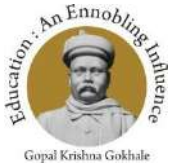# MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA : A DATA ANALYSIS
(1994-2013)

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STUDY TEAM

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ABBREVIATIONS

AV	Average
AvVT	Average Voter Turnout
BCC	Backward Category of Citizens
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
REVERSE COMP	Proxy measure for Level of Competition Between Different Political Parties
DEV	Development quotient of a district
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
INC	Indian National Congress
IND	Proportion of Votes Garnered by Independent Candidates
MCC	Model Code of Conduct
NCP	Nationalist Congress Party
POL	Political Alignment
R1	Round One of Elections
R2	Round Two of Elections
R3	Round Three of Elections
R4	Round Four of Elections
RES	Proportion of Seats Reserved in a Council
SC	Scheduled Castes
SECM	State Election Commission of Maharashtra
SS	Shiv Sena
ST	Scheduled Tribes
VT	Voter Turnout

FOREWORD

Maharashtra which is one of the most urbanized States of the country has worked assiduously towards restoring the rightful place of the local bodies in the political governance. This is evident from the conduct of free, fair and transparent elections by the State Election Commission since its inception in 1994 following the amendments to the Constitution of nearly 28,000 loal bodies (26 Municipal Corporations, 340 Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats, 34 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and approx.. 27,781 Gram Panchayats).

2. Collection and preservation of data of all the elections is necessary not only for understanding the dynamics of politics and but also for making improvements in the subsequent election.s It is unfortunate that very little data has been preserved of previous elections. Only data pertaining to number of reserved seats, voter turnout and seats won by different political parties is available and that too for Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporations only.

3. State Election Commission, Maharashtra proposes to collect and preserve relevant data of all the elections from now onwards pertaining to the following broad categories:

  i.   Arrangments done e.g. number of wards (with reservation), polling stations, polling personnel, vehicles etc.
  ii.   Details given by candidates in nomination papers and affidavit e.g. Age, educational qualification, assets and liabilities, criminal background etc.
  iii. Activities during elections: e.g. violation of Model Code of Conduct, incidents of violence, re-poll etc.
  iv.   Post elections e.g. expenditure incurred by the local bodies / candidates / political parties, profile of winning candidates etc.

4. I am happy that Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune has done nalaysis as directed by State Election Commission, Maharashtra of all the elections of Municipal Councils held in the State between 1994-2013 with the available scanty data. A team of 7 researchers led by Smt. Manasi Phadke and

Prof. Dnyandev Talule of YASHADA analyzed the data over a period of four months from July to October 2016, the main findings of which are as below:

i. Average voter turnout in Muncipal Councils and Nagar Panchayat over all elections is 71 per cent

ii. Higher voter turnout is linked to highter political competition amongst different parties

iii. Higher the voter turnout, higher is the proportion of seats won by independent candidates

iv. Identification of Muncipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats with historically low voter turnout

v. Identification of Municipal Councils and Panchayats where fierce competition between political parties is expected

Above findings has great implication sfor undertaking various programs like voter awrness program and effective implementation of Model code of Conduct.

5. I take this opportunity to congratualate Smt. Manasi Phadke and Dr. Rajas Parchure of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Prof. Dnyandev Talule and Director General of YASHADA and Department of Rural Development, Government of Maharashtra for making this analytical study possible.

6. I am further pleased to learn that Gokhale Institute is pulblished this analysis in a book form, elucidating the methodology, analysis, suggestions and recommendations for future elections. I am sure, this will greatly help all the stakeholders in ensuring maximum peoples participation in a free, fair and transparent manner.

Shri. J. Saharia
State Election Commission
Maharashtra

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am very pleased to present this report titled "Municipal Council Elections in Maharashtra: A Data Analysis (1994-2013)" to the readers and scholars of decentralization. As the discerning reader must be aware, the State Election Commission of Maharashtra has been conducting local body elections in Maharashtra from 1994. Data pertaining to 4 rounds of elections held so far has been maintained by the SECM. This data contains a mine of information, the analysis of which would yield important insights for the SECM, especially from a policy making perspective. For example, voter awareness programs have to be given priority in the conduct of elections. This is an important issue for the SECM. However, should voter awareness programs be run with equal intensity across all parts of Maharashtra? Are there zones where voter turnout rates tend to be low? Can we identify these? If we can, then special attention can be given to these zones whilst planning the voter awareness drive. Careful analysis of data helps us to create these insights which would be relevant for policy making.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics was given the task of analyzing the data available with the SECM in order to bring out important insights that may aid the direction of electoral policy. The data pertains to elections held in Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations, Zilla Parishads as well as Panchayat Samitis. This publication brings out the analysis pertaining to election data of Municipal Councils only. The analysis of data of the other local bodies will soon follow. Our team at the Institute has worked hard in terms of cleaning up the database, enhancing it with other variables to draw insights and reporting the observable trends contained in the data with accuracy. The report carries interesting insights on all variables important for electoral policy direction.

Let me express my gratitude to Shri Jageshwar Saharia, State Election Commissioner, Maharashtra, for granting this interesting study project to the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Shri K. Suryarishnamurty, Assistant Commissioner, State Election Commission, Maharashtra, was a mentor for our team and guided and supported us at every stage of the project right from the data analyis to writing the report.

Prof. Rajas Parchure
RBI Professor and Offg. Director
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
Pune

CHAPTER - 1

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE

The roots of local governance in ancient India date back to the period of *Rig-Veda* (1700 BC). However, local governance in contemporary India owes its genesis to the establishment of various Municipal Corporations in the country during the British era. A Municipal Council or a Municipal Corporation, in a federal state like India, is a local body of elected representatives that oversees development of the city. Municipal Corporations are created to oversee the governance of bigger cities with population in excess of 3 lakhs; whereas Municipal Councils oversee the governance of smaller towns with population up to 3 lakhs. In Maharashtra, Municipal Councils have further been divided into A, B and C categories as per the population of the towns, as shown in the table below.

Table No. 1.1: Population under Governence of Municipal Councils in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Local Body	Population size
1	Municipal Council- A	More than 1 lakh
2	Municipal Council- B	40,000 to 1 lakh
3	Municipal Council- C	25000 to 40000
4	Nagar Panchayat	Less than 25000

Obviously, according to laws passed by the State legislature, the norm of population varies from State to State. A Municipal Corporation is established independently or sometimes by elevating the Municipal Council to the level of Corporation.

The establishment of Madras (Chennai) Municipal Corporation on 29 September 1688 marked the beginning of Municipal governance in India. It was established by the British East India Company via a Royal Charter of King James II. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad was established in 1869 by the Nizam of Hyderabad who had the governing independence in British India. Subsequently,

the Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay were established respectively in 1876 and 1888. The Bombay Municipal Corporation was established by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act while the Delhi Municipal Council came into being in 1911 when Delhi was proclaimed to be the new Capital of India. Later, by an Act of Parliament, it was elevated to the level of Municipal Corporation on 7 April 1958.

A Municipal Corporation may be known by different nomenclatures. For instance, in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana, it is known as *Nagar Nigam* while it is known as *MahanagarPalika* in Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka, *PouroNigom* in West Bengal, *PurPorishod* in Tripura

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

The purpose of Municipal governance and strategic urban planning in a country is to create effective, responsive, democratic and accountable local governance framework. Both in India and abroad, democracy and decentralization are the focal points of local governance. The idea of local governance continues to quietly sweep the world. From Bolivia to Bulgaria and from West Africa to South Asia, several countries have been strengthening their local governments and working to make them more responsive and effective (USAID 2000)[1]. Decentralization promotes democracy in myriad ways. Decentralization brings government closer to citizens and allows people to participate more effectively in local issues concerning development by identifying community priorities (Ibid). This also facilitates the gain of democratic experience of people and elected representatives. Therefore, for the last twenty five years, the concept of 'participation' has been widely used in the development discourse. Democratic governance implies participation in the process of formulation, passage and implementation of public policies (Parry, Mosley and Day 1992)[2]. It is by no means always a positive experience. Local elections provide citizens with an opportunity to vote in or vote out parties from power, thereby making local bodies vibrant and democracy, stronger.

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[1] Centre for Democracy and Governance, Decentralization and Democratic Local Governance Handbook, USAD, 20523-3100, PP. 05-06.
[2] Parry, G., Moyser, G. and Day N. (1992), Political Participation and Democracy in Britain. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

In ancient Greece and Rome, and throughout the medieval period, rulers such as the Holy Roman Emperor and the Pope were elected (Encyclopedia Britannica).[3] In the Vedic period of India, the *raja* of a *gana* was apparently elected by the *gana (tribal group)*. The *gana* members had the final say in his election.

In modern democracy, an election is a formal process by which citizens choose their representative to hold public office. Elections have been the fulcrum of modern democracy since the 17th century. Like the parliamentary elections in India, elections to local bodies are also held every five years. Very often the ruling party or local alliance elected to power at the local urban level is in alignment with the party or combine ruling at the State level even though in Municipal elections local issues are likely to be more dominant than the party philosophy or policies and programmes that the party may adopt at the broader State level.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND VOTER TURNOUT: THE GLOBAL EXPERIENCE

Low voter turnout in elections is not the concern of Indian democracy alone. Even American democracy has repeatedly experienced the concern of low voter participation in federal elections (Bennett and Resnick, 1990; Verba, Schlozman and Brady, 1995).[4] Almost half of the eligible voters in the US do not vote in Presidential elections, which has been termed as an "evidence of crisis in country's democracy" (Teixeira 1992; Rosenstone and Hansen 1993).[5] In recent decades, a few studies have attempted to look comprehensively at Municipal level voter turnout in the US. These studies suggest that voter turnout in Municipal elections may average half that of national elections, with turnout in

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[3]Election (Political Science), Encyclopedia Britannica Online.Retrieved Sep. 2016.
[4]Bennett and Resnick (1990), The Implications of Nonvoting for Democracy in the United States, American Journal of Political Science 34:771-802; Verba, Schlozman and Brady (1995), Voice and Equity: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics, Cambridge, MA: Harvard Uni. Press.
[5]Teixeira R. A. (1992), The Disappearing American Voter, Washington DC: Brooking Institutions; Rosenstone S. J. and J. M. Hansen (1993), Mobilization, Participation and Democracy in America, New York: Macmillan.

some cities falling below a quarter of the voting age population (Alford and Lee 1968; Morlan 1984; Bridges 1997).[6]

Such low voter turnout in Municipal elections raises a number of concerns, the most serious being that the voice of the people in Municipal elections is likely to be severely distorted. Disadvantaged segments of the society, racial and ethnic minorities, the poor, illiterates tend to vote significantly less regularly than others in democratic contests (Rosenstone and Hanson 1993; Verba, Schlozmanand Brady 1995)[7]. And therefore, with low voter turnout, this bias is likely to become more pronounced (Wattenberg 1998).[8]

At the local level then, there is a risk that non-participation in the democratic process and consequent low voter turnout may actually distort people's representation. Therefore, increase in turnout in Municipal elections is a challenge for strengthening democracy and designing and implementing people-oriented policies and programmes at the local level. Voting in local elections in fact provides citizens with an opportunity to learn about and engage in a democratic process beginning with the grassroots level. Given the proximity of the local government and its relatively small size, it is in many ways easier for citizens to acquire crucial democratic skills and become familiar with the public realm at the local level (Hajnal and Lewis 2001).[9] Election timing is also observed as a vital determinant of voter turnout which matters the most. This is because voter turnout is observed to be much lower in off-cycle than in on-cycle elections. Looking at California, for example, it was found that average voter turnout in an off-cycle election is 35 per cent lower than turnout when city

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[6] Alford R. R. and E. C. Lee (1968), Voting Turnout in American Cities, American Political Science Review 62:796-813;Morlan R. L. (1984), Municipal Versus National Election Voter Turnout: Europe and the United States, Political Science Quarterly 99:457-70; Bridges A. (1997), Morning Glories: Municipal Reform in the Southwest, Princeton, NJ: Princeton Uni. Press.
[7] Rosenstone S. J. and J. M Hansen (1993), Mobilization, Participation and Democracy in America, New York: Macmillan; Verba, Schlozman and Brady (1995), Voice and Equity: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics, Cambridge, MA: Harvard Uni. Press.
[8] Wattenberg M. P. (1998), Turnout Decline in the US and Other Advanced Industrial Democracies. Irvine, CA: Centre for the Study of Democracy.
[9] Zoltan L Hajnal and Paul G. Lewis (2001), Municipal Elections and Voter Turnout in Local Elections, University of California.

elections are held at the same time as presidential elections (Sarah F. Anzia 2014).[10]

MUNICIPAL VOTER TURNOUT IN MAHARASHTRA

The State of Maharashtra is not an exception to low voter turnout at Municipal elections. Across the time period, the voter turnout at Municipal elections in the State is observed to be on the lower side which is highly unsatisfactory. Most of the Municipal Councils and Corporations which went to polls in 2012 witnessed a low voter turnout. In 2012 the voter turnout at Corporations like Mumbai and Thane could not exceed 45 per cent (ToI)[11]. This is evidence of "low engagement of citizens in community affairs" (Olson 1965)[12]. Voter turnout at Municipal elections in Maharashtra thus poses a classic collective action problem. Only high voter turnout can ensure a truly participative democracy and serve the larger public interest by designing policies and programmes that are in sync with public aspirations.

In order to formulate policies to increase voter turnout, it is important to analyze the data of preceding elections to understand the trends in voter turnout. Once the trends are understood, it would be possible to target certain areas more intensively for increasing the voter turnout in such areas.

It is with this objective that a study of election data, its trends and analysis was commissioned to Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics at the initiative of the State Election Commission of Maharashtra.

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[10]Sarah F. Anzia (2014), Timing and Turnout: How Off-Cycle Elections Favor Organized Groups, University of Chicago Press.
[11] Times of India, 16.02.2012: Retrieved 26.09.2016.
[12]Olson (1965), The Logic of Collective Action, HUP.

CHAPTER - 2

DEFINING VARIABLES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION

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

In Maharashtra State, at the time of establishment of the SECM, some of the local bodies, rural as well as urban, were already in existence and were functioning with elected members. It was decided to allow such local bodies to continue and hold elections to these local bodies as and when they completed their 5-year term. Thus, in Maharashtra, all local bodies do not go to polls at the same time. Different local bodies, urban and rural, go to polls as and when their 5-year term ends.

Since its establishment, the SECM has conducted 4 rounds of elections in all the local bodies. The first round was from 1994-98, the second round was from 1999-2003, the third from 2004-08 and the fourth from 2009-13. From 2014 onwards, the fifth round of elections is being conducted by the SECM across all rural and urban local bodies in Maharashtra. Whilst some bodies have already conducted the fifth round of elections, in nearly 26 out of 36 districts in Maharashtra, all urban and rural bodies will go to polls from November 2016 to March 2017.

The SECM has maintained some basic data on a few electoral variables for each round of elections held since 1994. This data is on the following variables:

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

The following graph shows a pictorial representation of the data available with the SECM across four rounds of elections, hereafter referred to as R1, R2, R3 and R4. For some of the local bodies, data on Voter Turnout is missing for R1. However, data on all variables is definitely available for R2, R3 and R4. This data is available for Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Nagar Pachayats, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis. Data has not been maintained for Gram Panchayats.

1. DATA AVAILABLE WITH SECM

Figure No. 2.1: Data available with SECM
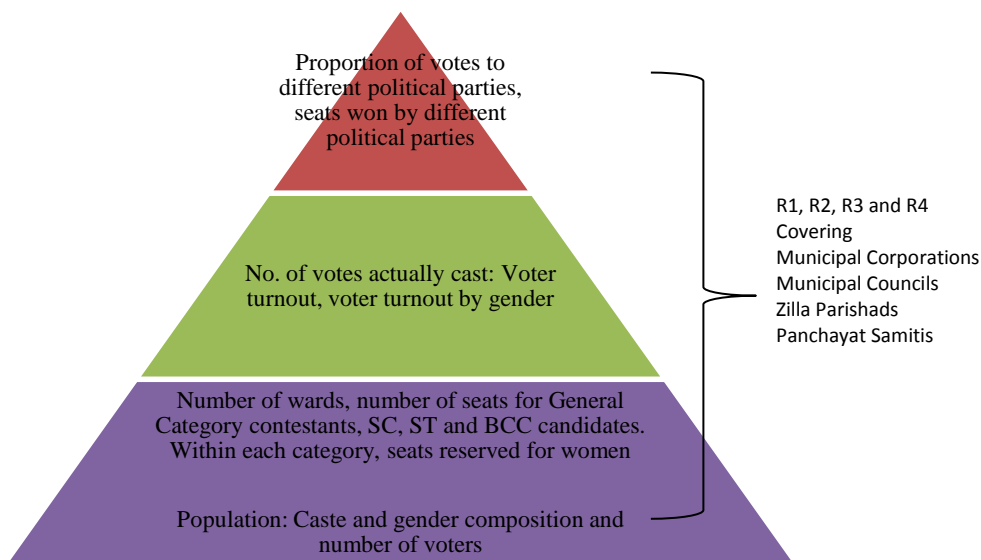
Out of the data available for all the different local bodies, this report is purely based on analysis of the data pertaining to Municipal Councils.

2. FORMATTING AND ENHANCING THE DATASET

Section 1 gives details of the variables on which data has been maintained by the SECM. Following variables were constructed from the existing database so as to understand the key patterns in the dataset.

VOTER TURNOUT (VT)

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

This report treats VT as a key variable. Patterns in VT across various Municipal Councils as well as across different rounds of elections have been highlighted. Correlations between VT and various other variables have been explored so as to draw meaningful conclusions that could be relevant to the SECM in the conduct of future elections.

PROPORTION OF SCST (SCST)

The proportion of SC and ST population to the total population of the area governed by the local body is hereafter referred to as SCST. The proportion of SC and ST population to the total population as declared by the Census is taken as a reference while deciding the number of seats to be reserved within a constituency by the SECM. However, since the Census is carried out every 10 years, SCST would remain constant for a particular constituency for 2 rounds of elections. However the VT may change for every round of elections. Hence, correlations between SCST and VT may show erroneous patterns.

Hence, rather than use SCST as a causal variable to explain the trends in VT, it would be more pertinent to look at the patterns in reservations. Patterns in the reservations are captured in the variable RES, which is described next.

PROPORTION OF SEATS RESERVED (RES)

As has been mentioned above, the proportion of SC and ST in the population is declared in the Census report; since the Census is released every decade, the proportion of SC/ST to total population is considered as fixed for one decade. However, in the same decade, two elections are conducted to any local body. Now, since the seats are reserved on a rotation basis, a very interesting pattern emerges. Even if the SC/ST population in an area is frozen for a decade as per the Census, reservation of seats in different constituencies undergoes rotation in the same decade. RES is a variable that calculates the proportion of reserved seats to the total number of seats in any ward. This has been used as a causal variable to check whether changes in the proportion of seats under reservation bring about a change in the VT ratios in different Councils.

PROPORTION OF SEATS WON BY INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES (IND)

The proportion of votes garnered by independent candidates in a Council is hereafter referred to as IND. IND is interesting because it identifies those areas wherein independent candidates garner highest number of votes.

Apart from these variables which have been created out of the existing dataset, some additional variables were created in order to explore the data patterns more deeply. Thus, the existing data has not only been used to identify certain key variables, but it has also been enhanced by introducing new variables. Following were the new variables added to the dataset.

POLITICAL ALIGNMENT (POL)

POL is a dummy variable which stands for "Political Alignment." If the party winning maximum number of seats at the local level is the same as the party in power at the State level, then the dummy variable POL takes value 1, otherwise 0. This variable was added to identify clusters of areas that normally show higher alignment with the State Government.

PROXY FOR COMPETITION BETWEEN PARTIES (REVERSE COMP)

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

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

DEVELOPMENT INDEX (DEV)

Political outcomes show distinct patterns vis-à-vis development ratios. Normally, in more developed areas, casting a vote is normally not the only way in which the electorate can signal their approval or disapproval for the party or the elected member in power. In fact, in more developed areas, where alternative options (such print media and television, social media, etc.) are available to the electorate to convey their sentiments to the elected representatives or to the Government, the voter turnout could be lower. Similarly, in more developed areas, one may witness higher participation of women both as voters as well as contestants. Thus, the level of development of an area (DEV) could be a key factor in determining voter behavior in general and voter turnout in particular. It would be thus necessary to develop a proxy for DEV, without which VT may not be explained satisfactorily. Defining DEV at a disaggregated level for areas governed by Municipal Councils would require disaggregated levels of economic indicators, which are not available below district level.

The 2011 Census carries data on per capita income at the district level, which can be used as a district level development indicator. DEV is constructed in the following fashion: The proportion of per capita income of a particular district to the combined per capita income of all districts (in Maharashtra) is defined as DEV. Since this data is only available at a district level and not at taluka level, effect of development on other electoral variables has only been explored at district or divisional aggregate levels. Secondly, since this data is only available in the 2011 Census, it is not possible to trace the effect that economic development has on political dynamics across time. However, in this study, the correlations between economic development and political variables have been worked out in a static sense.

The following section highlights the research questions on Municipal Councils that were handled using the enhanced data sets.

3. IDENTIFYING THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Following is a list of the research questions around which the data analysis is structured.

1. What is the trend of Voter Turnout (VT) in successive rounds of elections in Municipal Councils? Has the average VT changed across successive rounds?
2. Do certain Councils have a history of higher VT?
3. Do Councils with high VT cluster together geographically?
4. Do Councils with higher proportion of seats reserved for SC and ST population show higher VT?
5. Do Councils of better developed regions show a lower VT?
6. Which Councils in Maharashtra are "swing" Councils i.e. Councils in which elections are closely contested and can potentially swing in favor of any one party?
7. Similarly, which are the Councils in which the swing is extremely low? That is, which are the Councils which show single party dominance?
8. Are swing councils also those which exhibit a higher VT?
9. Is there a correlation in development quotient and the swing behavior?
10. Which are the Municipal Councils that show a high degree of political alignment to the State Government?
11. Has the proportion of seats won by independent candidates increased over a period of time?
12. Is it the case that proportion of seats won by independent candidates is higher in more well-developed areas?

These are the main research questions around which the data analysis has been designed. A focal point of data analysis is to develop crucial insights into the trends in Council elections so that some strategies can be designed for the upcoming elections.

CHAPTER - 3

DATA ANALYSIS: BEHAVIOUR OF MAIN VARIABLES ACROSS DIFFERENT ROUNDS OF ELECTIONS

This chapter highlights the trends in the different variables mentioned in Chapter 2.

3.1 VOTER TURNOUT

Following are the summary statistics for VT across three rounds of elections. In the data maintained by the SECM, VT in R1 is not available.

Table No. 3.1: Trends in VT across Successive Rounds of Elections

VT (n= 203)	R2	R3	R4
	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2013
Mean	70.80	75.01	68.90
Std. Dev.	7.154	7.89	7.40
Minimum	39.5	13.98	47.2
Maximum	88.37	90.8	87.46

It can be observed from the above table that the VT in R2 (1999-2003) was 70.8 per cent; it then increased sharply in the next round (2004-08) to 75 per cent and fell again in R3 (2009-13) to 68.9 per cent. Thus, VT is seen to be maximum in R3 i.e. in the elections held between 2004-08. However, even if the turnout is maximum in this round, the standard deviation also seems to be very high. This implies that the variability in turnout as witnessed in different Councils was very high in R3. The minimum value of VT recorded in R2 is 13.98 per cent, which occurs at the Dudhani Municipal Council in Solapur. Such a low VT is a statistical outlier which creates a bias in the data. Hence, the average as well as standard deviation is re-calculated for R3 without including the Dudhani Municipal Council in the data.

