
- Contestants' Profiles 16 / 48
- Electoral Competition 2 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

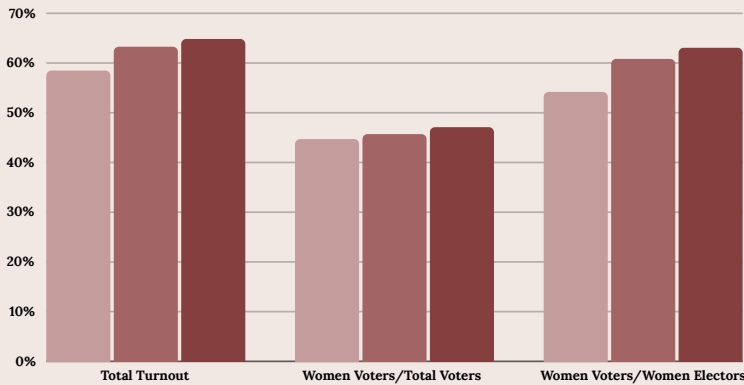
2019	Suresh Dhanorkar	INC	3.6%
2014	Hansraj G. Ahir	BJP	21.3%
2009	Hansraj G. Ahir	BJP	3.6%

INSIGHTS

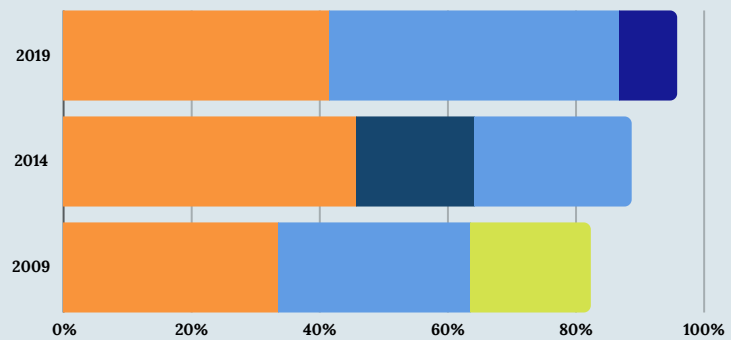
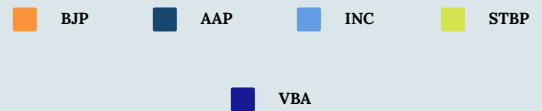
- In 2019, it was the only constituency in the state that elected an MP from INC.
- In 2019, it was one of the only two constituencies (along with Baramati) in the state where a BJP contestant lost.
- It is one of the few constituencies in the state that has not had even one woman contestant in the last three elections.



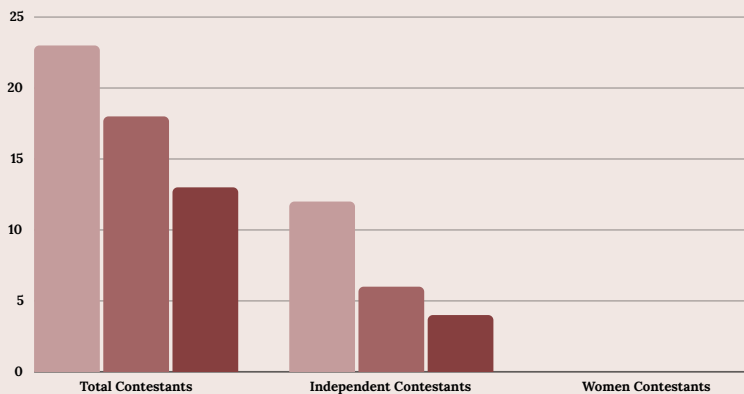
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



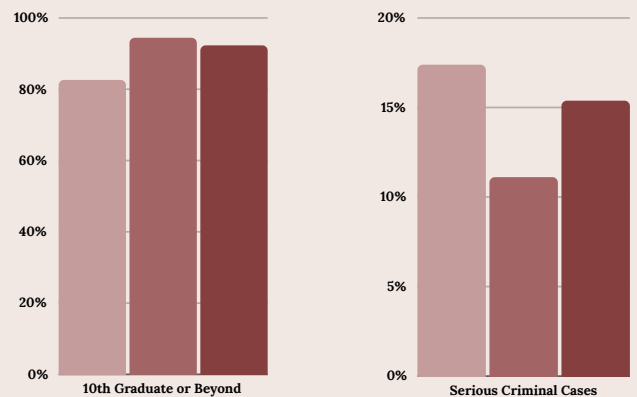
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

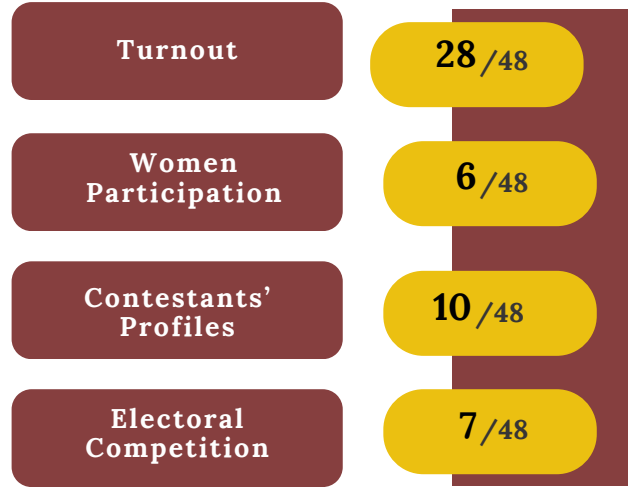
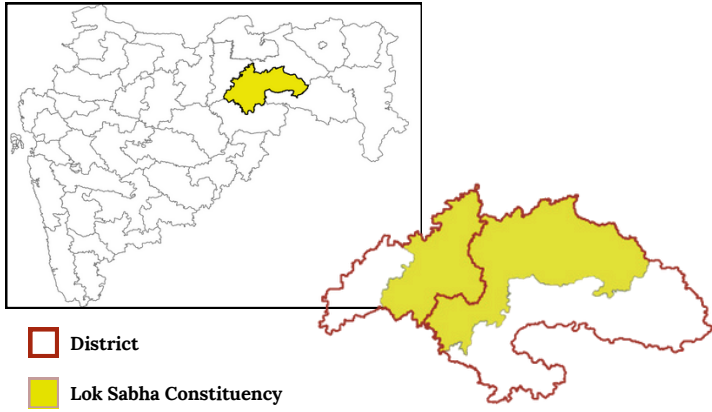


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUNDS





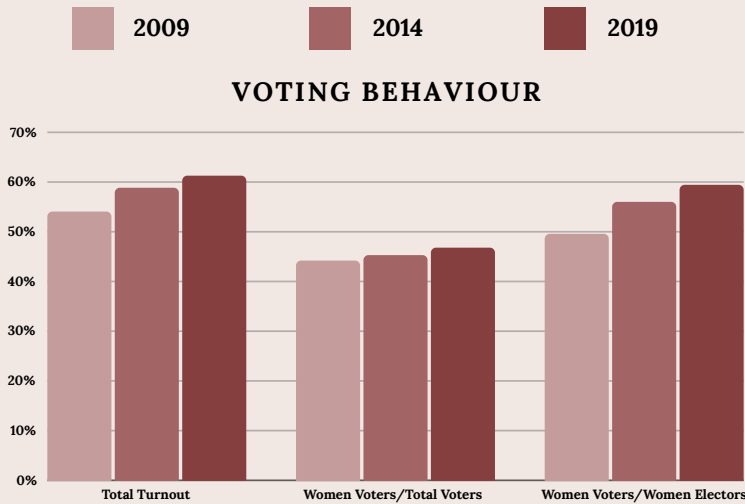
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

Year	Representative	Party	Winning Margin
2019	Bhavana Gawali	SHS	10.0%
2014	Bhavana Gawali	SHS	9.1%
2009	Bhavana Gawali	SHS	6.8%

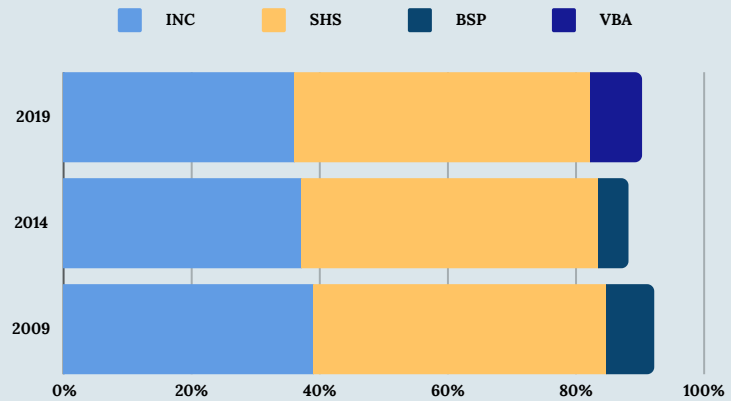
INSIGHTS

- Bhavana Gawali from SHS is one of the two women contestants, (along with Supriya Sule) to have won consecutively in the last three elections in the state.
- Since 1999, she has served as an MP for five consecutive terms, making her the longest-serving woman MP in the Lok Sabha from Maharashtra presently.
- The constituency was formed after the 2009 delimitation. Since its inception, only SHS has won here continuously.

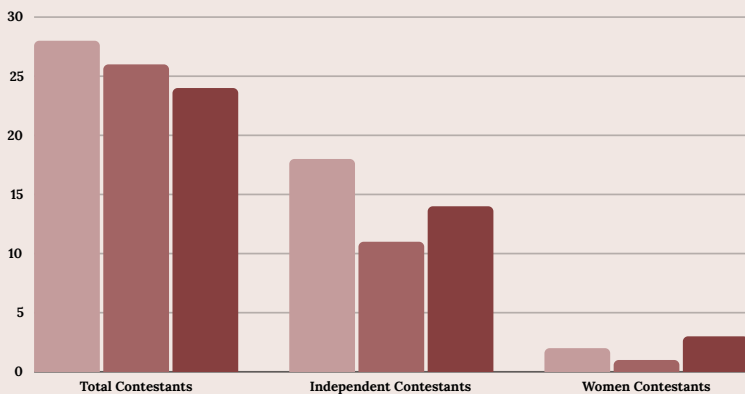
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



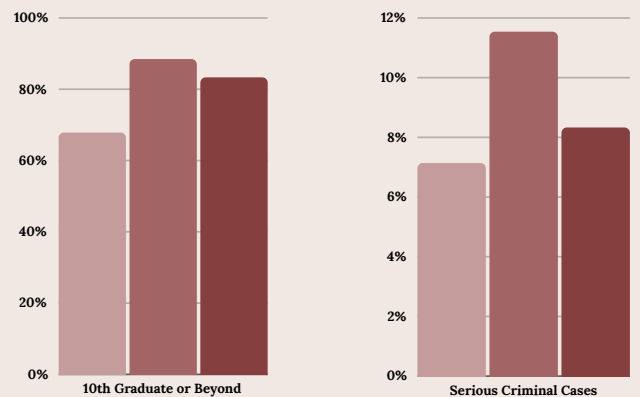
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

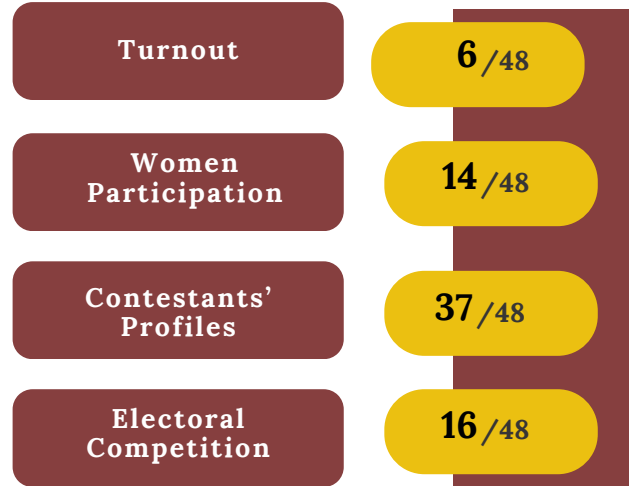
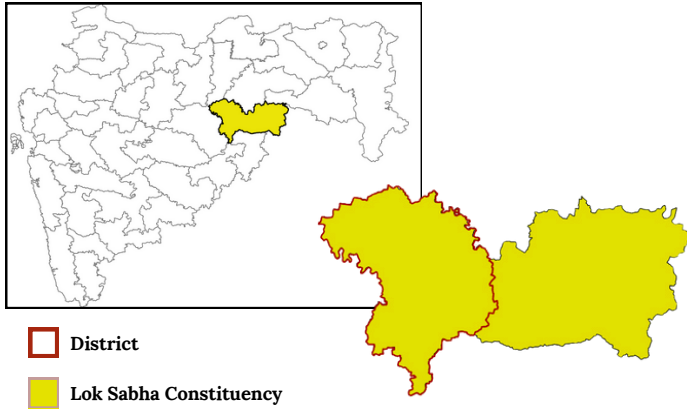


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





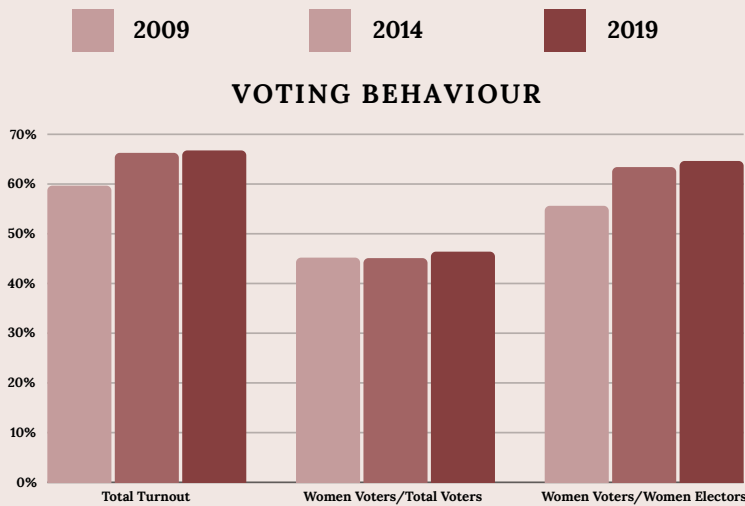
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Hemant S. Patil	SHS	24%
2014	Rajeev S. Satav	INC	0.2%
2009	Subhash B. Wankhede	SHS	9%

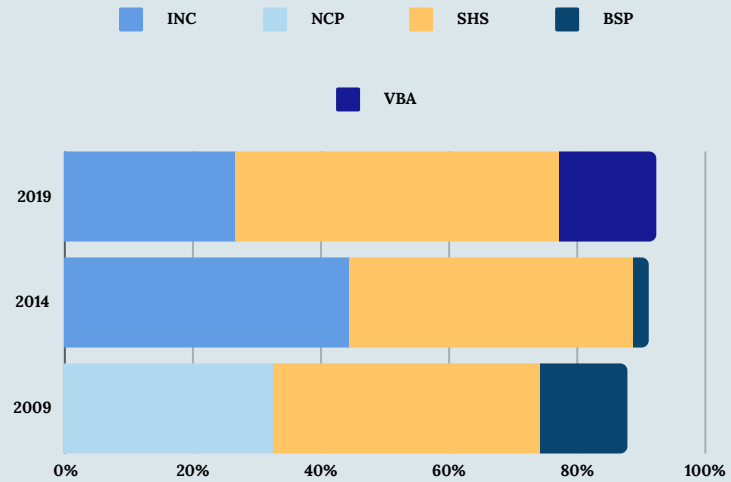
INSIGHTS

- Over the last three elections, it is the only constituency in the state where each MP elected has been a first-time contestant.
- In 2014, it was one of only two constituencies, (along with Nanded) in the state that elected an INC contestant.

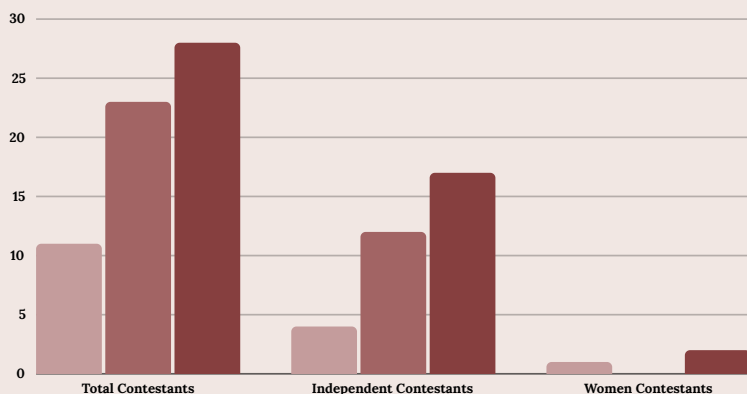
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

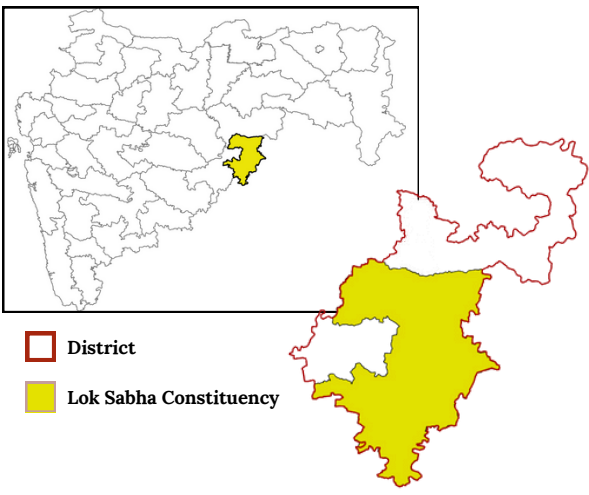


CONTESTANTS' PROFILES



Nanded Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Nanded | Division: Aurangabad



- Turnout 17/48
- Women Participation 42/48
- Contestants' Profiles 15/48
- Electoral Competition 3/48

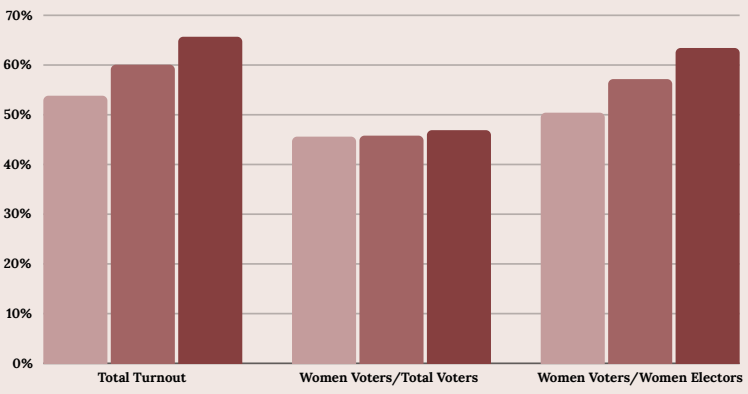
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Prataprao G. Chikhalikar	BJP	3.6%
2014	Ashokrao S. Chavan	INC	8.0%
2009	Bhaskarrao B.K. Patil	INC	9.6%

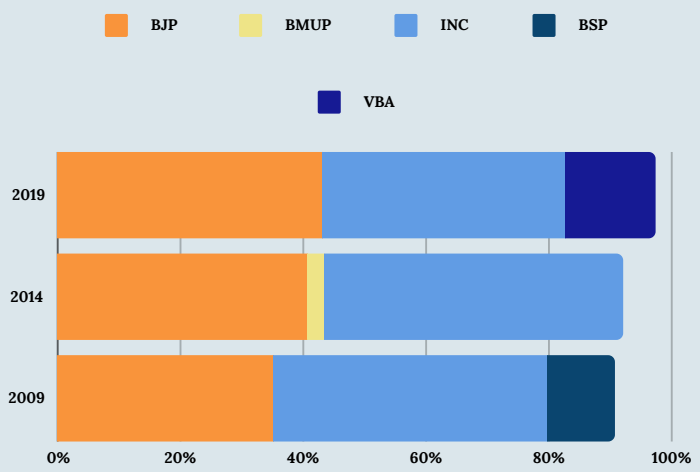
INSIGHTS

- In 2014, it was one of only two constituencies, along with Hingoli, that elected an INC contestant.
- Former Chief Ministers, Shankarrao Chavan (1980-1987) and Ashok Chavan (1987 by-poll and 2014), have previously represented this constituency in the Lok Sabha.

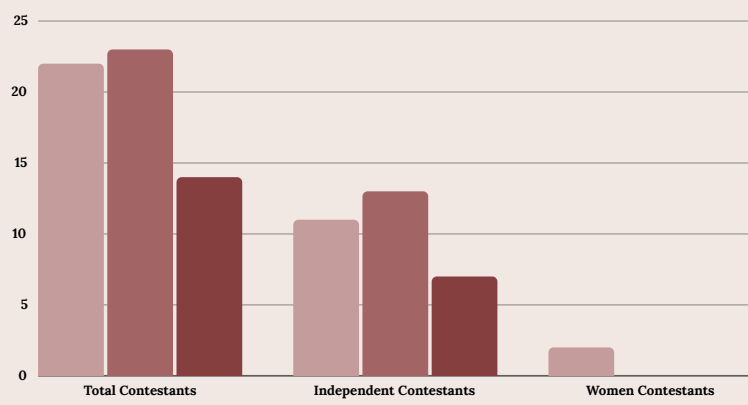
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



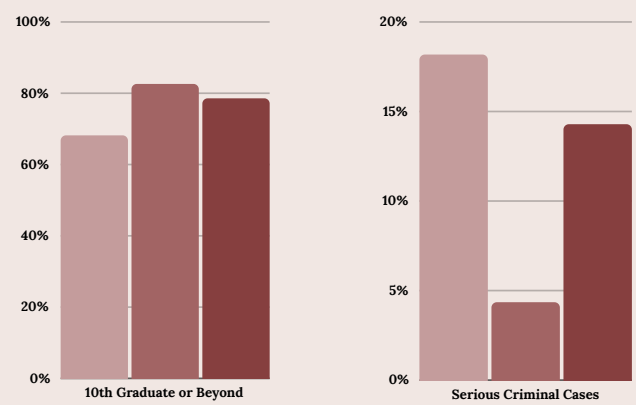
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

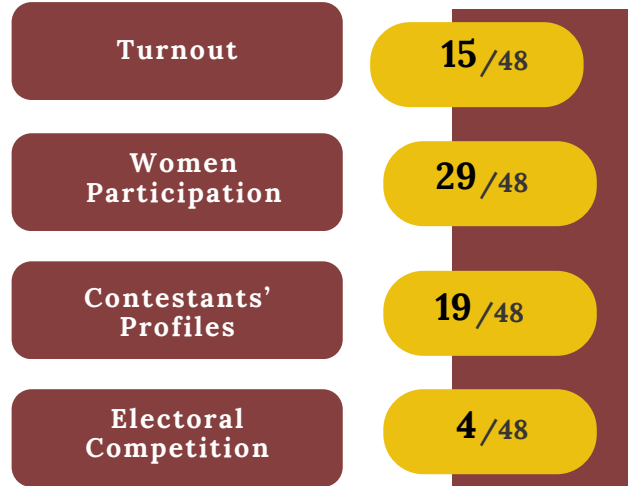
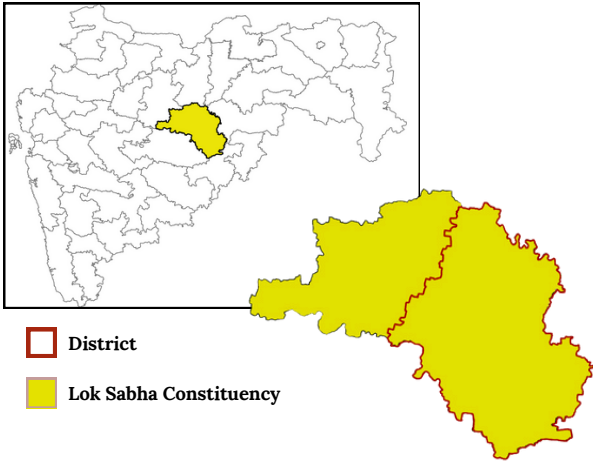


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUNDS





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

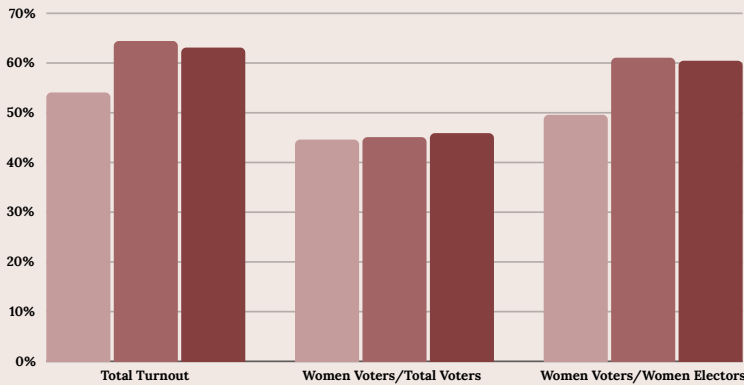
2019	Sanjay H. Jadhav	SHS	3.4%
2014	Sanjay H. Jadhav	SHS	10.9%
2009	Ganeshrao N. Dudhgaonkar	SHS	7.5%

INSIGHTS

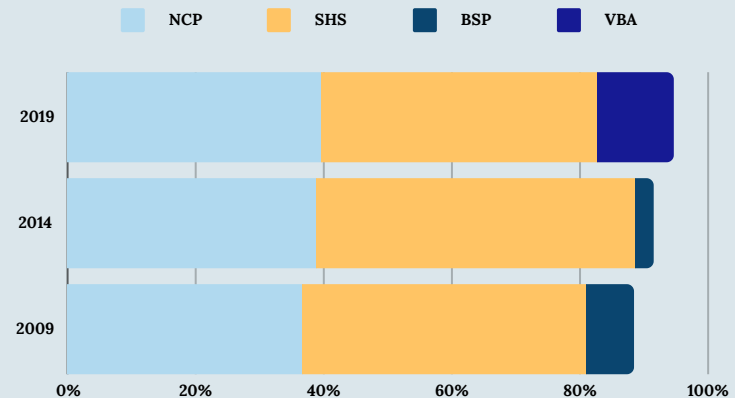
- In 2019, it became one of the only two constituencies, along with Buldhana, in the state that elected an SHS contestant for five consecutive terms.



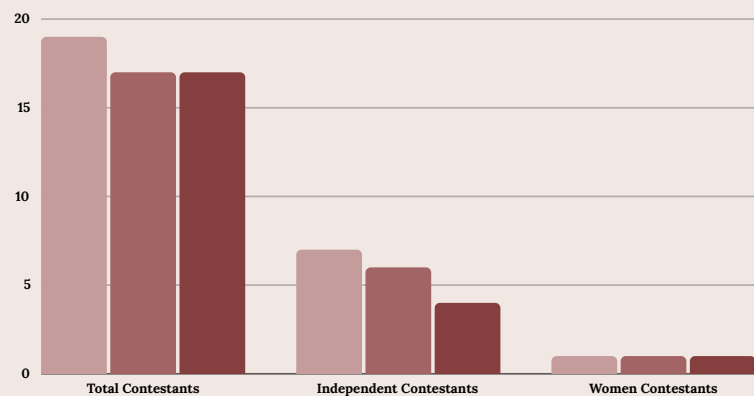
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



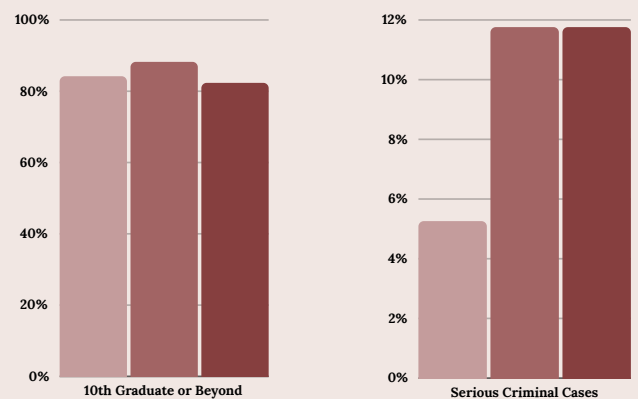
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

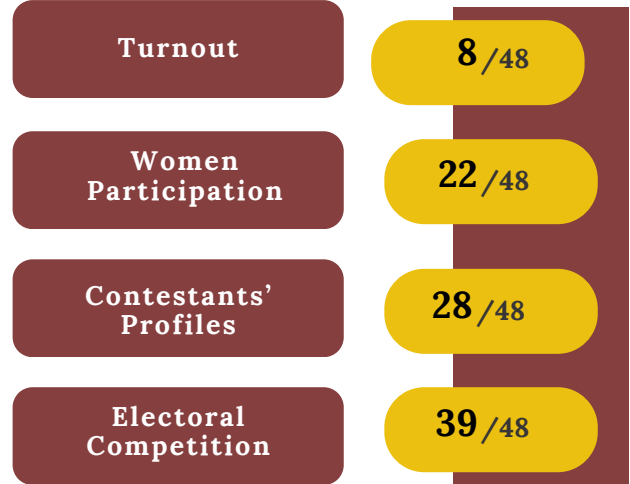
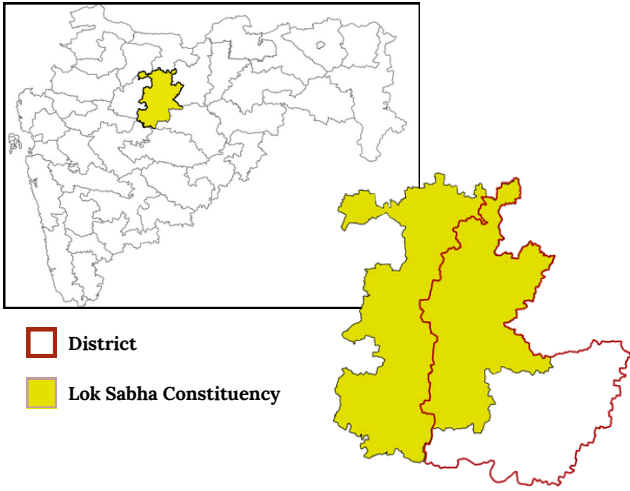


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

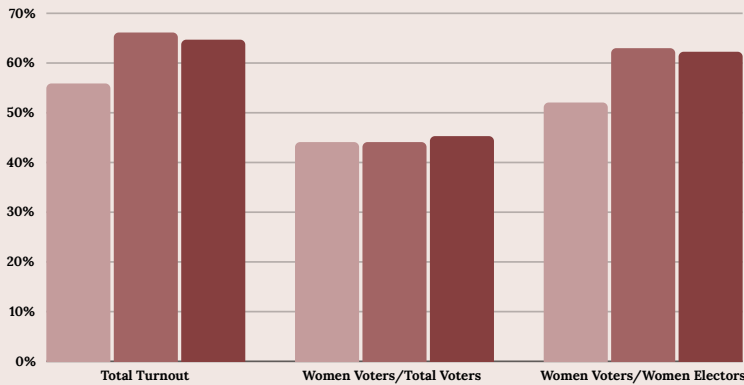
2019	Raosaheb Danve	BJP	27.6%
2014	Raosaheb Danve	BJP	19.4%
2009	Raosaheb Danve	BJP	1.1%

INSIGHTS

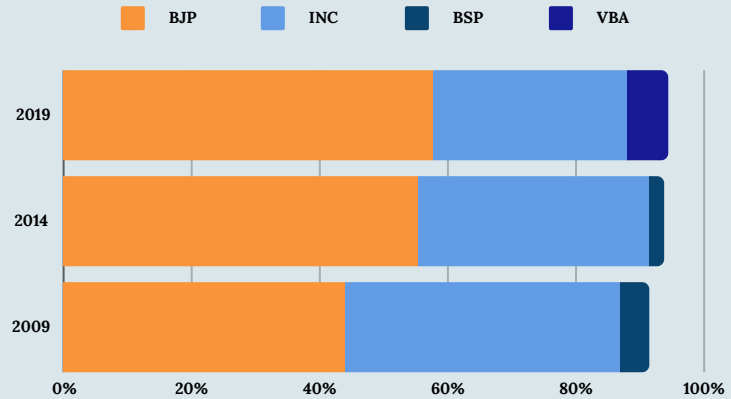
- In this constituency, BJP has won seven consecutive Lok Sabha elections establishing the longest streak of consecutive victories for the party in any constituency in the state.
- In the 2019 election, Raosaheb Danve (BJP) was one of the longest-serving MP from Maharashtra, serving his fifth term in the 17th Lok Sabha. The other is Bhavana Gawali (SHS) from Yavatamal-Washim.



