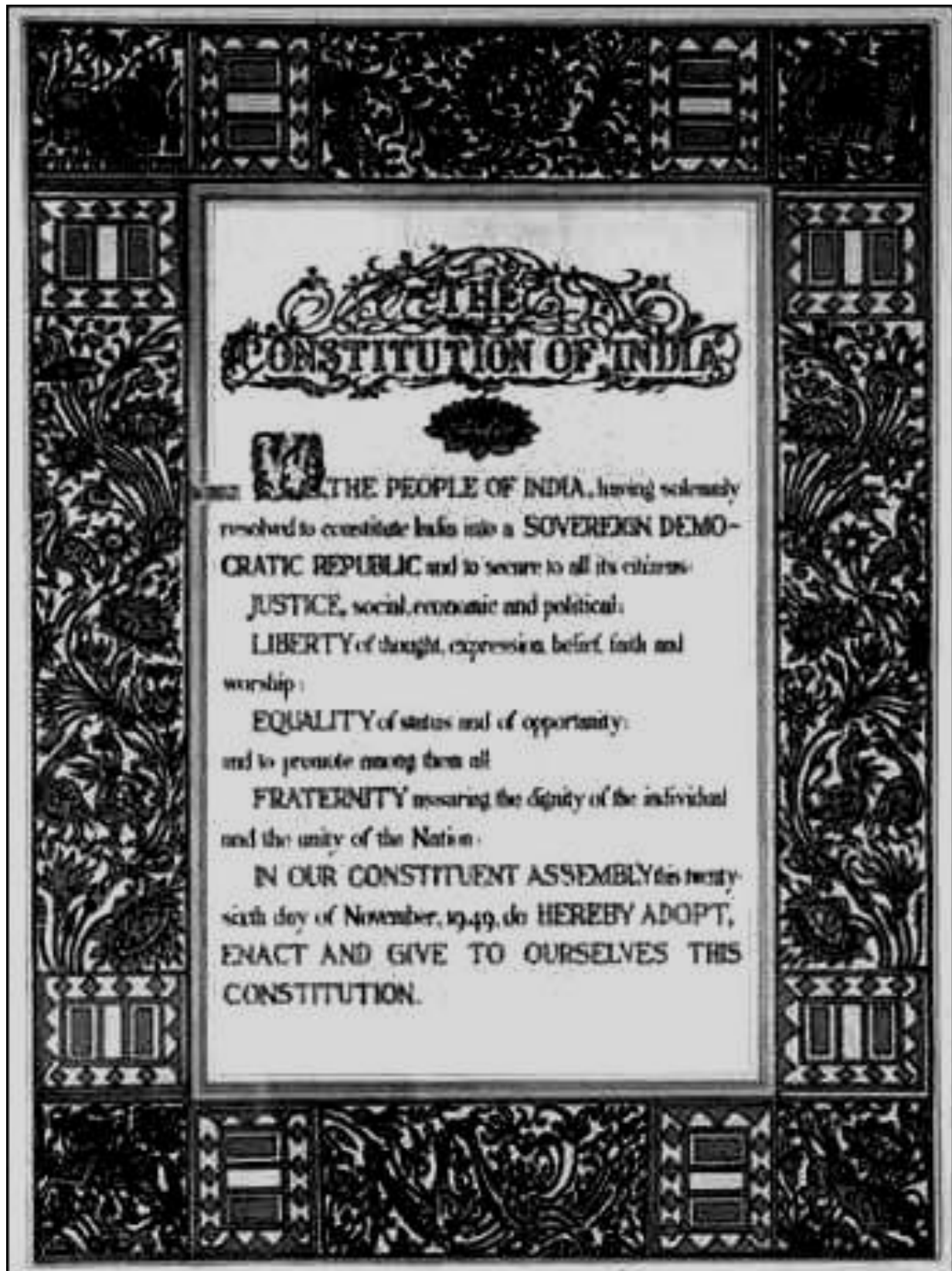


Gujarat Legislative Assembly Election Study-2012



Gujarat National Law University

Gandhinagar, Gujarat



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SURVEY TEAM

Name of the students who prepared pre-poll analysis report

Sr. No	Name	Semester	Batch
1	Param Pandya	VISemester	2010-2015
2	Shubha Jindel	IV Semester	2011-2016
3	Ritu Singh	VISemester	2010-2015
4	Preeti Kumari	VISemester	2010-2015
5	Raktima Rava	VISemester	2010-2015

Name of students who carried out the Pre-Poll Survey

(Names in alphabetical order)

Sr. No	Name	Semester	Batch
1	Abhijeet Singh Gadhvi	IV Semester	2011-2016
2	Advait Gohil	IV Semester	2011-2016
3	Dikshant Bhansali	IV Semester	2011-2016
4	Hely Shah	IV Semester	2011-2016
5	Kalash Shah	IV Semester	2011-2016
6	Madhuja Barman	IV Semester	2011-2016
7	Nikhil Srivastava	IV Semester	2011-2016
8	Nishant Patel	IV Semester	2011-2016
9	Param Pandya	VI Semester	2010-2015
10	Prachi Shah	IV Semester	2011-2016
11	Praharsh Vyas	IV Semester	2011-2016

12	Prakash Mehta	IV Semester	2011-2016
13	Preeti Kumari	VI Semester	2010-2015
14	Rajdeep	IV Semester	2011-2016
15	Raktima Rava	VI Semester	2010-2015
16	Ritu Singh	VI Semester	2010-2015
17	Samta R. Godiwala	IV Semester	2011-2016
18	Shalini	IV Semester	2011-2016
19	Shriya Jain	IV Semester	2011-2016
20	Shrunjal Shah	IV Semester	2011-2016
21	Shubha Jindel	IV Semester	2011-2016
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23	Varun Sheth	IV Semester	2011-2016
24	Vishwa Bhatt	IV Semester	2011-2016

PREFACE

Gujarat National Law University (GNLU), Gandhinagar, established under the Gujarat National Law University Act, 2003. The University is recognized by the Bar Council of India (BCI) and University Grants Commission (UGC) (2f & 12b). The University is also member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and the University is functioning as nodal agency to uplift the legal education in the country.

GNLU stands for a 'Research Based Teaching University' which is committed to provide its students with intrinsic aid for research based learning. GNLU aims at creating morally sound and socially aware citizens of this nation and in a quest for the same it ventured into this GNLU Gujarat Legislative Assembly Election Study 2012. It is a purely academic exercise that caters at making the students learn the pros and cons of empirical research and analyze the current socio-political-economical and legal awareness of the common population. Experience is the best teacher and so is in this case that students could actually get a knack of what is happening at the ground level and how people perceive the political helm. This is an independent survey purely aimed at an academic angle and has no political affiliation whatsoever. The views expressed herein have no forbearance with GNLU and are for purely academic purposes.

Election is the festival of democracy where the trustees of the national wealth – the leaders of our country get the mandate of the sovereign to rule and conduct the nation towards development of all. This being the most idealistic impressions of elections in a democracy, this notion has seen various trials and tribulations. Today the incompetent many elect the corrupt few. This is the bitter reality of the political arena across globe. The will of the common populace has been a 'manufactured consent' and susceptible to various factors.

As time has passed, elections slogans have changed, new political formations prop up, agendas have emerged and a whole different atmosphere of allegations and counter attacks get created. This very advance is the litmus test of the political and social awareness of the people in a given geographical expanse. The maturity and the socio-economic conditions determine the underlying political current that could make or mar the government. On the other hand what needs to be evaluated is the fact that at what level does the common man wish to relate to the government

and also how the helm of affairs reach out to the ‘Aam Admi’– the last person of the human congregation.

The pan Indian polity is facing the winds of change. Not just that, use of modern form of technologies in political campaigns has taken elections to a different level altogether. Also certain trends reveal an incline towards ‘developmental politics’ as the most promising agenda that drives vote bank which indeed is a signal of advancement in demographic transition. The Caste – Class factors though not that dominant because of the increasing literacy and awareness do play their roles but the action oriented approach is what people want and vote for. Certain states in India have been the torchbearer of this change in which Gujarat holds the foremost place whereas Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi etc follow. Since 2007 elections in the state people have voted to power the government of Shri Narendra Modi and reaffirmed their faith for voting for ‘stability for growth’ with more than 2/3rd majority. Today when 6 crore Gujaratis have to cast their ballot, whether the fruits of the development have reached the last voter is what that needs to be analyzed. It needs to be known that what is projected is really developmental politics or politics over development and that the political alternatives provided to people of the state is enough to give this land of Mahatma and Sardar Patel the ideal conception of a trusteeship government! These were the vital questions that this survey aimed at. It is also important that how much is the common mass aware of the socio, political, legal and economical issues that concern them and what they perceive of the same. The whole survey is based on the premise of current political developments and how they score the political portrayal of India.

GNLU takes this opportunity to extend its sincere thanks to the dedicated students and motivated faculties who have taken great pain in undertaking this task of going door to door to collect responses, the processing and analyzing team for making this report and all of those who have contributed to the successful completion of this research endeavour. At this juncture, it is also pertinent to apologize for any inconvenience caused or any sentiments being hurt of any person while conducting this project.

Last but not the least this is the contribution of GNLU to the intellectual fraternity so that the same could be used for further interdisciplinary research and to further the goals of research based learning.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Preamble of the Constitution of India declares India to be a Democratic Republic. The authority of the government rests upon the sovereignty of the people. The right to vote is available to all people above the age of 18 years without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, colour, place of birth, religion, sex and property. Election of representatives has been sought to be kept secret and incorrupt. Universal adult franchise, equal political rights to all, statutory and independent machinery for the conduct of elections, multi-party systems, secularism, republicanism, decentralization of powers, institution of local self government, and single uniform citizenship are some special features of the Indian liberal democratic system. The existence of autonomous well organised and efficient election machinery, the election commission with the Chief Election Commissioner as its head, further reflect the presence of a fully democratic system in India. In fact, India with an electorate of around 60 crores, characterised by the holding of free and fair elections after regular intervals has the legitimate pride of being world's largest functioning democracy.

However it is still a developing democratic system. There are present several socio-economic constraints in its environments – Castism, poverty, corruption, illiteracy, ignorance, unemployment and communalism ever increasing population, industrial and technological underdevelopment, dependence upon foreign aid, imbalance of import-export balance , large foreign debt, inflation, balance of payment problem, inadequate success of planning etc. These are acting as major limitations on the working of Indian political system. Its march towards the attainment of socialist goals- goals of all round socio-economic development, welfare state, equitable distribution of income and wealth continue to be slow. These socio-economic factors are reasons behind the low level of political participation, electoral mal –practices, political corruption, violence in politics, and emergence or secessionism in the way of nation building, national integrity, national integration, and political development and modernization.

By the means of this report on pre poll survey 2012, we would like to uncover some of these factors which determine the politics of India, with special reference to the State of Gujarat.

Methodology:

This pilot project was carried out by a team of 23 students of Gujarat National Law University under the supervision of faculty advisor. The survey was conducted on the basis of questionnaire which tries to seek the opinion of the people on the following questions/issues:

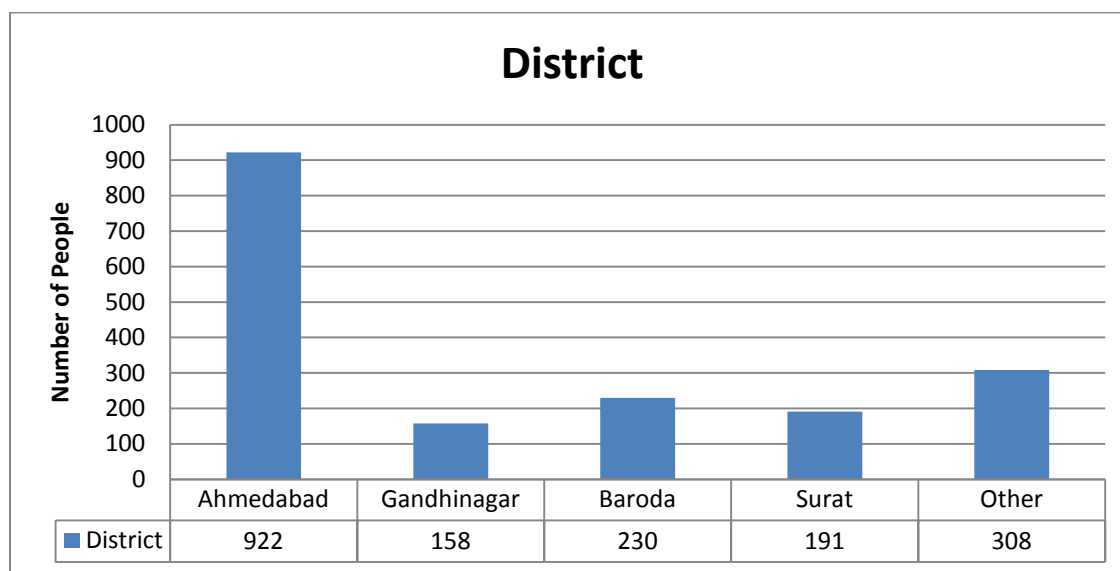
- How far people of India are aware of government polices and current socio-economic and political issues?
- To what extent people of the State of Gujarat are satisfied with the functioning of the ruling government?
- On what basis the people elect their representative?

On the basis of a questionnaire, each student interviewed approximately hundred respondents from their respected areas. The team of students tried to cover all major cities of Gujarat and different social strata in order to have an all pervasive reach to satisfy the object of the survey.

A total of 1809 responses were recorded through the questionnaire method from cities like Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar, Mehasana, Kadi, Kalol, etc.

Samples for the survey were also selected on certain basis of demographical, psychological, economical etc factors so as to make the sample size all inclusive of the results henceforth produced. The survey findings are summarized below for researchers in various interdisciplinary fields to utilize in their research areas. Moreover the explanation provided is after research to support the same by various secondary data sources by our students which could provide a clear background of the trends and recent developments regarding the said questions. The survey is an independent and purely academic study and is not linked with any political party or governmental agency.

District	Votes	Percentage
Ahmedabad	922	51
Gandhinagar	158	9
Baroda	230	13
Surat	191	11
Other	308	17



Objectives of the Survey:

This pre-poll survey was conducted with the following aims:

1. To provide the students with an opportunity to get acquainted with democratic process while directly interacting with the people of different strata.
2. To study and gauge the people's sentiments regarding various socio-legal-political parameters that shall have an impact over the present political panorama of India as a whole and Gujarat 2012 elections in particular.
3. To understand the expectations and desires of people which they think might get fulfilled through and after this poll.
4. Try to look and analyze the basic problems which the voters want to target and an attempt to find solution to it.
5. Try to find ways which could be suggested to the upcoming system after the polls which will help them also to provide solutions for the people. The survey analysis may serve as guidelines for the people in power.

GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 2012

Elections for Parliament as well as for State Legislative Assemblies are conducted according to the constitutional provisions, supplemented by laws made by Parliament. The major laws are Representation of the People Act, 1950, which mainly deals with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, the Representation of the People Act, 1951 which deals, in detail, with all aspects of conduct of elections and post election disputes.

Legal Provisions pertaining to Elections:

In Electoral System and procedure it is essential to know the different meanings of the people, the citizen and the voters. The total population residing in the State can be called people. Out of these people the persons who are entitled for citizenship under related laws are the citizens of nation and out of these citizens those who have right to cast their vote under the election laws are called the electors or voters.

In a democratic system the voter is of greater importance. In 1950 our country has become republican and simultaneously we have accepted in our constitution the adult franchise. In the beginning we considered the citizens of an age of 21 years and above as the adults and gave franchise to them. Thereafter in 1988 the age of voter was reduced to 18 years from 21 years by 62nd constitutional amendment. In our constitution, we have made provision for adult's franchise. India has seen 15 General Elections to Parliament beginning with the first election in 1952 on the basis of adult's franchise. The citizens, whose names are registered as electors in the electoral rolls have the right to vote and those can cast their vote in elections. Thus the right to vote can be exercised by a person only if his name is registered in the electoral roll. In view of this the electoral roll is an important document for the purpose of elections. It is important that such document is prepared with utmost care so that nobody is abstained from his franchise.

Constitutional Provisions pertaining to Electoral Rolls:

- As specified under Article 324(1) of the constitution the Election Commission of India shall supervise conduct and control the activities of preparation of electoral rolls for the elections to Parliament and State Assemblies.

- Under Article 325 of the constitution a provision is made to retain common electoral rolls for Parliamentary as well as State Assembly Constituencies. It is also provided in the said article that nobody will be abstained from his right of voting on the ground of religion caste race, sex etc.
- Under Article 326 provisions is made for adult franchise for the purpose of Parliamentary as well as Assembly elections. Accordingly all the people who are citizens of India, have attained the age of 18 years on the qualified date, and have not been disqualified under any constitutional provisions can cast their vote in the Parliamentary Assembly elections.
- Under Article 327 of the constitution the Parliament is empowered to make rule provisions under law in connection with the preparation of electoral rolls for Parliamentary as well as Assembly constituencies. By exercising the powers given under Article 327 the Parliament has passed the Representation of People Act, 1950 and thereby detailed provisions are made relating to preparation of electoral rolls as well as to make amendments from time to time. The Government of India has framed the Electors Registration Rules, 1960 to work out procedure for preparation of electoral rolls. Thus the electoral rolls are prepared according to the constitutional provisions and rules framed under law relating to franchise.

Qualifications for registration of Name in the Electoral Rolls:

- All persons who are fulfilling the conditions mentioned below are eligible to be registered as electors.
- The person should be an Indian Citizen (Section 16 of R.P. Act, 1950).
- The person should not be of unsound mind and stands so by a competent court (Section 16)
- He is not disqualified from voting under the provisions of any law relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections (Section 16).

- A person should not have been registered with his name in any other constituency. I.E. No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll in more than one constituency (Section 17).
- A person should not have been registered with his name at another address on the same constituency. i.e. No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll in any constituency more than once. (Section 18)
- A person should be an adult i.e. he should have attained the age of 18 years on qualifying date(Section19)
- A person should be ordinarily a resident in the Assembly constituency in which he intends his name to be registered in the electoral roll. (Section 19)

In Gujarat there has been lot of efforts by the Election Commission of India to ensure that young voters register their names which is done along with the campaign of increasing the voter turnout in the state. The State election Commission has taken massive steps to ascertain that free and fair elections happen in the State of Gujarat, when it goes to poll for the 13th and 17th of December, 2012.

CHAPTER II

EXCECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. By the end of this year assembly elections are to be held in Gujarat. Have you heard about it?

Response	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1672	93
No	129	7

2. Will you vote in the coming elections?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1477	82
No	180	10
Can't Say	144	8

3. In Assembly Elections which party or candidate will you vote for?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
BJP	1275	70
Congress	244	13
GPP	282	16

4. Who would you prefer as the next Chief Minister of Gujarat?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Narendra Modi	1391	77
Keshubhai Patel	139	8
Other	279	15

5. How you assess the developmental work done by the BJP government during the last 5 years. Do you think that the following have improved, deteriorated or remained the same?

