IV. DATA COLLECTION: RIGHT TO ELECTION:

In this chapter I have collected information of past elections. This information collected manually from various lines of society. Analysis of my research title based on the basis of this information. Here, the recent municipal election held in year 2017 in area of my research is mainly studied. Different corners of this election covered for data analysis.

The most common regional parties registered with election commission of India includes Bhartiya Janata Party, Indian National Congress, republican party of India, Aam Aadmi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Samajvadi Party, The Lok Party of India, All India Forward Bloc, Bahujan Mukti Party, Awami Vikas Party, National Loktantrik Party, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh, Maharashtra Parivartan Sena, Prabuddha Republican Party, Indian Union Muslim League, Ambedkarite Party of India, Sardhar Vallabhai Patel Party, Shivsena, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena. There are many candidates who nominate themselves independently. All these parties are working in various parts of Mumbai suburban. Each party got different votes in this election. This vote counting shows their bonding with common people. Election is the reaction of citizen towards politician and government.

Last Rajya Sabha election held in year 2016. In that election from Maharashtra state many regional parties were participated. According to proportion system for Maharashtra state 19 seats were allotted. Election held in Maharashtra state for these 19 seats. After the election, different parties got seats in Rajy Sabha. The result of this election declared on 15 March 2016 and according to that result seats elected by various members. In this election Rashtravadi congress got six votes, then on second position congress party got five seats, on third position Bhartiya Janata Party and Shivsena party equal votes both were got only three votes. Republican Party of India got only one vote and lastly one vote given for independent candidate.

New ministers of Maharashtra Government 8 July 2016 (cabinet)

According to recent update, there is some changes take place in the present structure of Government. New set up of government took place on 31st October 2014 with new ministers. According to set this set up, now in Maharashtra State we are having twenty-three Cabinet Ministers and sixteen state ministers. Details of all candidates with their education are collected from concern authority. Offences registered on record of each candidate also covered.
1. CABINET MINISTERS FROM MAHARASHTRA STATE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/party/age</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Devendra Fadnavis (BJP)</td>
<td>Chief Minister of Maharashtra state, Home and General Administration, Urban Development, Law and Judiciary, Port, Information and Public Relations,</td>
<td>LL. B, Post Graduate In Management</td>
<td>44 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chandrakant Patil (BJP)</td>
<td>Revenue Minister, Rehabilitation and relief works, Public Works</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>45 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Sudhir Mungantiwar (BJP)</td>
<td>Finance and planning, Forests</td>
<td>M. PHIL</td>
<td>52 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Pankaja Munde (BJP)</td>
<td>women and Child Development, Rural Development</td>
<td>B. sc</td>
<td>35 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Girish Bapat (BJP)</td>
<td>Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Food and Drug Administration, Parliamentary Affairs.</td>
<td>B. COM</td>
<td>63 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Department/Specialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Prakash Mehta</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td>
<td>Housing 10 th Standarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pandurang Fundkar</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td>
<td>Agriculture and Horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ram Shinde</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td>
<td>Water Conservation and Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jaykumar Rawal</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td>
<td>Employment, Guarantee Schemes and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Subhash Deshmukh</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td>
<td>Co-operation, Marketing and textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Vishnu Sawara</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td>
<td>Tribal Development,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Girish Mahajan</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janata Party</td>
<td>Medical Education, Water Resources, Command Area Resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Diwakar Raote</td>
<td>Shivsena</td>
<td>Transport, Khar Land Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Subhash Desai</td>
<td>Shivsena</td>
<td>Industries and Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ramdas Kadam</td>
<td>Shivsena</td>
<td>Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maharashtra state is having total twenty-three ministers in present cabinet ministry. This data is one of the important parts of my research. All these candidates are from different political parties. They are having their image in the society of this state. There are very few candidates having clean record. Out of all the candidates some candidates have not submitted their affidavit and some so they have not their criminal background. Most of candidates are involves in criminal practices. Not a single candidate punished for their offences. Most of candidate cases are pending different in various courts. These cases are pending due to man reasons. These reasons include procedures of law.

2. STATE MINISTERS 2016 FROM MAHARASHTRA STATE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no</th>
<th>Name of candidate/ name of political party</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dilip Kamble</td>
<td>Social justice and special assistance, Rehabilitation and relief works, minority welfare, earthquake</td>
<td>52 yrs</td>
<td>B. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vidya Thakur</td>
<td>Women and Child</td>
<td>53 yrs</td>
<td>8th Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Qualification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vijay Deshmukh</td>
<td>Public health and transport, Labour and State Excise</td>
<td>48 yrs</td>
<td>12th Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sanjay Dulichand Rathod</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>43 yrs</td>
<td>B. Com, B. P.ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dadaji Dagdu Bhuse</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
<td>50 yrs</td>
<td>DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENFINEER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vijaybapu Shivtare</td>
<td>Parliamentary affairs, Water Resources and Water Conservation</td>
<td>55 yrs</td>
<td>10th Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Deepak Vasant Kesarkar</td>
<td>Home and finance</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>B. Com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ambrishrao Raje Satyavanrao Atram</td>
<td>Tribal Development and Forest</td>
<td>28 yrs</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ravindra Dattaram Waikar</td>
<td>Housing, Higher and Technical Assistance</td>
<td>55 yrs</td>
<td>B. S. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ranjit Patil</td>
<td>Urban Development, General Administration, Law and Judiciary, Parliamentary Affairs, Home, Skill Development</td>
<td>52 yrs</td>
<td>PG, MS ORTHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pravin Pote</td>
<td>Industries and Mining, Environment and Public Works.</td>
<td>44 yrs</td>
<td>B. Com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Arjaun Khotkar</td>
<td>Textiles, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries Development</td>
<td>52 yrs</td>
<td>M. Com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ravindra Chavan</td>
<td>Ports, Medical Education, Information and Technology, Food and Civil Supplies,</td>
<td>44 yrs</td>
<td>10th Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Qualification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madan Yerawar</td>
<td>Energy, Tourism, Food and Drug Administration, Public Work and General Administration</td>
<td>51 yrs</td>
<td>D. Pharm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sada Bhau Khot</td>
<td>Agriculture, Horticulture and Marketing</td>
<td>50 yrs</td>
<td>5th Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gulab Rao Patil</td>
<td>Co-operative</td>
<td>48 yrs</td>
<td>12th Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the detail information of present state ministers from Maharashtra state. All these ministers are having different personality. Their area of work is their image in present government. This information is second important point of my research.

3. **MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTION 2017**

In Maharashtra state Municipal Corporations Elections were held in beginning year 2017. There are many Municipal Corporations in this Maharashtra state. It is not possible to take record of all Municipal Corporations. To get significant information and result I choose small area for this research title. The Brihanmumbai Elections were held on 21st February 2017. In this Election many national and local political parties were participated. In this area highest voting percentage took place as well as this is the area where minimum voting also take place. I got relevant information of this election and their candidates from the Affidavit submitted by them at the time of nomination. This Affidavit is now compulsory for nomination. In this document information relating to education, criminal background, and other important information.

In Mumbai total 227 constituencies are existing. In this area more than ninety-one lakhs voters are registered. Out of those ninety-one lakhs voters, only fifty-one lakhs voter has cast their vote. This percentage shows that only fifty percent voter is having importance of election. In this fifty percent voting most of senior citizens are involved. The highest percentage took place in ‘R’ central Ward 61.5% and after that on second position R-north ward have 60% voting. In ward “T” and ward “S” voting is around 60.5%. Ward no. 191 has 62.47 voting. The lowest percentage take place in “C” ward.
I. R-NORTH WARD

I choose this ward as my first area of research. All these candidates are now secured their seats in Municipal Corporation for next five years. Voter chooses them as their representatives till next Municipal Corporation Election. All the winning parties are of National Political Party members. Only three women candidates are now present in this ward as corporator. This proportion is quite satisfactory that women candidates are elected in this election. Shiv Sena is the local political party. This party represented by women is one step towards women empowerment. All six wards covered by Shiv Sena and only one ward is in account of Bhartiya Janata Party. This ward has recorded highest voting in this election. In this constituency total seven wards are given. Details of these wards studied in this research. These candidates are represented by different political parties. Majority votes acquired by Sanjay Ghadi followed by Sujata Patekar from Shiv Sena party. There is no major difference between the voting score of both candidates. Female candidate play active role in this political party. This local political party work on basic demands of society. And in the other hand lower votes is in hands of Tejaswini Ghosalkar. This voting is choice of voter. They choose their representative in support of these votes.

This is the details of these candidates of their concernwards of this constituency. Most of candidates of these constituencies are between the age of thirty. Very few candidates are having age above forty years. This age ratio is the will power of candidates; they are ready to work for common wealth. Their interest and work appreciated by voter. Majority votes are in favour of young candidates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no</th>
<th>Name of corporator/ age</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Name of political party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tejaswini Ghosalkar (29 yrs)</td>
<td>4913</td>
<td>R-North -1</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jagdish Ojha (not given)</td>
<td>10719</td>
<td>R-North-2</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Balkrishna Bidar (not given)</td>
<td>5193</td>
<td>R-North-3</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sujata Patekar (43 yrs)</td>
<td>11078</td>
<td>R-North-4</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sanjay Ghadi (47 yrs)</td>
<td>11659</td>
<td>R-North-5</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Harshal Prakash Karkar</td>
<td>11355</td>
<td>R-North-6</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ward no. 1 contested eleven candidates from different political parties. In the history of this constituency this election is very important. Four independent candidates were nominated in this ward. Bahujan Samaj Party, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena, Samajwadi Party, Nationalist Congress Party, Bhartiya Janata Party, Shiv Sena and Congress these are the running political parties of this ward. Tejaswini Ghosalkar from Shiv Sena scored highest votes from this ward. She got 4913 votes in this election. On second position Rekha Ram Yadav an independent candidate earned 3089 votes. Sheetal Ashok Mhatre from Congress party gain 2719 votes. Suchi Yadav from Bhartiya Janata Party scored 2584 votes. Choudhary Kiran Rampratap an independent candidate got 283 votes. Jyoti Baban Vadekar from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena got got 179 votes. Kunchikorve Lakshmi Shankar from Bahujan Samaj Party got 130 votes. Nisha Chandrakant Mishra an independent candidate got 127 votes. Qamrunissa Abdul Qureshi got 101 votes from Samajwadi Party. Salve Sangeeta Raviraj got 84 votes independently. 29 votes goes to Pandey Sarita Vijayprakash from Nationalist Congress Party.


