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ADR
Association for Democratic Reforms

Pan-INDIA SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 525 LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES ON GOVERNANCE ISSUES

(December 2013 to February 2014)

Report by:

Association for Democratic Reforms & DAKSH

Pan-INDIA SURVEY OF GOVERNANCE ISSUES

REPORT BY ADR & DAKSH

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FOREWORD

ADR is often asked whether fully informed voters will lead to good governance. Our response is that structural changes are also needed so that candidates with serious criminal records are eliminated, there is proper regulation and transparency in election spending, and reform of political parties ensuring inner party democracy and transparency in all forms of funding. Some then ask whether that will ensure good governance. This is a fair question as ADR has worked on these and related issues for over 15 years now. After some reflection it was felt that this was not sufficient. Indeed some would say that there is no sufficient set of actions that will ensure good governance for all times to come. However, one issue is hardly ever addressed, either in India or in the rest of the world: what do the people want from the Government? What are their priorities and how do they rate the performance of the Government?

There is a historical reason behind this neglect. Before the advent of mass education, it was widely believed that experts with experience were best positioned to decide what was good for the country, and by implication, for the people. There is some truth behind this assumption. However, crisis after crisis has shown that governance is too important an issue to be left only to big Government. Local self-Government is one response to this. However there are issues that cut across local interests and we still need a way to manage regional and national priorities. Different political parties and affiliated organizations appeal to voters telling them why they should be voted to power. In marketing jargon, this is like companies selling their products to customers. But really good companies find out what customers want. Has the time come when modern political parties need to really listen to what voters want? Meanwhile, so called ordinary voters and citizens have changed dramatically. With the spread of education, and rapidly rising awareness, thanks to modern technology and media, citizen aspirations have risen and as our survey shows, there is uniform dissatisfaction with Government's performance. Old style politics may no longer work with a younger, more aware and more demanding electorate. Recent election results around the country and in several States indicate that the voters are ahead of the political parties in many respects.

The remedy available to voters at present is to vote one Government out and bring in another. But again as experience has shown, this is not a sufficient remedy. There is little that we do as citizens to hold Government accountable once it is in power. Hence we see more and more confrontations between the people, civil society, Courts, Election Commission and the CAG on the one hand, and the Government and political system on the other.

The ADR-Daksh survey tries to constructively address this issue. It primarily seeks to listen to the voice of the people and find out what their priorities are, and how they rate the performance of the Government. The single most important finding of this survey is that people first and foremost want Employment. It cuts across regions, castes, languages, religions, gender, income brackets, age and education levels. Governments need to create policies and an environment where real fruitful employment is generated. Moreover, an India that sent an unmanned mission to Mars and the Moon still says that basic essential services like drinking water, education, health services, public transport, electricity, law and order, women's safety and subsidized food are high priorities. Policy and budget allocations need to reflect people's priorities, and implementation needs to match their expectations. The survey

also tried to find out what voters look for when voting. This is a more difficult question, and the findings are not so conclusive - perhaps because they do not want to fully reveal their mind.

This was a massive effort with over 250,000 respondents, making it perhaps the world's largest ever survey. It is also the first time such a survey was ever done. We expect to repeat this periodically so that we capture the shifting priorities of people over time. We welcome any suggestions to make this more effective. The money collected by the Government and spent by it based on various policies and schemes belongs ultimately to the people of India. This comes to about Rs.15, 000 per citizen based on the Central Government's 2014 budget of Rs.18 lakh crores. Over a 5 year period, this is about Rs.75, 000, and if we add State Government budgets, it approximately doubles. If Government policies truly reflect the priorities of the people, the survey would have achieved its purpose. If so called ordinary voters are willing to be more informed and vigilant, and then hold Governments more accountable, we will move towards better governance.

Trilochan Sastry
Chairman, ADR
February 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) would like to thank the people and organizations who contributed to the conduct of this pan-India survey of governance issues. This survey would not have been a success without the cooperation of the following-

1. **Interviewees:** 261466 interviewees across 525 Lok Sabha constituencies gave their time to participate in the survey. We express our deep gratitude to each one of the interviewees.

2. **Interviewers and supervisors:** CDPR and Viplav Communications-the agencies that conducted the field survey and trained the field force particularly in issues related to governance and voters' behaviour.

3. **Consultative Group:** Harish Narasappa and Narasimhan Kishore Mandyam of Daksh who gave their expertise during the development of the questionnaire and survey methodology. Daksh had conducted a Voters' Perception Survey on Performance of Karnataka MLAs in 2013.

4. **Mentor:** Professor Trilochan Sastry who conceptualised the need for this survey, supervised the administration of the survey and mentored the research group.

5. **Research Group:** Manoj Kumar and Nilesh Ekka who developed an analytical framework to accomplish the research and analysis for evaluating the findings of the survey. They also approached a wide range of print, electronic and social media and coordinated with them to disseminate the findings of the survey to the widest possible audience.

6. **Dissemination:** Heartfelt appreciation of DainikBhaskar, Times of India, India Today Group, Rajasthan Patrika, CNN-IBN and many more who worked hard to publicize and broadcast the outcome of the survey and did justice to the very idea of the survey.

Major General Anil Verma (Retd.)
Head, ADR
February 2015

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INTRODUCTION

The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) and Daksh conducted perhaps the largest ever survey in any one country. The survey wasconducted across 525 Lok Sabha constituencies and over 2, 50,000 voters participated in this exercise spread among various demographics. The main objective of this survey was to find out voter perception on specific governance issues and the rated performance of our Government on those issues.

The survey was conducted during December 2013 to February 2014, prior to the Lok Sabha elections.

This report describes the status of the 30 most important issues for the voters in their particular region in terms of their capacity, governance and specific roles in improving the living conditions of the voters. These aspects are analyzed in relation to the performance of the Government on those issues as perceived by the respondents.

To identify what are voter priorities in terms of governance issues like water, electricity, roads, food, education and health, a list of 30 items was given to voters and they were asked to rate whether a particular issue was High, Medium, or Low. This list was comprehensive as less than 5% said that there were "other issues" beyond the list.

The results of the Perception Assessment shows the striking difference between the priorities of the voters and the performance of the Government on those issues. Voter priorities have changed and expectations have gone up. There is a need to re-set some of the priorities to reflect what the voters really need and to improve governance.

The key objective of this perception assessment is to provide an improved understanding of the important expectations of voters from the Government and how they assess its performance. In addition, it seeks to fill a vital gap in contemporary times, namely, evidence based research and action on governance. For far too long we have depended entirely on ideology or the opinions or various experts. Though that is important, we also need to reflect the priorities of citizens. These priorities and assessments will change over time, and hence there is a need to repeat this survey periodically.

METHODOLOGY

At the outset it is important to note that the survey is entirely about voter perceptions. Whether the voter's perception is right or wrong is immaterial for our purposes. For instance in urban areas, some group may perceive garbage clearance as very important while another may not think so 'scientifically' one may say that garbage causes health hazards, but we present the data as voters tell it, and not based on what 'ought' to be done. The reason is that a voter votes based on his/her own perception, and not on what may be 'scientifically' known to be true or false. There was no attempt to prompt or influence responses during the survey. At the same time, there are socially accepted 'preferred' answers. For instance asking "will you vote for someone with a serious criminal record?" is of no use. The questionnaire was suitably designed to take care of these issues.

The survey was done in the months of December, '13, January and February, '14. While a professional agency was hired to do it, ADR-Daksh designed the questionnaire, and also made random checks to ensure that the survey was proceeding smoothly. Given the size of the survey, the time and budget limitations, we wanted to keep the questionnaire short and simple. It collected the following information:

- **Demographic data.** Name, gender, caste/religion, age, type of assets owned (to get wealth ranking information).
- **What are the important factors for voting:** Candidate, Political Party, Candidate caste/religion, Party's PM Candidate, Distribution of 'gifts'.
- **'Knowledge' of voter regarding crime and money in elections.** Specifically whether they know of distribution of such gifts and whether they know of criminal record of candidates.
- **The 30 Issues on Governance and rating of local governance on each issue.** These included agriculture, electricity for agriculture and domestic use, farm prices, consumer prices, irrigation, subsidy for seed and fertilizers, accessibility and trustworthiness of MP, terrorism, employment, health care, law and order, public transport, roads, education, drinking water, empowerment and security of women, eradication of corruption, reservation, strong defence/military, subsidized

food distribution (PDS), training for jobs, garbage clearance, encroachment of public land / lakes, facility for pedestrians and cyclists on roads, traffic congestion, environment and “others”. As mentioned earlier, “others” was included in case something important was missed in the list. **Less than 5% respondents came up with any other issue.**

Other opinion poll surveys do less than 25,000 responses. From a sample size point of view, this survey is 10 times larger than any survey ever done. The primary reason to conduct such an exercise on such a magnitude was to collect the performance data of the governance as perceived by the voters of their constituencies. Due to limitations of time, budget and logistics, we were able to do around 525 of the 543 Lok Sabha constituencies. We had around 500 respondents in each constituency. The respondents were randomly selected to represent various segments of the population like rural-urban, gender, caste, religion, and income classes. Every care was taken to make the samples fully representative of the population. The accuracy of the survey is 95%, i.e., the true values are within 5% of the survey predictions.

The assessment does not seek to offer in-depth evaluation of specific governance issues. Rather, it seeks breadth, aiming to examine all relevant pillars across a wide number of indicators in order to gain a view of the overall system. Understanding the interactions between various inter-related institutions helps to prioritize areas for reform.

In order to take account of important contextual factors, the evaluation is embedded in a concise analysis of the overall political, social, economic and cultural conditions, the foundations in which our entire system operates.

To keep things simple for ordinary voters, we used a three level scale of High, Medium and Low for importance or priority of each issue, and Good, Average and Bad for performance on each issue. This was converted to a 3 point scale, with scores of 3, 2, and 1 respectively. This in turn was scaled to 10 for ease of comprehension. So a voter may rate garbage clearance as Medium Importance or Priority (score 2 on a 3 point scale or 6.67 on a 10 point scale) and Performance as Bad (score 1 on a 3 point scale or 3.33 on a 10 point scale). The score on each issue was averaged for all voters. Thus any score between 3.33 and 6.67 on any issue like garbage clearance meant priority for all voters was between Low and Medium, or that performance was between Bad and Average (or Below Average), scores between 6.67 and 10 meant Medium to High priority or between Average and Good performance (or Above Average).

The overall score in India, on a scale of 10, for Importance of Issues was 7.51. This meant that the 30 issues presented to them were rated as between Medium and High Priority. In other words, expectation from the Government across India was high. The voters gave an overall performance rating of 5.68 on a scale of 10, to these 30 issues, which meant Below Average performance.

In India, Better Employment Opportunities was by far the highest priority across regional, caste, income, religious and gender categories, getting a score of 7.94, followed by Drinking Water, Better Roads, Public Transport, Electricity, Health, Education, Law and order, Women's Empowerment and safety, and Ration through subsidized means as the Top 10 issues with scores between 7.61 and 7.8 about which people are most concerned.

S. No.	Score (on a scale of 10)	All India
1	Importance of Issues	7.51
2	Performance	5.68

Table 1: Importance and Performance Ratings of All India

Given below are the importance and performance as rated by the respondents across India:

Constituency wise Performance rating on important governance issues

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
		Andhra Pradesh	**6.23**	**6.96**	**Below Average**
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	7.54	7.63	Above Average
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amalapuram	6.30	6.60	Below Average
3	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	6.55	6.06	Below Average
4	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	5.96	5.19	Below Average
5	Andhra Pradesh	Araku	6.33	6.85	Below Average
6	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	6.65	6.67	Below Average
7	Andhra Pradesh	Bhongir	5.94	5.66	Below Average
8	Andhra Pradesh	Chevella	6.60	8.45	Below Average
9	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	5.54	7.53	Below Average
10	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	5.65	6.75	Below Average
11	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	6.68	6.48	Above Average
12	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	6.83	6.56	Above Average
13	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	6.62	6.42	Below Average
14	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	5.78	6.49	Below Average
15	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	6.10	8.70	Below Average
16	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	6.48	7.19	Below Average
17	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	7.62	6.77	Above Average
18	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	5.92	7.91	Below Average
19	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	6.45	6.54	Below Average
20	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubabad	5.89	8.51	Below Average
21	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	7.51	7.24	Above Average
22	Andhra Pradesh	Malakajagiri	5.73	7.97	Below Average
23	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	6.88	6.79	Above Average
24	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarkurnool	5.88	5.73	Below Average
25	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	6.18	5.91	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
26	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	5.78	6.38	Below Average
27	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	6.41	6.51	Below Average
28	Andhra Pradesh	Narsapuram	6.37	8.68	Below Average
29	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	6.76	6.54	Above Average
30	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	5.70	9.55	Below Average
31	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	6.02	6.00	Below Average
32	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapalli	7.14	7.22	Above Average
33	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	5.75	7.55	Below Average
34	Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	6.71	7.52	Above Average
35	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	5.52	6.32	Below Average
36	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	4.38	8.89	Below Average
37	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	5.15	5.31	Below Average
38	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	6.64	6.56	Below Average
39	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	6.47	6.67	Below Average
40	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	5.16	7.49	Below Average
41	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	5.02	4.88	Below Average
42	Andhra Pradesh	Zaheerabad	6.85	6.84	Above Average
		ASSAM	**4.75**	**7.49**	**Below Average**
43	Assam	Autonomous District	4.16	9.03	Below Average
44	Assam	Barpeta	5.10	9.25	Below Average
45	Assam	Dhubri	4.21	3.71	Below Average
46	Assam	Dibrugarh	4.65	8.93	Below Average
47	Assam	Gauhati	5.62	7.43	Below Average
48	Assam	Jorhat	4.25	6.68	Below Average
49	Assam	Kaliabor	5.07	8.18	Below Average
50	Assam	Karimganj	4.83	5.85	Below Average
51	Assam	Kokrajhar	4.88	6.09	Below Average
52	Assam	Lakhimpur	3.73	8.75	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
53	Assam	Mangaldoi	3.81	7.28	Below Average
54	Assam	Nowgong	5.07	7.38	Below Average
55	Assam	Silchar	5.28	7.60	Below Average
56	Assam	Tezpur	5.54	7.90	Below Average
		Bihar	**5.07**	**8.41**	**Below Average**
57	Bihar	Araria	4.00	7.28	Below Average
58	Bihar	Arrah	4.57	8.68	Below Average
59	Bihar	Aurangabad	4.26	7.72	Below Average
60	Bihar	Banka	5.08	9.73	Below Average
61	Bihar	Begusarai	3.88	9.33	Below Average
62	Bihar	Bhagalpur	3.98	9.22	Below Average
63	Bihar	Buxar	5.20	8.34	Below Average
64	Bihar	Darbhanga	4.68	9.23	Below Average
65	Bihar	Gaya	5.54	8.43	Below Average
66	Bihar	Gopalganj	5.36	7.63	Below Average
67	Bihar	Hajipur	3.79	9.78	Below Average
68	Bihar	Jahanabad	5.05	9.89	Below Average
69	Bihar	Jamui	5.10	8.25	Below Average
70	Bihar	Jhanjharpur	5.01	9.21	Below Average
71	Bihar	Karakat	4.22	8.26	Below Average
72	Bihar	Katihar	4.56	9.17	Below Average
73	Bihar	Khagaria	5.16	8.14	Below Average
74	Bihar	Kishanganj	4.92	8.33	Below Average
75	Bihar	Madhepura	5.19	7.53	Below Average
76	Bihar	Madhubani	6.25	8.50	Below Average
77	Bihar	Maharajganj	4.98	7.72	Below Average
78	Bihar	Munger	5.44	7.90	Below Average
79	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	4.75	9.28	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
80	Bihar	Nalanda	5.08	8.39	Below Average
81	Bihar	Nawada	5.02	8.48	Below Average
82	Bihar	PaschimChamparan	5.43	8.11	Below Average
83	Bihar	Pataliputra	5.48	9.07	Below Average
84	Bihar	Patna Sahib	5.13	8.25	Below Average
85	Bihar	Purnia	5.01	8.48	Below Average
86	Bihar	PurviChamparan	5.34	8.20	Below Average
87	Bihar	Samastipur	4.70	9.18	Below Average
88	Bihar	Saran	4.80	7.27	Below Average
89	Bihar	Sasaram	6.75	5.43	Above Average
90	Bihar	Sheohar	5.10	9.79	Below Average
91	Bihar	Sitamarhi	5.93	9.29	Below Average
92	Bihar	Siwan	7.56	5.37	Above Average
93	Bihar	Supaul	5.05	7.21	Below Average
94	Bihar	Ujiarpur	4.70	9.01	Below Average
95	Bihar	Vaishali	5.37	9.45	Below Average
96	Bihar	Valmiki Nagar	5.54	7.78	Below Average
97	**Chandigarh**	**Chandigarh**	**3.47**	**6.45**	**Below Average**
		Chandigarh	3.47	6.45	Below Average
		Chhattisgarh	**6.52**	**6.84**	**Below Average**
98	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	7.55	7.76	Above Average
99	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	6.09	6.32	Below Average
100	Chhattisgarh	Durg	6.62	7.15	Below Average
101	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	6.05	6.40	Below Average
102	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	7.01	7.45	Above Average
103	Chhattisgarh	Korba	7.15	7.13	Above Average
104	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	5.98	6.53	Below Average
105	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	6.82	7.17	Above Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
106	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	5.47	6.03	Below Average
107	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	6.48	6.41	Below Average
108	Chhattisgarh	Sarguja	7.01	7.28	Above Average
109	**Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	**Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	**6.37**	**6.37**	**Below Average**
		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.37	6.37	Below Average
110	**Daman & Diu**	**Daman & Diu**	**6.91**	**6.54**	**Above Average**
		Daman And Diu	6.91	6.54	Above Average
		Delhi	**5.86**	**8.88**	**Below Average**
111	Delhi	ChandniChowk	6.40	9.59	Below Average
112	Delhi	East Delhi	5.49	8.55	Below Average
113	Delhi	New Delhi	6.16	9.55	Below Average
114	Delhi	North East Delhi	5.72	8.92	Below Average
115	Delhi	North West Delhi	5.10	9.21	Below Average
116	Delhi	South Delhi	5.71	8.70	Below Average
117	Delhi	West Delhi	6.49	7.72	Below Average
		Goa	**6.58**	**8.82**	**Below Average**
118	Goa	North Goa	7.55	8.61	Above Average
119	Goa	South Goa	5.62	9.02	Below Average
		Gujarat	**6.71**	**6.74**	**Above Average**
120	Gujarat	Ahmedabad East	7.79	7.86	Above Average
121	Gujarat	Ahmedabad West	6.54	6.52	Below Average
122	Gujarat	Amreli	6.16	6.35	Below Average
123	Gujarat	Anand	6.05	6.20	Below Average
124	Gujarat	Banaskantha	6.61	6.41	Below Average
125	Gujarat	Bardoli	6.85	6.54	Above Average
126	Gujarat	Bharuch	6.56	6.68	Below Average
127	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	6.87	6.67	Above Average
128	Gujarat	Chhota Udaipur	6.54	6.48	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
129	Gujarat	Dohad	6.80	6.82	Above Average
130	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	6.74	6.42	Above Average
131	Gujarat	Jamnagar	6.72	6.49	Above Average
132	Gujarat	Junagadh	6.70	6.61	Above Average
133	Gujarat	Kheda	6.45	7.25	Below Average
134	Gujarat	Kutch	6.87	6.58	Above Average
135	Gujarat	Mehsana	6.75	6.58	Above Average
136	Gujarat	Navsari	6.63	7.75	Below Average
137	Gujarat	Panchmahal	7.45	7.58	Above Average
138	Gujarat	Patan	6.43	6.61	Below Average
139	Gujarat	Porbandar	6.78	6.42	Above Average
140	Gujarat	Rajkot	6.68	6.44	Above Average
141	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	6.64	6.53	Below Average
142	Gujarat	Surat	6.65	6.67	Below Average
143	Gujarat	Surendranagar	6.56	6.60	Below Average
144	Gujarat	Vadodara	6.55	6.40	Below Average
145	Gujarat	Valsad	6.73	6.42	Above Average
		Haryana	**5.77**	**7.00**	**Below Average**
146	Haryana	Ambala	6.45	7.09	Below Average
147	Haryana	Bhiwani-Mahen-dragarh	5.86	7.02	Below Average
148	Haryana	Faridabad	5.61	6.56	Below Average
149	Haryana	Gurgaon	5.29	6.79	Below Average
150	Haryana	Hisar	4.95	6.99	Below Average
151	Haryana	Karnal	5.38	7.97	Below Average
152	Haryana	Kurukshetra	6.02	6.63	Below Average
153	Haryana	Rohtak	6.77	6.53	Above Average
154	Haryana	Sirsa	5.51	6.65	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
155	Haryana	Sonipat	5.83	7.76	Below Average
		Himachal Pradesh	**7.37**	**7.78**	**Above Average**
156	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	7.66	7.78	Above Average
157	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	7.24	7.80	Above Average
158	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	7.39	7.78	Above Average
159	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	7.18	7.75	Above Average
		Jharkhand	**5.43**	**7.60**	**Below Average**
160	Jharkhand	Chatra	5.95	7.84	Below Average
161	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	6.80	6.54	Above Average
162	Jharkhand	Dumka	4.04	6.77	Below Average
163	Jharkhand	Giridih	6.17	7.48	Below Average
164	Jharkhand	Godda	6.78	7.45	Above Average
165	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	4.31	7.90	Below Average
166	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	4.22	7.79	Below Average
167	Jharkhand	Khunti	5.91	7.78	Below Average
168	Jharkhand	Kodarma	4.88	8.70	Below Average
169	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	7.15	7.56	Above Average
170	Jharkhand	Palamau	5.84	8.15	Below Average
171	Jharkhand	Rajmahal	5.04	7.44	Below Average
172	Jharkhand	Ranchi	4.18	7.42	Below Average
173	Jharkhand	Singhbhum	4.27	7.57	Below Average
		Karnataka	**6.47**	**7.25**	**Below Average**
174	Karnataka	Bagalkote	5.82	6.68	Below Average
175	Karnataka	Bangalore Central	7.51	8.21	Above Average
176	Karnataka	Bangalore North	6.48	6.71	Below Average
177	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	6.62	6.73	Below Average
178	Karnataka	Bangalore South	6.47	6.64	Below Average
179	Karnataka	Belagaum	6.85	7.01	Above Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
180	Karnataka	Bellary	6.08	7.51	Below Average
181	Karnataka	Bidar	7.04	7.19	Above Average
182	Karnataka	Bijapur	6.29	6.91	Below Average
183	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	8.41	8.87	Above Average
184	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	5.45	7.28	Below Average
185	Karnataka	Chikkodi	4.47	7.86	Below Average
186	Karnataka	Chitradurga	6.49	6.64	Below Average
187	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	8.08	7.81	Above Average
188	Karnataka	Davanagere	6.67	6.53	Above Average
189	Karnataka	Dharwad	5.54	8.54	Below Average
190	Karnataka	Gulbarga	6.43	6.07	Below Average
191	Karnataka	Hassan	6.20	6.43	Below Average
192	Karnataka	Haveri	6.88	7.59	Above Average
193	Karnataka	Kolar	6.58	9.04	Below Average
194	Karnataka	Koppal	6.20	7.14	Below Average
195	Karnataka	Mandya	6.39	7.12	Below Average
196	Karnataka	Mysore	6.98	7.39	Above Average
197	Karnataka	Raichur	5.64	7.33	Below Average
198	Karnataka	Shimoga	6.64	6.91	Below Average
199	Karnataka	Tumkur	5.48	6.26	Below Average
200	Karnataka	Udupi - Chikkamaga-lore	6.40	7.17	Below Average
201	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	5.78	8.16	Below Average
		Kerala	**6.85**	**7.49**	**Above Average**
202	Kerala	Alappuzha	8.34	8.90	Above Average
203	Kerala	Alathur	6.60	7.17	Below Average
204	Kerala	Attingal	6.67	7.74	Above Average
205	Kerala	Chalakudy	5.97	8.47	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
206	Kerala	Ernakulam	6.16	8.43	Below Average
207	Kerala	Idukki	6.49	7.12	Below Average
208	Kerala	Kannur	6.80	8.39	Above Average
209	Kerala	Kasaragod	6.20	6.91	Below Average
210	Kerala	Kollam	8.46	7.93	Above Average
211	Kerala	Kottayam	6.48	6.89	Below Average
212	Kerala	Kozhikode	6.77	7.70	Above Average
213	Kerala	Malappuram	6.94	7.06	Above Average
214	Kerala	Mavelikkara	9.07	8.46	Above Average
215	Kerala	Palghat	7.12	4.61	Above Average
216	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	6.77	7.06	Above Average
217	Kerala	Ponnani	7.13	7.11	Above Average
218	Kerala	Thirvananthapuram	6.79	8.17	Above Average
219	Kerala	Trichur	5.70	6.97	Below Average
220	Kerala	Vadakara	6.38	7.59	Below Average
221	Kerala	Wayanad	6.28	6.84	Below Average
		Maharashtra	**5.92**	**7.98**	**Below Average**
222	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	6.26	8.91	Below Average
223	Maharashtra	Akola	6.28	7.23	Below Average
224	Maharashtra	Amravati	6.49	7.62	Below Average
225	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	5.41	9.34	Below Average
226	Maharashtra	Baramati	6.41	7.01	Below Average
227	Maharashtra	Beed	6.03	8.44	Below Average
228	Maharashtra	Bhandara-Gondiya	4.99	5.24	Below Average
229	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi	4.25	8.95	Below Average
230	Maharashtra	Buldhana	4.11	7.78	Below Average
231	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	5.89	6.38	Below Average
232	Maharashtra	Dhule	6.98	6.89	Above Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
233	Maharashtra	Dindori	7.43	6.95	Above Average
234	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli-Chimur	7.14	7.67	Above Average
235	Maharashtra	Hatkanangle	7.04	7.82	Above Average
236	Maharashtra	Hingoli	6.88	8.57	Above Average
237	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	6.78	7.65	Above Average
238	Maharashtra	Jalna	5.10	8.93	Below Average
239	Maharashtra	Kalyan	5.31	7.25	Below Average
240	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	6.62	7.56	Below Average
241	Maharashtra	Latur	5.54	8.46	Below Average
242	Maharashtra	Madha	5.42	8.74	Below Average
243	Maharashtra	Maval	8.40	9.72	Above Average
244	Maharashtra	Mumbai North	5.20	8.22	Below Average
245	Maharashtra	Mumbai North-Central	4.00	8.83	Below Average
246	Maharashtra	Mumbai North-East	5.28	7.13	Below Average
247	Maharashtra	Mumbai North-West	6.33	8.22	Below Average
248	Maharashtra	Mumbai South	4.63	8.59	Below Average
249	Maharashtra	Mumbai South-Central	4.90	8.31	Below Average
250	Maharashtra	Nagpur	6.50	6.14	Below Average
251	Maharashtra	Nanded	6.30	8.18	Below Average
252	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	6.86	6.74	Above Average
253	Maharashtra	Nashik	7.38	6.56	Above Average
254	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	4.34	9.03	Below Average
255	Maharashtra	Palghar	4.46	8.79	Below Average
256	Maharashtra	Parbhani	6.11	8.52	Below Average
257	Maharashtra	Pune	4.96	8.27	Below Average
258	Maharashtra	Raigad	6.22	9.81	Below Average
259	Maharashtra	Ramtek	4.88	5.73	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
260	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg	4.82	8.28	Below Average
261	Maharashtra	Raver	6.81	7.63	Above Average
262	Maharashtra	Sangli	6.07	7.62	Below Average
263	Maharashtra	Satara	6.21	7.42	Below Average
264	Maharashtra	Shirdi	7.40	7.98	Above Average
265	Maharashtra	Shirur	6.15	8.79	Below Average
266	Maharashtra	Solapur	4.95	8.93	Below Average
267	Maharashtra	Thane	4.92	9.56	Below Average
268	Maharashtra	Wardha	7.14	7.46	Above Average
269	Maharashtra	Yavatmal-Washim	6.18	7.22	Below Average
		Manipur	**4.23**	**9.03**	**Below Average**
270	Manipur	Inner Manipur	4.23	9.03	Below Average
		Meghalaya	**4.44**	**4.52**	**Below Average**
271	Meghalaya	Shillong	5.47	5.51	Below Average
272	Meghalaya	Tura	3.41	3.53	Below Average
		Madhya Pradesh	**3.95**	**7.44**	**Below Average**
273	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	3.54	6.28	Below Average
274	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	3.51	7.64	Below Average
275	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	4.14	8.75	Below Average
276	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3.66	7.76	Below Average
277	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	3.59	5.82	Below Average
278	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	5.20	6.58	Below Average
279	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	5.63	7.72	Below Average
280	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	4.34	7.82	Below Average
281	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	4.89	8.59	Below Average
282	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	3.86	7.31	Below Average
283	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	3.43	6.47	Below Average
284	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3.65	7.46	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
285	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	4.45	6.36	Below Average
286	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	4.55	8.26	Below Average
287	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	3.58	7.57	Below Average
288	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	4.09	7.83	Below Average
289	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	3.64	6.41	Below Average
290	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsour	3.44	7.56	Below Average
291	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	4.26	9.06	Below Average
292	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	4.44	7.94	Below Average
293	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	3.36	7.60	Below Average
294	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	3.86	8.45	Below Average
295	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	4.67	7.30	Below Average
296	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	3.58	7.91	Below Average
297	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	3.34	6.43	Below Average
298	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	3.36	6.41	Below Average
299	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	3.59	8.49	Below Average
300	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	3.42	7.67	Below Average
301	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	3.52	6.42	Below Average
		Odisha	**5.93**	**7.98**	**Below Average**
302	Odisha	Aska	5.94	9.49	Below Average
303	Odisha	Balasore	6.27	5.89	Below Average
304	Odisha	Bargarh	5.73	7.54	Below Average
305	Odisha	Berhampur	5.77	6.98	Below Average
306	Odisha	Bhadrak	5.61	7.39	Below Average
307	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	7.95	8.81	Above Average
308	Odisha	Bolangir	5.16	8.52	Below Average
309	Odisha	Cuttack	5.57	8.12	Below Average
310	Odisha	Dhenkanal	5.70	7.53	Below Average
311	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	5.47	8.10	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
312	Odisha	Jajpur	4.49	8.87	Below Average
313	Odisha	Kalahandi	5.85	9.19	Below Average
314	Odisha	Kandhamal	5.37	8.18	Below Average
315	Odisha	Kendrapara	5.81	7.02	Below Average
316	Odisha	Keonjhar	6.61	9.25	Below Average
317	Odisha	Koraput	5.66	7.88	Below Average
318	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	5.29	7.69	Below Average
319	Odisha	Nabarangpur	6.48	8.40	Below Average
320	Odisha	Puri	7.60	7.46	Above Average
321	Odisha	Sambalpur	5.77	8.66	Below Average
322	Odisha	Sundargarh	6.37	6.51	Below Average
		Puducherry	**6.95**	**7.35**	**Above Average**
323	Puducherry	Puducherry	6.95	7.35	Above Average
		Punjab	**3.52**	**6.71**	**Below Average**
324	Punjab	Amritsar	3.38	6.33	Below Average
325	Punjab	Anandpur Sahib	3.39	6.50	Below Average
326	Punjab	Bathinda	3.62	6.45	Below Average
327	Punjab	Faridkot	3.61	6.47	Below Average
328	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	3.64	6.84	Below Average
329	Punjab	Ferozpur	3.37	6.46	Below Average
330	Punjab	Gurdaspur	3.39	7.02	Below Average
331	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	3.37	7.58	Below Average
332	Punjab	Jalandhar	3.42	6.66	Below Average
333	Punjab	Khadoor Sahib	3.41	6.25	Below Average
334	Punjab	Ludhiana	3.61	6.64	Below Average
335	Punjab	Patiala	3.99	7.37	Below Average
336	Punjab	Sangrur	3.55	6.75	Below Average
		Rajasthan	**5.99**	**7.28**	**Below Average**