Without the Dudhani Municipal Council outlier, the VT numbers improve drastically. By excluding the extreme point, the average VT increases to 75.3 per

cent in R3, whereas the standard deviation drops sharply to 6.63 per cent. After excluding the outlier, the minimum VT recorded for R3 is 43.41 per cent at Maindargi Municipal Council in Solapur. Thus, from the perspective of VT, the elections held during the period 2004-09 show the best numbers and the lowest variability. This implies that in R3, VT was uniformly high across all districts.

Another interesting trend is seen in the minimum values of VT. The minimum values for R2, R3 (post correcting for the outlier) and R4 are 39.5 per cent, 43.41 per cent and 47.2 per cent respectively. Increment in the minimum VT ratio augurs well for the voting culture and indicates that the voting culture has bettered over a period of time in Municipal Councils.

The overall VT for election rounds R2, R3 and R4 stands at 70.77 per cent.

3.1.1 DOES VT DEPEND ON PAST PERIOD VT?

Voter turnout may not be dependent only on the level of propaganda done by candidates, or the amount of hype created during elections or even on the expenditure incurred by the Government on voter awareness programs. It could simply be the case that there is a history or culture of voting associated with certain areas.

Does the VT in a Municipal Council election in a particular round show some level of positive correlation with the VT in the past rounds? If yes, then it would imply that Councils with high VT may continue to record high VT during the next elections as well. Similarly, the positive correlation would imply that Councils with a low VT may continue to record low VT in the next rounds too. The following table shows the correlation matrix for VT in the different election rounds.

Table No. 3.2: Correlation Matrix for VT

	VT R2	*VT R3*	*VT R4*
	1999-03	2004-08	2009-13
VT R2	1		
VT R3	0.40***	1	
VT R4	0.30***	0.35***	1

Note: *** indicate significance of correlation co-efficients at 1 per cent l.o.s.

It can be seen that the VT in R4 has a correlation co-efficient of 0.35 and 0.3 with VT in R3 and R2 respectively. This implies that the relationship of VT in R4 is stronger with the election round held in the immediate past as compared to the one held in the distant past.

Another interesting trend emerges. The correlation co-efficient between R2 and R3 is 0.4 whereas that between R3 and R4 is 0.35. Thus, there is positive correlation between two successive rounds, though it seems to have weakened. The fact that it has weakened suggests that those Councils with high VT in R3 may not have shown equally high VT in R4; this may point to anti-incumbency mood among voters during R4.

3.1.2 DOES VT SHOW A GEOGRAPHICAL CONTAGION?

Just as section 3.1.1 looks at the connections in VT across time, this section examines whether connections in VT emerge geographically. Does a high or low VT phenomenon exhibit geographical contagion effects? Thus, are high VT areas surrounded by other Councils which also exhibit high VT?

In order to examine this, average VT was worked out for every Council across all rounds of elections. Ambernath, with an average VT of 53.94 per cent recorded the lowest VT average across all Councils, whereas Murgud in Kolhapur district recorded the highest VT. Once the 'epicenter' Councils with the highest and lowest VT were identified, Councils in the immediate vicinity of these epicenters were also identified. Councils in closest proximity were grouped together to form a geographical cluster around the epicenter Councils, which were the ones with highest and lowest VT.

The following tables show the geographical clusters around Ambernath and Murgud. The average VT for each of the cluster was calculated. The average VT of the Ambernath cluster is 58.32 per cent, whereas that of the Murgud cluster is much higher at 78.06 per cent.

Table No. 3.3: VT of Geographical Cluster around Ambernath

Council	District	VT	Av VT for Cluster
Ambernath	Thane	53.94	
Dahanu	Thane	62.60	58.90
Jawhar	Thane	60.17	

Map No. 3.1: Taluka Map of Thane District

Table No. 3.4: VT of Geographical Cluster around Murgud

Council	District	VT	Av VT for Cluster
Murgud	Kolhapur	88.61	
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	77.89	78.06
Kagal	Kolhapur	67.69	

Map No. 3.2: Taluka Map of Kolhapur

Physical characteristics of a territory directly affect the population and thus affect the associated socio-economic and policy dynamics of a region. These dynamics have a natural influence on the political dynamics and voting behavior of the people in that area. Since Councils in one district share common socio-economic traits, they are also seen to potentially share similar voting cultures.

3.1.3 TRENDS IN VT ACROSS DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

Aggregation of VT across Councils in the same district yields district-level VT ratios. Similarly, aggregation of VT across districts yields division-level VT ratios.

Table No. 3.5: District level VT

District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	Average VT at District Level
Ahmednagar	71.24	77.29	74.84	74.45
Akola	70.11	75.47	66.80	70.79
Amravati	69.41	76.34	69.50	71.75
Aurangabad	72.70	74.68	71.80	73.06
Beed	70.77	73.95	66.23	70.32
Bhandara	71.94	77.77	68.97	72.89
Buldhana	75.48	77.58	77.77	76.94
Chandrapur	66.18	71.38	64.33	67.30
Dhule	47.52	68.33	67.02	60.96
Gadchiroli	69.00	75.50	69.51	71.33
Gondia	67.24	75.91	68.93	70.69
Hingoli	67.52	72.78	63.89	68.06
Jalgaon	70.85	75.14	68.47	71.49
Jalna	70.03	72.49	65.43	69.32
Kolhapur	74.98	85.35	80.23	80.19
Latur	71.41	71.33	64.25	68.99
Nagpur	71.39	80.32	73.07	74.93
Nanded	76.96	78.90	69.92	75.26
Nandurbar	67.57	71.74	64.88	68.06
Nashik	70.74	72.30	69.68	70.91
Osmanabad	69.49	72.54	68.10	70.04

District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	Average VT at District Level
Parbhani	66.40	72.44	68.14	68.99
Pune	74.70	75.55	71.17	73.81
Raigad	67.25	73.52	69.11	69.96
Ratnagiri	63.09	73.40	68.01	68.17
Sangli	78.26	81.08	72.66	77.34
Satara	74.81	79.42	72.74	75.66
Sindhudurg	70.55	77.67	68.65	72.29
Solapur	73.21	65.74	68.71	69.22
Thane	53.79	57.31	56.69	55.93
Wardha	65.79	74.41	66.52	68.90
Washim	69.58	73.98	62.54	68.70
Yeotmal	69.47	74.13	63.04	68.88

Table No. 3.6: Division Level VT

Division	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	Average VT	Std. Dev
Amravati	70.61	74.76	54.86	66.74	10.50
Konkan	71.17	70.47	65.61	69.09	3.03
Nashik	65.58	72.96	68.98	69.17	3.69
Aurangabad	69.33	73.64	67.22	70.06	3.27
Nagpur	65.20	77.37	68.96	70.51	6.23
Pune	75.19	77.42	73.10	75.24	2.16

The above table gives VT for 6 administrative divisions, namely Amravati, Konkan, Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Pune across 3 rounds of election.

Graph No. 3.1: Divison Level VT
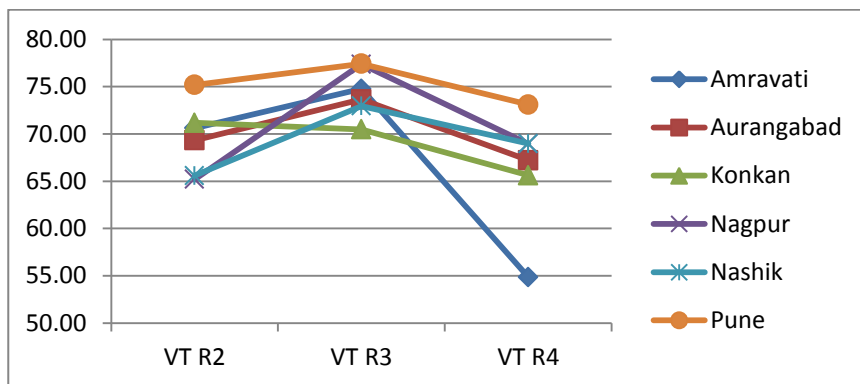
The data above captures a very striking trend. At the divisional level too, the increase in VT in R3 is visible. The VT for Amravati jumps from 70.61 per cent to 74.76 per cent. The change in VT is high in Aurangabad, Nagpur and Nashik. However, the trends in Konkan region are worrisome because the VT keeps on moving into a steady decline. Konkan does not show the increment in VT in R3 as shown by other Councils at the divisional aggregate level.

Amravati shows a very sharp fall in the VT in R4. Amongst all the districts within Amravati division, this fall is most pronounced in the districts of Washim, Yavatmal and Akola (See Table 3.7). The following table shows the VT of Municipal Councils aggregated at district level.

Table No. 3.7: VT in the Municipal Councils of Amravati

Division	Districts	R1	R2	R3
Amravati	Akola	70.11	75.47	66.80
Amravati	Amravati	69.41	76.34	69.50
Amravati	Buldhana	75.48	77.58	77.77
Amravati	Washim	69.58	73.98	62.54
Amravati	Yeotmal	69.47	74.13	63.04

Councils in the Nagpur division show maximum deviation. This implies that the increment in VT in R3 as well as the reduction in VT in R4 has been more pronounced in Nagpur than in other divisions. Pune division shows the best average numbers and the minimum standard deviation. The divisional level aggregation and analysis implies that maximum efforts for increasing VT ought to be concentrated in Amravati and Konkan divisions and that too in selected "areas" where VT numbers have not been healthy.

3.1.4 CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF VT

We next carry out a cluster analysis to identify those areas which have exhibited a higher VT and those which have exhibited a lower VT. This analysis is important because it helps to understand where intensive voter awareness programs need to be launched. Thus, cluster analysis of VT data can be a significant input for a meaningful policy to promote voter awareness.

Following are the areas which are classified as high VT clusters as per the cluster analysis. These areas have a voter turnout of more than 77.22 per cent; the highest VT is in Murgud Municipal Council in Kolhapur district and the lowest in this cluster is in Matheran Municipal Council in Raigad district. The average VT for this cluster is 81.39 per cent.

Table No. 3.8: High Voter Turnout Cluster

Council	District	Average VT
Matheran	Raigad	77.46
Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	77.50
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	77.89
Kundalwadi	Nanded	78.17
Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	78.60
Vita	Sangli	78.64
Nandura	Buldhana	78.67
Kalameshwar	Nagpur	78.94
Kandhar	Nanded	79.22

Contd...

Council	District	Average VT
Khultabad	Aurangabad	79.45
Mudkhed	Nanded	79.66
Umari	Nanded	79.66
Raver	Jalgaon	80.31
Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	80.83
Savda	Jalgaon	81.44
Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	81.70
Mhaswad	Satara	83.43
Chikhaldara	Amravati	83.44
Malkapur	Kolhapur	83.61
Vadgaon	Kolhapur	84.04
Mahabaleshwar	Satara	85.34
Mohpa	Nagpur	85.44
Kurundwad	Kolhapur	85.52
Mowad	Nagpur	87.11
Murgud	Kolhapur	88.60

Medium level of voter turnout i.e., between 66 per cent to 77.2 per cent, was witnessed in the areas given below. The maximum value within this cluster i.e. 76.91 per cent VT was seen in Mahad Municipal Council in Raigad district, whereas the minimum VT was seen in Dharmabad Council in Nanded district. The average level of VT for this cluster stands at 71.65 per cent.

Table No. 3.9: Medium Voter Turnout Cluster

Council	District	Average VT
Dharmabad	Nanded	66.13
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	66.45
Amalner	Jalgaon	66.61
Murtijapur	Akola	66.66
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	67.04

Contd…

Council	District	Average VT
Jintur	Parbhani	67.06
Karanja	Washim	67.16
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	67.60
Hinganghat	Wardha	67.68
Kagal	Kolhapur	67.69
Hadgaon	Nanded	67.77
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	67.87
Erandol	Jalgaon	68.07
Rajura	Chandrapur	68.12
Igatpuri	Nashik	68.14
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	68.19
Khopoli	Raigad	68.28
Shriwardhan	Raigad	68.3
Gangakhed	Parbhani	68.50
Pusad	Yeotmal	68.54
Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	68.59
Yawal	Jalgaon	68.59
Bhandara	Bhandara	68.65
Purna	Parbhani	68.68
Nawapur	Nandurbar	68.74
Shahada	Nandurbar	68.87
Nandgaon	Nashik	68.96
Pachagani	Satara	69.03
Kalamb	Osmanabad	69.11
Satana	Nashik	69.13
Chiplun	Ratnagiri	69.16
Darwha	Yeotmal	69.18
Akkalkot	Solapur	69.20
Gangapur	Aurangabad	69.38
Varud	Amravati	69.56
Mangrulpir	Washim	69.59
Morshi	Amravati	69.59

Council	District	Average VT
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	69.60
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	69.64
Varora	Chandrapur	69.64
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	69.65
Chandur Railway	Amravati	69.77
Vengurla	Sindhudurg	69.79
Sindi Rly	Wardha	69.8
Pulgaon	Wardha	69.82
Dhamangaon Rly	Amravati	69.85
Majalgaon	Beed	69.88
Arvi	Wardha	69.9
Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	69.91
Basmatnagar	Hingoli	69.94
Akot	Akola	69.94
Pandharpur	Solapur	69.97
Patur	Akola	70.17
Malvan	Sindhudurg	70.20
Kurduwadi	Solapur	70.33
Kalamnuri	Hingoli	70.38
Murum	Osmanabad	70.39
Daund	Pune	70.43
Malkapur	Buldhana	70.48
Selu	Parbhani	70.58
Manwat	Parbhani	70.60
Partur	Jalna	70.61
Daryapur	Amravati	70.64
Paithan	Aurangabad	70.74
Junnar	Pune	70.86
Sinnar	Nashik	70.88
Shirur	Pune	70.95
Sangola	Solapur	71.02
Kinwat	Nanded	71.07

Contd…

Council	District	Average VT
Umarkhed	Yeotmal	71.13
Nilanga	Latur	71.14
Udgir	Latur	71.23
Satara	Satara	71.26
Naldurg	Osmanabad	71.31
Uran	Raigad	71.34
Tuljapur	Osmanabad	71.37
Umred	Nagpur	71.57
Billoli	Nanded	71.57
Rahimatpur	Satara	71.59
Ghatanji	Yeotmal	71.59
Khed	Ratnagiri	71.62
Bhagur	Nashik	71.72
Pachora	Jalgaon	71.89
Balapur	Akola	72.00
Katol	Nagpur	72.06
Mul	Chandrapur	72.07
Baramati	Pune	72.11
Digras	Yeotmal	72.24
Barshi	Solapur	72.25
Chopda	Jalgaon	72.31
Degloor	Nanded	72.41
Yevala	Nashik	72.46
Shendurjana	Amravati	72.61
Bhor	Pune	72.69
Achalpur	Amravati	72.87
Narkhed	Nagpur	72.88
Khamgaon	Buldhana	72.88
Pen	Raigad	72.90
Roha	Raigad	73.06
Kannad	Aurangabad	73.10
Taloda	Nandurbar	73.10

Council	District	Average VT
Ramtek	Nagpur	73.12
Phaltan	Satara	73.16
Tumsar	Bhandara	73.25
Sonpeth	Parbhani	73.25
Shegaon	Buldhana	73.28
Ambejogai	Beed	73.35
Ambad	Jalna	73.40
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	73.44
Bhoom	Osmanabad	73.47
Pathari	Parbhani	73.48
Georai	Beed	73.56
Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	73.63
Saoner	Nagpur	73.67
Ahmedpur	Latur	73.68
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	73.76
Karmala	Solapur	73.78
Paranda	Osmanabad	73.93
Chikhali	Buldhana	73.95
Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	74.02
Mehkar	Buldhana	74.07
Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	74.15
Vaijapur	Aurangabad	74.24
Deoli	Wardha	74.37
Anjagaon Surji	Amravati	74.54
Tasgaon	Sangli	74.55
Dharangon	Jalgaon	74.66
Alandi	Pune	74.69
Jamner	Jalgaon	74.89
Telhara	Akola	75.19
Mangalwedha	Solapur	75.31
Tirora	Gondia	75.42
Parola	Jalgaon	75.70

Contd…

Council	District	Average VT
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	75.83
Jejuri	Pune	75.89
Dharur	Beed	75.90
Bhokardan	Jalna	75.99
Karad	Satara	76.06
Indapur	Pune	76.08
Mukhed	Nanded	76.09
Islampur	Sangli	76.17
Lonavala	Pune	76.21
Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	76.54
Faizpur	Jalgaon	76.55
Saswad	Pune	76.65
Pauni	Bhandara	76.77
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	76.86
Khapa	Nagpur	76.91
Wai	Satara	77.07
Mahad	Raigad	77.21

The following Municipal Councils show the lowest VT ratios. Ambernath in Thane district records an average low of 53.94 per cent. The average VT for the low VT cluster stands at 62.34 per cent only. Clearly, it is in the Councils given below that maximum efforts need to be taken to enhance voter turnouts.

Table No. 3.10: Low Voter Turnout Cluster

Council	District	Average VT
Ambernath	Thane	53.94
Dudhani	Solapur	54.93
Jalna	Jalna	57.26
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	57.58
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	58.93
Jawhar	Thane	60.17

Council	District	Average VT
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	60.99
Wardha	Wardha	61.10
Alibag	Raigad	61.10
Yeotmal	Yeotmal	62.30
Buldhana	Buldhana	62.45
Beed	Beed	62.46
Dahanu	Thane	62.60
Panvel	Raigad	62.69
Maindargi	Solapur	63.32
Kamthi	Nagpur	63.86
Hingoli	Hingoli	63.87
Murud	Raigad	64.29
Dondaicha Warwade	Dhule	64.42
Vani	Yeotmal	64.57
Chandur Bazar	Amravati	64.58
Umarga	Osmanabad	65.03
Manmad	Nashik	65.06
Ausa	Latur	65.21
Parli Vaijnath	Beed	65.56
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	65.70
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	65.80
Gondia	Gondia	65.95

3.2 POLITICAL ALIGNMENT

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the variable 'Political Alignment' (POL) has been created to enhance the data-set.

If the Municipal Council has the same party in power as the party in the State Government, political alignment i.e. POL takes value 1, otherwise 0. Political alignment helps to show alignment patterns of Councils with State Government. The objective of creating this variable is to examine if certain pockets have a relationship with the government at the State. This variable highlights the effect of a change in the State Governments on local goverance tiers. One may well look at it as a "*political trickle down*" effect.

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

Table No. 3.11: VT and POL in select Municipal Councils

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4
Deolalipravara	Ahmednagar	73.3	79.52	83	0	0	0	1
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	66.88	71.93	65.76	0	0	1	1
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	70.97	77.33	72.98	0	0	1	1
Rahatapimplas	Ahmednagar	79.42	82.78	80.29	0	1	0	1
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	78.22	70.34	78.94	0	0	0	0
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	69.1	73.08	66.78	0	1	1	1
Shirdi(n.p.)	Ahmednagar	80.37	83.82	80.92	0	0	0	1
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	66.85	72.07	70.01	0	1	1	1
Akot	Akola	70.04	74.75	65.05	0	0	1	1
Balapur	Akola	69.79	76.26	69.95	0	0	0	0
Murtijapur	Akola	64.4	73.07	62.51	0	0	1	1
Patur	Akola	72.85	72.11	65.57	0	1	1	1
Telhara	Akola	73.48	81.17	70.92	0	0	0	0

The various patterns in POL such as 1-0-0-0, 1-1-1-0, 1-0-1-0, 0-1-0-1, 0-1-1-1 etc. are extremely interesting and reveal different political dynamics. If a Council exhibits a pattern such as 0-1-0-1 or 1-0-1-0, it indicates that there have been a lot of fluctuations in the political alignment. A pattern such as 0-0-1-1 indicates a recent move towards alignment. If an average of political alignment is considered, the average number will obviously lie between 0 and 1. A Council whose average across all rounds is 0 shows minimum influence of the State Government from 1995 to 2014. A Council whose average across all rounds is 1 shows maximum influence of State Government over local political forces.

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

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

Table No. 3.12: Trends in POL in Successive Rounds of Election

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Minimum	Maximum
POL 1	0.12935	0.33643	0	0	1
POL 2	0.40394	0.4919	0	0	1
POL 3	0.65025	0.47807	1	0	1
POL 4	0.74384	0.43759	1	0	1

While in R1, only 13 per cent councils are aligned; in R4, 74 per cent of the councils are aligned. Clearly, alignment with the State government has increased over a period of time. What does this indicate? In the first round of elections for

Municipal Councils, Shiv Sena-BJP was in power at the state level. In this round, it is observed that the political alignment with the State government is minimal. However, this increases significantly with successive rounds. When the 2nd, 3rd and 4th round of Council elections were held, INC-NCP government was in power at the State level. The higher political alignment of Councils with the State in these rounds implies that the Councils have been mostly dominated by INC and/or NCP in Maharashtra.

Further, it is observed that the jump in alignment is very large from R1 to R2. The State Government changed between R1 and R2. If it is true that the INC-NCP combination dominates the Councils, then the jump in political alignment gets explained quite well with a change in the State Government. The alignment further shows an increase from R2 to R3, indicating an increased hold of the INC-NCP on Councils. But the increase from R3 to R4 is at a decreasing rate. This could be indicative of either saturation or anti-incumbency effect as observed earlier.

3.2.1 LIST OF COUNCILS EXHIBITING COMPLETE ALIGNMENT AND NON-ALIGNMENT WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Some Councils exhibit complete non-alignment with the State Government. This means that the State Government does not seem to exercise a hold over local area politics. In these Councils, there would be other local level forces that really determine the election outcomes. Following is a list of Councils which show zero alignment with the State Government in the past 4 rounds of elections.

Table No. 3.13: Councils Showing Zero Political Alignment with State Government from 1995 to 2014

Council	District
Rahuri	Ahmednagar
Balapur	Akola
Telhara	Akola
Chandur bazar	Amravati

Council	District
Georai	Beed
Bhandrawati	Chandrapur
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon
Erandol	Jalgaon
Katol	Nagpur
Bhagur	Nashik
Igatpuri	Nashik
Alandi	Pune
Saswad	Pune
Shirur	Pune
Talegaon dabhade	Pune
Alibag	Raigad
Matheran	Raigad
Khed	Ratnagiri
Vita	Sangli
Karad	Satara
Mahabaleshwar	Satara
Pachagani	Satara
Satara	Satara
Maindargi	Solapur
Pandharpur	Solapur
Ambarnath	Thane

There are also very few Councils which exhibit a 1-1-1-1 pattern; this implies
that the incumbent State Government seems to exercise a lot of control over what
happens at the local level vis-a-vis these Councils.