Ward no. 3 contested twenty-two candidates. Balkrishna Bidar winner of this ward got success with 5193 votes. AbhayKumar Rajendra Chaube from congress has 4965 votes followed by sagar Bhaleghare from Bhartiya Janata Party earn 3626 votes. It is very interesting to see that the Ward no. 3 has a higher number of candidates than Ward no. 1 and 2.


Ward no. 7 nominated six candidates. Shivsena is winner of this ward got 8205 votes from Sheetal Mukesh Mhatre. 7625 votes given to Bhartiya Janata Party from Yogita

II. R-Central ward

This is second ward from where I have collected data of recent election held in 2017. In this constituency total ten wards on record. This is updated list of wards of these constituencies. In this election Bhartiya Janata Party secured seven wards till 2022 followed by Shiv Sena have two wards and rest of ward is given Congress. The political party liked in this ward by voter is Bhartiya Janata Party. In these total ten wards six wards are fixed up by females. This proportion of this ward is in favour of women. Participation of women in this field is sign of success. New sun will come with new faces. Only three political parties are having popularity in minds of people. Work of these political parties complemented by voters. Pravin Shah from Ward no 15 scored majority votes from this constituency followed by Jitendra Patel. Asawari Patil from Bhartiya Janata Party has scored lowest votes. Till next election of 2022 these political leaders will work in this corporation.

This ward is having completed opposite position of that of first constituency. In this constituency majority candidates are having age above forty years and in the other hand only few candidates are having age below forty years. This ward is having more belief on experience. More experienced candidates are winner of these ten constituencies. Affidavits submitted by these candidates are having all relevant information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of corporator/ Age</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Political party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harish Chheda (59 yrs)</td>
<td>8534</td>
<td>R-Central-8</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shweta Sharad Korgaonkar (24 yrs)</td>
<td>9654</td>
<td>R-Central-9</td>
<td>Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jitendra Ambalal Patel (49 yrs)</td>
<td>15585</td>
<td>R-Central-10</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riddhi Khurluge (33 yrs)</td>
<td>13856</td>
<td>R-Central-11</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Ward 10 nominated five candidates. Jitendra Patel from Bhartiya Janata Party is winner of this ward with 15585 votes. Milind Mhatre scored 9362 votes from Shivsena. Sandeep Mestry earned 1745 votes from Congress. 969 vote’s from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena goes to Rajesh Shridhar Nate. Arun Dashrath Belekar an independent candidate got 117 votes.


Seven candidates nominated from Ward 15 of this constituency. Pravin Shah scored 22860 votes from Bhartiya Janata Party. Paresh Dhanak Babubhai is on second position from shivsena with 3304 votes. Mehul Ajitkumar Gosaliya from Congress gained 2711 votes. Mahesh Vinod Bhoir from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena scored 939 votes. 217 votes are in hands of Mishra Narayan Ramkedkar from Bahujan.
Samaj Party. Abhijit Vijay Mahadik an independent candidate encountered 212 votes and last 65 votes is in hands of Naigam Balganapati.


III. R SOUTH WARD

This is the third ward which I choose for this research. According to recent updated list, this ward contains total eleven wards. This ward set up structure is the based-on population of each ward. Like previous ward detail of R-Central ward, Congress party is winner of only one ward. Shiv Sena has secured three wards and remaining seven wards is again secured by Bhartiya Janata Party. Seven wards are acquired by women of different political parties. Women have proved themselves again in this election. Out of those seven women candidates three are of from Shiv Sena. This local political is having full support of women. Women have support of voter in this ward. Four women candidates are from Bhartiya Janata Party. Once again women proved her power in this constituency. Majority votes followed by Shailaja Girkar followed by Priyanka More. Both female candidates are from Bhartiya Janata Party. Aarya Chanakya Nagar and Poinsur village west are areas of these candidates. They have work hard for these areas and voter awarded them for their work. Only one candidate is having age below thirty years. There is no candidate in the range of above thirty and below forty years. Five candidates are on record of this election between the age of forty and above and fifty and below age criteria. One candidate is having age above fifty and one candidate is having age above sixty years. Three candidates have not given details about their age.
This constituency is also having more experienced candidates. Experience of these candidates is from different fields. Development, security, Law and order from all the prospects voters demanding requirement fulfilled by these candidates. Age of these candidates is one prove of their experience. They have knowledge of most common problems of these constituencies. Solution of these problems based on common interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Corporator</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sandhya Doshi (41 yrs)</td>
<td>9815</td>
<td>R-South-18</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shubhada Gudekar (66 yrs)</td>
<td>10817</td>
<td>R-South-19</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Deepak Tawade (not given)</td>
<td>6856</td>
<td>R-South-20</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shailaja Girkar (61 yrs)</td>
<td>15344</td>
<td>R-South-21</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Priyanka More (not given)</td>
<td>14570</td>
<td>R-South-22</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shiv Kumar Jha (50 yrs)</td>
<td>7197</td>
<td>R-South-23</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sunita Yadav (45 yrs)</td>
<td>10144</td>
<td>R-South-24</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Madhuri Bhoir (29 yrs)</td>
<td>7185</td>
<td>R-South-25</td>
<td>Shiv Sena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pritam Pindagale (not given)</td>
<td>3948</td>
<td>R-South-26</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Surekha Patil (41 yrs)</td>
<td>7347</td>
<td>R-South-27</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rajpati Yadav (48 yrs)</td>
<td>8241</td>
<td>R-South-28</td>
<td>Congress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eight candidates contested from Ward no. 18. Sandhya Doshi is winner of this ward from Shivsena successfully secured 9815 votes. Two independent candidates namely Mahesh Agarwal and Amar Shelar scored 284 and 179 votes respectively. Sumesh Ambre secured 8044 votes from Bhartiya Janata Party. Maharashtra Navnirman Sena gives 3847 votes to Kabirdas More. 974 votes are in account of Dilip Bagaram Pandit from Congress. Kondvilkar Tejas Vithal from Nationalist Congress Party secured 341 votes. Bahujan Samaj Party represented Sanjay Sayaji Waghmare scored 281 votes.

Seven candidates contested election from Ward no. 19. Success highest voting bank of 10817 votes is in account of Shubhda Gudekar. 8687 votes scored by Bhartiya Janata Party from Reshma Takke. Sankriti Rajhans from Congress got 2198 votes.
Sangita Shantaram Karande from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena gained 1298 votes. Nationalist Congress Party represented Gavli Jayashree Santosh and got 1124 votes. Republican Party of India scored 790 votes from SApkale Saraswati Ramesh. Last 385 votes given to Dandekar Mangal Waman from Bahujan Samaj Party.


Four candidates contested from Ward no. 21. In this ward successful highest vote goes to Shailaja Girkar from Bhartiya Janata Party. She scored 15344 votes. Jayashree Mistry from Shivsena scored 5000 votes. Congress represented Minakshi Bhandari and earns 2364 votes. Seema Pradeep Kulkarni from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena got 768 votes.


Ward no. 24 contested ten candidates in this election. Sunita Yadav from Bhartiya Janata Party scored 10144 votes. Prajakta Sawant from Shivsena saved 5435 votes. Third position is of congress represented Pushpa Sanjay Jha with 1167 votes. 918 votes given to Aarti Vinod Pawar from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena. Savita Sudesh Nag got 570 votes independently. Manorma Rajesh Jha has 419, Sarita Mahendra Vishwakarma has 336, Bindu Manoj Jha has 220, Asha Shukla has 132 votes and lastly Jha Anita Sanjay has 89 votes independently.


**IV: P NORTH ward**

This is forth area of research of my work. Total Sixteen wards are involved in this constituency. Nine wards are come through women. In this ward position of women is stronger than men. This war is again in favour of women. Six women candidates are selected as corporator from Bhartiya Janata Party and other three positions is secured by male candidates. One woman is from National Congress Party, no male candidate is succeeded in this ward. One woman is Congress and one is from Shiv Sena. Only three candidates are having below thirty ages. Very few candidates are involved in Criminal record. These offences and charges are pending in different courts. No candidate is punished before for any offence from any court of law. Voters choose those candidates who are not having criminal background. The person having criminal behaviour cannot follow and make government set up for the society; this common principle is followed by common person. Only two candidates have taken cognizance in criminal charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>CORPORATOR</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>Political party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thakur Sagar Ramesh Singh (27 yrs)</td>
<td>8043</td>
<td>P-North-29</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Leena Patil Deherkar (56)</td>
<td>18333</td>
<td>P-North-30</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Candidate Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Votes</td>
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1, 38,681 voters have given their votes for different politicians in this Municipal Corporation Election. In these constituency four National political parties having more weightage. Leena Patil has scored highest votes followed by Sejal Desai. Both female candidates are members of Bhartiya Janata Party. Virendra Choudhary from Congress party.