Development of Gujarat

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	1531	85
Remained Same	204	11
Deteriorated	34	2
Don't Know	32	2

Condition of Farmers

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	776	43
Remained Same	622	34
Deteriorated	191	11
Don't Know	212	12

Conditions of Poor

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	725	40
Remained Same	543	30
Deteriorated	354	20
Don't Know	179	10

Irrigation Facilities

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	863	48
Remained Same	560	31
Deteriorated	143	8
Don't Know	235	13

Conditions of Government Schools

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	808	45
Remained Same	545	30
Deteriorated	264	15
Don't Know	184	10

Image of Gujarat around the World

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	1323	73
Remained Same	306	17
Deteriorated	72	4
Don't Know	100	6

Public Transport

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	1186	66
Remained Same	455	25
Deteriorated	98	5
Don't Know	62	3

Law and Order

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	897	50
Remained Same	609	34
Deteriorated	201	11
Don't Know	94	5

Condition of Roads

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	1034	57
Remained Same	474	26
Deteriorated	239	13
Don't Know	54	3

Condition of Government Hospitals

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	882	49
Remained Same	522	29
Deteriorated	265	15
Don't Know	132	7

Supply of Electricity

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	1140	63
Remained Same	486	27
Deteriorated	109	6
Don't Know	66	4

Supply of Water

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	1040	57
Remained Same	576	32
Deteriorated	119	7
Don't Know	66	4

Employment Opportunities

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	820	45
Remained Same	527	29
Deteriorated	319	18
Don't Know	135	7

Communal Harmony

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Improved	734	41
Remained Same	651	36
Deteriorated	219	12
Don't Know	197	11

6. Which is the most important issue for you among the following:

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Price Hike	1015	56
Corruption	890	49
Law and Order	395	22
Employment Opportunity	496	28
Hindu Muslim Unity	154	9

7. What is your assessment of the work done by the BJP government in Gujarat during the last five years?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully Satisfied	831	46
Somewhat satisfied	717	40
Somewhat dissatisfied	97	5
Fully dissatisfied	73	4
Can't say	83	5

8. How you assess the performance of Narendra Mode as Chief Minister of Gujarat in the last five years.

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully Satisfied	1011	56
Somewhat satisfied	531	29
Somewhat dissatisfied	92	5
Fully dissatisfied	86	5
Can't say	81	4

9. Who, in your opinion, is the better leader for Gujarat?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Narendra Modi	1328	73
Keshubhai Patel	119	7
Shankersingh Vaghela	118	7
Any other	158	9
Can't Say	86	5

10. Do you know who is the sitting MLA of your constituency?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Know	917	51
Don't Know	884	49

11. What is your opinion about the performance of the sitting MLA of your constituency?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully Satisfied	407	22
Somewhat satisfied	545	30
Somewhat dissatisfied	130	7
Fully dissatisfied	101	6
Can't say	618	34

12. Please tell me whether you are agree or disagree with the opinion about Narendra Modi and his work mention herein:-

Is Modi the best Chief Minister Gujarat has ever produced?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully agree	1121	62
Somewhat agree	419	23
Fully disagree	111	6
Somewhat disagree	74	4
No Opinion	76	4

Is Modi the reason why Gujarat's Honour has increased

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully agree	967	53
Somewhat agree	561	31
Fully disagree	101	6
Somewhat disagree	77	4
No Opinion	95	5

Narendra Modi is not Corrupt

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully agree	605	33
Somewhat agree	556	31
Fully disagree	253	14
Somewhat disagree	133	7
No Opinion	254	14

Narendra Modi has a dictatorial style of functioning

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully agree	665	37
Somewhat agree	485	27
Fully disagree	240	13
Somewhat disagree	119	7
No Opinion	292	16

13. In last 5 years, would you say the economic conditions of your family has become better, remained same or become worse.

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Much better	352	19
Better	814	45
Same	443	24
Worse	96	5
Much worse	26	1
Can't say	70	4

14. Which one of these issues will be most important to you in deciding whom to vote for in this election?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Work done by the state government	693	38
Gujarat's image outside the state	192	11
Justice for the victims of Godhra and the riots after that.	96	5
Narendra Modi' leadership	335	19
Economic conditions of people	336	19
Can't say/ No opinion	149	8

15. Are you satisfied with the overall performance of BJP Government?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Fully Satisfied	792	44
Somewhat satisfied	726	40
Somewhat dissatisfied	87	5
Fully dissatisfied	100	6
Can't say	96	5

16. Do you think that the present BJP government in Gujarat should be given another chance?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1371	76
No	265	15
Can't Say	165	9

17. While casting your vote for electing a leader/party, to which among the following factors you give the most importance?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Caste	162	9
Religion	176	10
Financial Background	88	5
Criminal Background	296	16
Political Party	1079	60

18. Over the last few months there have been many dharnas and demonstrations in our country. Do you think that these actions are a proper way of drawing attention to people’s grievances and demands?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Proper	791	44
Improper	562	31
Other	180	10
Can’t Say	268	15

19. People generally talk about government being corrupt. In your opinion which level of the government is most corrupt-

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Central govt	977	54
State govt	228	13
Local govt	276	15
Can’t Say	320	18

20. Which of the following you think is the most corrupt:

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Govt employee	604	33
Elected representatives	592	33
Judiciary	134	7
Businessmen and industrialists	125	7
NGOs	23	1
Media / journalists	78	4
Can't Say	245	14

21. Which place do you find most corrupt:

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Panchayat	202	11
Tehsil/ BDO Office	192	11
Courts	137	8
Police Station	736	41
Hospitals	104	6
Ration Shops	124	7
Don't know	306	17

22. How would you rate the present congress led UPA government in terms of corruption:

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Very corrupt	779	43
Somewhat corrupt	575	32
Not much	107	6
Not at all	33	2
Can't Say	307	17

23. Have you heard about Lokpal?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1501	83
No	300	17

24. In your opinion, what is Lokpal?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Correct Answer	1062	59
Incorrect Answer	268	15
Can't Say	471	26

25. Have you heard about Right to education?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1355	75
No	446	25

26. Are you aware of the ban imposed by the Gujarat Government on Gutkha products?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1612	89
No	155	9
Can't Say	34	2

27. Are you in favour of imposing ban on Gutkha products in Gujarat? (Note down the reasons)

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1502	83
No	204	11
Can't Say	95	5

28. Are you aware of Krishimela and Garib Kalayan Mela's organized by the Gujarat Government?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1102	61
No	577	32
Can't Say	122	7

29. Have you been benefited by the same? (Note down the response)

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	289	16
No	1172	65
Can't Say	340	19

30. Do you in favour of organizing Krishimela and Garib Kalayan Mela's?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	862	48
No	361	20
Can't Say	578	32

31. How regularly do you read newspaper?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Regularly	1196	66
Occasionally	399	22
Rarely	129	7
Never	77	4

32. How regularly do you watch news on Television?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Regularly	907	50
Occasionally	586	32
Rarely	223	12
Never	85	5

33. How regularly do you listen news on radio?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Regularly	279	15
Occasionally	296	16
Rarely	458	25
Never	768	42

BACKGROUND DATA

1. Do you have a Voter Identity card?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1681	93
No	88	5
Lost it	22	1
Any other	18	1

2. Do you have a ration card?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Yes	1475	82
No	334	18

3. What is your age?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
18 to 25	376	21
25 to 40	794	44
40 to 60	569	31
60 and above	70	4

4. Gender:

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Male	1287	71
Female	522	29

5. What is your marital status?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Married	1172	65
Unmarried	461	25
Divorced	23	1
Widowed	18	1

6. What is your educational qualification?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Illiterate	69	4
Primary	86	5
Secondary	196	11
Sr Secondary	250	14
Graduation	695	38
Post Graduation	286	16

8. What is your caste group?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
SC	165	9
ST	39	2
OBC	124	7
General	1481	82

9. What religion do you follow?

Opinions	Votes	Percentage
Hindu	1326	73
Muslim	111	6
Christian	47	3
Sikh	20	1
Buddhist	2	0
Jain	144	8
Parsi	7	0
Other	152	8

CHAPTER III

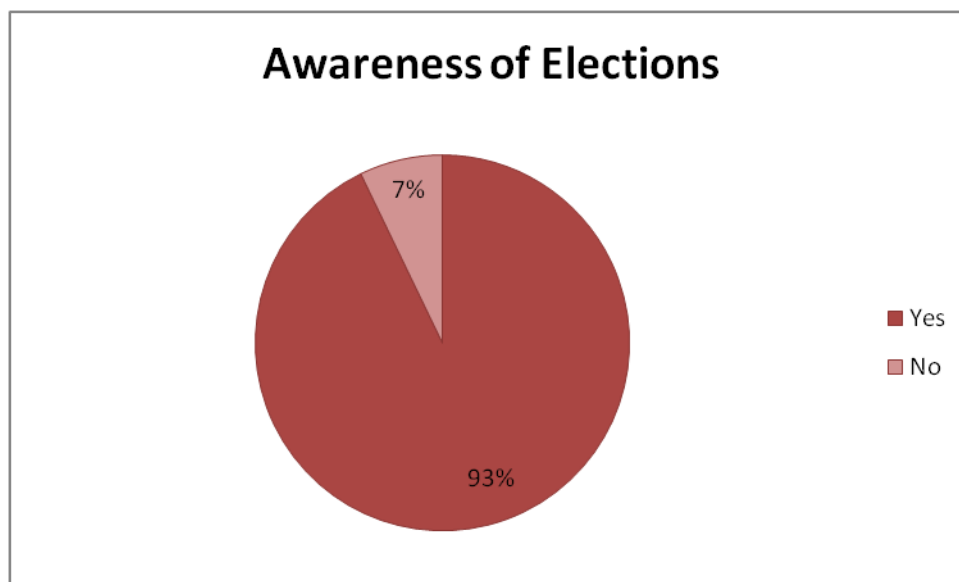
PRE-POLL SURVEY ANALYSIS REPORT

AWARENESS OF VOTER:

The interviewer begins the interview with the first question of whether the interviewee is aware of the Gujarat Assembly Elections to be held in December, 2012. The result of this question shows that 93% of the respondents (1683 in no.) were aware of the elections to be held in Gujarat in December 2012. This shows two crucial aspects which cannot be overlooked:

- The political awareness of the people of Gujarat.
- The widespread use of modern means of communication and the increasing competition among two political parties, namely the ruling Bhartiya Janta Party and the main opposition party – The Congress.

The interviewers resorted to stratified random sampling trying to cover all fractions of the society – rich, middle class, poor, people from all religions and castes prominent in Gujarat, people having different occupations and a few of political posts as well in order to actually gather the level of political awareness of the populace.



More importantly, the media has played a very leading part in the same because of various advertisements being displayed both in print media and electronic media. We have seen various

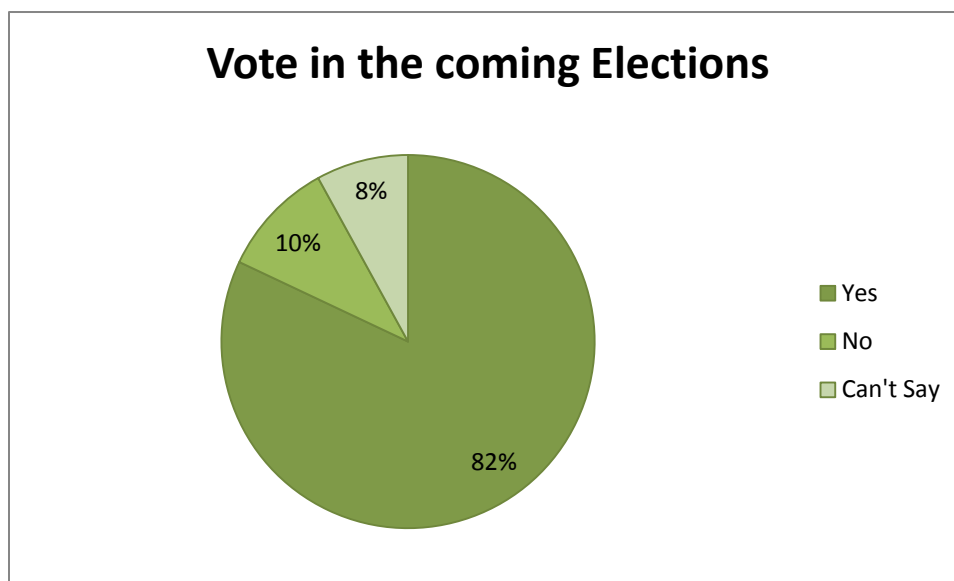
add campaigns being run by both the leading parties which actually want to woo voters and which is highly competitive in nature. Also the frequency of the same is also very high and internet is another medium which is being used for the same. Mails covering the campaigns of various political parties and their agendas are a regular phenomenon and various news portals depict such advertisements. Many of the respondents are regular viewers of TV and readers of major newspapers. Moreover many of the interviewees despite being illiterate had good economic conditions and access to TV and such facilities. Also though various ads were run on radio as well but it did not serve as an effective medium. But the fact remains that Gujarat elections because of the whole media hype and the prospects of the controversies surrounding the present Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi as the prospective Prime Ministerial candidate for the BJP over and above his speeches all have made the election campaigns reach to the heart and mind of the electorate of Gujarat and a majority of the surveyed population is aware of the recent elections in the state.

VOTING TURNOUT

“It’s not voting that’s democracy, it’s the counting” – Tom Stoppard

Voting is a quintessential towards a healthy democracy. The majority of people should command the government which needs to be felt. A narrow minority must not represent the majority which if happens shows the rule against the democratic tenets of rule of law.

The distrust of the common masses over politics and politicians in general is reflected by low voter turnout. To this Gujarat has provided with a novel phenomenon – Right to compulsory vote which mandates every eligible citizen to vote in election. Well the practicality and application are still a matter of qualm however as per our survey, among the total population under survey 82% percent (1483 people) were determined to exercise right. Also it is pertinent to note on this note the trend in the voter turnout in Gujarat since the first election in 1962.



1962 Election¹:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	4983311	4551663	9534974
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	3154080	2373343	5527423
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	63.29%	52.14%	57.97%

Election²1967:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	5432184	5262788	10694972
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	3742500	3070431	6812931
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	68.89%	58.34%	63.70%

1972 Election³:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	6370260	6137124	12507384
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	4020234	3246959	7267193
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	63.11%	52.91%	58.10%

¹Statistical Report on General Election, 1962 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

²Statistical Report on General Election, 1967 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

³Statistical Report on General Election, 1972 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

1975 Election⁴:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	7071205	6910143	13981348
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	4562918	3839151	8402069
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	64.53%	55.56%	60.09%

1980 Election⁵:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	8344810	8156518	16501328
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	4461893	3520102	7981995
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	53.47%	43.16%	48.37%

1985 Election⁶:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	9796676	9493465	19290141
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	5206883	4210151	9417034
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	53.15%	44.35%	48.82%

⁴ Statistical Report on General Election, 1975 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

⁵ Statistical Report on General Election, 1980 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

⁶ Statistical Report on General Election, 1985 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

1990 Election⁷:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	12777950	12042429	24820379
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	7306418	5648803	12955221
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	57.18%	46.91%	52.20%

1995 Election⁸:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	14887037	14134147	29021184
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	9954022	8732735	18686757
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	66.86%	61.78%	64.39%

1998 Election⁹:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	14777906	13996537	28774443
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	9361011	7702149	17063160
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	63.34%	55.03%	59.30%

⁷ Statistical Report on General Election, 1990 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

⁸ Statistical Report on General Election, 1995 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

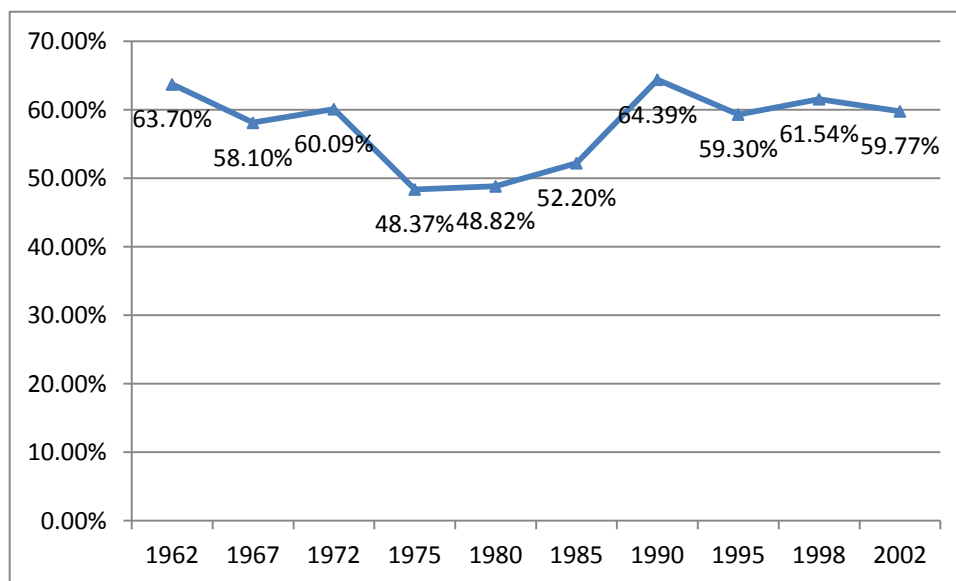
⁹ Statistical Report on General Election, 1998 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

2002 Election¹⁰:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	17066434	16171762	33238196
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	11077010	9378156	20455166
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	64.91%	57.99%	61.54%

2007 Election¹¹:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
i. NO. OF ELECTORS	18876199	17716891	36593090
ii. NO. OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED	11762433	10101513	21873375
iii. POLLING PERCENTAGE	62.31%	57.02%	59.77%



¹⁰ Statistical Report on General Election, 2002 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

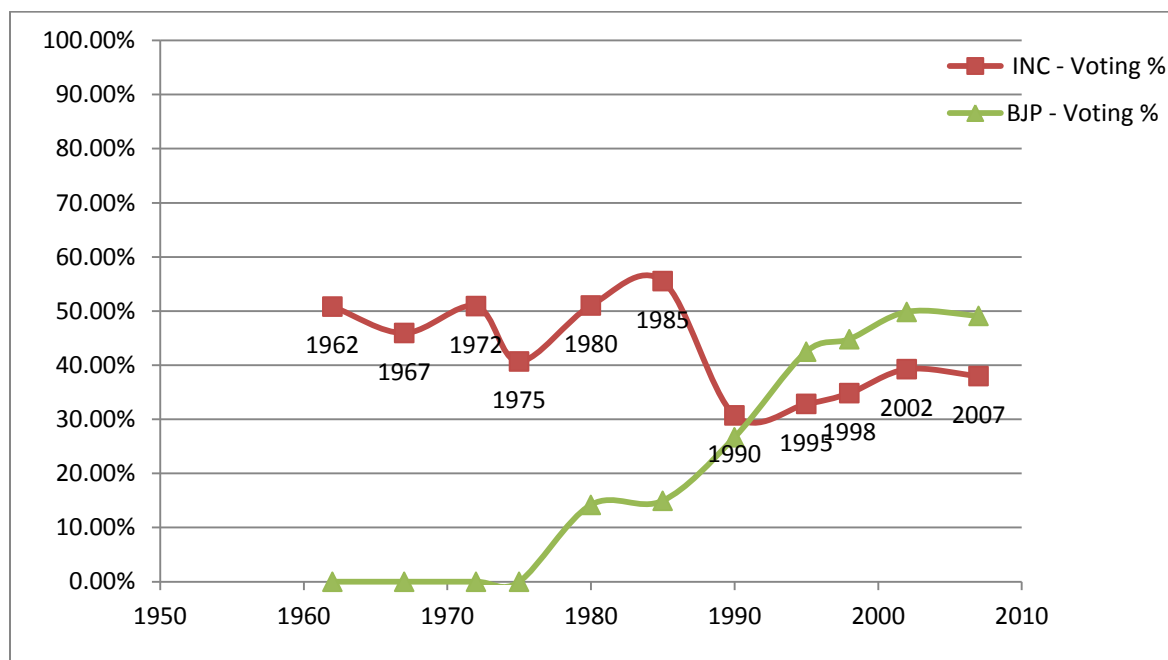
¹¹ Statistical Report on General Election, 2007 to Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, Election Commission of India

Avg. Voter % in Gujarat Assembly Elections - Source: Election Commission of India

The effectiveness of the right to compulsory voting needs to be looked in a simple context that private business houses do not in major cases give holidays on election days which deters the common man to cast his vote. In certain cases even awareness and literacy were a matter of question in the earlier days, however more than 55% voter turnout has remained the average (57.62%) of all these polls which is a fair enough one. This time the voter turnout is projected to be quite more because of the mammoth campaigns and massive election card booths that the Election Commission has endeavored to. Moreover the percentage of young voters is also increasing. Also the sensitivity of people has seen new heights because of the recent occurrences and protest with regard to Corruption and Lokpal which was not an overwhelming success but has been able to create a stirring in the minds and heart of many. This entirely combines to show that a larger chunk of population of Gujarat would resort to voting this time.