**Table No. 3.14: Councils Showing Complete Political Alignment with State
Government from 1995 to 2013**

Council	District
Ambad	Jalna
Selu	Parbhani
Sonpeth	Parbhani
Roha	Raigad
Chiplun	Ratnagiri
Karanja	Washim
Vani	Yavatmal

The above table shows that there are 7 Municipal Councils in Maharashtra which
exhibit complete Municipal Council alignment with the State Government. This
implies that the ruling party at the State level would be enjoying more power
over local political dynamics in these areas.

If the party or coalition ruling at the State level enjoys control over the local
elections, it is likely that VT in these areas would be low. That is because in
areas with high VT, it is difficult for any single party, incumbent or otherwise, to
control electoral outcomes. It is interesting to note that the VT in most of the
following Councils has been less than 73 per cent, thereby ratifying the intuitive
argument made earlier.

3.2.2. TRENDS IN POL ACROSS DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

For all Municipal Councils, an average POL score was worked out across all
rounds of elections. This average number is obviously a continuous number and
not necessarily 0 or 1. Next, all Municipal Councils belonging to a particular
district were grouped together in order to work out the district political
alignment. Using the district alignment numbers, cluster analysis was used on

districts in order to understand which districts showed minimum, medium and maximum alignment with the State Government.

Table No. 3.15: Districts Showing Minimum Political Alignment

Division	District	POL
Pune	Satara	0.19
Pune	Solapur	0.22
Pune	Sangli	0.28
Pune	Pune	0.31
Pune	Kolhapur	0.33

It is very interesting to note that the cluster of all districts showing least alignment with the State Government include districts from the Pune division alone. Further, these districts are some of the better developed districts in Maharashtra as per the DEV Score (shown later in the report). The following tables show the list of districts showing medium and high level of alignment with the State Government.

Table No. 3.16: Districts Showing Medium Political Alighment

Division	District	POL
Amravati	Akola	0.35
Nashik	Jalgaon	0.40
Nashik	Nashik	0.40
Konkan	Ratnagiri	0.41
Nagpur	Chandrapur	0.43
Nashik	Ahmednagar	0.43
Konkan	Thane	0.45
Nagpur	Nagpur	0.45
Aurangabad	Beed	0.46
Amravati	Amravati	0.48
Amravati	Buldhana	0.48
Amravati	Washim	0.50

Division	District	POL
Konkan	Raigad	0.50
Nagpur	Gadchiroli	0.50
Nashik	Dhule	0.50
Aurangabad	Osmanabad	0.53
Amravati	Wardha	0.56
Nagpur	Bhandara	0.58
Konkan	Sindhudurga	0.58
Aurangabad	Latur	0.60
Aurangabad	Nanded	0.60
Amravati	Yavatmal	0.61

Table No. 3.17: Districts Showing Maximum Political Alighment

Division	District	POL
Aurangabad	Jalna	0.69
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	0.72
Aurangabad	Parbhani	0.75
Aurangabad	Hingoli	0.78
Nashik	Nandurbar	0.83
Nagpur	Gondia	1.00

It is again interesting to note that 4 out of 6 districts which show maximum political alignment with the State government lie in Aurangabad division. Out of these, Jalna, Hingoli and Parbhani are not very high scorers on the DEV ratio (data shown later). The other two districts outside Aurangabad division are Nandurbar and Gondia, both known for huge pockets of tribal population and for low development quotients. Thus, it is tempting to conclude that political alignment could be inversely correlated with development. However, this is just an observation at this stage; formal correlations between DEV and POL have been computed later.

The low alignment of Pune and Konkan and high alignment of Nagpur and Aurangabad at a divisional level again suggest that the correlation between DEV and POL could be negative.

Table No. 3.18: POL At Divisional Level

Division	Divisional POL
Pune	0.27
Konkan	0.48
Amravati	0.49
Nashik	0.51
Nagpur	0.59
Aurangabad	0.64

3.2.3 POL AND MCC IMPLEMENTATION

There are two patterns in POL across different rounds of election for any Council which are particularly interesting to analyze. One pattern is the 1-0-0-0 and the other is 0-1-1-1. The first pattern indicates that the Councils were not aligned in R1, but became aligned and stayed so from R2 to R4. Thus, these Councils were aligned when the SS-BJP Government was in power but were non-aligned when the INC-NCP came to power. One could conclude that these Councils would be traditional BJP-SS strongholds.

The other pattern is 0-1-1-1. This indicates that the Council was not aligned when the SS-BJP Government was in power but became aligned and remained so once the INC-NCP came to power at the State level. Thus, these could be traditional INC-NCP strongholds.

There are 26 Municipal Councils which showed alignment with the SS-BJP State Government in R1. Of these, there are 3 councils which are such that they show alignment with the State Government only in R1 and show no alignment in the other rounds. We could conclude these to be SS-BJP strongholds. By the same logic, there are 41 INC-NCP strongholds, showing alignment only in R2, R3 and R4.

If low VT is recorded in a party stronghold, then other parties have lower chances of breaking that stronghold. However, if there is high VT in party bastions, it is likely that the other parties have been campaigning fiercely to break the dominance of the incumbent party. Such Councils are likely to witness strong and bitter contest among rival parties and heightened political activism.

It has been mentioned in Section 3.1.1 that the average VT for all election rounds together is 70.77. Now, if the high VT cluster is matched with the BJP-SS as well as INC-NCP strongholds, it is possible to understand where the maximum competition will take place. It is in these areas that it is really necessary to put extra effort in terms of implementation of Model Code of Conduct (MCC).

Table No. 3.19: BJP-SS Strongholds with High VT

Council	District	Av VT	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4
Sangola	Solapur	71.02	1	0	0	0
Jalgaon jamod	Buldhana	74.15	1	0	0	0
Nandura	Buldhana	78.67	1	0	0	0

All 3 Councils given in the above table are BJP-SS strongholds; however, Sangola has a lower voter turnout, which reduces the probability with which the non-dominant party can come to power. In terms of the cluster analysis on VT, even Jalgaon Jamod gets classified as a medium VT cluster. However, extreme contests and high political activism would be probable in Nandura, which is one of the Councils wherein MCC implementation should be looked at more strongly.

Table No. 3.20: INC- NCP Strongholds with High VT

Council	District	Av VT	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4
			1994-98	1999-03	2004-08	2009-13
Dudhani	Solapur	54.94	0	1	1	1
Wardha	Wardha	61.10	0	1	1	1
Beed	Beed	62.47	0	1	1	1
Kamthi	Nagpur	63.86	0	1	1	1
Murud	Raigad	64.29	0	1	1	1
Manmad	Nashik	65.06	0	1	1	1
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	65.70	0	1	1	1
Gondia	Gondia	65.95	0	1	1	1
Jintur	Parbhani	67.06	0	1	1	1
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	67.60	0	1	1	1
Hinganghat	Wardha	67.69	0	1	1	1
Khopoli	Raigad	68.29	0	1	1	1
Pusad	Yeotmal	68.55	0	1	1	1
Bhandara	Bhandara	68.66	0	1	1	1
Nawapur	Nandurbar	68.74	0	1	1	1
Nandgaon	Nashik	68.97	0	1	1	1
Gangapur	Aurangabad	69.38	0	1	1	1
Mangrulpir	Washim	69.59	0	1	1	1
Morshi	Amravati	69.59	0	1	1	1
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	69.61	0	1	1	1
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	69.64	0	1	1	1
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	69.65	0	1	1	1
Chandur railway	Amravati	69.78	0	1	1	1
Vengurla	Sindhudurg	69.79	0	1	1	1
Pulgaon	Wardha	69.83	0	1	1	1
Arvi	Wardha	69.90	0	1	1	1

Council	District	Av VT	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4
			1994-98	1999-03	2004-08	2009-13
Patur	Akola	70.18	0	1	1	1
Kalamnuri	Hingoli	70.38	0	1	1	1
Murum	Osmanabad	70.39	0	1	1	1
Manwat	Parbhani	70.60	0	1	1	1
Nilanga	Latur	71.15	0	1	1	1
Udgir	Latur	71.23	0	1	1	1
Naldurg	Osmanabad	71.31	0	1	1	1
Umred	Nagpur	71.57	0	1	1	1
Billoli	Nanded	71.58	0	1	1	1
Baramati	Pune	72.12	0	1	1	1
Chopda	Jalgaon	72.31	0	1	1	1
Degloor	Nanded	72.42	0	1	1	1
Shendurjana	Amravati	72.61	0	1	1	1
Kannad	Aurangabad	73.10	0	1	1	1
Tumsar	Bhandara	73.25	0	1	1	1
Ambejogai	Beed	73.35	0	1	1	1
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	73.45	0	1	1	1
Pathari	Parbhani	73.48	0	1	1	1
Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	73.64	0	1	1	1
Chikhali	Buldhana	73.95	0	1	1	1
Tasgaon	Sangli	74.55	0	1	1	1
Tirora	Gondia	75.43	0	1	1	1
Kankavali(n.p.)	Sindhudurg	77.50	0	1	1	1
Kundalwadi	Nanded	78.17	0	1	1	1
Khultabad	Aurangabad	79.46	0	1	1	1
Mudkhed	Nanded	79.66	0	1	1	1

In the above table, Tirora, Kankavali, Kundalwadi, Khultabad and Mudkhed are completely aligned to the INC-NCP State Government and have VT ratios of

more than 75 per cent; these are likely to be fiercely contested and hence are relevant in terms of paying special attention for MCC implementation.

3.3 COMPETITION AMONGST POLITICAL PARTIES (REVERSE COMP) AND IDENTIFICATION OF "SWING" COUNCILS

REVERSE COMP is a variable that helps to understand the level of competition between different political parties. It is computed as the standard deviation of the distribution of seats won across political parties, coalitions and independent candidates. If the standard deviation is very low, it would be observed that the number of seats is more evenly distributed across different political parties. Thus, lesser the standard deviation, lesser is REVERSE COMP and higher is the level of competition between political parties.

In such Councils, elections can "swing" the outcome in favour of any one party. Elections of this type can go either way and the Councils are classified to be as "swing" Councils. Hence, Councils with tough political competition between political parties show a high level of swing. Just as the earlier section identifies party strongholds with high VT to be potential Councils for fierce political competition, this section identifies swing Councils where too the contest is likely to be bitter. Swing Councils would also need more attention in terms of MCC implementation.

The table below depicts Councils with low REVERSE COMP quotient, which implies that a high degree of competition will exist between the political parties in the elections in these Councils.

Table No. 3.21: List of Swing Councils (with Low REVERSE COMP values)

Council	District	REVERSE COMP Quotient
Kalamb	Osmanabad	1.86
Varud	Amravati	1.91
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	2.16
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	2.16
Purna	Parbhani	2.16
Gangakhed	Parbhani	2.18
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	2.2

Council	District	REVERSE COMP Quotient
Morshi	Amravati	2.23
Chandur rly	Amravati	2.23
Uran	Raigad	2.26
Varora	Chandrapur	2.27
Shriwardhan	Raigad	2.29
Khultabad	Aurangabad	2.29

The following table shows higher REVERSE COMP quotient, which implies lower degree of political competition. It can be observed that the following areas are single party dominant.

Table No. 3.22: List of Councils with Single Party Dominance (High REVERSE COMP values)

Council	District	REVERSE COMP Quotient	Voter Turnout
Murgud	Kolhapur	6.01	88
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	6.07	57
Jalna	Jalna	6.12	73
Malvan	Sindhudurg	6.21	68.67
Parlivaijnath	Beed	6.30	65
Ambernath	Thane	6.61	53.94
Dondaichawarwade	Dhule	7.12	64.42
Barshi	Solapur	7.43	72.25
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	7.64	69.6
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	7.69	73.44
Chopda	Jalgaon	8.48	72.31
Phaltan	Satara	8.50	73.16

Council	District	REVERSE COMP Quotient	Voter Turnout
Beed	Beed	8.80	73.35
Nilanga	Latur	9.84	71.14
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	12.27	69.64
Satara	Satara	14.21	71.26

As has been mentioned earlier, a Council with a higher VT is extremely unlikely to show a sharp domination of a single party. Thus, one can see that in all of the Councils given above which have lesser competition between political parties and a single party domination, most Councils do not enter the high VT cluster. Murgud, in Kolhapur district is the only Council with a very high voter turnout and with a single party domination.

There is one more interesting dimension to the single party dominance. Even though the above Councils mostly show single party domination, they may not show domination of the same party over a period of time.

As Table 3.23 shows (see below), Ambernath, Barshi, Nandurbar, Ichalkaranji and Phaltan may show single party dominance, but there stands a possibility of change in the party. In the case of Ambernath Council in Thane district, Shiv Sena was dominant in the second round, but in the third round INC is observed to be in power. In round four, INC-NCP was found to be dominant. This shows that even though the Councils have a single party dominance, the parties in power may change with successive rounds of election.

Table No. 3.23: Dominance of a single Party does not imply Dominance of the same Party

Council	District	R2	R3	R4
		1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2013
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	NCP	NCP	NCP
Malvan	Sindhudurg	INC-NCP	INC-NCP	INC-NCP
Jalna	Jalna	INC-NCP	INC-NCP	INC-NCP
Parali	Beed	BJP	BJP	BJP
Ambernath	Thane	INC-NCP	INC	SS
Barshi	Solapur	INC-NCP	INC-NCP	SS
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	INC-NCP	INC-NCP	INC
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	INC-NCP	INC	NCP
Chopda	Jalgaon	NCP	NCP	NCP
Phaltan	Satara	NCP	NCP	A/F
Beed	Beed	NCP	NCP	NCP
Nilanga	Latur	INC	INC	INC
Shrirampur	A'nagar	INC	INC	INC

3.4 SEATS WON BY INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES (IND)

The variable IND describes the proportion of seats won by independent candidates in Municipal Council elections. Following are the summary statistics for IND across 3 rounds of elections. In the data maintained by the SECM, IND in R1 is not available.

Table No. 3.24: Trends in IND across Successive Rounds of Elections

	R2	R3	R4
	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2013
Mean	0.13	0.28	0.10
Std. Dev	0.23	0.30	0.18
Minimum	0	0	0
Maximum	1	1	1
No. of Councils in which no seats were won by independent candidates	96	30	99
No. of Councils in which all seats were won by independent candidates	6	14	2

The above table indicates that the trends in IND mirror the trends in VT. The proportion of seats won by independent candidates increases drastically in R3, but falls again in R4. This may be indicative of the fact that a higher voter turnout not only reduces the dominance of a single party within a constituency, but it also increases the chances of independent candidates winning a higher proportion of seats.

The table indicates that the minimum value of IND is 0 for all three rounds of elections. This implies that in every round, there are constituencies in which not a single seat is won by independents. Again, the R3 magic is evident. In R3, the number of Councils in which not a single seat was won by independents is only 30, whereas in R2 and R4 the same number stands at 96 and 99 respectively.

Most interestingly, the maximum value in all rounds is 1, indicating that there are Councils in which all seats are captured by independents. There are very few such Councils in which all seats are captured by independents. Here too, one finds that the number of Councils, in which all seats were captured by independents, increased to 14 in R3.

The overall average proportion of seats captured by independent candidates across all three rounds of elections is 17 per cent.

The following tables give a list of Councils in every round wherein there are no seats won by independents and wherein all seats are won by independents.

Table No. 3.25: List of Councils in R2, R3 and R4 where no Seats were won by Independents

R2		R3		R4	
Council	District	Council	District	Council	District
Deolalipravara	Ahmednagar	Dhamangaon rly	Amravati	Kopargaon	Ahmednagar
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	Paithan	Aurangabad	Rahatapimplas	Ahmednagar
Rahatapimplas	Ahmednagar	Vaijapur	Aurangabad	Shirdi(n.p.)	Ahmednagar
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	Tumsar	Bhandara	Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	Khamgaon	Buldhana	Akot	Akola
Shirdi(n.p.)	Ahmednagar	Hingoli	Hingoli	Dhamangaon rly	Amravati
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	Kalamnuri	Hingoli	Morshi	Amravati
Akot	Akola	Jamner	Jalgaon	Kannad	Aurangabad
Patur	Akola	Bhokardan	Jalna	Paithan	Aurangabad
Telhara	Akola	Ausa	Latur	Vaijapur	Aurangabad
Daryapur	Amravati	Kalameshwar	Nagpur	Dharur	Beed
Dhamangaon rly	Amravati	Ramtek	Nagpur	Georai	Beed
Gangapur	Aurangabad	Hadgaon	Nanded	Pauni	Bhandara
Paithan	Aurangabad	Umari	Nanded	Jalgaon jamod	Buldhana
Vaijapur	Aurangabad	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Khamgaon	Buldhana

Contd….

R2		R3		R4	
Council	District	Council	District	Council	District
Ambejogai	Beed	Kalamb	Osmanabad	Mehkar	Buldhana
Dharur	Beed	Umarga	Osmanabad	Shegaon	Buldhana
Georai	Beed	Pathari	Parbhani	Dondaichawarwade	Dhule
Parlivaijnath	Beed	Murud	Raigad	Desaiganj	Gadchiroli
Chikhali	Buldhana	Shriwardhan	Raigad	Tirora	Gondia
Jalgaon jamod	Buldhana	Uran	Raigad	Hingoli	Hingoli
Malkapur	Buldhana	Dapoli(n.p.)	Ratnagiri	Kalamnuri	Hingoli
Mehkar	Buldhana	Tasgaon	Sangli	Jamner	Jalgaon
Nandura	Buldhana	Mhaswad	Satara	Pachora	Jalgaon
Shegaon	Buldhana	Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	Ambad	Jalna
Mul	Chandrapur	Dudhani	Solapur	Bhokardan	Jalna
Dondaichawarwade	Dhule	Kurduwadi	Solapur	Partur	Jalna
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	Dahanu	Thane	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur
Hingoli	Hingoli	Mangrulpir	Washim	Kagal	Kolhapur
Chopda	Jalgaon	Ghatanji	Yavatamal	Kurundwad	Kolhapur
Jamner	Jalgaon			Malkapur	Kolhapur

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Council	R2	R3		R4	
	District	Council	District	Council	District
Pachora	Jalgaon			Murgud	Kolhapur
Ambad	Jalna			Vadgaon	Kolhapur
Bhokardan	Jalna			Ahmedpur	Latur
Partur	Jalna			Ausa	Latur
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur			Kalameshwar	Nagpur
Kagal	Kolhapur			Khapa	Nagpur
Murgud	Kolhapur			Mohpa	Nagpur
Vadgaon	Kolhapur			Ramtek	Nagpur
Ahmedpur	Latur			Saoner	Nagpur
Ausa	Latur			Umred	Nagpur
Udgir	Latur			Billoli	Nanded
Kalameshwar	Nagpur			Degloor	Nanded
Mohpa	Nagpur			Hadgaon	Nanded
Narkhed	Nagpur			Kandhar	Nanded
Umred	Nagpur			Kundalwadi	Nanded
Billoli	Nanded			Mukhed	Nanded

Contd…

| Council | R2 | R3 | | R4 | |
	District	Council	District	Council	District
Degloor	Nanded			Umari	Nanded
Hadgaon	Nanded			Nandurbar	Nandurbar
Kandhar	Nanded			Taloda	Nandurbar
Kundalwadi	Nanded			Bhagur	Nashik
Mudkhed	Nanded			Igatpuri	Nashik
Taloda	Nandurbar			Nandgaon	Nashik
Nandgaon	Nashik			Kalamb	Osmanabad
Bhoom	Osmanabad			Murum	Osmanabad
Kalamb	Osmanabad			Tuljapur	Osmanabad
Murum	Osmanabad			Umarga	Osmanabad
Naldurg	Osmanabad			Jintur	Parbhani
Umarga	Osmanabad			Manwat	Parbhani
Jintur	Parbhani			Pathari	Parbhani
Manwat	Parbhani			Selu	Parbhani
Pathari	Parbhani			Sonpeth	Parbhani
Selu	Parbhani			Bhor	Pune

R2		R3		R4	
Council	District	Council	District	Council	District
Sonpeth	Parbhani			Daund	Pune
Baramati	Pune			Indapur	Pune
Bhor	Pune			Jejuri	Pune
Daund	Pune			Junnar	Pune
Matheran	Raigad			Saswad	Pune
Murud	Raigad			Shirur	Pune
Panvel	Raigad			Alibag	Raigad
Roha	Raigad			Mahad	Raigad
Uran	Raigad			Matheran	Raigad
Chiplun	Ratnagiri			Murud	Raigad
Khed	Ratnagiri			Shriwardhan	Raigad
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri			Dapoli(n.p.)	Ratnagiri
Tasgaon	Sangli			Khed	Ratnagiri
Vita	Sangli			Rajapur	Ratnagiri
Karad	Satara			Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri
Mahabaleshwar	Satara			Islampur	Sangli

R2		R3		R4	
Council	**District**	**Council**	**District**	**Council**	**District**
Mhaswad	Satara			Mhaswad	Satara
Rahimatpur	Satara			Rahimatpur	Satara
Kankavali(n.p.)	Sindhudurg			Kankavali(n.p.)	Sindhudurg
Malvan	Sindhudurg			Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg			Akkalkot	Solapur
Akkalkot	Solapur			Barshi	Solapur
Barshi	Solapur			Dudhani	Solapur
Dudhani	Solapur			Kurduwadi	Solapur
Karmala	Solapur			Mangalwedha	Solapur
Mangalwedha	Solapur			Pandharpur	Solapur
Pandharpur	Solapur			Dahanu	Thane
Sangola	Solapur			Jawhar	Thane
Dahanu	Thane			Arvi	Wardha
Pandharkavda	Yavatamal			Deoli	Wardha
Digras	Yavatamal			Karanja	Washim

R2		R3		R4	
Council	District	Council	District	Council	District
Ghatanji	Yavatamal			Mangrulpir	Washim
Pusad	Yavatamal			Pandharkavda	Yavatamal
				Ghatanji	Yavatamal
				Pusad	Yavatamal
				Yeotmal	Yavatamal

Table No. 3.26: List of Councils Where no Seats Were Won by Independent Candidates in All Three Rounds

Council	District
Dhamangaon rly	Amravati
Paithan	Aurangabad
Vaijapur	Aurangabad
Hingoli	Hingoli
Jamner	Jalgaon
Bhokardan	Jalna
Ausa	Latur
Kalameshwar	Nagpur
Hadgaon	Nanded
Kalamb	Osmanabad
Umarga	Osmanabad
Pathari	Parbhani
Murud	Raigad
Mhaswad	Satara
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg
Dudhani	Solapur
Dahanu	Thane
Ghatanji	Yavatamal

Table No. 3.27: List of Councils Where all Seats Were Won by Independents in R2, R3 and R4

R2		R3		R4	
Council	District	Council	District	Council	District
Umari	Nanded	Rahuri	Ahmednagar	Pachagani	Satara
Jejuri	Pune	Georai	Beed	Maindargi	Solapur
Junnar	Pune	Raver	Jalgaon		
Shirur	Pune	Vadgaon	Kolhapur		
Pen	Raigad	Saswad	Pune		
Pachagani	Satara	Matheran	Raigad		

Contd…

R2		R3		R4	
Council	District	Council	District	Council	District
		Karad	Satara		
		Mahabaleshwar	Satara		
		Pachagani	Satara		
		Rahimatpur	Satara		
		Karmala	Solapur		
		Maindargi	Solapur		
		Mangalwedha	Solapur		
		Umarkhed	Yeotmal		

It can be seen from the above table that the list of Councils in which all seats were captured by independent candidates has kept on changing across successive rounds of elections. However, it is striking that in Panchgani Municipal Council, all seats have always been won by independent candidates across all rounds of elections. In Maindargi Council in Solapur, all seats were won by independents in two out of the three rounds. A case study approach is needed to understand why these Councils have been dominated by independent candidates and why political parties have not been able to win even a single seat in the elections.