Ward 29 contested election between thirteen candidates. There are four independent candidates contested in this election. 8043 votes are in account of Bhartiya Janata Party form candidate Sagar Ramesh Singh. On second position Shivsena party scored 5231 votes from Sachin Patil. Ramashish Gopal Gupta from Congress party received 3956 votes. Mukesh Basntilal Pamecha is independent candidate scored 1977 votes. Desai Satish Manoher an independent candidate earned 934 votes.
Sushil Prakash Gunje got 538 votes from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena. Salve Rajesh Jagannath got 110 votes for representing Bahujan Samaj Party. 90 votes are in account of More Kiran Purushottam of National Congress Party. Samajwadi Party collected only 77 votes through Puneet Hiraman Yadav. 32 votes are earned by one independent candidate namely Ravi Ramsare Vishwakarma. Nilesh Haridas Navgire independently gained 25 votes. National Black Panther have only 22 votes from Sahshikala Marchande Soni. Last candidate is Kurade Laxman Yalappa from Bahujan Vikas Aghadi got only 18 votes.

Only five candidates contested this election from Ward no.30. All contestants of this ward are female candidates. Minal Jitendra Drivedi from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena score 834 votes from this ward. Highest 18333 votes in favour of Bhartiya Janata Party from Leena Rajesh Deharkar. Namrata Nikunj Rughani from shivsena Party got 3459 votes. Nirmala Brijmohan Kanojia represented Congress Party in this election and got 1511 votes. One independent candidate Gohil Meena Jitendra satisfied on 63 votes.

Ward 31 contested seven candidates from this ward. Kamlesh Shobhnath Yadav secured majority votes from this ward and fixed himself for next five years. He got 7826 votes. Geeta Ramashish Yadav from Congress Party secured 3973 votes and she is on second position of this election. Dinesh Anant Salvi represented Maharashtra Navnirman Sena for 3163 votes. Samajwadi Party is successful to gain 2535 through Kailash Yadav. Adv. Kamlesh Yadav represented this election from Shivsena Party and got 1994 votes. Bhatkar Babita Devidas have only 163 votes from Bahujan Samaj Party. Vasikar Sandeep Soanli is last name of this ward and has only 104 votes.

Ward 32 contested election between four candidates. Stephie Moris Kini from Congress secures with 6775 voting banks. Second interest of this ward is Geeta Bhandari from Shivsena Party on position of 5765 votes. Archana Wade from Bhartiya Janata Party is on 5320 votes and lastly Chandrakala Govind Mohane received only 393 votes.

Ward no. 33 contested this election between seven candidates of different political parties. First choice of this ward is Virendra Tukaram Choudhary from Congress Party for the high score of 5232 votes. On second position Ujjwala Vaity from Bhartiya Janata Party scored 2690 votes. Ajit Bhandari from Shivsena Party is successful to earn 2418 votes. Mandavkar Jairam Sitaram is independent candidate
of 1802 votes. Mohd. Muzammil Baghban is also independent candidate followed by 1302 votes. Kanade Disha Dattaram represent Nationalist Congress Party have 490 votes. Bhopi Vikas Moreshwar scored 22 votes independently. 


Ward No. 35 has seven contestants for this election. Sejal Prashant Desai is first choice of this ward. He secured 13751 votes. Parul Pinakin Mehta gained 5778 votes and represented Congress Party. Prableen Billaji Mankoo from Shivsena gained 5624 votes. Threesa Nadar is one independent candidate got 344 votes. Shweta Shailesh Hingoo earned 150 votes and represented Nationalist Congress Party. Rupa Hiten Shah earned 107 votes independently. Supdabai Murlidhar Janjale satisfied on 55 votes independently.


Ward no. 39 contested twelve candidates in this election. Vinaya Vishnu Sawant from Shivsena wins this election with 5663 majority votes. Suman Indrajeet Singh from Rashtriya Samaj Paksha pull on 4291 votes. In this ward Congress Party represented Kusum Dinesh Gupta and fixes 3698 votes. 649 votes assured Adv. Urmila Malhari Gotmukale from Bahujan Samaj Party. Thakur Samiksha Bharat from Nationalist Congress Party wins 613 votes. Nageshwari Vijaykumar Panchal from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena procured 466 votes. 244 ballots are in account of Rekha Rajman Gupta from Samajwadi Party. Sulakshana Nitin Shinde an independent candidate succeeded in 157 ballots. Chaya Bhagvan Dhanraj from Republican Party of India insured 143 votes. Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh scored 95 votes from Lalita Vitthal Lokhande. Uma Marotrao Thorat independent candidate have 73 votes from this ward. Only 54 votes are gained by Anita Shivaji Shinde independently.

Ward no 41 contested eighteen candidates. One independent candidate Tulsiram Dhondiba Shinde an independent candidate is winner of this ward. He wins this election by 6217 majority votes followed by Sadashiv Dadu Patil from Shivsena party have 3869 votes. Archana Desai from Bhartiya Janata Party has secured 2075 votes. 1858 votes came in account of National Congress Party by the name of Sayyed Anwar Peer.

Ward 42 contested eight candidates. These candidates are from different political parties. Dhanashree Vaibhav Bharadkar from National Congress Party is winner of this constituency. She has scored 5897 votes from this ward. Rina Rajendra Surve from Shivsena is second positioned candidate gained 5175 votes. Bharti Bhende from Bhartiya Janata Party is third candidate and she earned 3583 votes from this ward. Renu Yadav from Congress recorded 1727 votes. Deepali Dattraya Mine from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena scored 1170 votes. Payal Anil Bari from Samajwadi Party got 727 votes. Mohini Vishwajeet Patil from Bhaujan Samaj Party is on record of 235 votes. Vishakha Vasant Gaurav is last candidate independently earned 142 votes. All candidates are female candidates and fight for vote.

Ward 43 contested total twelve candidates. Vinod Mishra is winner of this ward and he is from Bhartiya Janata Party. He is winner of 5620 votes. Bhomsingh Hirsingh Rathod gained 4911 votes from Shivsena party. Raorane Ajit Balkrishna from National Congress Party has 4782. Sandeep Lalan Singh earned 2758 votes from congress party. Shakir Nasiruddin Shaikh from AMIM scored 2563 votes. Maharashtra Navnirman Sena represented Narayan Sitaram Jadhav and he earned 746 votes from this ward. Jadhav Pramod Rghunath is independent candidate and he scored 323 votes from this area. Udayraj Shobhnath Yadav from Smajwadi Party got 125 votes. Communist Party of India (M) represented Jamuna Prasad Gupta and 120 votes is in account. 39 votes gained independently Shaikh Azad Ahmed Habib Ahmed. 32 votes are in account of independent candidate Khan Nazim Yusuf. Kakade Tanaji Trimbak has only 27 votes independently.

Ward 44 contested nine candidates from this ward. Winner of this ward is from Bhartiya Janata Party received 9955 votes and these votes are from Sangeeta Gyanmurty Sharma. Second candidate of this ward Ranjana Subhash Dhanuka from Shivsena party earned 5550 votes. Third position of this voting bank is in favour of Nasreen Fahim Khan from AIMIM and she earned 2903 votes. Congress party represented Deepa Rana Singh with 999 votes. 574 votes gained by Nationalist

V: P-SOUTH WARD

This is my fifth area of data collection. In this constituency total eight wards are on record. These eight seats are given to members of different political parties. Five seats are earned by Bhartiya Janata Party and out of five three seats are of women. One women candidate is from Congress Party. One male and one female candidate is from Shiv Sena. Total five wards acquired by women. This situation is faith of common person. This is the ward where development got majority votes. These constituencies are having all experienced candidates. Voters have not given chance to candidate having age below thirty. All constituencies are having clean background means no criminal offences are registered on them. Work of all candidates is based on their experience and bonding with common citizen. Continues social work is the symbol their success. Common people also knows them from very long time because of their work.

<table>
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<th>Votes</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Political party</th>
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<td>16407</td>
<td>P-South-45</td>
<td>BJP</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yogita Sunil Koli (41)</td>
<td>16868</td>
<td>P-South-46</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jaya Tiwana (58)</td>
<td>9301</td>
<td>P-South-47</td>
<td>BJP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Salma Almelkar (60)</td>
<td>6655</td>
<td>P-South-48</td>
<td>Congress</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7359</td>
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<td>Deepak Thakur (36)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Swapnil Mohan Tembwalkar (44)</td>
<td>7802</td>
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<td>Shiv Sena</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Priti Satam (32)</td>
<td>6696</td>
<td>P-South-52</td>
<td>BJP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In this constituency 81,733 voting recorded. Same National Political Parties are having stand in these ward areas. From all these eight wards female candidates from
Bhartiya Janata Party gain highest votes and on second position Ram Barod from same political party.

In ward no. 45 total five candidates were nominated for this election. These five candidates are from different political parties. All political parties are working in these wards since long time. People of these wards know all these political parties are their political members very well. On second position Shiv Sena scored 5609 votes in the account of Rajendra Nandkumar Kale (50). On third position Ramesh Arvind Yadav (38) from Congress party has scored 2930 votes. Nilesh Shantaram Mudrale from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena received only 406 votes and on last position Shridhar Shankar Kannure (51) have only 94 votes from Republican Party of India. All candidates work for better society and citizen choose Bhartiya Janata Party as their representative for next five years.