ANTI- INCUMBENCY FACTOR:

Anti – incumbency factor in politics is regarded as the game changer in deciding the fate of the government. This factor refers to an anti- government sentiment which the ruling party faces when it goes into election. Certain states have a very strong anti – incumbency factor such as Tamil Nadu where since the last many times the government switches between the two political parties i.e. DMK and AIADMK.

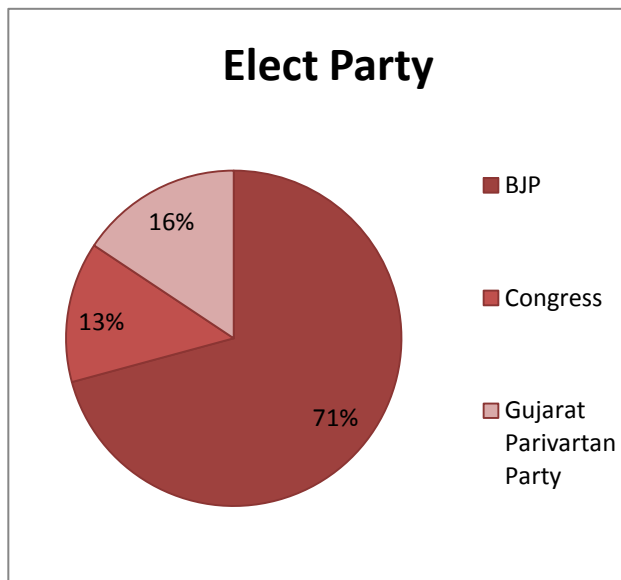


However if we go onto see the trend from 1962 to 2007 ignoring the political defections which were quite a normal scene within parties, the two major parties the Indian National Congress and the ruling Bhartiya Janta Party have never seen such a sharp trend rather the decrease in voting percentage and seats since 1985 of Congress from a position when Congress had the best performance with 149 seats and a maximum voting share of 55.55% it fell to 30.74% when Janta Dal took 70 seats with the maximum vote percentage, BJP got 67 seats more than the ruling Congress since then BJP has never looked back. Consecutively BJP has formed Governments till 2007. Hence the Anti incumbency factor in Gujarat has not that actively worked out and the vote result depends on altogether a different plain.

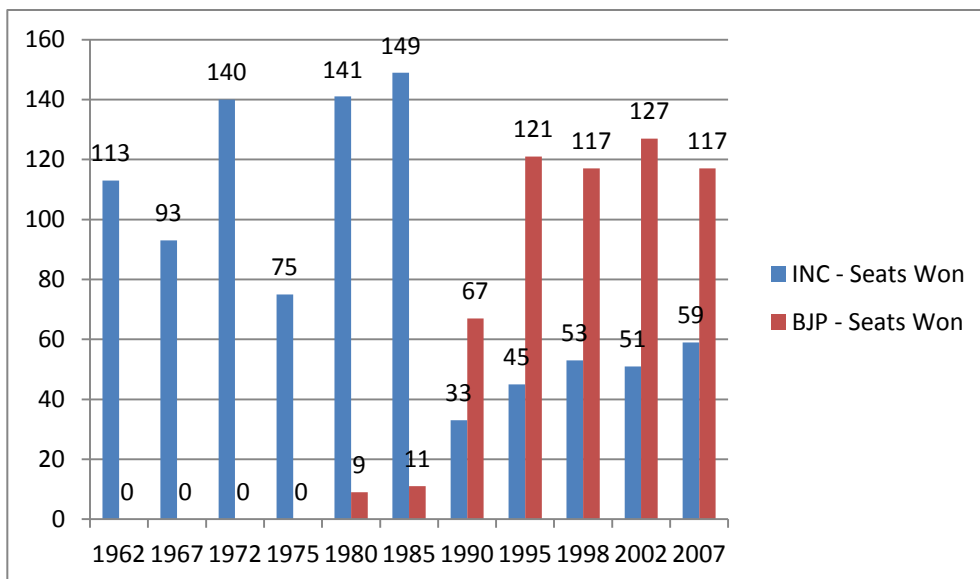
Voting Percentage of two major political parties from 1962 – 2007 Source: Election Commission of India

Seat share in Gujarat Assembly in elections from 1962 – 2007 Source: Election Commission of India

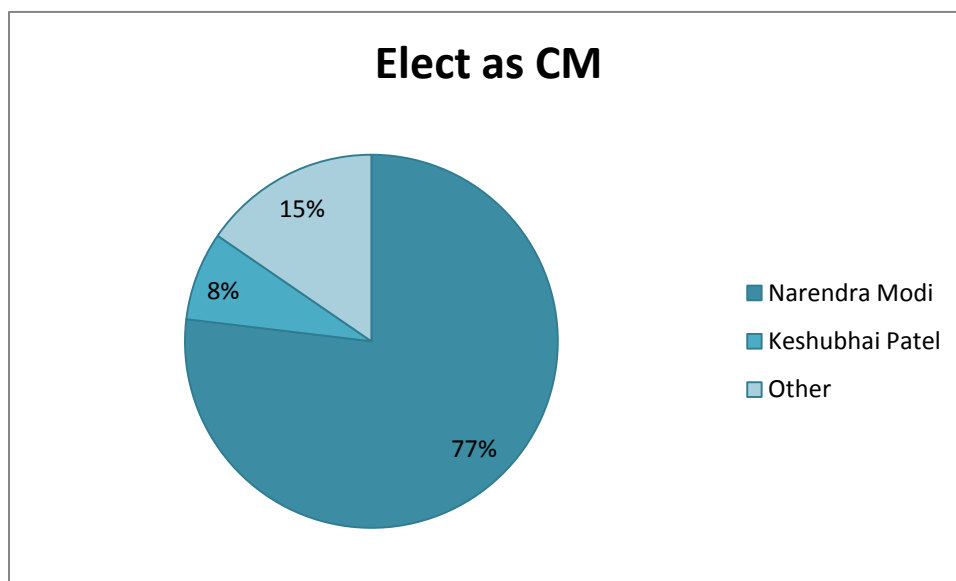
The current survey also clearly gives support to the same trend that 71% of the total population surveyed i.e. 1284 in nos. feel that BJP should be elected to rule the 6 crore population of Gujarat, whereas the minimum 13% want Congress to power and the rest 16% want Gujarat Parivartan Party or other alternatives which may emerge after the polls.



Moreover the ineffectiveness of the anti – incumbency fact is more reaffirmed by the fact that the respondents of this survey have instilled their faith in Narendra Modi Government. When on being asked whom they want to see as their next Chief Minister, a majority of 77% (1392 in nos.) of the total population of the survey gave preference to Narendra Modi as their choice. A narrow margin of 8% want Keshubhai Patel, the former CM of Gujarat and the option for others is 155 which majorly include the prospective candidate for the Congress.



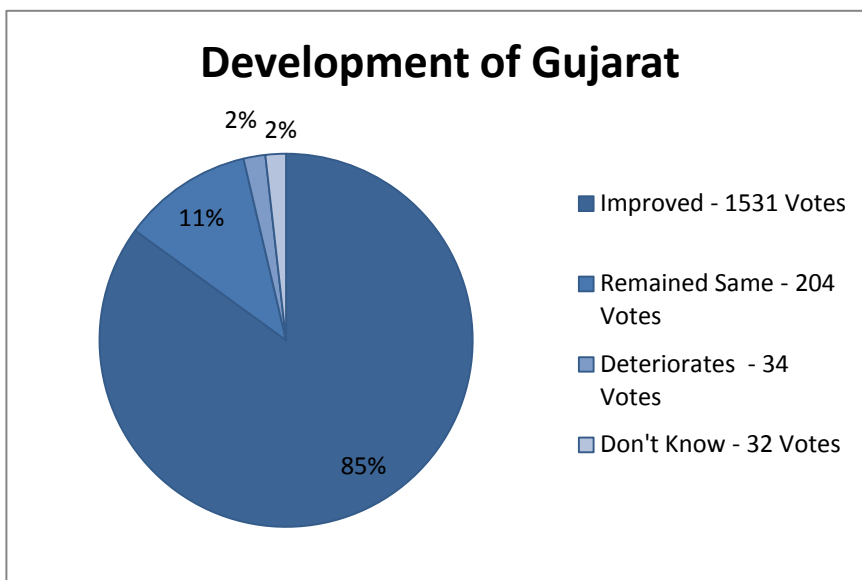
The further part of explanation of whether people are satisfied with the BJP government and its developmental work and with the leadership of Narendra Modi shall make it very clear that the survey population doesn't feel that the anti – incumbency factor shall have a major role to play at least in the 2012 elections of the Gujarat Assembly.



DEVELOPMENT IN GUJARAT

“Perhaps India's best example of effective governance and impressive development is found in Gujarat, where controversial Chief Minister Narendra Modi has streamlined economic processes, removing red tape and curtailing corruption in ways that have made the state a key driver of national economic growth.”

This is a statement of Congressional Research Service (CRS), an independent and bipartisan wing of the US Congress which prepares periodic reports on issues of interest to US Lawmakers.¹² The report further went on to say that “Seeking to overcome the taint of his alleged complicity in 2002 riots, Narendra Modi has overseen heavy investment in modern roads and power infrastructure, and annual growth of more than 11 per cent in recent years.



Gujarat, has attracted major international investors such as General Motors and Mitsubishi and with only five per cent of the country's population, the state now accounts for more than one-fifth of India's exports.”

85% (1531 in no.) of the respondents surveyed feel that Development of Gujarat has taken place to which all this statistics support which is contrary to claim made by many that the people don't feel that the development has reached the common masses, this survey shows that it has actually reached the last man in the society as only 11% (204 in no.) are of the opinion that it has remained the same and only a fraction of 2% i.e. 32 in no. of the 1809 total surveyed feel that it has deteriorated.

Gujarat has bucked this overall trend. Industry accounts for 40% of GSDP vis-à-vis 27% for the rest of India. Talking about bank deposits for 2012, per capita deposit for Gujarat stood at Rs

¹² US report: Gujarat best example of governance, development, The Financial Express, Wednesday, Sep 14, 2011.

52541 which is 25 times more than Rs 2061 – the national average registered during 2000-2010. As on March 2001, a total deposit in Gujarat was Rs 55049 crores which increased to Rs 2, 72,071 crores at the end of March 2011. Per capita credit has also increased. Average per capita credit was Rs 1,503 for 2000-2010 which rose to Rs 37,563 at the end of March 2012. Total credit in state at end of March 2001 was Rs 26,701 crores which increased to Rs 1, 87,803 crores as of March 2011¹³.

Gujarat's development is not merely economical in nature but this economic gain and investment has percolated deep down the social strata to provide its people with greater standard of living. The Vibrant Gujarat Investor's Summit has been a very path breaking narrative that has helped the Government to attract a lot of FDI to fuel Gujarat's growth trajectory. The innovative policies of the Government of Gujarat has been successful in providing with law and order, water and irrigation facilities, power supply, education and has touched all spheres of an individual's life. Ultimately the concept of 'Good Governance' has been very rightly coined and could aptly describe the governance mechanism in Gujarat which has been testified by various political and policy research analysts.

Gujarat's growth trajectory has shown new developed modicum of politics termed as 'developmental politics' which is a simple term that other factors like caste, class or money dominated vote bank have become ancillary to development and work done by the Government or towards the political party that promises growth and development rather than any petty political objectives. This wave of developmental politics has also emphasized over the need of a charismatic leader to lead the state to growth and progress. The electoral victory of many leaders outside Gujarat has shown the nation's consent to the novel concept of electoral victory by development shown for the first time by the electorate of Gujarat. 'Political stability for growth' is also an allied phenomenon to developmental politics, which also has been proved in Gujarat as the current Government is the longest serving government for Gujarat i.e. for 11 years.

This trend of the populace of Gujarat has actually not just ensured the development of Gujarat but also shown India a new-fangled political strategy to see the vision of 2020 a reality. Frankly speaking the summary of development in Gujarat is hard to summarize but the following are the

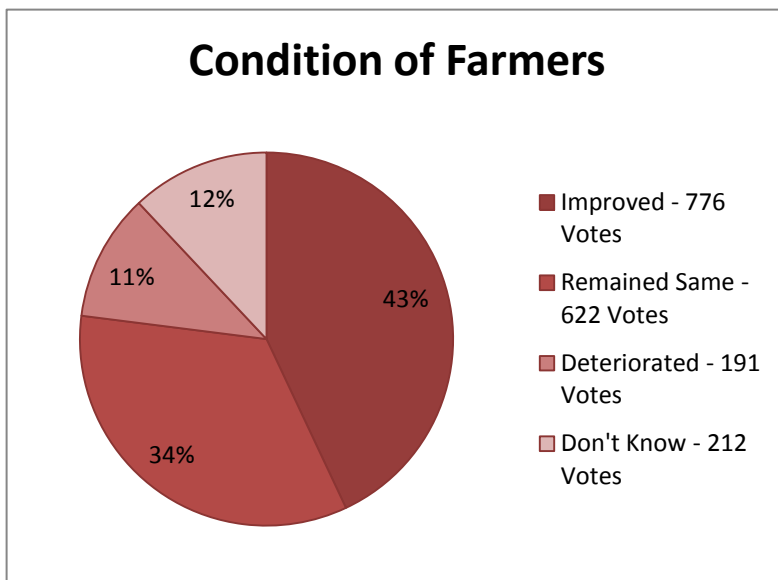
¹³Gujarat – a reality and not a myth!, Student's Blog— 11 September 2012 by Shalin Mishra.

key factors and arenas of focus by the Gujarat Government lead by Narendra Modi since last eleven years.

CONDITION OF FARMERS

The condition of farmers in Gujarat as per the survey, out of 1809 respondents, 776 people that is

43% feel that the condition of farmers has improved. However 34% say it has remained the same and 11% say that the condition has deteriorated whereas 12% of people say that they are not aware of the condition of farmers. The improvement in the condition of farmers can be attributed to a variety of factors. The statistics also narrate a similar picture however certain



critics also have their point which also is seen in the data as not a clear mandate is in favour of better conditions.

Agriculture Production: The production of total food grains during the year 2010-11 is estimated at 100.71 lakh tonnes as against 56.05 lakh tonnes in the previous year, showing an increase of 79.65 percent over previous year. The production of cotton during the year 2010-11 is estimated at 98.25 lakh bales as against 74.01 lakh bales (170 kgs. per bale) in 2009-10, showing an increase of 32.75 percent over the previous year. The production of total oil seeds during the year 2010-11 is estimated at 51.42 lakh tonnes, which is 70.83 percent higher than that in 2009-10 (30.10 lakh tonnes).

The success of Krishi Mahotsav in Gujarat has brought about a revolution of sorts in a predominantly agrarian country like India. The Krishi Mahotsav being launched on the auspicious occasion of Akshay Tritiya every year for the seventh successive year (Seventh in 2011-12) has helped the state increase its agricultural production as well as establishing its identity as the front ranked agricultural state. Nearly one lakh government employees, besides 700 agricultural scientists from the four state agricultural universities covered all the villages in the state during the month-long Mahotsav, creating awareness about the advantages of standard seeds, optimum use of water and other inputs.

In a bid to help farmers of Gujarat to get better agricultural yield, the state government has undertaken a massive drive to issue Soil Health Cards (SHCs) containing details on various properties of the soil. The SHCs, which are given under the Soil Health Programme of the Agriculture Department, is prepared after the soil is tested scientifically for various properties like productivity, mineral composition, water retaining capacity and others. The SHCs also contain information on what kind of pesticides, fertilisers, seeds and how much water should be used to get better productivity from the land. The Government plans to issue SHCs to 42.39 lakh farmers out of which 38.20 lakh cards were issued by the end of December 2011.

The Gujarat Government has initiated a programme to cover all its farmers under the 'Kisan Credit Cards' issued by commercial banks which aims at augmenting their borrowing capacity from banks and will also take care of their day-to-day needs. The Government has directed all officials to cover those farmers who have so far not been issued Kisan Credit Cards. The number of KCC A/c's have increased from 22.25 lacs with an amount of Rs.10824 crore as of March 2010 to 25.28 lacs with an amount of Rs.12684 crore as of March 2011.¹⁴

Agriculture has received great impetus due to excellent irrigation facilities, power supplies and transportation as well as greater utility of technological aids for agriculture however there are criticisms for the number of farmer suicide in Gujarat.

"The scene was even worse in 2011; data revealed by the National Crime Record Bureau (BCRB) claims that Gujarat ranked ninth in the country in case of the numbers of deaths relating to farming and agriculture.

"Gujarat is no different from other states. Farmers kill themselves due to the failure of state government. Exact numbers of the farmer deaths is even more," said president of Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS), Magan Patel talking to DNA. If the activists working for farmer issues are to be believed, it will not be an exaggeration to say that today's Vidarbha can be tomorrow's Gujarat, where farmers' suicides will be a routine matter.

The numbers of farmer suicide in Gujarat saw a steep rise from 523 in 2010 to 578 in 2011".¹⁵

Thus may be the Gujarat govt. has more of promises to keep to save the lives of farmers.