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
337	Rajasthan	Ajmer	8.00	7.11	Above Average
338	Rajasthan	Alwar	4.41	9.54	Below Average
339	Rajasthan	Banswara	4.67	8.21	Below Average
340	Rajasthan	Barmer	5.53	6.41	Below Average
341	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	4.27	8.54	Below Average
342	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	7.00	7.29	Above Average
343	Rajasthan	Bikaner	5.04	7.16	Below Average
344	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	6.80	6.13	Above Average
345	Rajasthan	Churu	6.46	6.69	Below Average
346	Rajasthan	Dausa	6.52	6.65	Below Average
347	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	4.20	7.82	Below Average
348	Rajasthan	Jaipur	5.92	6.67	Below Average
349	Rajasthan	Jaipur Rural	6.21	6.57	Below Average
350	Rajasthan	Jalore	5.79	7.55	Below Average
351	Rajasthan	Jhalawar-Baran	6.91	6.47	Above Average
352	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	6.86	7.04	Above Average
353	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6.91	6.61	Above Average
354	Rajasthan	Karauli-Dholpur	5.02	6.95	Below Average
355	Rajasthan	Kota	4.56	9.54	Below Average
356	Rajasthan	Nagaur	7.40	6.86	Above Average
357	Rajasthan	Pali	6.53	6.30	Below Average
358	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	7.15	6.53	Above Average
359	Rajasthan	Sikar	5.76	7.58	Below Average
360	Rajasthan	Tonk-SawaiMadhopur	6.83	7.49	Above Average
361	Rajasthan	Udaipur	4.52	8.61	Below Average
		Tamil Nadu	**5.84**	**7.36**	**Below Average**
362	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	5.57	6.95	Below Average
363	Tamil Nadu	Arani	5.84	7.13	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
364	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	6.39	6.81	Below Average
365	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4.96	5.35	Below Average
366	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	6.18	5.70	Below Average
367	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	6.10	6.47	Below Average
368	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	7.16	8.75	Above Average
369	Tamil Nadu	Erode	6.37	8.44	Below Average
370	Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	6.69	6.45	Above Average
371	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	6.35	7.03	Below Average
372	Tamil Nadu	KanyaKumari	4.79	8.37	Below Average
373	Tamil Nadu	Karur	5.93	7.21	Below Average
374	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	6.65	7.40	Below Average
375	Tamil Nadu	Madras Central	5.79	6.48	Below Average
376	Tamil Nadu	Madras North	5.81	6.75	Below Average
377	Tamil Nadu	Madras South	6.06	5.69	Below Average
378	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	5.60	9.11	Below Average
379	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuturai	6.17	7.76	Below Average
380	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	5.71	8.65	Below Average
381	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	6.41	7.73	Below Average
382	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	4.97	5.44	Below Average
383	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	5.93	7.51	Below Average
384	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	5.06	5.42	Below Average
385	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	3.55	9.12	Below Average
386	Tamil Nadu	Salem	6.18	7.79	Below Average
387	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	6.81	8.63	Above Average
388	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	6.02	7.20	Below Average
389	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	4.90	7.53	Below Average
390	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	3.77	8.06	Below Average
391	Tamil Nadu	Theni	6.95	8.97	Above Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
392	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	4.50	9.27	Below Average
393	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	6.14	8.17	Below Average
394	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	5.87	7.30	Below Average
395	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	6.09	6.19	Below Average
396	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	5.33	7.43	Below Average
397	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	5.83	7.93	Below Average
398	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	6.92	6.30	Above Average
399	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	6.25	6.11	Below Average
400	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	6.35	8.66	Below Average
		Tripura	**6.40**	**7.73**	**Below Average**
401	Tripura	Tripura East	6.83	7.63	Above Average
402	Tripura	Tripura West	5.97	7.82	Below Average
		Uttar Pradesh	**5.22**	**7.82**	**Below Average**
403	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4.49	8.37	Below Average
404	Uttar Pradesh	Akabarpur	3.83	9.68	Below Average
405	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	4.24	9.18	Below Average
406	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5.03	7.82	Below Average
407	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	6.87	6.46	Above Average
408	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	5.58	7.94	Below Average
409	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	4.84	8.31	Below Average
410	Uttar Pradesh	Aonla	6.49	7.67	Below Average
411	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	5.78	7.46	Below Average
412	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	4.99	8.66	Below Average
413	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	5.37	8.73	Below Average
414	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	5.24	6.37	Below Average
415	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	5.81	7.49	Below Average
416	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	4.21	8.01	Below Average
417	Uttar Pradesh	Bansgaon	5.63	7.63	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
418	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	5.60	7.63	Below Average
419	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	4.44	8.91	Below Average
420	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	5.15	6.63	Below Average
421	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	5.29	5.47	Below Average
422	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	5.01	7.54	Below Average
423	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	3.64	9.36	Below Average
424	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	6.80	6.53	Above Average
425	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	6.71	7.45	Above Average
426	Uttar Pradesh	Dhaurahra	6.69	8.12	Above Average
427	Uttar Pradesh	Domariyaganj	5.82	7.29	Below Average
428	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	4.00	8.94	Below Average
429	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	4.79	6.53	Below Average
430	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	7.13	7.45	Above Average
431	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	4.80	6.26	Below Average
432	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	4.97	9.32	Below Average
433	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpursikri	4.32	8.52	Below Average
434	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	4.64	8.38	Below Average
435	Uttar Pradesh	Gautambuddh Nagar	4.57	9.06	Below Average
436	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	4.53	9.52	Below Average
437	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	5.38	8.64	Below Average
438	Uttar Pradesh	Ghosi	5.87	7.10	Below Average
439	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	5.09	6.88	Below Average
440	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	5.90	7.50	Below Average
441	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	3.96	8.21	Below Average
442	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	4.72	6.57	Below Average
443	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	5.68	8.39	Below Average
444	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	4.47	7.91	Below Average
445	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	5.32	8.64	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
446	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	4.98	7.49	Below Average
447	Uttar Pradesh	Kairana	5.58	7.67	Below Average
448	Uttar Pradesh	Kaiserganj	5.97	6.78	Below Average
449	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	4.82	6.86	Below Average
450	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	3.82	8.98	Below Average
451	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	5.36	7.82	Below Average
452	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	6.24	7.86	Below Average
453	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	6.85	7.42	Above Average
454	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	4.25	7.64	Below Average
455	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	5.70	7.18	Below Average
456	Uttar Pradesh	Machhlishahr	4.47	8.71	Below Average
457	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	7.23	7.37	Above Average
458	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	4.79	6.73	Below Average
459	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	4.20	8.28	Below Average
460	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	5.03	8.86	Below Average
461	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	5.42	8.62	Below Average
462	Uttar Pradesh	Misrikh	4.95	6.94	Below Average
463	Uttar Pradesh	Mohanlalganj	5.60	6.93	Below Average
464	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	4.69	7.97	Below Average
465	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	5.20	8.44	Below Average
466	Uttar Pradesh	Nagina	4.66	6.93	Below Average
467	Uttar Pradesh	Phulpur	5.58	7.10	Below Average
468	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	6.24	7.96	Below Average
469	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	4.21	7.79	Below Average
470	Uttar Pradesh	Rae bareli	6.33	7.41	Below Average
471	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	4.79	8.11	Below Average
472	Uttar Pradesh	Robertsganj	4.35	8.68	Below Average
473	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	5.12	8.40	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
474	Uttar Pradesh	Salempur	5.84	7.56	Below Average
475	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	4.74	8.33	Below Average
476	Uttar Pradesh	Santkabir Nagar	5.84	7.58	Below Average
477	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	4.67	8.53	Below Average
478	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	6.15	7.42	Below Average
479	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	6.72	7.49	Above Average
480	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	4.13	7.57	Below Average
481	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	4.51	8.06	Below Average
482	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	5.84	7.38	Below Average
		Uttrakhand	**6.74**	**7.15**	**Above Average**
483	Uttrakhand	Almora	6.53	6.80	Below Average
484	Uttrakhand	Hardwar	7.33	7.29	Above Average
485	Uttrakhand	Nainital-udhamsingh Nagar	6.37	7.32	Below Average
		West Bengal	**5.79**	**7.25**	**Below Average**
486	West Bengal	Alipurduars	4.69	6.70	Below Average
487	West Bengal	Arambagh	6.51	7.75	Below Average
488	West Bengal	Asansol	5.16	7.66	Below Average
489	West Bengal	Balurghat	4.55	8.38	Below Average
490	West Bengal	Bangaon	6.48	6.78	Below Average
491	West Bengal	Bankura	4.59	7.83	Below Average
492	West Bengal	Barasat	7.51	7.50	Above Average
493	West Bengal	Bardhaman - Purba	4.92	7.76	Below Average
494	West Bengal	Bardhman-Durgapur	5.21	7.85	Below Average
495	West Bengal	Barrackpore	7.43	7.30	Above Average
496	West Bengal	Basirhat	6.13	6.52	Below Average
497	West Bengal	Berhampore	6.46	6.42	Below Average
498	West Bengal	Birbhum	6.51	6.49	Below Average

S. No.	State Name	Constituency Name	Average of Performance Scores (out of 10)	Average of Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
499	West Bengal	Bishnupur	5.07	7.99	Below Average
500	West Bengal	Bolpur	5.08	7.80	Below Average
501	West Bengal	Kolkata Uttar	6.14	7.77	Below Average
502	West Bengal	Kolkata Dakshin	7.41	7.56	Above Average
503	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	4.74	6.94	Below Average
504	West Bengal	Darjeeling	4.81	6.52	Below Average
505	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	7.12	7.13	Above Average
506	West Bengal	Dum Dum	6.77	6.95	Above Average
507	West Bengal	Ghatal	4.79	7.51	Below Average
508	West Bengal	Hooghly	5.99	6.07	Below Average
509	West Bengal	Howrah	6.38	6.31	Below Average
510	West Bengal	Jadavpur	6.98	7.09	Above Average
511	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	4.96	6.65	Below Average
512	West Bengal	Jangipur	4.84	7.73	Below Average
513	West Bengal	Jhargram	4.63	7.98	Below Average
514	West Bengal	Joynagar	6.82	6.15	Above Average
515	West Bengal	Kanthi	4.69	7.87	Below Average
516	West Bengal	MaldahaDakshin	4.86	7.74	Below Average
517	West Bengal	Maldaha Uttar	4.64	8.13	Below Average
518	West Bengal	Mathurapur	7.42	6.90	Above Average
519	West Bengal	Medinipur	5.00	8.07	Below Average
520	West Bengal	Murshidabad	4.36	7.41	Below Average
521	West Bengal	Purulia	5.09	7.83	Below Average
522	West Bengal	Raiganj	5.10	6.65	Below Average
523	West Bengal	Ranaghat	6.12	6.48	Below Average
524	West Bengal	Serampore	7.41	7.69	Above Average
525	West Bengal	Tamluk	4.68	7.75	Below Average
526	West Bengal	Uluberia	6.41	6.84	Below Average
		Grand Total	**5.68**	**7.51**	**Below Average**

Table 2: Constituency wise performance rating on important governance issues

State wise summary of performance rating on important governance issues

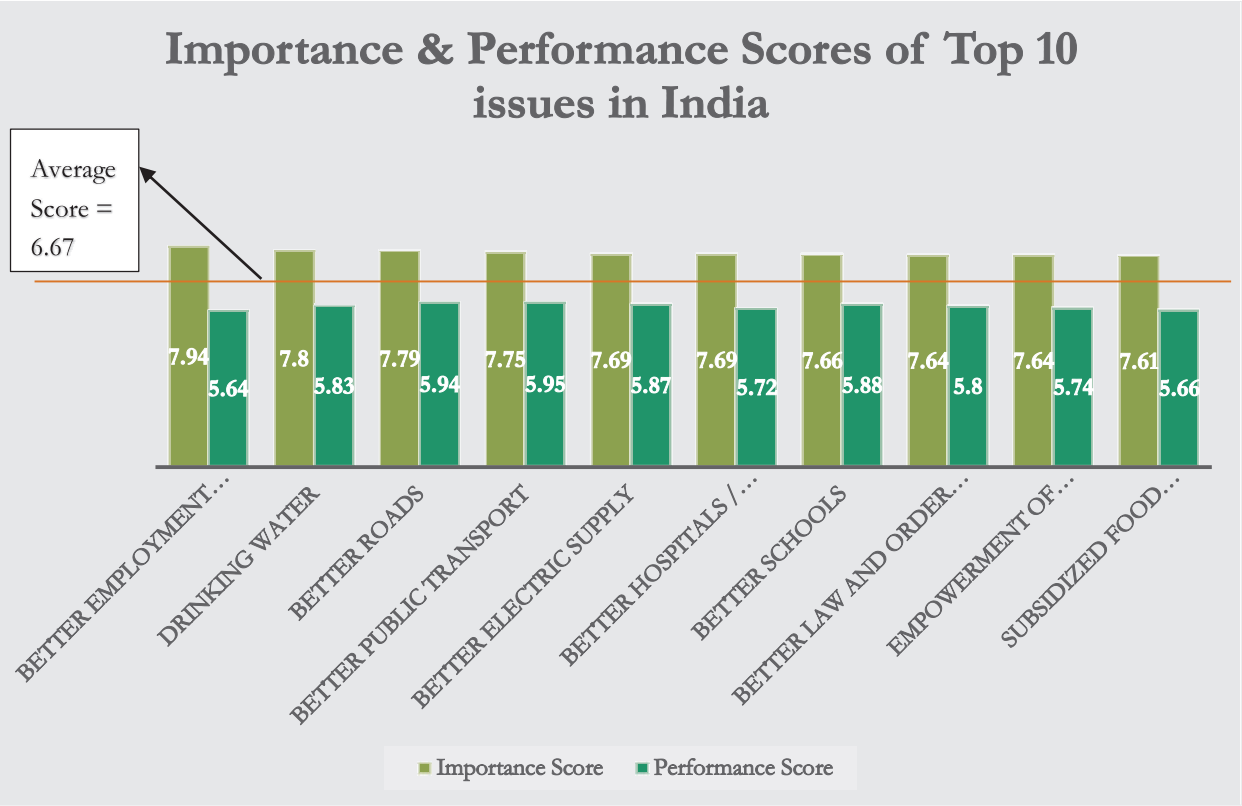
State	Avg. Performance Scores (out of 10)	Avg. Importance Scores (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
Andhra Pradesh	6.23	6.96	Below Average
Assam	4.75	7.49	Below Average
Bihar	5.07	8.41	Below Average
Chandigarh	3.47	6.45	Below Average
Chhattisgarh	6.52	6.84	Below Average
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.37	6.37	Below Average
Daman & Diu	6.91	6.54	Above Average
Delhi	5.86	8.88	Below Average
Goa	6.58	8.82	Below Average
Gujarat	6.71	6.74	Above Average
Haryana	5.77	7.00	Below Average
Himachal Pradesh	7.37	7.78	Above Average
Jharkhand	5.43	7.60	Below Average
Karnataka	6.47	7.25	Below Average
Kerala	6.85	7.49	Above Average
Maharashtra	5.92	7.98	Below Average
Manipur	4.23	9.03	Below Average
Meghalaya	4.44	4.52	Below Average
Madhya Pradesh	3.95	7.44	Below Average
Odissa	5.93	7.98	Below Average
Puducherry	6.95	7.35	Above Average
Punjab	3.52	6.71	Below Average
Rajasthan	5.99	7.28	Below Average
Tamil Nadu	5.84	7.36	Below Average
Tripura	6.40	7.73	Below Average
Uttar Pradesh	5.22	7.82	Below Average
Uttrakhand	6.74	7.15	Above Average
West Bengal	5.79	7.25	Below Average
Grand Total	**5.68**	**7.51**	**Below Average**

The top issues which the voters prioritized in India are given below:

Ratings of Top 10 Governance Issues

Top 10 Governance Issues	Importance (Priority) Scores of Issues (out of 10)	Performance Score (out of 10)	Performance Score: Above Average or Below Average? (Average Score = 6.67)
Better employment opportunities	7.94	5.64	Below Average
Drinking water	7.80	5.83	Below Average
Better roads	7.79	5.94	Below Average
Better public transport	7.75	5.95	Below Average
Better electric supply	7.69	5.87	Below Average
Better hospitals / Primary Healthcare Centres	7.69	5.72	Below Average
Better schools	7.66	5.88	Below Average
Better Law and Order / Policing	7.64	5.80	Below Average
Empowerment of Women	7.64	5.74	Below Average
Subsidized food distribution	7.61	5.66	Below Average

Table 3: All India Importance of Issues

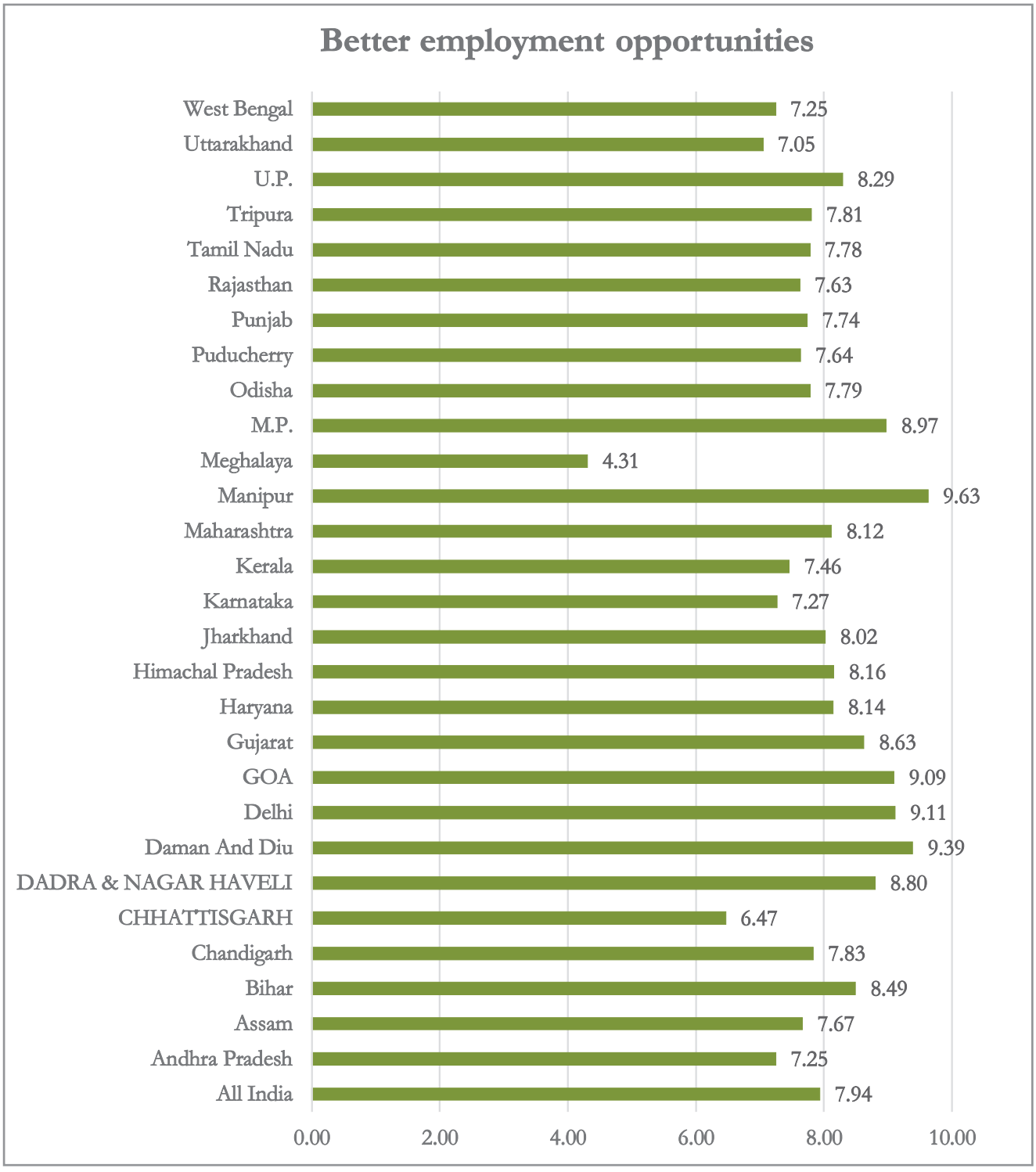


Graph 1: Importance and Performance of Top 10 issues in India

The performance score, given by voters on the issues that they feel are the most important, clearly shows that they want more from their Government. On the most important issue of better employment opportunities for the voters in India, the performance has been rated as the least (5.64 on a scale of 10) among the top 10 important issues. For all the top 10 governance issues, the voters have rated the performance as below average.

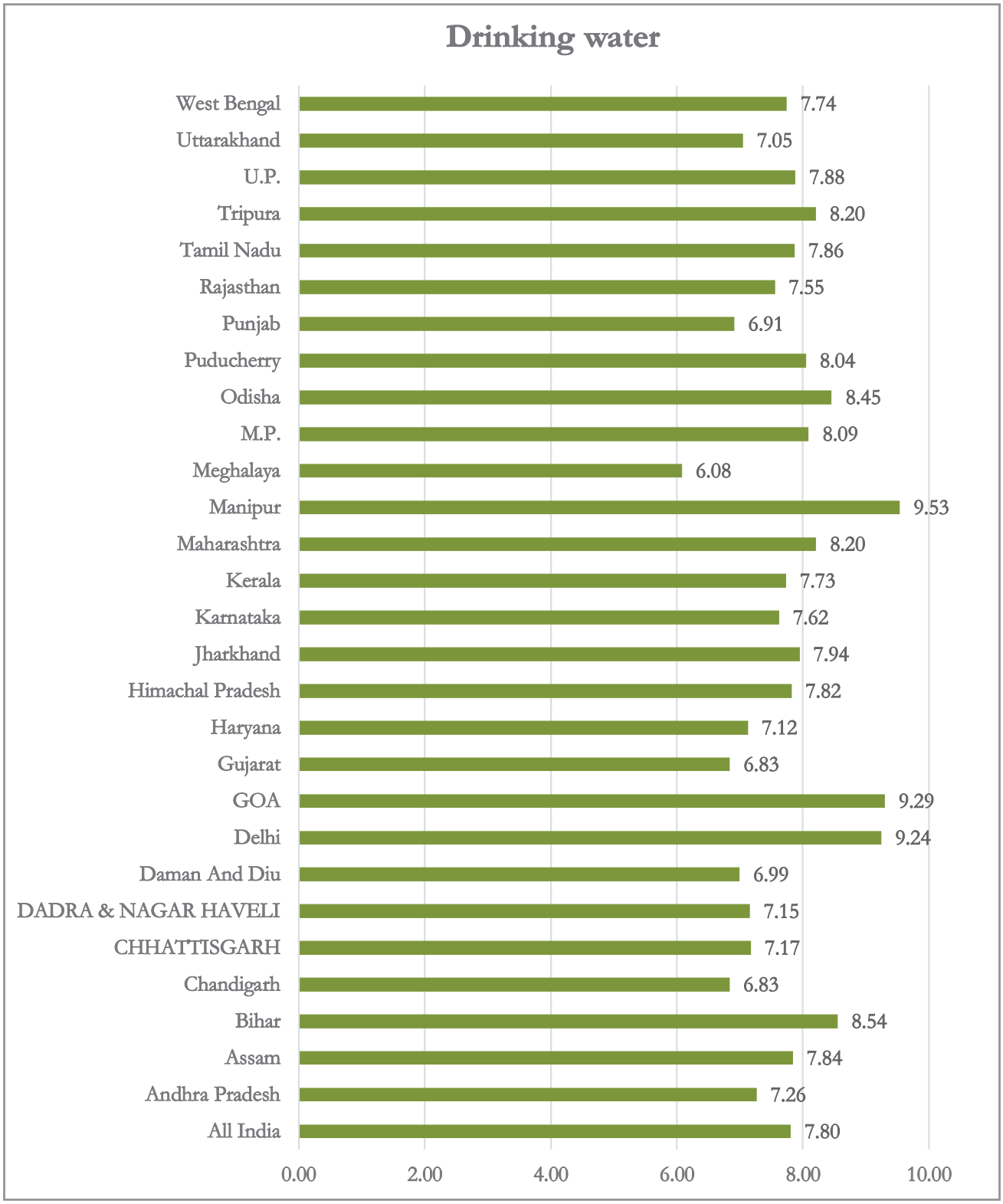
TOP 10 PRIORITY ISSUES ACROSS STATES IN INDIA

1. Better Employment Opportunities



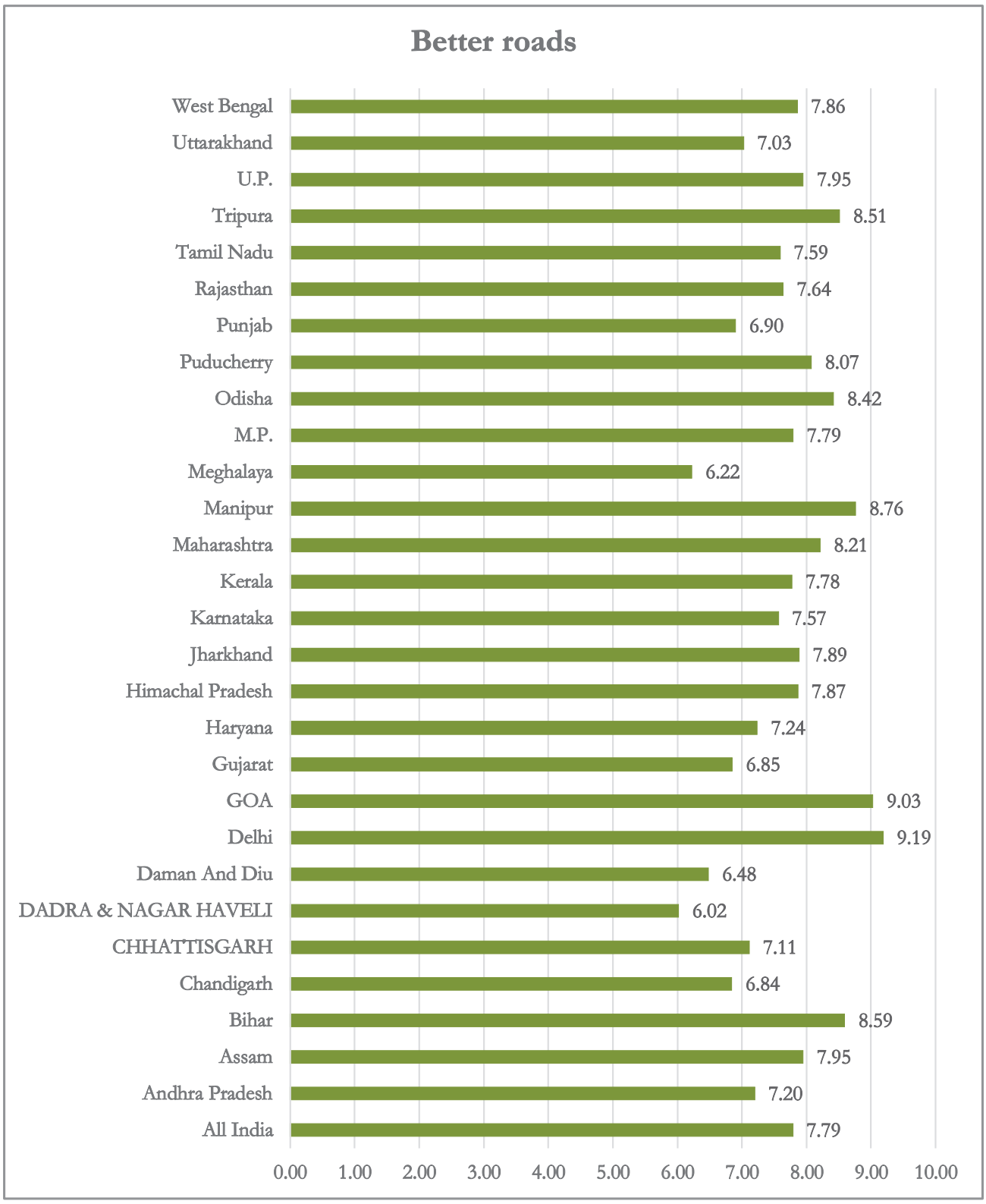
Better employment opportunities are the top most priority all across India. The states of Manipur has given it the highest priority score of 9.63 out of 10.