Ward no. 46 contested four candidates. Anagha Prakash Mhatre from Shiv Sena received 8501 followed by Sandhya Ashok Nazare (47) from congress gained 2197 votes. Last position is of Deepali Vilas More (42) from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena with 745 votes. Winner of this ward is female candidate and other contestants are also female. Competition between female contestants in this ward set new example before society.

From Ward no. 47 eight candidates contested. All contestants are female candidates. Pinky Bhatia (age 43) from Congress got 7486 votes. Supriya Pawar (age 42) from Shiv Sena received 3463 votes. Emila Josephine Celistin Chetty (age 23) is Independent contestant scored 672 followed by Sheetal Rakesh Choudhari (age 33) from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena scored 545. Rajamani Subramaniam (age 27) from AIADMK got only 283 votes followed by Hoonavar Pooja Ganesh from Nationalist Congress party 57 votes. On last position Kayathri Thangraj Kolande (age 31) get happy with 56 votes.

Ward no. 48 contested nine candidates. Winner of this constituency is from congress named Salma Salim Almelkar followed by Ismail Sohail Shaikh from AIADMK with 2347 votes. Vikas Deshpute is on third position earned 2219 votes from Shivsena followed by Shamin Radiowala from Bhartiya Janata Party with 1601 votes. Mangesh Sadashiv Shedge is independent candidate scored 751 votes. Shaikh Sharif Hanif from Nationalist Congress Party scored 572 votes. Sushant Sunil Malwade earned 390 votes from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena. Ansari Mohd. Firoz
Samid Ahmed is independent candidate scored 165 votes and lastly Saeed Shaikh from Samajwadi Party gained 139 votes.


Ward no. 50 has eleven contestants. Majority votes are in account of Dipak Jayprakash Thakur from Bhartiya Janta Party. He has scored 10645 votes. Dinesh Shridhar Rao is a candidate represented by Shivsena party and he is successful to earn 6783 votes from this ward. Sneha Vinayak Zagade representing Congress party scored 2739 votes. Haresh Salvi representing Maharashtra Navnirman Sena and got 1429 votes. Dalvi Umesh Shivaji is independent candidate of 347 votes. Mukesh Singh is another independent candidate scored 269 votes. Dwivedi Chintamani from National Congress Party received 90 votes. Anil Ramavtar Yadav also an independent candidate 87 votes. Abhijeet Bhardige one more independent candidate of this ward scored 87 votes. Manoj Halde from Bahujan Samajwadi Party gained 52 votes and lastly Yadav Mahendarprasad Ramashankar an independent candidate recorded only 38 votes.

Ward no. 51 contested more than ten candidates in which Swapnil Mohan Tembvalkar from Shivsena party highest score of this constituency with 7802 votes. Vinod Shelar is second candidate of this constituency from Shivsena with 6635 votes. Rekha Dilip Singh representing Congress party and counted 3828 votes. Ghanshyam Bharat Parab from Maharashtra Navnirman Sena earned 1374 votes. Sandeep Tukaram Jadhav from Sambhaji Brigade succeeds to earn 416 votes.
Mohsin Lal Patel represented Samajwadi Party with 285 votes. Amol Dashrath Sawant from Bahujan Samajwadi Party got only 70 votes. Kiran Pandurang Ghagh is independent candidate received 63 votes. Shaikh Yakub is an independent candidate scored 55 votes. Omprakash Gupta one more independent candidate gained 45 votes. Rajendra Krishna Parker is also independent candidate of 39 votes. Samani Sakib Hussain is from Bahujan Vikas Aghadi and received 32 votes. Jaiswal Bhanupratap Rajman is last independent candidate of only 15 votes.

Last ward of this constituency is Ward no. 52. These ward contested only six candidates. Priti Satam of Bhartiya Janata Party highest scored 6696 votes. Second position is of Sampada Rupesh Chauhan from Shivsena Party with 6246 votes. Sughanda Madhukar Shetaye represented Maharashtra Navnirman Sena with 2610 votes. Rashmi Prasant Bhavsar from Congress Party got 1838 votes. Sangeeta Gangaram Kharat is independent candidate of 385 votes. Lastly, Babita Chetiar is also independent candidate of 95 votes.

**DATA OF NOTA VOTING:**

In introduction of this Nota provision is already discussed in chapter I. I have already focused on rule 49 (O) and the important provisions of this concept. The requirement of this rule is the demanding requirement of current society. There are many reasons to make such kind of provision in election system. To know the reasons of lower voting percentage is the main object of this provision. This election has changed many concepts of previous election. Nota provision has made option to voter to show their expression towards candidate. In this election from every ward Nota button is selected by many voters. Many seats got vacant due to Nota button.

In the study of recent election of Bombay Municipal Corporation 2017, Nota having different responses from different areas. In this Municipal Corporation election of 20147, near about 87719 votes are in account of Nota. This figure is reality of this election. On an average 386 voter selected Nota from each ward. There are many advantages and disadvantages of this provision. Most of citizen is now misusing this option according to their personal views. Voting is establishment of government and non-voting is one kind of negligence or offence as a citizen of this nation. Nota are a mediator between voter and non-voter. Efficiency of candidates or voter’s faith towards that politician is of Nota. Nota option followed by those citizens who want to cast their vote but not them who are listed. According to them present candidates are
not eligible to work for their areas of problems or may be whatever work done by these candidates before this election is not in favour of that society. Present requirement of society is not matching with working of candidates. Offences registered against candidates are also main reason behind losing interest of voting. Common person has changed their opinion about criteria for their representatives.

“Free a Billion” is the movement of Nota provision taken place in suburban areas of this city. Suchita Deshpande is group manager of this movement. This movement has started before six months of this election. Most of senior volunteers are involved in this campaign. They went to various places of society like school, colleges, houses and aware people about this Nota option. This is result of Nota. According to this movement if more than half voter’s selects Nota button, government will think on this question. Voter interest towards present candidates is not positive. If this option is selected by majority voters then it means there is no candidate capable to represent their society. The object of this campaign is to express voting problems. Election commission should know demand of present voter and make new structure according to requirement. Details of Nota voting are discussed as below.

I. R-NORTH WARD

Ward no 1 has population of 49940 and Nota voting 207 in this BMC election.
Ward no 2 consists Nota vote 349 for the population of 56016.
Ward no 3 recorded Nota voting 275 in population of 57471
Ward no 4 has 368 Nota votes and population 59083
Ward no 5 registered 539 Nota votes 58049
Ward no 6 has 429 Nota votes for the population of 52773
Ward no 7 population is 49125 and Nota 494

II. R-Central ward
This constituency has total ten wards. Population and Nota voting record is discussed below.

Ward no 8 recorded 498 Nota voting for the population of 48911
Ward no. 9 has 485 Nota voting for the population 61684
Ward no. 10 recorded 592 Nota votes for the population of 61115
Ward no. 11 population of this election 47555 and 429 Nota votes
Ward no. 12 this BMC election Nota votes 381 for the population of 47352
Ward no. 13 have population of 49525 and Nota voting 488 is taken.
Ward no. 14 Nota voting 525 is taken and present population of this ward 48996
Ward no. 15 present Nota voting 869 is recorded for the population of 61685.
Ward no. 16 present population of this ward is 63241 and Nota voting of this election is 515
Ward no. 17 population of this ward 60484 and Nota is 531

III. R SOUTH ward
This BMC election 2017 has made certain records of Nota voting. These records express their interest and disinterest towards candidate of this election. This constituency also consists ten wards with different population.

Ward no. 18 consists 375 Nota voting in present election. Present population of this ward is 61074.

Ward no. 19 recorded 421 Nota voting for the population of 53668.

Ward no. 20 have 184 Nota votes. Population of this ward is 58286.

Ward no. 21 have 442 Nota votes in its account. Present population of this ward is 56851.

Ward no. 22 has 461 Nota votes in this election and present population of this ward is 57643.

Ward no. 23 has recorded least Nota voting in this election. The number of Nota voting is 180. Population of this ward at present is 48691. This lowest number of Nota is a prove of candidates work towards their areas. This is one kind of trust of citizen.

Ward no. 24 recorded highest Nota voting of 513. Population of this ward of this election is 51014. This highest Nota voting is demand of citizen.

Ward no. 25 has 253 Nota voting. Population of this ward is 47306.

Ward no. 26 have 350 Nota voting and population of this area 47312.

Ward no. 27 have 367 Nota voting for the population of 47978.

Ward no. 28 recorded 361 Nota votes and population is 51835.
IV: P NORTH ward

In this constituency ward no. 29 has recorded 273 votes of Nota. Total population of this ward is around 48511. Many polling booths were arranged for this election at different places.

Ward no. 30 has recorded 490 votes of Nota. This ward has recorded maximum votes of Nota. Population of this ward is near about 55926. Voter of this area have their mind perspectives for this Nota. This figure shows that people of this ward is neither happy with the work of candidate nor they want to give power again in these hands.

Ward no. 31 has noted 248 Nota. Recent record of Population is 56612. In this election voter chose their representative according to their previous record of work.

Ward no. 32 has recorded 440 votes of Nota. Population of this area is recorded 56710. Polling booths were established at many places for the convenience of voter.

Ward no. 33 has only 177 Nota votes for the population of 52414. This ward is on second position of minimum Nota voting. This ward details and figure of Nota response shows the bonding of candidate towards common person.
Ward no. 34 is only 224 Nota voting in the population of 58910. Polling booth was working day night at the time of election. Nota voting mean not the violation of rule but it is disinterest towards candidate of election.

Ward no. 35 recorded 473 Nota voting for the population of 55428. In this ward most, educated people followed their duties of voting. In previous election this response was not same as that of present election.