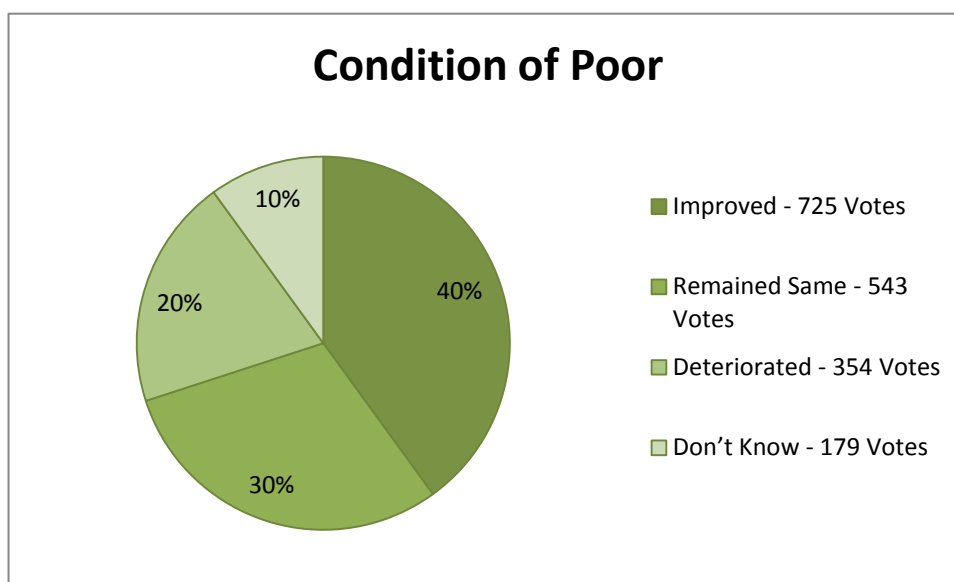
¹⁴ Socio-Economic Review, Govt. of Gujarat, 2010-2011, Budget Publication No. 34.

¹⁵Failed crop sowed seeds of 37 farmer suicides in Gujarat Published: Friday, Sep 14, 2012, By Roxy Gagdekar, Ahmedabad, DNA.

CONDITION OF POOR

40% of the respondents of the survey feel that the condition of poor has improved which is 725 in numbers, whereas the other 30% feel that the condition of poor has remained same and 20% that is 354 people feel that the condition of poor during the tenure of BJP Government has deteriorated and a 10% of the total feel that they are unaware of the condition of poor in their vicinity.

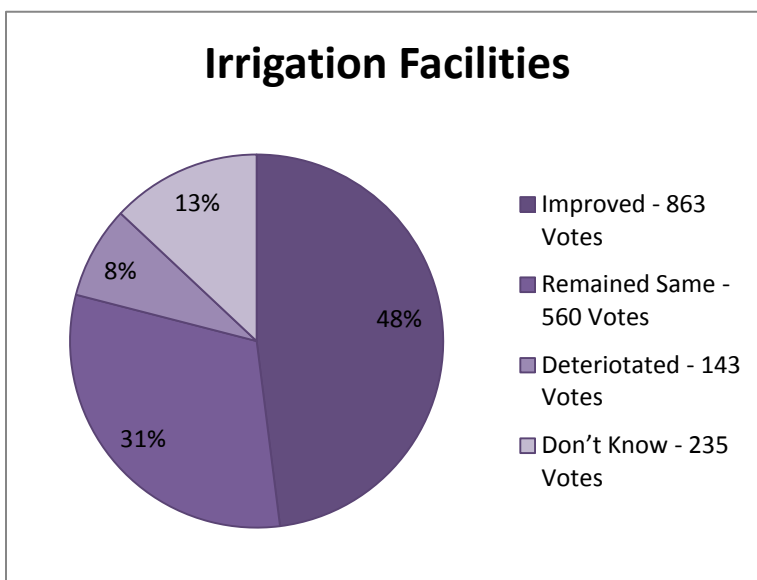
The major cause of worry for any poor person is food, clothing and shelter. The poor population in Gujarat still don't feel that their poverty has been reduced in major instances as when the enumerators went to extremely poor populated areas they still found the same scene, however, that is considerable less than other states but despite the Government of Gujarat's sincere efforts in reducing poverty by the Garib Kalyan Melas and other such poverty alleviation programmes due to rising prices and ineffective public distribution system poorly controlled by the central government.



CONDITION OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES

Irrigation in Gujarat has seen significant improvement in the last five years because of various polices and most importantly due to the waters of Narmada that has reached many villages under the Sardar Sarovar Yojna. As per the current survey, 863 people felt that there is significant improvement in the irrigation facilities which constitutes 48% of the surveyed population. As many as 560 people feel that it has remained the same which constitutes 31% and those who say it has deteriorated and who don't know are 8% and 13% respectively.

Main source of water in Gujarat is surface water. There are 185 river basins In the State. The total available quota of surface water is 49709 million cubic meters 38533 in the State, out of which, 38533 million cubic meters of water is surface water, which is merely 2% of the total surface water of the nation. The available water resources are also unevenly distributed. Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch have water resources of 84%, 14% and 2% respectively; against this the total



geographical area of these regions is 45%, 31% and 24% respectively. The underground water resources of State are 11176 millionm³.The available quota of underground water and surface water is used for drinking, agriculture, industry, hydal power, fisheries etc. Out of this quota of water almost 80% water is used for agricultural purpose

The total geographical area of Gujarat is 196 lakh hector, out of which, 124.5 lakh hector is cultivable land.

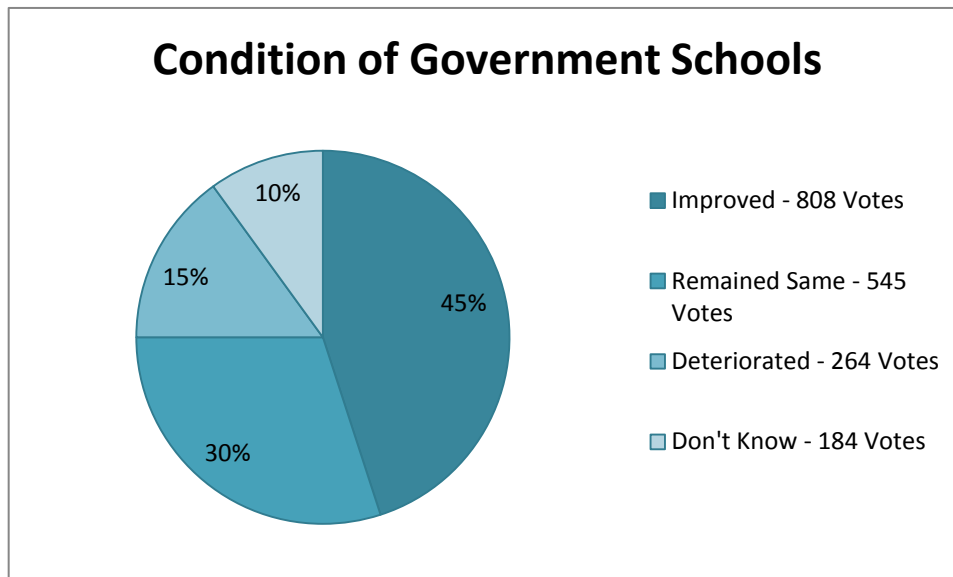
Before independence, only 51000 hector area of the State was having a facility of irrigation. After Gujarat's formation, at the end of the second Five Year Play, irrigation was made available to 4.04 lakh hector of land up to 1960-61. Out of this, the maximum irrigation usage was limited up to 1.77 lakh hector area. However, after that the State gave priority to the programme of production of more and more irrigation power, which resulted in production of irrigation power to the area of almost 42.72 lakh hector and maximum irrigation usage has reached to 39.6752 lakh hector of land.

North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch regions of the State are scarcity-prone areas having a famine condition almost every two to three years, whereas the South Gujarat faces a heavy damage human life and property due to flood situation almost every year. Moreover, valuable quota of water drains out in the ocean. The State has faced severe famines during 1972-73, 1985-88 and 1999-2000. In the year 2001, it was decided to provide drinking water through pipelines in the scarcity-hit areas of Bhal in Ahmedabad and several areas of Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh from the river Mahi. Moreover, a pipeline has been set up from Raska Weir to Kotarpur Water Works for providing drinking water to the city of Ahmedabad on war-footing basis. Moreover, the work of providing drinking water through 113.17 kms. Long pipeline of different length at four different places from the Narmada main canal is also under progress. Before independence, irrigation was possible through only two large-scale irrigation projects viz. Hathmati Project and Kharicut Project. After independence, construction was undertaken for irrigation projects such as Shetrunji, Dantiwada, Kakrapar Weir, Ukai, Kadana, Dharoi, Vanakbori Weir etc. and at the end of 2006-2007, out of 4437 artisan (abyss) wells, excluding 1967 wells which were closed for various reasons, almost 2469 wells were functional under irrigation project, out of which, 80 wells were being looked after by the Corporation. At the end of 2006-2007, 185 medium, large and State minor projects have been completed. Moreover, nearly 5000 small scale irrigation projects (including percolation tank and upward irrigation) have also been completed. During 2006-2007, under the Sardar Patel Participatory Water Conservation Project, nearly 1200 check dams have been constructed. Gujarat is determined to keep pace with the development of the nation and with a view to providing benefits of various irrigation schemes to the tribal people living in the remotest area and to providing maximum benefit of irrigation schemes to the entire farmer fraternity, the State is committed to complete various irrigation schemes which are on the verge of completion.

Thanks to good irrigation facilities, in Gujarat, unlike other states, the agricultural growth is more than 9% for last 5 years. This is the highest in India. Gujarat came in for praise by Washington based International Institute for Food Policy research for the same.

CONDITION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The present survey clearly seconds the advancing education scenario in Gujarat. 45% of the population surveyed feel that the govt. schools and primary education scenario in Gujarat has improved. Whereas 30% or 545 people feel that it has remained the same however 15 % feel it has deteriorated and 10% don't know about the condition of Govt. schools in Gujarat.



The below data is taken from the article by Dr. Hasmukh Adhia, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Education which was published in The Gujarat, a Magazine.

One has to concede to the point that education has played a key role in Gujarat's success in every field in the past decade. The education sector in Gujarat has seen a sea change with the literacy rate increasing from 69.14 % in 2001 to 79.31% in 2011. The female literacy rate in the last decade has gone up by 12.93%, a figure of achievement which is one and a half times more than the achievement of the previous decade. The schemes initiated by the education department have truly led to a complete turnaround in the way the importance of education is perceived in the state.

Focus on Primary Education:

Gujarat has over 32,700 panchayat and grant-aid primary schools. Around 80,750 new classrooms have been constructed over the past ten years with the aim of ensuring one classroom each for every teacher. The state can now boast of 100 per cent drinking water facilities in primary schools. Nearly 62,000 new

toilet blocks have also been constructed and 18,513 primary schools now have compound walls to ensure safety.

Another major step taken by the government is the electrification of primary schools. Gujarat now has 100 per cent electrification in all government schools with the expenditure on power being borne by the state government. Computer education has been introduced to standard six and seven students and over 22,000 primary schools have been provided with computers. The state government has invested `1,000 crore in computer infrastructure and provided one 42 inch LCD screen in all secondary schools and 21,000 upper primary schools.

The infrastructure upgradation has been supported by massive enrollment drives through programmes like the Kanya Kelavani Rathyatra and Shaala Praveshotsav (for the support of girl child enrollment). These programmes have reduced primary school drop-out rates from 38.92 per cent in 2001 to 7.56 per cent in 2011. Also to encourage girl child enrollment into schools the Vidhyalakshmi Bonds were introduced in 2003, according to which, bonds worth `2000 are given for every BPL (Below Poverty Line) girl child enrolled into school. On completion of standard seven, the bond money along with interest is handed over as an incentive to pursue secondary education. Funds amounting to `115.48 crore have already been distributed under this scheme to 11,84,655 girl beneficiaries.

The increase in the number of students also leads to the need for qualified teachers. By adopting a transparent, merit-based, on-line recruitment procedure, 86,823 new primary teachers were employed in the last decade. Also a new cadre of primary school headmasters was created and 5,000 such headmasters were appointed. Fifty per cent of them were appointed through the government approved teacher's aptitude test and the remaining 50 per cent through promotions. The state government has also created the Indian Institute of Teacher Education (IITE) with the aim of preparing high quality teachers. IITE has started with initial intake capacity of 100 students per year and offers a 4 year B.Ed program to the teachers of tomorrow.

The state Government has started a new initiative called 'Gunotsav to evaluate the quality of primary schools. In this annual exercise, the entire bureaucracy, i.e. officers of all the Government departments are involved. A group of 3,000 class 2 (and above) officers and all ministers visit schools and spend one full day in a school to examine teaching conditions, creating enormous accountability.

Secondary Education Reforms:

In Gujarat most of the schools used to be in the grant-in-aid sector, Governments run schools were few. But in the last decade, the number of government secondary schools from a mere 140 in 2001 has increased to 744 in 2011. Some of the major initiatives for quality enhancement in secondary level are:

introduction of semester system from class 9, introduction of comprehensive and continuous evaluation, change in pattern of Board examination etc. Incidentally Gujarat has chosen not to abolish Board exams in Std 10, but has made this exam rote-free, to test students' understanding of the subject.

Another key initiative for students, who have taken the unconventional route to higher secondary school, is the state government's decision to allow diploma students from Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I) to seek admissions in any of the graduate degree courses. The Government has announced a major policy of declaring equivalence of ITI with SSC and HSC.

Higher and Technical Education:

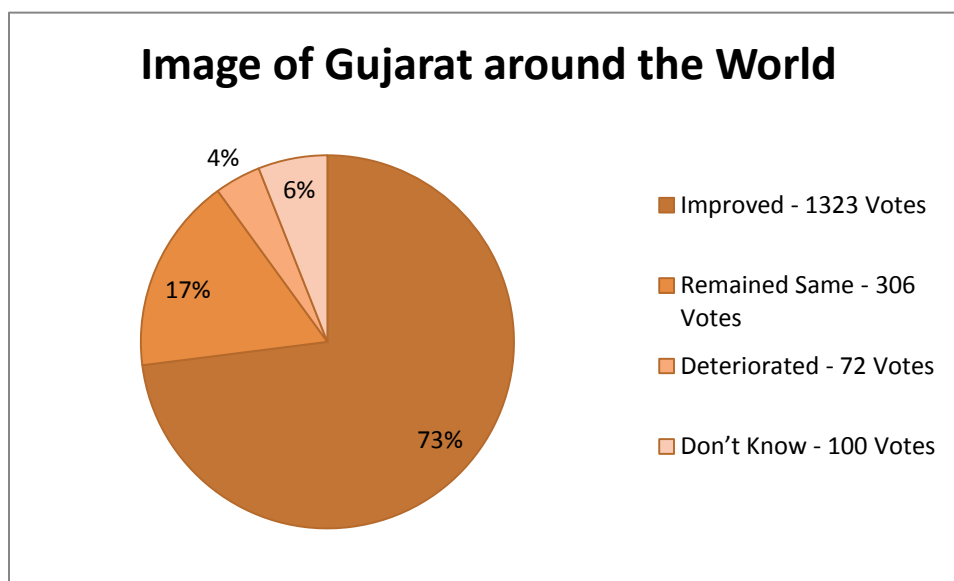
The number of Universities in the state has increased from 11 in 2001 to around 45 in 2011. Over 9 lakh students are pursuing college education now as opposed to nearly half that number a decade ago. Number of students applying for technical courses like engineering has also significantly risen. Staying ahead of the demand, the Government has also increased seats for degree and diploma engineering in Government Engineering Colleges. Total seats in professional colleges have increased from 22,475 to 1,38,740, while the seats available in Government and Grant-in-aid colleges have also gone up from 13,470 to 33,955 in the last decade. In the Government and grant-in-aid colleges students can study by paying just nominal fees. Students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) avail 5 per cent reservation in engineering and pharmacy courses. While students whose family annual income is less than `2.5 lakh or who are handicapped and have secured admission in a technical course through merit the tuition fee is waived. Over 24,700 students have been provided free education under this scheme.

To address matters of employment the state government organizes job fairs and vocational training courses. Close to 1,86,000 youth have received vocational training through these initiatives. Also to increase the knowledge of the English language among Gujarati youth, the state government has started SCOPE (The Society for Creation of Opportunity through Proficiency in English) programs. Over two lakh students have acquired proficiency in English so far through this initiative.

To sum up, these initiatives by the state government in the education sector clearly indicate that students are provided support at every step in their academic endeavours. From school enrollment incentives to providing training to teachers on the latest pedagogical practices, discussions on curriculum to enhance the quality of education to job fairs and English speaking courses- the state takes care of every requirement of a Gujarati student.

IMAGE OF GUJARAT AROUND THE WORLD

Gujarati *Asmita* or Gujarati *Garima* is what that carries every Gujarati with a distinct tinge of self respect. Gujaratis have accepted each and everyone into their land as brothers since time immemorial and the term Gujarati has been expanded to encompass each and every person residing in the territory of Gujarat. This is has certainly been the uniting feature apart from a political agenda. This has been clearly depicted by the self-pride and honor of this land respected by 73% of the surveyed population and hence they feel that owing to this feeling of oneness and growth that Gujaratis within India and abroad have increased the positive image of Gujarat. 17% feel that it has remained the same, 4% feel that it has reduced and 6% are unable to express any opinion.



Global recognition to Gujarat and its growth trajectory:

- Shri Narendra Modi emerged as the Best Chief Minister according to the India Today Opinion poll for 5 consecutive years. The poll indicates that Narendra Modi's popularity is as much outside Gujarat as it is within it.
- In November 2011, the Computer Society of India conferred him with the award and title of 'eRatna' for his contribution in the field of e-governance. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives at the Chief Ministers office won the 'Award of Excellence- Departmental Level' at the CSI Nihilent e-Governance Awards 2011. In addition, the eGov strategies and ICT enabled initiatives at the CMO

were awarded the 'Best Government to Citizen Initiative of the Year Award' at the eIndia Summit held late last year.

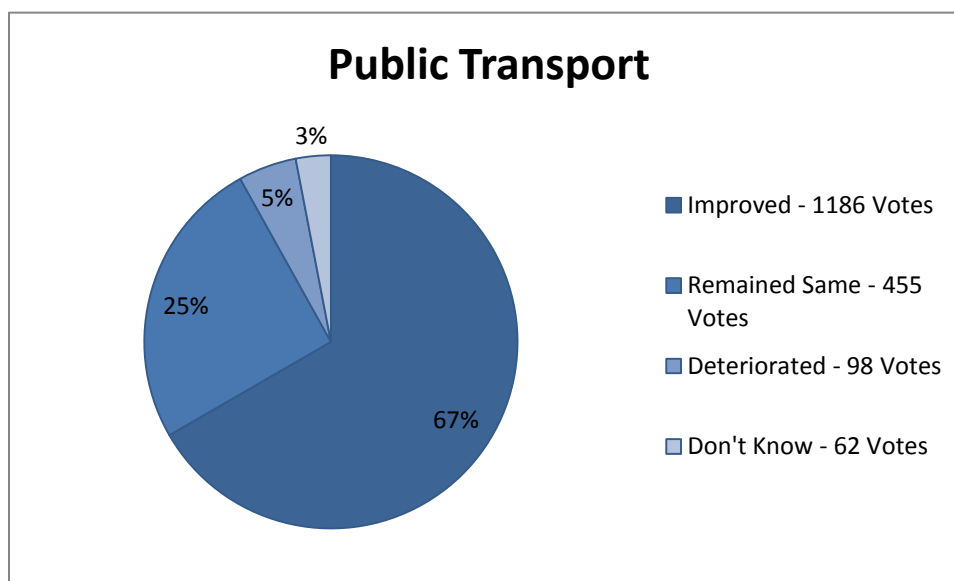
- SWAGAT won prestigious United Nations Public Service Award for its role in transforming the delivery of public services. More recently, it also won the CXO Award 2011 for 'improving public services.' It has even won Nation e-Governance Award in the past.
- In September 2011 a report by the USA Congressional Research Service hailed Shri Modi as the 'King of Governance'. They added that Gujarat under Chief Minister Modi represented the best example of effective governance and impressive development in India becoming a key driver in India's economic growth. Shri Modi was praised for, "streamlining economic processes, removing red tape and curtailing corruption."
- In its issue dated 26th March 2012 TIME, one of the world's leading news magazines had Shri Narendra Modi on its cover page with a story titled 'Modi Means Business'. Other Indian public figures that have featured on TIME's cover include Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

This and many national and international awards have in reality increased the pride and honor of Gujarat however the ghost of Godhara 2002 still lies as a black spot on Gujarat's pride.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Certain instrumentalities of the state directly affect public life and public transportation is one such factor. The population in the survey satisfied with the improvement in Public Transportation is around 67% with 1186 people who felt that public transportation has improved. On the other hand 25% are of the view that it has remained the same and 98 people which are 5% of the total sample disagree with majority and say that the condition of public transportation in last five years has deteriorated and 3% people are unaware about the same.