3.4.1 CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF IND

We apply the cluster analysis on the IND variable in order to identify those Councils wherein proportion of independents is high, medium and low. The cluster classification is given below. The tables (3.28 to 3.30) show that there are 23 Councils which fall in the "low" independent representation, 138 Councils which have a medium level of the same and 43 Councils which have a high proportion of independent candidates winning the elections. Councils in which less than 1 per cent of seats have been won by independents belong to the low IND cluster. Those in which 2 per cent to 32 per cent of seats belong to independent candidates are in the medium IND cluster. Councils in which 33 per cent to 100 per cent seats belong to independents are classified in the high IND cluster.

Table No. 3.28: Councils Belonging to Low IND Cluster

District		
Amravati		0.00
Aurangabad		0.00
Aurangabad		0.00
Hingoli		0.00
Jalgaon		0.00
Jalna		0.00
Latur		0.00
Nagpur		0.00
Nanded		0.00
Osmanabad		0.00
Osmanabad		0.00
Parbhani		0.00
Raigad		0.00
Satara		0.00
Sindhudurg		0.00
Solapur		0.00
Thane		0.00
Yeotmal		0.00
Solapur		0.01
Nandurbar		0.01
Ratnagiri		0.01
Nagpur		0.01
Pune		0.01

Table No. 3.29: Councils Belonging to Medium IND Cluster

Council	District	
Panvel	Raigad	0.02
Partur	Jalna	0.02
Manwat	Parbhani	0.02
Jalgaon jamod	Buldhana	0.02

Contd...

Council	District	
Kalamnuri	Hingoli	0.02
Ambad	Jalna	0.02
Ramtek	Nagpur	0.02
Kundalwadi	Nanded	0.02
Taloda	Nandurbar	0.02
Sonpeth	Parbhani	0.02
Bhor	Pune	0.02
Dapoli(n.p.)	Ratnagiri	0.02
Kankavali(n.p.)	Sindhudurg	0.02
Kurduwadi	Solapur	0.02
Parlivaijnath	Beed	0.02
Khamgaon	Buldhana	0.02
Ambejogai	Beed	0.02
Shegaon	Buldhana	0.03
Baramati	Pune	0.03
Chikhali	Buldhana	0.03
Degloor	Nanded	0.03
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	0.03
Selu	Parbhani	0.03
Kagal	Kolhapur	0.04
Mudkhed	Nanded	0.04
Murum	Osmanabad	0.04
Mangrulpir	Washim	0.04
Pandharkavda	Yavatamal	0.04
Udgir	Latur	0.04
Malkapur	Buldhana	0.05
Ahmedpur	Latur	0.05
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	0.05
Tuljapur	Osmanabad	0.05
Nawapur	Nandurbar	0.06
Majalgaon	Beed	0.06
Tasgaon	Sangli	0.06
Gangapur	Aurangabad	0.06

Council	District	
Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	0.06
Naldurg	Osmanabad	0.06
Malvan	Sindhudurg	0.06
Billoli	Nanded	0.06
Kandhar	Nanded	0.06
Uran	Raigad	0.06
Pusad	Yeotmal	0.06
Karanja	Washim	0.06
Nandura	Buldhana	0.06
Basmatnagar	Hingoli	0.06
Pachora	Jalgaon	0.07
Gondia	Gondia	0.08
Beed	Beed	0.08
Shendurjana	Amravati	0.08
Bhagur	Nasik	0.08
Jawhar	Thane	0.08
Deoli	Wardha	0.08
Mehkar	Buldhana	0.08
Kannad	Aurangabad	0.08
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	0.08
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	0.09
Jalna	Jalna	0.09
Islampur	Sangli	0.09
Pandharpur	Solapur	0.09
Satara	Satara	0.09
Katol	Nagpur	0.10
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	0.10
Kinwat	Nanded	0.10
Indapur	Pune	0.10
Khed	Ratnagiri	0.10
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	0.10
Buldhana	Buldhana	0.10
Dharangon	Jalgaon	0.11

Council	District	
Varud	Amravati	0.12
Tumsar	Bhandara	0.12
Arvi	Wardha	0.12
Mul	Chandrapur	0.12
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	0.12
Mohpa	Nagpur	0.12
Mukhed	Nanded	0.12
Nandgaon	Nasik	0.12
Alibag	Raigad	0.12
Phaltan	Satara	0.12
Bhandara	Bhandara	0.13
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	0.13
Akkalkot	Solapur	0.13
Ambernath	Thane	0.13
Nilanga	Latur	0.13
Chandur railway	Amravati	0.14
Murgud	Kolhapur	0.14
Roha	Raigad	0.14
Shriwardhan	Raigad	0.14
Tirora	Gondia	0.14
Akot	Akola	0.14
Morshi	Amravati	0.14
Yeotmal	Yavatamal	0.14
Vita	Sangli	0.14
Dondaichawarwade	Dhule	0.14
Daryapur	Amravati	0.15
Kamthi	Nagpur	0.15
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	0.16
Dharur	Beed	0.16
Paranda	Osmanabad	0.16
Darwha	Yavatamal	0.16
Igatpuri	Nasik	0.16
Purna	Parbhani	0.16

Contd…

Council	District	
Talegaon dabhade	Pune	0.16
Khopoli	Raigad	0.17
Vani	Yavatamal	0.17
Varora	Chandrapur	0.17
Gangakhed	Parbhani	0.17
Murtijapur	Akola	0.17
Jintur	Parbhani	0.17
Khapa	Nagpur	0.18
Mowad	Nagpur	0.18
Shahada	Nandurbar	0.18
Chiplun	Ratnagiri	0.18
Satana	Nasik	0.19
Manmad	Nasik	0.20
Narkhed	Nagpur	0.20
Vengurla	Sindhudurg	0.20
Parola	Jalgaon	0.20
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	0.21
Dharmabad	Nanded	0.22
Anjagaonsurji	Amravati	0.23
Hinganghat	Wardha	0.23
Chopda	Jalgaon	0.23
Shirdi(n.p.)	Ahmednagar	0.24
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	0.24
Digras	Yavatamal	0.25
Khultabad	Aurangabad	0.25
Pauni	Bhandara	0.25
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	0.25
Pulgaon	Wardha	0.26
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	0.28
Rahatapimplas	Ahmednagar	0.31
Saoner	Nagpur	0.31
Mahad	Raigad	0.31
Wardha	Wardha	0.32
Lonavala	Pune	0.32

Table No. 3.30: Councils Belonging to High IND Cluster

Council	District	
Patur	Akola	0.33
Georai	Beed	0.33
Faizpur	Jalgaon	0.33
Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	0.33
Vadgaon	Kolhapur	0.33
Umari	Nanded	0.33
Yevala	Nasik	0.33
Matheran	Raigad	0.33
Rahimatpur	Satara	0.33
Mangalwedha	Solapur	0.33
Sangola	Solapur	0.33
Karad	Satara	0.34
Rajura	Chandrapur	0.35
Bhoom	Osmanabad	0.35
Shirur	Pune	0.35
Amalner	Jalgaon	0.36
Deolalipravara	Ahmednagar	0.37
Erandol	Jalgaon	0.37
Junnar	Pune	0.37
Saswad	Pune	0.37
Sindi rly	Wardha	0.37
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	0.37
Telhara	Akola	0.39
Kurundwad	Kolhapur	0.39
Jejuri	Pune	0.39
Chandur bazar	Amravati	0.41
Chikhaldara	Amravati	0.41
Pen	Raigad	0.43
Malkapur	Kolhapur	0.43
Raver	Jalgaon	0.43
Balapur	Akola	0.44

Contd…

Council	District	
Achalpur	Amravati	0.45
Umarkhed	Yavatamal	0.46
Alandi	Pune	0.47
Sinnar	Nasik	0.49
Mahabaleshwar	Satara	0.51
Wai	Satara	0.53
Savda	Jalgaon	0.53
Yawal	Jalgaon	0.58
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	0.60
Karmala	Solapur	0.65
Maindargi	Solapur	0.73
Pachagani	Satara	1.00

3.5 PROPORTION OF SC AND ST IN THE POPULATION (SCST)

The proportion of SC and ST population (SCST) is given in the Census and hence is taken as a basis for reservation for 10 years in which typically 2 rounds of elections are held. In most Municipal Councils, SCST does not show much of variation. The average SC and ST population proportion in Maharashtra in every round has more or less remained at 16%. The following tables use a cluster analysis to group Councils into clusters having high, medium and low SCST ratios.

Table No. 3.31: Councils with High Proportion of SC and ST Population

Council	District	SCST R4
Daryapur	Amravati	0.24
Katol	Nagpur	0.24
Mukhed	Nanded	0.24
Bhandara	Bhandara	0.25
Pulgaon	Wardha	0.25
Karmala	Solapur	0.25

Council	District	SCST R4
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	0.26
Tirora	Gondia	0.26
Pauni	Bhandara	0.27
Chikhaldara	Amravati	0.27
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	0.27
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	0.27
Bhagur	Nasik	0.27
Umari	Nanded	0.29
Kamthi	Nagpur	0.29
Hinganghat	Wardha	0.30
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	0.30
Dharmabad	Nanded	0.30
Umred	Nagpur	0.31
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	0.32
Yevala	Nasik	0.32
Nawapur	Nandurbar	0.32
Kundalwadi	Nanded	0.35
Dahanu	Thane	0.37
Igatpuri	Nasik	0.38
Billoli	Nanded	0.41
Khapa	Nagpur	0.41

Table No. 3.32: Councils with Medium Proportion of SC and ST Population

Council	District	SCST R4
Partur	Jalna	0.08
Ambad	Jalna	0.08
Raver	Jalgaon	0.08
Panvel	Raigad	0.08
Alibag	Raigad	0.08
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	0.08

Contd…

Council	District	SCST R4
Khamgaon	Buldhana	0.09
Faizpur	Jalgaon	0.09
Shirur	Pune	0.09
Sonpeth	Parbhani	0.09
Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	0.09
Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	0.09
Jamner	Jalgaon	0.09
Dharangon	Jalgaon	0.09
Kurundwad	Kolhapur	0.09
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	0.09
Basmatnagar	Hingoli	0.09
Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	0.09
Kannad	Aurangabad	0.10
Phaltan	Satara	0.10
Satara	Satara	0.10
Manwat	Parbhani	0.10
Karad	Satara	0.10
Jawhar	Thane	0.10
Lonavala	Pune	0.10
Kurduwadi	Solapur	0.10
Anjagaon Surji	Amravati	0.10
Savda	Jalgaon	0.10
Mhaswad	Satara	0.10
Shegaon	Buldhana	0.10
Sinnar	Nasik	0.11
Junnar	Pune	0.11
Purna	Parbhani	0.11
Pachora	Jalgaon	0.11
Wai	Satara	0.11
Majalgaon	Beed	0.11
Telhara	Akola	0.11
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	0.11

Contd…

Council	District	SCST R4
Erandol	Jalgaon	0.11
Patur	Akola	0.11
Jalna	Jalna	0.11
Yawal	Jalgaon	0.11
Murgud	Kolhapur	0.11
Kalamnuri	Hingoli	0.11
Khultabad	Aurangabad	0.11
Pusad	Yavatamal	0.11
Akot	Akola	0.11
Rahimatpur	Satara	0.11
Selu	Parbhani	0.11
Ausa	Latur	0.11
Gangapur	Aurangabad	0.12
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	0.12
Bhokardan	Jalna	0.12
Chopda	Jalgaon	0.12
Georai	Beed	0.12
Barshi	Solapur	0.12
Maindargi	Solapur	0.12
Paithan	Aurangabad	0.13
Beed	Beed	0.13
Mahabaleshwar	Satara	0.13
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	0.13
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	0.13
Amalner	Jalgaon	0.13
Mohpa	Nagpur	0.13
Pandharkavda	Yavatamal	0.13
Indapur	Pune	0.13
Vadgaon	Kolhapur	0.13
Hadgaon	Nanded	0.13
Jejuri	Pune	0.13
Chikhali	Buldhana	0.13

Council	District	SCST R4
Vita	Sangli	0.13
Tasgaon	Sangli	0.13
Karanja	Washim	0.13
Matheran	Raigad	0.13
Pathari	Parbhani	0.14
Mudkhed	Nanded	0.14
Hingoli	Hingoli	0.14
Pandharpur	Solapur	0.14
Baramati	Pune	0.14
Murum	Osmanabad	0.14
Kagal	Kolhapur	0.14
Nandgaon	Nasik	0.15
Dharur	Beed	0.15
Sangola	Solapur	0.15
Umarga	Osmanabad	0.15
Mahad	Raigad	0.15
Akkalkot	Solapur	0.15
Paranda	Osmanabad	0.15
Ahmedpur	Latur	0.15
Ghatanji	Yavatamal	0.15
Murtijapur	Akola	0.15
Shendurjana	Amravati	0.15
Chandur Bazar	Amravati	0.15
Achalpur	Amravati	0.15
Morshi	Amravati	0.16
Bhoom	Osmanabad	0.16
Saswad	Pune	0.16
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	0.16
Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	0.16
Parli Vaijnath	Beed	0.16
Pachagani	Satara	0.16
Mangrulpir	Washim	0.16

Council	District	SCST R4
Mangalwedha	Solapur	0.16
Vaijapur	Aurangabad	0.16
Chandur Railway	Amravati	0.17
Tuljapur	Osmanabad	0.17
Taloda	Nandurbar	0.17
Ambejogai	Beed	0.17
Daund	Pune	0.17
Dudhani	Solapur	0.17
Umarkhed	Yavatamal	0.17
Kalamb	Osmanabad	0.17
Saoner	Nagpur	0.17
Roha	Raigad	0.17
Mul	Chandrapur	0.17
Shahada	Nandurbar	0.18
Mehkar	Buldhana	0.18
Uran	Raigad	0.18
Sindi Rly	Wardha	0.18
Wardha	Wardha	0.18
Malkapur	Kolhapur	0.18
Naldurg	Osmanabad	0.18
Arvi	Wardha	0.18
Varud	Amravati	0.18
Dondaicha Warwade	Dhule	0.18
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	0.19
Kandhar	Nanded	0.19
Buldhana	Buldhana	0.19
Satana	Nasik	0.19
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	0.19
Vani	Yavatamal	0.19
Udgir	Latur	0.19
Tumsar	Bhandara	0.20
Deoli	Wardha	0.20

Council	District	SCST R4
Mowad	Nagpur	0.20
Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	0.20
Nilanga	Latur	0.20
Alandi	Pune	0.21
Dhamangaon Rly	Amravati	0.21
Islampur	Sangli	0.21
Ramtek	Nagpur	0.21
Kalameshwar	Nagpur	0.21
Varora	Chandrapur	0.21
Degloor	Nanded	0.22
Darwha	Yavatamal	0.22
Ambernath	Thane	0.22
Manmad	Nasik	0.22
Bhor	Pune	0.22
Narkhed	Nagpur	0.22
Rajura	Chandrapur	0.23
Digras	Yavatamal	0.23
Gondia	Gondia	0.23
Kinwat	Nanded	0.23

Table No. 3.33: Councils with Low Proportion of SC and ST Population

Council	District	SCST R4
Khed	Ratnagiri	0.01
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	0.01
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	0.02
Pen	Raigad	0.02
Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	0.03
Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	0.03
Malvan	Sindhudurg	0.03
Yeotmal	Yavatamal	0.04

Council	District	SCST R4
Vengurla	Sindhudurg	0.05
Shriwardhan	Raigad	0.05
Chiplun	Ratnagiri	0.05
Khopoli	Raigad	0.06
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	0.06
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	0.06
Balapur	Akola	0.06
Malkapur	Buldhana	0.06
Gangakhed	Parbhani	0.06
Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	0.06
Nandura	Buldhana	0.06
Murud	Raigad	0.07
Parola	Jalgaon	0.07
Jintur	Parbhani	0.07

This variable is important in that it could be pertinent in terms of affecting voter turnout. However, the main problem with using SCST for VT analysis is that it is fixed across 10 years, wherein VT may change in every round. Using the Census SC and ST population, the reservation of seats is rotated through different constituencies. Hence, even if SCST as a variable does not show too much variation, proportion of reserved seats (RES) does show some variation. This is why RES, and not SCST, is used for analysis of VT.

3.6 PROPORTION OF RESERVED SEATS IN THE TOTAL SEATS (RES)

As has been mentioned above, the proportion of SC and ST in the population is declared in the Census reports; since the Census is released every decade, these proportions are treated to be fixed for one decade. However, in the same decade, two elections are conducted to any local body. Now, since the reservation of seats is done on a rotation basis, a very interesting pattern emerges. Even if the number of SC and ST population in an area is frozen for a decade as per the Census, the reservation of seats in different areas undergoes rotation in the same decade. RES is a variable that calculates the proportion of reserved seats to the

total number of seats in any ward. Given that the SCST population demographics do not show major variations, RES, which is a spin-off of the SCST population numbers, also does not show too much of variation.

Then why is it relevant to create a variable such as RES? VT may not be linked directly to the proportion of SC and ST in the population; rather, it may be more linked to the proportion of seats reserved for SC and ST candidates. Further, drawing correlation between VT and SCST is problematic, because the values of SCST are frozen for two successive rounds of election within a Census round, but correlations between VT and RES can be computed without any issues because RES may show some movement even if SCST is the same.

Table No. 3.34: Comparison of Average of SCST Population Proportion and Reservation Proportion across Different Rounds of Election

	R1	R2	R3	R4	Overall Average
	1994-98	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2013	
Mean RES	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44
Std. Dev RES	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	
Mean SCST	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Std. Dev SCST	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	

The above table shows that the average level of SCST population as a proportion of entire population stands at 16% across all rounds of elections. The proportion of seats reserved for SC, ST and BCC stand at about 44% across all rounds of elections.

3.6.1 CLUSTER ANALYSIS ON RES DATA

Which are the Councils in which the proportion of reservation of seats is higher? Those Councils which show higher reservation levels are bound to be those Councils where the proportion of SC and ST population is also accordingly higher.

Table No. 3.35: Councils Belonging to Low RES Cluster

Council	District	Av RES
Chiplun	Ratnagiri	0.29
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	0.29
Roha	Raigad	0.29
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	0.29
Jamner	Jalgaon	0.30
Parola	Jalgaon	0.30
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	0.31
Malvan	Sindhudurg	0.31
Vengurla	Sindhudurg	0.31
Malkapur	Buldhana	0.33
Partur	Jalna	0.33
Jintur	Parbhani	0.33
Manwat	Parbhani	0.33
Tasgaon	Sangli	0.33
Karanja	Washim	0.33
Akot	Akola	0.34

Table No. 3.36: Councils Belonging to Medium RES Cluster

Council	District	Av RES
Basmatnagar	Hingoli	0.35
Khopoli	Raigad	0.35
Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	0.35
Balapur	Akola	0.35
Nandura	Buldhana	0.35
Kannad	Aurangabad	0.35
Paithan	Aurangabad	0.35
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	0.35
Pathari	Parbhani	0.35
Panvel	Raigad	0.35

Council	District	Av RES
Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	0.35
Raver	Jalgaon	0.35
Bhor	Pune	0.35
Mahad	Raigad	0.35
Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	0.35
Khed	Ratnagiri	0.35
Pachagani	Satara	0.35
Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	0.35
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	0.35
Khamgaon	Buldhana	0.35
Majalgaon	Beed	0.36
Selu	Parbhani	0.37
Dharangon	Jalgaon	0.37
Wai	Satara	0.37
Khultabad	Aurangabad	0.37
Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	0.37
Kalamnuri	Hingoli	0.37
Ambad	Jalna	0.37
Mahabaleshwar	Satara	0.37
Chikhali	Buldhana	0.38
Beed	Beed	0.38
Lonavala	Pune	0.38
Karad	Satara	0.38
Islampur	Sangli	0.38
Satara	Satara	0.38
Yawal	Jalgaon	0.39
Anjagaon Surji	Amravati	0.39
Georai	Beed	0.39
Erandol	Jalgaon	0.39
Ausa	Latur	0.39
Pen	Raigad	0.39
Yevala	Nashik	0.39
Gangakhed	Parbhani	0.39

Council	District	Av RES
Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	0.39
Vita	Sangli	0.39
Saswad	Pune	0.39
Rahimatpur	Satara	0.39
Uran	Raigad	0.39
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	0.39
Chopda	Jalgaon	0.40
Jalna	Jalna	0.40
Akkalkot	Solapur	0.40
Shegaon	Buldhana	0.40
Ahmedpur	Latur	0.40
Satana	Nasik	0.40
Barshi	Solapur	0.40
Umarkhed	Yavatamal	0.41
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	0.41
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	0.41
Patur	Akola	0.41
Chandur Bazar	Amravati	0.41
Gangapur	Aurangabad	0.41
Dharur	Beed	0.41
Faizpur	Jalgaon	0.41
Bhokardan	Jalna	0.41
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	0.41
Kurundwad	Kolhapur	0.41
Murgud	Kolhapur	0.41
Vadgaon	Kolhapur	0.41
Hadgaon	Nanded	0.41
Bhoom	Osmanabad	0.41
Naldurg	Osmanabad	0.41
Paranda	Osmanabad	0.41
Sonpeth	Parbhani	0.41
Alandi	Pune	0.41
Jejuri	Pune	0.41

Contd…

Council	District	Av RES
Junnar	Pune	0.41
Murud	Raigad	0.41
Mhaswad	Satara	0.41
Mangalwedha	Solapur	0.41
Darwha	Yavatamal	0.41
Pachora	Jalgaon	0.41
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	0.42
Achalpur	Amravati	0.42
Morshi	Amravati	0.42
Tuljapur	Osmanabad	0.42
Amalner	Jalgaon	0.42
Ambernath	Thane	0.43
Hingoli	Hingoli	0.43
Telhara	Akola	0.43
Savda	Jalgaon	0.43
Mohpa	Nagpur	0.43
Kalamb	Osmanabad	0.43
Maindargi	Solapur	0.43
Mangrulpir	Washim	0.43
Dondaicha Warwade	Dhule	0.43
Purna	Parbhani	0.44
Phaltan	Satara	0.44
Pusad	Yavatamal	0.44
Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	0.44
Vaijapur	Aurangabad	0.44
Buldhana	Buldhana	0.44
Mehkar	Buldhana	0.44
Sangola	Solapur	0.44
Digras	Yavatamal	0.44
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	0.45
Parli Vaijnath	Beed	0.45
Varud	Amravati	0.45
Shirur	Pune	0.45