Ward no. 36 is also second major ward of this constituency. This ward has recorded 483 Nota ballots counting for the population of 49370. The movement of Nota voting is followed in this ward more as compare to others wards.

Ward no. 37 recorded only 326 Nota voting for the population of 49452. Polling booth was active during election.

Ward no. 38 recorded 268 Nota. Population of this ward comes around 49589. Proportion of this Nota is dissatisfaction of voter from work of candidate.

Ward no. 39 recorded 221Nota voting for the population of 49320.

Ward no. 40 is on third position of Nota voting. Exact figure of Nota is 469 for population of 53799.

Ward no. 41 is the ward where minimum Nota ballot counting is very less. Only 154 votes given to Nota. In this constituency this is minimum least figure of Nota of this election. Population of this area is 49043 and comparatively voter has not given option to Nota.

Ward no. 42 received 210 Nota voting. Present Population of this ward is 49827.

Ward no. 43 gained 258 votes of Nota in the population of 52630.

Ward no. 44 has 349 Nota votes in present population of 54053.

V: P-SOUTH WARD

This constituency has total eight wards. Each ward has different population. Proportion of Nota voting is also different from one another.
NOTA VOTING

The first ward no. 45 has population 54808 in which Nota voting is registered 449 votes.
Second ward no. 46 is having population of 57668 and only 602 votes given to Nota.
Third ward no. 47 consists population of 54372 and Nota voting are taken place 490.
Ward no. 48 is having population of 54221 and only 157 Nota voting take place.
Ward no. 49 is having 57981 population and 73 Nota voting.
Ward no. 50 recorded Nota voting 379 for the population of 56231.
Ward no. 51 consists 355 Nota voting for the population of 45814.
Ward no. 52 population is 47793 and Nota voting 432.
Vote bank of Nota is more than regular votes.
Nota button option is pressed highest in Ward no. 91. This is the area of Bandra (E). Near about 1,135 votes are given to Nota ballot from this area. This is the highest record of this election. On the next position Ward no. 198 belongs to south central Mumbai and in this area 964 votes given to Nota. This increasing percentage of Nota option increases chances of re-election. I have collected record of some other wards where nota option used but very few voters chose this option in which Ward no. 134 is of Mankhurd,47 voters choose Nota option. Ward no. 49 and ward no. 135 have 73 Nota Votes each. This is the present situation of greater Mumbai election held in 2017. Election commission and other government should note this record of Nota and understand the voter expression. Voter is not happy with working of current candidate and they do not want to give their vote to any of them. This nota option is
not denial of voting but it is the interest of voter towards political party and their candidates. This is the option against corruption. Election commission should recall the election with new candidates. Those candidates should not corrupt and involved in any criminal behaviour. If current situation is studied now then next election Nota vote bank will get all votes. This campaign has started before six months and majority voter supported this campaign. Increase of Nota votes in election means decrease of candidate’s votes.

After the study of this election it is cleared that there is no basic education is required for this election. The provisions given in Indian Constitution are sufficient to enrol their name in election. The education criteria are how much important is proved in these figures. Voting percentage is increased only because voter feels confident about candidate. There are many candidates who don’t have relevant education from this field but then also they have basic educational criteria to understand the problem and solve with commonwealth.

Reasons of increasing Nota vote bank:

• Criminal background of candidate is the first reason for increasing percentage of Nota. There are different perspectives of different people for this reason. This is the most common reason from all areas of my research. Some candidates are involved in serious offences. Number of cases is pending in different courts against many politicians. In the data analysis it is cleared that not a single candidate is punished for any offence. Judicial procedure is responsible for this delay and accused is taking advantage of this provision.

• Education is the most important criteria required to run this democracy. From the study of this municipal corporation election it is confirmed that there are thirty four percent candidates are graduates but not from respective streams. Only seventy-seven candidates are graduates. There is no connection between their education and this election. Candidate has knowledge of their concern field. This ratio itself is a truth that not even fifty percent candidates are graduate in this election. According to most of citizen candidate should have knowledge and experience of this field, then only he will be able to participate and compete with other rival political parties. On the basis of votes result is declared and they secure their seat in government.
• Only eight percent candidates are post graduates in this election. Eighteen candidates are having Master’s Degree. This master’s degree is from recognised universities and colleges. These extra qualified candidates are performing according to their skills and education. One in six candidates are not tenth passed out. One in four candidates are tenth passed. Lastly one in six is twelfth passed.

• Work of candidate is one of responsible factor. Candidate work for his personal gain or not able to solve problems of that particular area then in that circumstances citizen change their mindset for that candidate. In recent times this situation arises for many times and against many candidates. Decision taken by candidate is not benefited for common person then this situation arises. Before taking any decision, candidate has to be very careful about the reaction and result of that decision.

• Rival political groups always try to compete other political parties and in this competition, they use unethical methods for getting success. They create such kind of misunderstandings or questions against other politicians to damage political image. There are many sources for this wrong intention.

COMPLAINTS FILED DURING BMC ELECTION 2017:

There are many complains filed during this BMC election 2017. From all point of view these complains are having different weightage. Most of times voters complains are against election commission staff, sometime it is against rules and regulations of election, election website, voter having different complains relating to polling booth, electronic voting machines and many more. At present this BMC election 2017 registered many complaints at different wards. There are many complain during this Municipal Corporation Election. Voter list is not updated again; most of voter has same complain that their name does not exist in concern ward. Voter list and ward list is not creating confusion in the mind of many voter’s. Voter has their identity card but then also their name not seen in voter list. So many arguments take place for this issue. Voting percentage is affected because of failure of voter list. Concern authority during election does not have any other source to reply voter effectively.

In this election High Court has played very important role. High Court ordered removal of all hoardings, posters and banners. Justice Abhay Okha directed civic body to initiate proceedings against those political parties and members of those parties. In this order High court directed Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation to
check whether that candidate have licence number, if yes then what is the validity of that licence need to check. The persons who do not possess any kind of permission for such advertisements, banners, hoardings then initiate proceedings against them. With this order, High Court directed election commission to make certain conditions on political parties at the time of registration that they should not indulge such kind of license. This kind of practice is called as defacement of property. Court also directed that with license number name of that person should also mentioned on the hoardings, banners or advertisements. Special drive should be taken to follow these matters.

- The first complain which is most common in every election about the queue set up followed by polling booth staff. Within area of my research voters are not happy by the services provided at polling booth. Many voters filed complaints that senior citizen queue is larger in this election. From the previous discussion of voting percentage, it is clear that in this election most of senior citizen has followed their responsibility of voting.

- Second common complain is also most common scenario of every election. While collecting data for my research work it found that Bandra Collector office has many complaints of missing voters name from election rolls. There are many complains regarding missing records of voter. Most of voter does not found their names in concern ward voter list. In present election more than eleven lakh voter have this same problem. This is one kind of failure of election commission. Voter data is not updated from concern authority. Due to negligence from the side of election commission on the day of election voter get suffered and it affect voting percentage as well as result of election. In this situation most of voter have their voting card and they had casted their vote in previous election but still their name is not enrolled in present election. There are only sixty-three complaints on record of missing records. This difference between real missing records and complaints for the same shows one more face of election commission.

- On third point, most common complaint is of bogus voting. These complaints came from different areas. Bogus voting is also part of one kind of negligence of election commission. Bogus voting means one vote on another name. This is most common practice taken in every election. It is found on record that when voter come
for voting then election staff answered that she cannot vote as on her name some body already cast vote before thirty minutes.

- Manipulation with votes is also not different from every election. This manipulation is mostly done by election officers. With the help of voter’s record or their documents, election staff changes their records and make changes in voting.

- From all common offences when any voter come to make complain against election officer or the system then these complains are not listen or not taken on record. Without record of these complaints there is no changes taken place in system.

- The voter who are dead, their names are not removed from voting list. This un updated data makes problems to voter as well as election staff. The person who is no more in this world but still his name is found in the record of election. Civil officials’ duty to update the voter’s record.

- To follow Code of conduct is the duty of all members. Most of candidates do not follow these codes. Maharashtra Navnirman Sena is regional political party and one of the members namely; Subhash Ghosalkar of this party has made complain against three members of their political party, that they have not followed the code of conduct. In this BMC election 2017 returning officer received many complaints of violation of BMC poll code. Near about 40 complaints of poll violation recorded this time. Four F.I.R registered for violation of BMC poll code.

- Ekta Nagar of Charkop, one of the candidate has make complain that near about 1,200 voters name of their Manihar Chawl found in some other ward list. Their name is not found in concern ward voter list.

- Most of NGO’s from this region has make complaints that famous actor Amir Khan is on first page of most of newspapers and news channel for the promotion of Bhartiya Janata Party. While doing this promotion he is making allegation against other political parties like Congress and Shivsena. Such kind of practices directly or indirectly but it is violation of code of conduct. Rival parties has made many allegations against ruling government that once the ellection commission has ordered that no advertisement to publish should take place before 48 hours of election.

- In this election Shiv Sena filed complain against state election commissioner that Devendra fadanvis has given interview on news channel, other media sources
after the time of advertisement or campaigning. It is one kind of influence on voter or it is violation of code of conduct.

- In this election Chief Minister has misused their position. After the campaigning he has given interviews with his political party symbol. This practice is violation of code of conduct. This complains is filled by Shiv sena meber of Parliament Sanjay Raut.

- There are many complaints of threatening where contestant stand outside election office and threaten voter. Sheetal Mhatre from Borivali found in such kind of practice. Most of other party workers also found by police officers.