The BRTS Bus service in Ahmedabad is a world class service and various other cities of Gujarat also have such a system, the local bus service as well as inter-city buses range from AC to Non-AC.



Moreover also local buses for the common man run on the smooth roads of the city and inter-city. Gujarat State Transport Corporation has been successful in regulating traffic and also speedy disposal of the same.

A very regular phenomenon in big cities is the traffic but thanks to the infrastructure facilities in Gujarat that public transport also is a speedier means of transportation. Certain facts of BRTS need to be noted as almost 1.1 Lakh people travel everyday by this service and this service has been recently awarded by the United Nations for the efficiency of the same. Moreover a Metro project is also in place which is scheduled to get completed in the near future which will give a different dimension to public transport in Gujarat.

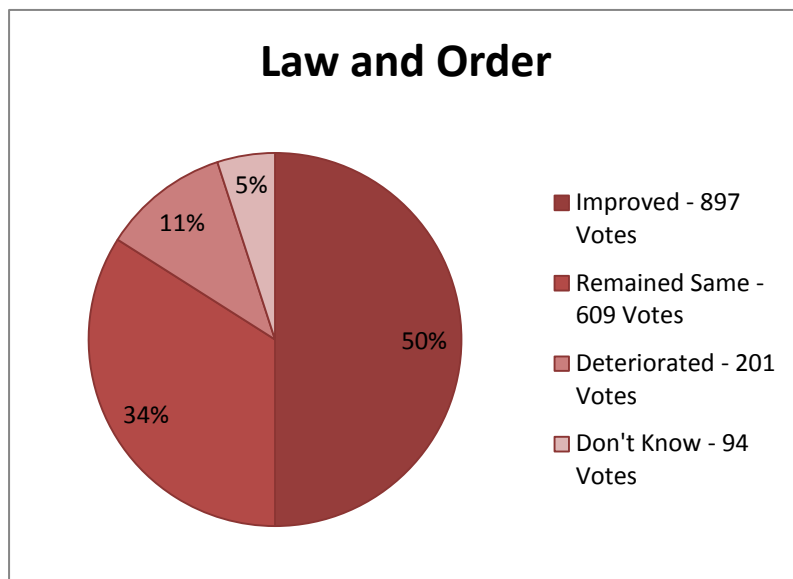
One interesting observation by one enumerator noted that a small village far away from the city clearly mentioned that they don't need public transport as every adult member of the village has a vehicle for himself. This was a true phenomenon for the whole of the village which clearly depicts the raising level of standard of living as well.

CONDITION OF LAW AND ORDER

The 50% of the survey population agree that there has been an improvement in law and order in the state whereas a considerable 34% say that it has remained the same. 11% of people feel that it has deteriorated whereas only 5% have no opinion.

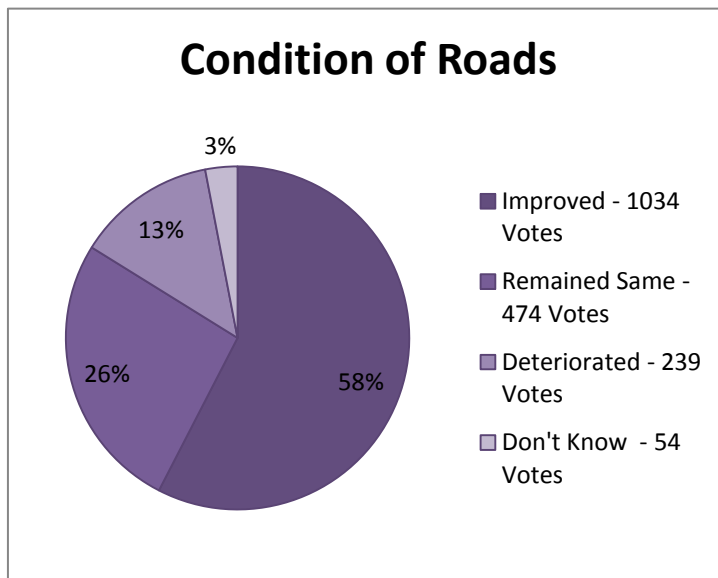
Gujarat has the youngest police force and lowest crime ratio in India. Gujarat hasn't had a curfew since past 10 years. A woman is safe to talk on roads at

night in Gujarat. Ahmedabad has lowest crime ratio of 35 Indian cities with a population of more than 10 million. Gujarat has no naxalites or Maoists issues. The governance question is quite clearly amplified in earlier questions of running the state affairs in an efficient and a non-corrupt manner.



CONDITION OF ROADS

Gujarat's of the key drivers to growth is the development of roads in the state that connects every city and majority of villages as well. The surveyed populace feels that the condition of roads has improved in Gujarat – 58% that is 1034 people feel that it has improved, 26% feel it has remained the same whereas 13% feel that it has deteriorated and other 3% have no opinion of their own.



A top Planning Commission study, supported by World Bank, has said that Gujarat offers an example of international best practice in roads management. Authored by Clell Harral, Graham Smith and William DO Paterson, the study 'Lessons from International Experience: Road Asset Management' provides guidelines to the National Transport Development Policy Committee of Planning Commission on how reforms in Gujarat in the roads sector come closer to international standards for other states and developing countries to follow.

Presenting a comparison of roads sector management in South Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Argentina, Indonesia and India, with reference to Gujarat and Karnataka, the study has found four major reforms undertaken in Gujarat that make the state exemplary.

These include:

- reduced share of administrative cost in the capital and maintenance budget from 30% to 16% during 2000-2007;
- reduced maintenance backlog by half from 10,000 km to 5,000 km;
- Increased annual plan budget for roads from \$26 million in 1995-96 (4.9% of the annual plan) to \$550 million (9.3%) in 2010-11.

- The study also hails initiatives like doubling of funds for routine and periodic maintenance by 2008-09 compared to 1998-99 and reducing of labour force by 40% and operational force by 15% as labour productivity grew with the improved tools, organisation, and management.

Gujarat has also excelled in bringing about a very close collaboration between government and private sector, having a sustainable planning based on holistic cost analysis, outsourcing and engineering functions as well as execution of main roads, monitoring quantitative performance by posting main performance indicators on internet, and plans to implement a new monitoring system, according to the study.

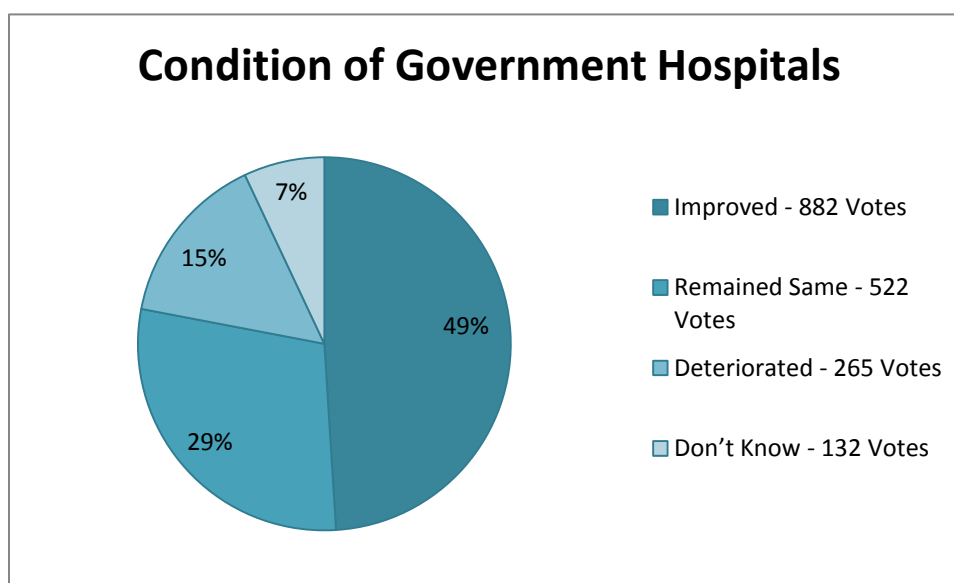
The study is based on an analysis of about 40,000 km long state roads, including 16,000 km of state highways and 20,000 km of district main roads.¹⁶

¹⁶Gujarat - The "Road" to Prosperity, News Bharti English, date: 11.11.2012.

CONDITION OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Out of the total, 49% feel that the condition of govt. hospitals has improved in the last five years, whereas 29% feel that it has remained same, 15% feel that it has deteriorated and 7% are unaware about Govt. Hospital.

As per India Human Development Report 2011 published by Planning Commission of India, Gujarat ranked 11th among all the states of the country. The Human Development Index value has increased from 0.466 in 1999-2000 to 0.527 in 2007-08; a gain of 13 Percent over the period. In Income, Health and Education sector it has gained 15 percent, 13 percent, and 13 Percent, respectively over the period 1999-2000 to 2007-08. Health has been a priority sector for the government which is depicted by the result of the survey.



SUPPLY OF POWER

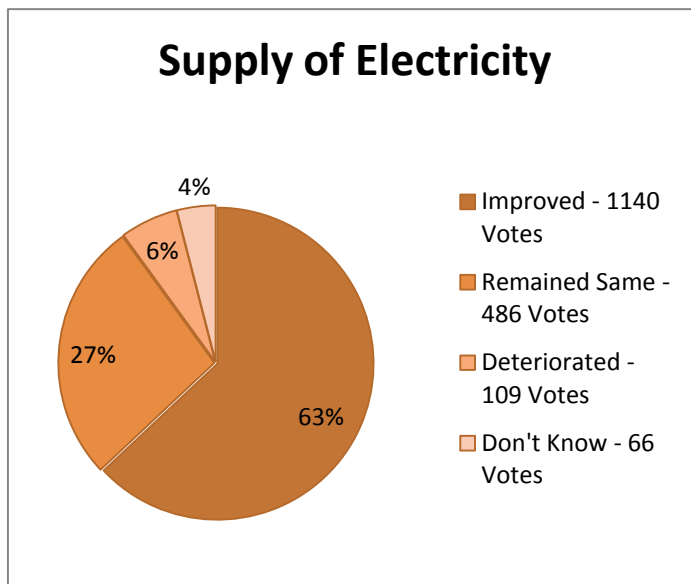
In Gujarat, we have 18,000 villages. Nearly 100% of Gujarat's villages have 24 hours of uninterrupted power supply. While round the clock power supply has made life a lot more comfortable in villages, the Jyoti Gram scheme has also given a huge boost to rural economic activities. No state other than Gujarat can boast of surplus electricity¹⁷.

Even the survey supports the same, nearly 63% (1140) of the survey population feel that power supply has improved, 27% (486) feel it has remained the same whereas 6% feel it has deteriorated and 4% feel they are not aware of the same.

When there was a power grid failure also, thanks to Gujarat's policies that it was not affected by the same.¹⁸ Also it has sold

power to 12 states which is indeed a path breaking achievement when major cities even metropolitan cities like Delhi face power cuts. The state has sold 2,220 million units of power to other states during the last two years. Against demand of 40,793 million units during the nine months since April 2010, Gujarat produced 43,848 million units.¹⁹ Moreover reliance on renewable sources of electricity generation has made India on the forefront of the world. In 2009, the PM increased the budget allocation of solar energy and research to <0.001% to 0.004%. In 2012, Gujarat inaugurated a solar park developed in 16 months. More importantly, it was dedicated to the people of the nation. It produces 214 MW power and surpassed China's Golmud Park in terms of potential output of electricity making it the largest in Asia.

A remark made by Narendra Modi that even the PM's house runs on generator whereas a tiny household in Gujarat has 24*7 power supply. It is a bitter reality which is sad for a nation that has to grow leap and bounds to reach development.



¹⁷ Gujarat: 24-hour power supply in over 18,000 villages, 20 April, 2012

¹⁸ Power grid failure: Amid gloom, Gujarat sets an example Rajiv Shah & Harit Mehta, TNN Aug 1, 2012, 01.13AM IST.

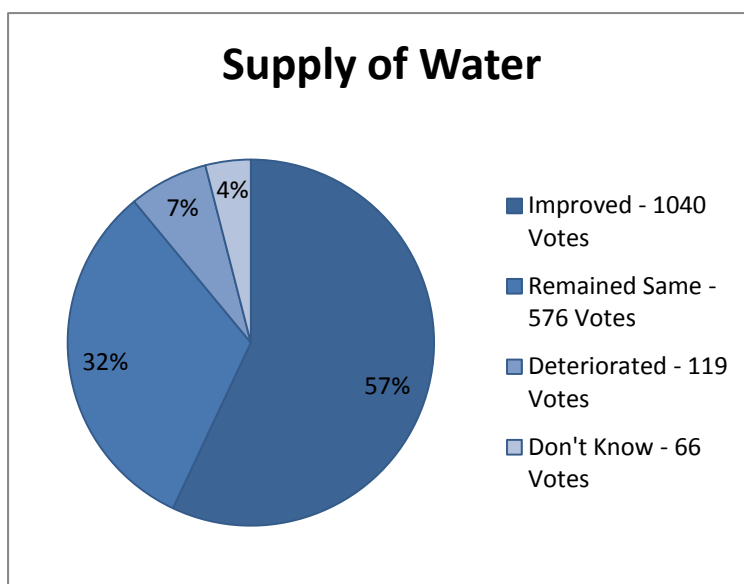
¹⁹ Gujarat sold surplus power to 12 states, TNN Mar 8, 2011, 04.45am IST

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER

Amidst the scarcity of drinking water in the country, the Gujarat Government has set a benchmark in drinking water management. During 2000-01, the State Government supplied drinking water to 4,054 villages using tankers, due to water scarcity in Gujarat. In 2011, the number of villages getting supply of drinking water using tanker has shrunk to 212.

The survey goes on to state that 57% (1040) feel that the water supply to them has improved, 32% (576) say it has remained the same, 7% (119) feel it has deteriorated and 4% or 66 people can't say about the water supply.

In the fiscal year 2001-02, the Union Government allocated Rs 2,160 crore or 1.66 per cent of its total plan outlay of Rs 1,30,181 crore for water supply and sanitation, whereas the Gujarat Government allocated 9.51 per cent or Rs 618 crore for water supply and sanitation out of Rs 6,500 crore of its annual State Budget. Tracking it over a period of 10 fiscal years, the Union Government allocated Rs 11,000 crore or 1.86 per cent of its total plan outlay of Rs 5,92,457 crore in fiscal 2011-12. By contrast, the Gujarat Government made an allocation of Rs 1,886 crore or 4.96 per cent of its total State Budget of Rs 38,000 crore.



The commitment shown by the State Government to improve drinking water supply should not be measured by these numbers alone. It should be seen along with the policy directives and commitment of the State machinery, which worked in direct coordination with the Chief Minister's office. The results were obvious; Gujarat was able to provide clean drinking water to 64 per cent of its population even while people in other parts of the country braved droughts and floods, with drinking water being far from their reach.

It is a simple case of poor management of water both by other States and the Centre. Otherwise, how would Gujarat — a State that has braved 26 droughts in the past 75 years —still provide clean drinking water to more than 63 per cent of its population?

Under Chief Minister Narendra Modi, Gujarat has boosted piped water supply to over 11,000 villages and 127 towns in the past decade. The State Government used to spend about Rs 125-150 crore annually for making emergency arrangements for drinking water. But now the State Government is spending money in developing and strengthening the water supply system in the State.

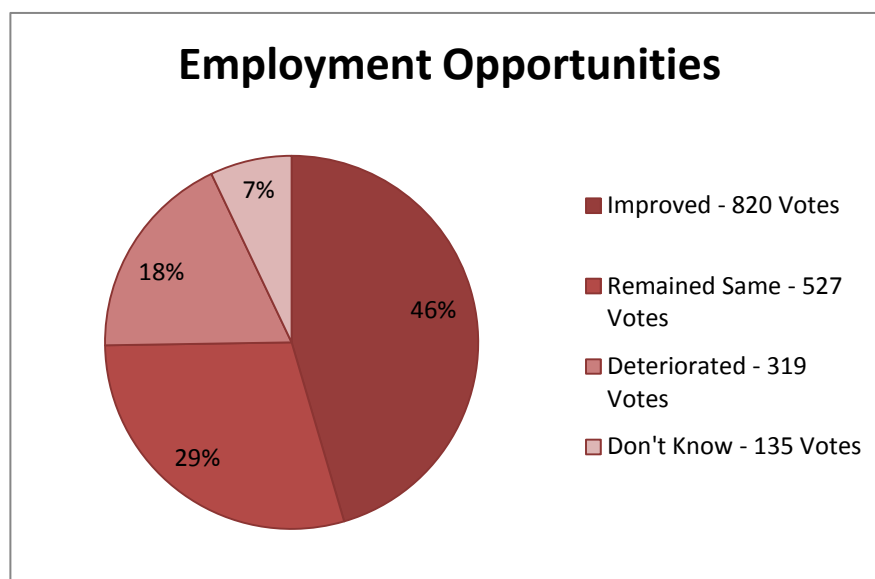
The State's Budget provision for water supply has increased from Rs 672 crore in the fiscal year 2003-04 to Rs 2500 crore in 2012-13, and it aims to cover 75 per cent of the population under the Sardar Sarovar programme. Prior to this, the number of villages and towns covered in 2001 was dismal. The State took a number of measures through its drought-proofing plan to address the drinking water problems.²⁰

²⁰In Gujarat, water woes no more, *Abhinav Sharma*.

CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The survey clearly indicates that 46% (820) of the survey population of 1809 people feel that there has been an increase in employment opportunities in Gujarat. 29% say that it has remained the same, 18% say it has deteriorated and 7% have no opinion.

The recent report for 2011-2012 from the Labour Bureau stated that Gujarat has the lowest unemployment rate across all states of the country. It states that while India's jobless rate stood at 3.8% during the last fiscal, Gujarat's rate stood at 1% and was the lowest. The Report also noted that Gujarat has an extremely low unemployment rate among females in urban areas.