Contd…

Council	District	Av RES
Dudhani	Solapur	0.45
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	0.45
Pandharpur	Solapur	0.45
Shahada	Nandurbar	0.46
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	0.46
Ambejogai	Beed	0.46
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	0.47
Chandur Railway	Amravati	0.47
Shendurjana	Amravati	0.47
Kagal	Kolhapur	0.47
Malkapur	Kolhapur	0.47
Saoner	Nagpur	0.47
Murum	Osmanabad	0.47
Indapur	Pune	0.47
Matheran	Raigad	0.47
Karmala	Solapur	0.47
Deoli	Wardha	0.47
Pandharkavda	Yavatamal	0.47
Degloor	Nanded	0.47
Nilanga	Latur	0.47
Udgir	Latur	0.47
Hinganghat	Wardha	0.47
Murtijapur	Akola	0.48
Tumsar	Bhandara	0.48
Daund	Pune	0.48
Arvi	Wardha	0.48
Wardha	Wardha	0.48
Baramati	Pune	0.48
Vani	Yavatamal	0.48
Umarga	Osmanabad	0.48
Yeotmal	Yavatamal	0.48
Mul	Chandrapur	0.49
Mowad	Nagpur	0.49

Council	District	Av RES
Ramtek	Nagpur	0.49
Alibag	Raigad	0.49
Varora	Chandrapur	0.49
Dahanu	Thane	0.49
Daryapur	Amravati	0.50
Dhamangaon Rly	Amravati	0.51
Kandhar	Nanded	0.51
Mudkhed	Nanded	0.51
Shriwardhan	Raigad	0.51
Gondia	Gondia	0.53
Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	0.53
Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	0.53
Rajura	Chandrapur	0.53
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	0.53
Kalameshwar	Nagpur	0.53
Narkhed	Nagpur	0.53
Kinwat	Nanded	0.53
Bhagur	Nasik	0.53
Nandgaon	Nasik	0.53
Kurduwadi	Solapur	0.53
Ghatanji	Yavatamal	0.53
Sinnar	Nasik	0.53
Bhandara	Bhandara	0.53
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	0.54
Katol	Nagpur	0.54
Igatpuri	Nasik	0.54
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	0.54
Sindi Rly	Wardha	0.55
Manmad	Nasik	0.55
Umred	Nagpur	0.56
Kamthi	Nagpur	0.56
Dharmabad	Nanded	0.57

Council	District	Av RES
Pulgaon	Wardha	0.58
Pauni	Bhandara	0.59
Tirora	Gondia	0.59
Mukhed	Nanded	0.59
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	0.60
Chikhaldara	Amravati	0.61
Nawapur	Nandurbar	0.61
Umari	Nanded	0.63
Taloda	Nandurbar	0.63
Jawhar	Thane	0.65
Kundalwadi	Nanded	0.71
Khapa	Nagpur	0.73
Billoli	Nanded	0.73

Table No. 3.37: Councils Belonging to High RES Cluster

Council	District	Av RES
Gondia	Gondia	0.53
Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	0.53
Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	0.53
Rajura	Chandrapur	0.53
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	0.53
Kalameshwar	Nagpur	0.53
Narkhed	Nagpur	0.53
Kinwat	Nanded	0.53
Bhagur	Nasik	0.53
Nandgaon	Nasik	0.53
Kurduwadi	Solapur	0.53
Ghatanji	Yavatamal	0.53
Sinnar	Nasik	0.53
Bhandara	Bhandara	0.53
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	0.54

Council	District	Av RES
Katol	Nagpur	0.54
Igatpuri	Nasik	0.54
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	0.54
Sindi Rly	Wardha	0.55
Manmad	Nashik	0.55
Umred	Nagpur	0.56
Kamthi	Nagpur	0.56
Dharmabad	Nanded	0.57
Pulgaon	Wardha	0.58
Pauni	Bhandara	0.59
Tirora	Gondia	0.59
Mukhed	Nanded	0.59
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	0.60
Chikhaldara	Amravati	0.61
Nawapur	Nandurbar	0.61
Umari	Nanded	0.63
Taloda	Nandurbar	0.63
Jawhar	Thane	0.65
Kundalwadi	Nanded	0.71
Khapa	Nagpur	0.73
Billoli	Nanded	0.73

3.7 DEVELOPMENT SCORE (DEV)

DEV refers to the development quotient of an area. It is calculated as the proportion of the per capita income of a district to the total per capita income of all districts in Maharashtra. There are two main limitations in defining DEV in this manner. The first is that per capita income is only available at district level and not at taluka or block level and hence any analysis pertaining to the effect of DEV on electoral variables can be only be carried out at district or divisional aggregate.

The second major issue is that data on per capita income at the district level is only available in Census 2011, and hence there is no way in which the effect of

economic development on political or electoral variables can be captured across time. Thus, the analysis of DEV in this study has a static interpretation.

Cluster analysis tools have been applied to group districts of Maharashtra into high, medium and low income groups. Following tables show the clustering.

Table No. 3.38: Low Income Cluster in the Districts in Maharashtra

District	DEV
Washim	0.01
Gadchiroli	0.01
Latur	0.02
Nanded	0.02
Hingoli	0.02
Osmanabad	0.02
Buldhana	0.02
Nandurbar	0.02
Dhule	0.02
Beed	0.02
Jalna	0.02
Amravati	0.02
Parbhani	0.02
Akola	0.02
Yeotmal	0.02
Gondia	0.02

Table No. 3.39: Medium Income Cluster in the Districts in Maharashtra

District	DEV
Wardha	0.03
Bhandara	0.03
Jalgaon	0.03
Chandrapur	0.03
Solapur	0.03
Ratnagiri	0.03
Sangli	0.03
Satara	0.03
Sindhudurg	0.03
Ahmednagar	0.03
Aurangabad	0.03

Table No. 3.40: High Income Cluster in the Districts in Maharashtra

District	DEV
Nashik	0.04
Kolhapur	0.04
Raigad	0.04
Nagpur	0.04
Thane	0.05
Pune	0.05

Based on the clusters of high, medium and low income districts, it will now be pertinent and interesting to examine whether these clusters correspond to a particular type of VT. Similarly, does development have an effect on political alignment? Or can it affect the proportion of seats which independent candidates can win? These and other correlations are explored in the next chapter.

CHAPTER - 4

DATA ANALYSIS: CORRELATIONS BETWEEN KEY VARIABLES

Chapter 3 defined the variables which would be of interest in terms of analyzing Municipal Council elections. In the present chapter, correlations between these key variables have been worked out. Thus, this chapter brings out the effects that different political variables are bound to exert on one another.

The following table shows the correlation co-efficients between the main electoral variables defined and analyzed in Chapter 3.

Table No. 4.1: Correlation Co-Efficients between Key Electoral Variables and Implications for Electoral Policy

Variables	Correlation co-efficient	Interpretation	Implication
VT and REVERSE COMP	-0.16[**]	Higher VT is observed in swing districts: Contest will be extreme	Culturally, high VT districts are important for MCC implementation
VT and IND	0.19[***]	Independents win more when VT is high	Creating more voter awareness and increasing VT is the best way of assuring a level playing field to independent candidates
VT and RES	0.00	Reservation proportion of seats does not really affect VT	There is a perception issue that areas with huge SC or ST pockets will exhibit higher VT and very high political activism. This may not actually be the case.
VT and POL	-0.16[**]	Higher VT areas vote less for the State incumbent	
VT and DEV	-0.004	Higher the development of a district, lesser is the Voter Turnout witnessed at a district aggregate	Those districts with higher per capita income have to be addressed more urgently and intensely for increasing voter awareness so as to enhance VT.

Contd…

Variables	Correlation co-efficient	Interpretation	Implication
POL and RES	0.08*	Councils with higher proportion of reserved seats show higher political alignment to the State Government	
POL and DEV	-0.41**	Districts which are economically well developed show lesser political alignment vis-a-vis State Government.	
REVERSE COMP and IND	0.09*	Independent candidates win more where political competition between political parties is low.	
REVERSE COMP and RES	-0.12*	Higher reservation proportion in seats is likely to attract very high level of competition amongst political parties	In pockets with high SC or ST population, higher VT may not occur i.e. voter activism may not be very high, but political party activism likely to be high. MCC implementation needed.
REVERSE COMP and DEV	0.09*	Higher the development of a district, higher is REVERSE COMP i.e. lower is the competition between political parties.	Political parties are more active in creating votebanks at grassroots; MCC implementation should be targeted more actively in districts with lower income levels.
IND and DEV	0.26*	Independents are more likely to win in more developed areas	

Note: *, **, *** denote significance at 15 per cent, 5 per cent and 1 per cent l.o.s respectively

4.1: Interpretation of Correlations Pertaining to VT

4.1.1: VT and the REVERSE COMP

VT and REVERSE COMP show a negative correlation to one another. What is the interpretation of this correlation co-efficient?

A high Voter Turnout (VT) is indicative of high competition among political parties and a closely fought election. Clusters with a history of high VT generally witness high degree of political activism and a close -- and often bitter -- contest between political rivals. There is, therefore, a very strong case for effective implementation of the Model Code of Conduct in such clusters with higher VT.

4.1.2: VT and IND

A high level of VT not only has an implication for political parties, but also for Independent candidates. The correlation coefficient between VT and IND stands at 0.19, indicating that higher VT is consistent with a higher proportion of seats being won by independent candidates. Thus, it is in the high VT Councils that independent candidates truly stand a chance of winning.

One of the chief concerns of the SECM has been to create a level playing field between independent candidates and those contesting on a party ticket. Candidates contesting on a party ticket are generally believed to have a better chance of winning as compared to independent candidates since such candidates are backed by the party organization and have the party 'machinery' at their disposal. The best intervention that the SECM can offer to truly create a level playing field is take big strides in terms of enhancing voter turnout. As the data suggests, independent candidates are likely to have better prospects of winning when the Voter Turnout (VT) is high.

4.1.3: VT and RES

It is a popular perception that voter turnout is affected by how the seats are reserved in different constituencies. However, the data shows that proportion of reserved seats within a constituency has no impact on voter turnout at all (Correlation co-efficient between VT and RES is 0).

4.1.4: VT and POL

The correlation co-efficient between VT and POL stands at -0.16; thus, higher the VT, lower tends to be the political alignment in that Council. There is no theoretical interpretation that lends itself to this correlation co-efficient. However, it seems to be the case that anti-incumbency effect, wherein the voters in an area would vote against the State incumbent, seems to be more of a case in areas where voter turnouts are high.

4.1.5 VT and DEV

Higher is the development of an area, more are the ways in which voters express their "voice" and hence lesser is the importance given to elections as a mode of expression. Hence, voters' apathy is typically an issue that is relevant for urban local bodies. The correlation co-efficient accordingly exhibits a negative sign; however it must be mentioned that the correlation between VT and DEV turns out to be statistically insignificant. This implies that for all practical purposes there is no relationship between VT and DEV. Data on per capita income is available only at district level and hence correlation between DEV and VT has been computed at a district aggregate level. Aggregation of VT data at District level may be the reason for statistical insignificance.

Thus, higher voter turnout areas normally exhibit a high level of competition between political parties, a higher swing factor, a higher chance of winning for independents and lower political alignment. Voter turnout does not seem to be associated with the proportion of seats reserved for SC, ST or BCC candidates in that constituency.

4.2: Interpretation of Correlations pertaining to POL

4.2.1: POL and VT

As has been mentioned above, areas with lower VT are seen to be more politically aligned with the State Government.

4.2.2: POL and RES

The data trends reveal that those constituencies in which the proportion of reserved seats to the total number of seats is higher tend to exhibit a higher

political alignment with the State Government. It is to be noted that there is again no theoretical construct that helps in understanding why this could be the case; this data trend would have some value when forecasting studies are undertaken to understand which Councils would be more likely to get State incumbents in power at the local level.

4.2.3 POL and DEV

Political alignment shows a negative correlation with the development index. In fact, it has already been shown in an earlier section that districts in Pune division show zero alignment with the State Government. Most of the districts showing maximal alignment with the State Government lie in Aurangabad division. This could be interpreted to mean that the State incumbent plays a more active role in influencing local politics of the less developed areas as compared to the more well-developed areas.

Thus, political alignment with State Government is normally seen to be low in those Municipal Councils where the voter turnout is high. Those Councils in which the proportion of reserved seats to the total number of seats is higher tend to exhibit a higher political alignment to the State Government. Finally, political alignment is higher in the Councils in the lesser developed districts of Maharashtra.

4.3: Interpretation of Correlations pertaining to Political Activism among Parties.

4.3.1: REVERSE COMP and IND

Where REVERSE COMP value is low i.e. the competition between political parties is high, proportion of seats won by independent candidates tends to be high. In constituencies where the competition between political parties is high, there is bound to be higher political activism. What this result suggests is that only in areas with higher political activism do independent candidates really stand a chance at winning.

4.3.2: REVERSE COMP and RES

This is an extremely interesting result. The correlation co-efficient between REVERSE COMP and RES stands at -0.12. Thus, when the proportion of

reserved seats is high in a constituency, REVERSE COMP tends to be low there i.e. political competition tends to be very high. Through a reserved seat, a political party can gain quick access to a large number of votes based on the simple emotional lure that reservation offers. Hence, political parties tend to engage in bitterly fought contests when the proportion of seats reserved for SC, ST or BCC candidates is higher.

4.3.3. REVERSE COMP AND DEV

REVERSE COMP and DEV show a positive correlation co-efficient. REVERSE COMP captures the standard deviation in the distribution of seats won by political parties and hence, higher the REVERSE COMP, lesser is the competition between different political parties. This result implies that districts with higher development quotients typically exhibit lower competition between political parties. Political parties vie more to get to the votebank at the grassroots and thus, the real "swing" districts, where there will be bitter contests amongst political parties, will be seen more in the districts with a lower development quotient. Thus, from a perspective of MCC implementation, more scrutiny has to be done on the districts with lower development characteristics.

Thus, the competition between political parties is normally very high in Councils where the proportion of reserved seats is higher. Further, political competition is also seen to be high in the lesser developed districts. Thus, political parties seem to be more active near the grassroots level. Finally, independent candidates normally win more seats in those Councils where the competition from political parties is low.

4.4 Interpretation of Correlations pertaining to IND

4.4.1: IND and VT

This is already discussed above. Independent candidates stand a higher chance of winning elections in areas with higher voter turnout.

4.4.2: IND and REVERSE COMP

In areas where there is a lot of competition between political parties and a lot of political activism, independent candidates have won a lower proportion of seats.

4.4.3: IND and DEV

Independent candidates win higher proportion of seats in well developed districts, which is again an expected result. This again shows that competition between political parties will be bitter at the grassroots, where it is more likely that candidates with party tickets are more likely to win. Again, the conclusion is the same. MCC implementation should be targeted more towards lesser developed districts.

Thus, the data shows that Independent candidates tend to win a higher proportion of seats when the voter turnout is higher. Thus, higher VTs not only are important from the perspective of participatory democracy, but also support creation of a level playing field between Independent candidates and those contesting on a party ticket. Further, in those Councils where there is bitter contest between political parties, Independent candidates tend to win a lower proportion of votes. Finally, within Municipal Councils, Independents win a bigger proportion of seats in Councils belonging to more developed districts.

The following table summarizes the interpretations of the correlation co-efficients.

Table No. 4.2: Summary of Correlations in key Election Variables

Variable	Summary of Correlations
VT	Higher voter turnout areas normally exhibit a high level of competition between political parties, a higher swing factor, a higher chance of winning for independents and lower political alignment.
	Voter turnout does not seem to be associated with the proportion of seats reserved for SC, ST or BCC candidates in that constituency.
	More the development of a district, lesser is the voter turnout experienced in the Municipal Council elections.
POL	Areas with lower VT show higher political alignment with the State Government.
	Areas with higher proportion of reserved seats are seen to be more politically aligned with the State Government.
	More well developed a district, lesser is the political alignment with the State Government.

Variable	Summary of Correlations
REVERSE COMP	Swing is high when VT is high. In Swing areas, there is a higher chance of winning for independent candidates. Political competition is higher in areas with higher proportion of reservations. Political parties are more active in the grassroots; lesser developed a district, more is the competition amongst political parties to have a presence in that district.
IND	Independent candidates stand a higher chance of winning elections in areas with higher voter turnout. They tend to win in areas with low political activism i.e. in areas where competition between political parties is low. Independent candidates are more likely to win in developed districts as compared to less developed ones, where it is party politics which dominates.

CHAPTER - 5

CONCLUSION

This report summarizes and analyzes the past data of Municipal Council elections in Maharashtra to bring out important insights into the behavior of several variables. This not only helps in understanding the patterns in key electoral variables better, but also has immense value in terms of planning relevant policies for the upcoming Municipal Council elections.

Following are the main findings of the study:

1. Voter turnout for Municipal Council elections across all rounds of elections stands at 70.77 per cent. The voter turnout percentage sharply increases in the elections held in 2004-08, whereas the standard deviation across Councils drops. This implies that almost all Councils show better voter turnout levels in the 2004-08 elections.

2. Voter turnout in a Council in any round of elections significantly depends on the voter turnout in that Council in the past round. Thus, a Council with a high turnout in the last round of elections is likely to show higher turnouts in the next round too. Thus, in influencing voter turnouts, it is important to acknowledge the role of the "voting culture" of that area.

3. Voter turnout for a Council not only depends on its own past records, but also on the voting behavior observed in the neighboring Councils. Thus, it is found that high voting Councils and low voting Councils tend to cluster together. Thus, voting behavior patterns span across areas wider than those under a single Municipal Council. Whilst designing voter awareness programs, they ought to be designed for wider areas rather than for particular Councils.

4. The study uses a cluster approach to identify those areas where voter turnout is likely to be low. A list of such Councils is given in the Appendix.

5. Around 45% of seats are reserved for SC, ST and BCC candidates across all Councils. It is a popular perception that voter turnout gets affected by how the seats are reserved in different constituencies. However, the data shows that proportion of reserved seats within a constituency has no impact on voter turnout at all.

6. However, even if reservation of seats does not bring about political activism from perspective of voters, it does bring about higher levels of political activism from perspective of political parties. Political parties tend to engage in greater level of competition in those areas where the reservation of seats for SC, ST and BCC candidates is higher.

7. Political parties also engage in more tightly fought contests when the voter turnout is high. With a lower voter turnout, chances of a single party dominating the Council are higher. Hence, if a political party has a stronghold over a Municipal Council, and if the voter turnout in that Council tends to be low, there is a chance for the competitor party to try and break the stronghold of the former. Hence, it is in such Councils that there will be bitter contests amongst political parties. The study identifies those Councils wherein such patterns prevail; it is in these Councils that effective implementation of the Model Code of Conduct will be very important.

8. Data also shows that political parties engage in tougher competition over seats in areas with lower development quotients. Thus, high voter turnout areas in less developed areas with higher level of reservations for SC, ST and BCC candidates are the obvious contenders for witnessing bitterly contested elections between political parties. It is here that the MCC machinery should be concentrated.

9. Around 17% of the seats in Municipal Councils are held by independent candidates. Independents tend to win more with higher voter turnout; they also tend to win less in areas with higher proportion of reserved seats. Councils belonging to economically well developed districts normally have a higher proportion of independent candidates winning the elections. In every round of elections, there are Councils wherein no

independent candidate has won even a single seat. Similarly, there are very few Councils wherein all seats were won by only independent candidates. There are only two Councils, namely, Maindargi Council in Solapur and the Pachagani Council in Satara, wherein all seats have been captured only by independents repeatedly.

This study provides numerous insights pertaining to voter turnout, political alignment, competition amongst political parties, dynamics of reservation of seats for SC, ST and BCC candidates, dynamics of seats won by independent candidates etc. While this analysis is definitely relevant for posterity, it aims to fill in the gaps of information so that the SECM is aided in crafting electoral policies. This report only presents the findings of the study on Municipal Councils. Data analysis reports pertaining to Municipal Corporations, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis will be released shortly.

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APPENDIX A

DATA ON VT, POL, SCST AND REVERSE COMP ACROSS ROUNDS OF ELECTIONS

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Deolali pravara	Ahmednagar	73.30	79.52	83.00	0	0	0	1	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	3.21	11.31	4.38	2.32
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	66.88	71.93	65.76	0	0	1	1	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	4.58	8.02	4.48	4.63
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	70.97	77.33	72.98	0	0	1	1	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.71	2.12	2.17	3.63
Rahata pimplas	Ahmednagar	79.42	82.78	80.29	0	1	0	1	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.21	1.41	2.22	4.12	4.32
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	78.22	70.34	78.94	0	0	0	0	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	2.12	N	5.16	4.66
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	69.10	73.08	66.78	0	1	1	1	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	4.93	4.92	3.99	5.41
Shirdi(n.p.)	Ahmednagar	80.37	83.82	80.92	0	0	0	1	N	0.21	0.21	0.21	NA	10.61	3.14	2.68
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	66.85	72.07	70.01	0	1	1	1	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	16.26	19.09	5.98	7.74
Akot	Akola	70.04	74.75	65.05	0	0	1	1	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	2.06	2.28	4.33	4.14
Balapur	Akola	69.79	76.26	69.95	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.71	10.61	4.44	3.96
Murtijapur	Akola	64.40	73.07	62.51	0	0	1	1	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	2.06	4.09	2.61	2.34
Patur	Akola	72.85	72.11	65.57	0	1	1	1	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.11	1.41	3.59	2.29	2.71
Telhara	Akola	73.48	81.17	70.92	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.11	9.19	N	3.09	2.91

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Achalpur	Amravati	71.83	77.41	69.39	0	0	1	0	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.71	5.71	4.19	5.91
Anjagaon surji	Amravati	75.87	78.06	69.71	0	0	0	1	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	2.12	1.71	2.99	4.72
Chandur bazar	Amravati	65.37	64.85	63.52	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	NA	3.54	2.26	2.97
Chandur railway	Amravati	67.46	75.48	66.39	0	1	1	1	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	2.83	1.47	2.17	2.47
Chikhaldara	Amravati	80.70	86.22	83.42	0	0	1	1	0.50	0.50	0.28	0.28	2.12	9.19	2.42	2.97
Daryapur	Amravati	68.80	74.23	68.89	0	0	1	1	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.15	12.73	3.35	2.90
Dhamangaon rly	Amravati	66.29	74.50	68.76	1	1	0	0	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	NA	3.30	3.18	3.82
Morshi	Amravati	64.58	76.70	67.50	0	1	1	1	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.71	2.59	2.28	3.34
Shendurjana	Amravati	68.75	78.74	70.35	0	1	1	1	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	NA	8.08	2.33	2.57
Varud	Amravati	64.46	77.19	67.05	0	1	0	1	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.00	1.82	3.09	2.75
Gangapur	Aurangabad	68.75	71.25	68.14	0	1	1	1	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.73	3.40	2.47	3.26
Kannad	Aurangabad	75.88	74.16	69.26	0	1	1	1	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	2.00	3.32	3.46	3.47
Khultabad	Aurangabad	77.46	82.36	78.55	0	1	1	1	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.29	2.50	2.67	2.71
Paithan	Aurangabad	66.48	74.48	71.26	1	0	1	1	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	3.00	5.35	2.47	2.93
Vaijapur	Aurangabad	74.91	76.03	71.78	0	0	1	1	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	4.00	3.46	3.27	3.49
Ambejogai	Beed	69.20	77.38	73.48	0	1	1	1	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.17	1.73	4.22	4.07	5.61
Beed	Beed	69.99	67.82	49.59	0	1	1	1	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.13	4.24	10.99	7.93	12.05

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Dharur	Beed	76.07	77.42	74.21	0	0	0	1	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	2.31	3.59	2.47	3.37
Georai	Beed	72.41	78.63	69.66	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	NA	N	4.65	4.60
Majalgaon	Beed	73.01	70.15	66.48	0	0	1	1	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	4.24	3.69	3.25	2.94
Parli vaijnath	Beed	63.92	72.31	60.45	0	1	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.17	2.52	12.42	4.98	5.26
Bhandara	Bhandara	69.13	74.05	62.79	0	1	1	1	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	5.66	4.41	5.22	4.64
Pauni	Bhandara	74.55	80.81	74.96	0	0	1	0	0.31	0.32	0.27	0.27	NA	2.52	2.39	3.73
Tumsar	Bhandara	72.14	78.44	69.17	0	1	1	1	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	1.41	1.89	3.83	3.55
Buldhana	Buldhana	67.20	65.98	54.17	0	0	1	1	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	2.75	3.21	3.19	3.91
Chikhali	Buldhana	75.06	78.44	68.35	0	1	1	1	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	3.03	7.35	4.10	3.64
Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	74.16	83.05	72.43	0	0	1	1	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	2.65	2.75	2.77	2.94
Jalgaon jamod	Buldhana	73.24	77.37	71.84	1	0	0	0	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	1.91	5.03	1.46	2.15
Khamgaon	Buldhana	74.83	73.42	70.41	0	0	1	1	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.41	6.23	4.85	5.25
Malkapur	Buldhana	70.97	75.16	65.32	0	0	1	1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	5.86	7.55	3.32	4.39
Mehkar	Buldhana	76.15	78.30	67.78	0	1	0	1	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.20	6.56	2.80	4.88
Nandura	Buldhana	74.55	82.51	78.95	1	0	0	0	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	1.73	4.72	2.26	3.28
Shegaon	Buldhana	72.15	76.00	71.70	0	0	1	1	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	1.50	8.08	3.46	3.53
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	56.01	66.52	54.27	0	1	1	0	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.32	2.61	4.93	4.49	4.12

Contd...