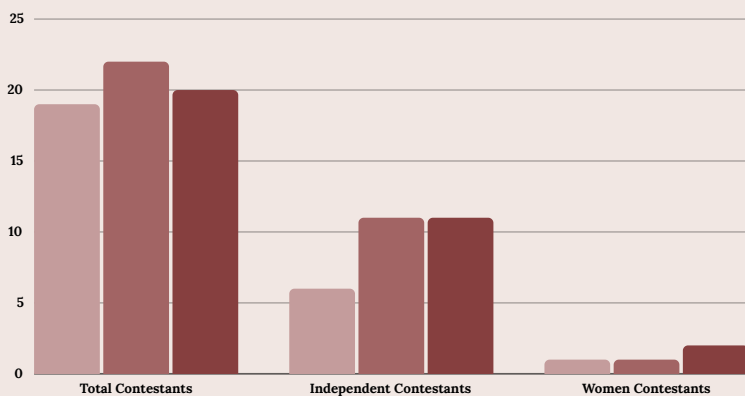
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



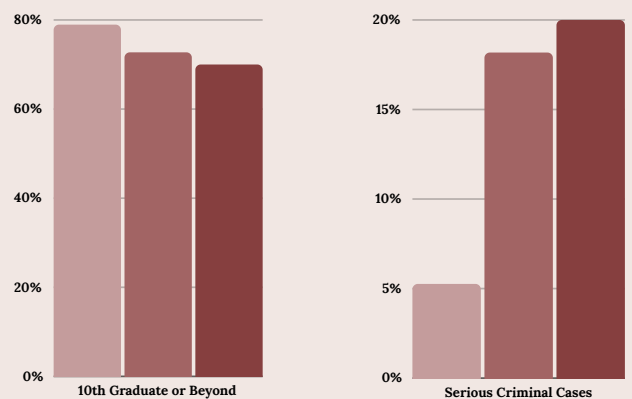
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

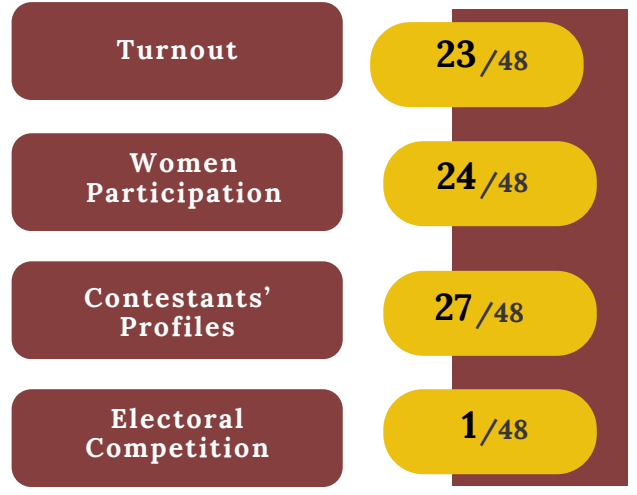
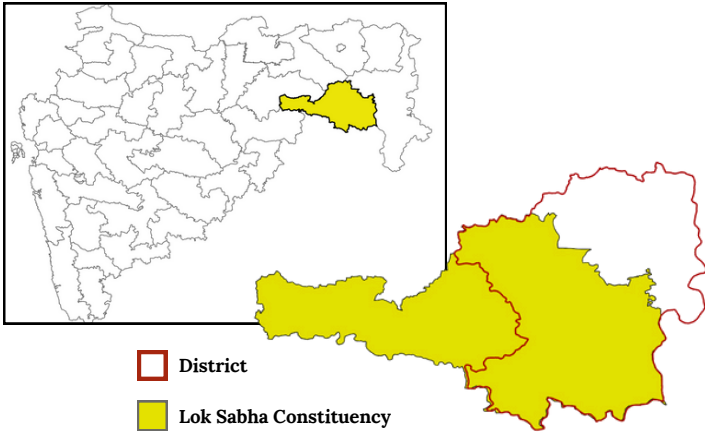


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





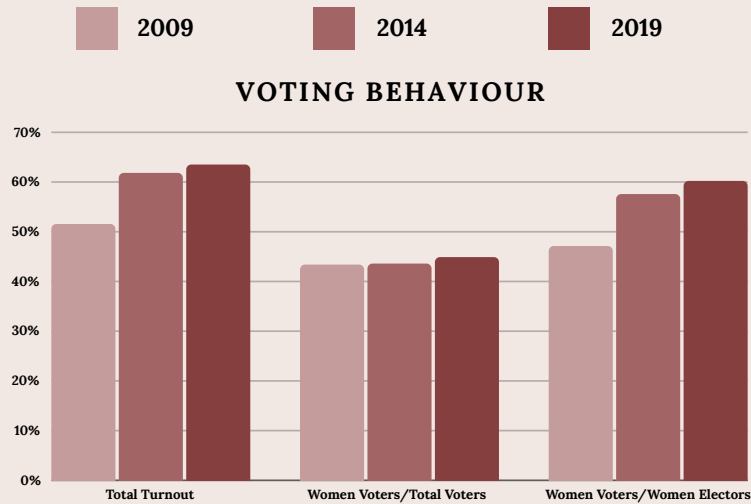
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Imtiaz J. Syed	AIMIM	0.4%
2014	Chandrakant Khaire	SHS	16.5%
2009	Chandrakant Khaire	SHS	4.5%

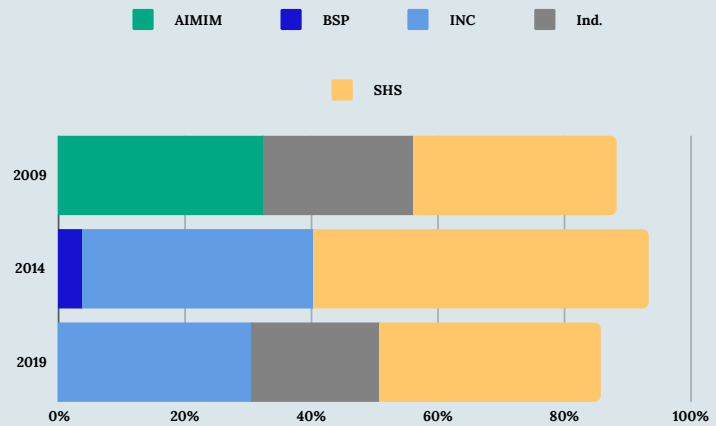
INSIGHTS

- In 2019, Imtiaz Jaleel won with the narrowest margin (0.37%) in the state, against the average winning margin of 17% across other constituencies.
- Imtiaz Jaleel is also one of the two MPs from AIMIM across India.
- In 2004 and 2009, independent contestants formed the majority of total contestants (~61%), against the state average of ~46.5%.

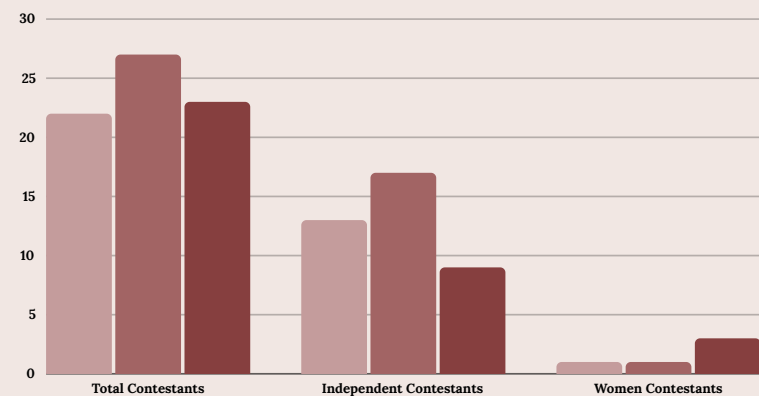
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



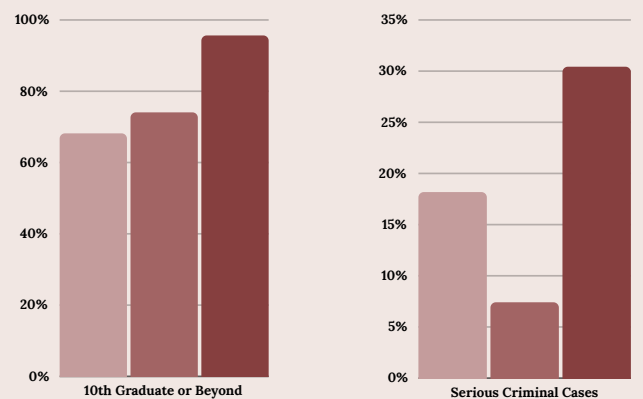
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

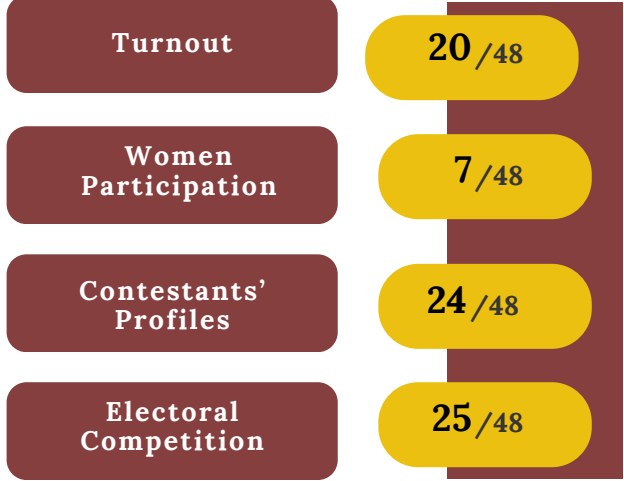
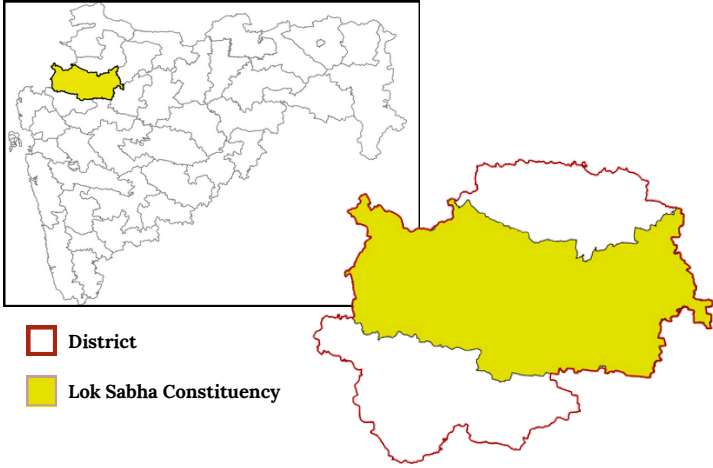


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

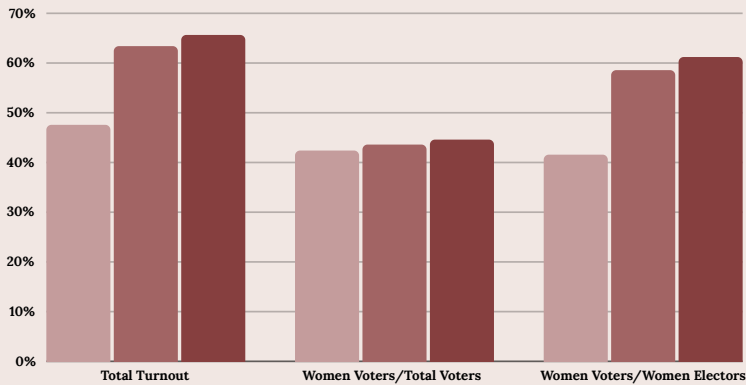
2019	Bharti Pawar	BJP	17.5%
2014	Harishchandra Chavan	BJP	25.5%
2009	Harishchandra Chavan	BJP	5.5%

INSIGHTS

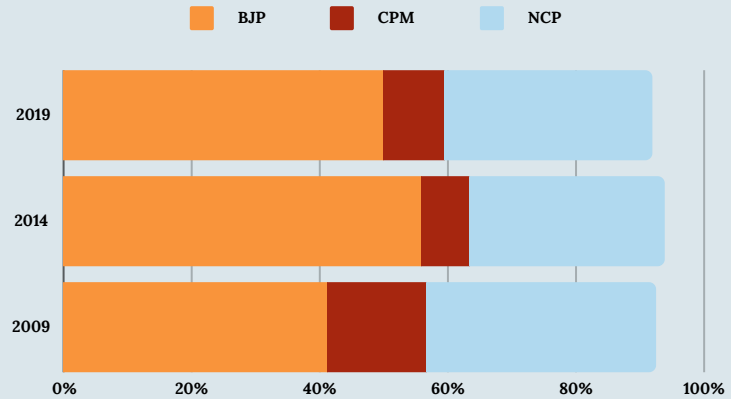
- In 2019, this constituency was one of the two (along with Palghar) in the state, where a turncoat contestant won. Bharati Pawar, now with the BJP, had previously contested from NCP.
- Over the past three elections, it saw one of the highest rise in voter turnout in the state (38%).
- The constituency was formed after the 2009 delimitation. Since its inception, only BJP has won here.



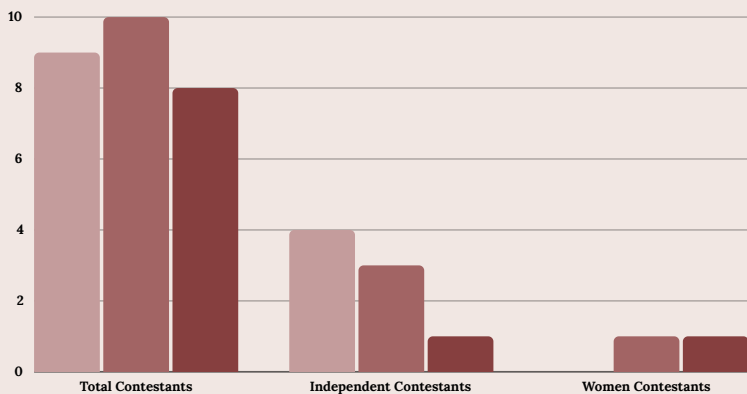
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



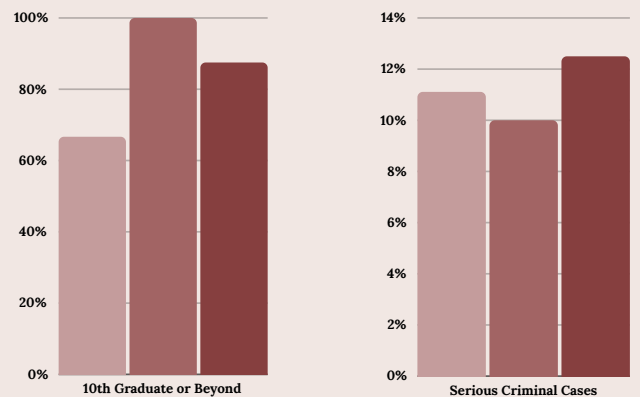
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

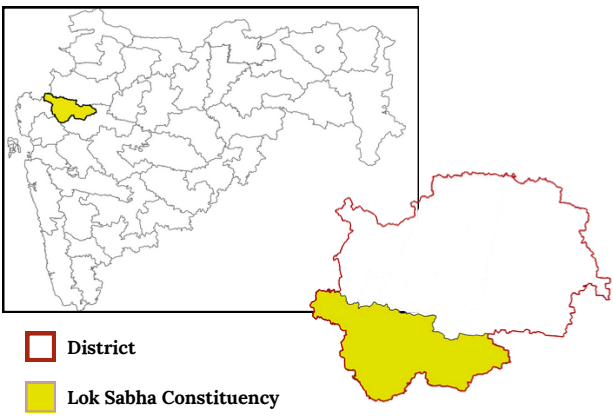


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





- Turnout
34/48
- Women Participation
27/48
- Contestants' Profiles
39/48
- Electoral Competition
30/48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

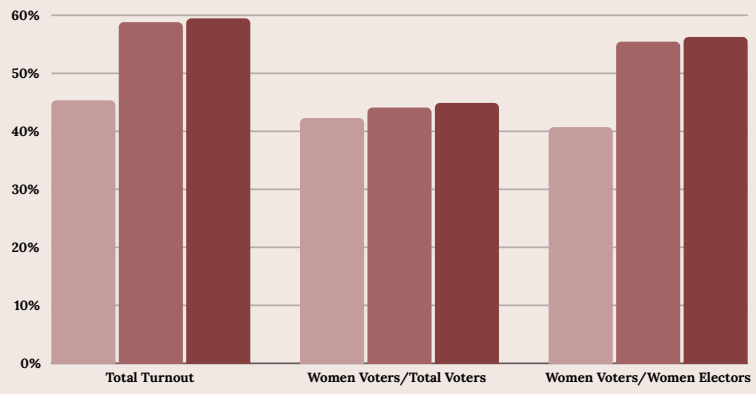
2019	Hemant Godse	SHS	26.1%
2014	Hemant Godse	SHS	20.0%
2009	Sameer Bhujbal	NCP	3.4%

INSIGHTS

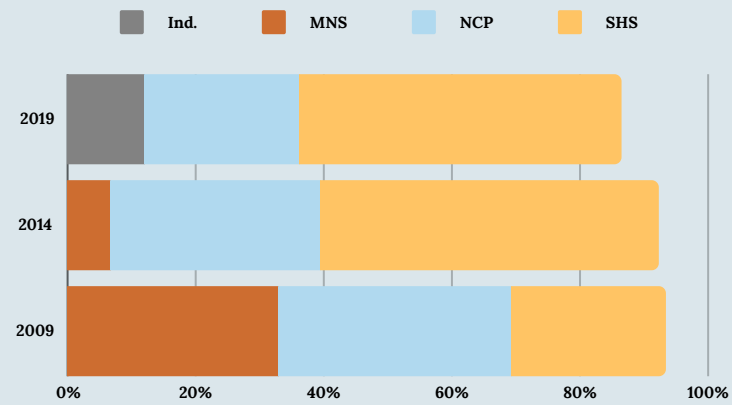
- The first by-poll conducted in Maharashtra post its formation were held here. In 1963, Yashwantrao Chavan – the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, was elected from here in the by-poll.
- In 2014, this constituency was one of the two (along with Kolhapur) in the state, where a turncoat-contestant won. Hemant Godse now with the SHS, had previously contested from MNS..



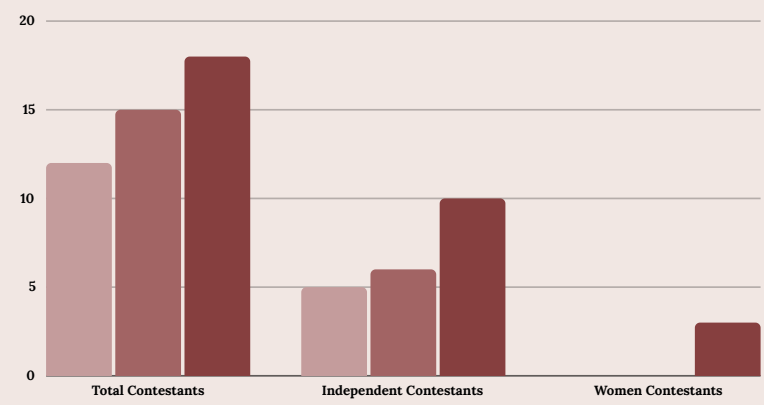
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



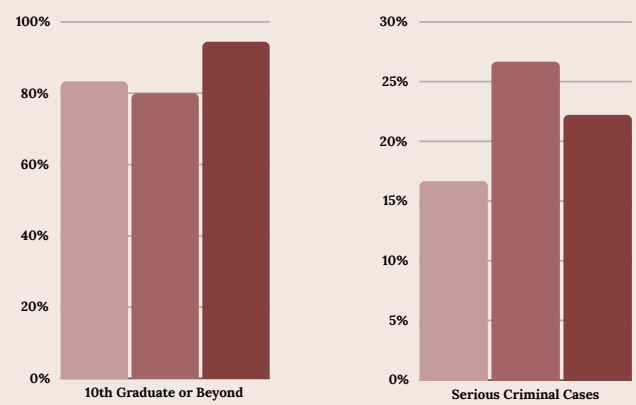
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

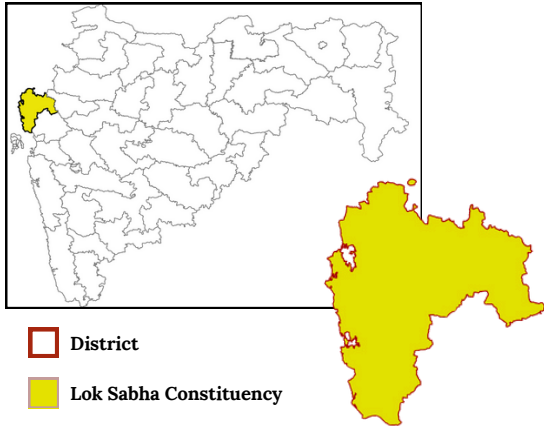


CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Palghar Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Palghar | Division: Konkan



- Turnout 24 / 48
- Women Participation 31 / 48
- Contestants' Profiles 30 / 48
- Electoral Competition 10 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

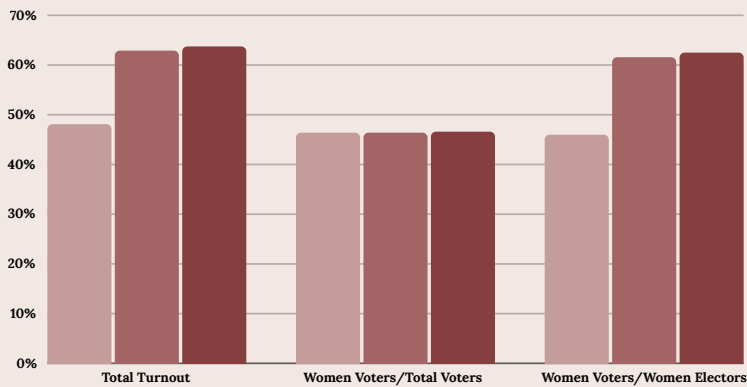
2019	Rajendra Gavit	SHS	7.4%
2014	Chintaman N. Wanga	BJP	24.1%
2009	Baliram S. Jadhav	BVA	1.7%

INSIGHTS

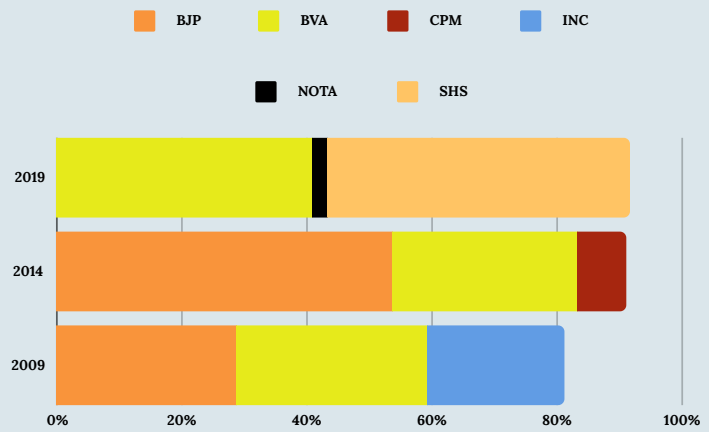
- Over the last three elections, it is the only constituency in the state where the BVA has consistently ranked in the top three.
- In 2019, it was the only constituency in the state where the NOTA option ranked among the top three choices, receiving ~2.5 % of the total votes. This was the highest votes given to NOTA in the state.
- It is one of the only two constituencies (along with Kolhapur) in the state where no party has consecutively won in the last three years.
- In 2019, this constituency was one of the two (along with Dindori) in the state, where a turncoat contestant won. Rajendra Gavit, now with the SHS, had previously contested from BJP.

█ 2009
 █ 2014
 █ 2019

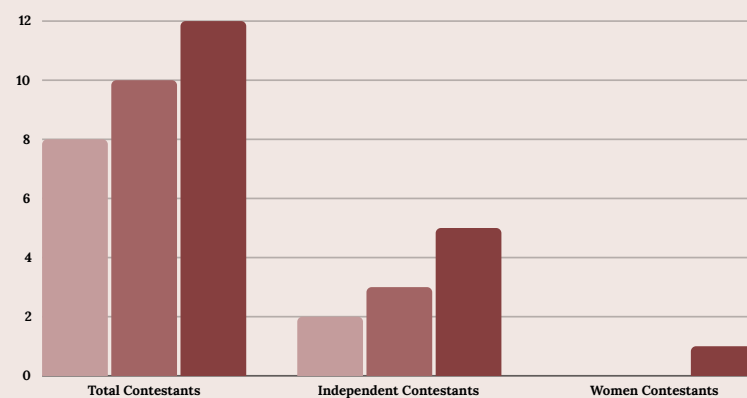
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



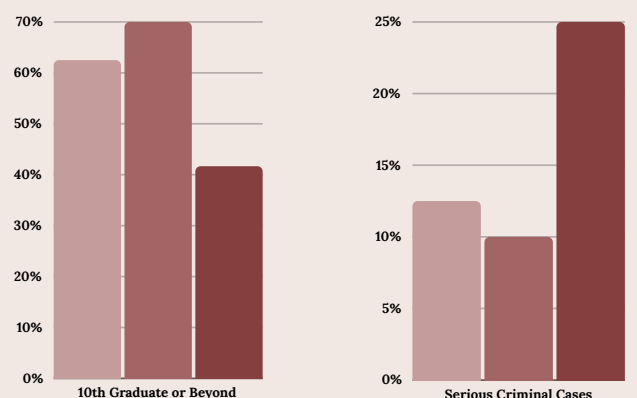
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

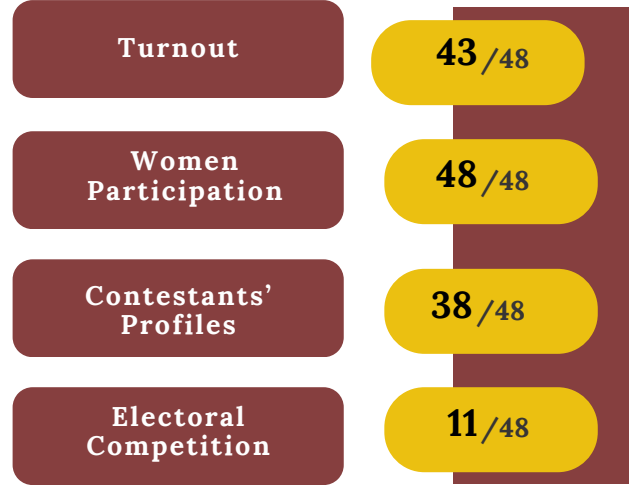
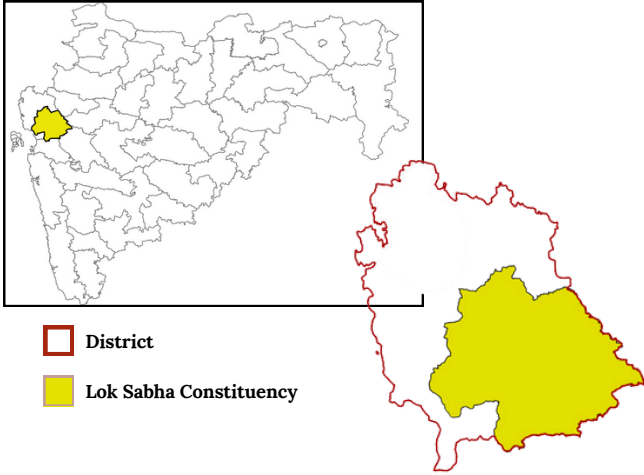


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





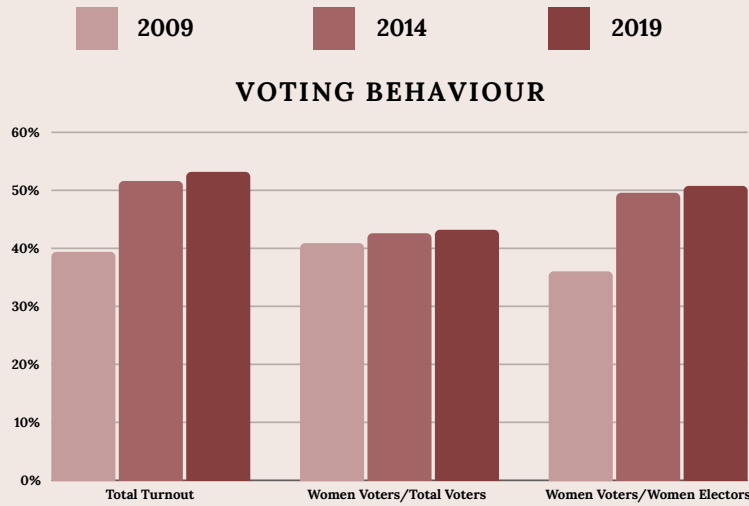
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Kapil M. Patil	BJP	15.55%
2014	Kapil M. Patil	BJP	12.50%
2009	Suresh K. Taware	INC	7.08%

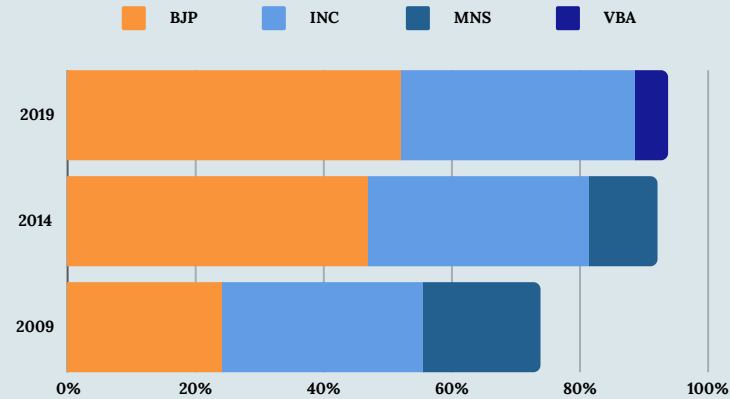
INSIGHTS

- Over the last three elections, it has consistently had one of the lowest turnout rates, overall as well as in women voters in the state.