2. Drinking Water



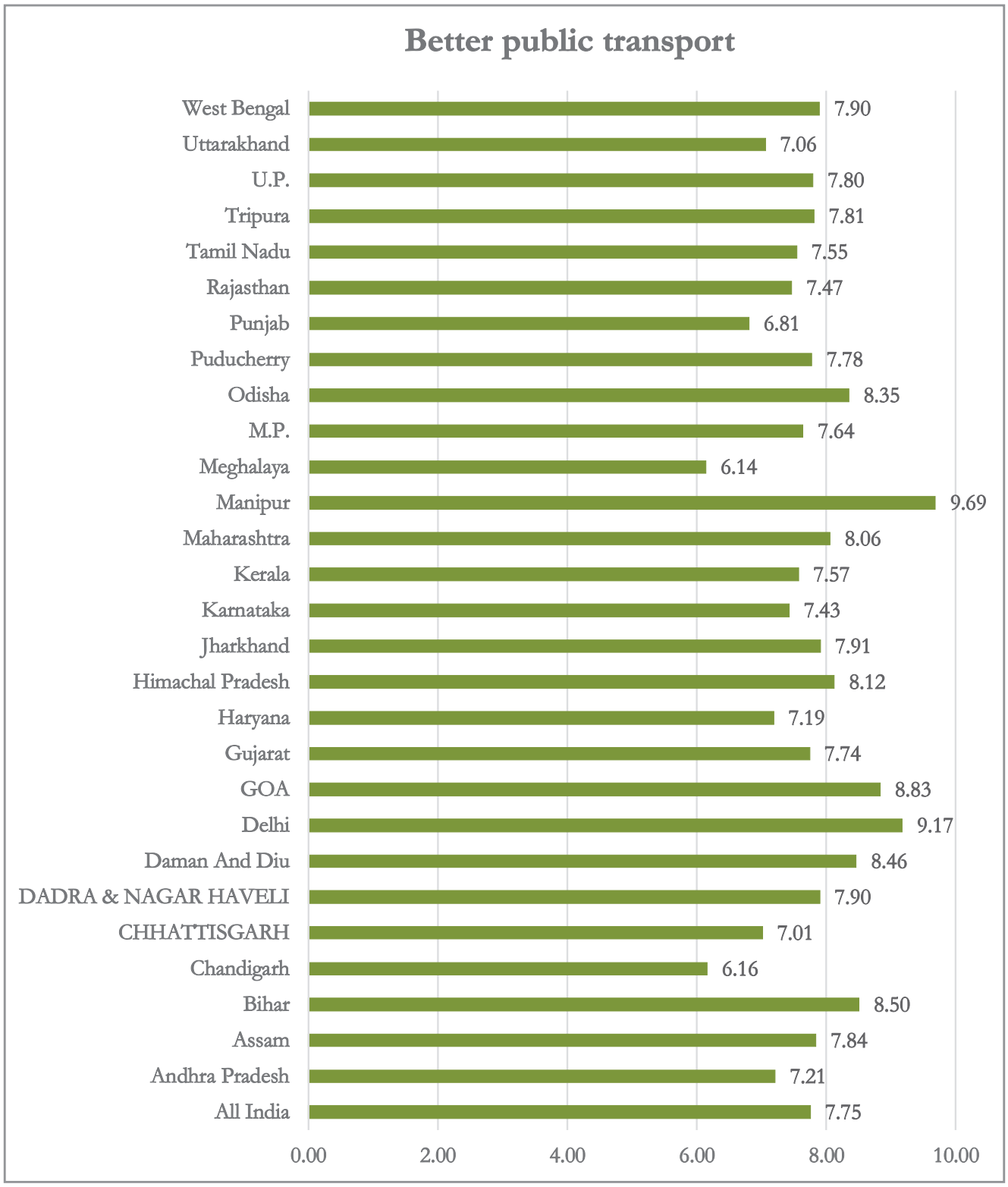
The priority for drinking water is the highest 9.53 in the state of Manipur.

3. Better Roads



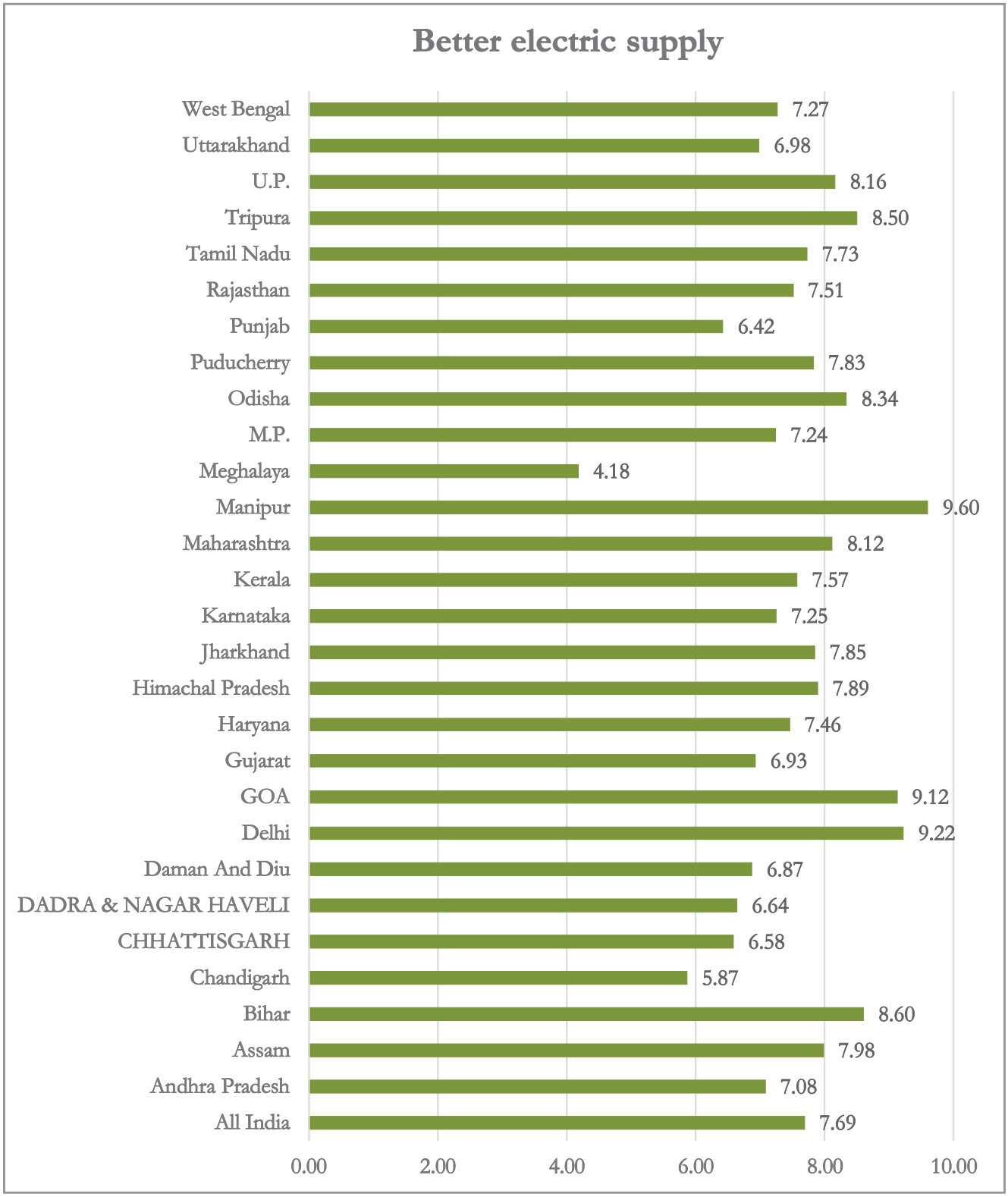
The demand for better roads is the highest in Delhi (9.19 out of 10).

4. Better Public Transport



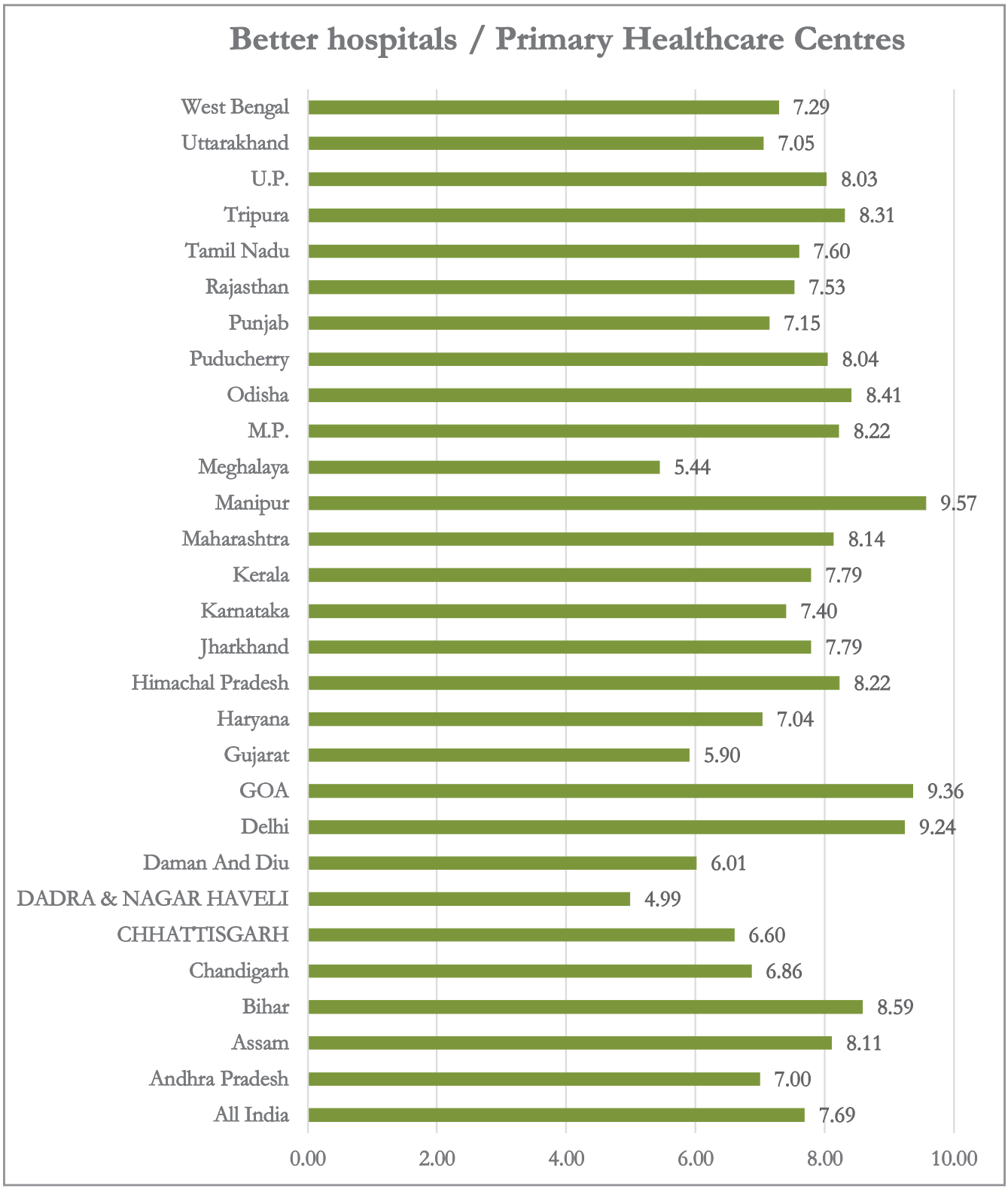
Manipur has the highest priority score 9.69 out of 10 for better public transport.

5. Better Electric Supply



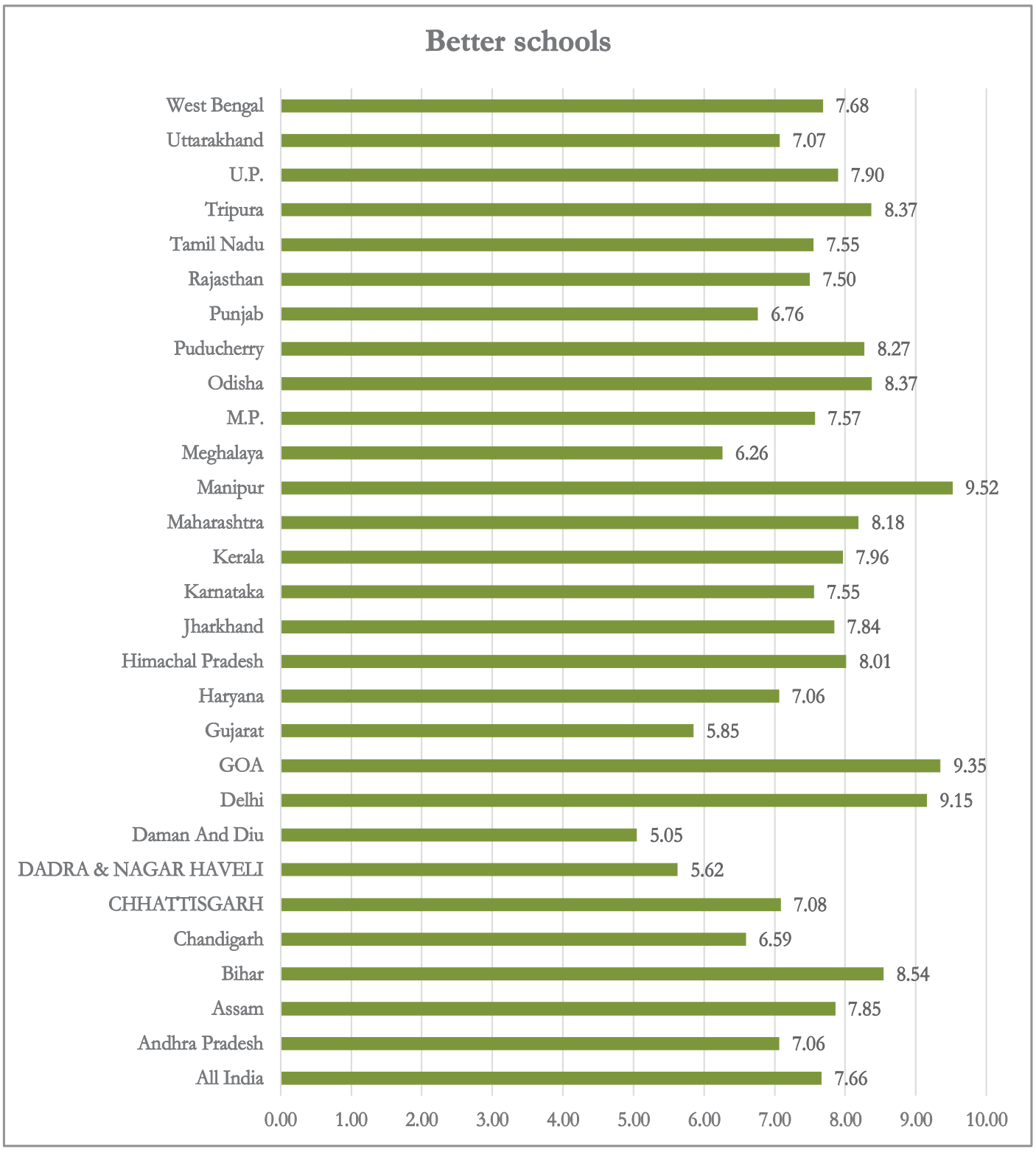
Manipur again has the highest demand for better electric supply with a score of 9.60 out of 10.

6. Better Hospitals/Primary Health Care Centres



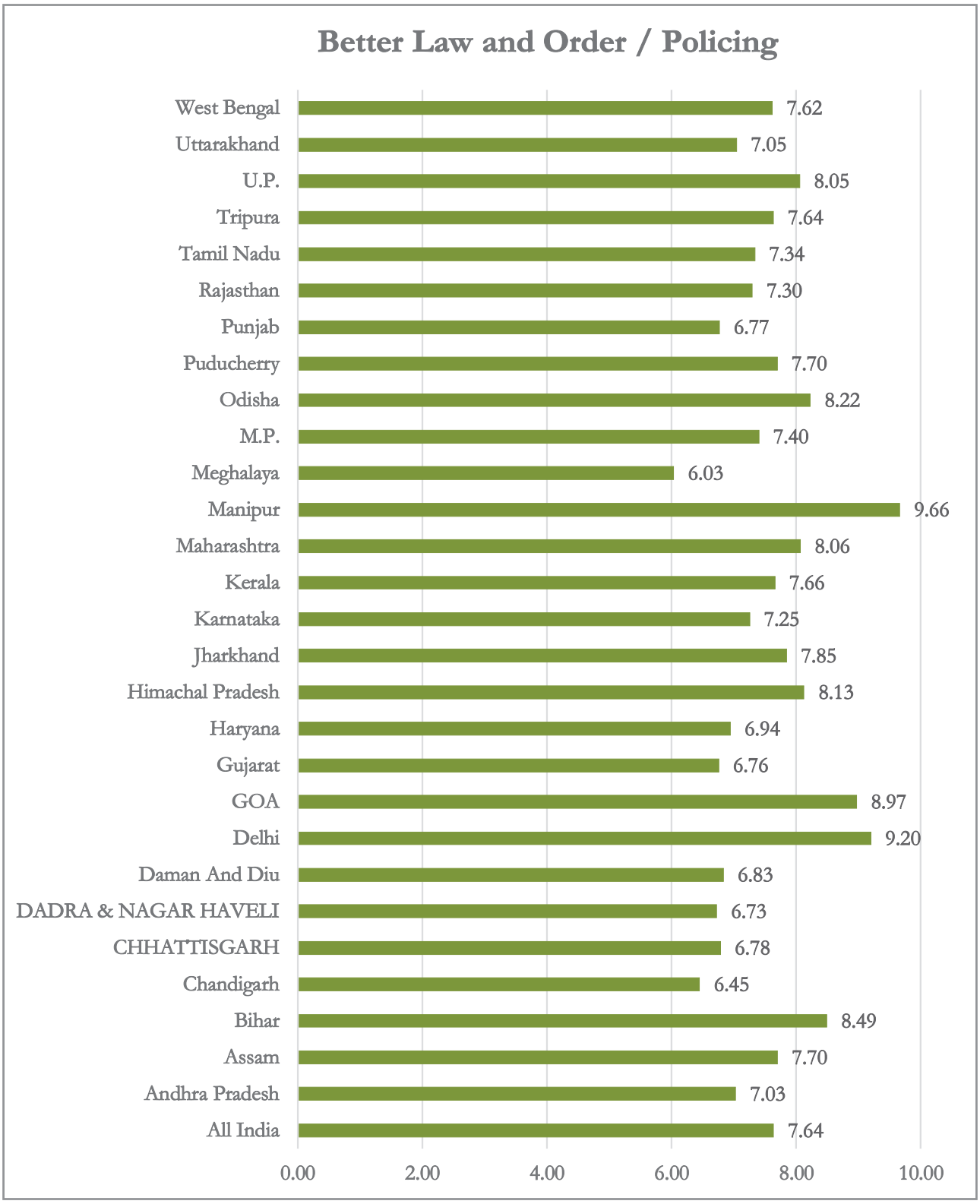
Better Hospitals are a top priority in Manipur with a score of 9.57 out of 10.

7. Better Schools



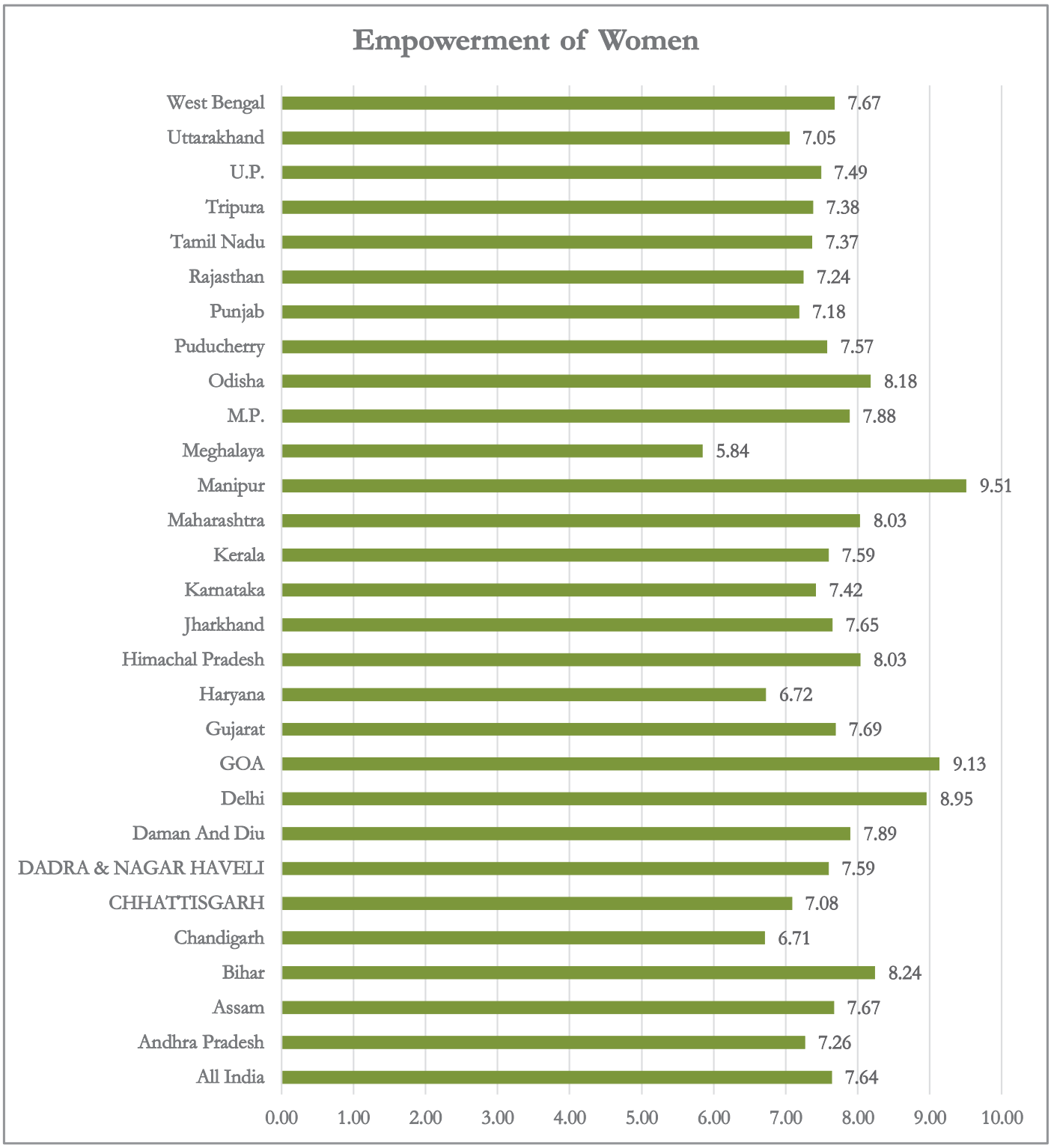
Better schools are a top priority in Manipur with a score of 9.52 out of 10. It is followed closely by Goa and Delhi with scores of 9.35 and 9.15 out of 10.

8. Better Law and Order/Policing



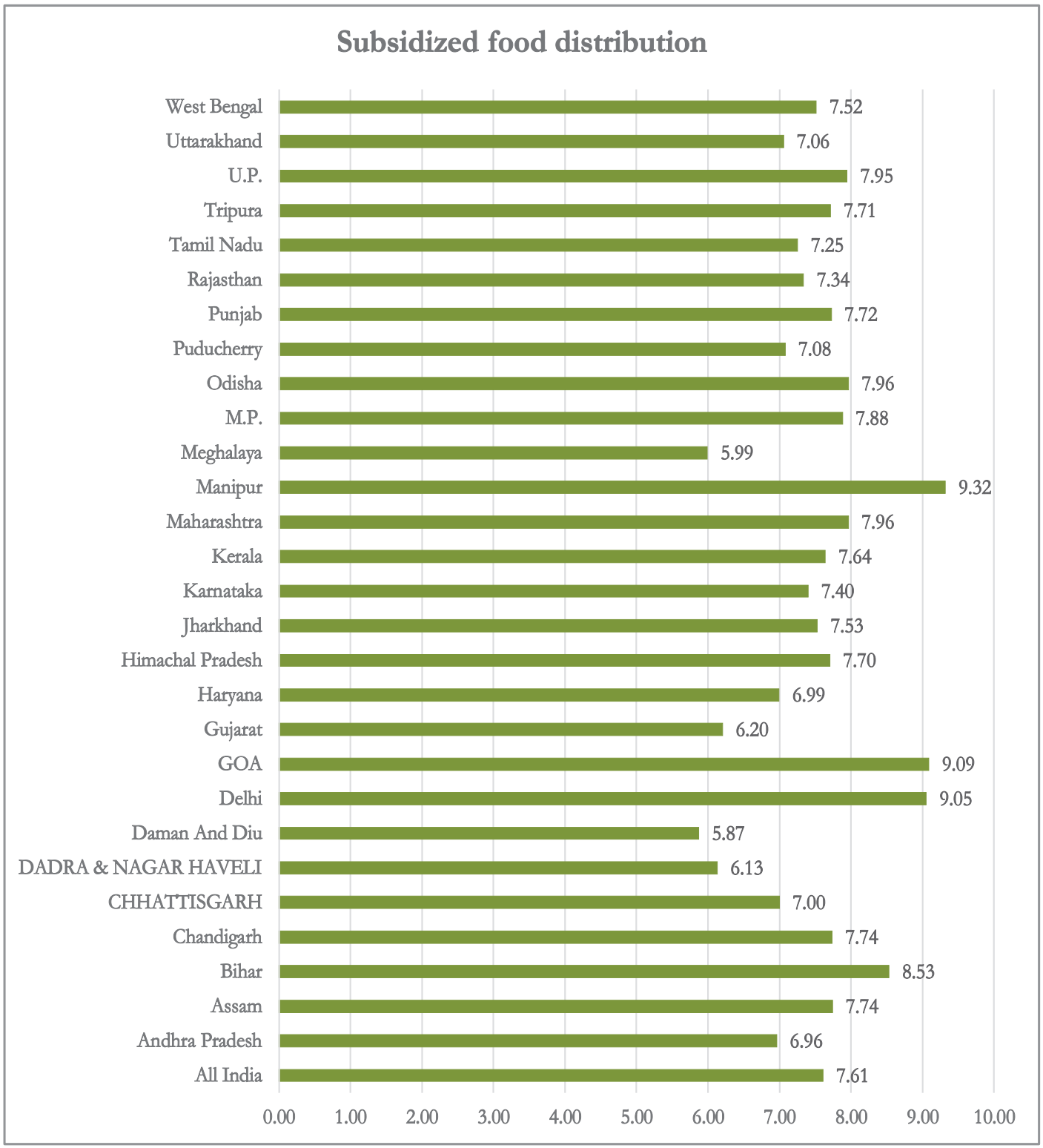
The priority for better law and order is the highest in Manipur 9.66 out of 10 followed by Delhi that has score on the issue of 9.20 out of 10.