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST-R2	SC-ST-R3	SC-ST-R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	73.42	66.05	61.66	0	0	0	0	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.28	2.00	2.94	3.06	3.91
Mul	Chandrapur	69.17	74.01	73.03	1	1	1	0	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.18	2.52	4.51	2.61	2.68
Rajura	Chandrapur	67.40	74.30	62.67	0	0	1	1	0.22	0.22	N	0.23	0.58	10.61	2.36	3.48
Varora	Chandrapur	66.39	72.53	70.02	0	0	1	1	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	1.00	1.95	2.56	3.58
Dondaicha warwade	Dhule	47.52	76.59	69.16	0	0	1	1	0.20	N	0.19	0.19	8.96	11.27	3.40	4.85
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	74.90	80.65	75.04	0	0	1	1	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	1.53	2.56	2.00	2.54
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	63.09	70.35	63.97	0	1	1	0	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	3.50	4.07	2.20	6.57
Gondia	Gondia	64.66	72.22	60.98	0	1	1	1	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	6.35	6.35	4.86	3.20
Tirora	Gondia	69.82	79.59	76.87	0	1	1	1	0.31	0.32	0.27	0.27	NA	2.88	2.26	4.12
Basmatnagar	Hingoli	67.94	73.26	68.62	1	0	1	1	N	0.08	N	0.10	NA	2.28	2.87	5.40
Hingoli	Hingoli	65.42	69.01	57.18	0	0	0	1	N	0.13	0.14	0.14	NA	3.46	3.09	4.29
Kalamnuri	Hingoli	69.20	76.08	65.86	0	1	1	1	N	0.06	0.12	0.12	NA	1.83	2.88	3.19
Amalner	Jalgaon	65.84	72.34	61.66	1	1	1	0	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	4.56	3.93	4.33
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	63.78	61.78	47.20	1	0	0	1	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.12	2.52	8.77	8.51	4.47
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	66.17	70.30	62.88	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	3.02	7.19	2.47
Chopda	Jalgaon	69.63	76.32	70.98	0	1	1	1	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	4.93	16.26	5.05	7.67
Dharangon	Jalgaon	72.84	78.14	73.02	1	0	0	1	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	3.54	2.28	3.61	8.31

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Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Erandol	Jalgaon	70.76	79.42	54.03	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	NA	2.30	2.93	5.03
Faizpur	Jalgaon	75.32	80.06	74.28	0	0	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.71	2.63	3.14	3.29
Jamner	Jalgaon	76.26	73.28	75.15	0	1	0	1	N	0.09	0.10	0.10	NA	4.24	3.89	4.60
Pachora	Jalgaon	70.04	75.80	69.83	0	0	1	1	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	9.87	1.71	2.97	2.47
Parola	Jalgaon	74.64	80.77	71.71	0	0	0	1	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	7.00	1.83	3.11	3.28
Raver	Jalgaon	82.70	78.89	79.35	0	0	0	1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.41	8.08	4.39	5.60
Savda	Jalgaon	81.71	84.66	77.97	0	0	0	1	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.11	3.06	4.04	4.12	2.77
Yawal	Jalgaon	71.82	65.08	68.88	0	1	0	1	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.41	2.06	4.38	2.64
Ambad	Jalna	72.31	79.02	68.88	1	1	1	1	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.71	2.08	2.67	3.09
Bhokardan	Jalna	77.59	78.48	71.90	0	0	1	1	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.41	3.51	2.80	3.23
Jalna	Jalna	60.62	59.66	51.51	1	1	1	1	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	7.40	6.84	6.87	3.37
Partur	Jalna	69.61	72.80	69.44	0	0	1	1	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.08	10.61	0.00	3.03	3.12
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	74.94	81.14	77.60	0	0	0	1	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	NA	N	3.27	6.79
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	68.25	79.91	72.18	0	1	1	1	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	6.61	10.65	10.04	3.45
Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	69.15	79.19	73.72	0	0	1	0	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	NA	4.43	3.11	2.94
Kagal	Kolhapur	39.50	85.86	77.72	0	0	1	1	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	NA	10.61	3.87	9.62
Kurundwad	Kolhapur	83.12	90.26	83.19	0	0	0	1	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	NA	10.61	3.44	6.04

Contd...

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Malkapur	Kolhapur	81.13	88.68	81.04	0	0	0	1	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	4.00	6.43	2.47	3.09
Murgud	Kolhapur	88.37	90.80	86.65	0	0	1	1	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	9.90	7.78	3.04	3.32
Vadgaon	Kolhapur	82.08	86.96	83.08	0	0	0	1	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	NA	N	4.39	3.37
Ahmedpur	Latur	79.97	74.72	66.37	0	0	1	1	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	6.66	3.16	2.50	3.03
Ausa	Latur	68.42	64.39	62.82	0	0	1	1	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	5.51	3.70	2.27	4.91
Nilanga	Latur	71.06	76.69	65.69	0	1	1	1	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	5.45	20.50	9.57	3.82
Udgir	Latur	75.65	75.92	62.12	0	1	1	1	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	4.03	7.72	4.92	2.54
Kalameshwar	Nagpur	76.64	84.63	75.55	0	0	1	0	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.22	NA	3.06	2.36	4.62
Kamthi	Nagpur	64.52	68.18	58.89	0	1	1	1	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.58	2.59	3.56	7.21
Katol	Nagpur	70.74	78.22	67.22	0	0	0	0	0.25	0.29	0.24	0.24	NA	3.30	3.74	3.20
Khapa	Nagpur	72.56	82.49	75.70	0	1	0	1	0.40	0.47	0.41	0.41	NA	3.40	2.17	2.61
Mohpa	Nagpur	80.83	90.45	85.04	1	0	1	0	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.13	5.66	0.58	2.29	5.75
Mowad	Nagpur	83.52	90.50	87.33	0	0	0	1	0.27	0.27	0.21	0.21	NA	10.61	4.12	3.48
Narkhed	Nagpur	67.92	78.72	72.01	1	0	1	1	0.23	0.01	0.23	0.23	0.71	4.73	2.45	3.12
Ramtek	Nagpur	72.82	77.57	68.98	0	0	1	0	0.19	0.24	0.21	0.21	NA	2.70	2.36	3.06
Saoner	Nagpur	75.86	75.94	69.22	0	1	0	1	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.18	NA	4.62	3.44	3.37
Umred	Nagpur	73.50	76.49	64.72	0	1	1	1	0.34	0.35	0.31	0.31	6.08	1.00	3.36	1.93

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Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Billoli	Nanded	74.41	75.04	65.28	0	1	1	1	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.41	NA	0.71	2.26	5.03
Degloor	Nanded	73.83	76.32	67.10	0	1	1	1	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.22	3.42	5.57	3.92	4.06
Dharmabad	Nanded	68.24	68.73	61.44	0	0	1	1	0.24	0.25	0.31	0.31	1.41	4.04	2.68	4.32
Hadgaon	Nanded	72.57	70.59	60.15	0	0	0	1	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.00	3.51	3.27	3.48
Kandhar	Nanded	75.14	83.62	78.90	0	1	1	0	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	3.79	3.78	2.13	4.49
Kinwat	Nanded	69.60		72.55	0	0	1	1	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	2.83	2.48	1.85	4.03
Kundalwadi	Nanded	79.69	81.01	73.81	0	1	1	1	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.71	3.21	2.45	4.32
Mudkhed	Nanded	87.22	82.98	68.78	0	1	1	1	0.30	0.27	0.14	0.14	5.69	6.35	4.12	2.57
Mukhed	Nanded	75.86	80.13	72.29	0	0	1	0	0.48	0.26	0.25	0.25	5.29	2.22	2.33	4.91
Umari	Nanded	82.19	82.03	74.76	1	0	1	1	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	NA	N	4.12	2.57
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	70.00	74.03	64.79	0	1	1	1	N	0.17	0.18	0.31	NA	14.00	5.81	3.12
Nawapur	Nandurbar	67.90	70.94	67.39	0	1	1	1	N	0.33	0.31	0.33	NA	7.00	2.54	4.91
Shahada	Nandurbar	68.18	69.98	68.47	0	0	1	1	N	0.18	0.17	0.18	NA	7.07	4.03	3.45
Taloda	Nandurbar	64.21	72.00	83.11	0	0	1	1	N	0.30	0.33	0.17	NA	2.87	2.61	10.37
Bhagur	Nashik	77.79	75.93	61.45	0	0	0	0	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.28	4.04	7.23	3.38	3.80
Igatpuri	Nashik	60.97	63.73	79.74	0	0	0	0	0.23	0.25	0.32	0.39	1.41	5.19	2.79	4.94
Manmad	Nashik	63.04	63.11	69.03	0	1	1	1	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.23	2.89	3.11	3.01	3.26

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Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST- R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Nandgaon	Nashik	71.05	75.06	60.79	0	1	1	1	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.15	8.08	5.69	2.00	3.32
Satana	Nashik	70.84	69.43	67.12	0	0	1	1	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.71	2.28	2.91	3.75
Sinnar	Nashik	71.57	71.57	69.52	0	0	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.11	5.69	4.73	4.38	4.32
Yevala	Nashik	73.85	76.88	66.67	0	0	1	1	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.32	6.43	5.69	3.00	2.91
Bhoom	Osmanabad	73.55	76.99	69.87	0	1	0	1	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.16	1.73	6.36	3.64	4.44
Kalamb	Osmanabad	67.31	73.99	66.04	0	0	1	1	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.18	2.12	0.71	2.64	1.98
Murum	Osmanabad	67.72	70.69	72.77	0	1	1	1	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.15	NA	N	3.87	4.54
Naldurg	Osmanabad	74.71	77.71	61.52	0	1	1	1	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.00	3.77	2.29	3.53
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	58.74	66.57	71.79	0	1	1	1	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.13	2.58	7.40	4.23	4.29
Paranda	Osmanabad	73.49	76.60	71.71	0	0	1	0	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16	3.06	3.20	1.92	2.94
Tuljapur	Osmanabad	70.70	69.86	73.56	0	0	1	1	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	4.51	2.87	2.52	5.01
Umarga	Osmanabad	69.66	67.90	57.54	0	0	1	0	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.15	NA	N	2.40	NA
Gangakhed	Parbhani	67.01	74.78	63.73	0	0	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.07	1.00	2.32	2.56	2.84
Jintur	Parbhani	62.46	68.06	70.66	0	1	1	1	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	4.73	0.71	3.70	5.48
Manwat	Parbhani	74.57	75.55	61.69	0	1	1	1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11	NA	4.36	2.88	4.60
Pathari	Parbhani	74.17	76.11	70.17	0	1	1	1	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.14	NA	9.19	4.38	4.22
Purna	Parbhani	62.63	76.96	66.46	0	0	1	1	0.22	0.22	0.14	0.11	1.41	0.95	1.98	4.30

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA : A DATA ANALYSIS (1994-2013)

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Selu	Parbhani	63.00	72.69	76.06	1	1	1	1	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	3.51	6.24	2.87	5.48
Sonpeth	Parbhani	73.68	72.85	73.23	1	1	1	1	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.09	4.04	4.03	2.61	2.91
Alandi	Pune	75.52	78.65	69.91	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.21	NA	8.08	2.95	4.41
Baramati	Pune	74.56	76.79	65.00	0	1	1	1	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.15	NA	7.78	6.18	3.37
Bhor	Pune	77.76	78.19	62.14	0	0	1	1	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.23	NA	8.08	2.80	6.91
Daund	Pune	65.59	68.80	76.90	0	0	1	0	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.17	4.58	11.55	3.54	1.44
Indapur	Pune	72.00	80.97	75.28	0	0	1	1	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.13	NA	7.78	2.64	3.82
Jejuri	Pune	84.69	77.90	65.10	0	0	1	1	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	NA	N	3.64	5.50
Junnar	Pune	74.76	67.51	70.31	0	0	1	0	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.71	N	2.85	3.32
Lonavala	Pune	76.07	78.00	74.57	0	0	1	1	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	3.21	2.89	3.02	3.63
Saswad	Pune	78.23	81.41	70.33	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.16	NA	9.19	4.39	2.81
Shirur	Pune	69.18	73.26	70.42	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.09	NA	N	3.85	2.70
Talegaon dabhade	Pune	73.37	69.53	66.85	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.71	7.02	4.16	3.75
Alibag	Raigad	42.18	75.19	65.95	0	0	0	0	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.09	3.61	4.95	3.60	4.91
Khopoli	Raigad	65.26	69.73	69.87	0	1	1	1	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.06	5.29	4.37	3.03	4.44
Mahad	Raigad	71.71	78.60	81.34	0	0	1	1	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.71	7.23	2.70	4.60
Matheran	Raigad	73.91	83.59	74.89	0	0	0	0	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.14	3.51	9.19	4.39	4.13

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Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Murud	Raigad	71.33	71.03	50.52	0	1	1	1	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.07	7.78	9.19	2.62	3.63
Panvel	Raigad	58.84	55.22	74.02	1	0	1	1	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	4.58	9.76	4.27	4.32
Pen	Raigad	69.81	76.06	72.85	1	0	0	1	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.58	N	4.38	3.44
Roha	Raigad	71.59	78.54	69.05	1	1	1	1	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.00	10.61	3.11	6.24
Shriwardhan	Raigad	68.08	71.04	65.78	0	0	1	1	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.05	0.71	2.12	2.53	3.80
Uran	Raigad	71.62	73.59	68.83	0	0	1	0	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.18	1.64	1.67	1.88	3.82
Chiplun	Ratnagiri	69.54	75.17	62.77	1	1	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	6.36	0.00	2.80	3.75
Dapoli(n.p.)	Ratnagiri	60.71	72.52	72.54	0	0	0	1	N	0.07	0.06	0.03		3.40	2.03	2.07
Khed	Ratnagiri	67.22	77.45	70.20	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.02	NA	9.19	2.20	2.35
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	69.05	78.83	55.74	0	0	0	1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	2.89	2.45	3.48
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	48.94	63.03	71.02	0	1	1	0	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	1.53	5.51	3.52	3.12
Islampur	Sangli	76.12	77.88	74.51	0	0	1	1	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.21	NA	16.97	5.02	4.31
Tasgaon	Sangli	75.26	80.77	67.62	0	1	1	1	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.14	NA	9.19	4.15	6.59
Vita	Sangli	82.29	84.60	69.05	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.13	0.14	N	NA	N	4.14	4.58
Karad	Satara	71.03	77.61	79.55	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	NA	N	6.71	4.19
Mahabaleshwar	Satara	79.14	89.44	87.46	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	NA	N	4.39	3.04
Mhaswad	Satara	84.63	87.93	77.73	0	0	1	1	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.11	NA	N	3.00	8.06

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST-R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Pachagani	Satara	66.38	73.42	67.30	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.17	NA	N	4.39	4.06
Phaltan	Satara	74.07	65.64	79.79	0	0	1	1	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.10	9.19	14.85	5.04	4.91
Rahimatpur	Satara	80.78	85.42	48.58	0	0	0	1	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.12	NA	N	4.39	4.91
Satara	Satara	66.36	71.71	75.72	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.10	16.26	24.75	9.80	6.02
Wai	Satara	76.07	83.21	71.95	0	1	0	0	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	4.27	4.50	4.64	4.91
Kankavali(n.p.)	Sindhudurg	81.95	81.12	69.44	0	1	1	1	N	0.07	0.05	0.03		4.04	2.90	9.04
Malvan	Sindhudurg	68.67	77.78	64.17	0	0	1	1	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	7.78	10.61	2.70	3.75
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	61.20	72.56	69.05	0	1	1	1	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	6.36	6.35	2.83	3.75
Vengurla	Sindhudurg	70.39	79.20	59.78	0	1	1	1	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	NA	0.96	1.81	2.71
Akkalkot	Solapur	73.07	65.81	68.74	0	0	1	1	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.41	8.72	3.81	4.91
Barshi	Solapur	68.85	72.38	75.54	0	0	1	1	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.13	11.31	8.49	6.51	3.40
Dudhani	Solapur	82.45	13.98	68.38	0	1	1	1	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.18	NA	N	4.39	3.86
Karmala	Solapur	72.33	80.07	68.96	0	1	0	0	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.26	7.07	3.54	4.39	7.70
Kurduwadi	Solapur	68.87	76.68	65.45	0	0	1	0	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.11	2.16	4.51	4.12	4.31
Maindargi	Solapur	72.10	43.41	74.46	0	0	0	0	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.13	NA	7.78	4.39	4.60
Mangalwedha	Solapur	76.45	82.24	67.25	0	0	0	1	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.17	NA	N	4.39	4.60
Pandharpur	Solapur	66.15	73.99	69.79	0	0	0	0	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.15	3.70	N	6.20	4.91

Contd...

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Sangola	Solapur	78.60	83.12	51.34	1	0	0	0	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.71	N	3.26	3.12
Ambernath	Thane	52.10	54.94	54.78	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.23	6.07	4.49	6.38	9.53
Dahanu	Thane	61.24	60.91	65.67	1	0	1	1	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.37	4.04	2.50	3.68	3.61
Jawhar	Thane	60.60	64.97	54.95	1	1	0	1	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.11	3.21	2.79	2.42	5.52
Arvi	Wardha	64.76	71.94	73.00	0	1	1	1	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	1.41	1.82	3.48	4.01
Deoli	Wardha	77.89	80.58	64.65	0	1	1	0	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.21	NA	4.72	2.75	4.34
Hinganghat	Wardha	64.00	72.84	66.22	0	1	1	1	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.31	NA	2.14	4.07	4.52
Pulgaon	Wardha	61.79	72.58	75.11	0	1	1	1	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.25	2.12	3.30	1.98	4.60
Sindi rly	Wardha	70.93	80.60	57.87	0	0	1	1	0.27	0.41	0.25	0.18	NA	4.57	2.13	3.82
Wardha	Wardha	55.39	67.89	60.02	0	1	1	1	0.21	0.21	0.18	N	1.53	4.31	5.74	3.09
Karanja	Washim	64.56	72.84	64.09	1	1	1	1	N	0.12	0.09	0.14	7.07	4.45	4.44	2.57
Mangrulpir	Washim	69.07	76.20	63.51	0	1	1	1	N	0.15	0.14	0.17	6.35	3.51	3.02	4.47
Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	74.74	73.88	72.29	0	1	1	1	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.13	2.08	2.12	2.70	2.71
Darwha	Yeotmal	65.33	78.13	64.08	0	1	0	1	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.23	0.71	4.03	1.92	3.98
Digras	Yeotmal	70.84	76.14	69.74	0	0	0	1	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.23	2.12	9.54	3.92	2.50
Ghatanji	Yeotmal	75.11	78.02	61.66	1	1	0	1	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.16	6.36	3.86	2.17	0.62
Pusad	Yeotmal	68.24	71.31	66.09	0	1	1	1	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.12	2.63	8.12	3.80	2.75

Contd...