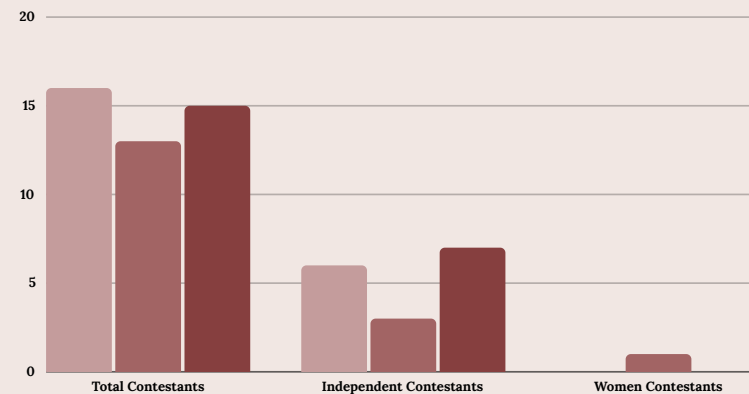
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



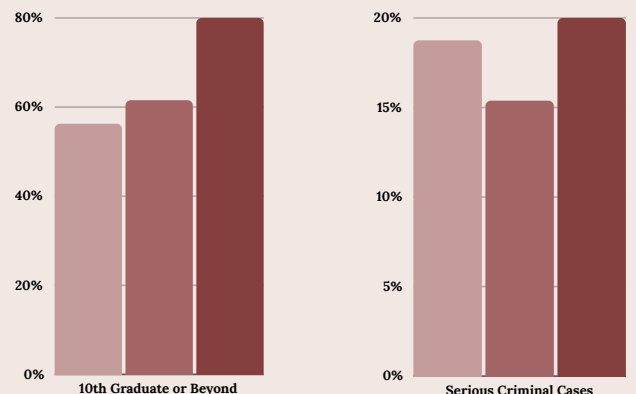
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

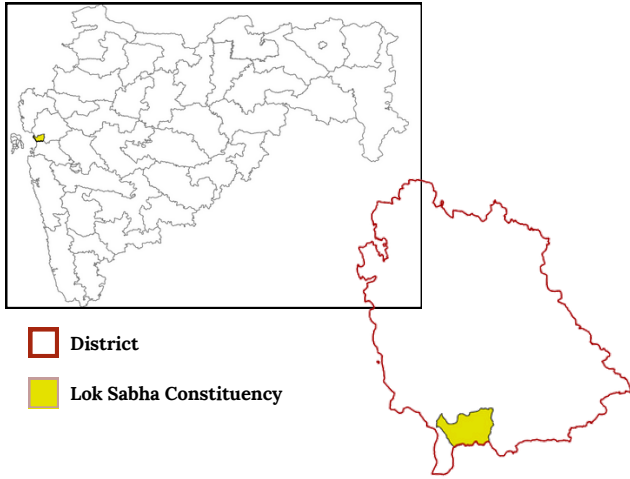


CONTESTANTS' BEHAVIOUR



Kalyan Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Thane | Division: Konkan



- Turnout
48 / 48
- Women Participation
41 / 48
- Contestants' Profiles
45 / 48
- Electoral Competition
46 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

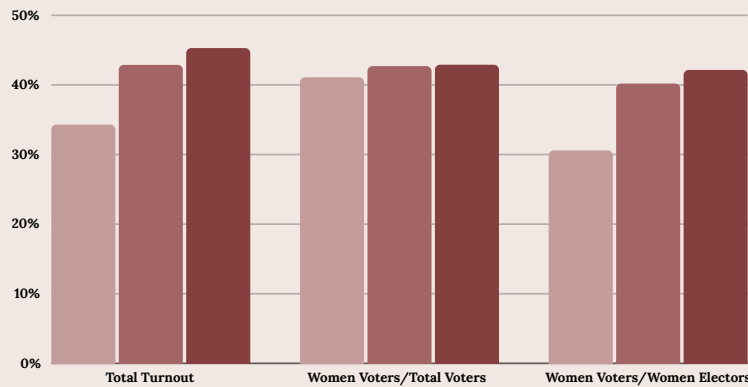
2019	Shrikant E. Shinde	SHS	38.7%
2014	Shrikant E. Shinde	SHS	30.4%
2009	Anand P. Paranjape	SHS	4.4%

INSIGHTS

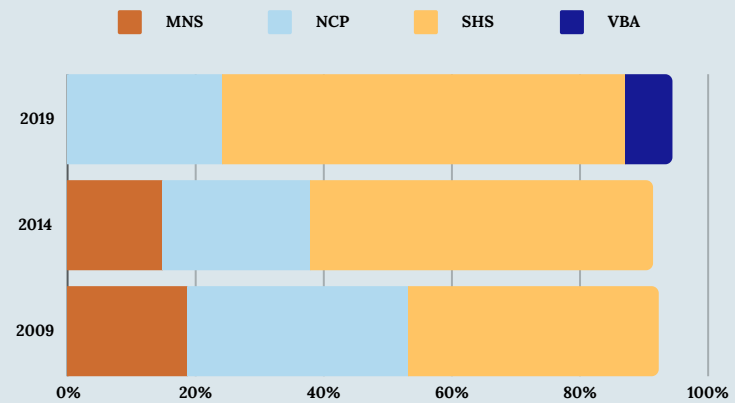
- Over the last three elections, it has consistently recorded the lowest voter turnout in the state.
- In 2014, Shrikant Shinde became one of the youngest MPs from Maharashtra at the age of 27. He is the son of Eknath Shinde, the incumbent Chief Minister of Maharashtra.
- The constituency was formed after the 2009 delimitation. Since its inception, only SHS has won here.

2009
 2014
 2019

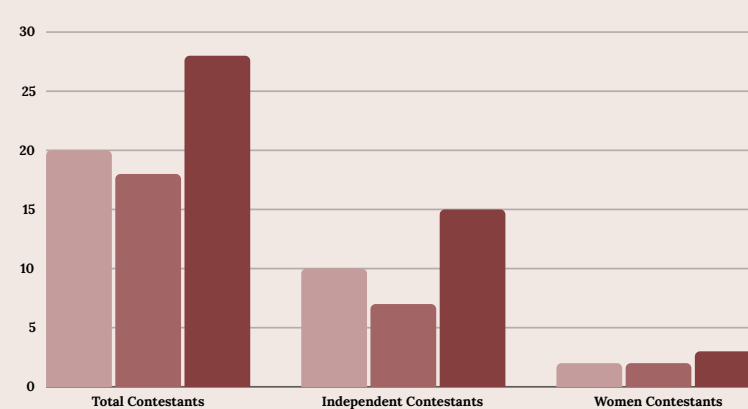
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



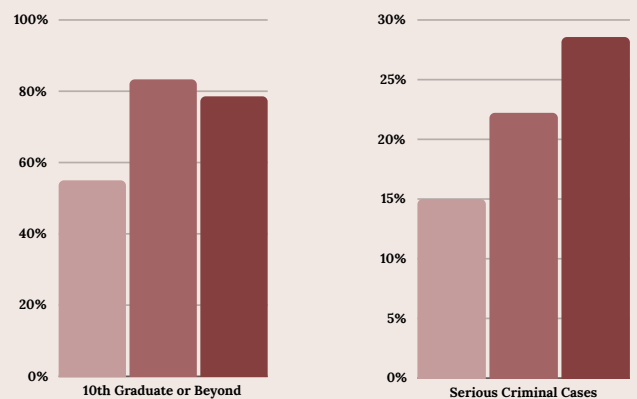
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

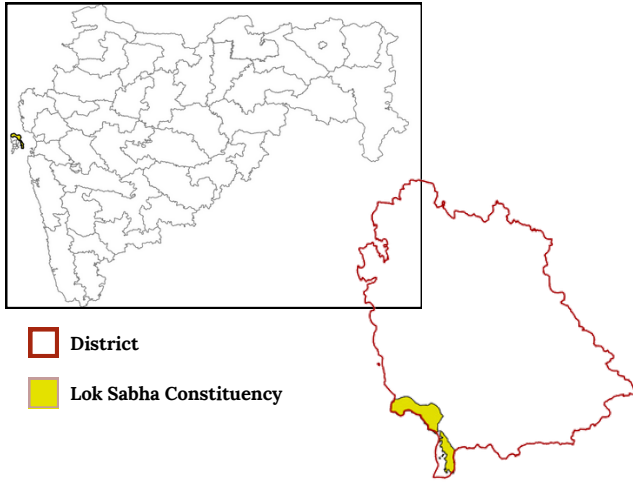


CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Thane Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Thane | Division: Konkan



- Turnout
47/48
- Women Participation
46/48
- Contestants' Profiles
14/48
- Electoral Competition
45/48

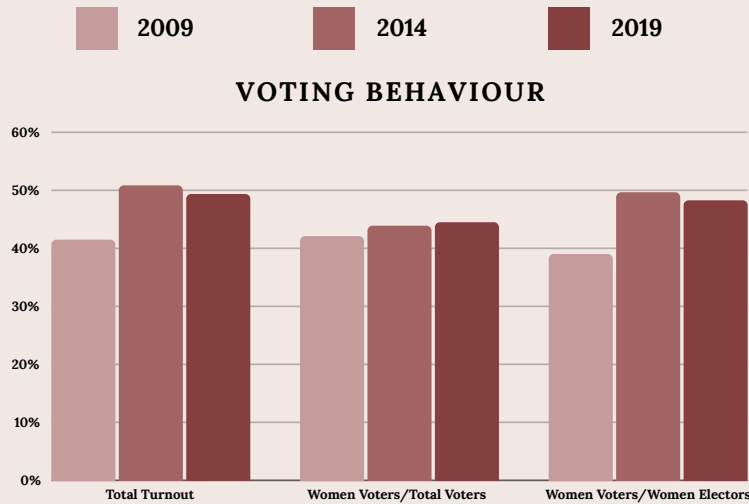
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Rajan Vichare	SHS	35.2%
2014	Rajan Vichare	SHS	26.7%
2009	Dr. Sanjeev G. Naik	NCP	6.5%

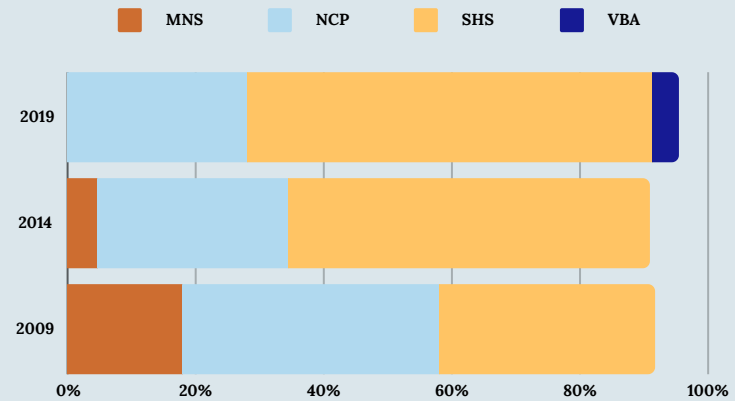
INSIGHTS

- Over the past two elections, it has had the highest number of total electors (~20.7 lakh and ~23.7 lakh respectively)
- At the same time, it has consistently had one of the lowest turnout rates in the entire state.

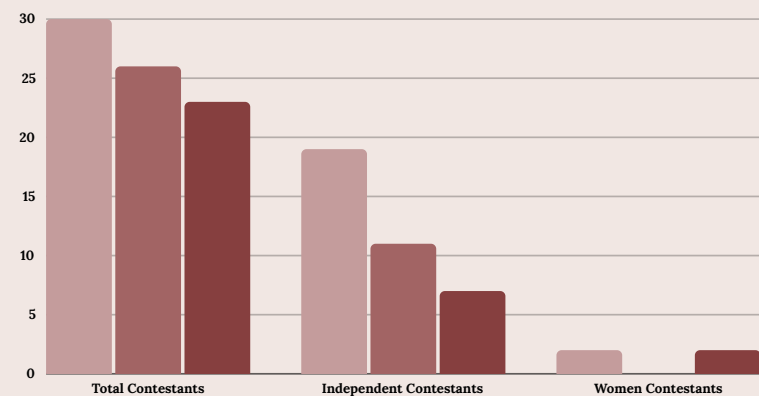
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



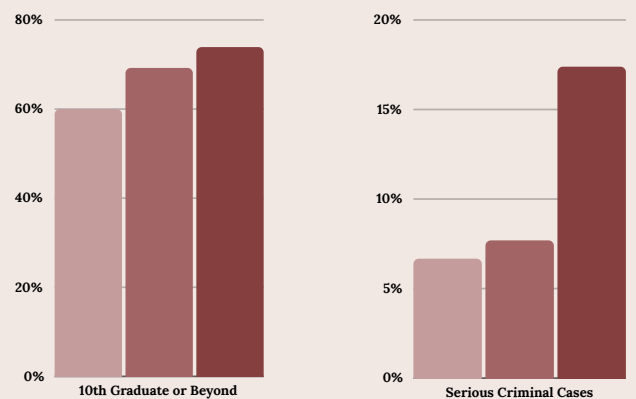
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

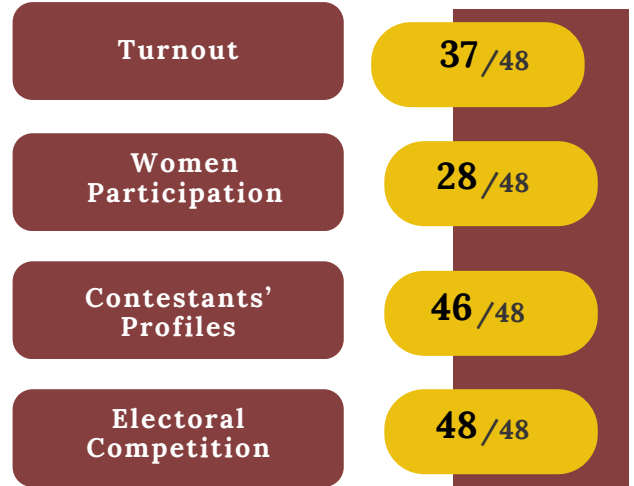
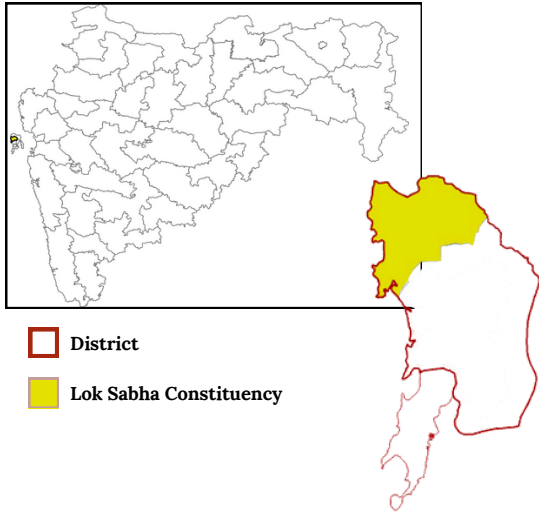


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





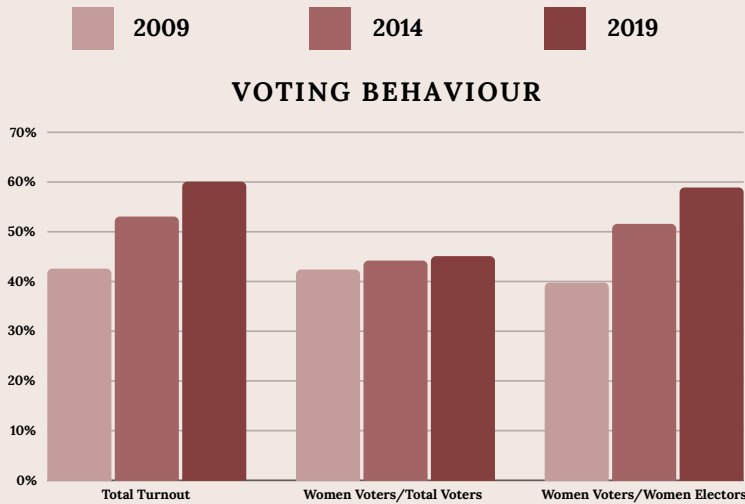
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Gopal Shetty	BJP	47%
2014	Gopal Shetty	BJP	47.2%
2009	Sanjay Nirupam	INC	0.8%

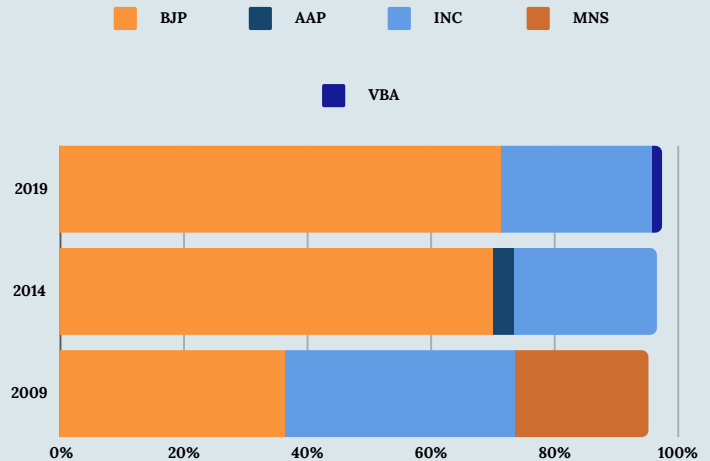
INSIGHTS

- Gopal Shetty (BJP), won with the highest winning margin (~47%) in the state in 2019.
- Over the last three elections, it witnessed ~41% increase in turnout, one of the highest increases during this period in the state.
- In 2004, the Bollywood actor, Govinda, contested from here as an INC contestant and defeated the five-term BJP MP, Ram Naik.

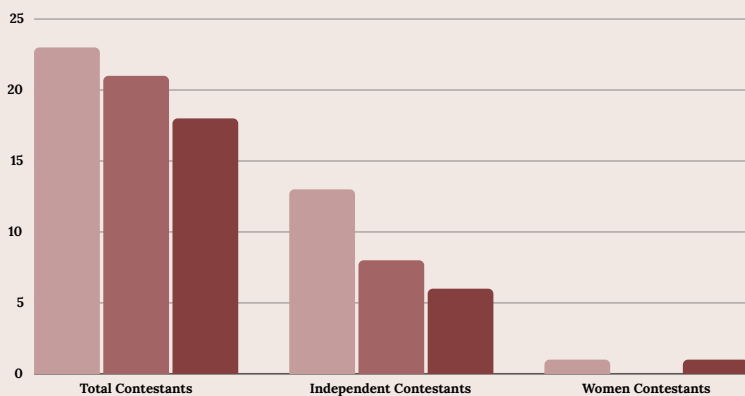
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



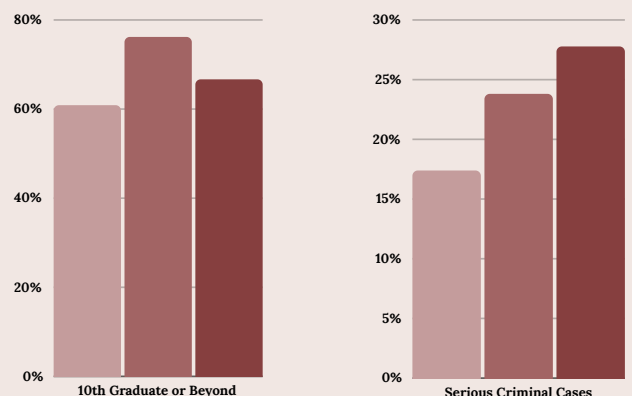
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

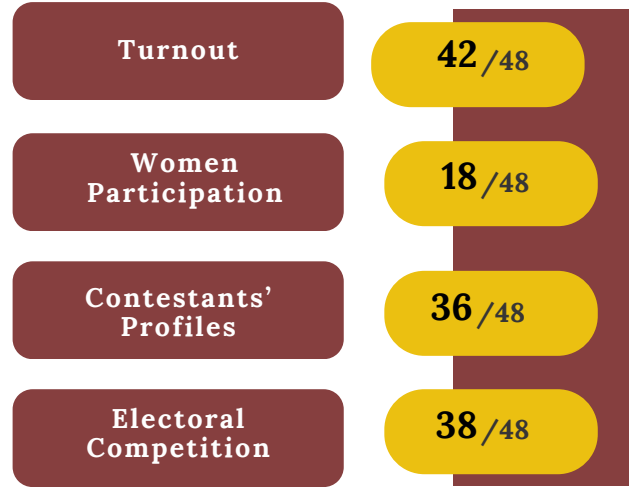
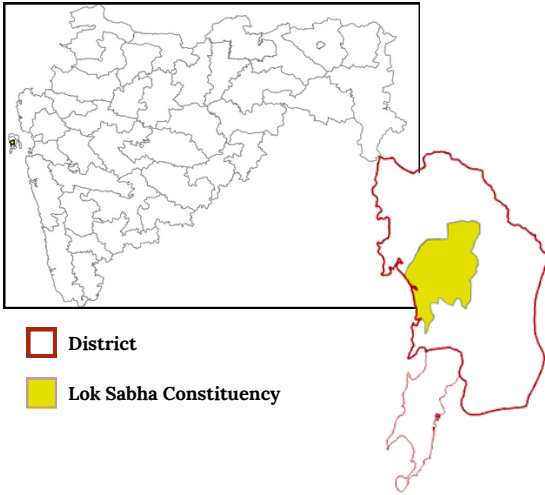


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





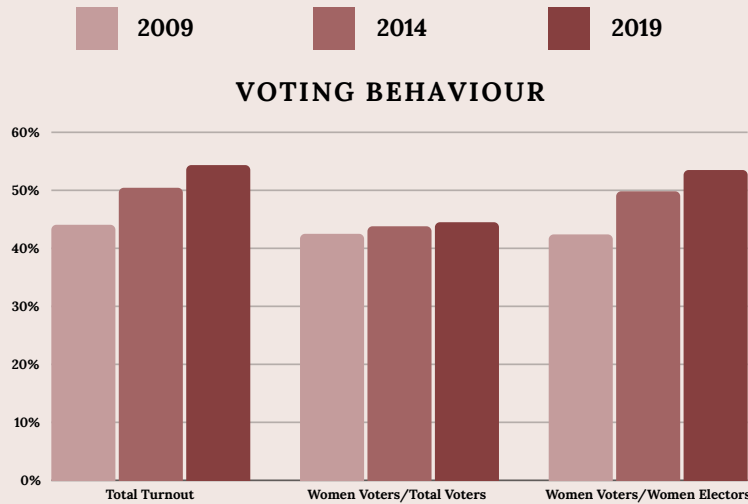
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Gajanan Kirtikar	SHS	27.7%
2014	Gajanan Kirtikar	SHS	20.4%
2009	Gurudas Kamat	INC	5.4%

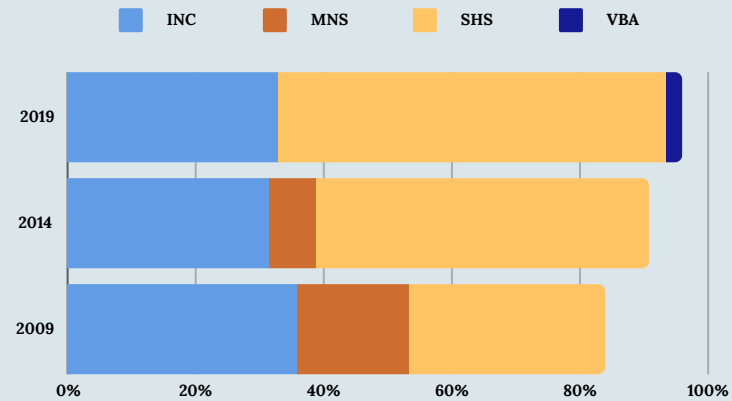
INSIGHTS

- In 2019, Gajanan Kirtikar became the oldest MP (aged 75) to be elected in that election cycle from the state.
- Famous actor-turned-politician, Suni Dutt has served as the MP here for five terms. He was succeeded by his daughter, Priya Dutt, in 2004. Later, she contested from Mumbai North Central.

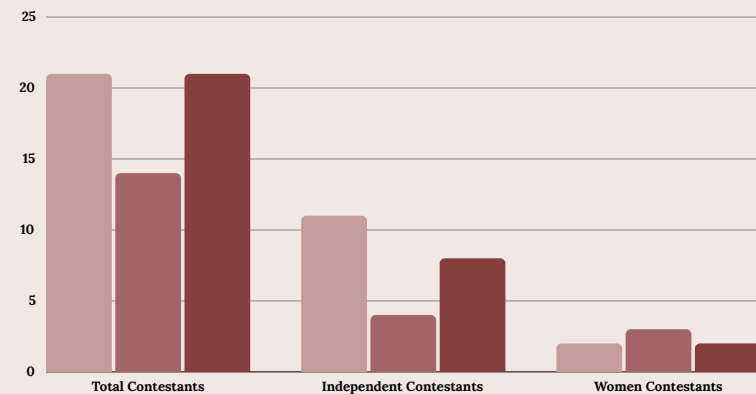
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



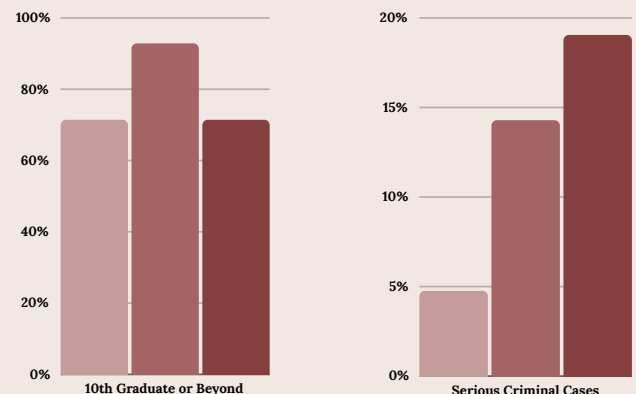
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

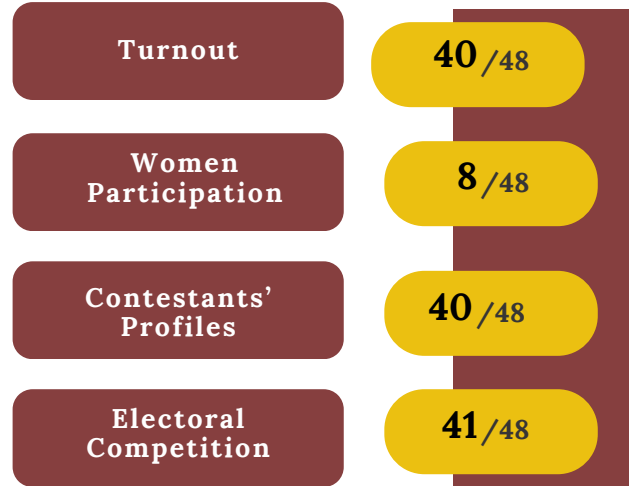
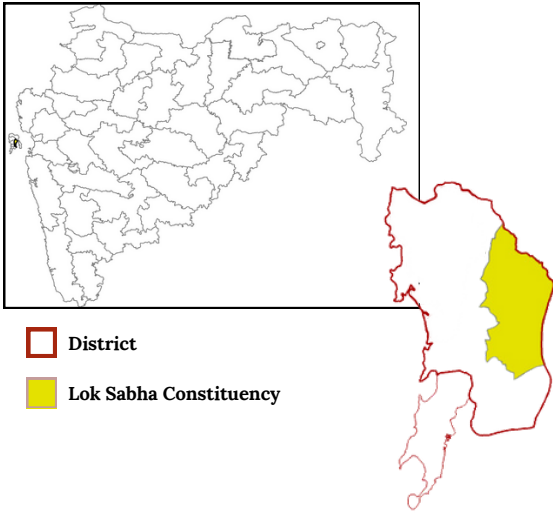


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





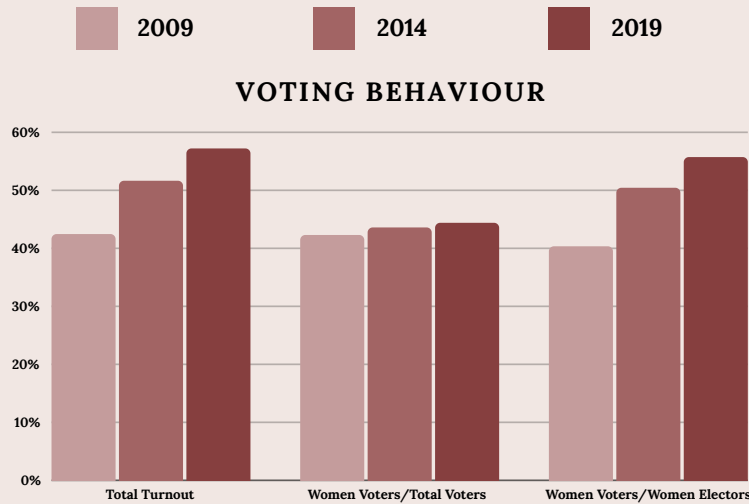
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Manoj Kotak	BJP	24.9%
2014	Kirit Somaiya	BJP	36.8%
2009	Sanjay D. Patil	NCP	0.4%

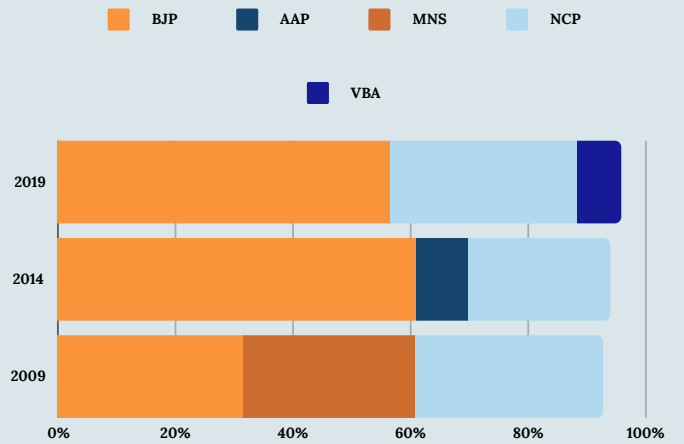
INSIGHTS

- In 2019, it had the highest number of women contestants (seven) out of all the constituencies in the state.
- In 2009, it was the only seat in the Mumbai region that the NCP won, with the rest being secured by INC.