9. Empowerment of Women



Manipur has the highest priority 9.51 out of 10 for empowerment of women.

10. Subsidized Food Distribution



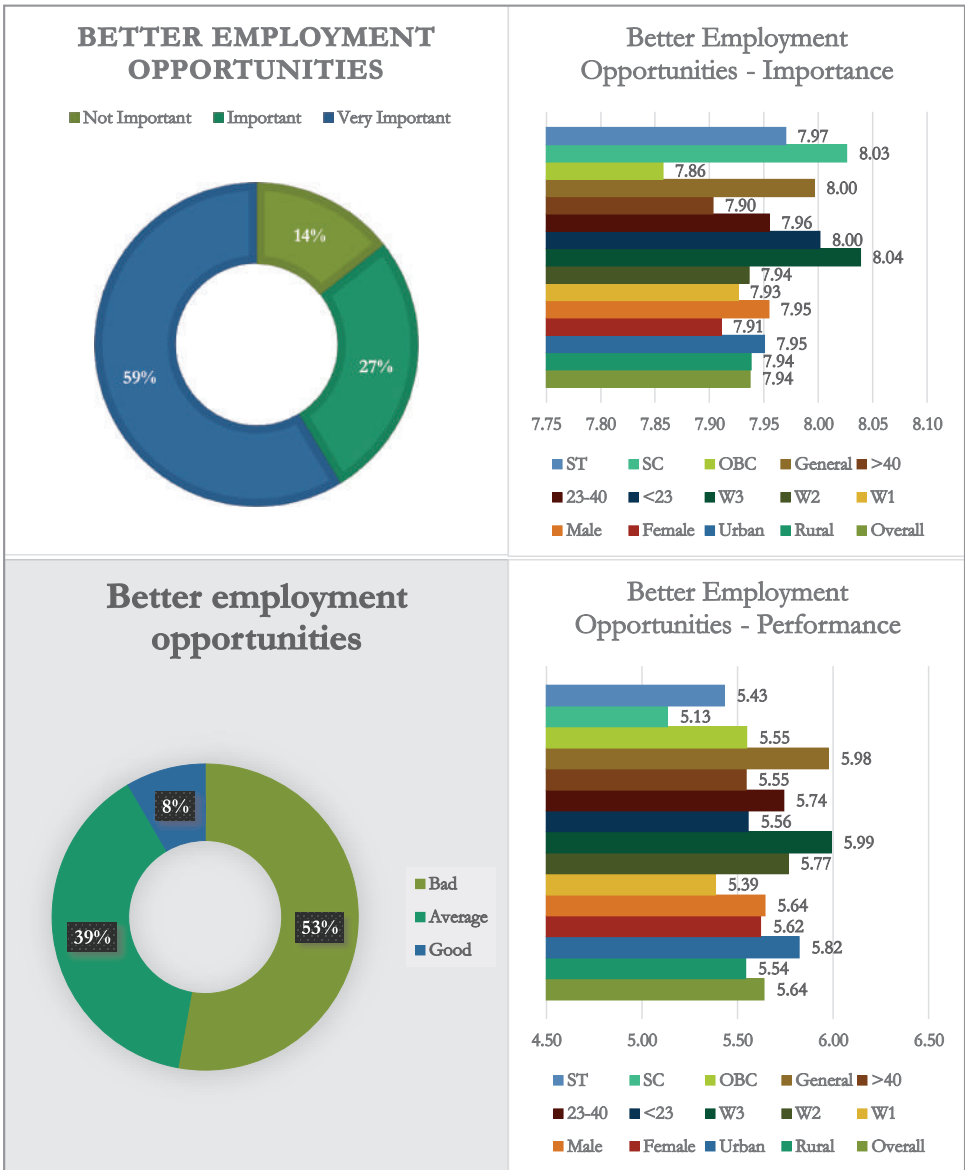
Manipur has given the highest priority of 9.32 out of 10 to subsidized food distribution.

1. JOB OPPORTUNITIES

It is rated as the most important issue across most divides - gender, age, general, OBC, SC/ST categories, rural and urban. This is hardly surprising given the phase of jobless growth India has been going through in recent years.

- On a scale of 10, better employment opportunities score an importance of 7.94 all over India. It is slightly lower in OBC Category (7.86), however, in W3* Category voters score better employment opportunities as 8.04.
- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of better employment opportunities is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.64 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 5.99 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the W3 category
- The lowest rating 5.13 has been given by respondents in the SC Category

*(W1 = Low Income group, W2 = Medium Income group and W3 = High Income group)

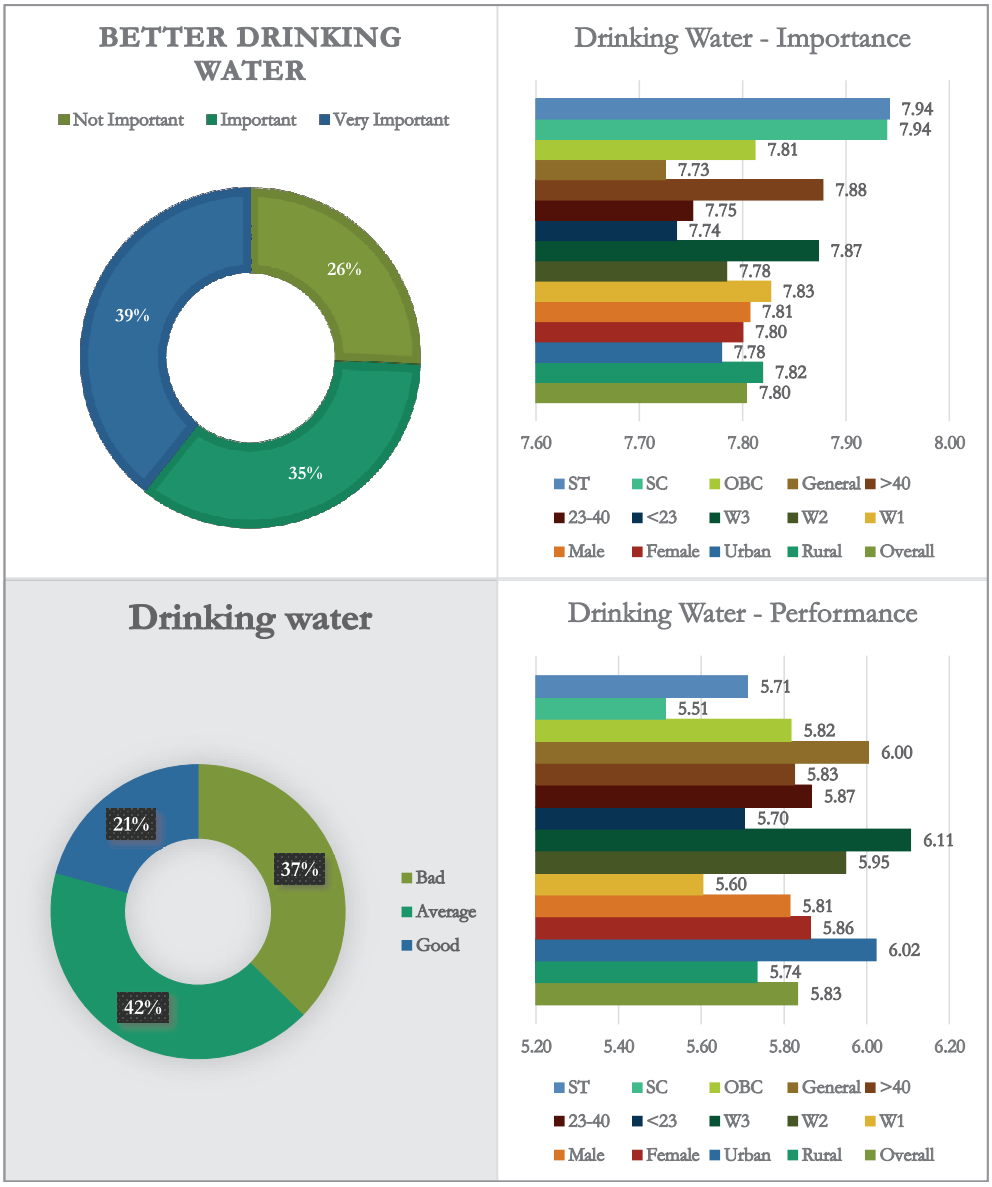


Graph 2: Better Employment Opportunities

2. DRINKING WATER

Like jobs, drinking water is an issue that cuts across most divides. Interestingly though, it ranks second in General category and fourth in urban areas, 1st time voters and 23-40 years age group but seventh in above 40 age group. Similarly, people from the high-wealth category rank it way lower than those from relatively less well-off backgrounds. This is also true of ST category voters as compared to OBC and SC category voters.

- There is mixed view between better public transport and drinking water. While better public transport and training for jobs are a priority in rural areas, drinking water comes higher on priority for urban voters.
- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of drinking water is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.83 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 6.11 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the high income category W3 voters.
- SC category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.51.

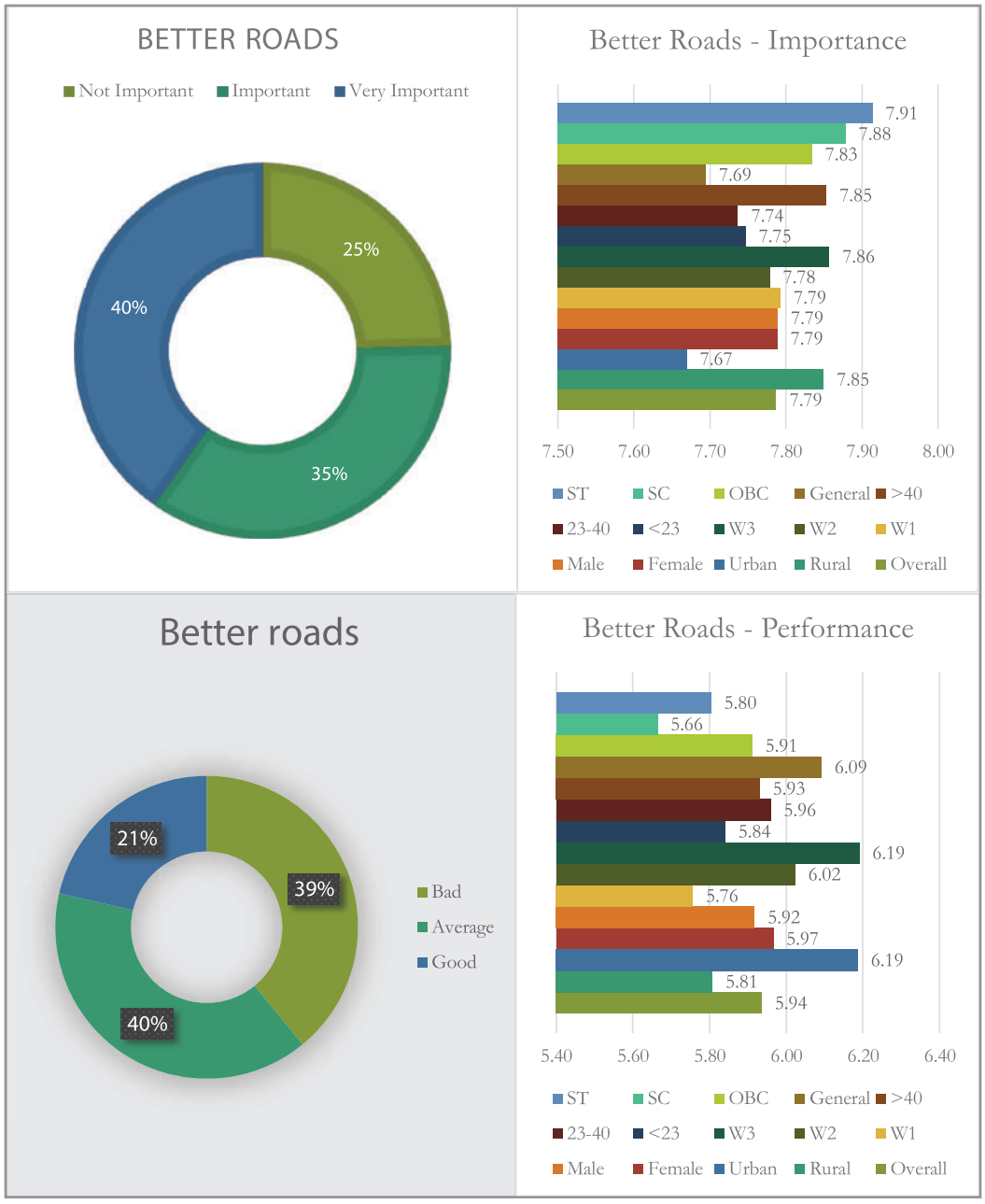


Graph 3: Drinking Water

3. ROADS

Unlike jobs and electricity supply, how important roads are ranked as an issue differs from segment to segment. For instance, it is the third top issue for respondents above 40 but only the fifth most important one for 1st time voters and voters between the age group of 23-40 years. Not surprisingly, it also ranks lower for those in the SC and ST category than for those from the general and OBC category.

- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of better roads is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.94 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 6.19 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the urban and high income group W3.
- SC Category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.66.

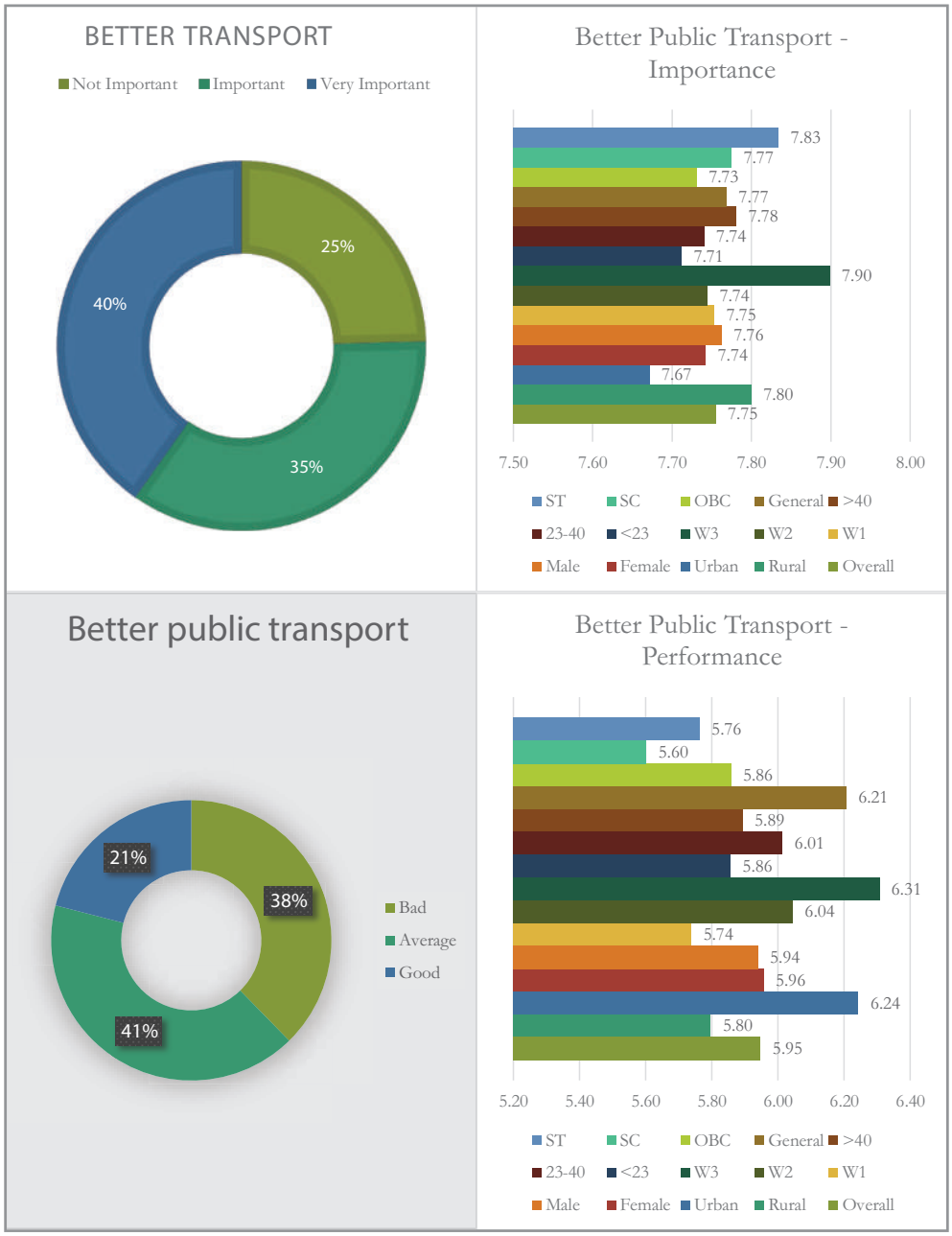


Graph 4: Better Roads

4. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public Transport as an issue varies quite a lot across different categories of respondents, though it remains in the top 10 in most cases. Surprisingly, it ranks as low as ninth and tenth for ST category and 1st time voters and at sixth position for voters in urban areas and in the age group 23-40 years respectively.

- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of better public transport is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.95 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 6.31 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in W3 Category.
- SC Category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.60.

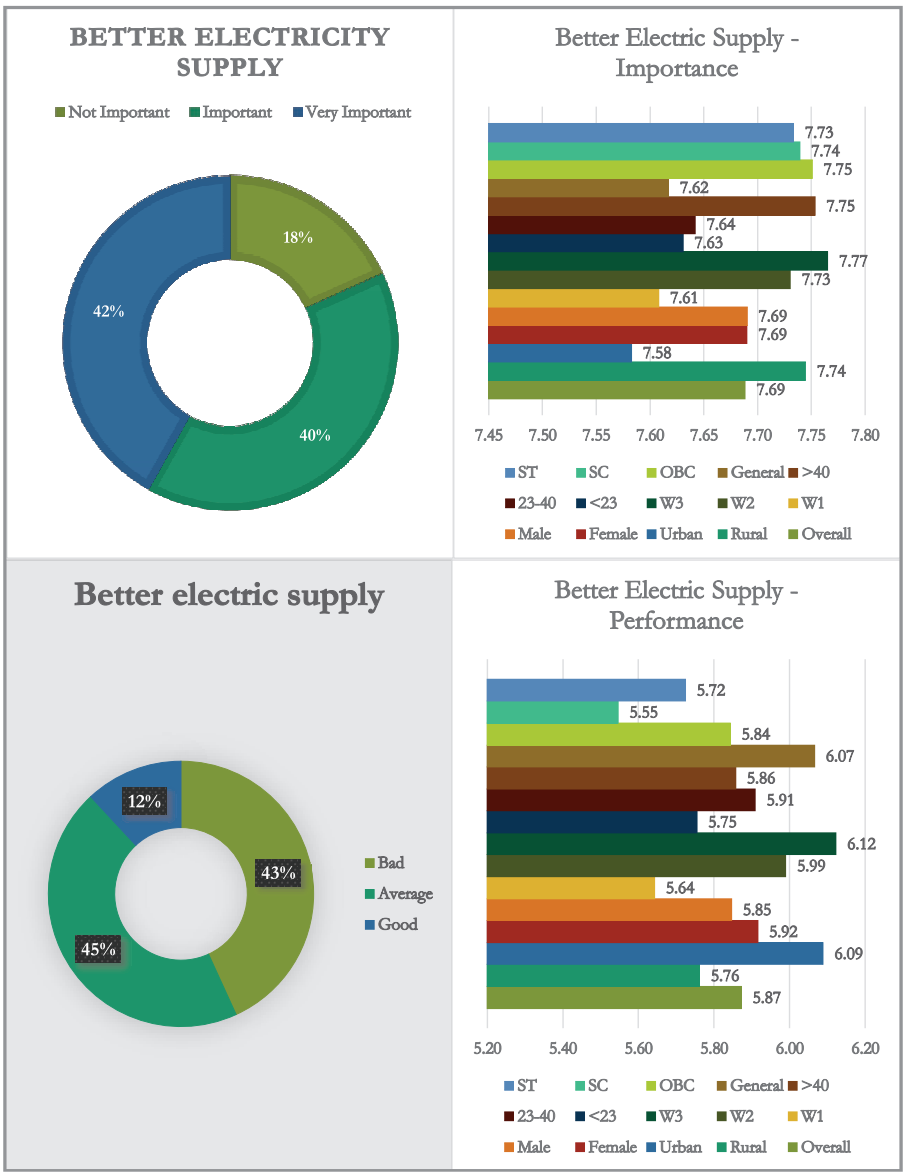


Graph 5: Better Public Transport

5. ELECTRIC SUPPLY

While *better employment opportunities* is the most important issue for voters in India overall, economic infrastructure issues like *better electric supply* and *better roads* are not far behind and trump clean drinking water, better schools, healthcare etc. as the most important issues for India.

- Like jobs, electricity supply remains an important issue for almost all categories of those surveyed, it is clearly a bigger issue in towns and cities than in villages, interestingly more so for women than men and also less important an issue for those from the general category than for those from the reserved categories (OBC, SC, ST).
- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of better electric supply is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.87 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 6.12 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the high income group W3.
- SC Category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.55.

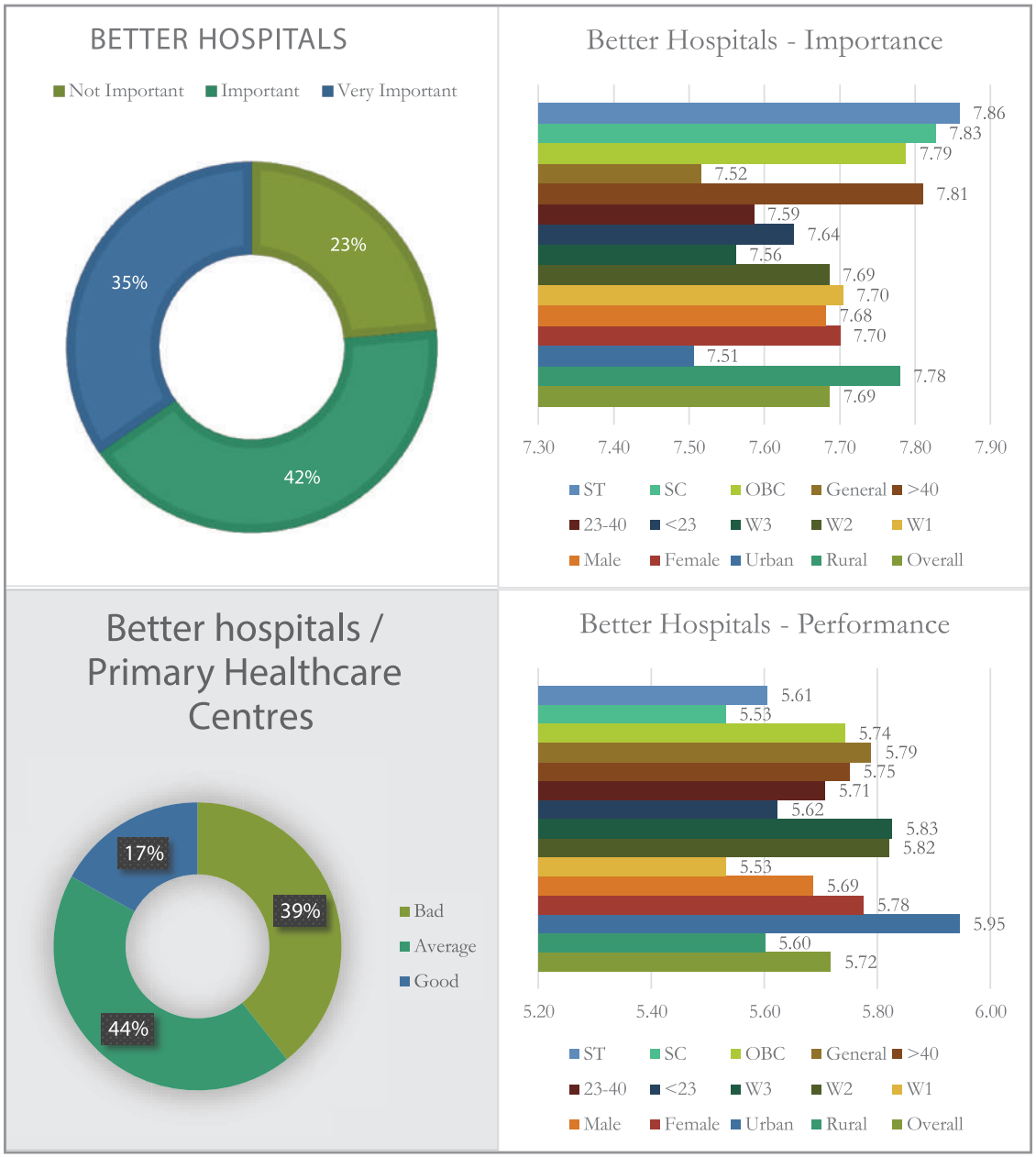


Graph 6: Better Electric Supply

6. HOSPITALS

The lack of quality healthcare facilities obviously agitates nearly everybody, but the rankings show clearly how some have less access to good hospitals than others. It's clearly more of an issue in villages than towns, among the poor than among the well-off and among the younger lot than in older respondents. Better healthcare is amongst the top priorities for voters from the ST category.

- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of better hospitals is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.72 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 5.95 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the Urban areas.
- SC category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.66.

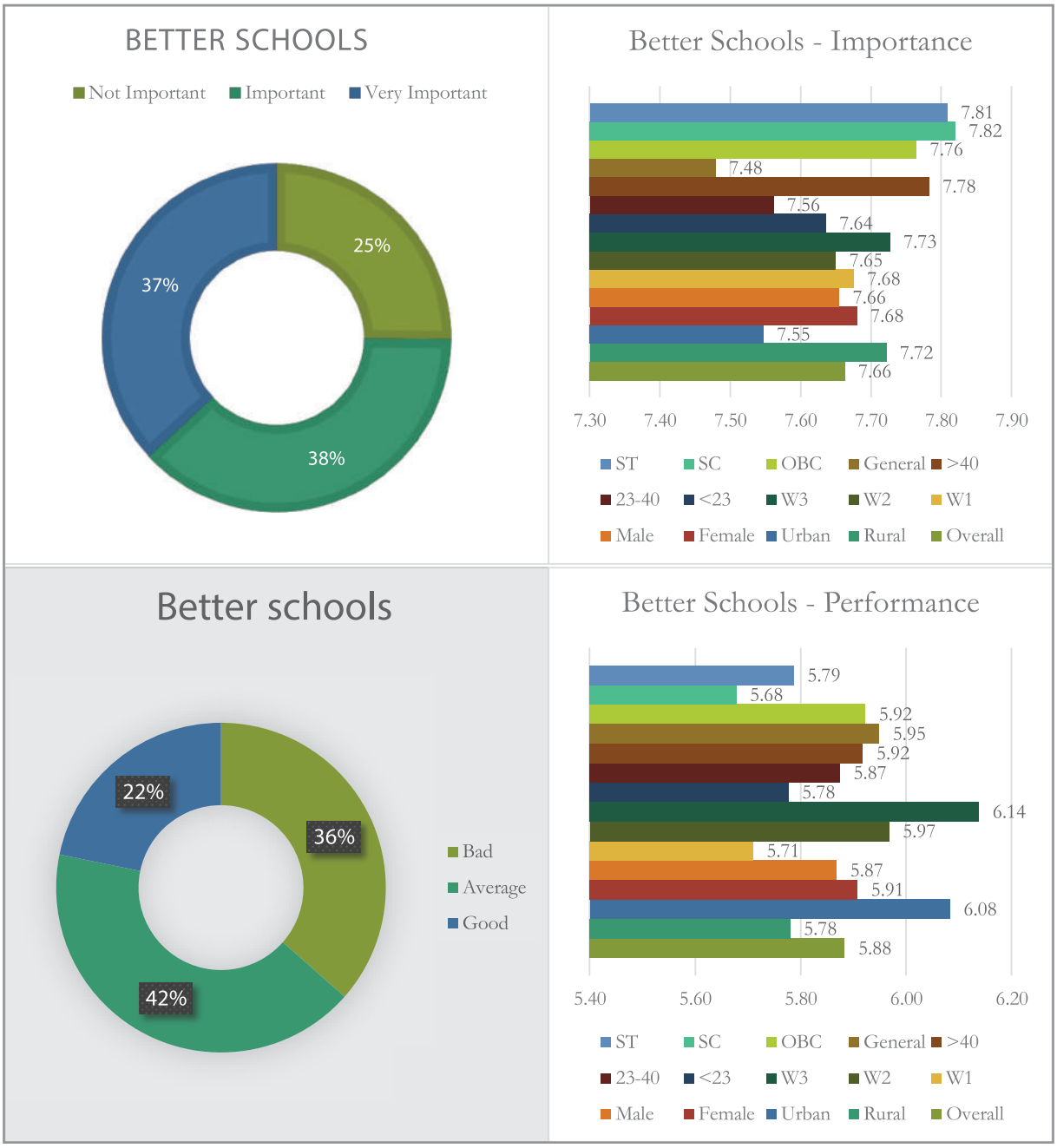


Graph 7: Better Hospitals/Primary Healthcare Centres

7. SCHOOLS

Another issue on which the divide between female and male voters shows up, with the latter clearly feeling the lack of good quality schools much more acutely. Across most categories, however, this issue ranks somewhere between 7th and 10th. The differentiation in ST category is more marked.

- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of better schools is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.88 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 6.14 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the high income group W3.
- Respondents in the SC Category have given the lowest rating of 5.68.

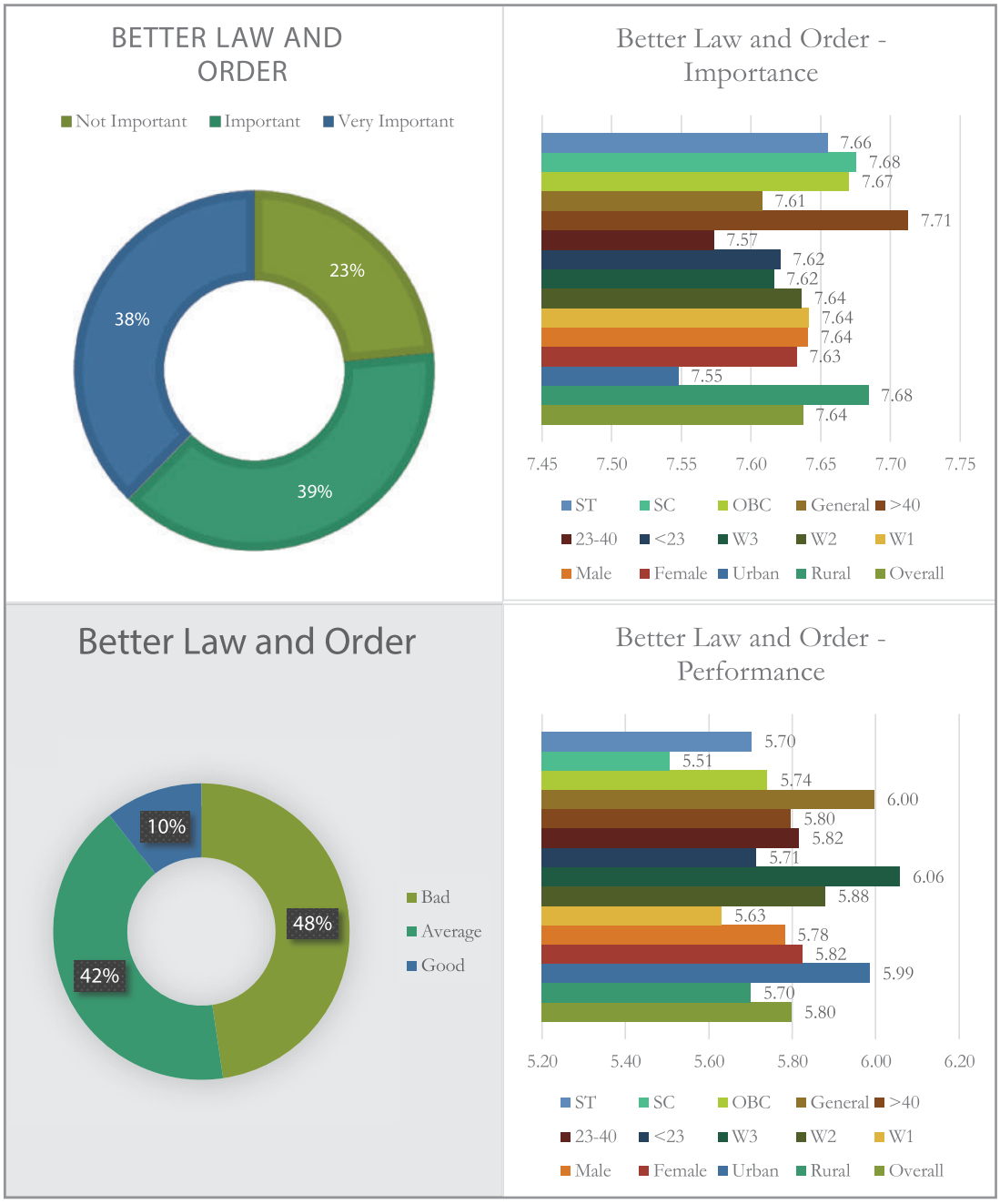


Graph 8: Better Schools

8. BETTER LAW and ORDER

While it remains an important issue for almost all categories of those surveyed, it is clearly a bigger issue for lower income groups, voters in the age group 23-40 years and for the SC category, interestingly not so for high income group, 1st time voters and for voters in the ST category.

- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of law and order is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.80 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 6.06 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the W3 Category.
- SC Category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.51.

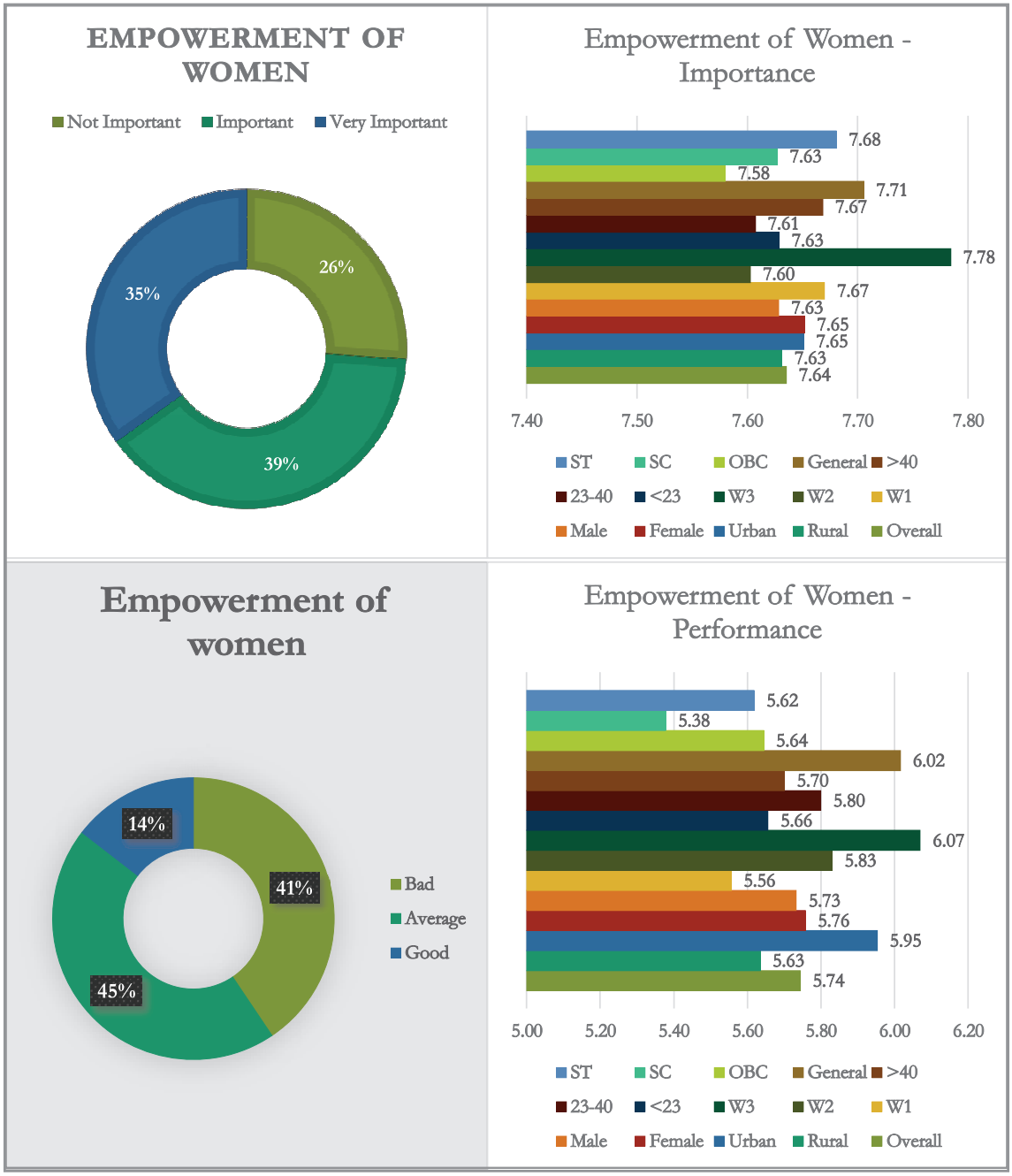


Graph 9: Better Law and Order

9. Empowerment of Women

For most of the categories, empowerment of women does not even figure in the top 10 important issues. However it is slightly important to urban, OBC and SC category voters.

- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of empowerment of women is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.74 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 6.07 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the high income group W3.
- SC category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.38.

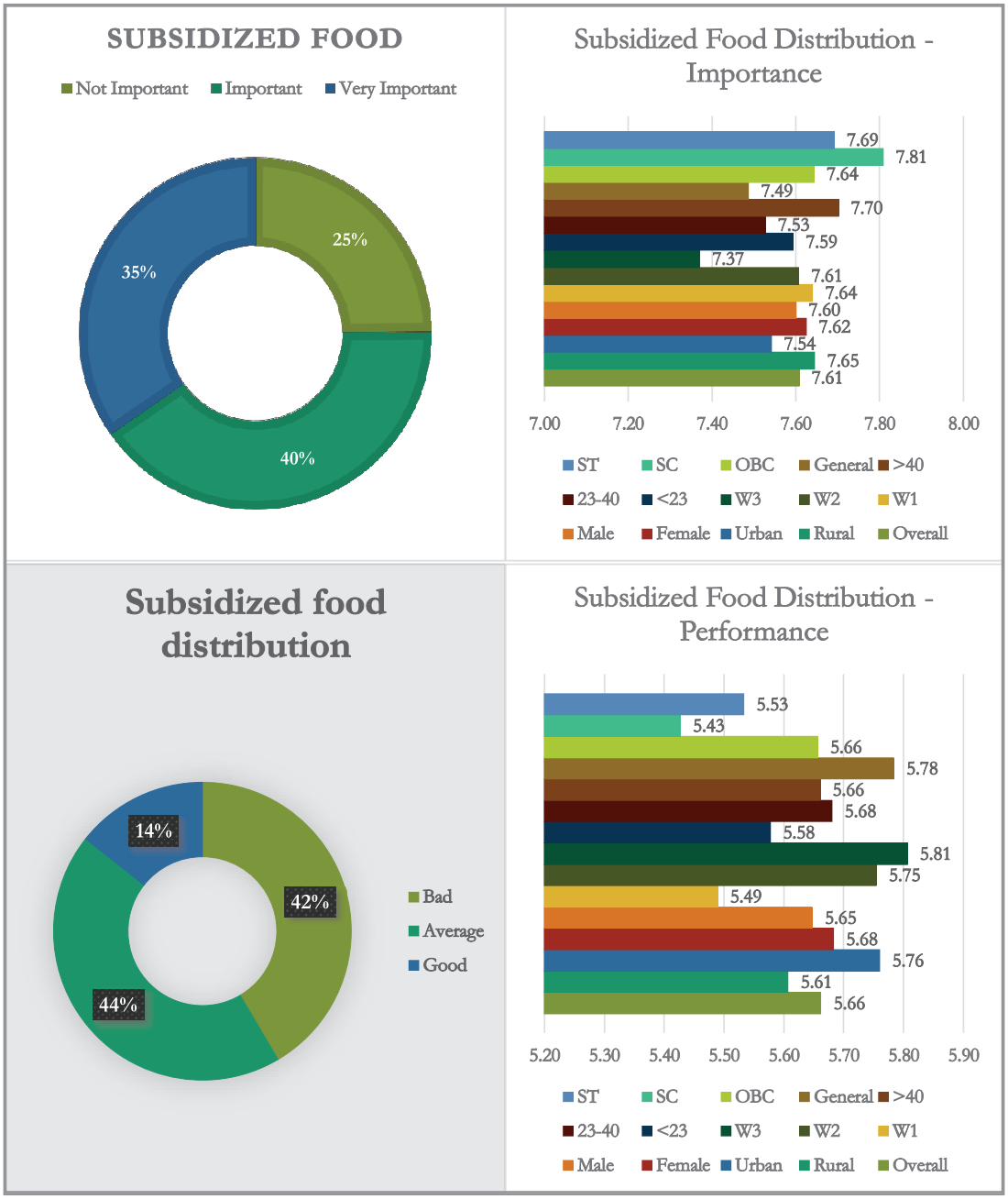


Graph 10: Empowerment of Women

10. Subsidized Food Distribution

This is more important an issue with the OBC and SC category than for General and SC category voters. Similarly, it is more of an issue with the poor than among the well-off voters.

- **The performance rating given by the respondents on the issue of subsidized food distribution is below average across all categories.**
- **The overall performance rating is 5.66 on a scale of 10.**
- The highest rating of 5.81 on a scale of 10 is given by respondents in the high income group W3.
- SC category respondents have given the lowest rating of 5.55.



Graph 11: Subsidized Food Distribution

The Comparative ranking of the top 10 issues in India has been given below for all the categories

Comparative rankings of Top 10 issues across various categories in India

	Issues									
	Better employment opportunities	Drinking water	Better roads	Better public transport	Better electric supply	Better hospitals / Primary Healthcare Centres	Better schools	Better Law and Order / Policing	Empowerment of Women	Subsidized food distribution
Rank Overall	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural Rank	1	3	2	4	6	5	7	8	10	9
Urban Rank	1	2	4	3	7	13	9	8	5	10
Female	1	2	3	4	6	5	7	9	8	10
Male	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
W1	1	2	3	4	11	5	6	8	7	9
W2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	9
W3	1	3	4	2	6	10	7	9	5	15
<23	1	3	2	4	7	5	6	9	8	10
23-40	1	2	4	3	5	7	9	8	6	11
>40	1	2	3	6	7	4	5	8	10	9
General	1	3	5	2	6	10	12	8	4	11
OBC	1	3	2	7	6	4	5	8	10	9
SC	1	2	3	7	8	4	5	9	12	6
ST	1	2	3	5	7	4	6	10	9	8

Table 4: Comparative rankings of Top 10 issues across various categories in India

	Overall All India Rank for priority issues.
	Importanceof Issue is same in the particular category as in the All India rankings
	Where the Importance of the particular issue is lower than the corresponding All India rank in that particular category
	Where the Importance of the particular issue is higher than the corresponding All India rank in that particular category
	Where the particular issue does not figure in the top 10 priority issues for that particular category

VOTING BEHAVIOUR

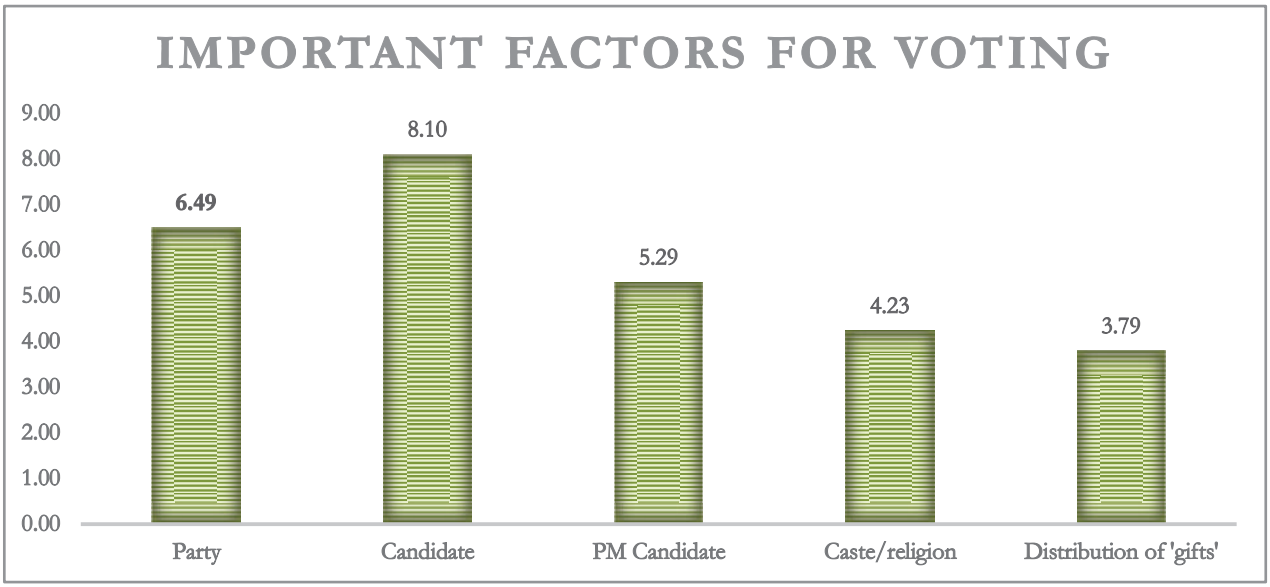
The survey tried to identify the important factors that people take into account before voting for a particular candidate. Issue like whether the candidate matters the most or his Political Party or other issues like caste/religion of the candidate, PM candidate of the party, and distribution of 'gifts' etc. are more important?

Voting Behaviour	All India
Why people vote: (Out of 10)	
Party	6.49
Candidate	8.10
PM Candidate	5.29
Caste/religion	4.23
Distribution of 'gifts'	3.79
Yes/No "knowledge and opinion questions": Do you know (in%)	
Do you know "Gifts" for vote is illegal	83.35%
Do you know of Candidates distributing 'gifts'	26.96%
Do you know You can get candidate criminal record	36.86%
Why do people vote for those with serious criminal records: (in%)	
Candidate does good work	55.35%
Powerful Candidate	22.82%
Spending in elections	36.55%
Cases not serious	29.33%
Voters don't know	33.51%
Caste or religion	24.81%

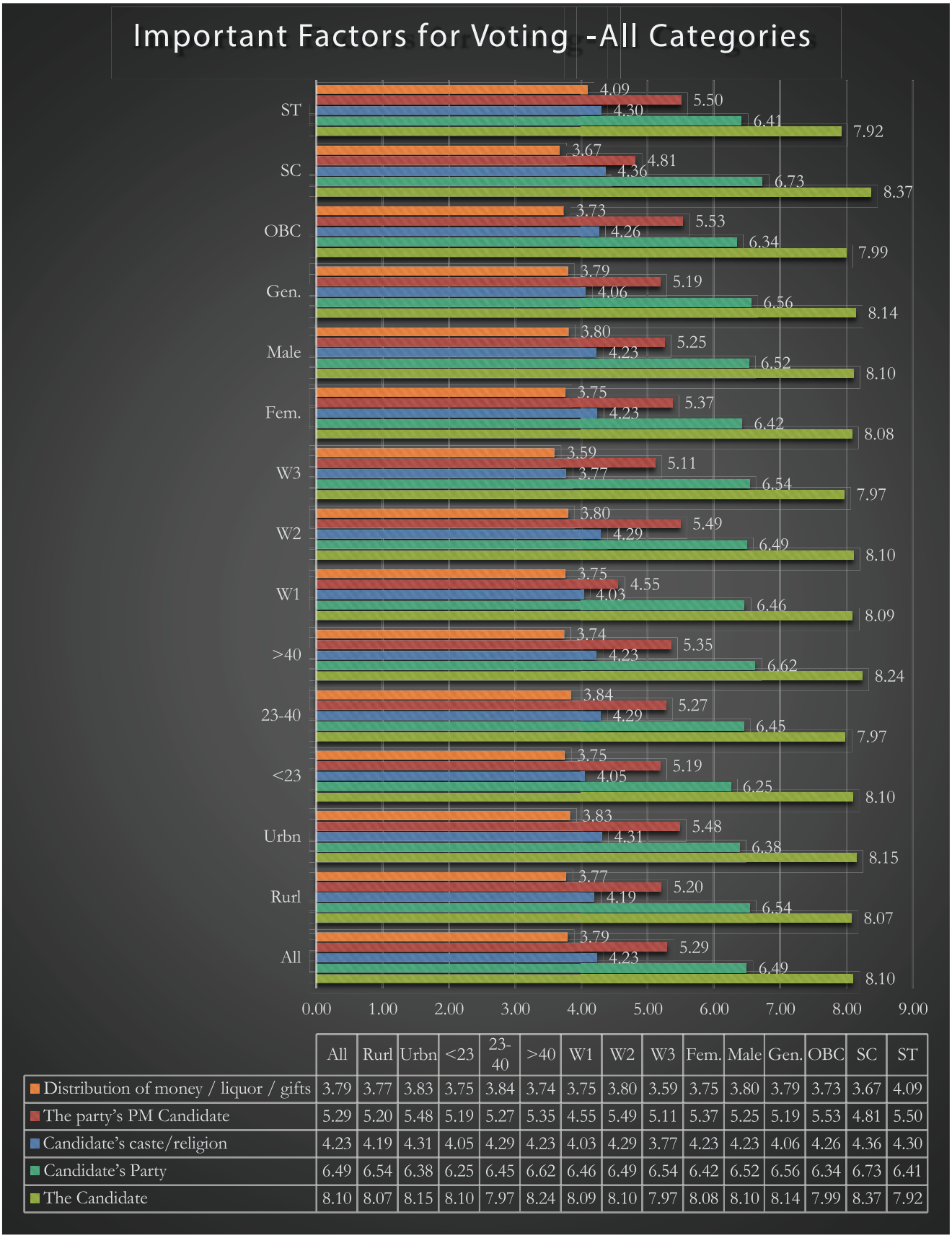
Table 5: Voting Behaviour - All India

The survey asked respondents about the reason they vote for a particular candidate. They were given five choices—candidate, party, party's prime ministerial candidate, caste and money distribution. Respondents had to rank each of these as either very important, important or not important. Taking the average across respondents for each of these factors, we can gauge the aggregate importance of each of the five factors across all voters.

People in **India** gave more importance to the candidate than party of the candidate. The PM **candidate** of the party and caste/ religion of the candidate were the 3rd and 4th most important factors which voters consider before voting. Distribution of gifts was the least important factor for voting in India.



Graph 12: Important Factors for Voting



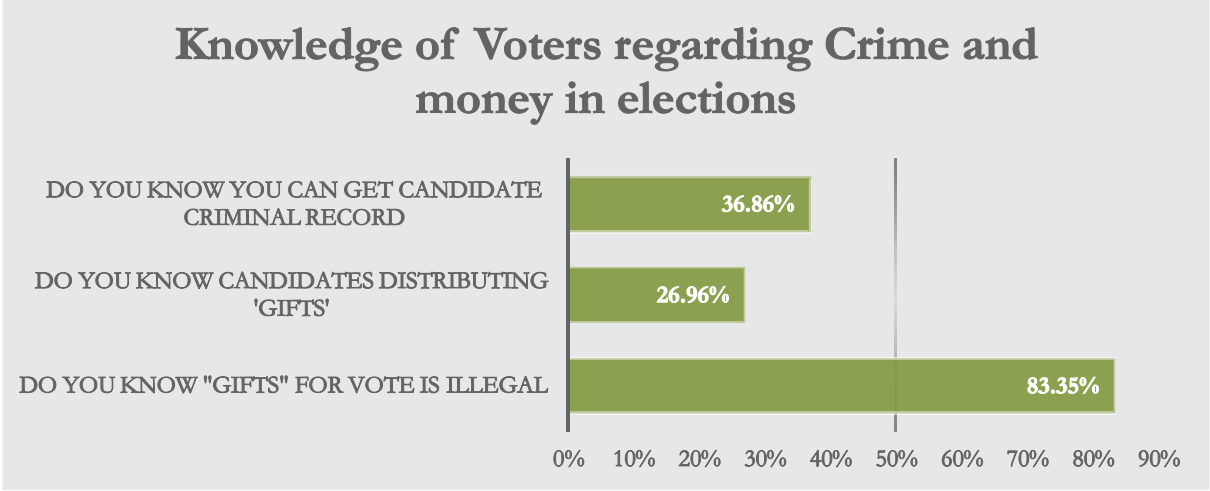
	All	Rurl	Urbn	<23	23-40	>40	W1	W2	W3	Fem.	Male	Gen.	OBC	SC	ST
Distribution of money / liquor / gifts	3.79	3.77	3.83	3.75	3.84	3.74	3.75	3.80	3.59	3.75	3.80	3.79	3.73	3.67	4.09
The party's PM Candidate	5.29	5.20	5.48	5.19	5.27	5.35	4.55	5.49	5.11	5.37	5.25	5.19	5.53	4.81	5.50
Candidate's caste/religion	4.23	4.19	4.31	4.05	4.29	4.23	4.03	4.29	3.77	4.23	4.23	4.06	4.26	4.36	4.30
Candidate's Party	6.49	6.54	6.38	6.25	6.45	6.62	6.46	6.49	6.54	6.42	6.52	6.56	6.34	6.73	6.41
The Candidate	8.10	8.07	8.15	8.10	7.97	8.24	8.09	8.10	7.97	8.08	8.10	8.14	7.99	8.37	7.92

Graph 13: Important factors for Voting across various categories

ROLE of CASTE, RELIGION, CRIME and MONEY in ELECTIONS

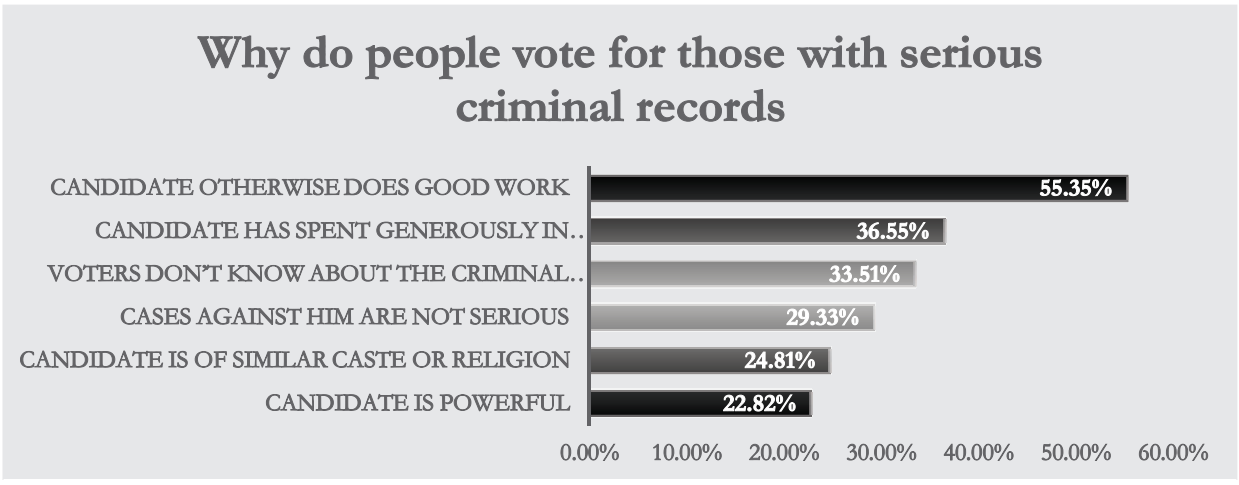
The survey also tried to identify if voters are aware of the use of money and muscle power in elections. Specifically, whether they are aware of distribution of gifts and money by candidates before polls or they have the knowledge about the criminal record of their candidates.

It was observed that nearly **84 per cent** of people in **India** are well aware that distribution of gifts and money by candidates ahead of elections is illegal. However, only 37 per cent people knew that they can get information about the criminal records of their candidates easily.