Council	District	VT R2	VT R3	VT R4	POL R1	POL R2	POL R3	POL R4	SC-ST- R1	SC-ST R2	SC-ST R3	SC-ST R4	REV COMP R1	REV COMP R2	REV COMP R3	REV COMP R4
Umarkhed	Yeotmal	76.26	73.26	63.87	0	0	0	1	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.18	5.74	5.10	5.16	0.29
Vani	Yeotmal	65.38	74.53	53.80	1	1	1	1	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.20	NA	3.10	2.79	3.26
Yeotmal	Yeotmal	59.86	66.76	60.28	0	1	0	1	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.05	1.53	4.89	5.77	4.25

APPENDIX B
AVERAGE VALUES OF VT, POL, RESERVE COMP AND IND

Council	District	Av Vt	Av POL	Av REV COMP
Deolali pravara	Ahmednagar	78.61	0.25	5.31
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	68.19	0.50	5.43
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	73.76	0.50	2.16
Rahata pimplas	Ahmednagar	80.83	0.50	3.02
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	69.65	0.75	4.81
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	69.64	0.75	12.27
Akot	Akola	69.95	0.50	3.20
Balapur	Akola	72.00	0.00	4.93
Murtijapur	Akola	66.66	0.50	2.78
Patur	Akola	70.18	0.75	2.50
Achalpur	Amravati	72.88	0.25	4.13
Anjagaon surji	Amravati	74.55	0.25	2.88
Chandur railway	Amravati	69.78	0.75	2.23
Chikhaldara	Amravati	83.45	0.50	4.17
Daryapur	Amravati	70.64	0.50	5.03
Morshi	Amravati	69.59	0.75	2.23
Varud	Amravati	69.57	0.50	1.91
Gangapur	Aurangabad	69.38	0.75	2.72
Kannad	Aurangabad	73.10	0.75	3.06
Khultabad	Aurangabad	79.46	0.75	2.29
Paithan	Aurangabad	70.74	0.75	3.44
Vaijapur	Aurangabad	74.24	0.50	3.56
Ambejogai	Beed	73.35	0.75	3.91
Beed	Beed	62.47	0.75	8.80
Dharur	Beed	75.90	0.25	2.94
Majalgaon	Beed	69.88	0.50	3.53
Parli vaijnath	Beed	65.56	0.50	6.30
Bhandara	Bhandara	68.66	0.75	4.98
Tumsar	Bhandara	73.25	0.75	2.67
Buldhana	Buldhana	62.45	0.50	3.27

Council	District	Av Vt	Av POL	Av REV COMP
Chikhali	Buldhana	73.95	0.75	4.53
Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	76.55	0.50	2.78
Jalgaon jamod	Buldhana	74.15	0.25	2.64
Khamgaon	Buldhana	72.89	0.50	4.44
Malkapur	Buldhana	70.48	0.50	5.28
Mehkar	Buldhana	74.08	0.50	4.36
Nandura	Buldhana	78.67	0.25	3.00
Shegaon	Buldhana	73.28	0.50	4.14
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	58.93	0.50	4.03
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	67.04	0.00	2.98
Mul	Chandrapur	72.07	0.75	3.08
Varora	Chandrapur	69.65	0.50	2.27
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	76.86	0.50	2.16
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	65.80	0.50	4.08
Gondia	Gondia	65.95	0.75	5.19
Amalner	Jalgaon	66.61	0.75	3.21
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	57.59	0.50	6.07
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	66.45	0.00	3.17
Chopda	Jalgaon	72.31	0.75	8.48
Dharangon	Jalgaon	74.67	0.50	4.44
Faizpur	Jalgaon	76.55	0.25	2.44
Pachora	Jalgaon	71.89	0.50	4.25
Parola	Jalgaon	75.71	0.25	3.80
Raver	Jalgaon	80.31	0.25	4.87
Savda	Jalgaon	81.45	0.25	3.50
Yawal	Jalgaon	68.59	0.50	2.63
Ambad	Jalna	73.40	1.00	2.39
Bhokardan	Jalna	75.99	0.50	2.74
Jalna	Jalna	57.26	0.75	6.12
Partur	Jalna	70.62	0.50	4.19
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	73.45	0.75	7.69
Malkapur	Kolhapur	83.62	0.25	4.00

Council	District	Av Vt	Av POL	Av REV COMP
Murgud	Kolhapur	88.61	0.50	6.01
Ahmedpur	Latur	73.69	0.50	3.84
Ausa	Latur	65.21	0.50	4.10
Nilanga	Latur	71.15	0.75	9.84
Udgir	Latur	71.23	0.75	4.80
Kamthi	Nagpur	63.86	0.75	3.48
Mohpa	Nagpur	85.44	0.50	3.57
Narkhed	Nagpur	72.88	0.75	2.75
Umred	Nagpur	71.57	0.75	3.09
Degloor	Nanded	72.42	0.75	4.24
Dharmabad	Nanded	66.14	0.50	3.11
Hadgaon	Nanded	67.77	0.25	2.56
Kandhar	Nanded	79.22	0.50	3.55
Kinwat	Nanded	71.08	0.50	2.80
Kundalwadi	Nanded	78.17	0.75	2.67
Mudkhed	Nanded	79.66	0.75	4.68
Mukhed	Nanded	76.09	0.25	3.69
Bhagur	Nashik	71.72	0.00	4.61
Igatpuri	Nashik	68.15	0.00	3.58
Manmad	Nashik	65.06	0.75	3.07
Nandgaon	Nashik	68.97	0.75	4.77
Satana	Nashik	69.13	0.50	2.41
Sinnar	Nashik	70.89	0.25	4.78
Yevala	Nashik	72.47	0.50	4.50
Bhoom	Osmanabad	73.47	0.50	4.04
Kalamb	Osmanabad	69.11	0.50	1.86
Naldurg	Osmanabad	71.31	0.75	2.40
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	65.70	0.75	4.63
Paranda	Osmanabad	73.93	0.25	2.78
Tuljapur	Osmanabad	71.37	0.50	3.73
Gangakhed	Parbhani	68.51	0.25	2.18
Jintur	Parbhani	67.06	0.75	3.65

Council	District	Av Vt	Av POL	Av REV COMP
Purna	Parbhani	68.68	0.50	2.16
Selu	Parbhani	70.58	1.00	4.53
Sonpeth	Parbhani	73.25	1.00	3.40
Daund	Pune	70.43	0.25	5.28
Lonavala	Pune	76.21	0.50	3.19
Talegaon dabhade	Pune	69.92	0.00	3.91
Alibag	Raigad	61.11	0.00	4.27
Khopoli	Raigad	68.29	0.75	4.28
Mahad	Raigad	77.22	0.50	3.81
Matheran	Raigad	77.46	0.00	5.31
Murud	Raigad	64.29	0.75	5.80
Panvel	Raigad	62.69	0.75	5.73
Roha	Raigad	73.06	1.00	4.99
Shriwardhan	Raigad	68.30	0.50	2.29
Uran	Raigad	71.35	0.25	2.26
Chiplun	Ratnagiri	69.16	1.00	3.23
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	67.87	0.25	2.20
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	61.00	0.50	3.42
Phaltan	Satara	73.17	0.50	8.50
Satara	Satara	71.26	0.00	14.21
Wai	Satara	77.08	0.25	4.58
Malvan	Sindhudurg	70.21	0.50	6.21
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	67.60	0.75	4.82
Akkalkot	Solapur	69.21	0.50	4.71
Barshi	Solapur	72.26	0.50	7.43
Karmala	Solapur	73.79	0.25	5.67
Kurduwadi	Solapur	70.33	0.25	3.78
Ambernath	Thane	53.94	0.00	6.61
Dahanu	Thane	62.61	0.75	3.46
Jawhar	Thane	60.17	0.75	3.49
Arvi	Wardha	69.90	0.75	2.68
Pulgaon	Wardha	69.83	0.75	3.00

Council	District	Av Vt	Av POL	Av REV COMP
Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	73.64	0.75	2.40
Darwha	Yeotmal	69.18	0.50	2.66
Digras	Yeotmal	72.24	0.25	4.52
Ghatanji	Yeotmal	71.60	0.75	3.25
Pusad	Yeotmal	68.55	0.75	4.32
Umarkhed	Yeotmal	71.13	0.25	4.07
Yeotmal	Yeotmal	62.30	0.50	4.11

APPENDIX C

CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF VT, POL, REVERSE COMP, IND AND RES

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	District	Council	Av RES
Murgud	Kolhapur	88.61	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	1.00	Beed	Beed	9.30	Pachagani	Satara	1.00	Nagpur	Khapa	0.73
Mowad	Nagpur	87.12	Shrirampur	Ahmednagar	1.00	Satara	Satara	8.54	Maindargi	Solapur	0.73	Nanded	Billoli	0.73
Kurundwad	Kolhapur	85.52	Patur	Akola	1.00	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	7.85	Karmala	Solapur	0.65	Nanded	Kundalwadi	0.71
Mohpa	Nagpur	85.44	Chandur Railway	Amravati	1.00	Nilanga	Latur	7.65	Rahuri	Ahmednagar	0.60	Thane	Jawhar	0.65
Mahabaleshwar	Satara	85.35	Morshi	Amravati	1.00	Bhusawal	Jalgaon	7.16	Yawal	Jalgaon	0.58	Nanded	Umari	0.63
Vadgaon	Kolhapur	84.04	Shendurjana	Amravati	1.00	Ambernath	Thane	6.80	Savda	Jalgaon	0.53	Nandurbar	Taloda	0.63
Malkapur	Kolhapur	83.62	Gangapur	Aurangabad	1.00	Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	6.57	Wai	Satara	0.53	Nandurbar	Nawapur	0.61
Chikhaldara	Amravati	83.45	Kannad	Aurangabad	1.00	Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	6.00	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	0.51	Amravati	Chikhaldara	0.61
Mhaswad	Satara	83.43	Khultabad	Aurangabad	1.00	Chopda	Jalgaon	5.92	Sinnar	Nashik	0.49	Chandrapur	Ballarpur	0.60
Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	81.70	Ambejogai	Beed	1.00	Karad	Satara	5.87	Alandi	Pune	0.47	Bhandara	Pauni	0.59
Savda	Jalgaon	81.45	Beed	Beed	1.00	Kagal	Kolhapur	5.79		Yeotmal	0.46	Gondia	Tirora	0.59
Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	80.83	Bhandara	Bhandara	1.00	Pandharpur	Solapur	5.77	Achalpur	Amravati	0.45	Nanded	Mukhed	0.59
Raver	Jalgaon	80.31	Tumsar	Bhandara	1.00	Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	5.71	Balapur	Akola	0.44	Wardha	Pulgaon	0.58
Umari	Nanded	79.66	Chikhali	Buldhana	1.00	Jalna	Jalna	5.71	Raver	Jalgaon	0.43	Nanded	Dharmabad	0.57

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA : A DATA ANALYSIS (1994-2013)

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Mudkhed	Nanded	79.66	Gondia	Gondia	1.00	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	5.62	Malkapur	Kolhapur	0.43	Kamthi	Nagpur	0.56
Khultabad	Aurangabad	79.46	Tirora	Gondia	1.00	Karmala	Solapur	5.49	Pen	Raigad	0.43	Umred	Nagpur	0.56
Kandhar	Nanded	79.22	Kalamnuri	Hingoli	1.00	Barshi	Solapur	5.47	Chandur Bazar	Amravati	0.41	Manmad	Nashik	0.55
Kalameshwar	Nagpur	78.94	Chopda	Jalgaon	1.00	Digras	Yeotmal	5.32	Chikhaldara	Amravati	0.41	Sindi Rly	Wardha	0.55
Nandura	Buldhana	78.67	Ambad	Jalna	1.00	Baramati	Pune	5.25	Telhara	Akola	0.39	Bhadravati	Chandrapur	0.54
Vita	Sangli	78.65	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	1.00	Taloda	Nandurbar	5.20	Kurundwad	Kolhapur	0.39	Igatpuri	Nashik	0.54
Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	78.61	Nilanga	Latur	1.00	Dharangon	Jalgaon	5.18	Jejuri	Pune	0.39	Katol	Nagpur	0.54
Kundalwadi	Nanded	78.17	Udgir	Latur	1.00	Parli Vaijnath	Beed	5.08	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	0.37	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	0.54
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	77.89	Kamthi	Nagpur	1.00	Bhandara	Bhandara	5.03	Junnar	Pune	0.37	Bhandara	Bhandara	0.53
Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	77.50	Umred	Nagpur	1.00	Rahuri	Ahmednagar	5.00	Saswad	Pune	0.37	Sinnar	Nashik	0.53
Matheran	Raigad	77.46	Billoli	Nanded	1.00	Phaltan	Satara	4.99	Sindi Rly	Wardha	0.37	Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	0.53
Mahad	Raigad	77.22	Degloor	Nanded	1.00	Khamgaon	Buldhana	4.98	Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	0.37	Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	0.53
Wai	Satara	77.08	Kundalwadi	Nanded	1.00	Yeotmal	Yeotmal	4.97	Erandol	Jalgaon	0.37	Rajura	Chandrapur	0.53
Khapa	Nagpur	76.92	Mudkhed	Nanded	1.00	Tasgaon	Sangli	4.96	Amalner	Jalgaon	0.36	Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	0.53
Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	76.86	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	1.00	Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	4.95	Rajura	Chandrapur	0.35	Kalameshwar	Nagpur	0.53
Pauni	Bhandara	76.77	Nawapur	Nandurbar	1.00	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	4.91	Bhoom	Osmanabad	0.35	Narkhed	Nagpur	0.53
Saswad	Pune	76.66	Manmad	Nashik	1.00	Pusad	Yeotmal	4.89	Shirur	Pune	0.35	Kinwat	Nanded	0.53

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA : A DATA ANALYSIS (1994-2013)

2016

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL.	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Faizpur	Jalgaon	76.55	Nandgaon	Nashik	1.00	Raver	Jalgaon	4.79	Karad	Satara	0.34	Bhagur	Nashik	0.53
Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	76.55	Murum	Osmanabad	1.00	Islampur	Sangli	4.79	Patur	Akola	0.33	Nandgaon	Nashik	0.53
Lonavala	Pune	76.21	Naldurg	Osmanabad	1.00	Kamthi	Nagpur	4.77	Georai	Beed	0.33	Kurduwadi	Solapur	0.53
Islampur	Sangli	76.17	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	1.00	Achalpur	Amravati	4.76	Faizpur	Jalgaon	0.33	Ghatanji	Yeotmal	0.53
Mukhed	Nanded	76.09	Jintur	Parbhani	1.00	Wai	Satara	4.73	Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	0.33	Gondia	Gondia	0.53
Indapur	Pune	76.08	Manwat	Parbhani	1.00	Mhaswad	Satara	4.69	Vadgaon	Kolhapur	0.33	Dhamangaon Rly	Amravati	0.51
Karad	Satara	76.06	Pathari	Parbhani	1.00	Georai	Beed	4.63	Umari	Nanded	0.33	Kandhar	Nanded	0.51
Bhokardan	Jalna	75.99	Selu	Parbhani	1.00	Ambejogai	Beed	4.58	Yevala	Nashik	0.33	Mukhed	Nanded	0.51
Dharur	Beed	75.90	Sonpeth	Parbhani	1.00	Rahimatpur	Satara	4.56	Matheran	Raigad	0.33	Shriwardhan	Raigad	0.51
Jejuri	Pune	75.90	Baramati	Pune	1.00	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	4.46	Rahimatpur	Satara	0.33	Daryapur	Amravati	0.50
Rahuri	Ahmednagar	75.83	Khopoli	Raigad	1.00	Maindargi	Solapur	4.46	Mangalwedha	Solapur	0.33	Varora	Chandrapur	0.49
Parola	Jalgaon	75.71	Murud	Raigad	1.00	Mangalwedha	Solapur	4.46	Sangola	Solapur	0.33	Dahanu	Thane	0.49
Tirora	Gondia	75.43	Roha	Raigad	1.00	Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	4.44	Lonavala	Pune	0.32	Mul	Chandrapur	0.49
Mangalwedha	Solapur	75.31	Chiplun	Ratnagiri	1.00	Wardha	Wardha	4.38	Wardha	Wardha	0.32	Mowad	Nagpur	0.49
Telhara	Akola	75.19	Tasgaon	Sangli	1.00	Ballarpur	Chandrapur	4.36	Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	0.31	Ramtek	Nagpur	0.49
Jamner	Jalgaon	74.90	Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	1.00	Sinnar	Nashik	4.36	Saoner	Nagpur	0.31	Alibag	Raigad	0.49
Alandi	Pune	74.69	Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	1.00	Pathari	Parbhani	4.33	Mahad	Raigad	0.31	Yeotmal	Yeotmal	0.48

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Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL.	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Dharangon	Jalgaon	74.67	Vengurla	Sindhudurg	1.00	Gondia	Gondia	4.31	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	0.28	Baramati	Pune	0.48
Tasgaon	Sangli	74.55	Dudhani	Solapur	1.00	Kurundwad	Kolhapur	4.31	Pulgaon	Wardha	0.26	Vani	Yeotmal	0.48
Anjagaon Surji	Amravati	74.55	Arvi	Wardha	1.00	Matheran	Raigad	4.30	Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	0.25	Wardha	Wardha	0.48
Deoli	Wardha	74.37	Hinganghat	Wardha	1.00	Jintur	Parbhani	4.29	Khultabad	Aurangabad	0.25	Tumsar	Bhandara	0.48
Vaijapur	Aurangabad	74.24	Pulgaon	Wardha	1.00	Panvel	Raigad	4.29	Pauni	Bhandara	0.25	Daund	Pune	0.48
Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	74.15	Wardha	Wardha	1.00	Vita	Sangli	4.29	Digras	Yeotmal	0.25	Arvi	Wardha	0.48
Mehkar	Buldhana	74.08	Karanja	Washim	1.00	Pachagani	Satara	4.28	Bhusawal	Jalgaon	0.24	Murtijapur	Akola	0.48
Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	74.02	Mangrulpir	Washim	1.00	Balapur	Akola	4.28	Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	0.24	Udgir	Latur	0.47
Chikhali	Buldhana	73.95	Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	1.00	Akot	Akola	4.27	Chopda	Jalgaon	0.23	Hinganghat	Wardha	0.47
Paranda	Osmanabad	73.93	Pusad	Yeotmal	1.00	Jejuri	Pune	4.26	Hinganghat	Wardha	0.23	Nilanga	Latur	0.47
Karmala	Solapur	73.79	Vani	Yeotmal	1.00	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	4.25	Anjagaon Surji	Amravati	0.23	Degloor	Nanded	0.47
Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	73.76	Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	0.67	Dudhani	Solapur	4.21	Dharmabad	Nanded	0.22	Chandur Railway	Amravati	0.47
Ahmedpur	Latur	73.69	Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	0.67	Kurduwadi	Solapur	4.19	Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	0.21	Shendurjana	Amravati	0.47
Saoner	Nagpur	73.67	Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	0.67	Akkalkot	Solapur	4.18	Parola	Jalgaon	0.20	Kagal	Kolhapur	0.47
Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	73.64	Akot	Akola	0.67	Bhor	Pune	4.17	Narkhed	Nagpur	0.20	Malkapur	Kolhapur	0.47
Georai	Beed	73.57	Murtijapur	Akola	0.67	Roha	Raigad	4.15	Vengurla	Sindhudurg	0.20	Saoner	Nagpur	0.47
Pathari	Parbhani	73.48	Chikhaldara	Amravati	0.67	Udgir	Latur	4.12	Manmad	Nashik	0.20	Murum	Osmanabad	0.47

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA : A DATA ANALYSIS (1994-2013)

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL.	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Bhoom	Osmanabad	73.47	Daryapur	Amravati	0.67	Jamner	Jalgaon	4.12	Satana	Nashik	0.19	Indapur	Pune	0.47
Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	73.45	Varud	Amravati	0.67	Murum	Osmanabad	4.09	Shahada	Nandurbar	0.18	Matheran	Raigad	0.47
Ambad	Jalna	73.40	Paithan	Aurangabad	0.67	Pen	Raigad	4.07	Chiplun	Ratnagiri	0.18	Karmala	Solapur	0.47
Ambejogai	Beed	73.35	Vaijapur	Aurangabad	0.67	Amalner	Jalgaon	4.07	Khapa	Nagpur	0.18	Deoli	Wardha	0.47
Shegaon	Buldhana	73.28	Majalgaon	Beed	0.67	Vadgaon	Kolhapur	4.05	Mowad	Nagpur	0.18	Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	0.47
Sonpeth	Parbhani	73.25	Parli Vaijnath	Beed	0.67	Alibag	Raigad	4.04	Jintur	Parbhani	0.17	Rahuri	Ahmednagar	0.47
Tumsar	Bhandara	73.25	Buldhana	Buldhana	0.67	Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	4.02	Murtijapur	Akola	0.17	Ambejogai	Beed	0.46
Phaltan	Satara	73.17	Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	0.67	Degloor	Nanded	3.97	Varora	Chandrapur	0.17	Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	0.46
Ramtek	Nagpur	73.12	Khamgaon	Buldhana	0.67	Chikhali	Buldhana	3.95	Gangakhed	Parbhani	0.17	Shahada	Nandurbar	0.46
Taloda	Nandurbar	73.11	Malkapur	Buldhana	0.67	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	3.94	Vani	Yeotmal	0.17	Pandharpur	Solapur	0.45
Kannad	Aurangabad	73.10	Mehkar	Buldhana	0.67	Deoli	Wardha	3.94	Khopoli	Raigad	0.17	Shrirampur	Ahmednagar	0.45
Roha	Raigad	73.06	Shegaon	Buldhana	0.67	Bhoom	Osmanabad	3.91	Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	0.16	Shirur	Pune	0.45
Pen	Raigad	72.91	Ballarpur	Chandrapur	0.67	Mowad Dondaicha Warwade	Nagpur	3.88	Igatpuri	Nashik	0.16	Dudhani	Solapur	0.45
Khamgaon	Buldhana	72.89	Mul	Chandrapur	0.67	Saswad	Pune	3.86	Purna	Parbhani	0.16	Varud	Amravati	0.45
Narkhed	Nagpur	72.88	Rajura	Chandrapur	0.67	Shahada	Nandurbar	3.84	Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	0.16	Parli Vaijnath	Beed	0.45
Achalpur	Amravati	72.88	Varora Dondaicha Warwade	Chandrapur	0.67	Karanja	Washim	3.82	Dharur	Beed	0.16	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	0.45
Bhor	Pune	72.70		Dhule	0.67				Paranda	Osmanabad	0.16	Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	0.44

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Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL.	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Shendurjana	Amravati	72.61	Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	0.67	Yawal	Jalgaon	3.80	Darwha	Yeotmal	0.16	Vaijapur	Aurangabad	0.44
Yevala	Nashik	72.47	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	0.67	Selu	Parbhani	3.74	Kamthi	Nagpur	0.15	Buldhana	Buldhana	0.44
Degloor	Nanded	72.42	Basmatnagar	Hingoli	0.67	Tumsar	Bhandara	3.74	Daryapur	Amravati	0.15	Mehkar	Buldhana	0.44
Chopda	Jalgaon	72.31	Amalner	Jalgaon	0.67	Basmatnagar	Hingoli	3.71	Dondaicha Warwade	Dhule	0.14	Sangola	Solapur	0.44
Barshi	Solapur	72.26	Jamner	Jalgaon	0.67	Malkapur	Buldhana	3.68	Vita	Sangli	0.14	Digras	Yeotmal	0.44
Digras	Yeotmal	72.24	Pachora	Jalgaon	0.67	Savda	Jalgaon	3.67	Yeotmal	Yeotmal	0.14	Pusad	Yeotmal	0.44
Baramati	Pune	72.12	Yawal	Jalgaon	0.67	Mangrulpir	Washim	3.67	Morshi	Amravati	0.14	Phaltan	Satara	0.44
Mul	Chandrapur	72.07	Bhokardan	Jalna	0.67	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	3.66	Akot	Akola	0.14	Purna	Parbhani	0.44
Katol	Nagpur	72.06	Jalna	Jalna	0.67	Erandol	Jalgaon	3.63	Tirora	Gondia	0.14	Dondaicha Warwade	Dhule	0.43
Balapur	Akola	72.00	Partur	Jalna	0.67	Mudkhed	Nanded	3.61	Chandur Railway	Amravati	0.14	Telhara	Akola	0.43
Pachora	Jalgaon	71.89	Kagal	Kolhapur	0.67	Umari	Nanded	3.61	Murgud	Kolhapur	0.14	Savda	Jalgaon	0.43
Bhagur	Nashik	71.72	Murgud	Kolhapur	0.67	Hinganghat	Wardha	3.58	Roha	Raigad	0.14	Mohpa	Nagpur	0.43
Khed	Ratnagiri	71.62	Ahmedpur	Latur	0.67	Jawhar	Thane	3.58	Shriwardhan	Raigad	0.14	Kalamb	Osmanabad	0.43
Ghatanji	Yeotmal	71.60	Ausa	Latur	0.67	Anjangaon Surji	Amravati	3.57	Nilanga	Latur	0.13	Maindargi	Solapur	0.43
Rahimatpur	Satara	71.59	Khapa	Nagpur	0.67	Katol	Nagpur	3.56	Ambernath	Thane	0.13	Mangrulpir	Washim	0.43
Billoli	Nanded	71.58	Narkhed	Nagpur	0.67	Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	3.55	Akkalkot	Solapur	0.13	Hingoli	Hingoli	0.43
Unred	Nagpur	71.57	Saoner	Nagpur	0.67	Bhagur	Nashik	3.52	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	0.13	Ambernath	Thane	0.43