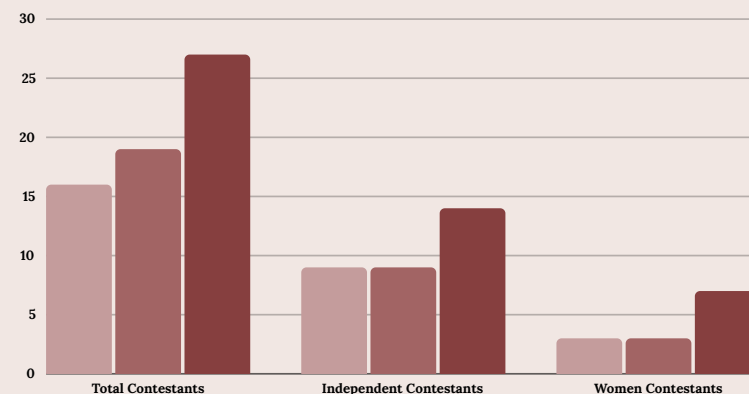
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



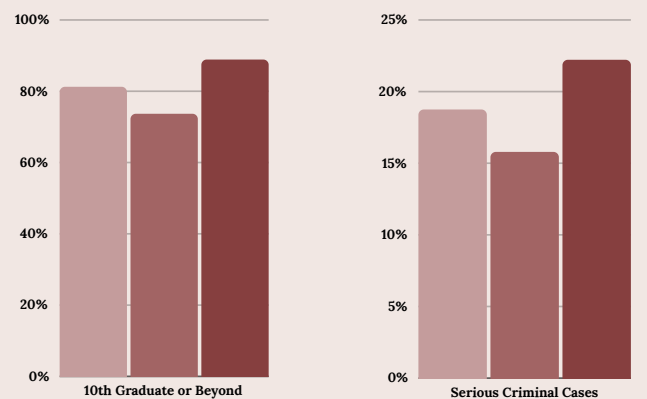
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

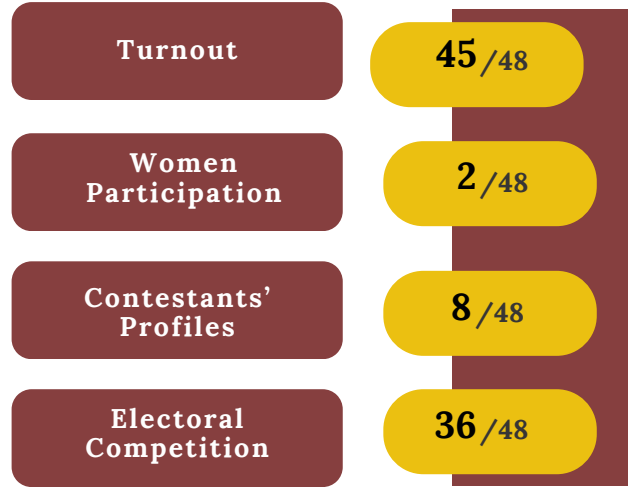
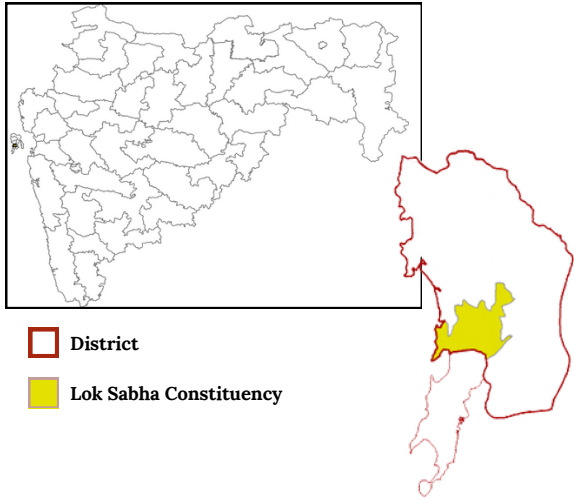


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





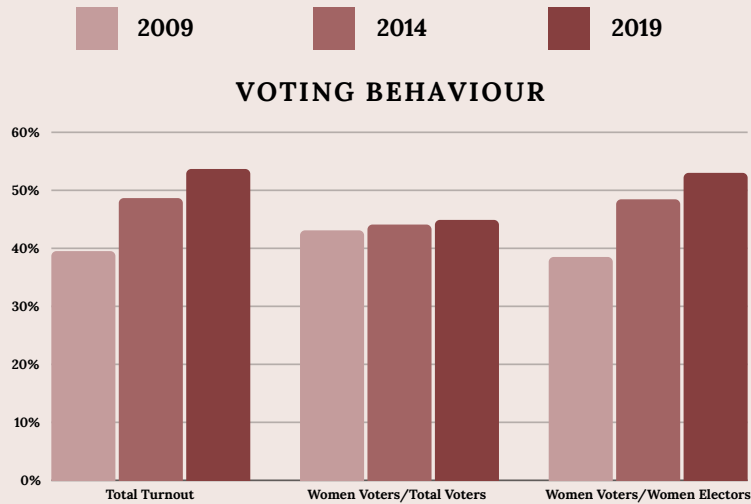
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Poonam Mahajan	BJP	14.4%
2014	Poonam Mahajan	BJP	22.1%
2009	Priya Dutt	INC	26.3%

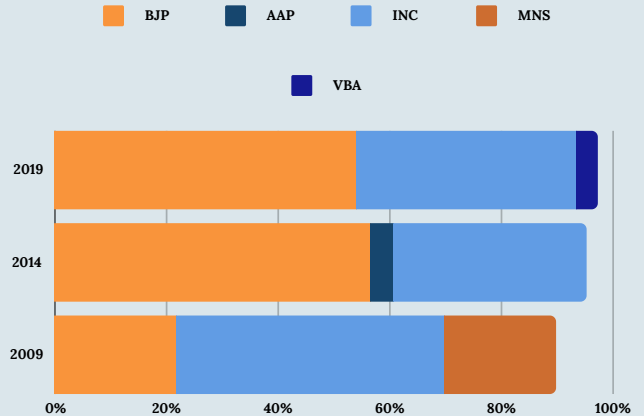
INSIGHTS

- It had one of the lowest turnout rates in the state, both in the 2009 (~40%) and 2014 (~49%) elections.
- In 1989, Shiv Sena won here for the first time, marking its initial political victory in the state.
- Since 1962, there have been five women MPs from this constituency, the highest number after Beed.

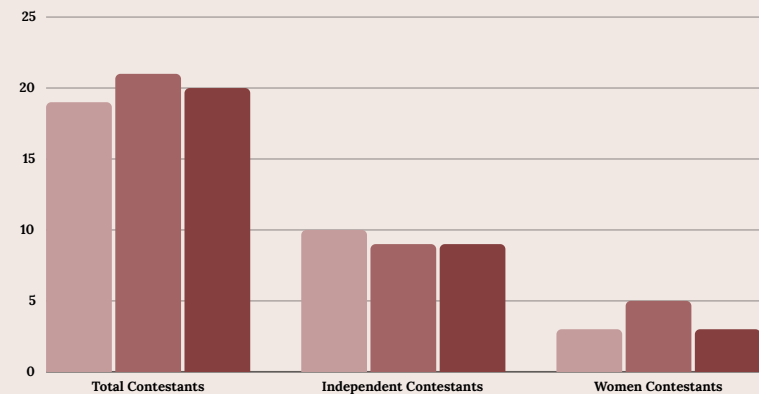
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



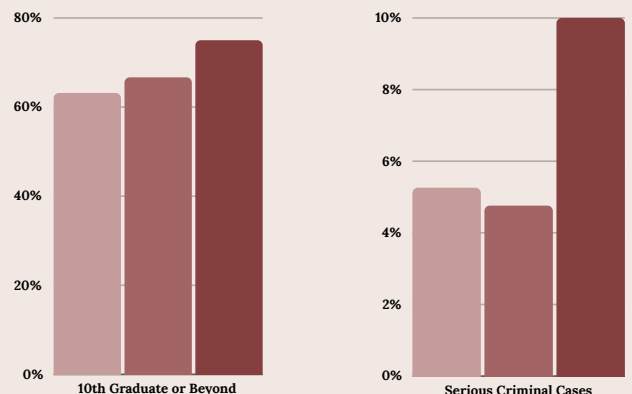
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

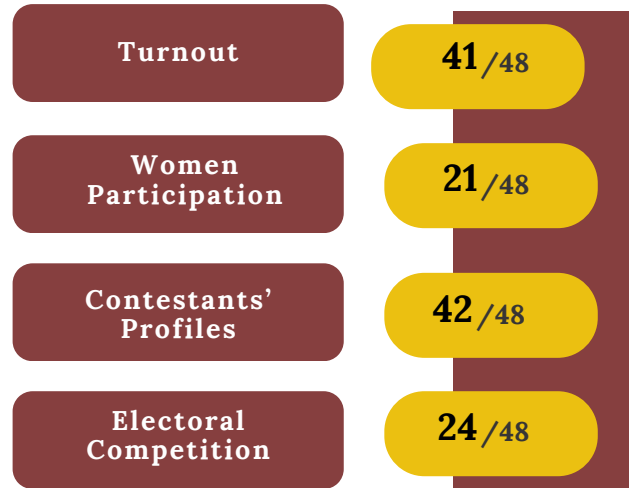


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





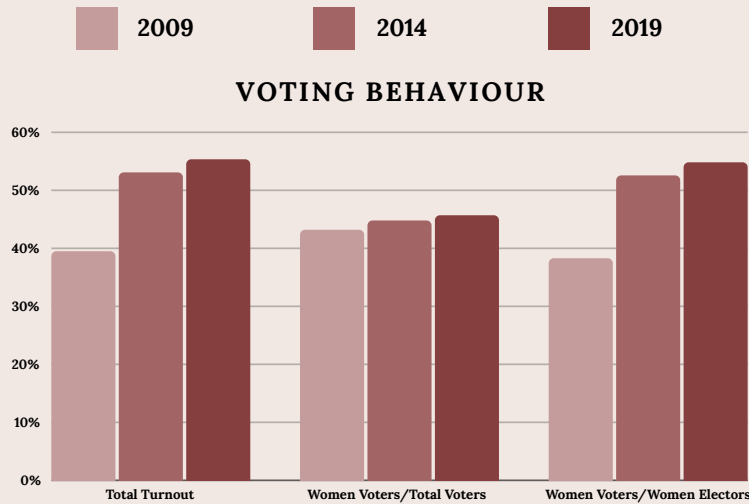
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Rahul Shewale	SHS	19.1%
2014	Rahul Shewale	SHS	18%
2009	Eknath Gaikwad	INC	12.6%

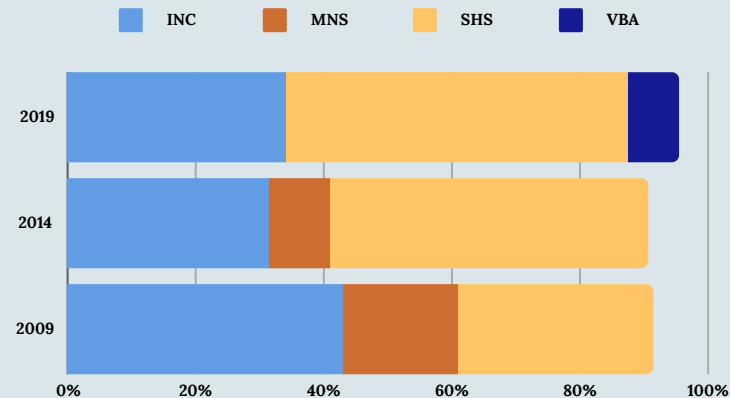
INSIGHTS

- Over the last three elections, it witnessed ~40% increase in turnout, marking one of the highest increases during this period.
- There was a 43% increase in the share of voting women over the same period, marking one of the highest increases during this period.

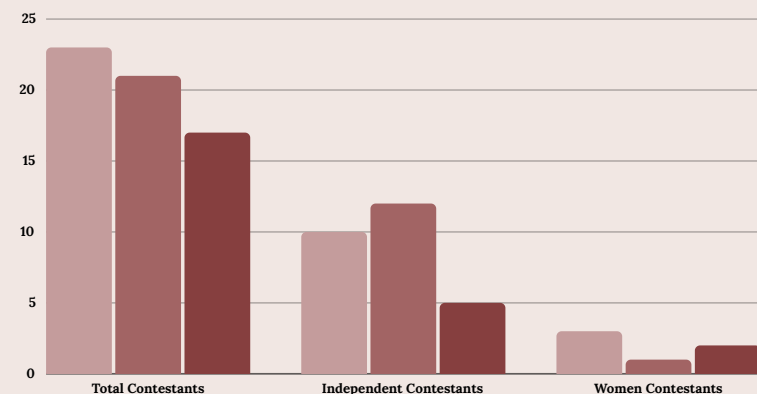
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



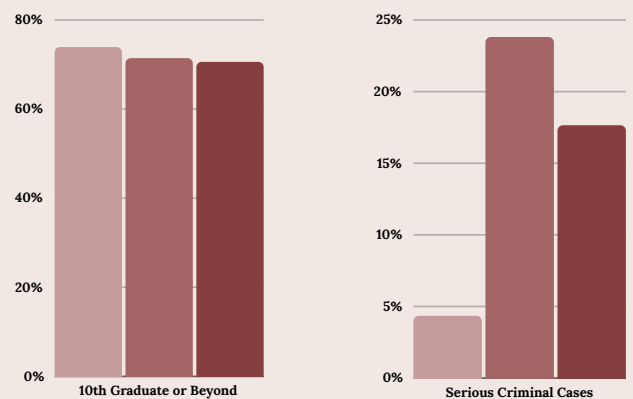
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

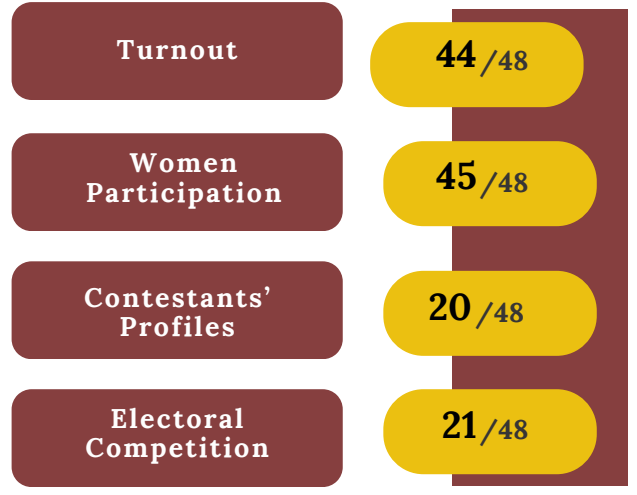
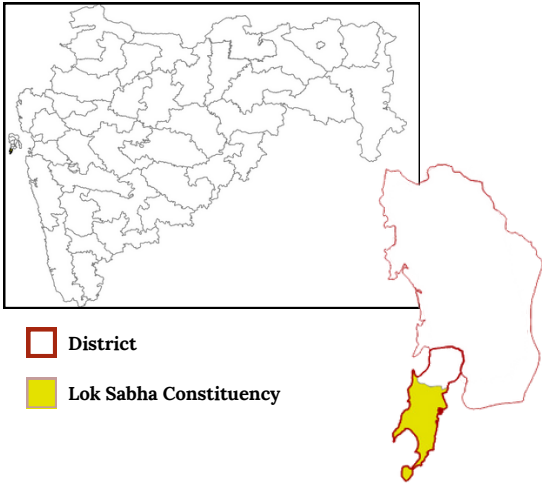


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





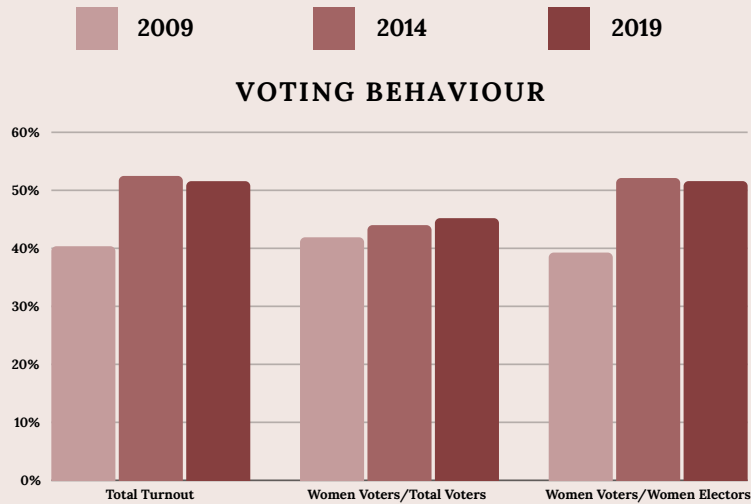
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Arvind Sawant	SHS	12.5%
2014	Arvind Sawant	SHS	16.5%
2009	Milind Deora	INC	17.6%

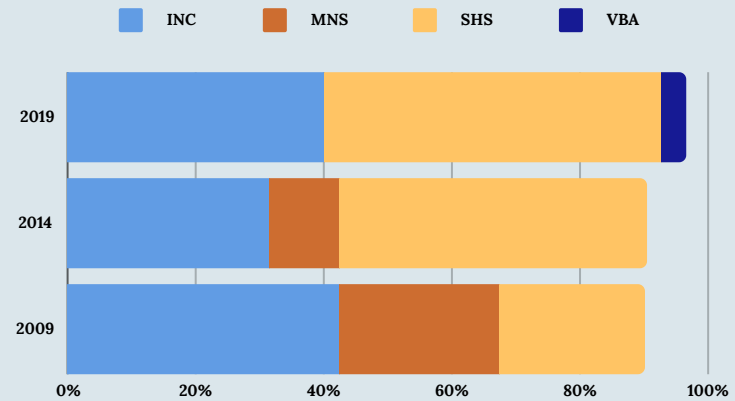
INSIGHTS

- In 2019, within the Mumbai region, this constituency had the lowest turnout rate (~52%).
- In 2019, ~54% of the candidates in this constituency were affiliated with local parties.

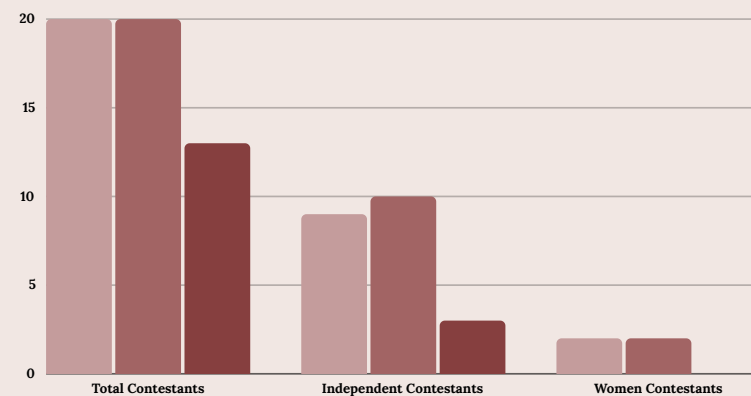
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



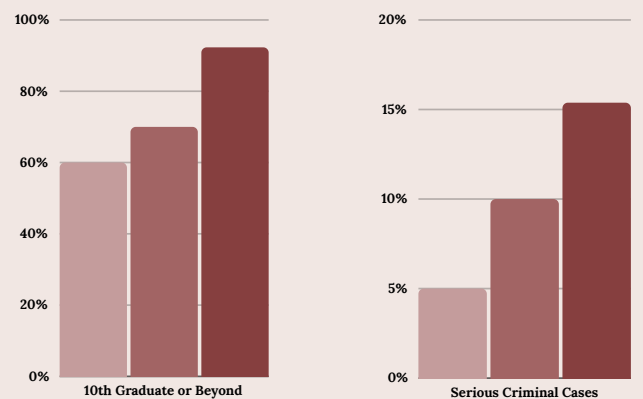
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

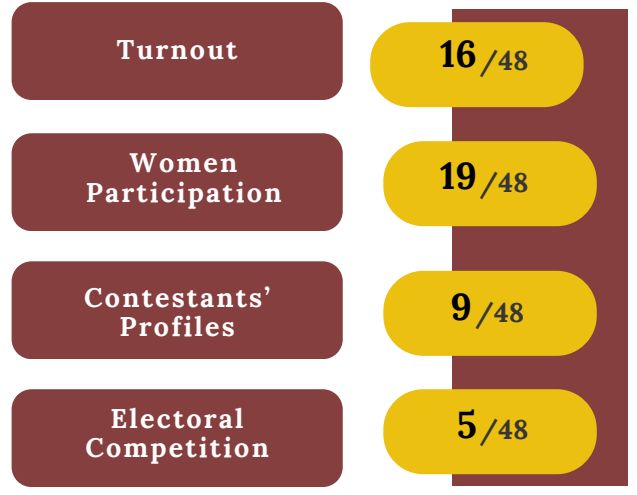
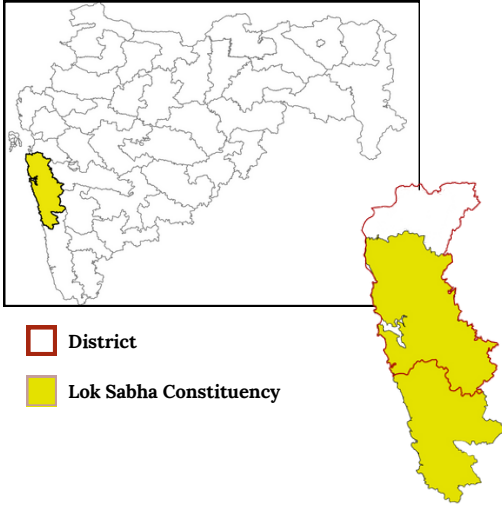


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

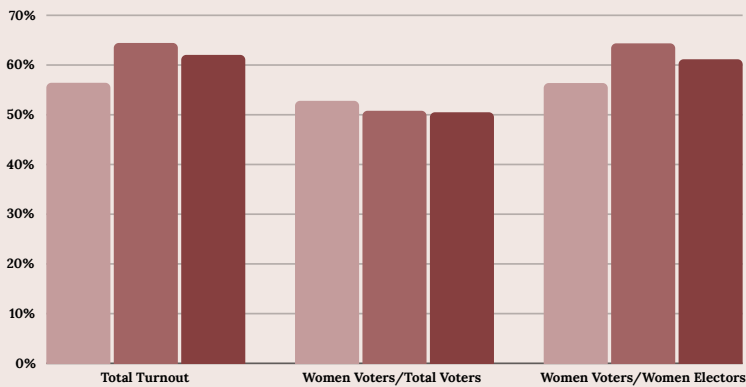
2019	Sunil Tatkare	NCP	3.1%
2014	Anant Geete	SHS	0.2%
2009	Anant Geete	SHS	19.1%

INSIGHTS

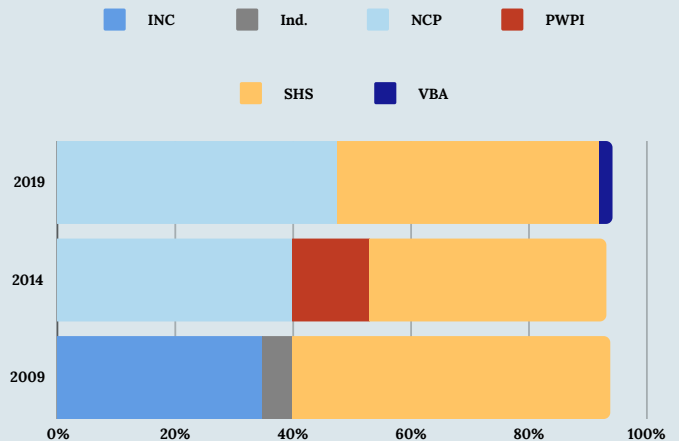
- Over the last three elections, it has consistently had the highest share of women voters in the state.
- However, in 2014 and 2009, there were no women contestants from the constituency.



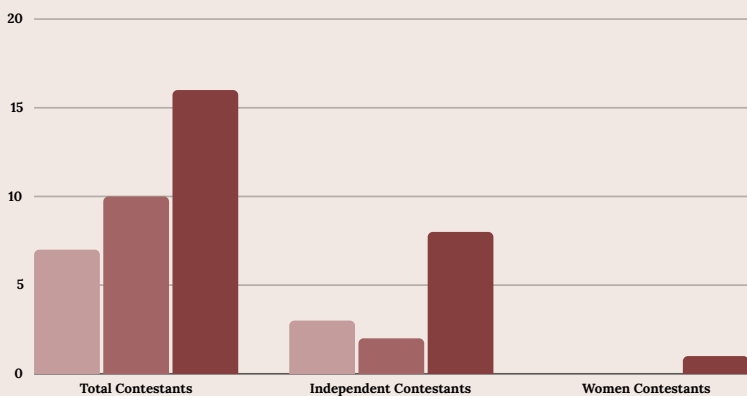
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



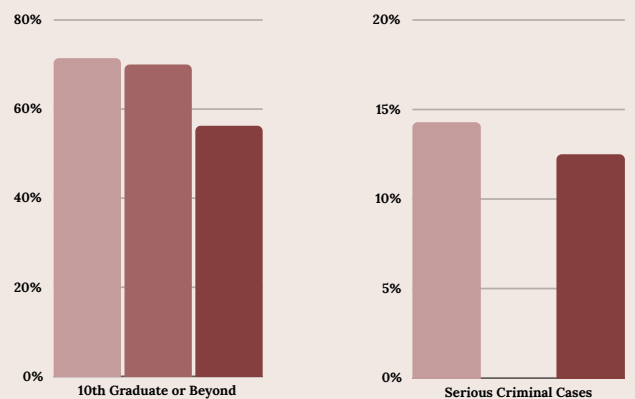
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

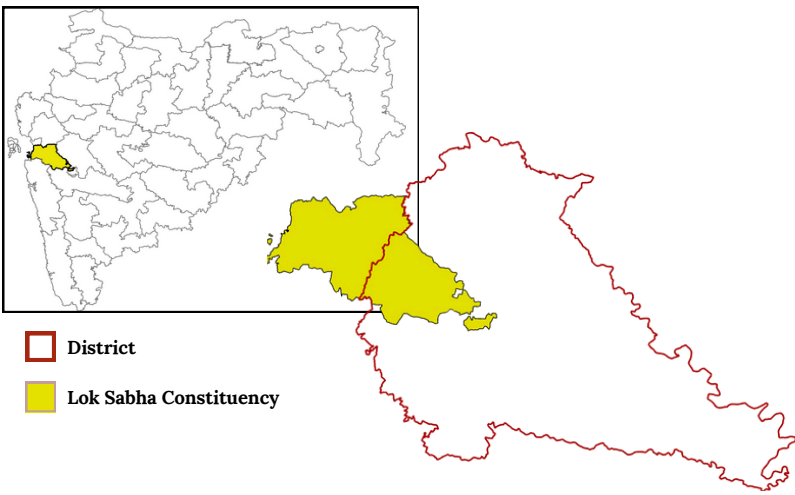


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





Turnout	33 / 48
Women Participation	23 / 48
Contestants' Profiles	22 / 48
Electoral Competition	18 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

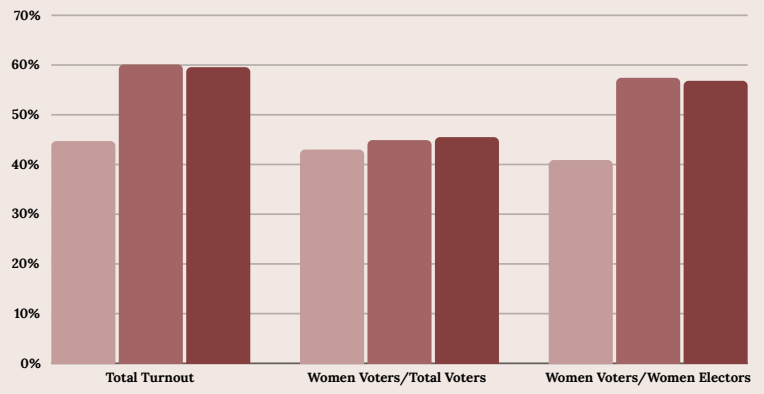
2019	Shrirang C. Barne	SHS	15.8%
2014	Shrirang C. Barne	SHS	13.4%
2009	Gajanan D. Babar	SHS	11.2%

INSIGHTS

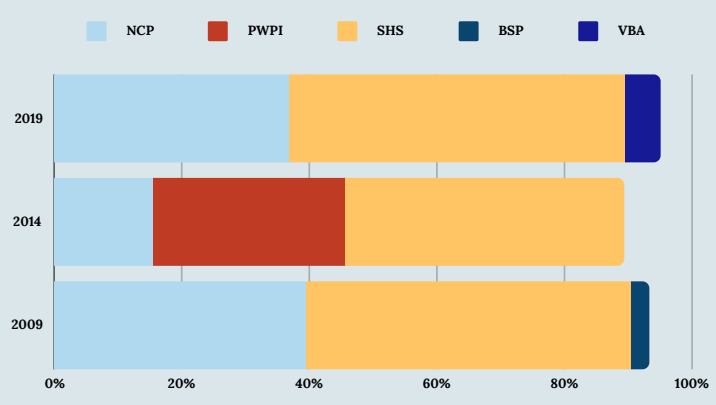
- The constituency was formed after the 2009 delimitation. Since its inception, only SHS has won here
- Over the last three elections, both women electors and voters here have seen the highest increase in the state (~45% and ~102% respectively).
- In 2019, it had the highest number of total voters (~13.6 lakh) in the state.