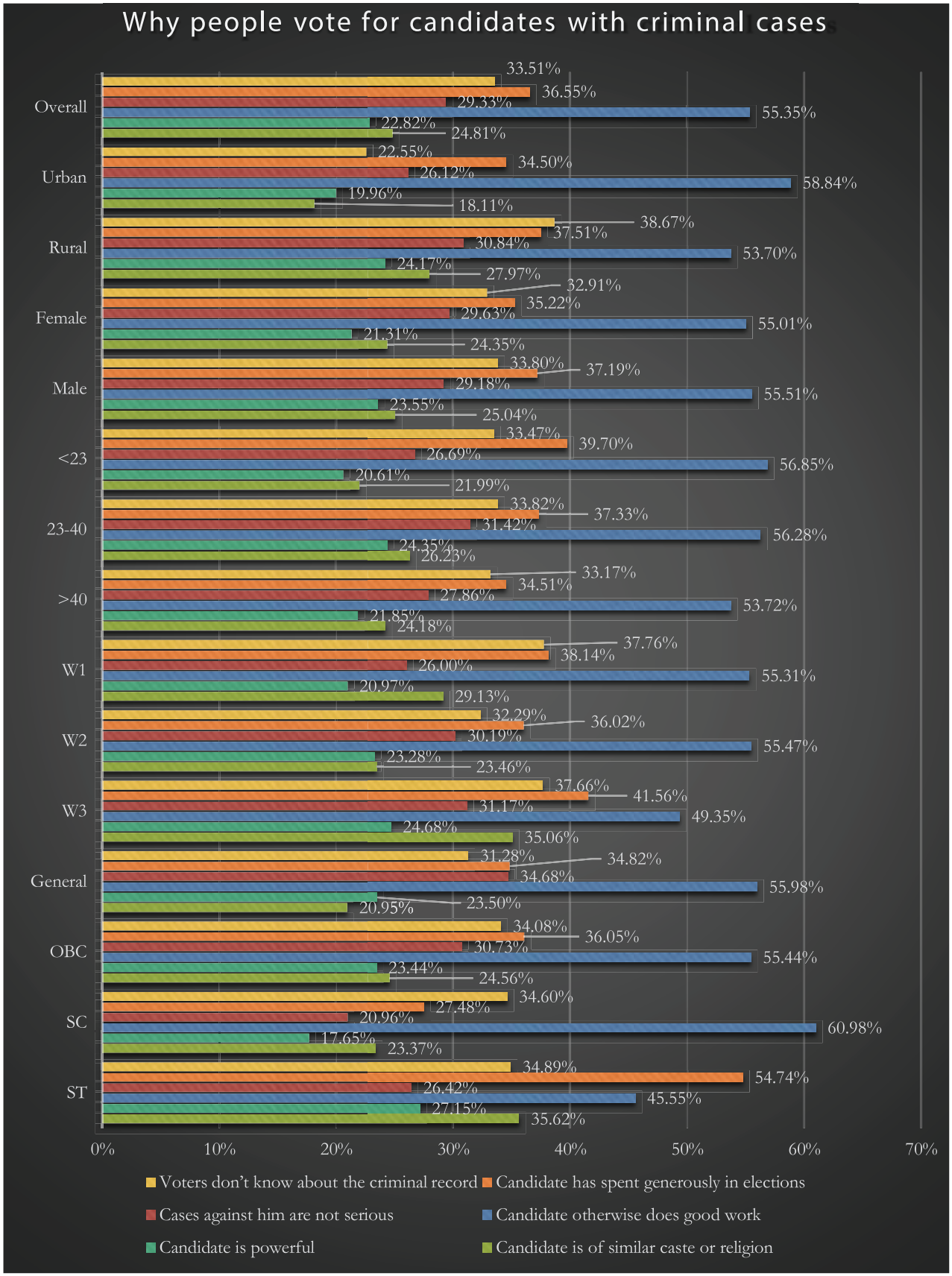


Graph 14: Knowledge of Voters regarding Crime and Money in Elections

Contrary to popular notion, over 50 per cent people in India said that they will ignore the criminal record of their candidates because they feel such candidates have done “good work.” Whereas around 25 per cent people vote for candidates facing criminal charges because they were of their own caste/ religion.



Graph 15: Why do people vote for candidates with serious criminal cases



Graph 16: Why people vote for candidates with serious criminal cases across various categories in India

If we look at why people vote for candidates with criminal cases across all categories, we can see that in all categories people would vote for candidates with criminal cases if the candidate has done good work.

- 61% SC voters said that they would vote for a candidate with criminal cases if the candidate has done good work. This is the highest % among all the categories.
- 35% general category voters said that they would vote for a candidate with criminal cases if the cases are not serious.
- ST voters are more likely to vote for a candidate with criminal cases if the candidate has spent generously in elections.
- Voting for a candidate from similar caste or religion, even if the candidate has criminal cases, is the highest among ST and high income voters, 36% and 35% respectively.
- Urban voters are the least likely to vote on the basis of caste or religion.
- Among all the categories, the highest, 27% ST voters said that they will vote for a powerful candidate even if he/she has criminal cases against them. On the contrary, only 18% SC voters, which is the least among all categories said that they will vote for a powerful candidate with criminal cases.

CONCLUSION

The priorities of voters and citizens from the Government are not being addressed, and their expectation are not being met.

Therefore, the analysis brings out mainly two important questions to the forefront. What important factors may drive divergence? What can be done to improve congruence? We need to examine whether decisions in policy making, infrastructure, social and economic development etc. are made in favour of some categories of people at the expense of overall social welfare.

The voters have to make a choice from among those candidates that are available. It is assumed that the voters vote for candidates that have as similar opinions as possible with the voters, based on the promises made during election campaigns and in their election manifesto. However, lack of information about the candidates, and the role of money in elections are two basic issues that eventually lead to poor governance. The fact that the electorate has no role once the politician is elected allows the priority of the candidates elected to be determined by the political parties. It is then hoped that the electorate takes care to elect a better politician to represent them.

Political representation is about making constituents' preferences present in politics and governance. Behind these ratings is the daily reality that people living in our country face. The ratings try to capture this and help inform our Government what that number means and how the Government is perceived by the voters of this country.

APPENDIX A: DEMOGRAPHICS

MALE/FEMALE

S. No.	Gender of Respondents	Number of Respondents	%
1.	Male	178150	68%
2.	Female	83316	32%
Total Respondents		**261466**	**100%**

Table 6: Male and Female Respondents

URBAN/RURAL

S. No.	Location of Respondent	Number of Respondents	%
1.	Rural	84085	32%
2.	Urban	177381	68%
Total Respondents		**261466**	**100%**

Table 7: Urban and Rural Respondents

CASTE

S. No.	Category	Number of Respondents	%
1	General	93327	36%
2	OBC	102090	39%
3	SC	45976	18%
4	ST	20073	8%
Total Respondents		**261466**	**100%**

Table 8: General, OBC, SC and ST Respondents

INCOME

S. No.	Category	Number of Respondents	%
1	Low Income (W1)	94420	36%
2	Mid-level Income (W2)	154760	59%
3	High Income (W3)	12286	5%
Total Respondents		**261466**	**100%**

Table 9: Income Group of Respondents

AGE

S. No.	Category	Number of Respondents	%
1	<23 years	25553	10%
2	23-40 years	124695	48%
3	>40 years	111218	43%
Total Respondents		**261466**	**100%**

Table 10: Age

APPENDIX B: VOTER SURVEY QUESTIONAIRRE

Daksh-ADR Voter Survey 2014

Pre-printed Form Number

Pre-printed Location Name

Investigator Name: _____ MP Constituency: _____ Date: _____

Respondent Gender: ◯ Male ◯ Female Location : ◯ Rural ◯ Urban Name: _____

Home Roof Type: ◯ Kuchcha ◯ Semi-pucca ◯ Pucca Phone: _____

Age

0 0 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 7 7 | 8 8 | 9 9

Religion, Caste

- Buddhist
- Christian
- Hindu
- Jain
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Others

- General
- OBC
- ST
- SC

Qualification

- No Educ.
- Primary
- High School
- PUC
- Degree
- Engg/Diploma
- Medical
- Above Degree

Occupation

- Agriculture
- Defence
- Housewife
- Labour
- Retired
- Professional/CA
- Student
- Contractor
- Government
- Info Tech
- Others
- Private Service
- Self-employed
- Unemployed

Stove Type

- Wood
- Kerosene
- LPG
- Charcoal
- Natural/Biogas
- Others

Assets Owned

- Television
- Motorbike / Scooter
- Car/Jeep
- Cow/ Buffalo

Did you vote in the last elections? ◯ Yes ◯ No

If yes, did your candidate win? ◯ Yes ◯ No

If you did not vote, why not?

- Missing Name
- Not Registered
- Not Interested
- No leave
- Not in town

What are the reasons you vote for a

	Not Important			Important	Very Important
The Candidate	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Candidate's Party	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Candidate's caste/religion	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The party's PM Candidate					
Distribution of money, liquor, gifts					

	Yes	No
Did you hear of candidates distributing money/gifts/liquor in your constituency during the last Election?	◯	◯
Do you know that the distribution of money/gifts/liquorfor votes is illegal?	◯	◯
Do you know that you can get information on the criminal record of candidates?	◯	◯
Do you think people should vote for candidates with a criminal record / arrested / in jail?	◯	◯

What are the reasons you vote for a Candidate?

Candidate is of similar caste or religion	◯	◯
Candidate is powerful	◯	◯
Candidate otherwise does good work	◯	◯
Cases against him are not serious	◯	◯
Candidate has spent generously in elections		
Voters don't know about the criminal record		

Why do you think people vote for candidates with a criminal record? Yes No

What are the issues that are important to you in an MP election? And how has your MP performed on them?

Sl	Issue	Importance			Performance		
For Rural Resident ONLY		Low	Med	High	Bad	Avg	Good
1	Agricultural loan availability	○	○	○	○	○	○
2	Electricity for Agriculture	○	○	○	○	○	○
3	Higher price-realization for farm products	○	○	○	○	○	○
4	Irrigation Programmes	○	○	○	○	○	○
5	Subsidy for seeds and fertilizers	○	○	○	○	○	○
For Rural AND Urban Resident							
1	Accessibility of MP	○	○	○	○	○	○
2	Anti-terrorism	○	○	○	○	○	○
3	Better employment opportunities	○	○	○	○	○	○
4	Better electric supply	○	○	○	○	○	○
5	Better hospitals / Primary Healthcare Centres	○	○	○	○	○	○
6	Better Law and Order / Policing	○	○	○	○	○	○
7	Better public transport	○	○	○	○	○	○
8	Better roads	○	○	○	○	○	○
10	Better schools	○	○	○	○	○	○
11	Drinking water	○	○	○	○	○	○
12	Empowerment of Women	○	○	○	○	○	○
13	Environmental issues	○	○	○	○	○	○
14	Eradication of Corruption	○	○	○	○	○	○
15	Reservation for jobs and education	○	○	○	○	○	○
16	Security for women	○	○	○	○	○	○
17	Strong Defence/Military	○	○	○	○	○	○
18	Subsidized food distribution	○	○	○	○	○	○
19	Training for jobs	○	○	○	○	○	○
20	Trustworthiness of MP	○	○	○	○	○	○
21	Other _____	○	○	○	○	○	○
For Urban Resident ONLY							
1	Better garbage clearance	○	○	○	○	○	○
2	Encroachment of public land, lakes etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○
3	Facility for pedestrians and cyclists on roads	○	○	○	○	○	○
4	Lower food prices for Consumers	○	○	○	○	○	○
5	Traffic congestion	○	○	○	○	○	○

DISCLAIMER

This survey was conducted to ascertain the most pressing governance issues that voters of India perceive to be affecting their daily lives and also to investigate whether the voters are happy with their respective governments with regard to the addressing of those issues.

They survey was conducted using sound scientific techniques and the consequent findings and reports were prepared using recognized data analysis techniques. The inferences drawn in this report are based on the responses provided by the Indian voters.

This survey is a systematic and scientific attempt to study the gap between governance-demands of the voters of India and the delivery of the respective governments as perceived by the Indian voters. This survey is in no way an attempt to appreciate or denigrate any government(s) or political party or individual or any other organization or institution.

Every effort has been made by ADR to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data contained in this report.

Anyone using or quoting from this report should acknowledge the source as '*ADR-Daksh 2014 Pan-India Survey Report on Governance Issues*'.

ABOUT ADR

The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) was established in 1999 by a group of Professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad. In 1999, Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was filed by them with Delhi High Court requesting for the disclosure of the criminal, financial and educational background of the candidates contesting elections. Based on this, the Supreme Court in 2002, and subsequently in 2003, made it mandatory for all candidates contesting elections to disclose criminal, financial and educational background prior to the polls by filing a self-sworn affidavit with the Election Commission.

The first Election Watch was conducted by ADR in 2002 for Gujarat Assembly Elections whereby detailed analysis of the backgrounds of candidates contesting elections was provided to the electorate in order to help the electorate make an informed choice during polls. Since then ADR has conducted Election Watches for almost all state and parliament elections in collaboration with the National Election Watch. It conducts multiple projects aimed at increasing transparency and accountability in the political and electoral system of the country.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ADR

- **January 2015:** ECI awarded the National CSO Award 2014 for 'the Campaign on Voters' Education and Awareness' for carrying out 'Mera Vote Mera Desh' campaign to promote ethical and informed voting in the 2014 Lok Sabha Elections.
- **May 2014:** In Ashok Chavan paid news case, the Supreme Court had passed a judgment holding that Election Commission of India (ECI) has the power to disqualify a candidate in relation to filing of false election expenditure statement under Section 10A of RPA. ADR had intervened in the case supporting the stand of the ECI.
- **April 2014:** Awarded the 'NDTV Indian of the Year- India's Future' in Public Service Category.
- **March 2014:** Awarded Innovation for India Awards 2014 by Marico Innovation Foundation under the Social Category.
- **December 2013:** Awarded the CNN IBN Indian of the Year Award in the category of Public Service, along with Ms Lily Thomas.
- **September 2013:** The Supreme Court ruled that the right to register a "none of the above (NOTA)" vote in elections should apply and ordered Election Commission to provide such a button in the Electronic Voting Machines (EVM). ADR had intervened in the matter.
- **July 2013:** Supreme Court delivered a judgment on a petition filed by Lily Thomas and Lok Prahari NGO, (ADR intervened) setting aside clause 8(4) of the Representation of the People Act, and therefore barring sitting MPs and MLAs from holding office on being convicted in a Court of Law.
- **June 2013:** After over a 2-year-long struggle based on an RTI that was filed by ADR, the CIC delivered a landmark judgment that brought 6 National Parties under the ambit of the RTI Act.
- **January 2013:** Awarded the 'Times of India Social Impact Award' in Advocacy and Empowerment category.
- **December 2012:** ADR/NEW released an analysis of the number of politicians charged with crimes against women. ADR/NEW's recommendations and data was also widely quoted by the Justice Verma Committee in its report.
- **October 2012:** The Election Commission asked the Ministry of Home Affairs to probe violations of the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) and the Representation of Peoples' Act (RPA) by major political parties which reportedly received foreign contributions.
- **August 2012:** ADR won the 'mBillionth Award South Asia' in the category of 'Mobile Innovations for Good Governance' for its PULL SMS programme which allows every mobile user in the country to get information (criminal, financial and educational details) about his/her MP and MLA by sending a simple SMS from his/her phone.
- **December 2011:** ADR won the 'NASSCOM Award' for ICT led Innovation by Multi-stakeholder Partnership for its Election Watch Software with Webrosoft.
- **June 2011:** After a two-year-long RTI battle, crucial information on the 'Registers of Members' Interest' was finally mandated by the Central Information Commission (CIC) to be available in the public domain in June 2011.
- **January 2011:** Details of the movable and immovable assets of 30 Bihar ministers, including that of CM Nitish Kumar, were uploaded on the government website in January, 2011.
- **Feb 3, 2010:** Prime Minister Manmohan Singh asked his Cabinet colleagues to disclose details of their assets and liabilities and refrain from dealing with the government on immovable property.
- **Jan 25, 2010:** Both the Congress President Ms. Sonia Gandhi and the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha Ms. SushmaSwaraj of BJP made public statements calling for a consensus on barring candidates with criminal backgrounds from contesting elections.
- **2009:** The number of total serious IPC sections against MPs decrease from 296 in Lok Sabha 2004 to 274 in Lok Sabha 2009.

- **2009:** A large number of candidates with serious pending cases that contested Lok Sabha 2009 elections like Pappu Yadav, Atiq Ahmed, Mukhtar Ansari, Akhilesh Singh, etc. lost.
- **2008:** Overall, the percentage of candidates with pending criminal cases came down from 20% to 14% in the assembly elections held in the country in 2008 for the states of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, NCT of Delhi and Mizoram.
- **2008:** In the Karnataka Assembly Elections, 2008, there was a reduction in the number of candidates with serious offenses put up by parties. It came down to 93 in 2008 from 217 in the 2004.
- **April 2008:** ADR obtained a landmark ruling from the Central Information Commission (CIC) saying that Income Tax Returns of Political Parties would now be available in the public domain along with the assessment orders.
- **2005:** Bihar Election Watch in October-November 2005 resulted in intense pressure on the Chief Minister Designate due to the extensive media coverage of candidate background. As a result, for the first time, Bihar has a Council of Ministers without any known criminal record.
- **September 2003:** A Bill on Electoral Expenses was passed in September 2003. The EC has taken it one-step forward and asked candidates to file a statement of expenses in every three days during the campaign.
- **May 2002 and March 2003:** ADR won two milestone judgments on disclosure of candidate's criminal and financial records from the Supreme Court. Since then, 1200 NGOs from all over the country are supporting ADR and ADR in partnership with its partners has organized Citizen Election Watch for all major elections.
- **2002:** The Election Commission completed a massive exercise based on the Gujarat Election Watch report to verify information filed by candidates in the nomination papers and affidavits, and has started proceedings against candidates with false declarations.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Prof. Trilochan Sastry (Founder and Trustee) has a Bachelors in Technology from IIT, Delhi, an MBA from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, and a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) USA. He taught for several years at Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad after which he moved to IIM, Bangalore. Earlier he was Dean at IIM - B and now he is a faculty there. He has taught in other Universities in India, Japan, Hong Kong and United States and has published several academic papers in Indian and International journals. Has received national award for research and teaching.

Prof. Jagdeep S. Chhokar (Founder and Trustee) has a Ph.D. from Louisiana State University, USA and is a former Director In-charge of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. He had earlier worked with the Indian Railways as a mechanical engineer and manager for over a decade, and as international marketing manager with a public sector organization for four years. He has also taught at Universities in Australia, France, Japan and the US.

Dr. Ajit Ranade (Founder and Trustee) has Bachelors in Technology from IIT, Mumbai, an MBA from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and a Ph.D in Economics from Brown University, USA. Has taught at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai for the five years, before which he has also taught at other Universities in the USA. Has also published several academic papers and has participated in several national and international seminars. He was Professor ICRIER, New Delhi.

Prof. Sunil Handa (Founder and Trustee) has Bachelors in Engineering from BITS, Pilani and an MBA from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Is a leading industrialist who has founded Core Healthcare and Core Emballage, Ahmedabad. Has set up the Eklavya Education Foundation with the mandate of significantly contributing to school education in India. Has taught several times as a visiting faculty at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

Dr. Kiran B. Chhokar (Trustee) is a Cultural Geographer with a Ph.D. from Louisiana State University (USA) and a BA and MA from Aligarh Muslim University. She heads the Higher Education Programme at the Centre for Environment Education (CEE) and has been visiting faculty at Portland State University, USA. Dr Chhokar is co-editor of *Asian Women and Their Work: A Geography of Gender and Development* (1998) and of *Understanding Environment* (2004), and is the series editor of the *EnviroScope* series of thematic manuals for college teachers, developed in collaboration with the World Resources Institute, USA. She is currently working in collaboration with the University of Central Lancashire, UK, on developing a blended learning programme on Ecotourism, Conservation and Development. She is also founder member of MahilaSwarajAbhiyan, a network of organizations in Gujarat working to promote value-based governance in society particularly through elected and other women leaders.

Ms. Kamini Jaiswal (Trustee) is a senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India. She is also the Secretary of the Center for Public Interest Litigation.

Mr. Jaskirat Singh (Trustee) has a Bachelor in Technology degree from IIT BHU, Varanasi. He is Founder and CEO of Webrosoft Solutions (P) Ltd, providing IT services. He (along with ADR) is recipient of NASSCOM social Innovation Award 2011 for most innovative use of IT to process and disseminate election candidates information to voters all over India.

Dr. Vipul Mudgal (Trustee) is a visiting Senior Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi, and also heads the Inclusive Media for Change project, which works to build bridges between mainstream media and rural India's marginalized sections. Dr. Mudgal has earlier held senior editorial positions for 25 years as senior editor/ correspondent/ Resident Editor at the Hindustan Times, India Today, BBC World Service and Asia Times. He has received Nehru Fellowship at the University of Leicester and Jefferson Fellowship by the East-West Centre, Hawaii, in USA.

Dance of Democracy

BATTLEGROUND INDIA | 7APR-12MAY, 2014 FOLLOW DANCE OF DEMOCRACY ON TWITTER @TOI_ELECTIONS THE TIMES OF INDIA | THURSDAY | APRIL 3, 2014

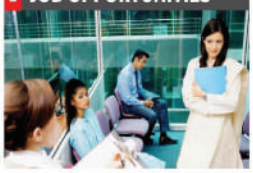
The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) and Daksh came together to conduct a survey of over 250,000 people across 525 Lok Sabha constituencies – perhaps the largest-ever such exercise in any one country. TOI brings you the issues people thought were most important, according to the survey. Corruption, interestingly, was not among the top 10!

ADR-DAKSH NATIONAL VOTERS SURVEY

WHAT PEOPLE WANT

ISSUES	RANKING	
	INDIA	DELHI
Better job opportunities	1	8
Drinking water	2	1
Better roads	3	5
Better public transport	4	6
Better electric supply	5	3
Better hospitals	6	2
Better schools	7	7
Better law & order	8	4
Empowerment of women	9	9
Security for women	10	Not Top 10

1 JOB OPPORTUNITIES



Rated the most important issue across most divides – gender, age, wealth categories, rural and urban. This is hardly surprising given the phase of jobless growth India has been going through in recent years. However, it is not necessarily the most important issue in every state. In fact, there are even states in which it is not rated among the ten most important issues.

In Kerala and Karnataka, this is not among the 10 top issues

2 DRINKING WATER

Like jobs, an issue that cuts across most divides. Interestingly though, it ranks second in urban areas but third in rural ones. Similarly, people from the high-wealth category rank it somewhat lower than those from relatively less well-off backgrounds. This is also true of very young voters as compared to the slightly older ones.

It's the top issue in states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Delhi, but not in the top 10 in Kerala

3 ROADS

Unlike jobs and drinking water, how important roads are ranked as an issue differs from segment to segment. For instance, it is the second top issue for rural respondents but only the seventh most important one for urban residents. Not surprisingly, it also ranks lower for those in the high-wealth category than for those from lower economic strata.

It's the top issue in Maharashtra and Rajasthan, but ranks only 10th in Kerala and 8th in Punjab

4 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Its ranking as an issue varies quite a lot across different categories of respondents, though it remains in the top 10 in most cases. Surprisingly, it ranks as high as second for high-wealth individuals, an indication perhaps that good mass transit systems could reduce private vehicles significantly.

This ranks no. 2 as an issue in Gujarat, but is surprisingly not in the top 10 in Uttar Pradesh

5 ELECTRIC SUPPLY

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ADR-DAKSH NATIONAL VOTERS SURVEY

WHAT PEOPLE WANT

ISSUES	RANKING	
	INDIA	AP
Better job opportunities	1	3
Drinking water	2	2
Better roads	3	6
Better public transport	4	5
Better electric supply	5	8
Better hospitals	6	Not Top 10
Better schools	7	Not Top 10
Better law & order	8	Not Top 10
Empowerment of women	9	4
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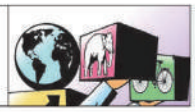
SMALLER PARTIES THAT PLAYED BIG

In the 2009 Lok Sabha elections, BSP fielded more candidates than BJP and Congress. The party contested in 500 constituencies. This was higher than Congress's 440 and BJP's 433. Samajwadi Party also tried its luck in 95 constituencies.



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	INDIA	MAHARASHTRA
Better job opportunities	1	6
Drinking water	2	2
Better roads	3	1
Better public transport	4	9
Better electric supply	5	7
Better hospitals	6	5
Better schools	7	3
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Best Rated MPs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KODIKUNNIL SURESH (INC) Mavelikkara | Kerala	K C VENUGOPAL (INC) Alappuzha | Kerala	N PEETHAMBARA KURUP (INC) Kollam | Kerala	R DHRUVANARAYANA (INC) Chamarajanagar | Karnataka	BABAR GAJANAN DHARMSHI (SHS) Maval | Maharashtra	NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (BJP) Dakshina Kannada | Karnataka	SACHIN PILOT (INC) Ajmer | Rajasthan	PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (BJD) Bhubaneswar | Odisha	ADV A SAMPATH (CPM) Attingal | Kerala	ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (BJP) Hamirpur | HP
OVERALL RATING 9.07	OVERALL RATING 8.90	OVERALL RATING 8.46	OVERALL RATING 8.41	OVERALL RATING 8.40	OVERALL RATING 8.08	OVERALL RATING 8.00	OVERALL RATING 7.95	OVERALL RATING 7.74	OVERALL RATING 7.66
PINAKI MISRA (BJD) Puri | Odisha	K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO (TRS) Mahabubnagar | AP	HARISH RAWAT (INC) Haridwar | Uttarakhand	E AHAMED (MUL) Malappuram | Kerala	C P JOSHI (INC) Bhilwara | Rajasthan	VIJAYA SHANTHI M (TRS) Medak | AP	SHEESHRAM OLA (INC) Jhunjhunu | Rajasthan	SHASHI THAROOR (INC) T'nanthapuram | Kerala	GIRIJA VYAS (INC) Chittorgarh | Rajasthan	L K ADVANI (BJP) Gandhinagar | Gujarat
7.60	7.52	7.33	7.06	7.00	6.89	6.86	6.82	6.80	6.76
MEIRA KUMAR (INC) Sasaram | Bihar	KUNWAR JITIN PRASADA (INC) Dhaurahra | UP	LAGADAPATI RAJA GOPAL (INC) Vijayawada | AP	PANABAKA LAKSHMI (INC) Bapatla | AP	JAIPAL REDDY SUDINI (INC) Chevella | AP	HARIN PATHAK (BJP) Ahmedabad East | Gujarat	VILAS MUTTEMWAR (INC) Nagpur | Maharashtra	ANANTH KUMAR (BJP) B'lore South | Karnataka	MANEKA GANDHI (BJP) Aonla | UP	DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (INC) Visakhapatnam | AP
6.75	6.69	6.66	6.66	6.60	6.59	6.53	6.50	6.49	6.47
KUMARI SELJA (INC) Ambala | Haryana	MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (INC) Gulbarga | Karnataka	SUPRIYA SULE (NCP) Baramati | Maharashtra					KAPIL SIBAL (INC) Chandni Chowk | Delhi	K C S DEO VYRICHERLA (INC) Araku | AP	SONIA GANDHI (INC) Rae Bareli | UP
6.47	6.44	6.41					6.40	6.33	6.33
KAMAT GURUDAS VASANT (INC) Mumbai North-West | M'rashtra	SRIKANTA KUMAR JENA (INC) Balasore | Odisha	FEROZE VARUN GANDHI (BJP) Pilibhit | UP					H D DEVE GOWDA (JD(S)) Hassan | Karnataka	AJAY MAKEN (INC) New Delhi | Delhi	M M PALLAMRAJU (INC) Kakinada | AP
6.33	6.27	6.24					6.21	6.16	6.10
S BHARATBHAI SOLANKI (INC) Anand | Gujarat	M GOPINATHRAO MUNDE (BJP) Beed | Maharashtra	BAALU T R (DMK) Sriperumbudur | TN					NAVEEN JINDAL (INC) Kurukshetra | Haryana	TAMBIDURALM (AIADMK) Karur | Tamil Nadu	ADITYA NATH (BJP) Gorakhpur | UP
6.09	6.04	6.03					6.02	5.94	5.90
Y S JAGANMOHAN REDDY (YSRCP) Cuddapah | AP	MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (BJP) Varanasi | UP	JAGDAMBIKA PAL (INC) Domariyaganj | UP					BAIJAYANT PANDA (BJD) Kendrapara | Odisha	ASADUDDIN OWAISI (AIMIM) Hyderabad | AP	P C CHACKO (INC) Trichur | Kerala
5.87	5.84	5.82					5.81	5.79	5.74
JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (INC) North East Delhi | Delhi	TATHAGATA SATPATHY (BJD) Dhenkanal | Odisha	LALJI TANDON (BJP) Lucknow | UP	BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (BJP) Gauhati | Assam	ALAGIRI M K (DMK) Madurai | TN	RAHUL GANDHI (INC) Amethi | UP	JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (DMK) Arakkonam | TN	M VEERAPPA MOILY (INC) Chikkaballapur | K'taka	SANDEEP DIKSHIT (INC) East Delhi | Delhi	RAMESH BAIS (BJP) Raipur | Chhattisgarh
5.72	5.70	5.70	5.62	5.60	5.58	5.57	5.49	5.49	5.48
RAJIV RANJAN SINGH JD(U) Munger | Bihar	SHARAD PAWAR (NCP) Madha | Maharashtra	RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (RJD) Vaishali | Bihar	AJIT SINGH (RLD) Baghpat | UP	DHANANJAY SINGH (BSP) Jaunpur | UP	SHARAD YADAV JD(U) Madhepura | Bihar	SHATRUGHAN SINHA (BJP) Patna Sahib | Bihar	BENI PRASAD VERMA (INC) Gonda | UP	PRAFUL PATEL (NCP) Bhandara-Gondiya | M'rashtra	KALMADI SURESH (INC) Pune | Maharashtra
5.44	5.42	5.37	5.37	5.32	5.19	5.13	5.09	5.01	4.96
KULDEEP BISHNOI HJC (BL) Hisar | Haryana	SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (INC) Solapur (SC) | Maharashtra	JYOTIRADITYA SCINDIA (INC) Guna | MP	BABULAL MARANDI JVM (P) Koderma | Jharkhand	DIMPLE YADAV (SP) Kannauj | UP	LALU PRASAD (RJD) Saran | Bihar	SALMAN KHURSHEED (INC) Farrukhabad | UP	MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SP) Mainpuri | UP	JAYA PRADA NAHATA (SP) Rampur | UP	MOHAMMED AZHARUDDIN (INC) Moradabad | UP
4.95	4.95	4.89	4.88	4.82	4.80	4.80	4.79	4.79	4.69
KIRTI AZAD (BJP) Darbhanga | Bihar	RAJ BABBAR (INC) Firozabad | UP	DEORA MILIND MURLI (INC) Mumbai (S) | Maharashtra	RAJNATH SINGH (BJP) Ghaziabad | UP	YASHWANT SINHA (BJP) Hazaribagh | Jharkhand	MADHU KORA (IND) Singhbhum | Jharkhand	BADRUDDIN AJMAL (AUDF) Dhubri | Assam	BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (INC) Jorhat | Assam	JAYANT K SINGH (RLD) Mathura | UP	SUBODH KANT SAHAY (INC) Ranchi | Jharkhand
4.68	4.64	4.63	4.53	4.31	4.27	4.27	4.26	4.20	4.18
SHIBU SOREN (JMM) Dumka | Jharkhand	KALYAN SINGH (IND) Etah | UP	SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (BJP) Bhagalpur | Bihar	YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (BJP) Gwalior | MP	SRI PRAKASH JAISWAL (INC) Kanpur | UP	KAILASH JOSHI (BJP) Bhopal | MP	HARSIMRAT KAUR (SAD) Bathinda | Punjab	KAMAL NATH (INC) Chhindwara | MP	SUSHMA SWARAJ (BJP) Vidisha | MP	PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (INC) Chandigarh
4.04	4.00	3.98	3.86	3.82	3.66	3.62	3.59	3.52	3.47

ADR-DAKSH SURVEY

Marked or Made Their Mark?