In the last decade, the Gujarat Government has made path-breaking efforts to enhance employment opportunities across the state particularly for the youth. Fortunately, the results of these efforts are now showing. Gujarat tops the list in providing jobs to candidates through Employment Exchanges for the last many years as per data available from the reports of the Director General of Employment & Training, New Delhi.

There are several instances to illustrate how his grand vision has taken seen the light of day, powering rays of hope in the lives of thousands of individuals and their families. Gujarat is celebrating 2012 as ‘Yuva Shakti Varsh’ or ‘Year of Youth Power’ to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Swami ji himself was a strong believer in the power of youth and as a part of the celebrations, Gujarat observed the Swami Vivekananda Youth Employment Week in April this year. During the week, Shri Modi himself handed over a record 65,000 job letters to youngsters at programmes organized in Kutch-Saurashtra, Central Gujarat, South Gujarat and Ahmedabad.

Year	Total National Placement	Placements Provided in Gujarat	Percentage	Rank
2002	1,53,000	70,700	46%	1 st
2003	1,54,900	64,900	42%	1 st
2004	1,37,700	64,900	47%	1 st
2005	1,73,200	92,900	54%	1 st
2006	1,77,000	99,000	55%	1 st
2007	2,63,500	1,78,300	67%	1 st
2008	3,04,900	2,17,700	71%	1 st
2009	2,61,500	1,53,500	59%	1 st
2010	5,09,600	2,07,586	41%	1 st
2011		2,25,550		

COMMUNAL HARMONY

Godhara 2002 is the biggest blow on the secular fabric of India and has haunted the Gujaratis for 10 years for now. But what the so called political analysts fail understand and realize that the populace of Gujarat never remembers the sad episodes and has not just moved on but also ensured that such an event is never repainted in the canvas of Gujarat.

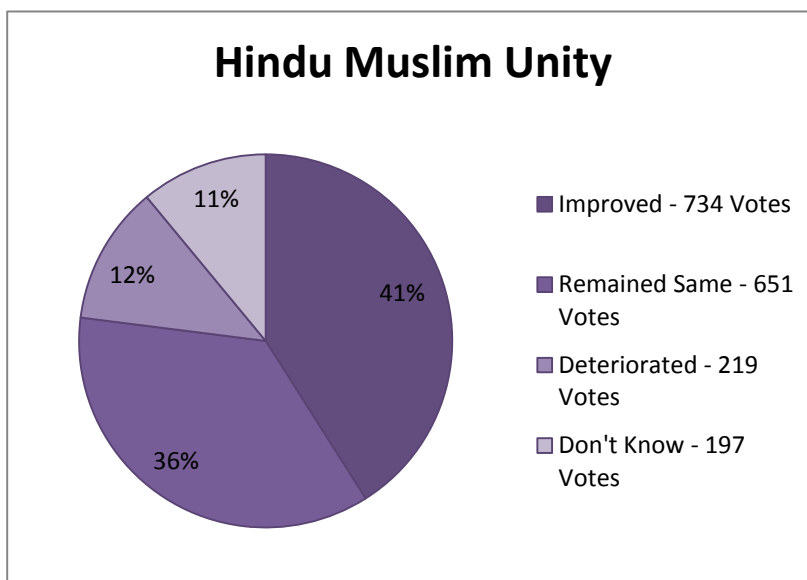
The survey says 41% feel that communal harmony has improved in Gujarat and 36% say it has remained the same in the last five years whereas 12% feel it has deteriorated and 11% have no opinion of their own in this regard.

What indeed needs also to be relooked is that the communal tension which existed in Gujarat since time immemorial has now been of continual peace and harmony. Find a state in India that has never experienced curfew in 10 long years and it would be only Gujarat!

It might be most sorrowful event that the secular India ever

witnessed and might have political bread and butter for pseudo-secularists to play their dirty game but Gujarat is have proved by development and growth that the very fabric of Hindu muslim unity remains the same. There might be certain problems and certain mindset still existing but by and large things have changed.

One of the respondent said, “around fifteen years from now one cannot go to cities during any festivals like Id or Ganesh Chaturthi and a hype of communal violence was always there, but now it’s not so, on any day at anytime one can go into even those sensitive areas and there has not been a single incident such as that. Maybe after the riots of 2002 people of Gujarat have learnt that it’s all in unity and peace that development can happen”



Gujarat has the highest number of Muslim policemen among all States in India. According to data sourced from the Home Ministry by *Times of India* through the Right to Information Act, 10.6 per cent of Gujarat's police force is composed of Muslim officers. The percentage of Muslims in Gujarat, according to the 2001 census, is 9.1 per cent.

Ever since 2002, media has vilified Gujarat and its Chief Minister Narendra Modi, painting a bleak picture. Now, ten years later, of the 47,424 policemen in Gujarat, 5,021 are found to be Muslims. In 2006, the Sachhar Committee report had said that among all States surveyed, the socio-economic condition of Muslims in Gujarat was the best in India.²¹

It might be that Sadbhavna Mission by the Chief Minister might want to improve his image but the people already have the lessons of Godhara 2002 and hence are more religiously amicable than before. Law and order have also played a leading role to ensure communal harmony in the state.

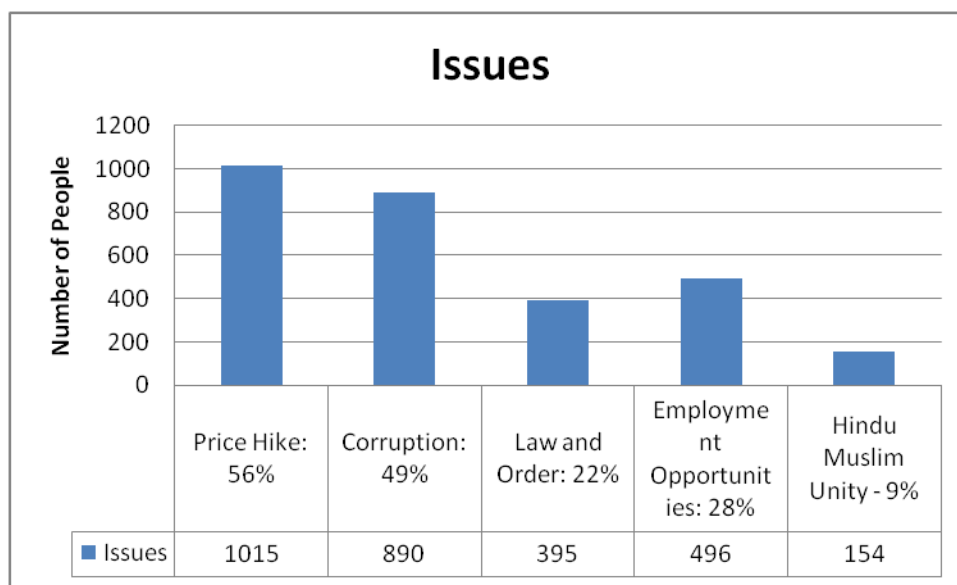
²¹ <http://www.niticentral.com/2012/11/muslims-best-off-in-gujarat-just-look-at-the-statistics.html>

MAJOR ELECTION ISSUE

Analysis of the Result: Price hike came out to be the most important issue for the electorates with 56 % of the people surveyed voting for it. Corruption with 49% votes was felt to another pertinent issue. Let us analyse each issue to understand the dynamics of this result.

Inflation: Inflation refers to a general rise in prices measured against a standard level of purchasing power. Inflation becomes a very pertinent issue for the middle class, lower middle class and BPL people as it decreases their actual income. It is also to be kept in mind that a average increase in inflation is natural and good for a developing economy. It is also very important to note that the general masses are not familiar with the concepts of economics. Of late inflation has risen of limits. The inflation in the year 2009 was 10.83%, it rose to 12.11% in the

year 2010. It became 8.87% in the year 2011 and is currently at 9.03% in the current year.²²



The respondents were asked to respond to this question with multiple answers hence it adds up to more than 100

It is probably because of the recent surge in inflation that, it became the most important issue for the electorates.

Corruption: The recent campaign of Anna Hazare has brought forth the issue of corruption in India. According to the latest Transparency International Corruption Index India has slipped 11 places from the last position to be ranked at 95 position. India was ranked at 87 position in the

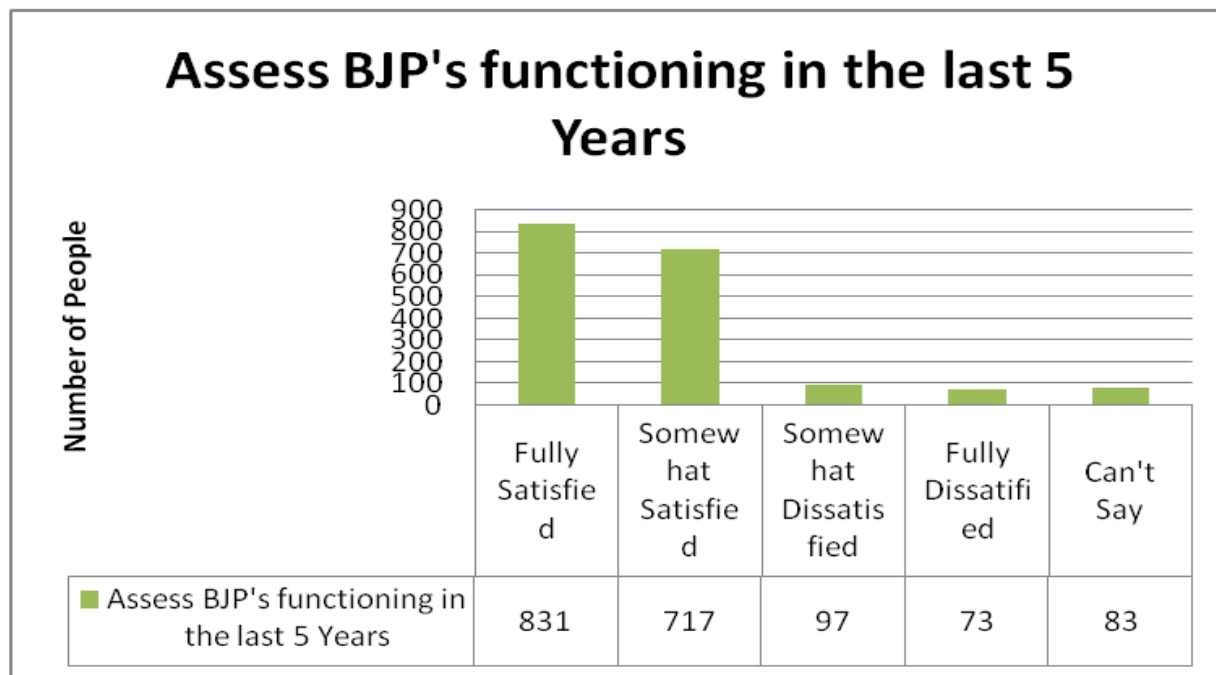
²² www.inflation.eu

year 2010 and 85 in the year 2009²³. The fall in the index rating can be ascribed to the recent scam like 2G scam, the Mining scam, The Aadarsh Housing scam to name a few. To say that the picture of corruption in India is dismal would be an understatement. And this fact is not hidden from the common masses as almost half of those people surveyed (49 %) felt that corruption was the most important issue.

Unemployment: Employment was an issue with only 28 % of the people.

Communal Harmony: Communal Harmony was not very pertinent issue with people. This could be ascribed to the fact that 11 years has passed since the Godhra riots. Also Narendra Modi has come up with many Sadbhavna yatras to win back the people confidence. However people were of the opinion that this equation is not the only important factor and as time has passed it is development that counts.

ASSESSMENT OF WORK DONE BY BJP AND NARENDRA MODI IN LAST 5 YEARS



²³ www.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-02/news/

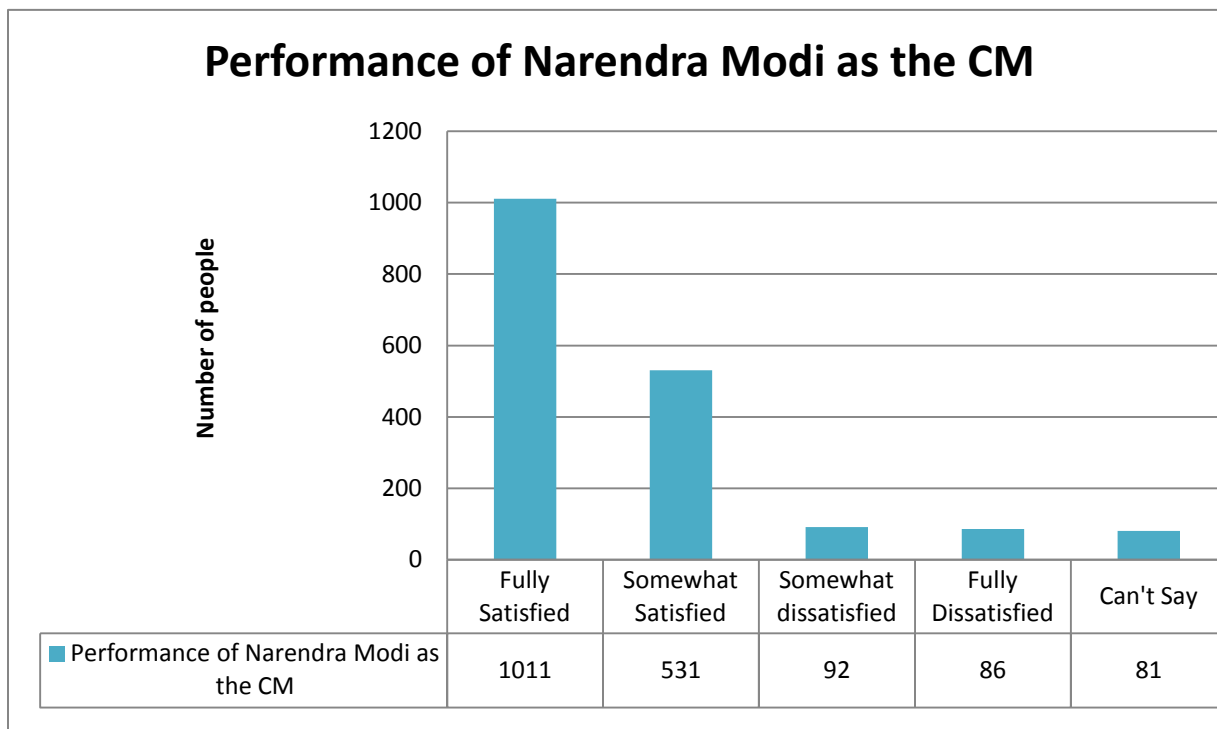
The BJP government led by Narendra Modi came to power in Gujarat for the third time in 2007. They won by a clear majority after winning 117 seats of the total 182 seats. In the pre poll survey conducted, majority of the people felt fully or almost fully satisfied by both, the performance of BJP party and Narendra Modi as Chief Minister. The detailed assessment of the work done by the government in the last 5 years has been done below in two ways. Firstly the result of the pre poll survey and secondly the statistical assessment, that is by looking into GDP growth and secondary data to better understand the dynamics of the pre poll survey. Statistical assessment has been done to let the reader ascertain whether there is a difference between the actual development and the perception of the people regarding the development done.

People's Assessment and perception:

BJP work in the last 5 years : 46 % of the people surveyed were fully satisfied with the work done by the government in the past 5 years, while 39 % were somewhat satisfied. Hence almost 85 % of people were satisfied with the work done by the government in the last 5 years. A mere 5 % of the people interviewed felt somewhat dissatisfied with the government, while 4 % felt fully dissatisfied with the work done in the last 5 years. So a total of 9 % people felt dissatisfied with the work done during last 5 years. 4 % people reserved their comments or felt that they did not follow the government's work in the last 5 years.

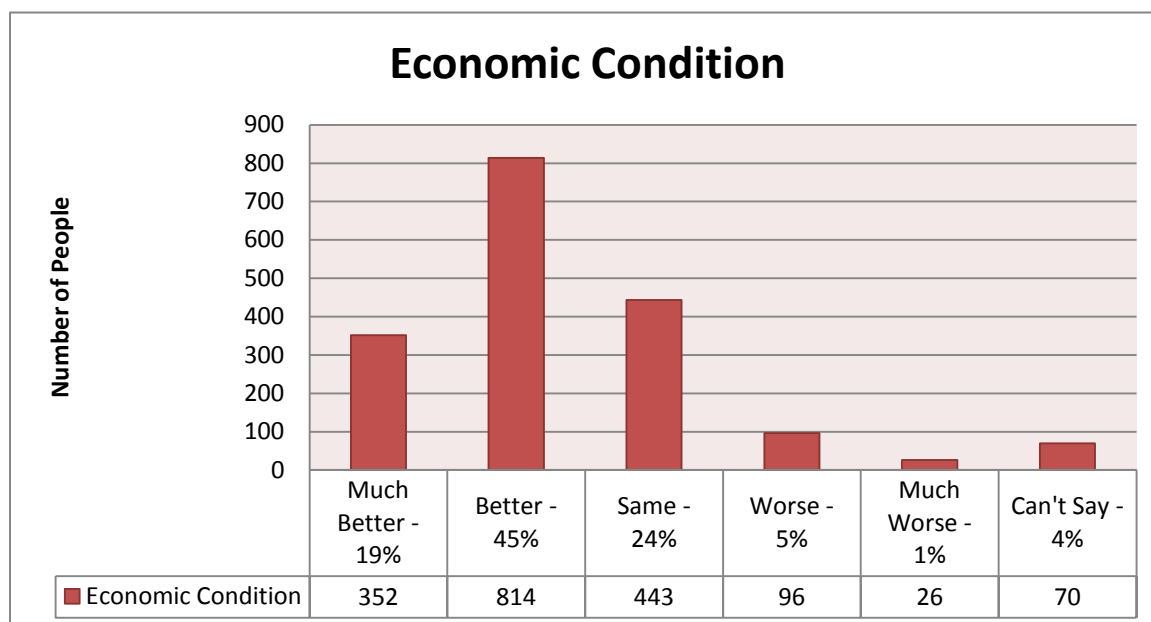
NARENDRA MODI’S WORK AS THE CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT

Again a majority of people approved the work done by Narendra Modi as Chief Minister. 56 % of the people surveyed were fully satisfied with the work done by Narendra Modi in the past 5 years, while 29 % were somewhat satisfied. Hence, almost 85 % of people were satisfied with the work done by Modi in the last 5 years. A mere 5 % of the people interviewed felt somewhat dissatisfied with Narendra Modi work , while 4 % felt fully dissatisfied with the work done by him in the last 5 years. So a total of 9 % people felt dissatisfied with the work done by him during last 5 years. 4 % people reserved their comments.



CHANGE IN ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE LAST 5 YEARS

19 % of the people surveyed felt their economic condition is much better than it was 5 years earlier while 45 % of the people felt that their economic condition was better. So 64 % of the people interviewed felt their economic condition had improved in the last 5 years. While 6 % of the people felt that their economic condition had deteriorated in the last 5 years.



So it can be said that people by and large are satisfied with the work done by the BJP government in the last 5 years. Almost 85 % people are satisfied with the work done by both the BJP government as a whole and Narendra Modi as the Chief Minister of the state. Also 64 % of the people interviewed felt the economic status of their family had improved in the last 5 years.