2009 2014 2019

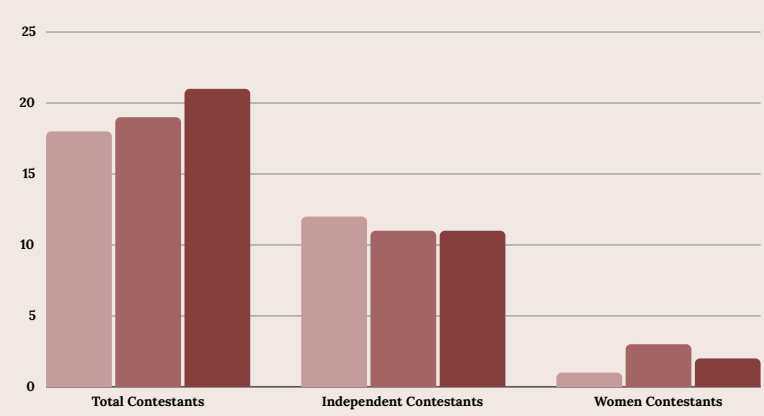
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



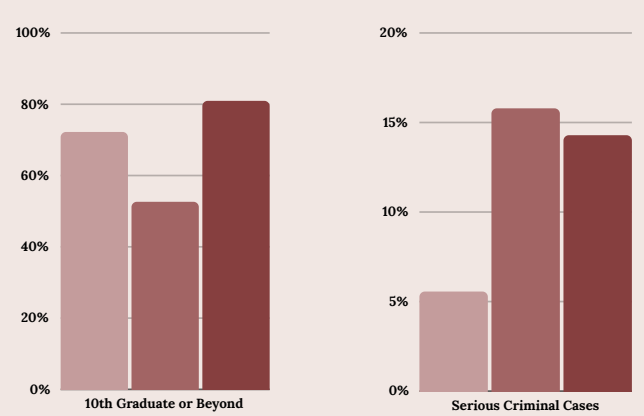
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

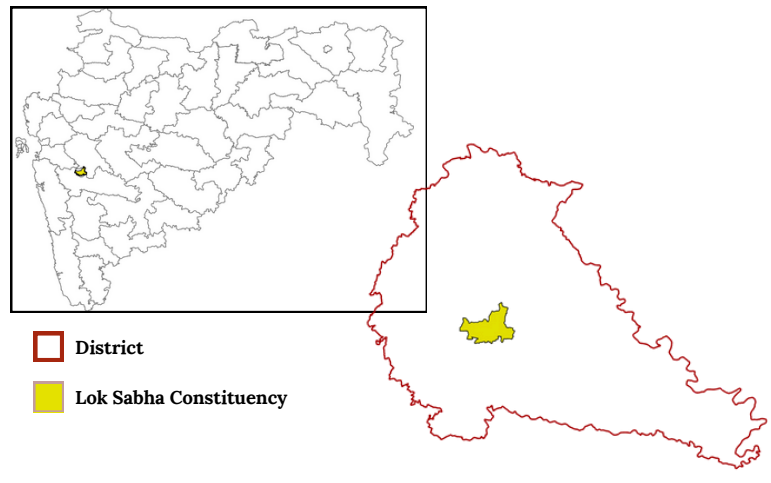


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





- Turnout 46 / 48
- Women Participation 44 / 48
- Contestants' Profiles 13 / 48
- Electoral Competition 43 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

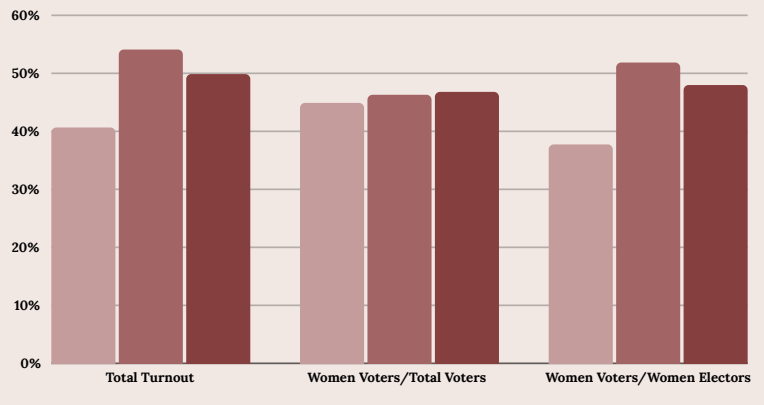
2019	Girish B. Bapat	BJP	31.4%
2014	Anil Shirole	BJP	31.8%
2009	Suresh Kalmadi	INC	3.5%

INSIGHTS

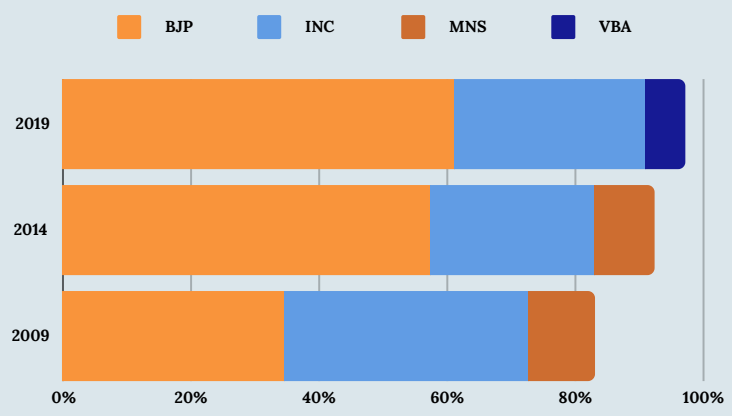
- In the first general election (1952) held before the formation of the state of Maharashtra, Indira Maydeo became the first and only woman MP to be elected in the region from this (then Poona) constituency.

2009 2014 2019

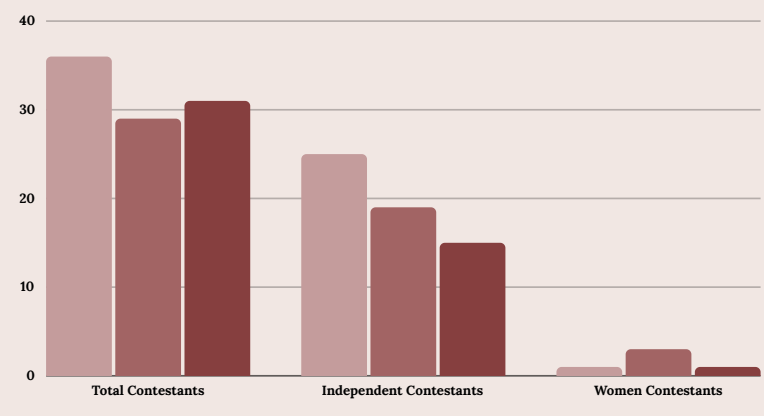
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



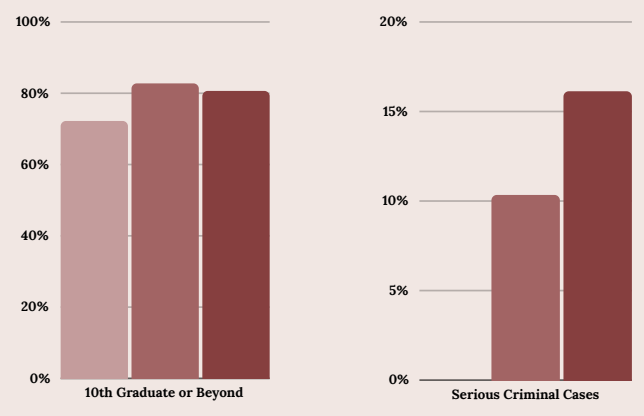
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

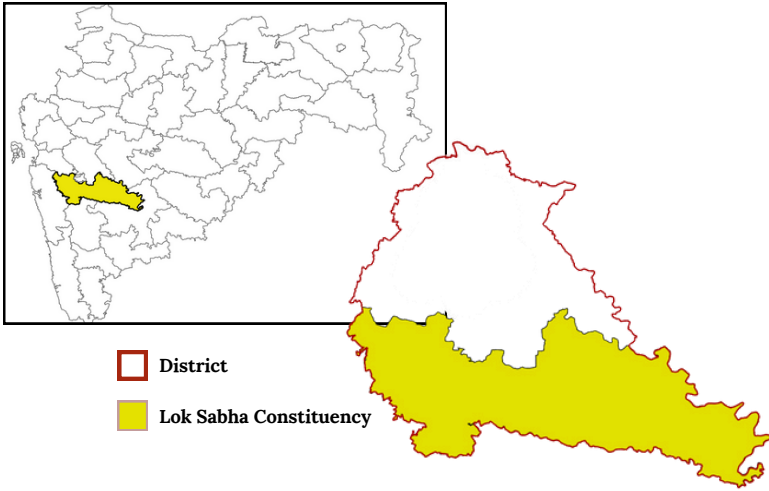


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





- Turnout
31/48
- Women Participation
1/48
- Contestants' Profiles
26/48
- Electoral Competition
35/48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

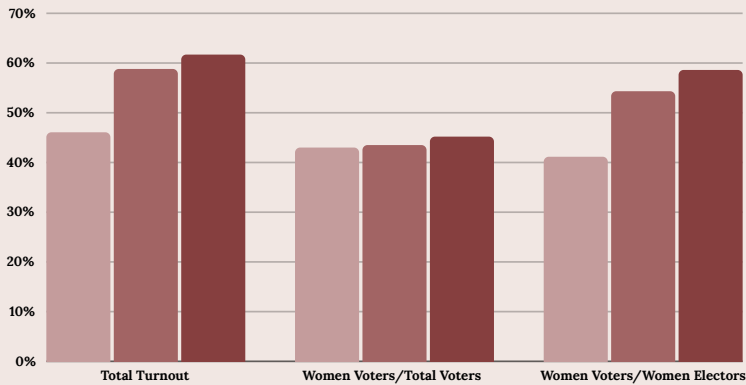
Year	Representative	Party	Winning Margin
2019	Supriya Sule	NCP	11.9%
2014	Supriya Sule	NCP	6.5%
2009	Supriya Sule	NCP	45.9%

INSIGHTS

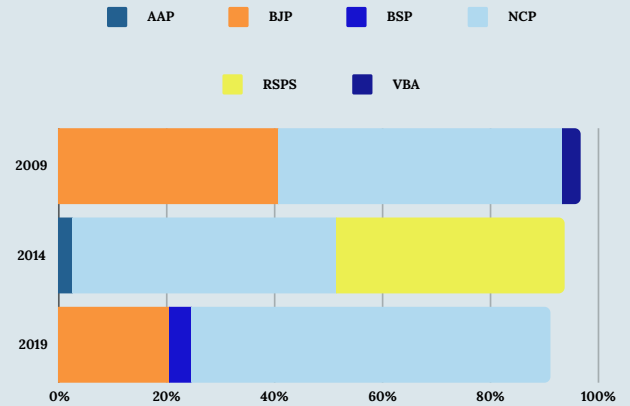
- It is one of the only two constituencies (along with Yavatmal-Washim) in the state where a woman MP (Supriya Sule) has been re-elected consecutively in the past three elections.
- In both 2009 and 2019, it recorded one of the highest share of women contestants in the state. However, in 2014, Supriya Sule was the sole women contestant.
- It is one of the two constituencies (along with Satara) where NCP has won consecutively for the last five elections. This marks the most consecutive times that the NCP has been in power in any constituency in Maharashtra.

2009 2014 2019

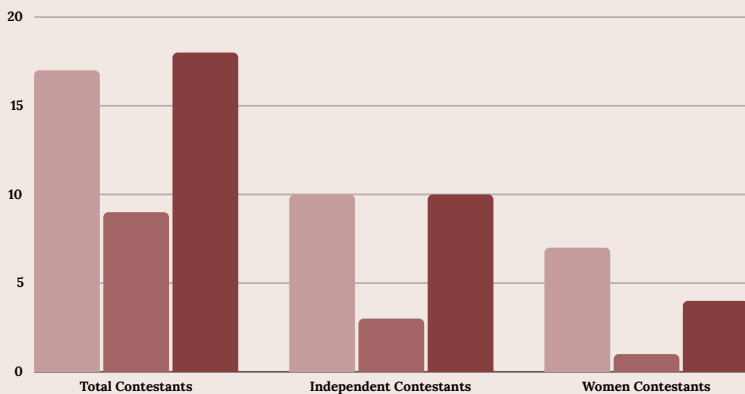
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



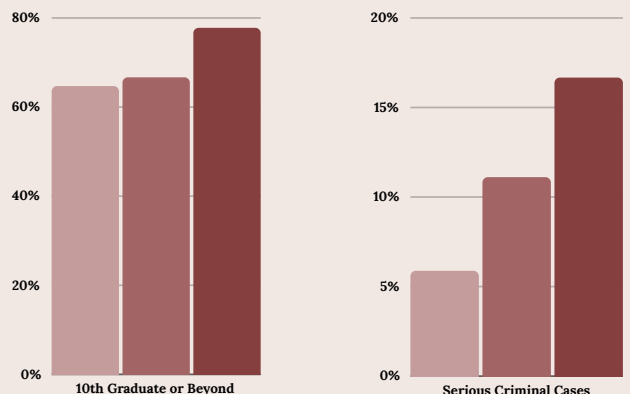
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

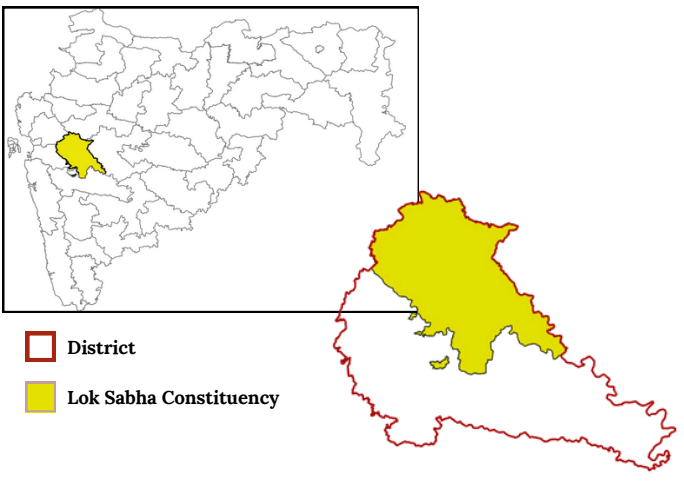


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





- Turnout 29/48
- Women Participation 15/48
- Contestants' Profiles 35/48
- Electoral Competition 32/48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

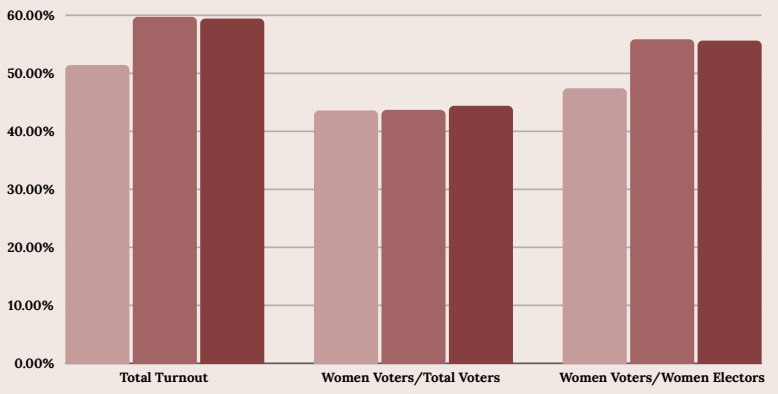
2019	Amol Kolhe	NCP	4.5%
2014	Adhalrao S. Dattatray	SHS	27.7%
2009	Adhalrao S. Dattatray	SHS	21.3%

INSIGHTS

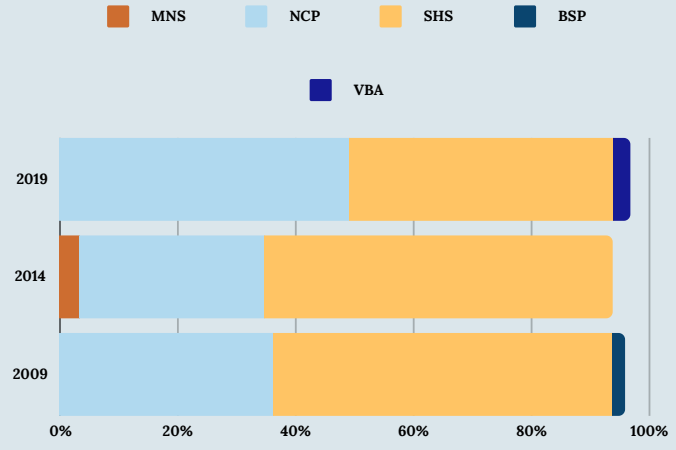
- Over the last three elections, it has witnessed one of the highest increases in the number of women electors (~33%) in the state.

2009 2014 2019

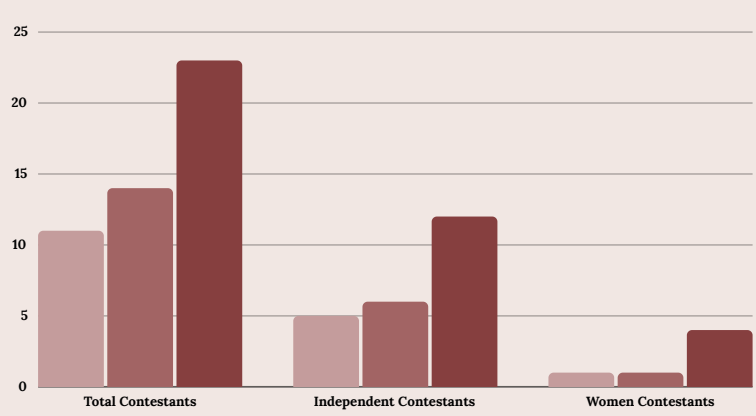
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



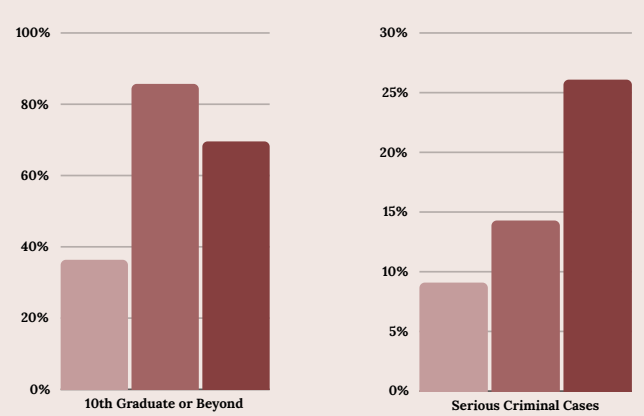
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

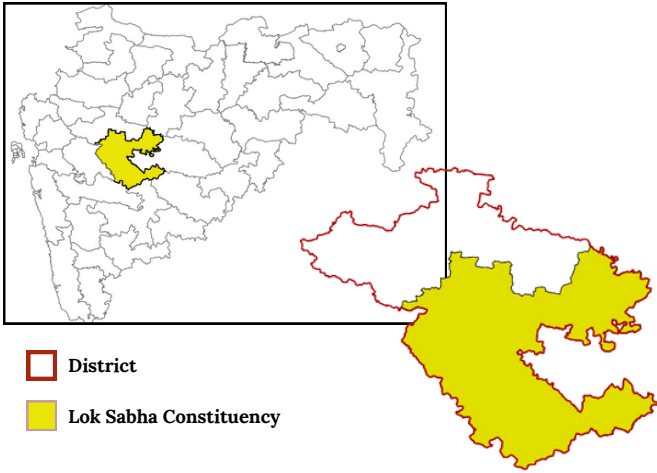


CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Ahmednagar Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Ahmednagar | Division: Nashik



- Turnout
19 / 48
- Women Participation
32 / 48
- Contestants' Profiles
47 / 48
- Electoral Competition
37 / 48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

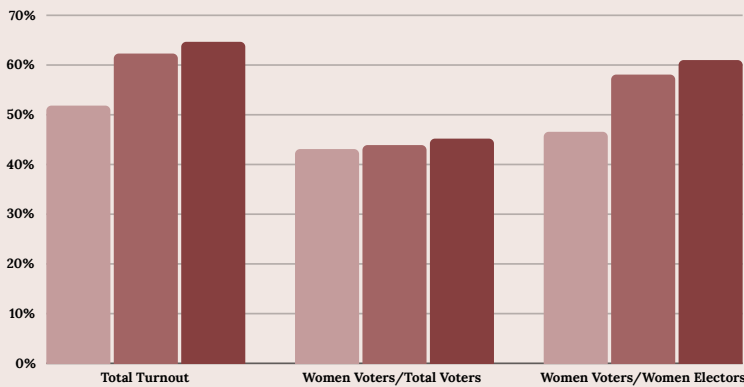
Year	Representative	Party	Winning Margin
2019	Sujay V. Patil	BJP	23.4%
2014	Dilipkumar Gandhi	BJP	19.7%
2009	Dilipkumar Gandhi	BJP	5.9%

INSIGHTS

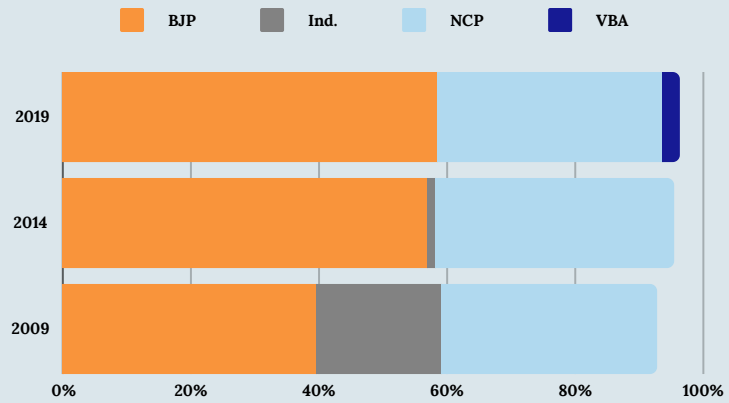
- Over the last three elections, ~50% of the contestants were independent contestants, but their total vote share dropped drastically from 2009 to 2019 (~20% points).
- In 2014, the constituency had the highest share of contestants with registered serious criminal cases (38.46%).
- Sujay Radhakrishna Vikhe's grandfather, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, had held the record as an eight-term MP from Kopergaon and Ahmednagar, making him Maharashtra's second longest-serving Lok Sabha MP.

2009 2014 2019

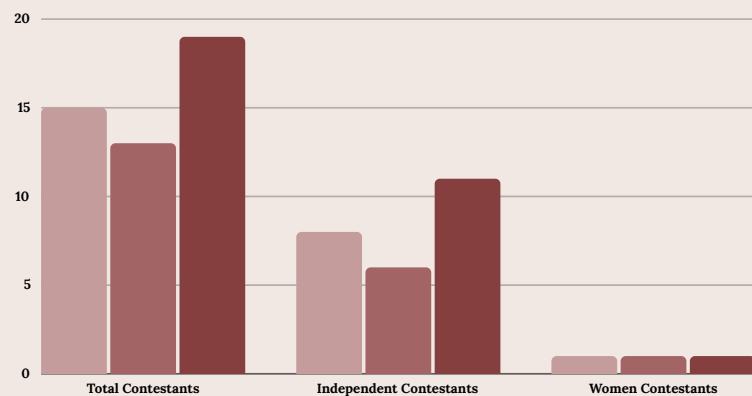
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



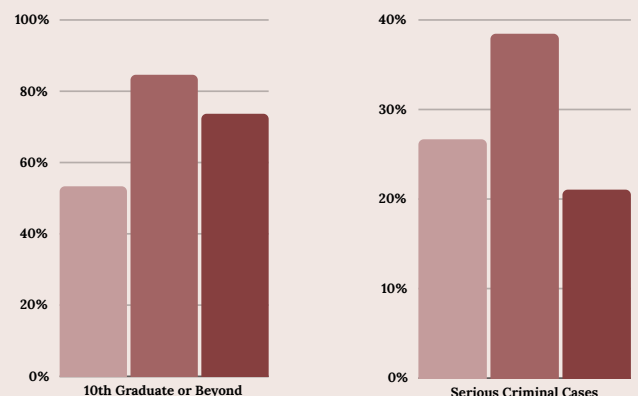
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

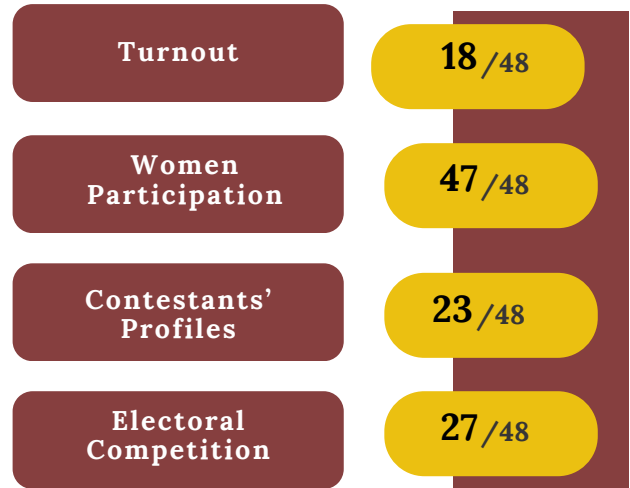
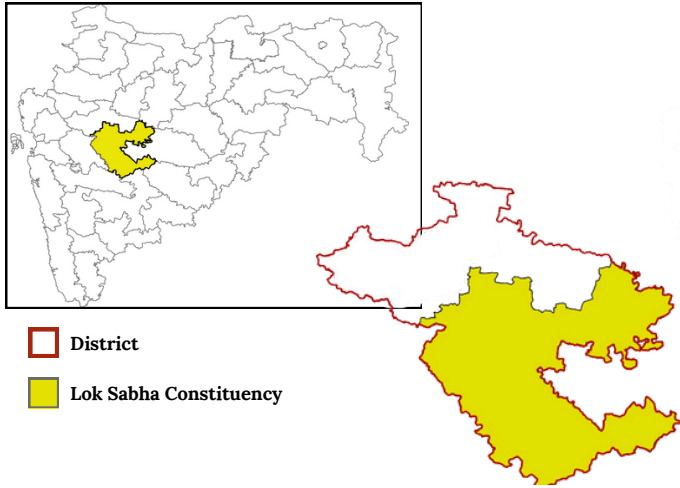


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

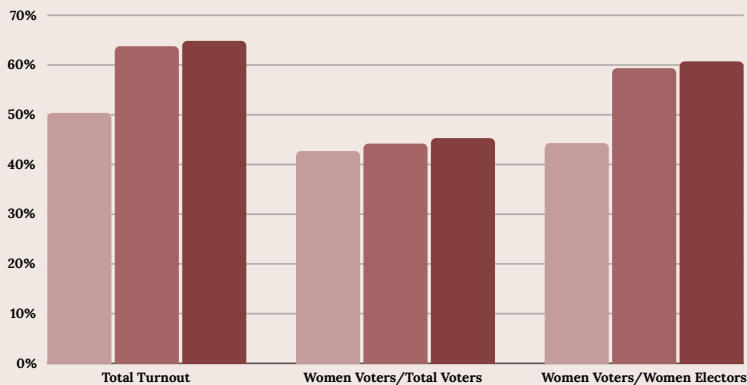
2019	Sadashiv K. Lokhande	SHS	11.7%
2014	Sadashiv K. Lokhande	SHS	21.4%
2009	Bhausahab R. Wakchaure	SHS	20.0%

INSIGHTS

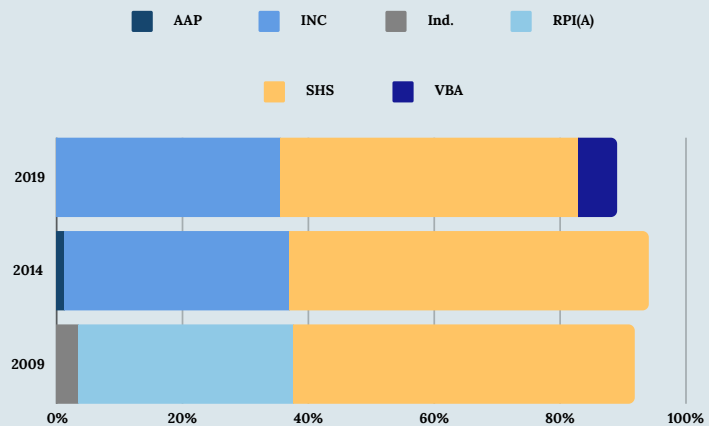
- Over the last three elections, it is one of the few constituencies in the state that has not had any women contestants.
- In 2009, independent contestants formed the majority of total candidates (~71%), against the state average of ~47%.
- The constituency was formed after the 2009 delimitation. Since its inception, only SHS has won here.