A survey covering 250,000 people across 500-plus Lok Sabha seats found out what issues people think are most important and how they rate their MP on those issues. Tackling some of the issues may not really be part of an MP's job, but voters do expect them to do something about them. See how some of our best known leaders fared in this perception survey when rated on a scale of 10

Worst Rated MPs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJESH NANDINI SINGH (INC) Shahdol | MP	KANTILAL BHURIA (INC) Ratlam | MP	GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (BJP) Sidhi | MP	SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (INC) Hoshiarpur | Punjab	SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (SAD) Ferozpur | Punjab	NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU (BJP) Amritsar | Punjab	RAVNEET SINGH (INC) Anandpur Sahib | Punjab	PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (INC) Gurdaspur | Punjab	AGATHA K. SANGMA (NCP) Tura | Meghalaya	DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (SAD) Khadoor Sahib | Punjab
OVERALL RATING 3.34	OVERALL RATING 3.36	OVERALL RATING 3.36	OVERALL RATING 3.37	OVERALL RATING 3.37	OVERALL RATING 3.38	OVERALL RATING 3.39	OVERALL RATING 3.39	OVERALL RATING 3.40	OVERALL RATING 3.41

SUNDAY TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI
MARCH 30, 2014

City's thumbs down to governance

ADR's Countrywide Survey Reveals People Are Unhappy Elsewhere Too

Trilochan Sastry

How different are India's two biggest metros from the rest of the country when it comes to elections and voting behaviour? How do they compare on awareness? What are the major considerations when voting? To what extent does money and crime affect them?

These questions have been answered in the country's largest ever voter survey of over 2.5 lakh voters in about 525 Lok Sabha constituencies carried out by Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) with the help of Daksh, a Bangalore-based NGO.

The survey also looks at how Delhi and Mumbai compare with the rest of the country on governance issues like employment, basic essential services, law and order and infrastructure. Also how do the metros' voters rate the performance on governance?

As the graphic shows, there are some significant differences. In Delhi, voters give much greater importance to the local candidate than to the party or the PM candidate. On a scale, Delhi voters give a weightage of 8.74 to the local candidate, 7.36 to the party and 6.77 to the PM candidate. Mumbai, on the other hand, gives maximum weightage to the party, followed by the PM candidate with the local candidate coming the last. In both metros and rest of India, voters claim that caste or religion doesn't matter, and neither does the distribution of money, liquor and gifts.

On the issue of candidates with serious criminal cases, only 14% of the Delhi respondents were willing to give an answer. All of them said we should not vote for such candidates but one is not sure if this is a just a pious intention. In Mumbai, however, 74.1% said we should not vote for such candidates. Mumbai is similar to the rest of the country in this respect. However, Mumbai voters seem to be open to facing this question as only 55% of respondents around India were willing to answer it compared to 93.6% in Mumbai.

On awareness of basic electoral laws and availability of information, the two metros are ahead of the rest of the country. In Delhi, 84.7% and in Mumbai 67.2% said they knew that distribution of money, liquor, gifts etc. for votes is illegal. The all India score is 68.7%. When it came to admitting they knew of distribution of gifts for votes, Delhi with 45.3% and Mumbai with 48.2% were ahead of the all India average of 34%. Voter awareness of the fact that criminal records of candidates are publicly available is very low with Delhi at 54.5%, Mumbai at 43.9% and India as a whole at only 35.1%. Asked why people vote for candidates with serious criminal records, the major reason given was that the candidate otherwise does good work. Issues like caste, religion and spending in elections were not seen to be significant.

The top priorities that are common to Delhi and Mumbai are drinking water, healthcare, law and order, roads, public transport, security of women and lower prices

On voter priorities, the two metros seem to be most demanding. A list of 30 items was given to the respondents. They were to identify each issue as either very important, important or not important. Delhi found almost everything very important. The average importance score on a 10-point scale was 9.17. Mumbai had a score of 8.56 while India trailed behind with 7.69.

The top priorities that are common to Delhi and Mumbai are drinking water, healthcare, law and order, roads, public transport, security of women and lower prices. Delhi gives greater weightage to electricity supply, schools, employment and a strong defence whereas Mumbai gives greater preference to reducing traffic congestion, trust in the MP, garbage clearance and corruption. The rest of India broadly shares these priorities with the two metros except for the demand for subsidised food through PDS/ration and higher prices for farm produce for farmers.

How do the voters' rate the performance of the government on these priorities? On all the governance parameters, the performance is rated as below average. On a 10-point scale, a score of 6.67 or above is above average and anything below that is below average. In Delhi, the average performance on the top priorities is 5.94 compared to an importance score of 9.17 on 10. In Mumbai, it is 5.12 against an importance score of 8.56 and for India it's 5.85 compared to an importance score of 7.6. People across India, including Delhi and Mumbai, are unhappy with the quality of governance.

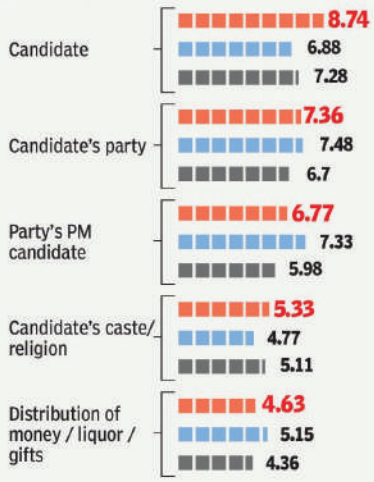
In conclusion, people in Delhi are the most demanding, followed by Mumbai and then the rest of the country. At all places, people rate government performance well below average. Of India's top 10 priorities, Delhi and Mumbai share six, namely drinking water, health, law and order, roads, public transport, women's security and lower prices. Delhi wants better electricity supply, schools, employment and a strong defence, and Mumbai better work on reducing traffic congestion, more trust in the MP, garbage clearance and removal of corruption.

(The writer works as Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore)

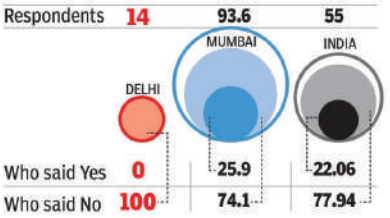
HOW METROS VOTE

FACTOR INFLUENCING VOTING

SCORE ON **10-POINT SCALE**



Do you think people should vote for seriously tainted candidates? Figs in %



Those who knew

Figs in %	DELHI	MUMBAI	INDIA
'Gifts' for vote is illegal	84.7	67.2	68.7
Of candidates distributing 'gifts'	45.3	48.2	34
A candidate's criminal record is available	54.5	43.9	35.1

Why do people vote for those with serious criminal records Figs in %

	DELHI	MUMBAI	INDIA
Candidate does good work	63	67.3	68.15

DECIDING FACTORS

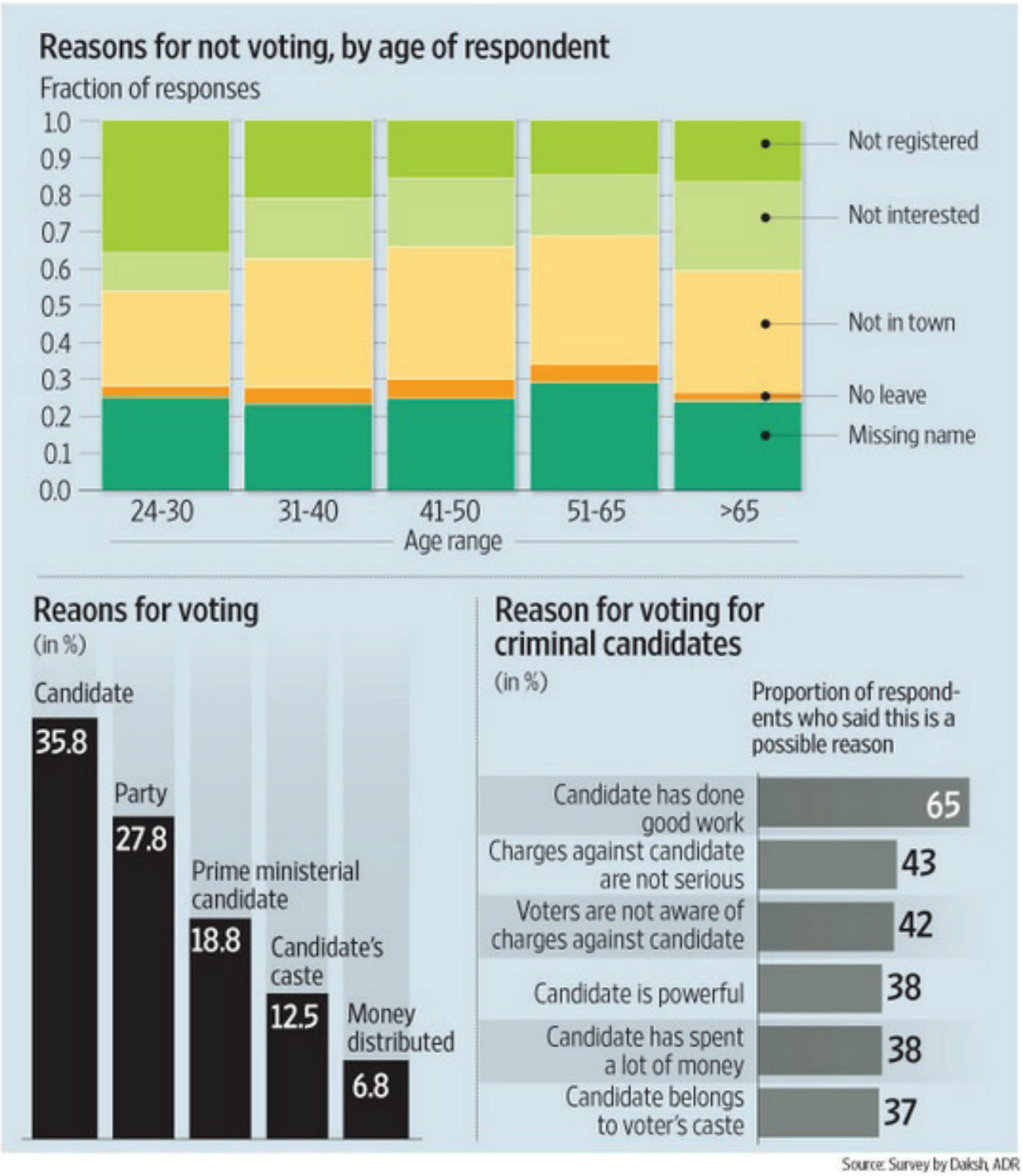


Photo: Naveen Kumar Saini/Mint

WHAT VOTERS WANT

Table 1: Classification of issues

CORRUPTION	HANDOUTS	INFRASTRUCTURE	PUBLIC GOODS	SOCIAL JUSTICE
Eradication of corruption	Agricultural loan availability	Electricity for agriculture	Anti terrorism	Empowerment of women
	Higher price realization for farm products	Irrigation programmes	Better employment opportunities	Reservation for jobs and education
	Subsidy for seeds and fertilizers	Better electric supply	Better law and order, policing	
	Subsidized food distribution	Better hospitals, primary healthcare centres	Environmental issues	
	Training for jobs	Better public transport	Security for women	
	Lower food prices for consumers	Better roads	Strong defence, military	
		Better schools	Better garbage clearance	
		Drinking water	Encroachment of public land, lakes, etc.	
		Facility for pedestrians and cyclists on roads		
		Traffic congestion		

Table 2: Constituency-wise, category-wise score in Andhra Pradesh

Constituency	Corruption	Handouts	Infrastructure	Public goods	Social justice	Most important
Adilabad	1.23	1.23	1.36	1.29	1.32	Infrastructure
Amalapuram SC	0.98	0.96	1.02	0.99	1.03	Social justice
Anakapalli	0.82	0.83	0.78	0.82	0.86	Social justice
Anantapur	0.54	0.53	0.59	0.53	0.56	Infrastructure
Araku ST	1.09	0.96	1.05	1.11	1.10	Public goods
Bapatla	0.91	0.94	1.03	1.01	1.11	Social justice
Bhongir	0.75	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.70	Corruption
Chevella	1.60	1.46	1.55	1.56	1.57	Corruption
Chittoor	1.01	1.27	1.58	1.17	1.29	Infrastructure
Cuddapah	1.56	0.65	1.49	1.19	1.40	Corruption

Table 3: Most important issues across constituencies

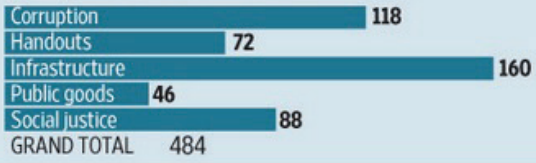


Table 4: State-wise list of issues of maximum importance

State	Corruption	Handouts	Infrastructure	Public goods	Social justice
Andhra Pradesh	6	6	13	2	15
Assam	4	3	6	-	1
Bihar	5	7	16	5	7
Chhattisgarh	3	2	2	-	4
Delhi	1	1	4	-	1
Gujarat	1	-	-	9	16
Haryana	1	4	3	1	1
Jharkhand	1	-	9	3	1
Karnataka	4	4	12	2	6
Kerala	6	5	4	-	-
Maharashtra	15	6	22	3	2
Madhya Pradesh	12	2	7	-	8
Odisha	3	3	12	1	2
Punjab	9	2	1	1	-
Rajasthan	5	3	11	3	3
Tamil Nadu	12	2	9	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	23	15	26	11	5
West Bengal	3	2	-	1	9

Source: Daksh-ADR Survey

Graphic: Ahmed Raza Khan/Mint

YOUR VOTE 2014 GENERAL ELECTIONS **MP REPORT CARD**

INDIA'S MPs NEED TO DO BETTER

Several high-profile MPs who are in the reckoning again in Elections 2014 have failed to make a difference even in their own Lok Sabha seats

On April 7, as the world's biggest democratic exercise kicks off, several MPs of the outgoing 15th Lok Sabha will try their luck at the hustings again. The India Today Group decided to take stock of the performance of the sitting Lok Sabha members based on two broad parameters—actual performance in Parliament and public perception in their constituencies. Satark Nagrik Sangathan (SNS), a Delhi-based citizen's vigilance group led by Anjali Bhardwaj, created a score based on actual performance of MPs in the Lok Sabha. The perception-based scores and ratings were provided by Delhi-based Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), founded by former IIM-Bangalore dean Trilochan Sastry, which conducted a survey among 250,000 respondents spread across 525 Lok Sabha constituencies between December 2013 and February 2014. Our team of experts—Ashok Lahiri, Arvind Virmani, Surjit S. Bhalla and Bibek Debroy—constructed a methodology to combine the two rankings and created a comprehensive report card, rating the performance of parliamentarians across all parties. The entire study was anchored by Rahul Kanwal, editor-at-large, TV Today Group. Yet, this is not the most definitive ranking and the following points should be considered:

BJP

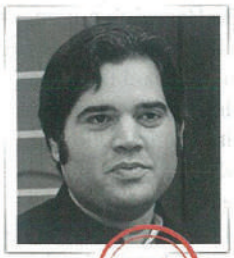
MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
Varanasi, UTTAR PRADESH

OVERALL RANK 46

Performance score 9.5/10	Perception score 5.8/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 87%	Attendance in SCs* 100%
Questions asked 557	MPLADS funds spent Rs 14.5 cr** 76%

*Standing Committee

VARUN GANDHI
Pilibhit, UTTAR PRADESH

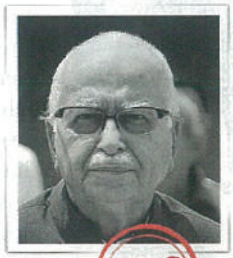


OVERALL RANK 65

Performance score 7/10	Perception score 6.2/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 64%	Attendance in SCs 0%
Questions asked 618	MPLADS funds spent Rs 16 cr 86%

**Of total Rs 19 crore for each MP

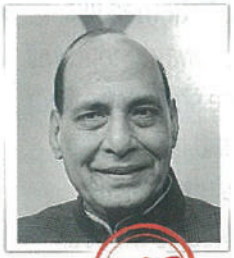
LAL KRISHNA ADVANI
Gandhinagar, GUJARAT



OVERALL RANK 169

Performance score 6/10	Perception score 6.76/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 98%	Attendance in SCs 75%
Questions asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 9 cr 47%

RAJNATH SINGH
Ghaziabad, UTTAR PRADESH



OVERALL RANK 328

Performance score 6.5/10	Perception score 4.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 79%	Attendance in SCs 50%
Questions asked 33	MPLADS funds spent Rs 12 cr 63%

METHODOLOGY

1. Common data—performance and perception—was available only for 373 MPs.
2. The SNS score on actual performance in the Lok Sabha is based on these parameters—attendance in the House, attendance in standing committees, questions raised and expenditure of MPLADs funds.
3. The ADR survey examined development work in the constituencies, indirectly reflecting the MP's performance.
4. The ADR perception score was based on these parameters—employment opportunities, drinking water, roads, public transport, electric supply, hospitals/primary health-care centres, schools, law and order/policing, empowerment of women and security for women.
5. Equal weightage (33 per cent each) was given to three scores: Perception score, Parliament performance (attendance, questions asked, attendance in standing committees) and expenditure of MPLADs fund.
6. ADR results from West Bengal constituencies are not complete, so West Bengal MPs were excluded.
7. **Union ministers, Lok Sabha speaker, deputy speaker and Leader of Opposition were excluded from the ranking because they are not required to sign the attendance register, hence, their performance data was not available.**

WHICH PARTY HAS THE BEST MPs?

Shiv Sena MPs are the most hardworking

Share of Hardworking MPs		Party
36.4%	4/11*	**Shiv Sena**
28.6%	6/21	**BSP**
28.4%	33/116	**INC**
26.4%	28/106	**BJP**
15%	3/20	**SP**
14.3%	2/14	**BJD**
10.5%	2/19	**JD(U)**

**Total number of MPs; Taken from the first quartile of the list of 373 MPs; Parties with more than 10 MPs considered.*

ANURAG SINGH THAKUR
Hamirpur, HP
OVERALL RANK 8

Performance score	Perception score
8.5/10	7.6/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs**
85%	50%
Questions asked	**MPLADS funds spent**
552	Rs 15 cr (79%)

HARIN PATHAK
Ahmedabad East, GUJARAT 28

Performance score	Perception score
8.5/10	6.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs**
86%	51%
Questions asked	**MPLADS funds spent**
345	Rs 15 cr (79%)

ANANTH KUMAR
Bangalore South, KARNATAKA 139

Performance score	Perception score
7.5/10	6.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs**
86%	35%
Questions Asked	**MPLADS Funds Spent**
557	Rs 12 Cr (63%)

PRALHAD JOSHI
Dharwad, KARNATAKA 168

Performance score	Perception score
8/10	5.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs**
78%	56%
Questions asked	**MPLADS funds spent**
621	Rs 13 cr (69%)

YASHWANT SINHA
Hazaribagh, JHARKHAND 175

Performance score	Perception score
8/10	4.3/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs***
93%	100%
Questions asked	**MPLADS funds spent**
85	Rs 14.5 cr (76%)

GOPINATH MUNDE
Beed, MAHARASHTRA 205

Performance score	Perception score
7.5/10	6/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs**
70%	58%
Questions asked	**MPLADS funds spent**
446	Rs 11 cr (57%)

MANEKA GANDHI
Aonla, UP 206

Performance score	Perception score
8/10	6.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs**
78%	69%
Questions asked	**MPLADS funds spent**
322	Rs 9.5 cr (50%)

SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN
Bhagalpur, BIHAR 333

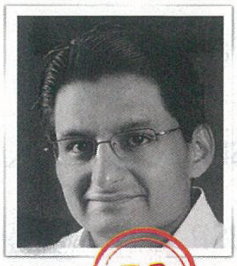
Performance score	Perception score
8/10	4/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha	**Attendance in SCs**
95%	44%
Questions Asked	**MPLADS funds spent**
654	Rs 10 cr (54%)

YOUR VOTE 2014

GENERAL ELECTIONS MP REPORT CARD

CONGRESS

DEEPENDER HOODA
Rohtak, HARYANA



OVERALL RANK 38

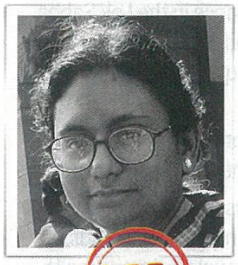
Performance score 7/10	Perception score 6.7/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 83%	Attendance in SCs 50%
Questions asked 82	MPLADS funds spent Rs 15 cr (79%)

SONIA GANDHI
Rae Bareli, UTTAR PRADESH

OVERALL RANK 223

Performance score 5/10	Perception score 6.3/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 48%	Attendance in SCs 50%
Questions asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 12.5 cr (66%)

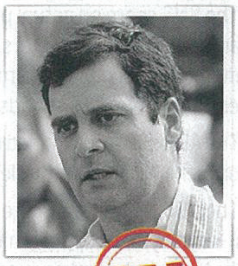
MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN
Mandsour, MADHYA PRADESH



OVERALL RANK 281

Performance score 7.5/10	Perception score 3.4/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 85%	Attendance in SCs 45%
Questions asked 135	MPLADS funds spent Rs 15 cr (79%)

RAHUL GANDHI
Amethi, UTTAR PRADESH



OVERALL RANK 355

Performance score 3.5/10	Perception score 5.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 43%	Attendance in SCs 14%
Questions asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 10 cr (54%)

NAVEEN JINDAL
Kurukshetra, HARYANA — 61

Performance score 9/10	Perception score 6/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 82%	Attendance in SCs 76%
Questions asked 501	MPLADS Funds Spent Rs 14.5 Cr (76%)

ASHOK TANWAR
Sirsa, HARYANA — 210

Performance score 7.5/10	Perception score 5.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 81%	Attendance in SCs 26%
Questions Asked 201	MPLADS Funds Spent Rs 14 cr (75%)

NILESH NARAYAN RANE
Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg, MAHARASHTRA — 316

Performance score 6.5/10	Perception score 4.8/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 71%	Attendance in SCs 0%
Questions asked 555	MPLADS funds spent Rs 12 cr (63%)

SANDEEP DIKSHIT
East Delhi, DELHI — 325

Performance score 5.5/10	Perception score 5.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 93%	Attendance in SCs 72%
Questions asked 3	MPLADS funds spent Rs 3.6 cr (19%)

WHICH STATE SENDS THE BEST MPS?

Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have the most hardworking MPs while MPs from Assam work the least

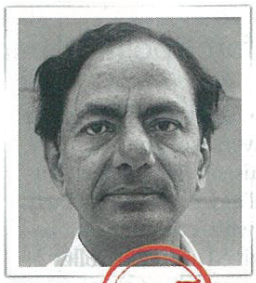
States	High-ranked MPs	%	Low-ranked MPs	%	Total
Uttar Pradesh	15	21.7%	20	29%	69
Maharashtra	10	25%	9	22.5%	40
Bihar	5	13.9%	11	30.6%	36
Andhra Pradesh	6	20%	4	13.3%	30
Madhya Pradesh	1	4.2%	10	41.7%	24

States	High-ranked MPs	%	Low-ranked MPs	%	Total
Karnataka	5	22.7%	6	27.3%	22
Tamil Nadu	10	**47.6%**	1	4.8%	21
Gujarat	10	**47.6%**	2	9.5%	21
Odisha	4	20%	7	35%	20
Rajasthan	3	18.8%	4	25%	16
Assam	0	0%	5	**45.5%**	11

High-ranked MPs are in the first quartile of the list of 373 MPs; Low-ranked MPs are in the last quartile; States with more than 10 MPs considered.