- For election polling booth many schools were engaged in election as temporary polling booth. After the Election Day these schools were found very dirty and unclean. Most of schools make complaint that there is mismanagement and uncleanness on the part of polling authorities. School teacher Rajesh Pandya from Fatima Devi English School explained the situation of school after the day of election. He said that it is responsibility of corporation to ensure that there should not be any damage to premises of school.

- Many candidates found with invalid documents of their caste certificates. Three candidates from different wards rejected by returning officer. At the time of affidavit this information found wrong. Changez Multani found from Jogeshwari and Pankaj Yadav from Jogeshwari found with same rejection

- School leaving certificates found fake at the time of documentation. High Court declared these documents fake. No plea will entertain on the basis of false documents. If any one found involved in these practices, then strict action will be taken against that candidate.

- From ward no. 17 Meera Kaamnath an independent candidate was asking election commission for re-election. The information this candidate is given on polling booth. According to her it is not correct. On display board she has sentenced two-year punishment from judiciary. This wrongful information makes her criminal record in this election and for this reason she was asking for re-election.

VOTING PERCENTAGE:
For the first time the response of voter is crossed more than half population. This is very good and healthy environment for commonwealth. This Voting percentage have both sides, from one side it is appreciated that voter are now expressing their views
this increasing figure talks about interest of common person but at the same time it is not even more than half population. After study of previous figures, it is alarming for majority rule. There are many reasons for non-voting and those reasons are discussed in questionnaire.

• In this year 2017 only 55.5% voting take place. There is lots of difference in the figure of people casting their vote and those not giving their vote. The main reason of this non-voting is discussed in next chapter with different parts of society. This alarming situation is a big task before election commission.

In the BMC election held in year 2012. In this election only 44.75% voting is taken on record. This figure is even below half population. In year 2007 Brihanmumbai Municipal Election took place. In this election 46.1% voting take place. Voter did not in favour of government or politician. 42.1% take place in year 2002. 44.2% voting is in year 1997. 49.1% voting recorded in year 1992.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS:

POLITICAL PARTY WISE ANALYSIS:

This election taken place in twenty-four wards between 227 constituencies. Many political parties participated in this election. Result of this election is based on voting.

• Shivsena is a local political party. This party has secured eighty-four seats in this Municipal Corporation election of 2017. These eighty-four seats are from all wards. Ward 49 and ward 51 of P-south ward is in account of Shiv Sena. Three wards secured in P-north constituency namely ward 38, ward 39, ward 40. In R-south ward also shiv sena fight and earned good record. Three wards are in control of shiv sena for next five years ward 18, ward 19, and ward 25. R-central constituency got three wards in this election. Ward no. 11 and ward no. 12 won by shiv sena candidate. R-north constituency is completely in favour of shiv sena for upcoming five years. Ward no. 1, ward 3, ward 4, ward 5, ward 6, ward 7 is ensured by shiv sena party. In this election strong fight given by this political party. In this research within the area of limitation of my work it is found that total fourteen wards favoured by shiv sena candidates.

• Bhartiya Janata Party secured 82 seats. Five seats are given in P-south constituency in ward no. 45, ward 46, ward 47, ward 50, ward 52, respectively. In P-north ward ten wards secured by this political party. Ward no. 44, ward 43, ward 41, ward 37, ward 36, ward 35, ward 31, ward 30, ward 29 is of members of Bhartiya
Janata Party. R-south constituency have total Seven wards in this account. Ward no. 20, ward 21, ward 22, ward 23, ward 24, ward 26, ward 27 voter favoured candidate of Bhartiya Janata Party. Majority wards of R-central constituency are also in account of Bhartiya Janata Party. Out of ten wards seven wards secured by candidate of Bhartiya Janata Party. Ward 8, ward 10, ward 13, ward 14, ward 15, ward 16, ward 17 is the list of wards of R-central constituency gained by Bhartiya Janata Party. In R-north constituency one ward favoured by Bhartiya Janata Party. Ward no. 2 is secured for next five years. Bhartiya Janata Party is making history in Indian politics. Many male and female candidates won from different areas. In this research and data collection of concern constituency many wards are covered in this election. For this study I have collected data of fifty wards of this election 2017 in which Twenty-nine wards success history is made by this political party. More than half seats are in hands of Bhartiya Janata Party. People are mostly following the structure which are wanted by society. Healthy environment created by political members in the mind of voter. They are working for the welfare of society. They had changed this concept of welfare according to wish of people.

- Congress party secured 31 seats. These thirty-one seats are from all over two hundred twenty-seven seats. All constituencies have many wards. In my research area fifty wards of five constituencies studied in which congress party has made their record. P-south constituency in ward no.48 one seat goes to this political party. Three wards gained in P-north constituency namely ward 32, ward 33 ward 34. There is no special result from R-south constituency. Only one ward ensured by congress. Ward no. 28 is safe for next five years for congress party. Situation is not different in R-central constituency. In this constituency also only one seat is saved. Ward no. 9 is in favour of congress party. Only six wards covered in this election. Only six seats are in favour of congress. Detail study of this political party and present election make this clear that voters are losing their faith. Work of this party is not according to requirement of society. Voter is not happy from the last work structure followed by this party. There is need to gain favour of people.

- National Congress Party fixed 9 seats. These nine seats are in proportion of two hundred twenty-seven seats of this election. This proportion makes clear about present position of political party. My research is based on the study of fifty ward study. In this study there is only one record found of this political party. In P-north
constituency only one seat won from ward no. 42. This is one kind of failure in the competition of political parties and election. Election result shows which political party and their work is liked by people. Voter do their favour only to those political parties and their member who work sincerely, who understand their problems and try to find out solution of that problem according to majority.

- Maharashtra Navnirman Sena is also state political party. This Political Party mostly work for the Maharashtra development. Most common agenda followed this party is to protect Marathi language and its importance in our state. They fight against many other social problems of this state. In this 2017 Municipal Corporation Election, this political party has only plugged 7 seats. These seven seats are secured in the competition of two hundred twenty-seven wards. This result of this election makes clear about the views for this political party. In the competition of other political parties this political party is not much strong to fight against them and secure their position in this government. Their political members and their working is not according to wants of the people. This result is the work card of politician. These seven seats are not from the area which I took for the study of my research.

- Samajwadi Party is also one of the most popular party in Maharashtra state. This political party has procured six seats in this Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation 2017. These six seats are not of winners. The record of candidates contested from my research area collected in that data candidates from this political party are on record. This proportion of six seats is calculated out of two hundred twenty-seven seats. This party is not most liked by voter.

- MIM ensured 3 seats in this election of 2017. Majlis-e-Itehadul muslimeen is the party working in Maharashtra state. Most of their functioning is related to welfare and development of society. This election has given progress card to this party. On the basis of this progress card they will work on new policies of government. These three seats are not from my research areas.

- Independent candidates also participated in this election. From different constituencies and their concern wards these candidates contested. This political party stop up only on four seats. These seats are also not from my research areas from which I have collected data.

- ABS political party is on last position. In this election they are safe with one seat. This seat is not in my research area.
AGE WISE ANALYSIS

In this Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation election 2017 age of different categories followed. Voter of different ward constituencies supported their candidates. In this election the age pattern followed is quite specific. I have taken five constituencies for the study of my research. In these five constituencies different aspects for age of candidate come forward. I have made this analysis on the basis of five steps. In first point all those candidates who have not given their details of age in the affidavit which need to submit at the time of election. Total eleven candidates have not given their age details. These eleven candidates are from given five constituencies. From R-north constituency total seven wards are on record and only two candidates have not given their age details. R-central ward consists ten wards on record. In these ten wards there are two candidates who have not submitted their age record. Eleven wards are given in R-south constituency. In this constituency three candidates have not submitted their age detail. Sixteen wards on record of P-north constituency. In this constituency two candidates don not share their age detail. In P-south constituency eight wards are working at present. In these wards one candidate has not given their details of age.

TWENTY AND ABOVE: This age criteria of candidate are most young and having dynamic personality. According to this age young candidate is not mature and do not have experience to deal with problems. This research covered five constituencies in which more than fifty wards studied detail. From all these study of wards seven candidates on record. These candidates have not submitted their information relating to age. R-north constituency consists seven wards out of which only two candidates are between the age of twenty and above. R-central constituency consists ten wards and there is only one candidate between this age group. Eleven wards are in the constituency R-south. Voter of these wards not supported this age group people. Only one candidate is elected in this constituency. In the constituency of P-north three candidates have not submitted their age details. From P-south constituency all candidates have given their age details. There is no candidate in between this age group. Total seven candidates not provide information about their age. It is also fact that society does not believe this age group. In this study it is clear that candidate work for society and their welfare should not be that much young. These candidates are not aware about the problems and their solution. They cannot take proper decision which will make justice with society. They do not have any experience in
this field. Procedure followed by law and other authorities is also different. All these points make it clear that young generation candidate should work more and take experience in this field and then enter in the competition of election. First, they should make their position in the society. This position is possible with hard work. In exceptional cases it is possible that people choose their candidate in this age group. To achieve this position candidate must work for peaceful society.

**THIRTY AND ABOVE:** I take these second criteria for age analysis of candidate. This election is one of historic example in front of society. According to this data so many things cleared. This age group is not supported by citizen of society. In the study of five constituencies there are only three candidates in present government. This proportion is very less as compare to above criteria. Seven candidates found in age of twenty and above but in the criteria of thirty and above there are only three candidates has secured their position. This difference creates so many questions in the mind. Candidate of this age is not willing to work for this society or people of this society don’t accept this age group? This age group is not qualified for this position? Why people follow believe candidate of twenty and above and why not thirty and above? In R-north constituency there is no candidate of this age group. In R-central constituency there is only one candidate of this age group followed. In R-south constituency there is no one candidate in between this age criteria. P-south constituency, there are two candidates on record in this election. P-north constituency zero candidates elected in this election. In the competition of two hundred twenty-seven wards only three candidate got success in this fight. This is strong fight in this election.