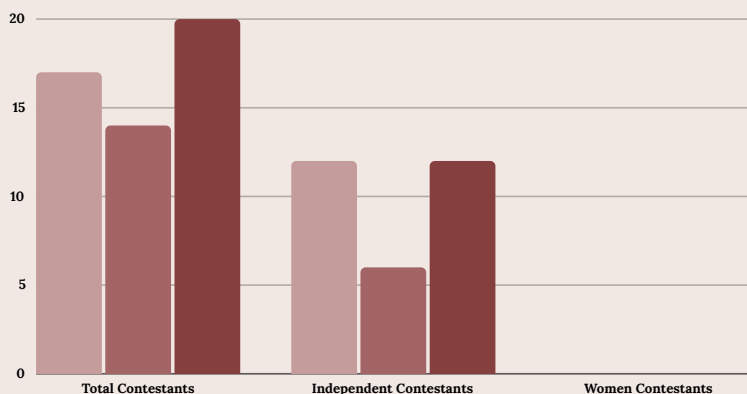
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



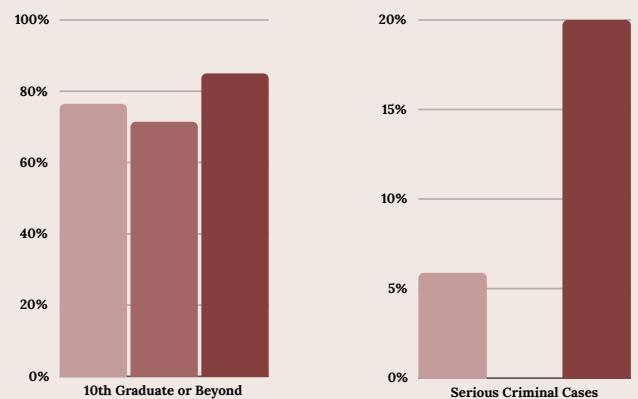
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

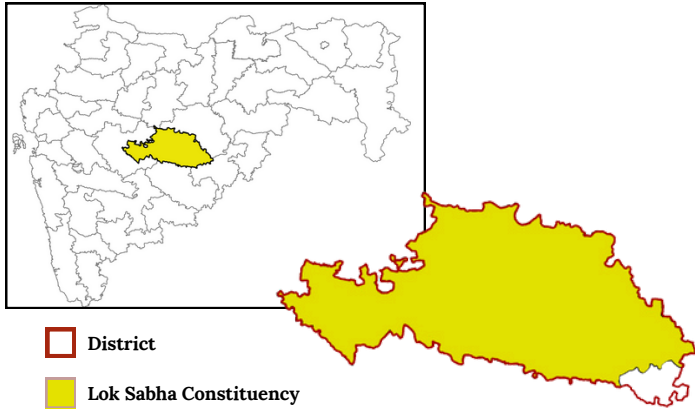


CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Beed Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Beed | Division: Beed



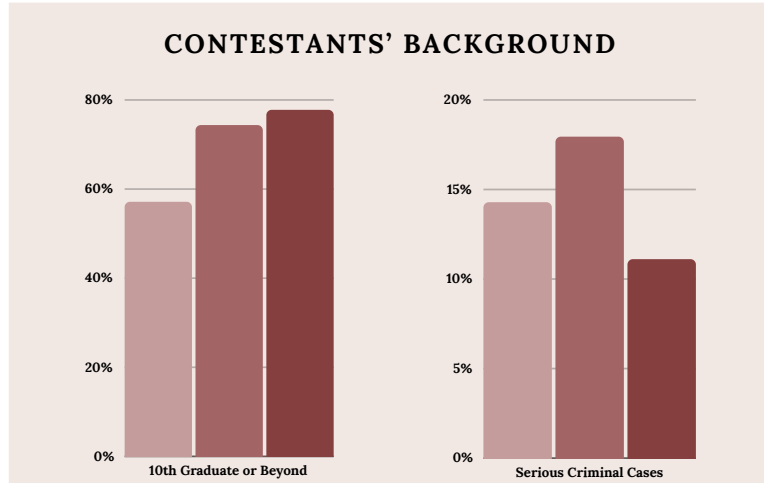
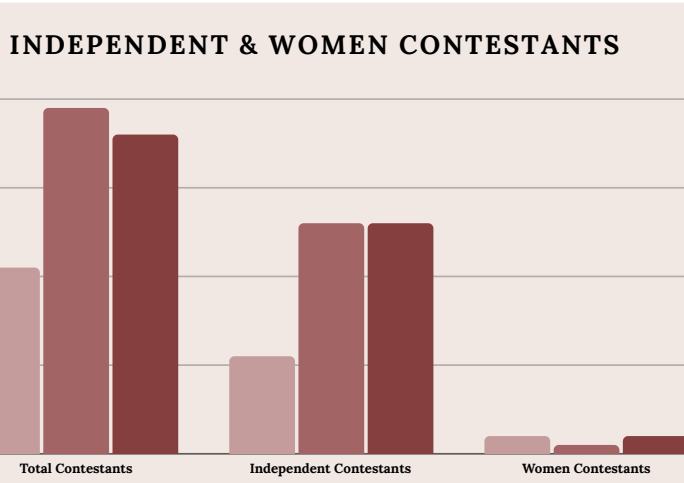
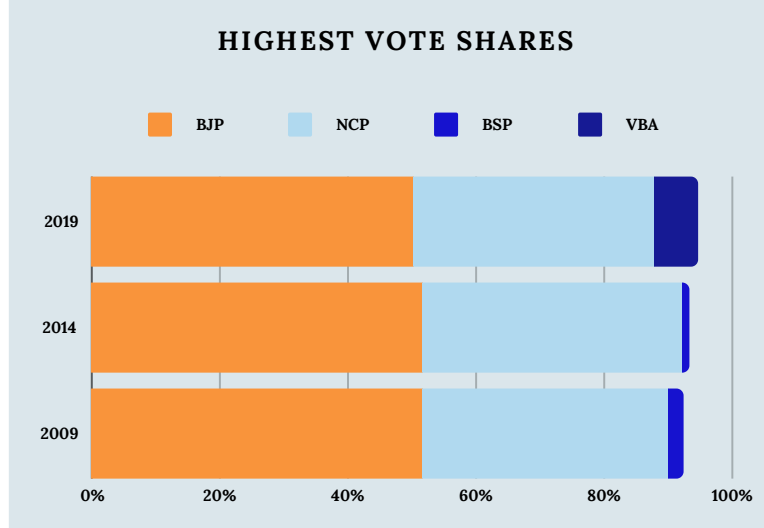
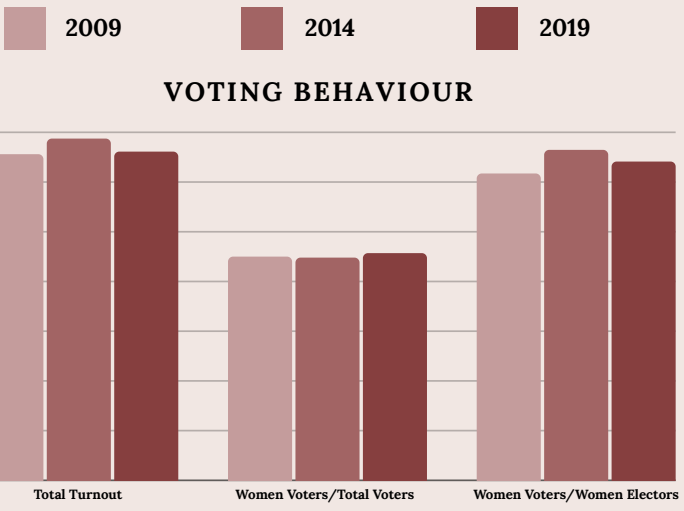
Turnout	5/48
Women Participation	9/48
Contestants' Profiles	25/48
Electoral Competition	19/48

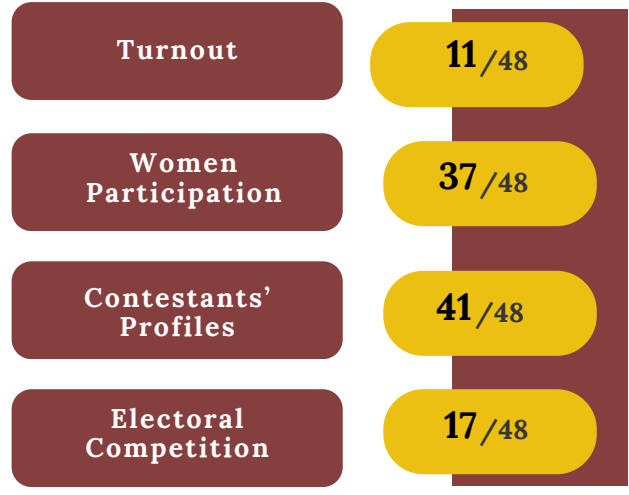
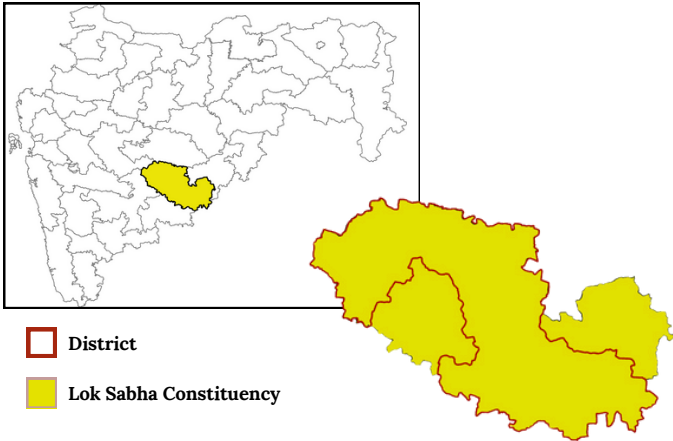
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

Year	Representative	Party	Winning Margin
2019	Pritam G. Munde	BJP	12.45%
2014	Pritam G. Munde	BJP	11.07%
2009	Pritam G. Munde	BJP	13.12%

INSIGHTS

- In 2019, it had the largest number of contestants in the state (36) and similarly held this distinction in 2014 with 39 candidates, significantly exceeding the state average in both years (18.6 and 18.1, respectively).
- In 2019, it also had the highest share of Independent contestants.
- Since 1962, six women MPs have been elected here, the highest number in the state to date.
- Over the last three elections, it has consistently had an above-average turnout rate and share of voting women in the state.



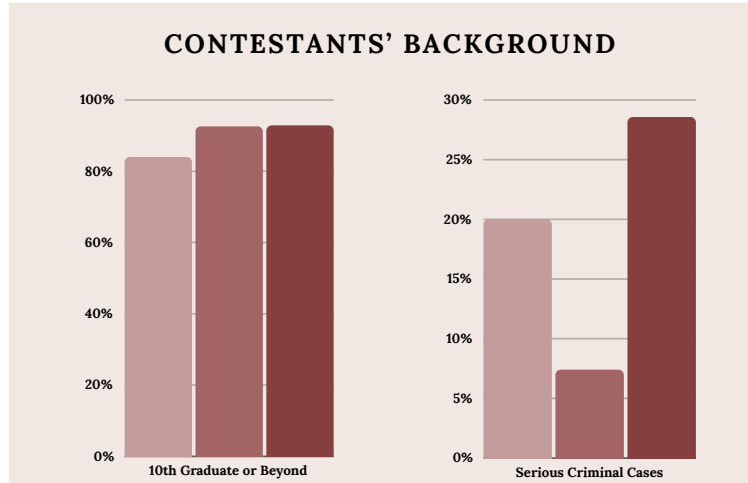
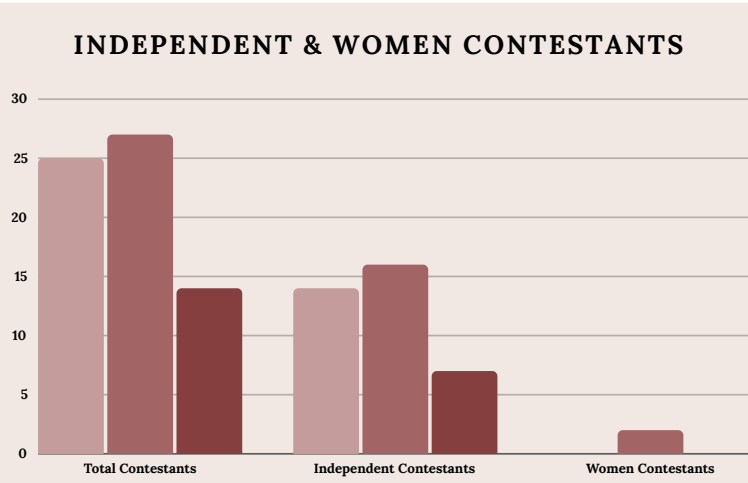
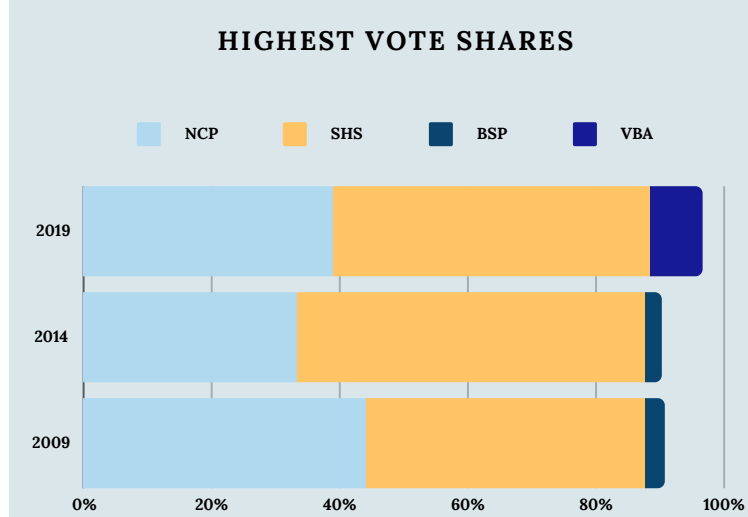
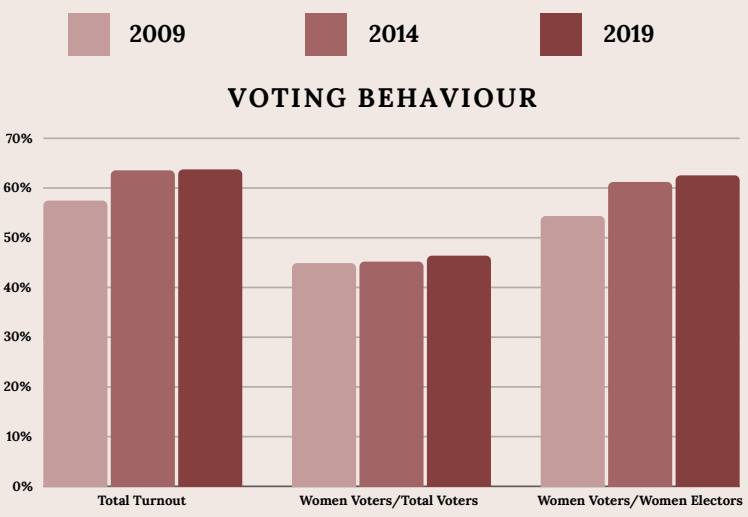


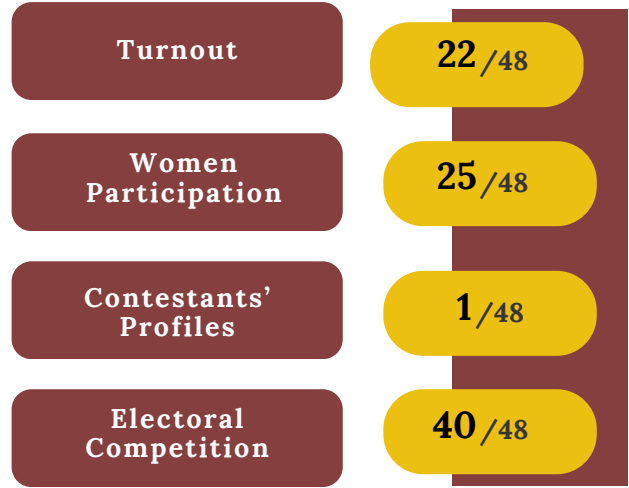
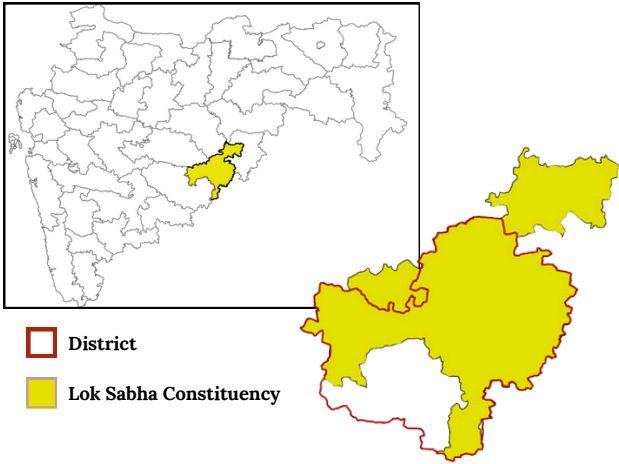
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Omprakash R. Nimbalkar	SHS	10.6%
2014	Ravindra V. Gaikwad	SHS	21.0%
2009	Patil P. Bajirao	NCP	0.7%

INSIGHTS

- In 2004, Narhire Ramesh (SHS) became the first woman contestant to be elected from a reserved constituency in the state.
- In 2009, this constituency was one of the two (along with Wardha) in the state, where a turncoat contestant won. Padamsinha Patil, now with NCP, had previously contested from INC.





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

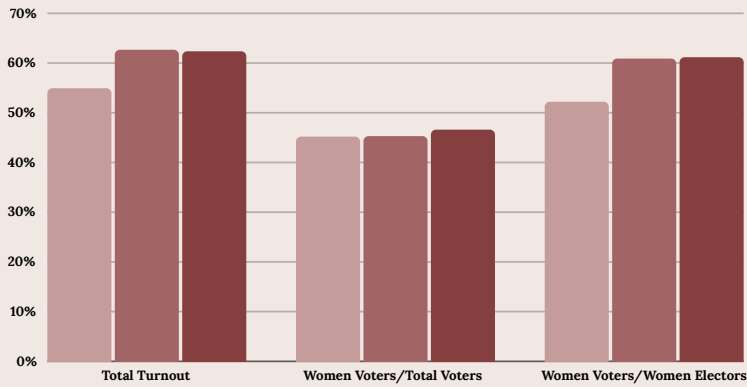
2019	Sudhakar T. Shrangare	BJP	24.6%
2014	Sunil B. Gaikwad	BJP	24.0%
2009	Jaywant G. Aawale	INC	1.0%

INSIGHTS

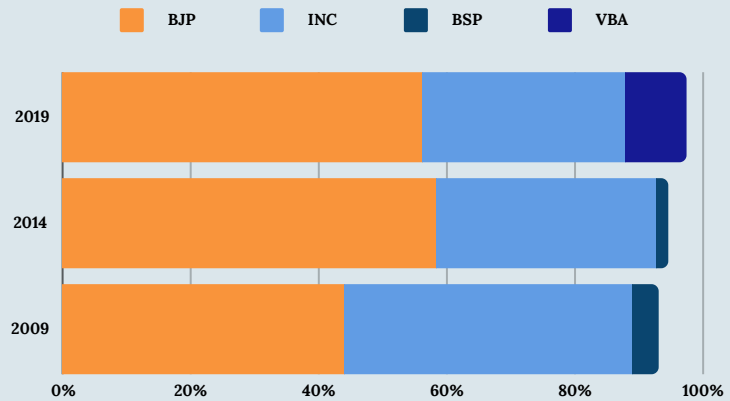
- In 2019, it was one of the three constituencies (along with Nandurbar and Solapur) in the state where none of the contestants had any serious criminal cases registered against them.



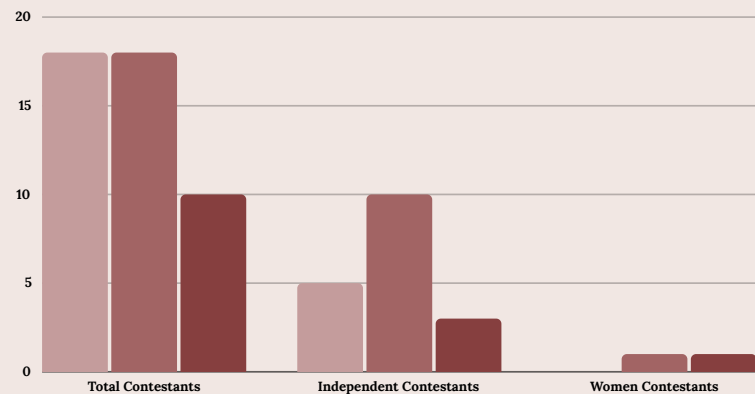
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



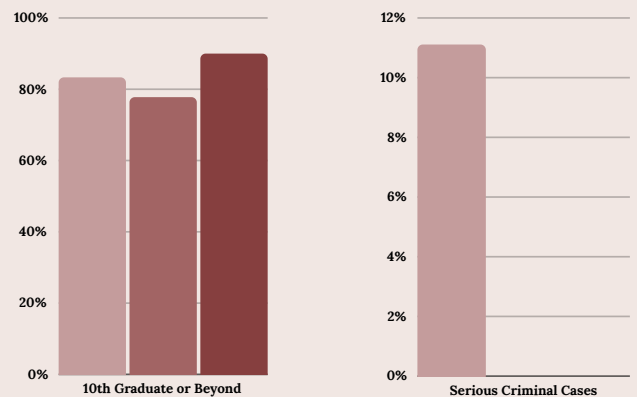
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS

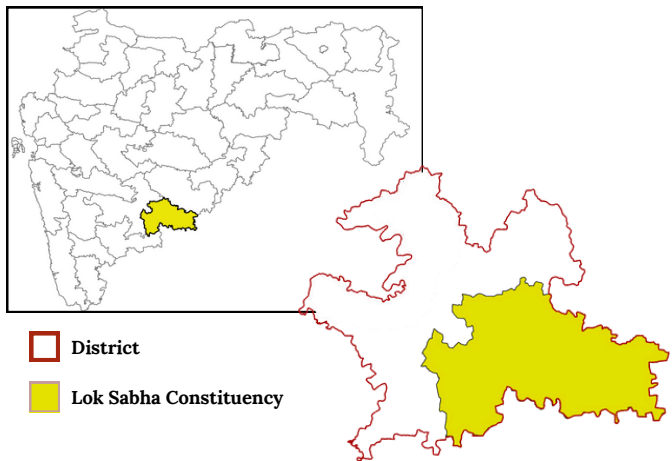


CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Solapur Lok Sabha Constituency

District: Solapur | Division: Pune



- Turnout 35/48
- Women Participation 33/48
- Contestants' Profiles 6/48
- Electoral Competition 23/48

REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

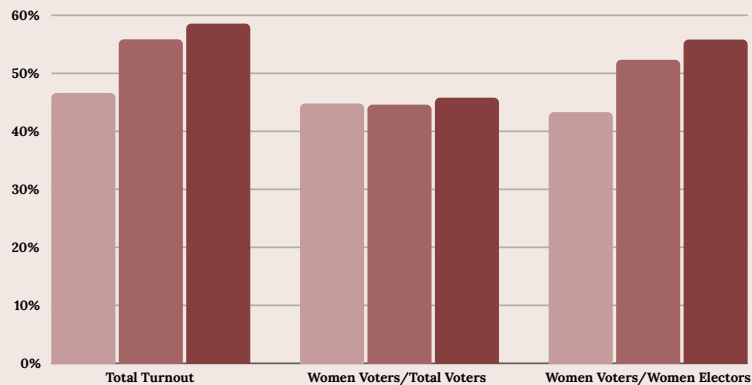
2019	Jaisiddeshwar S. Mahaswamiji	BJP	14.6%
2014	Sharad Bansode	BJP	15.7%
2009	Sushilkumar S. Shinde	INC	13.4%

INSIGHTS

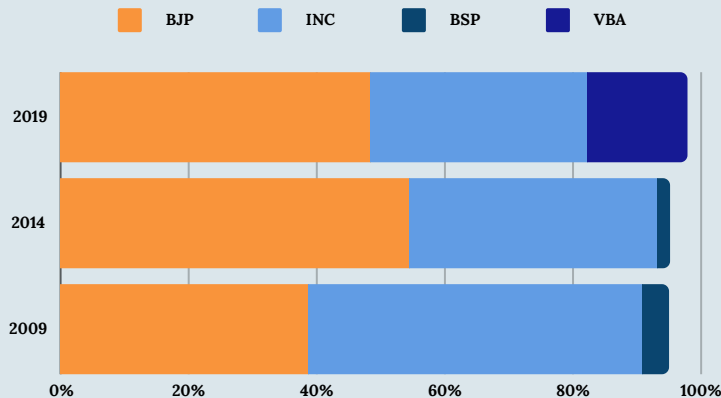
- In 2019, it was one of the three constituencies (along with Latur and Nandurbar) in the state where none of the contestants had any serious criminal cases registered against them.
- Since 1962, it has been one of the four constituencies (along with Dhule, Nandurbar, and Sangli) in the state that have had MPs from only INC or BJP.

2009 2014 2019

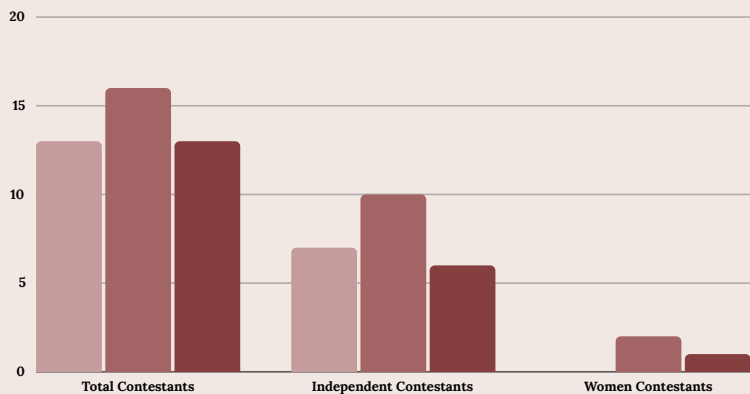
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



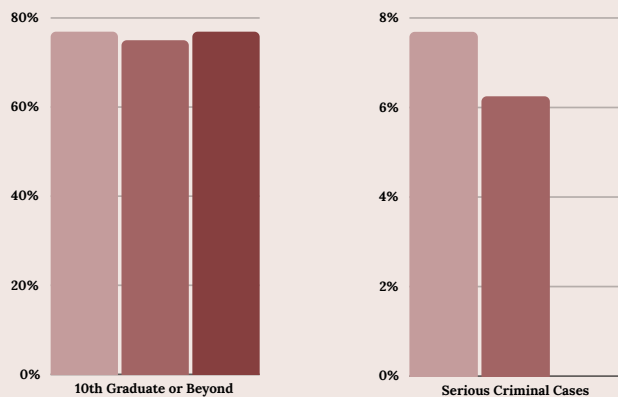
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

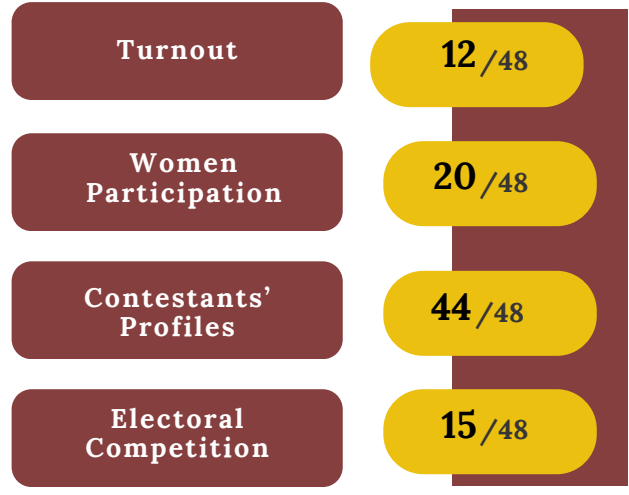
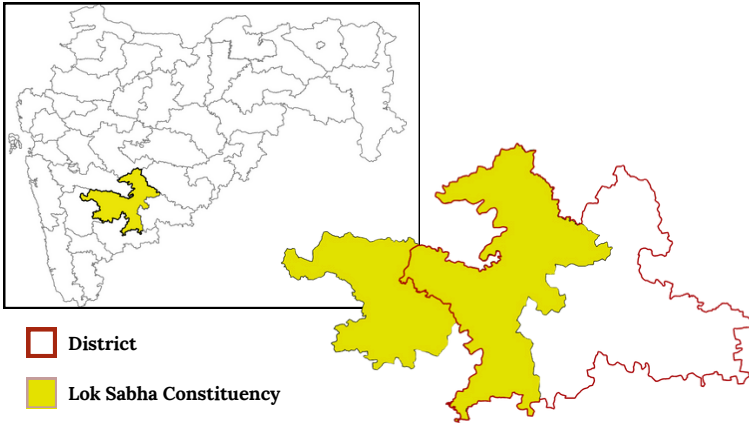


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





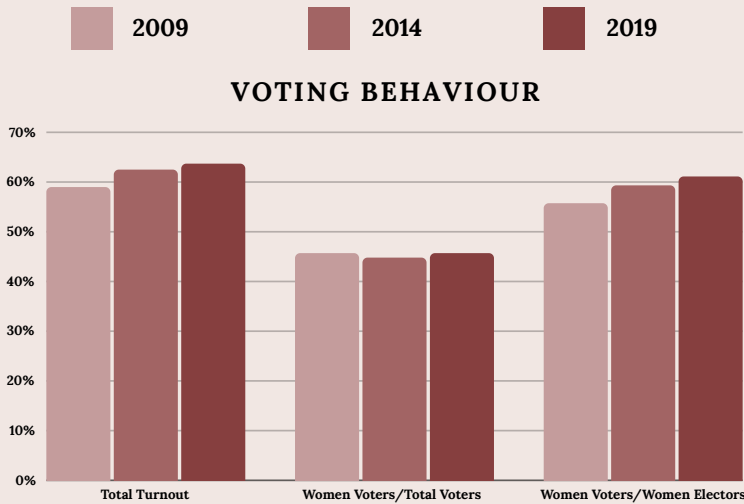
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Ranjeetsinha H.N. Nimbalkar	BJP	7.1%
2014	Vijaysinh S.M. Patil	NCP	2.4%
2009	Sharad Pawar	NCP	34.2%

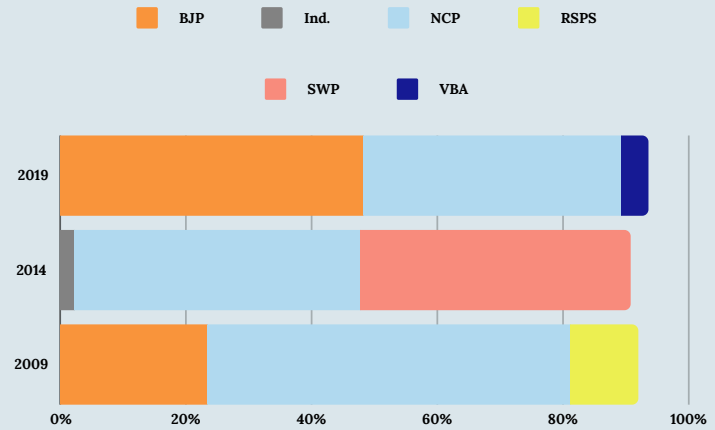
INSIGHTS

- The constituency was formed after the 2009-delimitation. Sharad Pawar, the founder of NCP and four-time Chief Minister of Maharashtra, served as the first MP of this constituency.
- In 2014, Independent contestants formed the majority of total contestants (~71%) here. It was the highest when compared to other constituencies in the state.