OTHERS

K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO (TRS) Mahabubnagar, ANDHRA PRADESH



OVERALL RANK 247

Performance score 2/10	Perception score 7.5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 11%	Attendance in SCs 0%
Questions asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 11 cr 57%

SHARAD YADAV (JD-U) Madhepura, BIHAR

OVERALL RANK 252

Performance score 8/10	Perception score 5/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 84%	Attendance in SCs 94%
Questions asked 41	MPLADS funds spent Rs 12 cr 63%

MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SP) Mainpuri, UTTAR PRADESH

OVERALL RANK 272

Performance score 5.8/10	Perception score 4.8/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 87%	Attendance in SCs 36%
Questions asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 15 cr 79%

Y.S. JAGAN MOHAN REDDY (YSR CONGRESS) Kadapa, ANDHRA PRADESH

OVERALL RANK 293

Performance score 3.5/10	Perception score 5.8/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 31%	Attendance in SCs* 21%
Questions Asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 12.5 cr 66%

SUPRIYA SULE (NCP) Baramati, MAHARASHTRA

95

Performance score 7.5/10	Perception score 6.4/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 88%	Attendance in SCs 15%
Questions Asked 713	MPLADS funds spent Rs 12.5 cr 66%

BAIJAYANT PANDA (BJD) Kendrapara, ODISHA

291

Performance score 6.5/10	Perception score 5.8/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 68%	Attendance in SCs 16%
Questions Asked 837	MPLADS funds spent Rs 10 cr 54%

H.D. DEVE GOWDA (JD-S) Hassan, KARNATAKA

310

Performance score 4.5/10	Perception score 6/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 61%	Attendance in SCs 31%
Questions Asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 11 cr 57%

KALYAN SINGH (IND) Etah, UP

370

Performance score 3/10	Perception score 4/10
Attendance in Lok Sabha 50%	Attendance in SCs 0%
Questions asked 0	MPLADS funds spent Rs 10 cr 54%

20 BEST-PERFORMING MPs

1. **Gajanan Dharmshi Babar** Shiv Sena
   Maval, MAHARASHTRA
2. **P.T. Thomas** Congress
   Idukki, KERALA
3. **A. Sampath** CPI(M)
   Attingal, KERALA
4. **Pashupati Nath Singh** BJP
   Dhanbad, JHARKHAND
5. **R. Dhruv Narayan** Congress
   Chamarajanagar, KARNATAKA
6. **Abdul Rahman** DMK
   Vellore, Tamil Nadu
7. **Marotrao Sainuji Kowase** Congress
   Gadchiroli-Chimur, MAHARASHTRA
8. **Anurag Singh Thakur** BJP
   Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh
9. **Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal** BSP
   Deoria, UTTAR PRADESH
10. **Ram Kishun** SP
    Chandauli, UTTAR PRADESH
11. **Rajan Sushant** BJP
    Kangra, HIMACHAL PRADESH
12. **Jai Prakash Agarwal** Congress
    North East Delhi, DELHI
13. **Kirit Premjibhai Solanki** BJP
    Ahmedabad West, GUJARAT
14. **Ramasubbu S.** Congress
    Tirunelveli, TAMIL NADU
15. **Sudarshan Bhagat** BJP
    Lohardaga, JHARKHAND
16. **Virender Kashyap** BJP
    Shimla, HIMACHAL PRADESH
17. **Mahesh Joshi** Congress
    Jaipur, RAJASTHAN
18. **P.L. Punia** Congress
    Barabanki, UTTAR PRADESH
19. **Nirmal Khatri** Congress
    Faizabad, UTTAR PRADESH
20. **Naranbhai Kachhadia** BJP
    Amreli, GUJARAT

For complete rankings of Lok Sabha MPs, go to www.indiatoday.in/mp-rankings

by Kaushik Deka

भास्कर विशेष | एडीआर-दक्ष सर्वे

इस सर्वे में लोकसभा की 525 सीटों पर ढाई लाख वोटरों की राय ली गई। एडीआर का दावा है कि यह देश का सबसे बड़ा सर्वे है। हर सीट पर 500 लोगों से सवाल पूछे गए। जानिए, जनता कितनी संतुष्ट है अपने सांसदों के प्रदर्शन से-

दिल्ली

इनकी ही सरकार, फिर भी बेकार

दिल्ली का कोई भी सांसद औसत के ऊपर नहीं

क्यों वोट देते हैं?
- प्रत्याशी देखकर।
- फिर पार्टी देखकर।
- प्रधानमंत्री प्रत्याशी देखकर
- चौथे स्थान पर धर्म और जाति देखकर

दिल्ली के वोटर ने पिछले चुनावों में सातों संसदीय सीट पर कांग्रेस को जिताया। पिछले विधानसभा चुनावों तक राज्य में भी कांग्रेस की ही सरकार थी। लेकिन अब वोटर यहां खुद को उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। उन्हें महाबल मिश्रा, कंपिल सिब्बल, अजय माकन, जयप्रकाश अग्रवाल, रमेश कुमार, संदीप दीक्षित और कृष्णा तीरथ से खासी उम्मीदें थीं। लेकिन एक भी सांसद औसत से ऊपर नहीं जा सका। वोटर्स ने अधिकतम अंक 10 में से 6.49 महाबल मिश्रा को दिए। दिल्ली की जनता प्रत्याशी को देखकर सबसे ज्यादा वोट देती है, लेकिन एक भी सांसद उसकी उम्मीदों पर खरा नहीं उतरा।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री, लोगों को रोजगार ही नहीं दे पाए

कपिल सिब्बल चांदनी चौक 6.40
जनता को इनसे बहुत उम्मीदें थीं। लेकिन, ज्यादातर मुद्दों पर औसत प्रदर्शन ही कर पाए।

पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट पर आगे, कानून व्यवस्था पर पीछे रह गए

अजय माकन नई दिल्ली 6.16
पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के मुद्दे पर वोटरों ने 10 में से 7.10 नंबर दिए। लेकिन बेहतर रोजगार पर 5 नंबर दिए।

बेहतर रोजगार 10 में 4.99 अंक दिए हैं।

सड़कों के लिए 10 में से 6.40 अंक दिए हैं।

पेयजल पर कुछ ठीक 10 में 7.54 अंक मिले

बेहतर इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाय 10 में से 7.33 अंक

अन्य सांसदों का प्रदर्शन

6.49	5.72	5.71	5.49	5.10
महाबल मिश्रा	जेपी अग्रवाल	रमेश कुमार	संदीप दीक्षित	कृष्णा तीरथ
पश्चिम दिल्ली, कांग्रेस	उत्तर पूर्व दिल्ली, कांग्रेस	पश्चिम दिल्ली, कांग्रेस	पूर्वी दिल्ली, कांग्रेस	उत्तर पश्चिम दिल्ली, कांग्रेस

हिमाचल

राज्य छोटा, लेकिन सांसदों का काम सबसे अच्छा

प्रत्याशी सबसे जरूरी
- वोटर सबसे ज्यादा महत्व प्रत्याशी को देते हैं
- इसके बाद पार्टी को महत्व।
- वोट देते समय प्रधानमंत्री पद का प्रत्याशी भी महत्वपूर्ण
- जाति या धर्म को सबसे कम महत्व देते हैं वोटर।

कहने को हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिर्फ चार सीटें हैं। राज्य जितना छोटा है, यहां के सांसदों का काम उनसे जनता की नजरों में उतना ही ठीक है। बेहतर अस्पताल, कानून व्यवस्था और रोजगार जैसे मुद्दों पर हमीरपुर के भाजपा सांसद अनुराग ठाकुर को उनके वोटरों ने सबसे ज्यादा नंबर दिए। उन्हें 10 में से 7.66 नंबर मिले। जो औसत नंबर 6 से ज्यादा है। यहां के सभी सांसदों को औसत से ज्यादा नंबर मिले।

हर मुद्दे पर औसत से अच्छे

अनुराग ठाकुर भाजपा, हमीरपुर 7.66
पार्टी का युवा चेहरा हैं। हर मुद्दे पर 7 से ज्यादा नंबर। फिर भी बेहतर रोजगार पर थोड़ा पिछड़े।

पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए 10 में से 7.95 अंक

पेयजल के लिए 10 में से 7.83 अंक

बस रोजगार के मुद्दे पर पिछड़ी

मुख्यमंत्री की पत्नी। जहिर हैं उम्मीदें भी ज्यादा थीं। हर मुद्दे पर अच्छे नंबर मिले। खासकर कानून व्यवस्था के लिए।

कानून व्यवस्था 10 में से 8.08 अंक

पर रोजगार पर पिछड़ी 10 में से 6.28 अंक

प्रतिभा सिंह कांग्रेस, मंडी 7.39

7.24 राजन सुशांत कांगड़ा, भाजपा
7.18 वीरेंद्र कश्यप हिमाचल, भाजपा

भास्कर विशेष | एडीआर-दक्ष सर्वे

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गुजरात

2 पूर्व मुख्यमंत्रियों के बेटे, 1 सबसे आगे, 1 सबसे पीछे

वोटरों ने औसत प्रदर्शन यानी 10 में से 6 नंबर हर सांसद को दिए, मप्र में सिर्फ 2 सांसदों को 5 नंबर मिले थे

क्यों वोट देते हैं?
- पार्टी के लिए
- प्रत्याशी के लिए
- जाति और धर्म के लिए
- प्रधानमंत्री प्रत्याशी के लिए
- गिफ्ट के लिए

क्या दागी प्रत्याशियों के लिए लोगों को वोट देना चाहिए?

27% हां में जवाब देने वाले | 73% ना कहने वाले

गुजरात में वोटिंग का पैटर्न अलग है। यहां प्रत्याशी से ज्यादा महत्व पार्टी को है। जाति और धर्म के आधार पर वोट देने वाले भी ज्यादा है। इसके बाद प्रधानमंत्री पद के प्रत्याशी को देखकर वोट देने वाले हैं। गुजरात की 26 में से 25 लोकसभा सीटों पर किए सर्वे में करीब करीब सभी सांसदों का प्रदर्शन औसत के आसपास रहा। सबसे ज्यादा नंबर बारडोली के कांग्रेस सांसद तुषार चौधरी को मिले। उन्हें 10 में से 6.92 नंबर मिले। तुषार पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री अमर सिंह के बेटे हैं। वहीं सबसे कम नंबर आणंद से कांग्रेस सांसद भरत सोलंकी को मिले। वह पूर्व सीएम माधव सिंह सोलंकी के बेटे हैं। किसी भी सांसद का कामकाज आंकों के हिसाब से देखें तो 10 में से 6.09 से नीचे नहीं गया है। यानी खराब प्रदर्शन किसी का नहीं रहा।

सबसे ज्यादा नंबर इनके हिस्से में

रोजगार और ट्रांसपोर्ट के मामले में लोगों ने इनका काम अच्छा लगा

रोजगार के लिए 10 में 9.19 नंबर

पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट 8.12 नंबर

लेकिन बेहतर स्कूल और अस्पताल के मामले में लोगों की उम्मीद पर खरे नहीं उतरे।

स्कूल के लिए 10 में 4.94

अस्पताल 4.64 नंबर

लालकृष्ण आडवाणी गांधीनगर
10 में से 6.76 नंबर दिए वोटरों ने

सबसे कम नंबर कांग्रेस सांसद को ही

रोजगार, ट्रांसपोर्ट और सड़कों के लिए काम ही लोगों को संतुष्ट कर सका।

बेहतर रोजगार 6.46
पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट 6.43

अस्पताल और स्कूलों के मामले में पिछड़े

अस्पताल 5.89
स्कूल उपलब्धता 5.96

तुषारभाई चौधरी, बारडोली 6.92

कांग्रेस					
	प्रभा तविया‌ड दाहोद	विक्रम माडम जामनगर	किशन पटेल दलसाड	कुंवर जी भाई पटेल राजकोट	सोमा पटेल सुरेंद्रनगर
	6.81	6.74	6.74	6.72	6.57

खराब | औसत | अच्छा

6.32 दिनशा पटेल खेड़ा

- 2009 में पाटण से कांग्रेस से जीतीस ठाकोर इस बार नेपाल से नहीं उन्हें इस वोटरों ने 10 में से 6.44 नंबर मिले।
- 2009 में बने 5 सांसद वाले भाजपा ने इस बार टिकट नहीं दिया है। इनमें अहमदाबाद पूर्व से हरीन पाठक, तापी से प्रभु वसावा, जूनागढ़ से दीनू बोघा, साबरकांठा से लवजी पिंह और बांसकांठा से बालकृष्ण शुक्ल हैं।

कुछ उम्मीदें पूरी कीं, कुछ बाकी

बेहतर रोजगार 10 में 9.13 नंबर दिए हैं।

अधिकतर राज्य दिल्ली में रहते हैं। फिर भी वोटरों की कई उम्मीदों पर पात।

महिला सुरक्षा 8.22 नंबर

ये समस्याएं फिर भी हैं

इनके क्षेत्र के वोटरों को लगता है कि स्कूल व अस्पताल के मामले में वह उम्मीदों पर खरे नहीं उतरे

अस्पताल के लिए 10 में से 4.68 नंबर

स्कूल के लिए 10 में से 5.06 नंबर

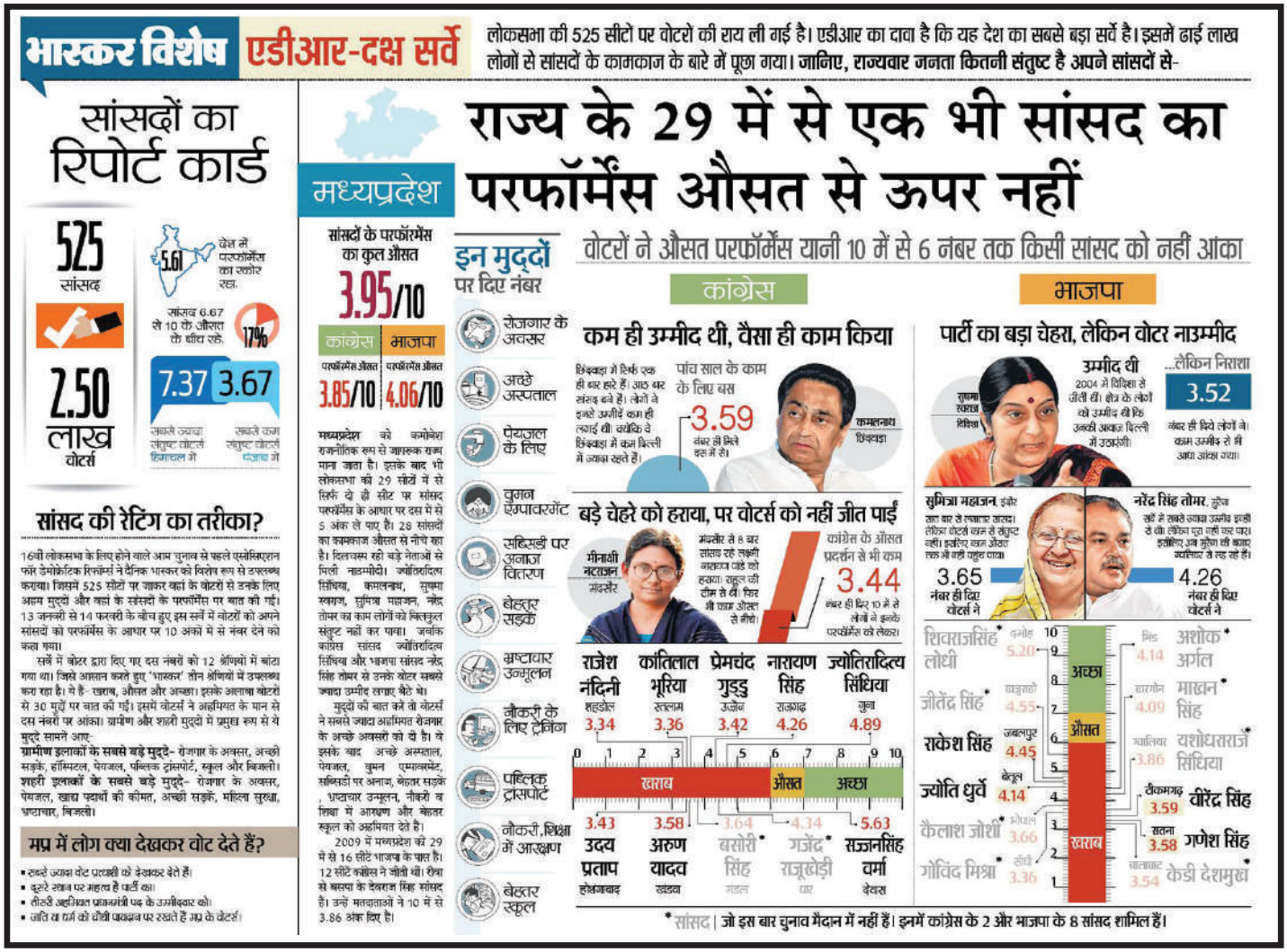
भरतभाई सोलंकी, आणंद 6.09

भाजपा					
	राजेंद्र राणा भावनगर	प्रभात सिंह पंचमहाल	जयश्री पटेल मेहसाणा	हरिभाई चौधरी बनासकांठा	दर्शना जारदोश सूरत
	6.87	6.82	6.77	6.61	6.66

खराब | औसत | अच्छा

6.83	6.57	6.56	6.56	6.56
विठ्ठल रादड़िया पोरबंदर	मनसुख वसावा भरूच	रामसिंह राठवा छोटा उदयपुर	किरीट सोलंकी उत्तमभाकाठा(प) आमरेली	नारण कावडिया

भास्कर ग्राफिक्स रिसर्च


भास्कर विशेष
एडीआर-दक्ष सर्वे
लोकसभा की 525 सीटों पर वोटरों की राय ली गई है। एडीआर का दावा है कि यह देश का सबसे बड़ा सर्वे है। इसमें ढाई लाख लोगों से सांसदों के कामकाज के बारे में पूछा गया। जानिए, राज्यवार जनता कितनी संतुष्ट है अपने सांसदों से-
सांसदों का रिपोर्ट कार्ड
525 सांसद
2.50 लाख वोटर्स
5.61 देश में परफॉर्मेंस का स्कोर रहा.
सांसद 6.67 से 10 के औसत के बीच रहे.
17%
7.37 सबसे ज्यादा संतुष्ट वोटर्स हिमाचल में
3.67 सबसे कम संतुष्ट वोटर्स पंजाब में
सांसद की रेटिंग का तरीका?
16वीं लोकसभा के लिए होने वाले आम चुनाव से पहले एसोसिएशन फॉर डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्म्स ने दैनिक भास्कर को विशेष रूप से उपलब्ध कराया। जिसमें 525 सीटों पर जाकर वहां के वोटरों से उनके लिए अहम मुद्दों और वहां के सांसदों के परफॉर्मेंस पर बात की गई। 13 जनवरी से 14 फरवरी के बीच हुए इस सर्वे में वोटरों को अपने सांसदों को परफॉर्मेंस के आधार पर 10 अंकों में से नंबर देने को कहा गया।
सर्वे में वोटर द्वारा दिए गए दस नंबरों को 12 श्रेणियों में बांटा गया था। जिसे आसान करते हुए 'भास्कर' तीन श्रेणियों में उपलब्ध करा रहा है। ये हैं- खराब, औसत और अच्छा। इसके अलावा वोटरों से 30 मुद्दों पर बात की गई। इसमें वोटर्स ने अहमियत के मान से दस नंबरों पर आंका। ग्रामीण और शहरी मुद्दों में प्रमुख रूप से ये मुद्दे सामने आए-
ग्रामीण इलाकों के सबसे बड़े मुद्दे- रोजगार के अवसर, अच्छी सड़कें, हॉस्पिटल, पेयजल, पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट, स्कूल और बिजली।
शहरी इलाकों के सबसे बड़े मुद्दे- रोजगार के अवसर, पेयजल, खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमत, अच्छी सड़कें, महिला सुरक्षा, भ्रष्टाचार, बिजली।
मप्र में लोग क्या देखकर वोट देते हैं?
• सबसे ज्यादा वोट प्रत्याशी को देखकर देते हैं।
• दूसरे स्थान पर महत्व है पार्टी का।
• तीसरी अहमियत प्रधानमंत्री पद के उम्मीदवार को।
• जाति या धर्म को चौथी पायदान पर रखते हैं मप्र के वोटर्स।
मध्यप्रदेश
राज्य के 29 में से एक भी सांसद का परफॉर्मेंस औसत से ऊपर नहीं
सांसदों के परफॉर्मेंस का कुल औसत
3.95/10
कांग्रेस परफॉर्मेंस औसत 3.85/10
भाजपा परफॉर्मेंस औसत 4.06/10
मध्यप्रदेश को कमोबेश राजनीतिक रूप से जागरूक राज्य माना जाता है। इसके बाद भी लोकसभा की 29 सीटों में से सिर्फ दो ही सीट पर सांसद परफॉर्मेंस के आधार पर दस में से 5 अंक ले पाए हैं। 28 सांसदों का कामकाज औसत से नीचे रहा है। दिलचस्प रही बड़े नेताओं से मिली नाउम्मीदी। ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया, कमलनाथ, सुषमा स्वराज, सुमित्रा महाजन, नरेंद्र तोमर का काम लोगों को बिलकुल संतुष्ट नहीं कर पाया। जबकि कांग्रेस सांसद ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया और भाजपा सांसद नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर से उनके वोटर सबसे ज्यादा उम्मीद लगाए बैठे थे।
मुद्दों की बात करें तो वोटर्स ने सबसे ज्यादा अहमियत रोजगार के अच्छे अवसरों को दी है। वे इसके बाद अच्छे अस्पताल, पेयजल, वुमन एम्पावरमेंट, सब्सिडी पर अनाज, बेहतर सड़कें, भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन, नौकरी व शिक्षा में आरक्षण और बेहतर स्कूल को अहमियत देते हैं।
2009 में मध्यप्रदेश की 29 में से 16 सीटें भाजपा के पास हैं। 12 सीटें कांग्रेस ने जीती थीं। रीवा से बसपा के देवराज सिंह सांसद हैं। उन्हें मतदाताओं ने 10 में से 3.86 अंक दिए हैं।
इन मुद्दों पर दिए नंबर
रोजगार के अवसर
अच्छे अस्पताल
पेयजल के लिए
वुमन एम्पावरमेंट
सब्सिडी पर अनाज वितरण
बेहतर सड़कें
भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन
नौकरी के लिए ट्रेनिंग
पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट
नौकरी, शिक्षा में आरक्षण
बेहतर स्कूल
वोटरों ने औसत परफॉर्मेंस यानी 10 में से 6 नंबर तक किसी सांसद को नहीं आंका
कांग्रेस
कम ही उम्मीद थी, वैसा ही काम किया
छिंदवाड़ा में सिर्फ एक ही बार हारे हैं। आठ बार सांसद बने हैं। लोगों ने इनसे उम्मीदें कम ही लगाई थीं। क्योंकि वे छिंदवाड़ा में कम दिल्ली में ज्यादा रहते हैं।
पांच साल के काम के लिए बस
3.59
नंबर ही मिले दस में से।
कमलनाथ छिंदवाड़ा
बड़े चेहरे को हराया, पर वोटर्स को नहीं जीत पाईं
मीनाक्षी नटराजन मंदसौर
मंदसौर से 8 बार सांसद रहे लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे को हराया। राहुल की टीम से थीं। फिर भी काम औसत से नीचे।
कांग्रेस के औसत प्रदर्शन से भी कम
3.44
नंबर ही दिए 10 में से लोगों ने इनके परफॉर्मेंस को लेकर।
राजेश नंदिनी शहडोल 3.34
कांतिलाल भूरिया रतलाम 3.36
प्रेमचंद गुड्डु उज्जैन 3.42
नारायण सिंह राजगढ़ 4.26
ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया गुना 4.89
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
खराब
औसत
अच्छा
3.43 उदय प्रताप होशंगाबाद
3.58 अरुण यादव खंडवा
3.64 बसोरी सिंह मंडला
4.34 गजेंद्र राजूखेड़ी धार
5.63 सज्जनसिंह वर्मा देवास
भाजपा
पार्टी का बड़ा चेहरा, लेकिन वोटर नाउम्मीद
सुषमा स्वराज विदिशा
उम्मीद थी
2004 में विदिशा से जीती थीं। क्षेत्र के लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि उनकी आवाज दिल्ली में उठाएंगी।
...लेकिन निराशा
3.52
नंबर ही दिये लोगों ने। काम उम्मीद से भी आधा आंका गया।
सुमित्रा महाजन, इंदौर
सात बार से लगातार सांसद। लेकिन वोटर्स काम से संतुष्ट नहीं। इसलिए काम औसत तक भी नहीं पहुंच पाया।
3.65 नंबर ही दिए वोटर्स ने
नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर, मुरैना
सर्वे में सबसे ज्यादा उम्मीद इन्हीं से थी। लेकिन पूरा नहीं कर पाए। इसीलिए अब मुरैना की बजाए ग्वालियर से लड़ रहे हैं।
4.26 नंबर ही दिए वोटर्स ने
शिवराजसिंह लोधी दमोह 5.20
जीतेंद्र सिंह खजुराहो 4.55
राकेश सिंह जबलपुर 4.45
ज्योति धुर्वे बेतूल 4.14
कैलाश जोशी भोपाल 3.66
गोविंद मिश्रा सीधी 3.36
अच्छा
औसत
खराब
सिंड 4.14 अशोक अर्गल
खरगोन 4.09 माखन सिंह
ग्वालियर 3.86 यशोधराराजे सिंधिया
टीकमगढ़ 3.59 वीरेंद्र सिंह
सतना 3.58 गणेश सिंह
चालाघाट 3.54 केडी देशमुख
*सांसद | जो इस बार चुनाव मैदान में नहीं हैं। इनमें कांग्रेस के 2 और भाजपा के 8 सांसद शामिल हैं।

भास्कर विशेष | एडीआर दक्ष सर्व्हे

लोकसभेच्या ५२५ जागांसाठी मतदारांचा कल जाणून घेण्यात आला. एडीआरचा दावा आहे, की हा देशातील पहिला सर्व्हे आहे, प्रत्येक मतदारसंघात ५०० जणांशी चर्चा झाली. जाणून घ्या, निवडून दिलेल्या खासदारांप्रति राज्यनिहाय जनता किती संतुष्ट आहे...

अर्ध्याहून अधिक खासदार नापासच

झारखंड

यशवंत सिन्हा, शिबू सोरेन, सुबोधकांत सहाय यांच्यासारखे खासदार या राज्यात आहेत. परंतु त्यांच्यातील कोणाचेही काम चांगले नव्हते. मतदारांनी त्यांना सरासरी ४.३० गुणच दिले. १४ पैकी फक्त ४ खासदारांचे काम पसंतीस उतरले. ते भाजपचे आहेत. लोहदरगाचे खासदार सुदर्शन भगत यांना सर्वाधिक १० पैकी ७ गुण मिळाले.

पंतप्रधानपदाच्या उमेदवारास महत्त्व

- सर्वाधिक मतदान होते उमेदवार पाहून
- दुसरी पसंती पंतप्रधानपदाच्या उमेदवारास
- तिसरा पसंतीक्रम दिला जातो पक्षाला
- चौथा कल भेटवस्तूंवर ठरतो
- सर्वात कमी महत्त्व जात आणि धर्माला

सरासरी, म्हणजे 10 पैकी ६ पेक्षा जास्त गुण मिळवणारे फक्त ४

काम खराब, रिंगणाबाहेर

रोजगार, पिण्याचे पाणी, रस्ते, शाळा या सर्वच मुद्द्यांवर सरासरीपेक्षा कमी गुण. यशवंत सिन्हा या वेळी निवडणूक रिंगणात नाहीत. पण त्यांचे पुत्र उमेदवार आहेत. त्यांच्या कामाचा परिणाम मुलाच्या जय-पराजयावर निश्चितच होईल.

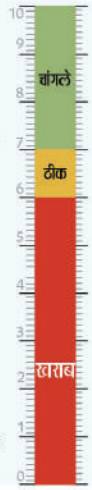
यशवंत सिन्हा, हजारीबाग 4.31 गुण. असत येथून त्यांचे चिरंजीव रिंगणात

केंद्रीय मंत्री, तरी पिछाडीवर

काँग्रेसचे झारखंडमधील एकमेव खासदार. केंद्रातही मंत्री. तरी जनतेच्या मुद्द्यांवर वेगवेगळ्या रीतीने आवाज उठवू शकले नाहीत. एकाही मुद्द्यावर त्यांना सरासरीपेक्षा जास्त गुण मिळाले नाहीत.

सुबोधकांत सहाय, रांची 4.18 गुण. या वेळी पुन्हा लढवत आहेत निवडणूक

अन्य खासदारांची कामगिरी



सुदर्शन भगत लोहदरगा,भाजप 7.15			पशुपति नाथ सिंह धनबाद,भाजप 6.80
निशिकांत दुबे गोड्डा,भाजप 6.78			रवींद्र पांडेय गिरडीह,भाजप 6.17
कड़िया मुंडा खूंटी,भाजप 5.91			बाबूलाल मरांडी कोडरमा,झाविमो 5.84
अजय कुमार जमशेदपूर,झाविमो 4.22			शिबू सोरेन दुमका,झामुमो 4.04

या यादीत अपक्ष खासदार आणि अशा खासदारांची (यशवंत सिन्हा वगळता) नावे नाहीत, जे या वेळी निवडणूक लढवणार नाहीत.

सर्वोत्तम व कमकुवत खासदार भाजपचाच

छत्तीसगड

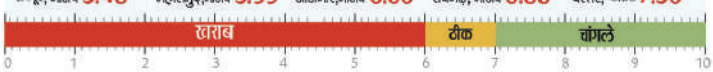
जे खासदार यावेळी निवडणूक लढवत नाहीत, त्यांची नावे या यादीत समाविष्ट नाहीत.

छत्तीसगडमध्ये लोकसभेच्या ११ पैकी १० जागा भाजप आणि १ काँग्रेसकडे. सर्वात चांगले काम केले ते बस्तरमधील भाजपचे दिनेश कश्यप यांनी. त्यांना १० पैकी ७.५६ गुण मिळाले. सर्वात कमी गुण म्हणजे ५.४८ गुण भाजपचे रमेश बैस यांना मिळाले. चांगले काम करणाऱ्यांच्या यादीत काँग्रेसच्या चरणदास महंत यांना ७. १५ गुण मिळाले.

पक्षापेक्षा उमेदवारास प्राधान्य

- मतदार प्रथम प्राधान्य उमेदवाराला देतात
- त्यापाठोपाठ पक्ष पाहून मतदान होते.
- तिसरे प्राधान्य जात आणि धर्माला आहे.
- पंतप्रधानपदाच्या उमेदवारालाही प्राधान्य
- भेटवस्तूंमुळे मत बदलत नाहीत मतदार

रमेश बैस रायपूर, भाजप 5.48	चंदू साहू महासमुंद,भाजप 5.99	कमला पाटले जांजगीर,भाजप 6.06	विष्णूदेव साय रायगढ़, भाजप 6.88	दिनेश कश्यप बस्तर, काँग्रेस 7.56



काही चांगले, काही ठीक

काँग्रेसचे एकमेव खासदार. पिण्याचे पाणी आणि रस्त्यांच्या मुद्द्यावर मतदारांनी त्यांना ७ गुण दिले. परंतु कायदा सुव्यवस्थेबाबत मात्र त्यांना ६ गुणच मिळू शकले.

डॉ. चरणदास महंत
कोरबा, काँग्रेस 7.15

सरासरीपेक्षा जास्त नाही कार्य

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सरोज पांडेय
दुर्ग, भाजप 6.62

"No office in the land is more important than that of being a citizen"

-Felix Frankfurter

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