**FORTY AND ABOVE:** This age group is one more face of this election. In this age group many candidates contested from many wards. This is the strongest age group in this election. This group is considered as more experienced than all other age groups. The candidate of this group is in politics from past many years. Their work is more and their carrier is started from social work. They work at every extent for this society. As they are in politics from much time so they have capacity to understand the nature of that social problem. Their experience helps them to handle these cases in peaceful manner. This experience makes them perfect from others. Nineteen candidates are winners of this age group. In this election this age group is the winner and on the top. Five constituencies and their wards got candidates of this age group. This clear record makes it clear that people believe this age group more than other
age groups. Voter cast their votes in favour them. They are much confident about this age group. This confident and belief is the result of them continues hard work for concern ward. They have solved many problems of their concern areas. People supported them on the basis of their work. They have maintained their image in front of society. They establish their work symbol in mind of people. This result is one history in this election. R-north constituency have three candidates of this age. R-central constituency have only one candidate belongs to this age group. R-south has four candidates on record. This constituency is on second position for this age group. P-north constituency have total eight candidates of this age group. This highest number of this age group is found in this constituency. P-south constituency have three candidates of this age. For the second time this age formula is repeated. Firstly, in R-north constituency there are three candidates and again in P-south constituency there are three candidates. This age criteria prove that experience makes the success of this election. Bonding with common people become stronger with continues work. Practice makes them perfect.

**FIFTY AND ABOVE:** Analysis of this age group is most important part of my research. In this age criteria candidate is having more confident and experienced. This age group and their candidate are working continuously for the development and welfare of society. In the data of all five constituencies it is found that there are eight candidates in the wining list of this election of 2017. This figure is on second position in the proportion of age group. All eight candidates are contested from different constituencies and their concern wards. R-north constituency do not consist single candidate of this age group. Many candidates of this age group contested from this ward but they were not successful to secure their seats in present government. People of this ward have not supported to this age candidates. There is possibility of many reasons behind this fact. These reasons may be based on their eligibility criteria or their work structure or some other reasons. Many times, it happens that working of candidate is not liked by common people. They don’t understand intention behind their work. Our society is divided on the basis of religion, caste, sex, culture, language. One of the reason of zero seat in present election may be based on social structure. R-central constituency consists three candidates of this age. All three candidates are having strong political background. All of three candidates got this position on the basis of their status in political life and social status. This status may be ascribed or achieved. R-south constituency have
one candidate on the record of this election. This proportion is not good for this age group. P-north constituency got success with three candidates. There many advantages and disadvantages of this age. This age people know all the tricks to handle social problems. P-south constituency have one candidate at present. This age people have their own work pattern. Voter and their confidence always in favour of that candidate who work for betterment of society.

**SIXTY AND ABOVE:** This is the last criteria which I follow in this research. I have decided this age to be study on the basis of data collection of this election 2017. From all the data it is confirmed that people of this age belongs to many political parties. Only five candidate of this age got position in this election. In all five constituency and their concern wards these candidates secured their position. It is very difficult to fight against young generation. Today young political candidates are using new technology and methods for their work structure. They work on the problems of society on very new options. They fight against government and wrong practices of society. To achieve their target, they use very simple methods in which majority opinion of people involved. The general perception of general will is always protected. R-north constituency contested many candidates of this age but not candidate secure at least one position in Present Corporation. It is clear that people of this age cannot fight other age group people. They do not that potential to take stand in this election. In R-central constituency situation is not different. Only two seats are secured by this age group candidate. R-south constituency is on same track of R-central constituency. In this area also only two seats are favoured political party members. This proportion is not healthy for government. From P-north constituency many candidates have contested. No candidate got success to secure their seat in this constituency. At last, in P-south constituency one candidate found on record. Detail study of this age group has many points to focus. It is very difficult to conclude whether this age group candidate is not elected. There are many factors responsible for this situation. These factors are based on many circumstantial things. In all the study only five seats are in favour of this age group. This is one kind of unsuccessful theory in present competition.
GENDER BASED ANALYSIS:

In this analysis first preference is given to those candidates who elected in this election. After the study of age analysis and political party analysis, this gender-based analysis is also important point of my research. The main intention behind this analysis is to understand the nature of society towards present gender inequality. At present people support this concept or they also want equal status in society. The study of fifty-two wards is not sufficient for this analysis; still I took this point in my small research. From both the sides this analysis is calculated. In P-north constituency total sixteen wards on record and in this constituency both male female candidates are on equal number. Eight male candidates and eight female candidates have secured their position in this municipal corporation election. This is one kind of co-incidence that both genders are on equal proportion. This kind of quality I found in no other wards. In all other constituency this proportion is not balanced. Second constituency of this analysis is P-south constituency. In this constituency male female proportion is not equal. Three male verses five female is the equation followed in this constituency. Females candidates got successful response from voters of their concern wards. continues hard work, potential, understanding nature are the essentials which make path for their success. In this equation, again we found gender discrimination. Females are now more forward than male. Society of this constituency is more faithful towards female than male. R-south constituency
consists ten wards in which many candidates contested. According to result of this
election it is found that this discrimination is followed in this constituency but in other
proportion. Three male and seven female candidates win this election with majority
votes. As compares to above two constituencies this proportion is different. The
difference between male and female candidate is more discriminating. There are
many reasons for this discrimination. Female always suppressed by male from
society. Today situation is in favoue of women, they are fighting against many
problems and secure their position in society. R-north constituency is having seven
wards in which male and female are not on equal position. Four seats are of male
and three seats are of female candidate. In this constituency male female
discrimination is followed. Position of this constituency is quite balanced. The last
constituency R-central have ten wards. In this constituency fore male candidate and
six female candidates have secured their position. This is the discussion about the
winners of concern constituency and wards. Apart from this gender discrimination
there are so many points in this election where this discrimination policy is followed.

1. CABINET MINISTRY: In the previous chapter I have collected data of Cabiet
ministers from Maharashtra state. This information is analysed in this chapter on
various points those are given as below-

- Gender Analysis of present candidates:
At present there is only one female candidate name is found in this list. This is not the situation of present election but from the beginning women are suppressed from the social activities. In twenty first century situation is not different from previous. This research is one effective tool to understand the basic reason behind this situation.

• Analysis of AGE: The main object of my research is to find out reasons of non-voting. The elected candidate runs this government machinery in proper manner. In all this study age are also main criteria of study. In data collection it is found that most of candidates who secure their seat in government on the basis of their political experience. People of this state believe that that particular candidate will take correct decision for common issues of that area. In the present Lok Sabha most there are different age group candidates are working. Their age is the symbol of their success. After the age analysis, it is found that most of senior candidates are involved in criminal activities. No single candidate is punished for those offences; all the cases are pending in different courts. More that fifty percent candidates are having criminal. All cases are pending it is clear seen of our justice mechanism. Till final order comes, they will complete their tenure in government. Government policies framed by this age group is not satisfactory because today’s generation demanding new personalities having potential to run this government smoothly. All government offices and their working are same as that of this age group. Performance of government is not different from this fact.

• Analysis of criminal record: Very few candidates of present government set is having clear record. They are not having any criminal record at present. These candidates are working and fighting for common wealth. This record shows that they are having positive communication with society. In any critical situation they don’t violate law and order. For the peace of society, they work. This ratio is one of the reasons that people are not taking interest in government. Young candidate with their education and skill can take right option. Their non-criminal record, education, and interest is step towards success. They understand importance of government and call of people. In this age they entered into government is one big achievement. Response of common people for candidates of this age is more than senior candidates. This is not the difference of age but it is call for young generation. Government is having space and position for youngsters, the only thing is interest
and responsible personality. Criminal record shows that they are peacefully following
law and order. Law is made for enjoyment of rights and control of crime. We are
having law for all possible scenarios.

- Analysis of Education: All this information is relating to education. This
  information is collected to analyse whether criteria of these candidates is supporting
to their area of work. Their portfolios and education experience are related and make
new set of democracy. Out of all these candidates are of different streams. The
department of work and their field of education is not same. On the basis of majority
votes, they secure their seat in government. It is now demand of people that
candidate should have recognised degree and experience of relevant field.

There are six candidates in this list whose qualification are not relevant to their post.
Out of these six candidates one candidate is just fifth standard person and he won
this election on the basis of his previous political experience. This situation one
symbol that to become part of Government education is secondary criteria. Other
four candidates are having tenth standard qualification. This is the basic academy
completion stage and these candidates are having very strong political background.
One candidate having higher secondary education. Cabinet ministry is functioning on
the basis of these hands.

Graduation LL. B:
This is the most important degree required to become part of republic government. In
all three government departments’ knowledge of law required. The person knows
basic law they can take right decision for state. Execution of law is not possible
without law. Judiciary itself is noble of Law. The candidates having recognised
degree LL. B is most eligible candidate for election. The first preference should be
given to those candidates who are having legal back ground. Other procedure of
screening test also applicable to law candidate.

Post-graduation:
This degree is itself detail study. Candidates have master’s degree from education
field, Arts field and commerce filed. This master’s degree is specialisation of their
concern field.

Above masters:
Finger counted members are present in government who are having extra
qualification from others. This difference makes them quite secure but not complete
safe, because their qualification is from another faculty. Some are having degree in
medical or technology which not related to government and election. I am denying their degrees, but here I want to make basic equation for the election candidature.