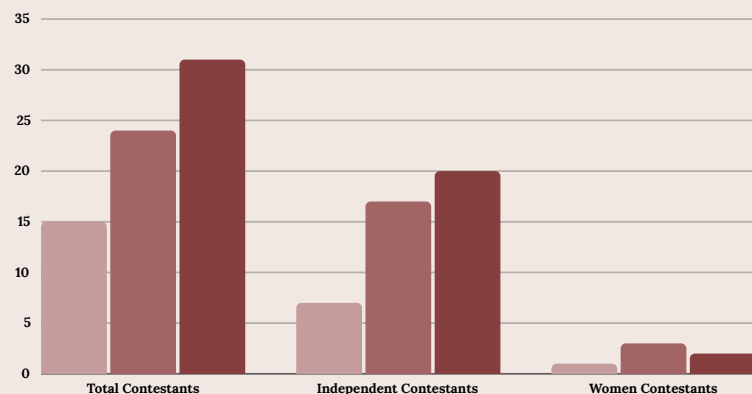
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



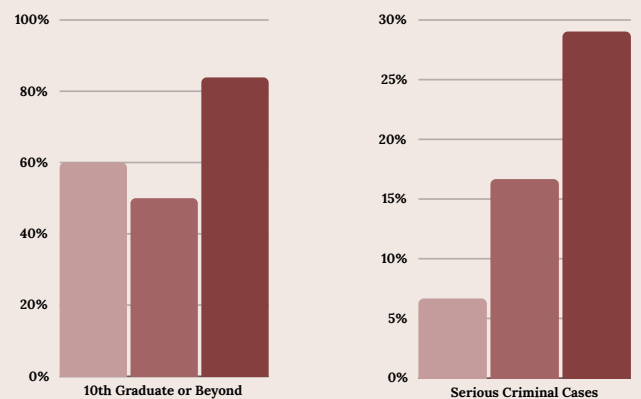
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

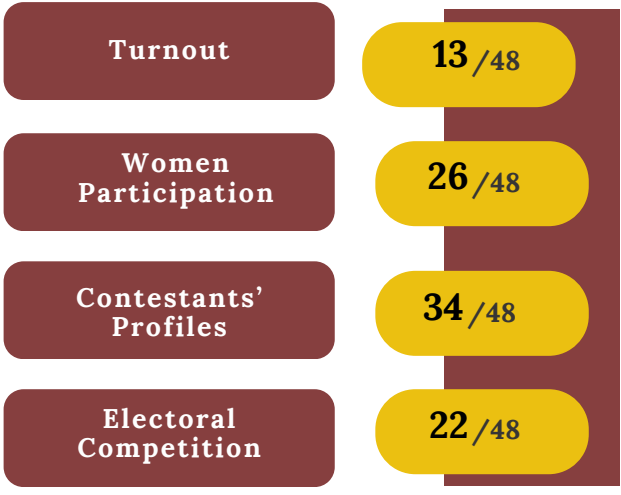
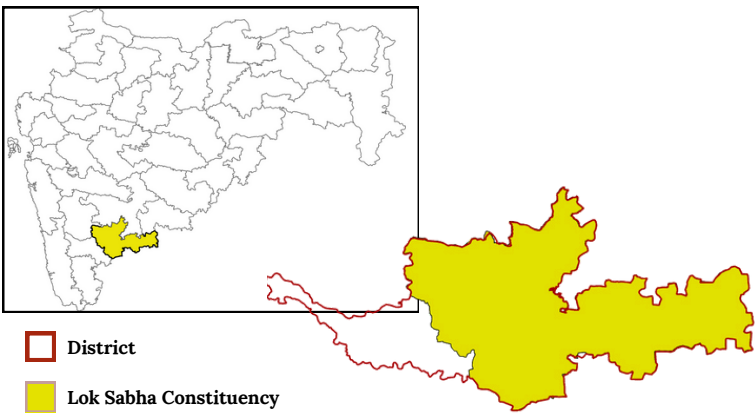


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





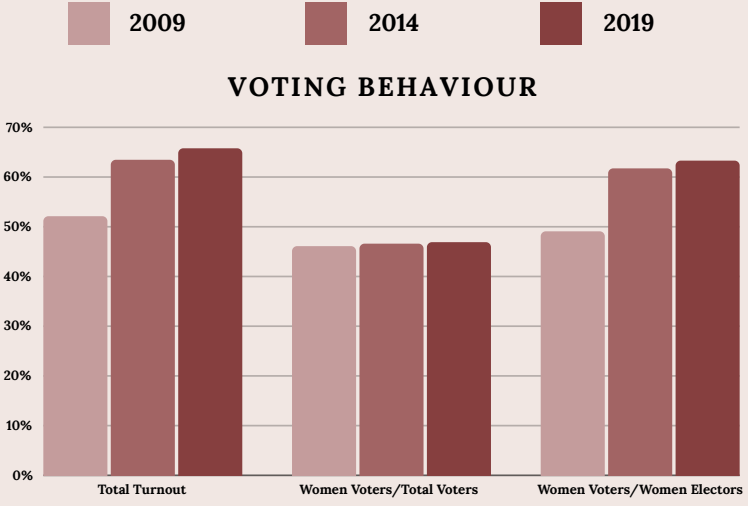
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Sanjaykaka Patil	BJP	13.8%
2014	Sanjaykaka Patil	BJP	22.9%
2009	Pratik P. Patil	INC	5.1%

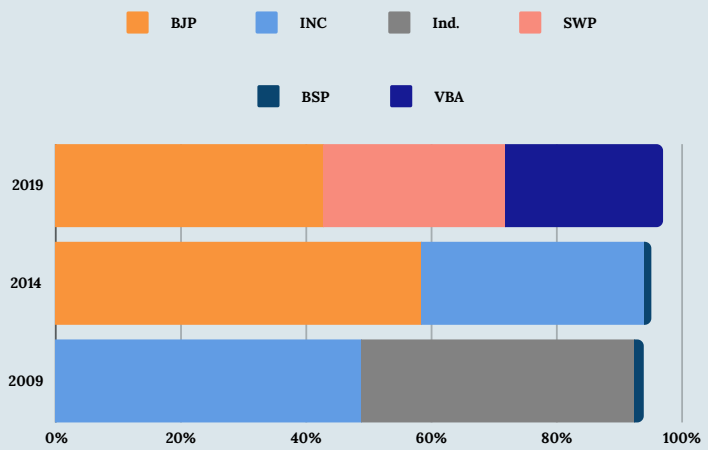
INSIGHTS

- From 1967 to 2009, INC won here consecutively for 12-terms, marking the second-highest consecutive wins for the party in Maharashtra after Nandurbar.
- In 2009, it had the largest vote share (~47%) for Independent contestants with Ajitrao S Ghorpade (Ind. Contestant) securing ~ 43.6% of the total votes. He lost to the INC contestant.

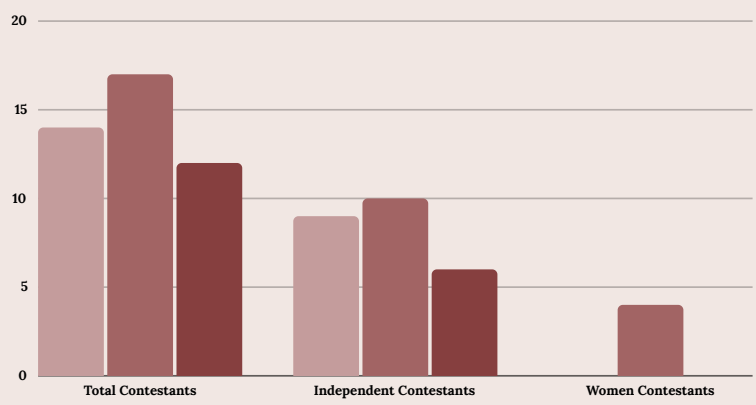
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



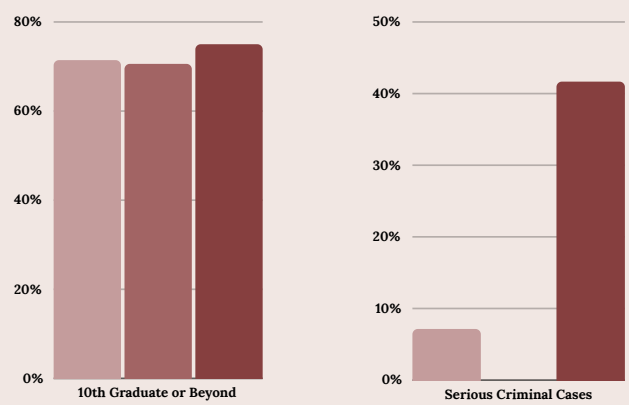
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

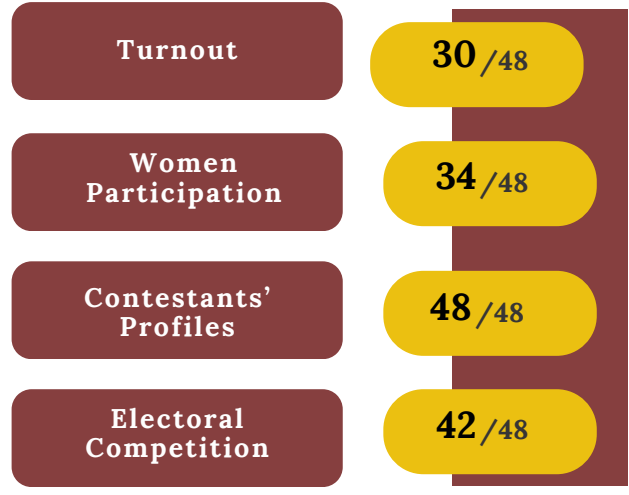
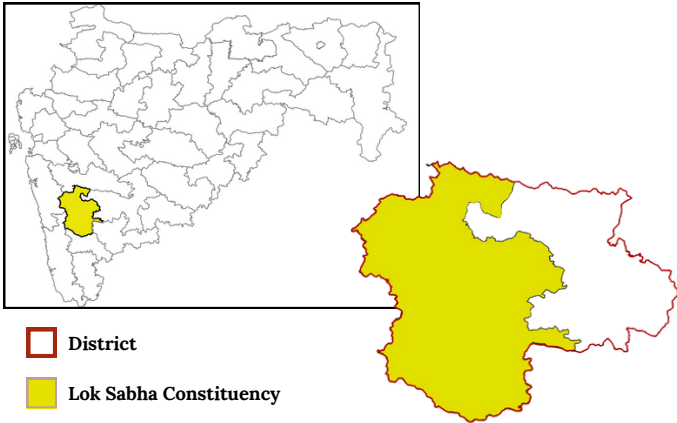


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



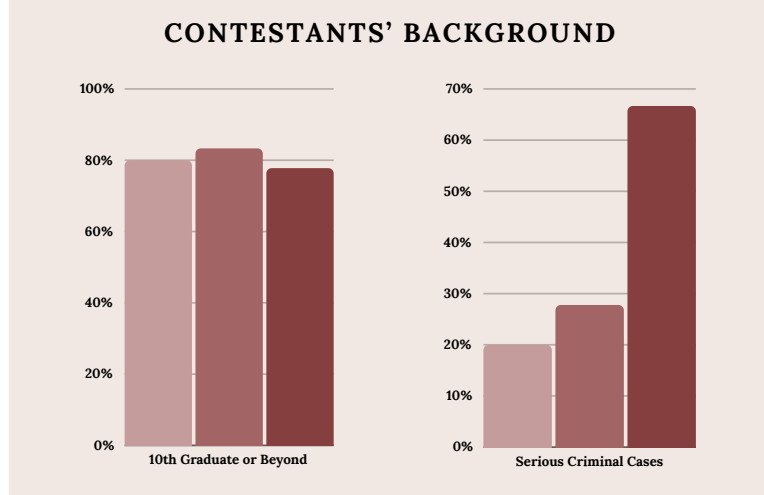
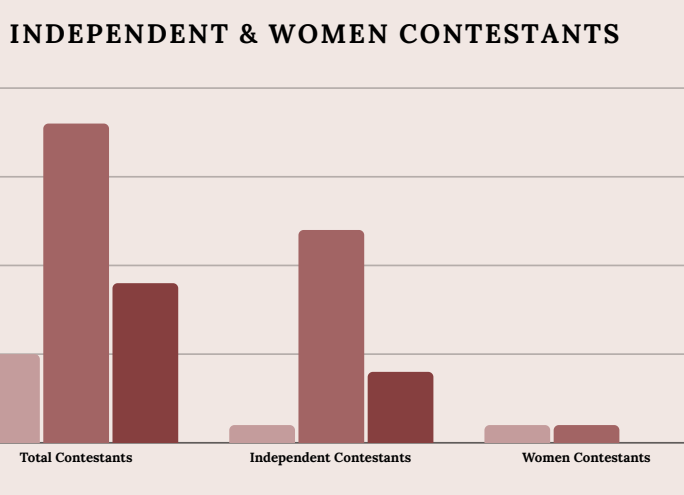
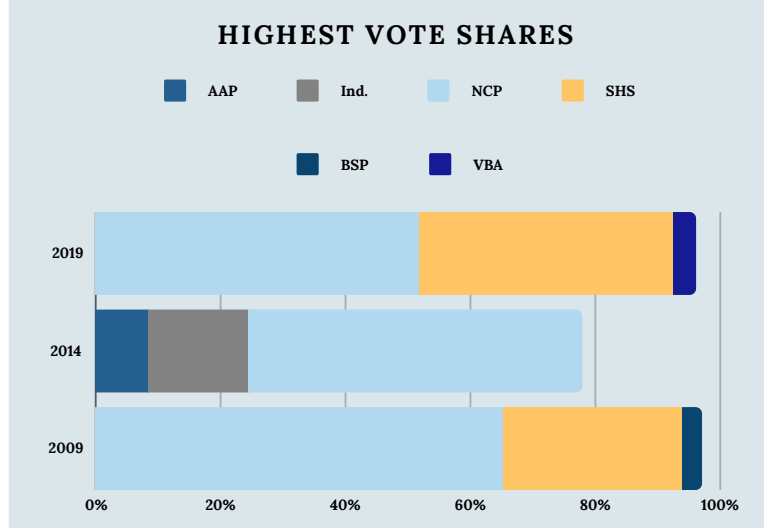
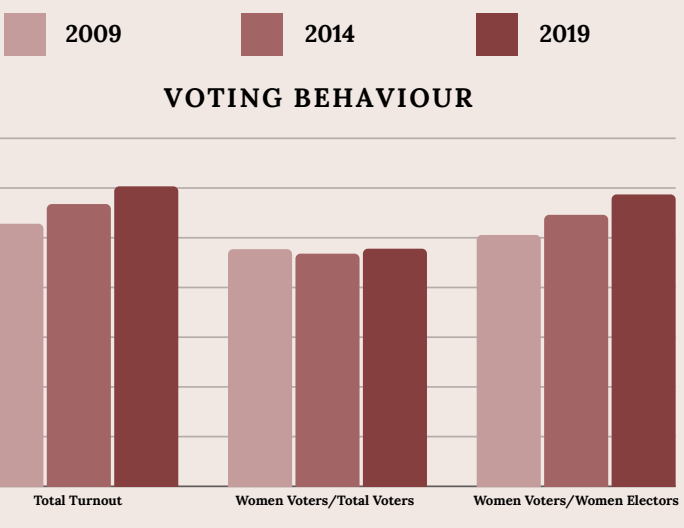


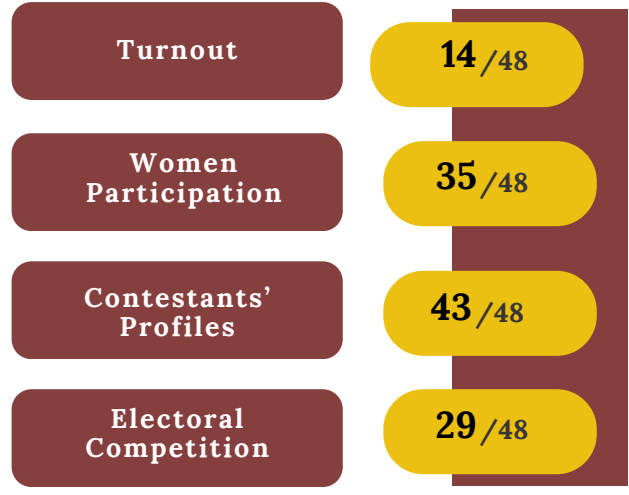
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Udayanraje Bhosale	NCP	11.3%
2014	Udayanraje Bhosale	NCP	37.5%
2009	Udayanraje Bhosale	NCP	36.4%

INSIGHTS

- It is one of the two constituencies (along with Baramati) in the state where NCP has won consecutively for the last five elections in the state. This marks the highest consecutive times that the NCP has been in power in any constituency in Maharashtra.
- In 2019, the constituency had the highest percentage of contestants with registered serious criminal cases (66.7%).
- Yashwantrao Chavan, the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, had contested from this constituency in the 1980 elections. He was the only one elected from Congress (U) in Maharashtra.





REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

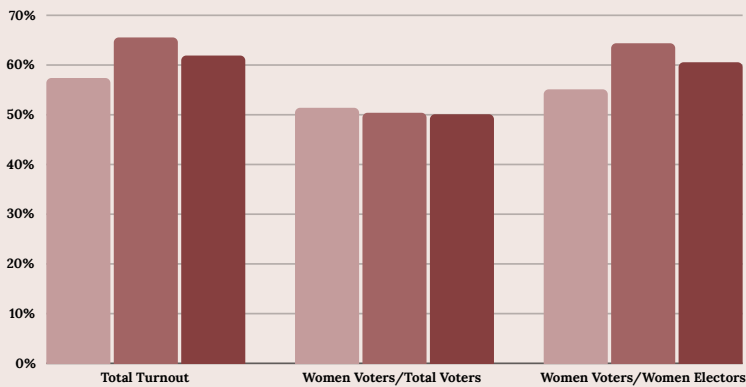
2019	Vinayak B. Raut	SHS	19.8%
2014	Vinayak B. Raut	SHS	16.7%
2009	Dr.Nilesh N. Rane	INC	6.5%

INSIGHTS

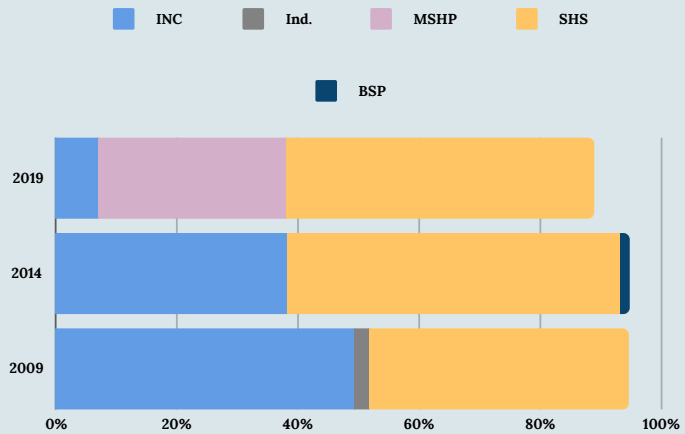
- Over the last three elections, it has witnessed one of the highest shares of women voters in the state. However, for the same periods, there have been no women contestants from the constituency.
- In the first Lok Sabha (1962) elections held in the newly formed state of Maharashtra, Sharda Mukherjee became the first and only woman MP to be elected in the state from the then Ratnagiri constituency. She was re-elected in 1967.



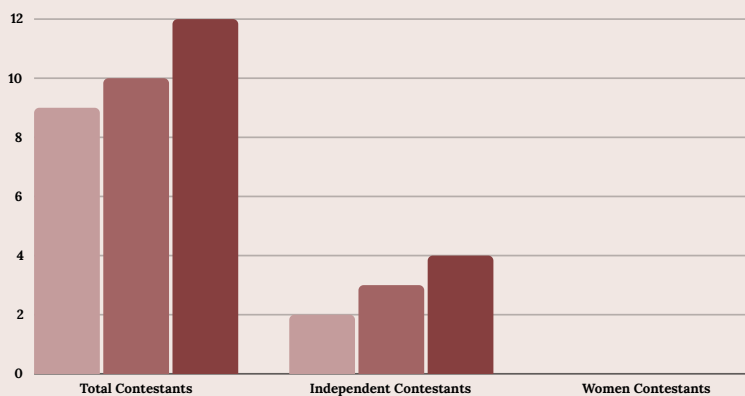
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



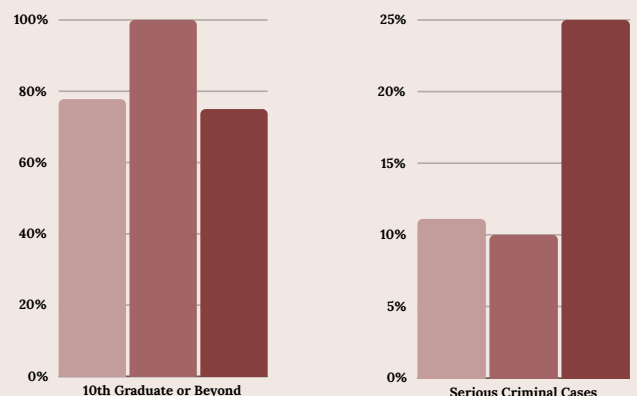
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

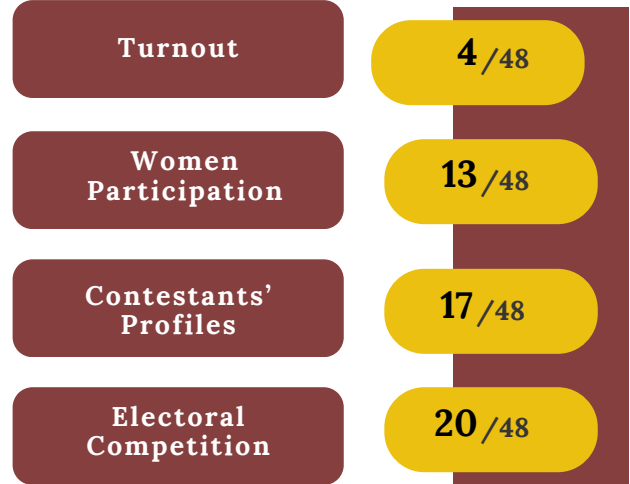
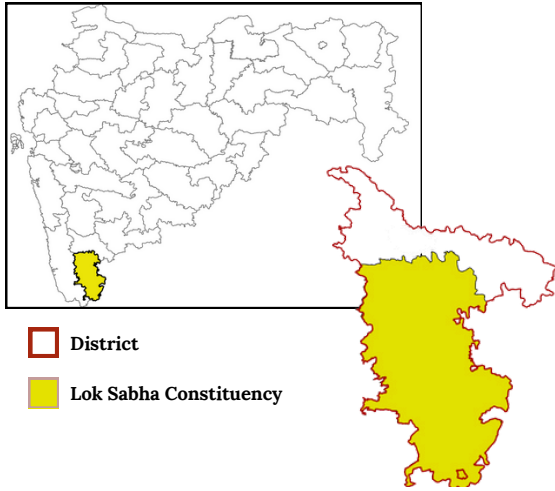


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





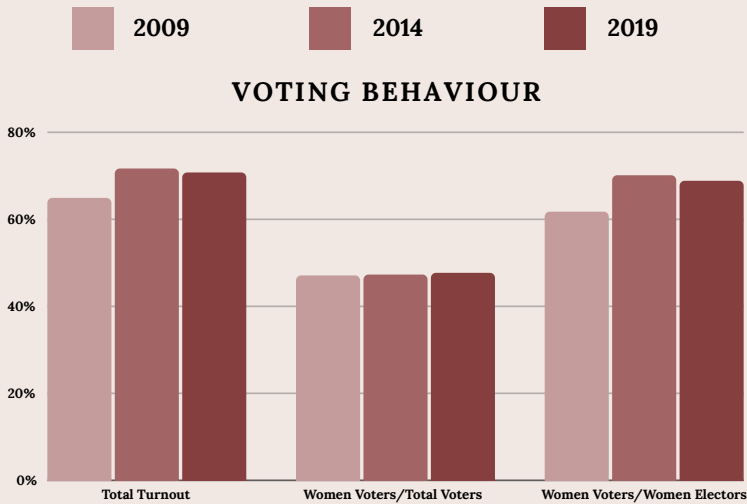
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Sanjay Mandlik	SHS	20.3%
2014	Dhananjay Mahadik	NCP	2.6%
2009	Sadashivrao Mandlik	Ind.	4.4%

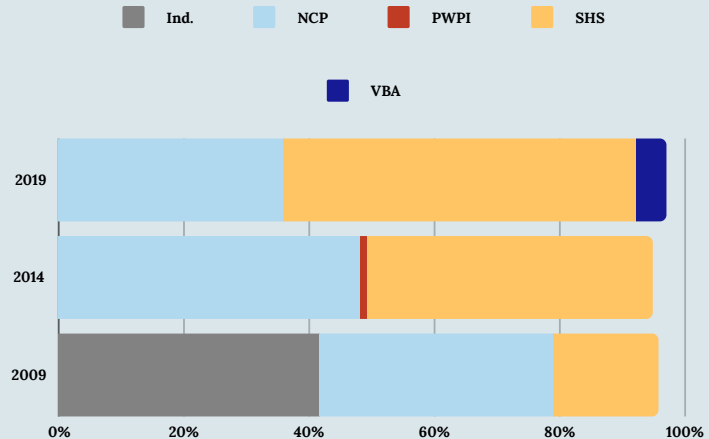
INSIGHTS

- It is one of the two constituencies (along with Palghar) in the state where no party has won twice in the last three elections.
- In 2014, it was one of the two constituencies (along with Nashik) in the state where a turncoat contestant won. Dhananjay Mahdik, won from NCP, had previously contested as a SHS contestant. Presently, he is with BJP.
- In 2019, it witnessed the highest number of women voters (~5.9 lakh), against the state average of ~4.5 lakh.
- In 2009, it was the sole constituency to elect an independent contestant, Sadashiv Rao. He was previously with NCP.

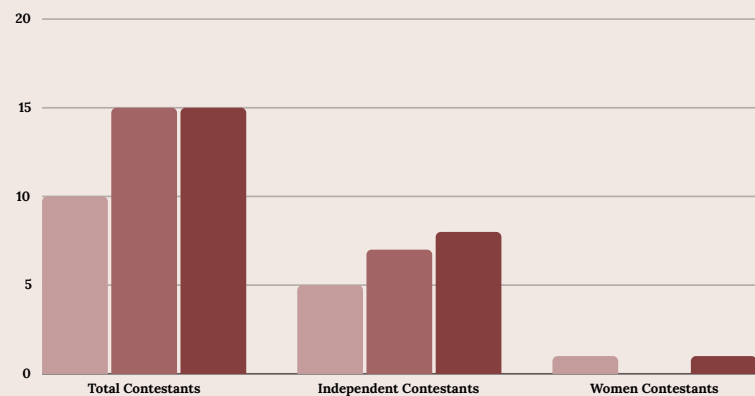
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



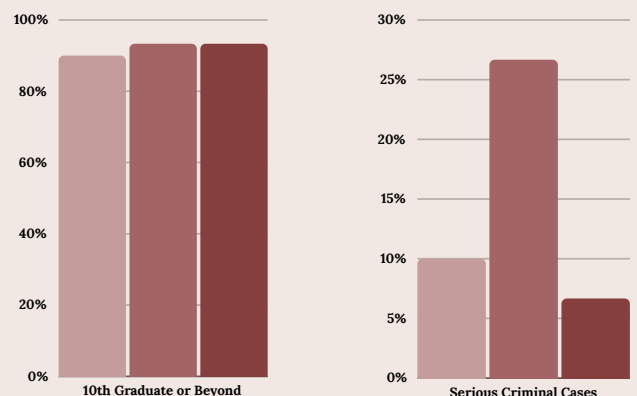
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES

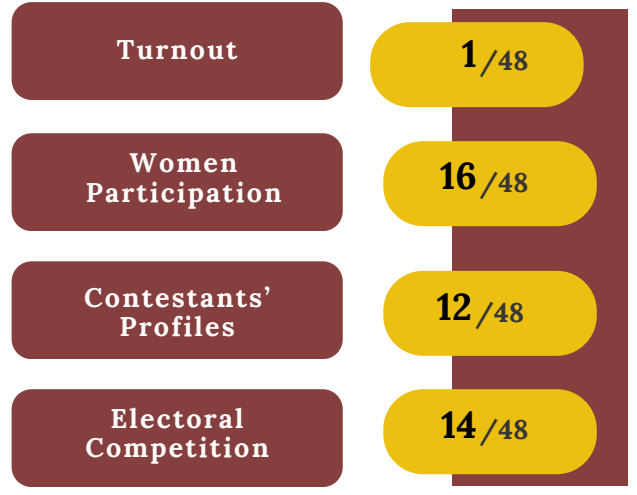
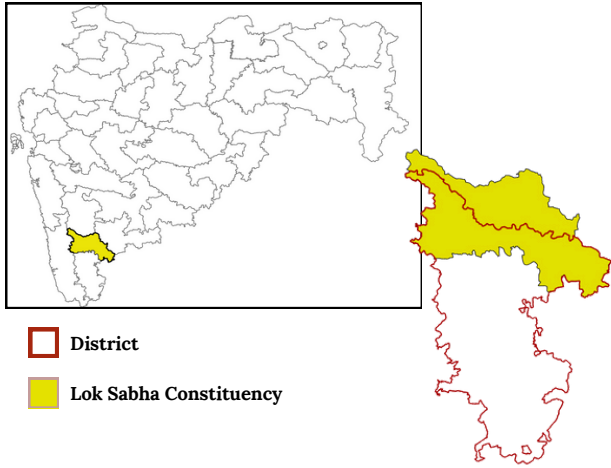


INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND





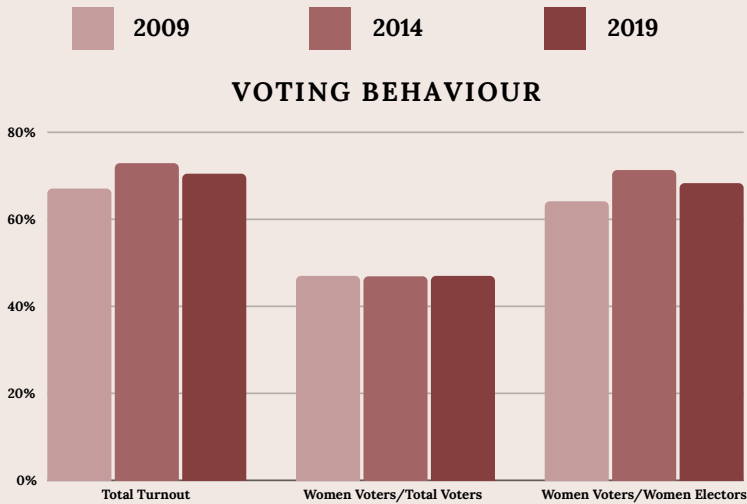
REPRESENTATIVES & WINNING MARGIN

2019	Dhairyasheel S. Mane	SHS	7.7%
2014	Raju Shetti	SWP	15.0%
2009	Raju Shetti	SWP	9.7%

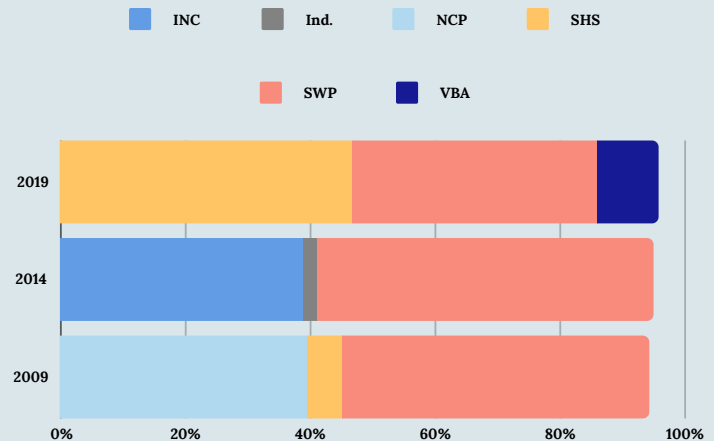
INSIGHTS

- It is the only constituency in the state where the SWP has won twice in the last three elctions.
- In 2014, it was the only constituency where a party outside of major alliances (NDA and UPA) came into power, and in 2009, it was one of the two.
- The share of voting women has consistently been high here in the last three elections (~68%). However, there have been no women contestants in the last two elections.