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Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Tuljapur	Osmanabad	71.37	Dharmabad	Nanded	0.67	Umarkhed	Yeotmal	3.52	Bhandara	Bhandara	0.13	Amalner	Jalgaon	0.42
Uran	Raigad	71.35	Kandhar	Nanded	0.67	Sindi Rly	Wardha	3.51	Phaltan	Satara	0.12	Achalpur	Amravati	0.42
Nakdurg	Osmanabad	71.31	Kinwat	Nanded	0.67	Igatpuri	Nashik	3.50	Mul	Chandrapur	0.12	Morshi	Amravati	0.42
Satara	Satara	71.26	Umari	Nanded	0.67	Khopoli	Raigad	3.50	Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	0.12	Tuljapur	Osmanabad	0.42
Udgir	Latur	71.23	Shahada	Nandurbar	0.67	Mehkar	Buldhana	3.49	Mohpa	Nagpur	0.12	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	0.42
Nilanga	Latur	71.15	Taloda	Nandurbar	0.67	Hingoli	Hingoli	3.49	Mukhed	Nanded	0.12	Pachora	Jalgaon	0.41
Umarkhed	Yeotmal	71.13	Satana	Nashik	0.67	Shegaon	Buldhana	3.48	Nandgaon	Nashik	0.12	Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	0.41
Kinwat	Nanded	71.08	Yevala	Nashik	0.67	Shirur	Pune	3.47	Alibag	Raigad	0.12	Patur	Akola	0.41
Sangola	Solapur	71.02	Bhoom	Osmanabad	0.67	Kannad	Aurangabad	3.46	Varud	Amravati	0.12	Chandur Bazar	Amravati	0.41
Shirur	Pune	70.95	Kalamb	Osmanabad	0.67	Manwat	Parbhani	3.46	Tumsar	Bhandara	0.12	Gangapur	Aurangabad	0.41
Sinnar	Nashik	70.89	Tuljapur	Osmanabad	0.67	Mohpa	Nagpur	3.45	Arvi	Wardha	0.12	Dharur	Beed	0.41
Junnar	Pune	70.86	Purna	Parbhani	0.67	Alandi	Pune	3.44	Dharangon	Jalgaon	0.11	Faizpur	Jalgaon	0.41
Paithan	Aurangabad	70.74	Bhor	Pune	0.67	Buldhana	Buldhana	3.43	Buldhana	Buldhana	0.10	Bhokardan	Jalna	0.41
Daryapur	Amravati	70.64	Indapur	Pune	0.67	Saoner	Nagpur	3.42	Kinwat	Nanded	0.10	Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	0.41
Partur	Jalna	70.62	Jejuri	Pune	0.67	Dhamangaon Rly	Amravati	3.40	Indapur	Pune	0.10	Kurundwad	Kolhapur	0.41
Manwat	Parbhani	70.60	Lonavala	Pune	0.67	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	3.39	Khed	Ratnagiri	0.10	Murgud	Kolhapur	0.41
Selu	Parbhani	70.58	Mahad	Raigad	0.67	Tuljapur	Osmanabad	3.35	Rajapur	Ratnagiri	0.10	Vadgaon	Kolhapur	0.41

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Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL.	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Malkapur	Buldhana	70.48	Panvel	Raigad	0.67	Vaijapur	Aurangabad	3.34	Shrirampur	Ahmednagar	0.10	Hadgaon	Nanded	0.41
Daund	Pune	70.43	Shriwardhan	Raigad	0.67	Bhadravati	Chandrapur	3.34	Katol	Nagpur	0.10	Bhoom	Osmanabad	0.41
Murum	Osmanabad	70.39	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	0.67	Hadgaon	Nanded	3.34	Satara	Satara	0.09	Naldurg	Osmanabad	0.41
Kalamnuri	Hingoli	70.38	Islampur	Sangli	0.67	Mahad	Raigad	3.33	Pandharpur	Solapur	0.09	Paranda	Osmanabad	0.41
Kurduwadi	Solapur	70.33	Mhaswad	Satara	0.67	Nawapur	Nandurbar	3.33	Islampur	Sangli	0.09	Sonpeth	Parbhani	0.41
Malvan	Sindhudurg	70.21	Phaltan	Satara	0.67	Darwha	Yeotmal	3.31	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	0.09	Alandi	Pune	0.41
Patur	Akola	70.18	Malvan	Sindhudurg	0.67	Pulgaon	Wardha	3.30	Jalna	Jalna	0.09	Jejuri	Pune	0.41
Pandharpur	Solapur	69.98	Akkalkot	Solapur	0.67	Dahanu	Thane	3.26	Kannad	Aurangabad	0.08	Junnar	Pune	0.41
Akot	Akola	69.95	Barshi	Solapur	0.67	Dharmabad	Nanded	3.22	Ballarpur	Chandrapur	0.08	Murud	Raigad	0.41
Basmatnagar	Hingoli	69.94	Dahanu	Thane	0.67	Lonavala	Pune	3.22	Mehkar	Buldhana	0.08	Mhaswad	Satara	0.41
Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	69.92	Jawhar	Thane	0.67	Sangola	Solapur	3.21	Shendurjana	Amravati	0.08	Mangalwedha	Solapur	0.41
Arvi	Wardha	69.90	Deoli	Wardha	0.67	Daryapur	Amravati	3.20	Bhagur	Nashik	0.08	Darwha	Yeotmal	0.41
Majalgaon	Beed	69.88	Sindi Rly	Wardha	0.67	Satana	Nashik	3.19	Jawhar	Thane	0.08	Bhusawal	Jalgaon	0.41
Dhamangaon Rly	Amravati	69.85	Darwha	Yeotmal	0.67	Faizpur	Jalgaon	3.19	Deoli	Wardha	0.08	Umarkhed	Yeotmal	0.41
Pulgaon	Wardha	69.83	Ghatanji	Yeotmal	0.67	Mukhed	Nanded	3.19	Beed	Beed	0.08	Satana	Nashik	0.40
Sindi Rly	Wardha	69.80	Yeotmal	Yeotmal	0.67	Billoli	Nanded	3.18	Gondia	Gondia	0.08	Barshi	Solapur	0.40
Vengurla	Sindhudurg	69.79	Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	0.33	Parola	Jalgaon	3.17	Pachora	Jalgaon	0.07	Shegaon	Buldhana	0.40

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL.	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Chandur Railway	Amravati	69.78	Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	0.33	Ausa	Latur	3.15	Basmatnagar	Hingoli	0.06	Ahmedpur	Latur	0.40
Sangamner	Ahmednagar	69.65	Achalpur	Amravati	0.33	Majalgaon	Beed	3.14	Nandura	Buldhana	0.06	Akkalkot	Solapur	0.40
Varora	Chandrapur	69.65	Anjagaon Surji	Amravati	0.33	Murgud	Kolhapur	3.13	Karanja	Washim	0.06	Chopda	Jalgaon	0.40
Shrirmpur	Ahmednagar	69.64	Dharnangaon Rly	Amravati	0.33	Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	3.13	Pusad	Yeotmal	0.06	Jalna	Jalna	0.40
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	69.61	Dharur	Beed	0.33	Chiplun	Ratnagiri	3.12	Billoli	Nanded	0.06	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	0.39
Morshi	Amravati	69.59	Pauni	Bhandara	0.33	Kalameshwar	Nagpur	3.11	Kandhar	Nanded	0.06	Uran	Raigad	0.39
Mangrulpir	Washim	69.59	Hingoli	Hingoli	0.33	Arvi	Wardha	3.10	Uran	Raigad	0.06	Saswad	Pune	0.39
Varud	Amravati	69.57	Bhusawal	Jalgaon	0.33	Manmad	Nashik	3.09	Gangapur	Aurangabad	0.06	Rahimatpur	Satara	0.39
Gangapur	Aurangabad	69.38	Dharangon	Jalgaon	0.33	Kundalwadi	Nanded	3.07	Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	0.06	Yevala	Nashik	0.39
Akkalkot	Solapur	69.21	Faizpur	Jalgaon	0.33	Partur	Jalna	3.06	Naldurg	Osmanabad	0.06	Gangakhed	Parbhani	0.39
Darwha	Yeotmal	69.18	Parola	Jalgaon	0.33	Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	3.05	Malvan	Sindhudurg	0.06	Talegaon Dabhade	Pune	0.39
Chiplun	Ratnagiri	69.16	Raver	Jalgaon	0.33	Vani	Yeotmal	3.05	Majalgaon	Beed	0.06	Vita	Sangli	0.39
Satana	Nashik	69.13	Savda	Jalgaon	0.33	Malvan	Sindhudurg	3.05	Tagaon	Sangli	0.06	Georai	Beed	0.39
Kalamb	Osmanabad	69.11	Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	0.33	Indapur	Pune	3.04	Nawapur	Nandurbar	0.06	Erandol	Jalgaon	0.39
Pachagani	Satara	69.03	Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	0.33	Telhara	Akola	3.03	Tuljapur	Osmanabad	0.05	Ausa	Latur	0.39
Nandgaon	Nashik	68.97	Kurundwad	Kolhapur	0.33	Junnar	Pune	3.01	Bhadravati	Chandrapur	0.05	Pen	Raigad	0.39
Shahada	Nandurbar	68.88	Malkapur	Kolhapur	0.33	Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	2.98	Ahmedpur	Latur	0.05	Anjagaon Surji	Amravati	0.39

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Nawapur	Nandurbar	68.74	Vadgaon	Kolhapur	0.33	Kalamnuri	Hingoli	2.98	Malkapur	Buldhana	0.05	Yawal	Jalgaon	0.39
Purna	Parbhani	68.68	Kalameshwar	Nagpur	0.33	Varud	Amravati	2.98	Udgir	Latur	0.04	Islampur	Sangli	0.38
Bhandara	Bhandara	68.66	Mohpa	Nagpur	0.33	Yevala	Nashik	2.97	Kagal	Kolhapur	0.04	Satara	Satara	0.38
Yawal	Jalgaon	68.59	Mowad	Nagpur	0.33	Murud	Raigad	2.96	Mudkhed	Nanded	0.04	Karad	Satara	0.38
Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	68.59	Ramtek	Nagpur	0.33	Shriwardhan	Raigad	2.96	Murum	Osmanabad	0.04	Lonavala	Pune	0.38
Pusad	Yeotmal	68.55	Hadgaon	Nanded	0.33	Bhokardan	Jalna	2.94	Mangrulpir	Washim	0.04	Beed	Beed	0.38
Gangakhed	Parbhani	68.51	Mukhed	Nanded	0.33	Kandhar	Nanded	2.92	Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	0.04	Chikhali	Buldhana	0.38
Shriwardhan	Raigad	68.30	Sinnar	Nashik	0.33	Varora	Chandrapur	2.90	Selu	Parbhani	0.03	Khultabad	Aurangabad	0.37
Khopoli	Raigad	68.29	Paranda	Osmanabad	0.33	Tirora	Gondia	2.88	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	0.03	Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	0.37
Kopargaon	Ahmednagar	68.19	Gangakhed	Parbhani	0.33	Unred	Nagpur	2.88	Chikhali	Buldhana	0.03	Kalamnuri	Hingoli	0.37
Igatpuri	Nashik	68.15	Daund	Pune	0.33	Daund	Pune	2.84	Degloor	Nanded	0.03	Ambad	Jalna	0.37
Rajura	Chandrapur	68.12	Junnar	Pune	0.33	Pauni	Bhandara	2.83	Shegaon	Buldhana	0.03	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	0.37
Erandol	Jalgaon	68.07	Pen	Raigad	0.33	Deulgaonraja	Buldhana	2.83	Baramati	Pune	0.03	Dharangon	Jalgaon	0.37
Rajapur	Ratnagiri	67.87	Uran	Raigad	0.33	Ambad	Jalna	2.81	Ambejogai	Beed	0.02	Wai	Satara	0.37
Hadgaon	Nanded	67.77	Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	0.33	Pachora	Jalgaon	2.80	Parli Vaijnath	Beed	0.02	Selu	Parbhani	0.37
Kagal	Kolhapur	67.69	Rajapur	Ratnagiri	0.33	Rajapur	Ratnagiri	2.79	Khamgaon	Buldhana	0.02	Majalgaon	Beed	0.36
Hinganghat	Wardha	67.69	Rahimatpur	Satara	0.33	Dharur	Beed	2.77	Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	0.02	Khamgaon	Buldhana	0.35

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Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	67.60	Wai	Satara	0.33	Purna	Parbhani	2.75	Kalamnuri	Hingoli	0.02	Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	0.35
Karanja	Washim	67.16	Karmala	Solapur	0.33	Gangapur	Aurangabad	2.74	Ambad	Jalna	0.02	Raver	Jalgaon	0.35
Jintur	Parbhani	67.06	Kurduwadi	Solapur	0.33	Rajura	Chandrapur	2.73	Ramtek	Nagpur	0.02	Bhor	Pune	0.35
Bhadravati	Chandrapur	67.04	Mangalwedha	Solapur	0.33	Sonpeth	Parbhani	2.71	Kundalwadi	Nanded	0.02	Mahad	Raigad	0.35
Murtijapur	Akola	66.66	Digras	Yeotmal	0.33	Naldurg	Osmanabad	2.71	Taloda	Nandurbar	0.02	Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	0.35
Amalner	Jalgaon	66.61	Umarkhed	Yeotmal	0.33	Khultabad	Aurangabad	2.68	Sonpeth	Parbhani	0.02	Khed	Ratnagiri	0.35
Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	66.45	Rahuri	Ahmednagar	0.00	Malkapur	Kolhapur	2.68	Bhor	Pune	0.02	Pachagani	Satara	0.35
Dharmabad	Nanded	66.14	Balapur	Akola	0.00	Ahmedpur	Latur	2.67	Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	0.02	Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	0.35
Gondia	Gondia	65.95	Telhara	Akola	0.00	Narkhed	Nagpur	2.67	Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	0.02	Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	0.35
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	65.80	Chandur Bazar	Amravati	0.00	Gangakhed	Parbhani	2.65	Kurduwadi	Solapur	0.02	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	0.35
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	65.70	Georai	Beed	0.00	Pathrdi	Ahmednagar	2.64	Partur	Jalna	0.02	Pathari	Parbhani	0.35
Parli Vaijnath	Beed	65.56	Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	0.00	Mul	Chandrapur	2.64	Manwat	Parbhani	0.02	Panvel	Raigad	0.35
Ausa	Latur	65.21	Nandura	Buldhana	0.00	Morshi	Amravati	2.64	Panvel	Raigad	0.02	Kannad	Aurangabad	0.35
Manmad	Nashik	65.06	Bhadravati	Chandrapur	0.00	Paithan	Aurangabad	2.62	Daund	Pune	0.01	Paithan	Aurangabad	0.35
Chandur Bazar	Amravati	64.58	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	0.00	Nandura	Buldhana	2.60	Umred	Nagpur	0.01	Balapur	Akola	0.35
Vani	Yeotmal	64.57	Erandol	Jalgaon	0.00	Chikhaldara	Amravati	2.60	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	0.01	Nandura	Buldhana	0.35
Dondaicha Warwade	Dhule	64.42	Katol	Nagpur	0.00	Ramtek	Nagpur	2.59	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	0.01	Jaysingpur	Kolhapur	0.35

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA : A DATA ANALYSIS (1994-2013)

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Av POL	Council	District	Av REV COMP	Council	District	Av IND	Council	District	Av RES
Murud	Raigad	64.29	Bhagur	Nashik	0.00	Kinwat	Nanded	2.58	Barshi	Solapur	0.01	Basmatnagar	Hingoli	0.35
Hingoli	Hingoli	63.87	Igatpuri	Nashik	0.00	Uran	Raigad	2.53	Dharangaon Rly	Amravati	0.00	Khopoli	Raigad	0.35
Kamthi	Nagpur	63.86	Alandi	Pune	0.00	Murtijapur	Akola	2.52	Paithan	Aurangabad	0.00	Akot	Akola	0.34
Maindargi	Solapur	63.32	Saswad	Pune	0.00	Pandharkavda	Yavatmal	2.51	Vaijapur	Aurangabad	0.00	Malkapur	Buldhana	0.33
Panvel	Raigad	62.69	Shirur Talegaon	Pune	0.00	Chandur Bazar	Amravati	2.50	Hingoli	Hingoli	0.00	Partur	Jalna	0.33
Dahanu	Thane	62.61	Dabhade	Pune	0.00	Nandgaon	Nashik	2.44	Jamner	Jalgaon	0.00	Jintur	Parbhani	0.33
Beed	Beed	62.47	Alibag	Raigad	0.00	Patur	Akola	2.43	Bhokardan	Jalna	0.00	Manwat	Parbhani	0.33
Buldhana	Buldhana	62.45	Matheran	Raigad	0.00	Kalamb	Osmanabad	2.42	Ausa	Latur	0.00	Tasgaon	Sangli	0.33
Yeotmal	Yeotmal	62.30	Khed	Ratnagiri	0.00	Shendurjana	Amravati	2.41	Kalameshwar	Nagpur	0.00	Karanja	Washim	0.33
Alibg	Raigad	61.11	Vita	Sangli	0.00	Khapa	Nagpur	2.31	Hadgaon	Nanded	0.00	Malvan	Sindhudurg	0.31
Wardha	Wardha	61.10	Karad	Satara	0.00	Chandur Railway	Amravati	2.27	Kalamb	Osmanabad	0.00	Vengurla	Sindhudurg	0.31
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	61.00	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	0.00	Paranda	Osmanabad	2.26	Pathari	Parbhani	0.00	Sangamner	Ahmednagar	0.31
Jawhar	Thane	60.17	Pachagani	Satara	0.00	Khed	Ratnagiri	2.25	Murud	Raigad	0.00	Jamner	Jalgaon	0.30
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	58.93	Satara	Satara	0.00	Ghatanji	Yeotmal	2.22	Mhaswad	Satara	0.00	Parola	Jalgaon	0.30
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	57.59	Maindargi	Solapur	0.00	Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	2.18	Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg	0.00	Roha	Raigad	0.29
Jalna	Jalna	57.26	Pandharpur	Solapur	0.00	Vengurla	Sindhudurg	2.11	Dudhani	Solapur	0.00	Rajapur	Ratnagiri	0.29
Dudhani	Solapur	54.94	Sangola	Solapur	0.00	Dapoli(N.P.)	Ratnagiri	2.04	Dahanu	Thane	0.00	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	0.29
Ambernath	Thane	53.94	Ambernath	Thane	0.00	Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana	1.69	Ghatanji	Yeotmal	0.00	Chiplun	Ratnagiri	0.29

Indicates high value of the variable   Indicates medium value of the variable   Indicates low value of the variable

APPENDIX D

COUNCILS RELEVANT FOR IMMEDIATE LAUNCH OF VOTER AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Council	District	Average VT	Council	District	Average VT
Ambernath	Thane	53.94	Kamthi	Nagpur	63.86
Dudhani	Solapur	54.93	Hingoli	Hingoli	63.87
Jalna	Jalna	57.26	Murud	Raigad	64.29
Bhusawal	Jalgaon	57.58	Dondaicha Warwade	Dhule	64.42
Ballarpur	Chandrapur	58.93	Vani	Yeotmal	64.57
Jawhar	Thane	60.17	Chandur Bazar	Amravati	64.58
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	60.99	Manmad	Nashik	65.06
Wardha	Wardha	61.10	Ausa	Latur	65.21
Alibag	Raigad	61.10	Parli Vaijnath	Beed	65.56
Yeotmal	Yeotmal	62.30	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	65.70
Buldhana	Buldhana	62.45	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	65.80
Beed	Beed	62.46	Gondia	Gondia	65.95
Dahanu	Thane	62.60			
Panvel	Raigad	62.69			
Maindargi	Solapur	63.32			

APPENDIX E
COUNCILS RELEVANT FOR MCC IMPLEMENTATION

Areas important for MCC implementation						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Council	District	Average VT	Average REVERSE COMP	Average IND	Average RES	No. of attributes promoting fierce competition
Murgud	Kolhapur	88.61	3.13	0.14	0.41	2
Mowad	Nagpur	87.12	3.91	0.18	0.49	1
Kurundwad	Kolhapur	85.52	4.31	0.39	0.41	1
Mohpa	Nagpur	85.44	3.45	0.12	0.43	1
Mahabaleshwar	Satara	85.35	3.94	0.51	0.37	1
Vadgaon	Kolhapur	84.04	4.05	0.33	0.41	1
Malkapur	Kolhapur	83.62	2.68	0.43	0.47	1
Chikhaldara	Amravati	83.45	2.60	0.41	0.61	4
Mhaswad	Satara	83.43	4.69	0.00	0.41	2
Shirdi(N.P.)	Ahmednagar	81.70	2.98	0.24	0.53	1
Savda	Jalgaon	81.45	3.67	0.53	0.43	2
Rahata Pimplas	Ahmednagar	80.83	3.55	0.31	0.53	2
Raver	Jalgaon	80.31	4.79	0.43	0.35	2
Umari	Nanded	79.66	3.61	0.33	0.63	3
Mudkhed	Nanded	79.66	3.61	0.04	0.51	2
Khultabad	Aurangabad	79.46	2.68	0.25	0.37	2
Kandhar	Nanded	79.22	2.92	0.06	0.51	2
Kalameshwar	Nagpur	78.94	3.11	0.00	0.53	3
Nandura	Buldhana	78.67	2.60	0.06	0.35	3
Vita	Sangli	78.65	4.29	0.14	0.39	1
Deolali Pravara	Ahmednagar	78.61	6.00	0.37	0.44	1
Kundalwadi	Nanded	78.17	3.07	0.02	0.71	4
Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur	77.89	4.44	0.25	0.41	1
Kankavali(N.P.)	Sindhudurg	77.50	4.95	0.02	0.35	2
Matheran	Raigad	77.46	4.30	0.33	0.47	1

How to read the table:

1. The above shows a list of Councils that could witness bitterly contested elections. These Councils are basically those that fall in the high VT cluster and hence will witness high level of activism from the voters.
2. The study shows that VT is positively correlated with competition and hence, there will be a tough contest amongst parties in these Councils.
3. Thus, these Councils are bound to exhibit very high level of political activism, both from voters as well as from parties.
4. High VT normally occurs in less developed districts. Political parties have a higher presence in less developed areas and try to connect to their grassroot votebank. Hence, the less developed districts is where one can expect fierce competition. Such districts, where the DEV score is low, have been highlighted in Column A.
5. Where the REVERSE COMP is lower, competition amongst parties is higher. Such Councils are highlighted in column C.
6. In politically active Councils, the proportion of seats captured by independents is normally lower. These Councils have been highlighted in Column D.
7. Finally, political parties flock to Councils wherein proportion of seats reserved for SC, ST and BCC candidates is higher. These Councils have been highlighted in Column E.
8. Thus, elections will normally be fierce in areas wherein VT is high, political competition is high, areas are less developed, reservations are high and independents have a history of winning low proportion of seats.
9. Columns A to E actually highlight the different attributes that promote more political competition amongst parties. In Column G, one can see how many of these attributes are possessed by an individual Council.
10. Those Councils possessing at least 3 attributes should be the main targeted areas for better management, vigilance, scrutiny and MCC implementation from a policy perspective.
11. Thus, more focus on MCC implementation should be kept in Chikhaldara, Kundalwadi, Umari, Nadura, Kalameshwar, Murgud, Mhaswad, Savda, Rahta Pimplas, Raver, Mudkhed, Khultabad, Kandhar and Kankavli (N.P.).