The result of the survey highlights the people's perception of the work done by the government in the last 5 years. To get a more holistic idea of the study we will also assess the government works in the last 5 years statistically with study of economic indicators like GDP growth in the last 5 years. The statistical assessment of the work done by the government will help as the reader to assess if there is a difference between the people perception and the actual work done by the government.

Statistical Assessment of the Work done in the last 5 years

GDP growth in the last 5 years : The GDP growth rate was 11 % in the year 2007-2008, was 6.8 % in the year 2008-2009(recession year), was 10.1 5 in the year 2009-2010and was 10.5 % in the year 2010-2011. ²⁴ Except for 2008-2009 the GDP growth was in the double digits in all the other years. Per capita income also increased which was Rs 52,708 in the year 2010-11. Except for 2008-2009 per capita rate has been around 10 %. So even though Gujarat's performance was commendable it was still behind some states like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

To further analyze the performance of the last 5 years here is a comparative study of performance of the periods 2007-2012 to 2002-2007.

Comparative study of Economic Progress During 2002-2007 and 2007-2012²⁵

GDP Growth Rate: The average GDP growth was 11 % in the period 2002-2007 and was 9 % in the year 2007-2012. But it also has to kept in mind that the year of 2008 was a recession period globally.

Agricultural Growth: The agricultural growth has been around 10.7% for the past 10 years. The food grain production was 44 lakh tonne in the period 2002-2003 while it increased to 100.7 tonne in 2010-11. Cotton production has increased to 98 lakh bales in 2010-11 from 18.8 lakh bales in 2002-03. Oil seed production was 51.4 lakh tonne in the year 2010-11 while it was only 18.7 lakh tonne in the year 2002-03.

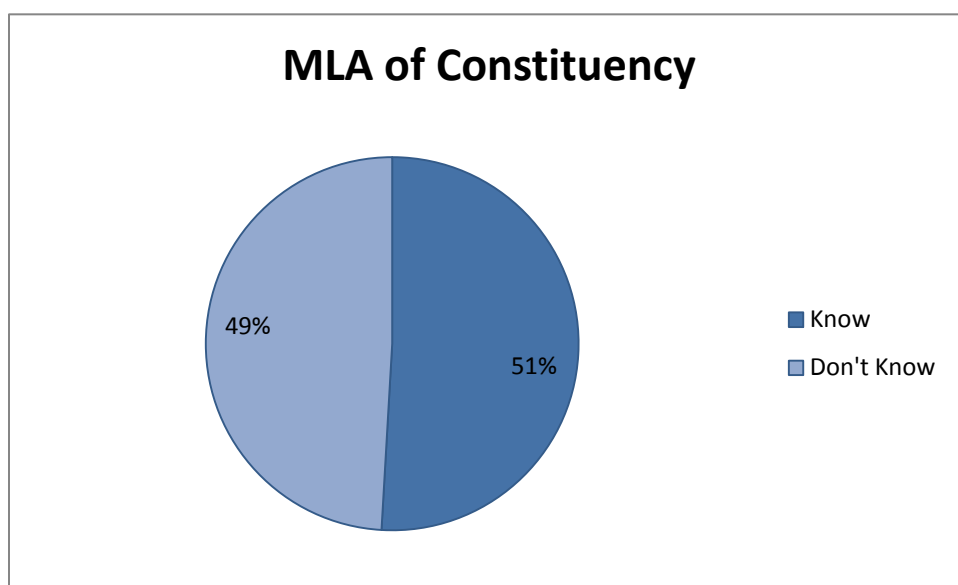
Industrial Rate: In 2000-04, the average industrial growth rate was around 3.9, it increased to 12.6% for the 2004-09.period

²⁴ Gujarat Socio – Economic review2010 -2011

²⁵ All statistical data has been taken from Socio- Economic Review 2010-2011

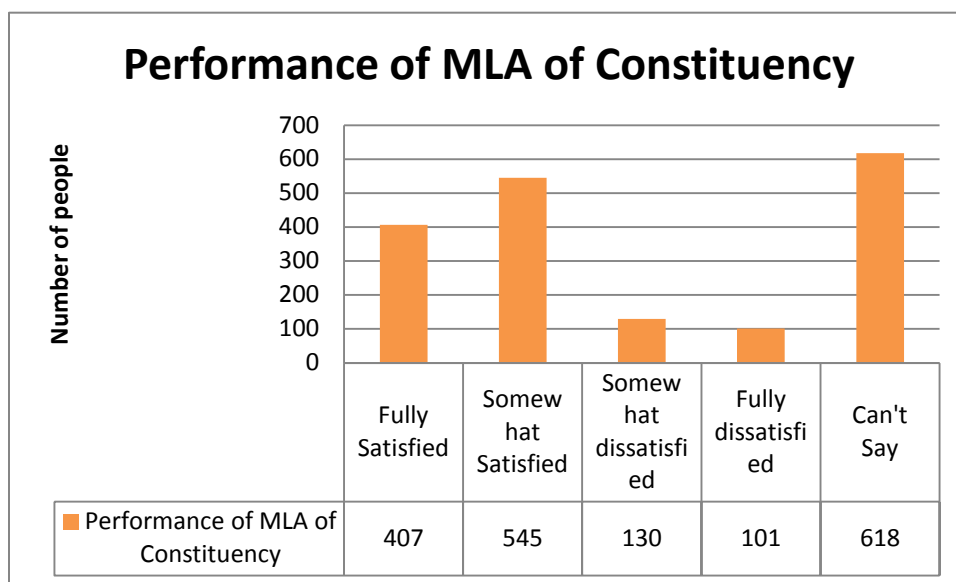
AWARENESS REGARDING THE MLA OF THE CONSTITUENCY

51 % of the people surveyed did not know who their MLA was. This is somewhat in contrast to the result of the survey question about the knowledge of the election where a large percentage of the people were aware of the upcoming elections. This result can be attributed to the fact that the existence of the political party garners such dimensions that it does not matter who the candidate is, what matters is the party of the candidate. That not much importance is given to the name of the candidate can also be gauged from the fact that sometimes the list of candidates is not released till the very end of the campaign by the parties. The survey results are mentioned below:



ASSESSMENT OF MLA OF THE CONSTITUENCY

Also arriving at a conclusion on the point of assessment of the work done by the respective MLAs of the constituencies surveyed it revealed that 34.1% are of no opinion or assessment of their MLAs, which in a way shows that they are unaware of the promises those MLAs made or so to say they don't bother to assess them, which shows that political institution as a whole is oozing its hold from the hearts and minds of the common man. However, around 305 are somewhat satisfied with the work done by their MLA.



BEST LEADER FOR GUJARAT

Another question of the survey was to ascertain who would make the best leader of Gujarat. The purpose of this question was to adjudge who individually asserts and demands respect and faith of the people to lead them. Any affiliation to any party was not meant to be criteria. The four options were Narendra Modi, Keshubhai Patel, Shankersingh Vaghela and can't say. Except for these 4 options there was also a option of choosing any other leader that the people may deem fit.

To better understand the result of the poll a brief profile of the three leaders has been given below. :

Narendra Modi: Narendra Damodardas Modi is the current serving Chief Minister of Gujarat. He has been heading the government of Gujarat since 2001. After staying in power continuously for 11 years, he is the longest serving Chief Minister of Gujarat. He is a member of Bharatiya Janata Party and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

Keshubhai Patel: Keshubhai Patel, aged 82 years, was the Chief Minister of Gujarat for 7 months in the year 1995 and from 1998 to 2001. He was a member of Bhartiya Janata Party, but later he resigned from the party and formed his own party “Gujarat Parivartan Party” in 2012. The party will fight elections for the first time in this election in Gujarat. He has strong support from the Patel community. After he lost some important by-elections, Narendra Modi was made the Chief Minister. Since then he has dissociated himself from BJP.

Shankersinh Vaghela: Shankersinh Vaghela is a member of the Indian National Congress. He served as the Chief Minister of Gujarat for one year from 1996. He was initially a part of the Bhartiya Janata Party but later rebelled from BJP. He later joined Indian National Congress. He was elected as Member of Parliament twice during 14th Lok Sabha and 15th Lok Sabha and also served as the Union Minister in the UPA Government.

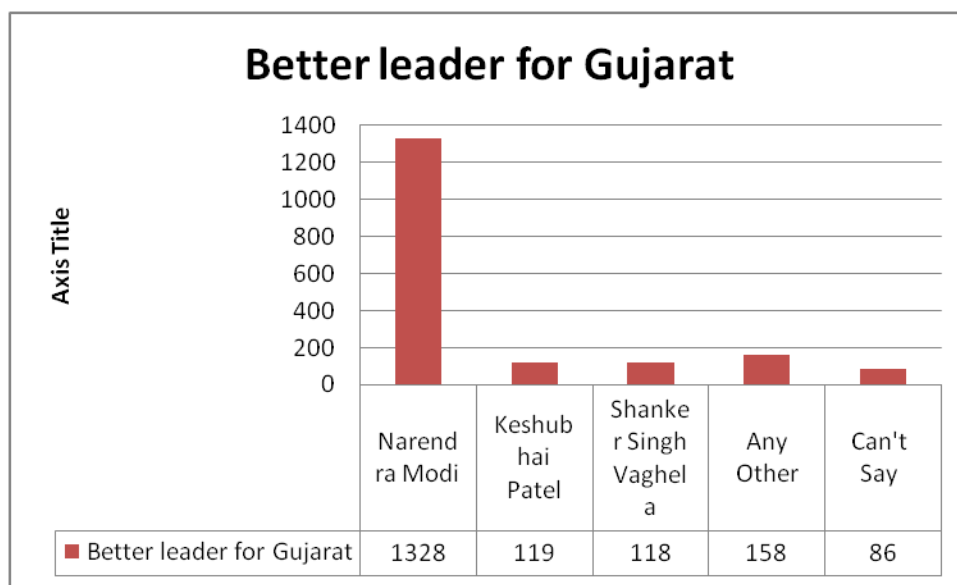
Comparison:

While Keshubhai Patel's associates and advocates for the welfare of the poor, Narendra Modi is all in for the capitalist mode of development. Modi is the blue boy of the entire industrialist fraternity and the foreign investors who have also garnered the support for him. He enjoys the trust of the Middle class who have faith that Narendra Modi rule will initiate more industrial development thereby resulting in creation of more jobs for them. Mukesh Ambani, a Gujarati and one of the world's richest men, is reported to have described the state as shining “like a land of gold” under Modi's leadership. Ratan Tata has said that if you do not invest in Gujarat then you are a fool. Patel on the other hand is advocating for the section of the society which has suffered due to Modi capitalism - that is targeting the absolute poor. It is for these traits that he is called 'dhartiputra', a son of the soil. Patel is also playing the cards of being the bête noir of the Patel community. In his speeches, Keshubhai has pointed to issues like the sale of pasture land to

industrial houses, the lack of housing for the poor, malnutrition and the state’s poor human development index. However some critics feel that Gujarat electorates will not respond to his Patel community call as Gujarat voters are far past the caste based politics. As has been mentioned in one editorial “Gujaratis take pride in their spirit of entrepreneurship and vote for those who will bring the necessary peace and give them opportunities to prosper. They left caste-based politics behind a long time ago”.²⁶ Shankersingh Vaghela on the other hand a congressman is fighting more for opposing Narendra Modi than winning seats in the election. In his speeches and their part’s manifesto it is clear that he is targeting which class of people. He promises slum free towns, urban development, free houses for the poor etc.

Result of the Poll:

A whopping 73 % per cent people interviewed felt that Narendra Modi is the best leader amongst the options. While 6.6% people felt Keshubhai Patel would make the best leader while 6.5% placed their confidence in Shankersinh Vaghela. 8% people felt that some other leader will be a good leader for Gujarat. While 4 % people did not have any comment to make.



This result is in sync with the result of the question, assessment of Narendra Modi work in the last 5 years. There also a majority of the people (85 %) voting were satisfied with the work done by Modi.

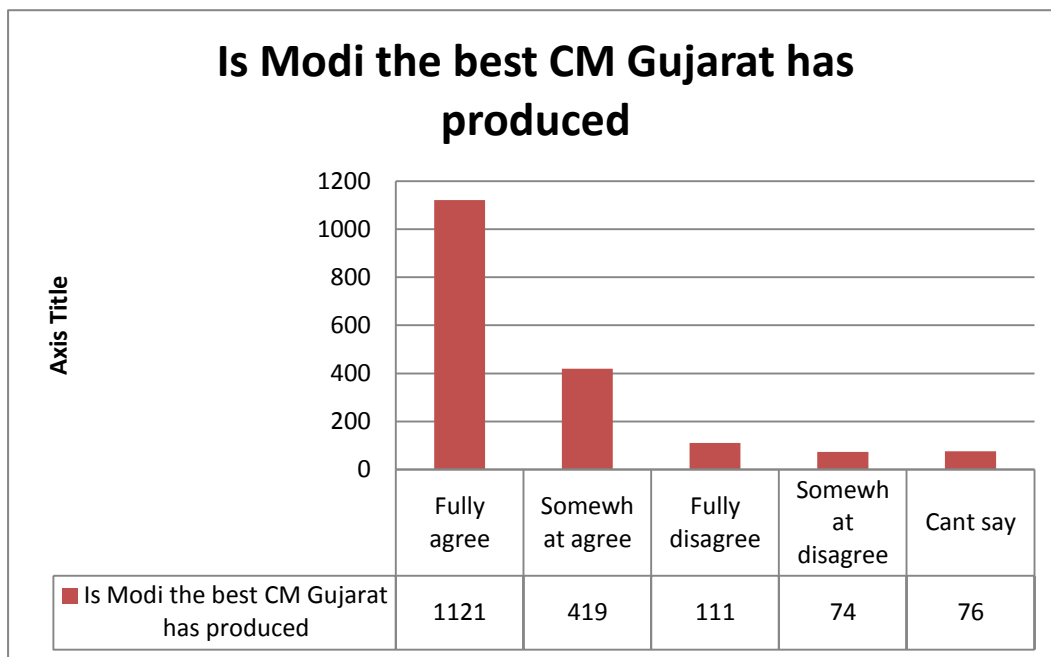
²⁶ <http://www.niticentral.com/2012/11/gujarat-has-risen-above-caste-politics.html>

NARENDRA MODI – A PERSONAL APPRAISAL

A charismatic leadership is what is driving the Good Governance in Gujarat. This charisma needs to be seen that whether the common masses feel that certain personal characteristics of Shri Narendra Modi appeal to the people of Gujarat.

NARENDRA MODI: BEST CM GUJARAT OF ALL TIMES?

In the question asking people whether they felt that Narendra Modi was the best Chief Minister till date or not, 85 % people felt that Narendra Modi was the best Chief Minister of Gujarat till date.



Also interesting to know is that this is not the only survey where a majority of people have applauded his work and considered him a Chief Minister par excellence. In fact Narendra Modi has won many such surveys, some of which are mentioned below:

Some other surveys applauding Narendra Modi:

- India Today – Marg Survey – Number one Chief Minister (2005)
- India TV's poll : 91 % viewers favoured Narendra Modi to continue as Gujarat CM(August 2005)
- Sandesh Daily's survey says that ninety nine percent of about 18,000 voter favoured him to continue as Chief Minister.
- Chitrallekha's readers judged him No. 1/ Person of the year (January 2006)
- Again India today declared him Number 1 CM of the nation (30-1-2006)
- India Today ORG – Number 1 CM for the 3rd time (2007)

Development of Gujarat Done By Narendra Modi:²⁷

As a Chief Minister, Modi started various 'yojanas' or plans. This includes:

- Panchamrut Yojana– a five-pronged strategy for an integrated development of the state,
- Sujalam Sufalam – a scheme to create a grid of water resources in Gujarat in an innovative step towards water conservation and its appropriate utilisation.
- Krishi Mahotsav – agricultural research labs for the land
- Chiranjeevi Yojana – To reduce infant mortality rate
- Matru Vandana – Providing preventive and curative services under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- Beti Bachao – Campaign against female infanticide to improve sex ratio
- Jyotigram Yojana – Provide electricity to every village
- Karmayogi Abhiyan – To educate and train government employees
- Kanya Kelavani Yojana – To encourage female literacy and education

²⁷ <http://infoelection.com/infoelection/index.php/indian-politics/prominent-leaders/344-narendramodi2012.html>

- Balbhog Yojana – Midday meal scheme for students to encourage school attendance from poor backgrounds.
- eMPOWER – program aims to provides basic training of computer to youths.

Vibrant Gujarat:²⁸

Vibrant Gujarat is a biennial Global Investors' Summit held by the Government of Gujarat in Gujarat, India. The event is aimed at bringing together business leaders, investors, corporations, thought leaders, policy and opinion makers; the summit is advertised as a platform to understand and explore business opportunities in the State of Gujarat. The event has been held continuously since 2003.

Some Innovations in Governance:

Evening Courts:

To counter the piling cases Gujarat government came up with evening Courts since November 2006. Gujarat became the first state to initiate and establish such courts.⁶⁷ such courts have already been established and 1,16,000 cases have already been disposed off. Not only does this ensure more hours when the work is being done, it also ensures that the common man can attend the evening courts without hampering his work.

Public Offices:

The Government of Gujarat initiated a massive training programme to reorient over 5,00,000 state government employees and to strengthen the administrative machinery.

The Karmayogi Maha Abhiyan, (literally meaning a mega campaign of transforming employees into genuinely real workers), an initiative unique to Gujarat is all about harnessing the strengths of the government employees and sensitizing them towards their accountability as the public servants.

²⁸ Ibid

Agriculture:

Never known for agrarian dynamism, semi-arid Gujarat has clocked exceptionally high and relatively steady rate of growth of 9.6% per year in its agricultural state domestic product (SDP) in the early years of the new millennium. This is in sharp contrast to the rather mediocre growth rate of 2.9% per year in the national GDP from agriculture and allied sectors. It is also in contrast to Gujarat's own highly volatile agricultural performance during the decades before 2000. Gujarat's economy has been outperforming the rest of the country since 1990. However, this has been largely because of rapid industrial growth. Agriculture has never been an important part of the Gujarat growth story. Over the long term, Gujarat's agriculture grew faster than Indian agriculture as a whole since 1970. However, year-to-year fluctuations in Gujarat's agricultural growth rates were so violent that for years, researchers have bemoaned indifferent agricultural growth performance as a drag on Gujarat's overall growth in economic and human development terms²⁹

Kalpasar:

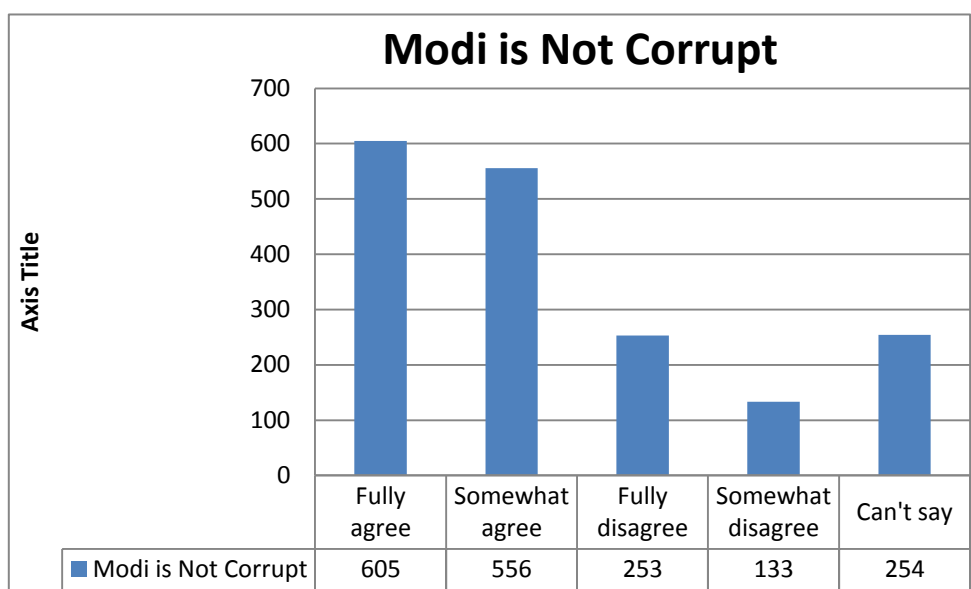
Modi has also embarked upon an ambitious project termed Kalpasar - which literally means A Lake that fulfils Wishes. Estimated to cost about Rs.54,000 crore, this project envisages the construction of a dam of 64 km across the Gulf of Khambhat, joining Ghogha on the west coast and Hansot on the east coast of the Gulf, forming a water basin of more than 2,000 sq km. Through a 660-km canal system, 1.05 million hectares of land in coastal Saurashtra will be irrigated. The water will be available for domestic agricultural and industrial uses. In addition, the project is expected to generate 5,880 MW of tidal power. The project will have the potential to completely change the economic profile of the state.