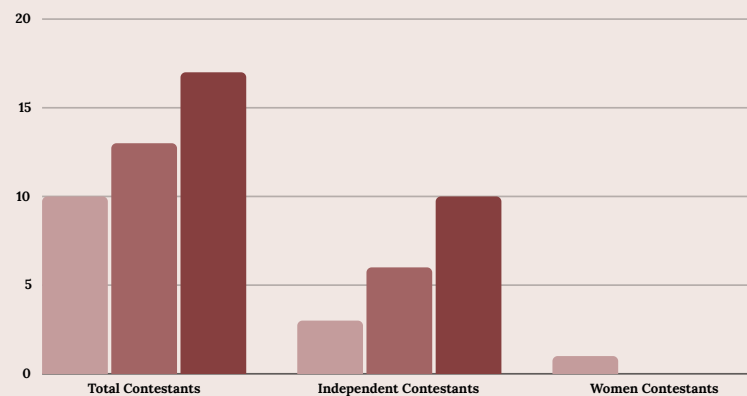
VOTING BEHAVIOUR



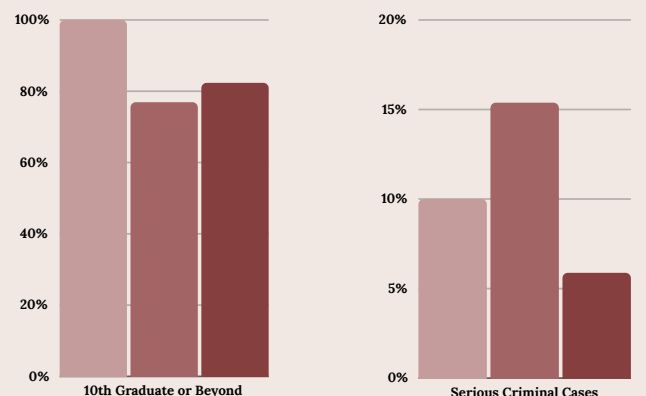
HIGHEST VOTE SHARES



INDEPENDENT & WOMEN CONTESTANTS



CONTESTANTS' BACKGROUND



Bibliography

- Agarwal, Ananay, Neelesh Agrawal, Saloni Bhogale, Sudheendra Hangal, Francesca Refsum Jensenius, Mohit Kumar, Chinmay Narayan, Basim U Nissa, Priyamvada Trivedi, and Gilles Verniers. 2021. "TCPD Indian Election Data Codebook v2.0", Trivedi Centre for Political Data, Ashoka University.
- Aidt, Toke, Miriam Golden, and Devesh Tiwari. 2011. "Incumbents and Criminals in the Indian National Legislature," available at <https://api.repository.cam.ac.uk/server/api/core/bitstreams/1de3bc75-0852-4175-9964-7673c6c7b276/content>. Last accessed on 12th February 2024.
- Banerjee, Mukulika. 2020. "Money and Meaning in Elections: Towards a theory of the vote." *Modern Asian Studies* 54(1): 286-313.
- Barton, Cassie, and Elise Uberoi. 2020. "Constituency Data: Electorates," available at <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/constituency-data-electorates>. Last accessed on 29th February 2024.
- Bhattacharya, Kaushik. 2014. "Strategic Entry and the Relationship between Number of Independent and Non-Independent Candidates: A Study of Parliamentary Elections in India." *Asian Journal of Political Science* 22 (1): 93–112.
- Brancati, Dawn. 2008. "Winning Alone: The Electoral Fate of Independent Candidates Worldwide." *Journal of Politics* 70(3): 648–62.
- Chadha, Anuradha. 2014. "Political participation of women: A case study in India." *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development* 7(2): 91-108.
- Chakravarty, Satya R., Manipushpak Mitra, Suresh Mutuswami, and Rupayan Pal. 2020. "On the Probability Ratio Index as a Measure of Electoral Competition." *Palgrave Communications* 6 (1): 2-3.
- Chhibber, Pradeep, and Geetha Murali. 2006. "Duvergerian dynamics in the Indian states—Federalism and the number of parties in the state assembly elections." *Party Politics*, 12(1): 5–34.
- Costar, Brian J., and Jennifer Curtin. 2004. *Rebels with a Cause: Independents in Australian Politics*. UNSW Press: Sydney.
- Dash, Bharatee Bhusana, John Stephen Ferris, and Stanley L Winer. 2018. "Measuring Electoral Competitiveness: With Application to the Indian States." *CESifo Working Paper, No. 7216*, Center for Economic Studies and ifo Institute (CESifo), Munich

- Diwakar, Rekha. 2007. "Duverger's law and the size of the Indian party system." *Party Politics*, 13(5):539–61.
- Diwakar, Rekha. 2008. "Voter Turnout in the Indian States: An Empirical Analysis." *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties* 18 (1): 75–100.
- Goyal, Yugank and Arun K Kaushik. 2022. *Who Moved My Vote? Digging through Indian Electoral Data*. Westland Books: New Delhi.
- Gupta, Poonam, and Arvind Panagariya. 2011. "India: Election Outcomes and Economic Performance." *Program on Indian Economic Policies Working Papers* 4, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University
- Kapoor, Mudit. 2023. "The Road to Inclusive Democracy: Measuring the Political Participation of Women in India (1951-2019)." Observer Research Foundation, available at <https://www.orfonline.org/research/the-road-to-inclusive-democracy-measuring-the-political-participation-of-women-in-india-1951-2019>. Last accessed on 28th January 2024.
- Kapor, Sacha, and Arvind Magesan. 2018. "Independent Candidates and Political Representation in India." *American Political Science Review* 112 (3): 678–97.
- Kondo, Norio. 2007. "Election studies in India." *Discussion Paper No 98*. Institute of Developing Economies.
- Kumar, Sanjay, and Pranav Gupta. 2015. Changing Patterns of Women's Turnout in Indian Elections. *Studies in Indian Politics*, 3(1): 7-18.
- Kumar, Sanjay. 2023. The Urban Voter: Emerging Trend and Changing Pattern. *Studies in Indian Politics*, 11(2), 304-316.
- Laakso, Markku, and Rein Taagepera. 1979. "'Effective' number of parties: a measure with application to West Europe." *Comparative Political Studies* 12(1): 3-27.
- Lahoti, Rahul, and Soham Sahoo. 2020. "Are Educated Leaders Good for Education? Evidence from India." *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 176 (August): 42–62.
- Prakash, Nishith, Marc Rockmore, and Yogesh Uppal. 2019. "Do Criminally Accused Politicians Affect Economic Outcomes? Evidence from India." *Journal of Development Economics* 141:102370.
- Rai, Praveen. 2011. "Electoral Participation of Women in India: Key Determinants and Barriers." *Economic and Political Weekly* 46 (3): 47–55.
- Shaukat, Mahvish. 2019. "Too Close to Call: Electoral Competition and Politician Behavior in India." Centre for Effective Global Action, University of California, Berkeley.

- Singh, Rajesh Kumar, and Aparna Mishra. 2015. "Electoral Participation of Women in India and the Role of Political Parties." *Indian Journal of Political Science* 76 (2): 209–17.
- Stepan, Alfred, Juan J. Linz, and Yogendra Yadav. 2010. "The Rise of "State-Nations"." *Journal of Democracy* 21(3): 50-68.
- Vaishnav, Milan. 2013. "Five Trends Shaping India's Voting Landscape." *Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*. September 10, available at <https://carnegieendowment.org/2013/09/10/five-trends-shaping-india-s-voting-landscape-pub-52870>. Last accessed on 10th February 2024.
- Wright, Gerald C., and Brian F. Schaffner. 2002. "The Influence of Party: Evidence from the State Legislatures." *American Political Science Review* 96 (2): 367–79.

Appendix 2019 Lok Sabha Elections Maharashtra											
Constituency	Turnout	Women Voters / Women Electors	Women Voters / Total Voters	Share of Women Contestants	Women Contestants' Total Vote Share Percentage	Share of Independent Contestants	Independent Contestants' Total Vote Share Percentage	Percentage of Contestants with Serious Criminal Cases	Percentage of Contestants with Education Qualifications Beyond 10th Pass	ENP	Winner's Winning Margin
Ahmednagar	64.67%	61.00%	45.20%	5.26%	0.11%	57.89%	2.06%	20.00%	73.68%	2.14	23.38%
Akola	60.02%	56.81%	45.70%	9.09%	0.32%	45.45%	0.76%	9.09%	100.00%	2.78	24.62%
Amravati	60.68%	56.68%	45.50%	16.67%	46.74%	62.50%	49.22%	20.83%	68.18%	2.52	3.32%
Aurangabad	63.52%	60.23%	44.90%	13.04%	0.72%	39.13%	25.11%	30.43%	68.18%	3.70	0.37%
Baramati	61.70%	58.61%	45.20%	22.22%	93.44%	55.56%	1.39%	16.67%	64.71%	2.25	11.94%
Beed	66.12%	64.12%	45.70%	5.56%	50.25%	72.22%	4.21%	11.11%	77.78%	2.51	12.45%
Bhandara - Gondiya	68.72%	67.35%	49.20%	7.14%	4.23%	57.14%	2.44%	7.14%	61.90%	2.45	15.86%
Bhiwandi	53.18%	50.76%	43.20%	0.00%		46.67%	3.56%	20.00%	56.25%	2.45	15.55%
Buldhana	63.55%	61.73%	46.20%	0.00%		58.33%	1.66%	25.00%	80.00%	2.77	11.90%
Chandrapur	64.84%	63.07%	47.10%	0.00%		30.77%	1.14%	15.38%	92.31%	2.60	3.61%
Dhule	56.86%	53.74%	45.30%	10.71%	0.17%	50.00%	1.99%	21.43%	60.00%	2.24	21.13%
Dindori	65.65%	61.21%	44.60%	12.50%	49.88%	12.50%	0.40%	12.50%	87.50%	2.73	17.47%
Gadchiroli-Chimur	72.26%	71.38%	49.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	100.00%	2.72	6.78%
Hatkanangle	70.49%	68.32%	47.00%	0.00%		58.82%	2.47%	5.88%	76.92%	2.62	7.67%
Hingoli	66.76%	64.64%	46.40%	7.14%	0.40%	60.71%	4.96%	10.71%	90.91%	2.85	24.00%
Jalgaon	56.35%	54.11%	45.90%	7.14%	3.43%	42.86%	1.56%	14.29%	85.71%	1.97	37.82%
Jalna	64.70%	62.27%	45.30%	10.00%	0.24%	55.00%	2.54%	20.00%	70.00%	2.33	27.55%
Kalyan	45.29%	42.15%	42.90%	10.71%	0.42%	53.57%	1.60%	28.57%	55.00%	2.18	38.68%
Kolhapur	70.77%	68.86%	47.70%	6.67%	4.77%	53.33%	1.59%	6.67%	90.00%	2.23	20.33%
Latur	62.36%	61.17%	46.60%	10.00%	0.18%	30.00%	0.47%	0.00%	90.00%	2.35	24.57%
Madha	63.70%	61.12%	45.70%	6.45%	0.20%	64.52%	3.84%	29.03%	60.00%	2.48	7.05%
Maval	59.57%	56.83%	45.50%	9.52%	0.29%	52.38%	1.92%	14.29%	72.22%	2.40	15.77%
Mumbai North	60.08%	58.90%	45.10%	5.56%	24.39%	33.33%	0.57%	27.78%	66.67%	1.76	47.00%
Mumbai North Central	53.68%	53.01%	44.90%	15.00%	93.62%	45.00%	0.72%	10.00%	75.00%	2.23	14.42%
Mumbai North East	57.22%	55.73%	44.40%	25.93%	8.01%	51.85%	1.26%	22.22%	81.25%	2.34	24.92%
Mumbai North West	54.35%	53.50%	44.50%	9.52%	0.20%	38.10%	0.70%	19.05%	92.86%	2.10	27.65%
Mumbai South	51.58%	51.59%	45.20%	0.00%		23.08%	0.38%	15.38%	70.00%	2.27	12.48%
Mumbai South Central	55.35%	54.83%	45.70%	11.76%	0.34%	29.41%	0.73%	17.65%	71.43%	2.45	19.08%
Nagpur	54.88%	52.76%	47.50%	13.33%	0.19%	43.33%	0.45%	6.67%	96.67%	2.22	18.21%
Nanded	65.69%	63.43%	46.90%	0.00%		50.00%	1.31%	14.29%	78.57%	2.75	3.55%
Nandurbar	68.50%	66.34%	48.10%	18.18%	50.75%	45.45%	2.60%	0.00%	90.91%	2.33	7.46%
Nashik	59.48%	56.27%	44.90%	16.67%	0.97%	55.56%	13.68%	22.22%	80.00%	2.98	26.06%
Osmanabad	63.75%	62.55%	46.40%	0.00%		50.00%	1.64%	28.57%	92.59%	2.48	10.59%
Palghar	63.74%	62.50%	46.60%	8.33%	0.44%	41.67%	3.90%	25.00%	41.67%	2.49	7.39%
Parbhani	63.11%	60.46%	45.90%	5.88%	0.53%	23.53%	1.57%	11.76%	84.21%	2.80	3.37%
Pune	49.87%	47.98%	46.80%	3.23%	0.04%	48.39%	0.63%	16.13%	80.65%	2.14	31.36%
Raigad	62.04%	61.16%	50.50%	6.25%	2.26%	50.00%	3.51%	12.50%	71.43%	2.36	3.07%
Ramtek	62.24%	59.87%	46.40%	18.75%	4.43%	37.50%	1.63%	6.25%	73.91%	2.46	10.59%
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	61.91%	60.56%	50.10%	0.00%		33.33%	3.44%	25.00%	100.00%	2.76	19.79%
Raver	61.57%	59.48%	46.40%	25.00%	60.30%	33.33%	0.82%	16.67%	83.33%	2.21	30.73%
Sangli	65.78%	63.30%	46.90%	0.00%		50.00%	1.12%	41.67%	75.00%	3.03	13.81%
Satara	60.34%	58.71%	47.80%	0.00%		44.44%	1.97%	66.70%	77.78%	2.30	11.34%
Shirdi	64.86%	60.73%	45.30%	0.00%		60.00%	7.35%	20.00%	76.47%	2.81	11.68%
Shirur	59.44%	55.64%	44.40%	17.39%	0.77%	52.17%	1.78%	26.09%	36.36%	2.26	4.52%
Solapur	58.57%	55.82%	45.80%	7.69%	0.14%	46.15%	0.78%	0.00%	76.92%	2.68	14.62%
Thane	49.37%	48.28%	44.50%	8.70%	0.18%	30.43%	0.76%	17.39%	73.91%	2.08	35.21%
Wardha	61.53%	58.20%	46.30%	7.14%	36.47%	42.86%	1.06%	7.14%	100.00%	2.35	17.45%
Yavatmal-Washim	61.28%	59.44%	46.80%	12.50%	48.08%	58.33%	5.49%	8.33%	83.33%	2.85	10.04%

Appendix 2014 Lok Sabha Elections Maharashtra											
Constituency	Turnout	Women Voters / Women Electors	Women Voters / Total Voters	Share of Women Contestants	Women Contestants' Total Vote Share Percentage	Share of Independent Contestants	Independent Contestants' Total Vote Share Percentage	Percentage of Contestants with Serious Criminal Cases	Percentage of Contestants with Education Qualifications Beyond 10th Pass	ENP	Winner's Winning Margin
Ahmednagar	62.31%	58.08%	43.90%	7.69%	0.67%	46.15%	2.79%	38.46%	84.62%	2.16	19.69%
Akola	58.50%	54.85%	44.40%	0.00%		14.29%	0.38%	14.29%	100.00%	2.90	20.76%
Amravati	62.26%	58.39%	44.60%	36.84%	34.28%	57.89%	3.76%	15.79%	78.95%	2.97	13.74%
Aurangabad	61.84%	57.58%	43.60%	3.70%	0.11%	62.96%	3.57%	7.41%	74.07%	2.40	16.48%
Baramati	58.81%	54.33%	43.50%	11.11%	48.90%	33.33%	1.02%	11.11%	66.67%	2.38	6.54%
Beed	68.74%	66.47%	44.80%	2.56%	0.03%	66.67%	4.95%	17.95%	74.36%	2.32	11.07%
Bhandara - Gondiya	72.30%	71.29%	48.50%	11.54%	0.33%	53.85%	4.96%	7.69%	92.86%	2.47	12.47%
Bhiwandi	51.61%	49.58%	42.60%	7.69%	0.16%	23.08%	1.42%	15.38%	80.00%	2.85	12.50%
Buldhana	61.34%	58.96%	45.20%	5.88%	0.18%	41.18%	5.00%	0.00%	94.12%	2.50	16.31%
Chandrapur	63.28%	60.83%	45.70%	0.00%		33.33%	3.11%	11.11%	94.44%	3.27	21.29%
Dhule	58.68%	55.08%	44.80%	0.00%		52.63%	2.90%	5.26%	63.16%	2.20	13.30%
Dindori	63.40%	58.57%	43.60%	10.00%	30.42%	30.00%	1.99%	10.00%	100.00%	2.43	25.52%
Gadchiroli-Chimur	69.95%	68.46%	47.70%	0.00%		9.09%	0.63%	0.00%	81.82%	2.74	23.06%
Hatkanangle	72.91%	71.33%	46.90%	0.00%		46.15%	3.31%	15.38%	100.00%	2.26	14.96%
Hingoli	66.27%	63.41%	45.10%	0.00%		52.17%	3.78%	17.39%	60.87%	2.53	0.16%
Jalgaon	57.98%	54.99%	44.40%	5.00%	0.16%	45.00%	4.25%	10.00%	70.00%	2.00	38.73%
Jalna	66.14%	62.99%	44.10%	4.55%	0.10%	50.00%	3.59%	18.18%	72.73%	2.28	19.39%
Kalyan	42.88%	40.20%	42.70%	11.11%	0.30%	38.89%	1.30%	22.22%	83.33%	2.76	30.42%
Kolhapur	71.68%	70.13%	47.30%	0.00%		46.67%	2.13%	26.67%	93.33%	2.27	2.64%
Latur	62.67%	60.90%	45.30%	5.56%	0.15%	55.56%	2.35%	0.00%	83.33%	2.18	23.97%
Madha	62.50%	59.33%	44.80%	12.50%	1.71%	70.83%	7.75%	16.67%	50.00%	2.55	2.35%
Maval	60.11%	57.43%	44.90%	15.79%	0.54%	57.89%	3.01%	15.79%	52.63%	3.26	13.40%
Mumbai North	53.06%	51.58%	44.20%	0.00%		38.10%	0.69%	23.81%	60.87%	1.83	47.20%
Mumbai North Central	48.66%	48.45%	44.10%	23.81%	91.39%	42.86%	0.91%	4.76%	63.16%	2.26	22.10%
Mumbai North East	51.65%	50.44%	43.60%	15.79%	9.07%	47.37%	1.42%	15.79%	88.89%	2.28	36.80%
Mumbai North West	50.44%	49.83%	43.80%	21.43%	1.54%	28.57%	0.50%	14.29%	71.43%	2.65	20.44%
Mumbai South	52.48%	52.12%	44.00%	10.00%	5.26%	50.00%	0.99%	10.00%	92.31%	2.90	16.49%
Mumbai South Central	53.09%	52.57%	44.80%	4.76%	0.14%	57.14%	1.39%	23.81%	70.59%	2.81	17.98%
Nagpur	57.08%	54.86%	46.60%	12.12%	6.82%	63.64%	1.78%	9.09%	81.48%	2.61	26.25%
Nanded	60.07%	57.17%	45.80%	0.00%		56.52%	4.04%	4.35%	82.61%	2.48	8.04%
Nandurbar	66.75%	64.70%	47.60%	11.11%	51.89%	33.33%	1.75%	11.11%	57.14%	2.23	9.57%
Nashik	58.82%	55.46%	44.10%	0.00%		40.00%	1.37%	26.67%	83.33%	2.55	19.98%
Osmanabad	63.56%	61.22%	45.20%	7.41%	0.68%	59.26%	7.52%	7.41%	84.00%	2.41	20.96%
Palghar	62.90%	61.57%	46.40%	0.00%		30.00%	2.55%	10.00%	70.00%	2.61	24.13%
Parbhani	64.43%	61.07%	45.10%	5.88%	0.38%	35.29%	3.24%	11.76%	88.24%	2.50	10.94%
Pune	54.10%	51.86%	46.30%	10.34%	0.15%	65.52%	1.43%	10.34%	72.22%	2.47	31.79%
Raigad	64.44%	64.36%	50.80%	0.00%		20.00%	2.01%	0.00%	70.00%	2.96	0.21%
Ramtek	62.62%	59.87%	45.10%	13.04%	9.66%	43.48%	3.31%	8.70%	81.25%	2.77	16.74%
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	65.55%	64.38%	50.40%	0.00%		30.00%	1.75%	10.00%	75.00%	2.22	16.74%
Raver	63.34%	60.69%	45.10%	17.39%	60.49%	56.52%	6.70%	21.74%	82.61%	2.26	31.52%
Sangli	63.47%	61.74%	46.60%	23.53%	0.93%	58.82%	2.77%	0.00%	71.43%	2.14	22.86%
Satara	56.78%	54.61%	46.80%	5.56%	0.96%	66.67%	25.45%	27.78%	80.00%	3.07	37.53%
Shirdi	63.78%	59.38%	44.20%	0.00%		42.86%	2.00%	0.00%	71.43%	2.20	21.44%
Shirur	59.73%	55.87%	43.70%	7.14%	0.35%	42.86%	1.32%	14.29%	85.71%	2.23	27.70%
Solapur	55.86%	52.33%	44.60%	12.50%	0.45%	62.50%	2.02%	6.25%	76.92%	2.24	15.74%
Thane	50.85%	49.67%	43.90%	0.00%		42.31%	1.37%	7.69%	69.23%	2.43	26.68%
Wardha	64.78%	61.40%	45.30%	0.00%		61.90%	3.04%	19.05%	62.50%	2.56	21.29%
Yavatmal-Washim	58.85%	56.01%	45.30%	3.85%	46.27%	42.31%	3.10%	11.54%	88.46%	2.81	9.08%

Appendix 2009 Lok Sabha Elections Maharashtra											
Constituency	Turnout	Women Voters / Women Electors	Women Voters / Total Voters	Share of Women Contestants	Women Contestants' Total Vote Share Percentage	Share of Independent Contestants	Independent Contestants' Total Vote Share Percentage	Percentage of Contestants with Serious Criminal Cases	Percentage of Contestants with Education Qualifications Beyond 10th Pass	ENP	Winner's Winning Margin
Ahmednagar	51.84%	46.57%	43.10%	6.67%	0.48%	53.33%	22.51%	30.00%	53.33%	3.23	5.94%
Akola	49.91%	44.77%	43.20%	0.00%		45.45%	5.03%	9.09%	90.91%	3.28	8.78%
Amravati	51.44%	45.99%	42.50%	4.55%	0.58%	54.55%	13.99%	13.64%	83.33%	3.18	8.43%
Aurangabad	51.56%	47.13%	43.40%	4.55%	0.99%	59.09%	26.82%	18.18%	95.65%	3.85	4.52%
Baramati	46.07%	41.15%	43.00%	41.18%	89.57%	58.82%	5.56%	5.88%	77.78%	2.06	45.89%
Beed	65.60%	61.72%	45.00%	9.52%	0.25%	52.38%	5.25%	14.29%	57.14%	2.41	13.12%
Bhandara - Gondiya	71.06%	68.77%	47.80%	4.76%	0.23%	57.14%	27.85%	4.76%	84.62%	3.25	24.44%
Bhiwandi	39.39%	36.03%	40.90%	0.00%		37.50%	16.35%	18.75%	61.54%	4.72	7.08%
Buldhana	61.70%	57.88%	44.90%	0.00%		46.67%	5.86%	6.67%	75.00%	3.04	3.29%
Chandrapur	58.48%	54.19%	44.70%	0.00%		52.17%	6.08%	17.39%	82.61%	4.12	3.62%
Dhule	42.53%	38.26%	43.90%	6.67%	0.26%	46.67%	3.11%	13.33%	71.43%	3.27	2.90%
Dindori	47.57%	41.57%	42.40%	0.00%		44.44%	3.89%	11.11%	66.67%	3.09	5.48%
Gadchiroli-Chimur	65.14%	61.05%	46.30%	0.00%		18.18%	4.15%	0.00%	90.91%	3.35	3.41%
Hatkanangle	67.07%	64.14%	47.00%	10.00%	39.46%	30.00%	1.97%	10.00%	82.35%	2.49	9.72%
Hingoli	59.68%	55.62%	45.20%	9.09%	32.60%	36.36%	3.35%	18.18%	57.14%	3.30	9.01%
Jalgaon	42.38%	37.96%	43.10%	0.00%		38.46%	5.72%	23.08%	76.92%	2.39	14.62%
Jalna	55.89%	52.06%	44.10%	5.26%	0.17%	31.58%	5.09%	5.26%	78.95%	2.63	1.06%
Kalyan	34.30%	30.59%	41.10%	10.00%	18.99%	50.00%	3.11%	15.00%	78.57%	3.25	4.44%
Kolhapur	64.93%	61.76%	47.10%	10.00%	0.16%	50.00%	43.38%	10.00%	93.33%	2.93	4.36%
Latur	54.93%	52.21%	45.20%	0.00%		27.78%	2.72%	11.11%	77.78%	2.51	0.96%
Madha	58.99%	55.74%	45.70%	6.67%	0.30%	46.67%	5.20%	6.67%	83.87%	2.49	34.20%
Maval	44.71%	40.89%	43.00%	5.56%	0.32%	66.67%	5.97%	5.56%	80.95%	2.40	11.23%
Mumbai North	42.58%	39.78%	42.40%	4.35%	0.08%	56.52%	2.15%	17.39%	76.19%	3.15	0.84%
Mumbai North Central	39.52%	38.51%	43.10%	15.79%	69.06%	52.63%	1.82%	5.26%	66.67%	3.10	26.26%
Mumbai North East	42.46%	40.35%	42.30%	18.75%	0.98%	56.25%	2.22%	18.75%	73.68%	3.47	0.44%
Mumbai North West	44.06%	42.40%	42.50%	9.52%	17.62%	52.38%	1.67%	4.76%	71.43%	3.74	5.43%
Mumbai South	40.36%	39.27%	41.90%	10.00%	2.26%	45.00%	2.75%	5.00%	60.00%	3.36	17.56%
Mumbai South Central	39.50%	38.29%	43.20%	13.04%	18.74%	43.48%	1.89%	4.35%	73.91%	3.22	12.64%
Nagpur	43.44%	39.86%	44.10%	7.41%	0.26%	51.85%	2.26%	11.11%	84.85%	2.88	3.23%
Nanded	53.83%	50.42%	45.60%	9.09%	2.22%	50.00%	4.30%	18.18%	68.18%	2.98	9.63%
Nandurbar	52.64%	49.18%	46.80%	28.57%	2.38%	28.57%	5.35%	14.29%	88.89%	3.43	5.33%
Nashik	45.35%	40.72%	42.30%	0.00%		41.67%	2.56%	16.67%	94.44%	3.33	3.35%
Osmanabad	57.47%	54.37%	44.90%	0.00%		56.00%	6.39%	20.00%	92.86%	2.59	0.73%
Palghar	48.10%	45.98%	46.40%	0.00%		25.00%	3.87%	12.50%	62.50%	4.15	1.69%
Parbhani	54.08%	49.59%	44.60%	5.26%	7.42%	36.84%	4.94%	5.26%	82.35%	2.96	7.51%
Pune	40.66%	37.74%	44.90%	2.78%	0.10%	69.44%	3.36%	0.00%	82.76%	3.51	3.50%
Raigad	56.43%	56.38%	52.80%	0.00%		42.86%	9.11%	14.29%	56.25%	2.41	19.09%
Ramtek	50.88%	45.60%	42.70%	15.00%	5.93%	35.00%	4.67%	0.00%	80.00%	3.08	2.18%
Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg	57.39%	55.11%	51.40%	0.00%		22.22%	3.25%	11.11%	77.78%	2.34	6.50%
Raver	50.75%	46.67%	44.30%	5.26%	0.87%	63.16%	5.63%	15.79%	57.89%	2.59	3.92%
Sangli	52.12%	49.08%	46.10%	0.00%		64.29%	47.78%	7.14%	70.59%	2.33	5.12%
Satara	52.82%	50.56%	47.70%	20.00%	1.55%	20.00%	1.55%	20.00%	83.33%	1.96	36.43%
Shirdi	50.37%	44.30%	42.70%	0.00%		70.59%	9.15%	5.88%	85.00%	2.42	20.00%
Shirur	51.44%	47.42%	43.60%	9.09%	0.52%	45.45%	2.99%	9.09%	69.57%	2.16	21.30%
Solapur	46.62%	43.31%	44.80%	0.00%		53.85%	3.76%	7.69%	75.00%	2.36	13.41%
Thane	41.50%	39.03%	42.10%	6.67%	0.31%	63.33%	4.29%	6.67%	60.00%	3.26	6.54%
Wardha	54.60%	49.07%	43.00%	6.25%	0.10%	37.50%	2.29%	0.00%	95.24%	2.84	12.47%
Yavatmal-Washim	54.06%	49.58%	44.20%	7.14%	46.12%	64.29%	4.84%	7.14%	67.86%	2.72	6.78%

About the Centre for Knowledge Alternatives

Werner Heisenberg, the famous quantum physicist, used to say that we see only that part of reality which is exposed to our questions.

What if we went out in search for India, without any specific questions in mind?

The Centre for Knowledge Alternatives, established in 2021 at FLAME University in Pune, is dedicated to creating comprehensive knowledge archives on district-level statistics and cultures throughout India, documented as it is. While the Centre engages with both statistics and cultures, the Fellowship Program is designed mostly for the purposes of documenting cultures.

We view knowledge as a forest rather than a manicured garden. By embracing the complexity and diversity of information, we strive to create a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of our lands.

Visitors and tourists to India often call it a bundle of contradictions, an 'enigma.' More nonfictions are written about understanding India than perhaps any other country in the world. Yet, what makes it all so interesting is that while foreigners view us as enigmatic, we get by our daily lives in really simple manner, without any confusion about ourselves. How can we then document ourselves? What will we get if we don't allow any framework or theory to explain or define us? At the Centre, we map local cultures, stories and data to create decentralised chronicles of India.

How can we know about our local regions, and our districts, each having their own stories to celebrate, as well as their own developmental challenges? In the presence of centralised, homogenising impulses, how do we preserve their diverse stories and evolve unique responses to those challenges?

We will create an open-source platform, allowing for user-generated content, so that people can enrich the platform with their own stories as we go along. This will become a living encyclopedia. This is an exercise of understanding a place from the perspective of the local people, of seeing it unfold like peeling layers of onion. Like listening to a town, and retelling the music.



About the Authors

Yugank Goyal is an associate professor in public policy at FLAME University, where he is the founder-director of the Centre for Knowledge Alternatives. The Centre is pioneering the documenting of large-scale (district-level) statistics and cultures of India. Yugank's research falls into the larger theme of law and development, new institutional economics, psephology and regulation. He studied engineering in India and Masters and PhD in law and economics from Europe. Recently he co-authored *Who Moved My Vote: Digging through Indian Electoral Data* (Westland).

Tanya Chandra is a Research Associate at the Centre for Knowledge Alternatives. At the Centre, she researches the political landscape of the districts of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. She graduated from Ashoka University in 2023 with a degree in Psychology and Political Science.

Vrinda Mandovra is a second-year undergraduate student, majoring in Economics at FLAME University, Pune. She is an intern at the Centre for Knowledge Alternatives. Her current research focuses mostly on the political landscape of the districts of Maharashtra.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the researchers and staff at the Centre for Knowledge Alternatives, FLAME University for their valuable input throughout the process of making this index, right from the brainstorming for the variables to the multiple rounds of feedback for the design. A special thanks to Narhar Rahekar, without whose vast knowledge of Maharashtra's political landscape, this work would not have been possible.

We thank Prof. Arun Kaushik, Prof. Shivkumar Jolad, Ms. Saumya Gupta, and Mr. Shardul Manurkar for their invaluable feedback and suggestions, and indeed for taking out the time to review this project from early on.

We express our gratitude towards our interns, Samhita and Kriti, for their excellent research assistance.

Finally, we are most grateful to the leadership of FLAME University, in particular the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Dishan Kamdar, Registrar, Dr. Virender Sharma, Dean Santosh Kudtarkar, and board members of the Centre for Knowledge Alternatives for empowering us in so many ways to conceive and engage in such fresh idea.



Gat No. 1270, Lavale,
Off. Pune Bangalore Highway,
Pune, Maharashtra 412115

cka@flame.edu.in