- Analysis of offences

In the study of this research of election, my intention to cover those offences relating to election. To prove any activity is offence, there is need to find out reasons from the beginning. Intention, abetment, sources, cause of action, other things are required to prove. Crime or criminal activity is nothing but the change in behaviour. This change is against society and their law. This behaviour is depending upon circumstances and mindset of person. To prove certain activity is crime according to law, some essential conditions are given. Fulfilment of these conditions will decide that activity is criminal or not. Some times to fight against crime need to involve in crime. There may be sufficient grounds available for defending themselves that their activity is not crime. In the field of government crime and criminals cannot work for common wealth. Candidate having criminal background cannot protect this state from crimes.

There are many criminal charges are framed on present cabinet ministers. These charges are violation law. Negligence, false statement, unlawful assembly, disobedience of order of public authority, Riots, murder, Rape, cheating are the most common offences of politician. These serious offences are against person and property. They got cognizance in these offences. This data is only study of offences which are on record. In the contents of affidavit these crimes are shown. Apart from this present record of candidate there may be many previous offences which are not registered anywhere. Intention behind this crime may be correct according to offender candidate but according to law and interest of society concept of crime will not change.

Difference between election offences and criminal offences is depending upon candidate and circumstances. Election commission allow criminals in election are the main point of research. There is need to change the concept of election. In code of conduct it should be clarified that election offences or other offences will make condition on nomination of candidate. Election is not ready for nomination of criminals. Without any strict enforcement crime ratio will not come down.

There is no record found for the civil offences of candidates. In the affidavit of nomination only criminal record found. For civil inquiry I went to office election commission, no satisfactory response comes from them. Civil offences can be
recovered in many alternative forms once liability will prove. Civil offences are against property or document.

- Analysis of convicted ministers:
I have collected data of present cabinet ministers from the affidavits filed at the time of nomination. In these nomination forms most of candidates are involved in criminal practices. They have taken cognizance from many criminal charges. Charges framed against them are of serious nature and investigation procedure is pending. Because of procedure these cases are pending. Judiciary cannot give decision without proper investigation. This data analysis is the base of my conclusion. These contentions are major responsible things to conclude for new set up of government. The candidates whose cases are pending in court of law need more attention. Presence of mind demanding precaution in investigation of these matters. The person having cognizance in criminal charges should not give government seat. There are no conviction orders against any candidate; it is one big question before judiciary. Why it is taking time? Any other responsible thing for this delay, need to search in detail and find out adequate solution for this alarming situation.

Justice is based on many things. No person can be convicted without following due procedure and law provisions. Cognizance is taken but crime is not proved. Candidate is not criminals till final judgement of court comes. They are having equal right to election as that of others. Charges are framed means not declared as criminal. There is no candidate in present government who is convicted in any criminal offence. According to law they are eligible for election.

- Analysis of not convicted:
There are many politicians took cognizance in criminal charges. Government is failed to investigate these charges on time. Till the investigation is pending, government failed to stop these candidates from election. Three forth candidates are having criminal charges. This data is copy of government authorities and their functioning. The person having criminal background from past elections also allowed for this election. Election commission and other concern authorities are not effectively controlling this criminal pattern of government. This will become face of government if criminals are not stopped or boycotted from election as well as from government. Though they are not convicted but criminal charges are still pending. This is sufficient ground to make secure provisions for election criteria of candidate. On the
basis of healthy election environment government will become fruitful. The strict law will give example to future politicians that non-violence or law obedience is not solution of any situation. Implementation of this policy will provide new faces in politics. Before involving in any crime, the candidate will think twice about his future political life.

Election commission and Judiciary only can make state most powerful and crime zero state. These two authorities need to come together and work out on this serious stage of government. Existing laws, which are not implemented properly need to amend in such way that within limitation that criminal and criminal charge will get disposed. On the basis this implantation, decision of that candidate for election should depend. It is sufficient to control criminals from election. To clean government from crime it is important step. It will very difficult to try and precede but to make good government good law enforcement is required.

**2: ANALYSIS OF STATE MINISTRY:**

**WOMEN CANDIDATE:**

There is only one women candidate from Maharashtra state working in this ministry. The situation of cabinet ministry and state ministry is same in case of women. After independence till now women is only on the record of empowerment. There is no change in the situation of women; nature of suppression is changed but not the concept.

In this ministry one women candidate present. Empowerment of women is very common topic for the discussion. All sources are working for women empowerment but still situation is not changed. In reality women is still supressed from society. This situation is of present government then it is easy to understand what is story of other sectors where women are working.

**AGE:**

- There are ten candidates having age of fifty and above. This age criteria are full of experience and many other things. They can run this democracy on the basis of this experience and surrounding.
- There are five candidates having age below fifty and above forty-five. These candidates are having important departments which need decision making skills. Some of them have started their political carrier from very beginning age.
• There is only one candidate of twenty-eight years old. He is young candidate in this record. Number of this age is reality of our state. No young generation candidate wants to choose politics as carrier. They don’t want to take efforts for this government making process. This research is working on this point in main stream. these sixteen candidates are now future of Maharashtra state. These candidates are on respected positions of government; all candidates have different educational criteria’s. Political experience and majority votes is the only agenda of this election. Above table provides information of age of candidate. This age criteria are explained in the point of cabinet ministry. Same equation is applicable in state government. On the basis of age many things are in positive manner and most of things are negative. Election Commission should understand this situation in detail and take necessary steps accordingly.

EDUCATION:
Like cabinet ministry, state ministry is based on the basic structure of government. Out of sixteen candidates, four candidates are below tenth standard. They have strong experience in the field of politics. On the basis of experience, they run this state. In the world of technology is this education is not sufficient. The departments given to them include agriculture, medical education, consumer protection, water conservation. All these fields require basic knowledge of concern field. The person who is not from that field cannot understand demanding requirement of society in detail. If the problem is not studied in detail, no proper solution will come out. Only one candidate is twelfth standard pass and co-operative department is given to him. The question arises how this department will get develop through policies framed by him. At present world is of technology and if the candidate having basic school education will not justify that department. Nine candidates are having Graduation degree from recognised universities. Some candidates are from Arts faculty, some of them are Commerce faculty and some are science. These candidates are having knowledge. There is no connection between their education and their work department. In these criteria some other degrees are also included. Most of candidates are having degree of LL. Band this is only satisfactory thing in this analysis. At least knowledge of crime and law provides ultimate mind set to take correct decision. LL. B graduates are very few but they should get first preference in this government machinery. Other criteria’s will
applicable to them and they have to fulfil all those conditions like other educated candidates.

Diploma degree holders from pharmacy and education includes in this parameter. These fields are studied and required more attention. If same government department will provide them to control and manage, then it will quite justice with their education. In this data analysis it come to know that both the things are opposite to each other, means candidates education and portfolio.

Only two candidates are having master’s degree. This is degree of specialisation, in their concern field. No doubt, these two candidates have knowledge but this knowledge is relevant to their portfolios.

On the basis of analysis of this data it is cleared that there is need of update. Government is running with the help of these candidates. These education criteria are not sufficient for development. It is not possible to stop any candidate from entering into politics but to become part of government or any department there is need to take some entrance test. This test will decide the knowledge and ability of candidate. These kinds of pattern are now followed in almost all the fields. For taking admission in school parents of that child has to give examination. Basic screening test is now followed in all government and private school, college, and even in companies. to run this state such kind of exam should be arranged and on the basis of candidate performance government department should assign to them. All government department recruitment is taken on the basis of written examination and then oral interviews. Same skeleton demanding to follow in this government setup.

Here, I think recognised degrees are having equal weighted, whether they are from different streams. It is not denial or rejection of any degree of candidate. To bring uniformity in government it is required to set new criteria for election. One common degree should be made compulsory for that government department. Entrance examination will decide the basic knowledge of candidate required for government procedures. At the end, the department relevant to their education will be given to that candidate. This proposed criteria’s and procedures completely against the present criteria’s. Election Commission and present government is only authorities to make changes in present election provisions.

OFFENCES REGISTERED

I have collected data for my research from various sources. Most of offences are of criminal nature. Present government candidates and their record is collected from
the affidavits submitted by them. It is the record of offences which are registered at different police stations.

INDIAN PENEL CODE

State ministry is having total sixteen candidates at present. Only five members don’t have any criminal record in any court or offence. This figure is not balancing. More than fifty percent candidate is involved in criminal practices. Serious offences relating to human body, property, insulting other religion, restraining public servant in is duty, disobedient of orders of concern government authorities are common offences registered against candidates of state ministry.

CONVICTED:

Situation of state ministry is not different from cabinet ministry. At present there are no candidate convicted for offence. Many charges are framed against them and cognizance is taken. There is no record found regarding conviction. Election offices don’t have such copy for the reference. I discuss this topic with election commission authorities they replied that there is no conviction order against any member of state government. If any candidate convicted in criminal offence then he will boycott from election. Cases are pending not declared and not dismissed. If judiciary has not declared any candidate criminal then election commission cannot stop any candidate to participate in election.

NOT CONVICTED: In this data analysis, not a single candidate is punished for offences. Indian judiciary is lengthy and time consuming. There are many loop holes in this process and culprit take advantage of this. Some times because of no evidence or sometimes because of expert advocate many candidates get relieved. These cases are pending since many years but still pending in different courts. Judiciary is a sign of justice; if justice is not given on time then it will not have importance. Offences registered against candidate need to investigate on time and take decision whether he should allow participating in election. For any serious offence against democracy stop that candidate. To reduce the ratio of these offences judiciary also play important role.