And various other projects have been undertaken by the Modi government. When we observe the pre poll survey in this regard, it can be seen that a large majority of people are happy with the working of the Modi government. Modi has also been adjudged the best Chief Minister of India 3 times continuously in the India Today Survey with Gujarat given the award of the Best State in terms of growth and development among the Big states of India in 2012.

²⁹http://www.gujaratcmfellowship.org/document/Agriculture/Secret%20of%20Gujarat%20Agrarian%20Miracle_EPW_26Dec09.

NARENDRA MODI: NON CORRUPT?

Narendra Modi has enjoyed a clean image in terms of corruption so far. There are hardly any reports of corruption charges against him. However this survey result comes at a time when the Comptroller and Auditor General has come out with a report slamming Modi government for making losses to the tune of 1700 crores due to inefficiency. The Comptroller and Auditor General reports for 2009-10 and 2010-11, placed before the Gujarat assembly, tore into the Narendra Modi government on the issue of corruption by pointing out irregularities causing a cumulative loss of nearly Rs 17,000 crore.³⁰

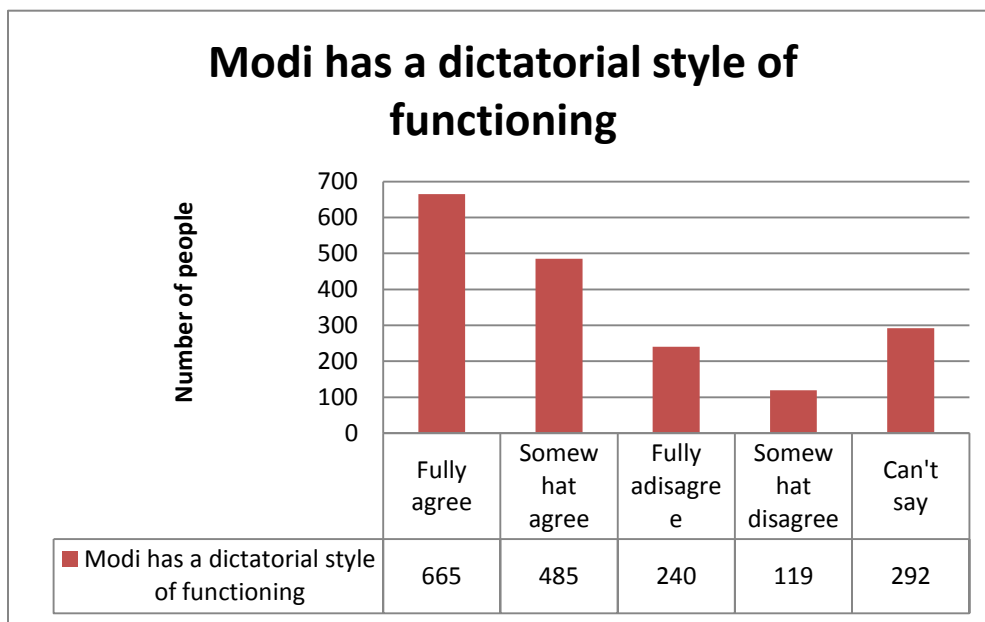


In this survey 33 % people fully agreed that Narendra Modi was not corrupt. 30 % people somewhat agreed that Modi was not corrupt. Around 63% people felt that Modi was not corrupt. 14 % people fully disagreed that Modi was corrupt, 7 % people somewhat disagreed that Narendra Modi is corrupt man. While 14 % people reserve their comments.

³⁰ http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-03-31/india/31265943_1_cag-reports-sewage-treatment-plants-untreated-sewage

NARENDRA MODI: DICTATORIAL STYLE OF WORKING

When the journalist from Economist interviewed Narendra Modi the first question he posed was whether Modi felt he was a dictator.³¹ The reply, A chuckle from the man in question. Keshubhai Patel compared Narendra Modi to Hitler and called him a dictator, not too long ago.³² A German parliamentary delegation too compared him too Hitler.³³ Time and again his detractors have labelled Narendra Modi as a dictator; we tried to find out what the general masses of Gujarat think in this regard through this survey question.



62 % people surveyed feel that Modi has a dictatorial style of working with 36 % agreeing fully and 26 % agreeing partially. Around 20 % people feel that Modi does not have a dictatorial style of working. Around 16 % people did not have an opinion.

But what was surprising that even though a majority of people felt that Modi acted in a dictatorial sense they did not associate that as a negative trade, comparing him with an inactive Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, one of the respondent was of the clear opinion that the demerits if any of a dictator is far better than the demerits of an inactive and silent democrat. Also 85 % of the people still felt that Narendra Modi was the best leader for them and the best Chief Minister of Gujarat ever.

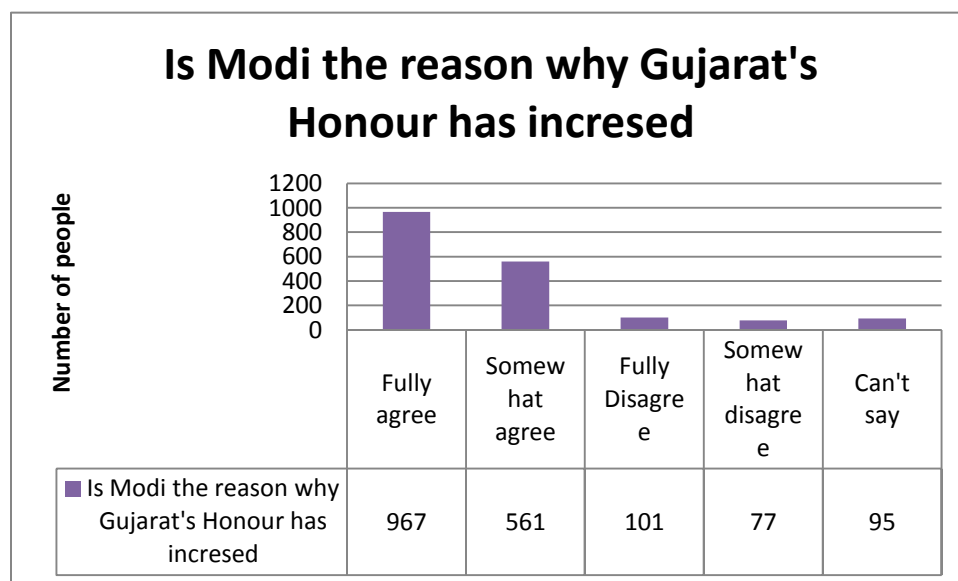
³¹ <http://www.economist.com/node/21563644>

³² <http://daily.bhaskar.com/article/GUJ-AHD-war-of-words-continues-keshubhai-calls-modi-dictator-3530824.html>

³³ <http://indiascanner.com/german-parliamentarians-describe-narendra-modi-as-dictator-559>

WHETHER GUJARAT HONOUR HAS INCREASED DUE TO NARENDRA MODI?

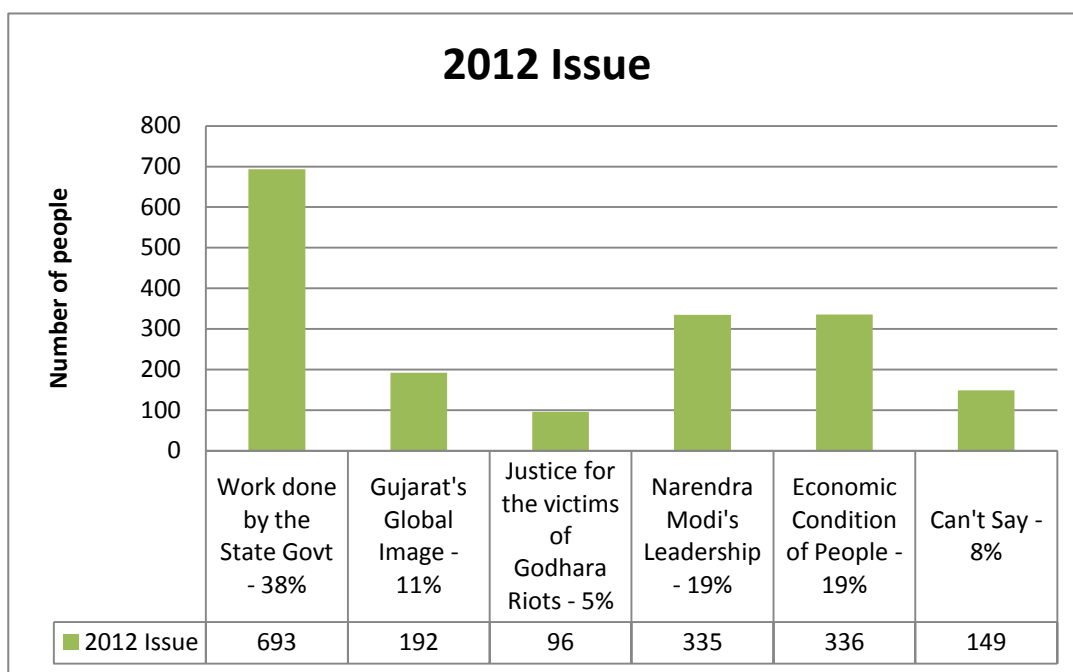
Narendra Modi has advocated the concept of Gujarati Asmita (Gujarati Pride). Infact it is one of his main strategies for his election advertising. Garvi Gujarat is another concept advocated by the Narendra Modi. According to the poll results all 84 % people surveyed felt that the honour of Gujarat has increased due to Narendra Modi. 5.6 % people fully disagree with this statement, while 4 % people somewhat disagreed with Modi giving Gujarat the honour it deserves. 5 % reserved their comments.



ISSUES IMPORTANT WHILE DECIDING WHOM TO VOTE FOR THIS ELECTION:

The interviewer questioned which issues are important while deciding whom to vote for this election. The result showed that majority, mainly 38%, i.e. 693 of the total interviewed people answered that the work done by the Government is the major factor for influencing their decision of vote.

One of the polled members even remarked “The State embarked upon an exceptional growth, undeterred by conflict. The State GDP grew by double digit. The State used its’ prospective to become India’s manufacturing hub. This incentivized domestic and international investors to look at Gujarat as the prime investment destination in India. So, my vote would go to B.J.P again” Thus, the work done by the Government is one of the important factors which derives vote from the public.



Furthermore, 19% of the interviewed people, i.e. 336 people believed that the economic condition of people and Mr. Narendra Modi’s leadership has an important hand in their decision of voting.

As an interviewed person commented, “The greater good of the largest number of people was the ultimate object.” Thus, the person believed that the economic condition of the people should be

reasonable enough and the Government should work for their upliftment. Moreover, some people worshipped Mr Narendra Modi and had an opinion that he was one of the best leaders and their vote mainly went in his favour.

Also, 11% of the people said that Gujarat's Global image is an important factor while deciding their vote this Election. There have been many up's and downs in the past years, and people wanted a leader who could handle these situations. Thus, 192 people wanted a leader who could sufficiently handle the global image of Gujarat proficiently.

5% of the people believed that justice for the victims of Godhra Riots was also an important factor. Though, 8% of the people were not able to answer the question.

PERFORMANCE OF BJP

Among the total number of people interviewed, the majority with 792 people were fully satisfied with performance of B.J.P in the past few years. B.J.P has been working for the welfare of the people and under the leadership of Narendra Modi, Gujarat has reached a high aspect in the society. Not only, it is economic development, improvement in the life of every citizen and a desire to compete with the most successful societies in the world is motivation to work better for the people of Gujarat.

One of the person commented, "Gujarat is finally a riot free state."

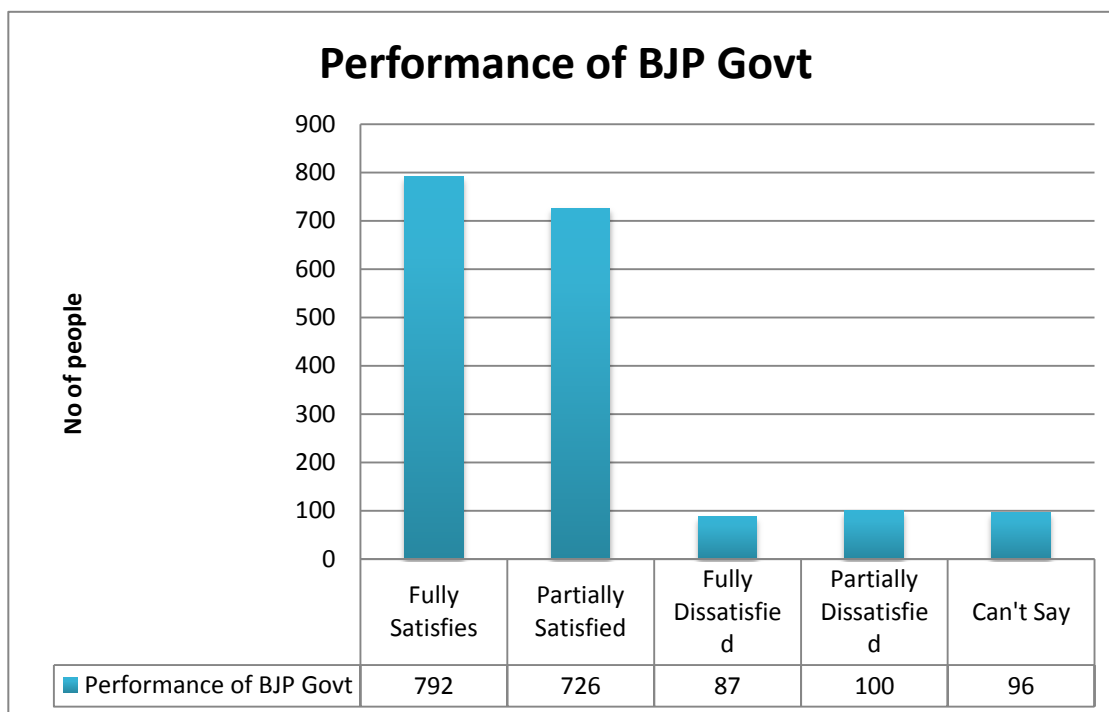
Moreover, another commented, "The State GDP grew by double digit. The State used its' potential to become India's manufacturing hub. Its' road network now compares with the developed world. Agriculture which was crippled due to water shortage has multiplied at an impressive double digit growth rate, thanks to the Sardar Sarovar project which the State managed to achieve despite political and judicial obstacles. Electricity being provided 24 hours a day became a great achievement."

Therefore, overall, the people were satisfied with the performance.

But, secondly 726 people were only partially satisfied with performance of BJP. They said that even though Mr Narendra Modi has worked hard in improving the situations of Gujarat, there still are some loopholes in the society. The loopholes, such as price hike and corruption has still not been able to cope up with. The price hike has become a growing concern for the society.

Though they still are happy with the other performance of BJP but they have some other issues which need to be resolved soon.

On the other hand, 87 people were fully dissatisfied with the performance of BJP. One commented that, “The only development which has taken place in Gujarat is the government publicity.” The government has created a hype amongst the people but ultimately they did not work for the society that much



100 people were partially dissatisfied with the BJP government. As mentioned earlier, people have issues regarding the level of corruption and inflation which is growing day – by – day in the society. There is too much corruption prevailing in Gujarat with endless list of cases of bungling of funds.

One of the person commented, “even the people who should look after corrupt people are themselves corrupt.” Thus, there should be a fair society and the corruption and price hike should be controlled accordingly.

96 people of the polled members were not able to answer the question properly.

BJP GOVERNMENT AGAIN IN 2012

The interviewed people having the majority of 76% have answered that BJP Government need to be given a chance again in this particular election. As mentioned earlier the people believed that not only did Gujarat worked for the economic development of Gujarat, it also worked for the improvement in the life of every citizen and a desire to compete with the most successful societies in the world.

Mr, Narendra Modi has been continuously striving for bringing out the best in Gujarat. He has initiated many programs for the welfare of the people.

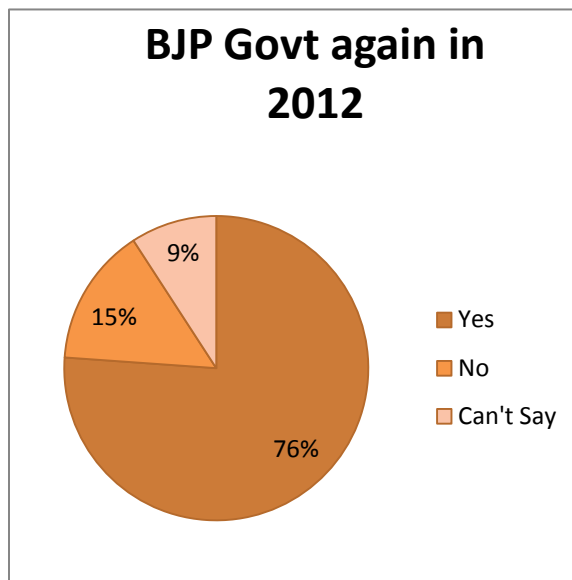
According to the people there has been sufficient amount of global image of Gujarat which furthermore, makes a good place, and attracts more tourists and investors, leading to the development of Gujarat.

There is also a good amount of water supply in the State, even when there is scarcity of water in the place as it dry weather condition. Moreover, Electricity has been provided to the people even in the remotest area and, also provided for 24 hours, which a great performance in itself. Also, the roads are properly reconstructed and they are properly connected to the far off places and public transport also helps the people.

Therefore, according to majority BJP should be given another chance this election.

But on the other hand 15% of the people were not satisfied with the performance of BJP. Some interviewed commented that the Government is only carrying forward hype. There has not been any development in the society recently. Moreover, the government has been misruling and Mr. Narendra Modi has become a dictator. Thus, no second chance should be given to BJP government again.

9% of the people who are left some didn't know the answer and some didn't want to answer the question as they felt that the vote should be kept secret.

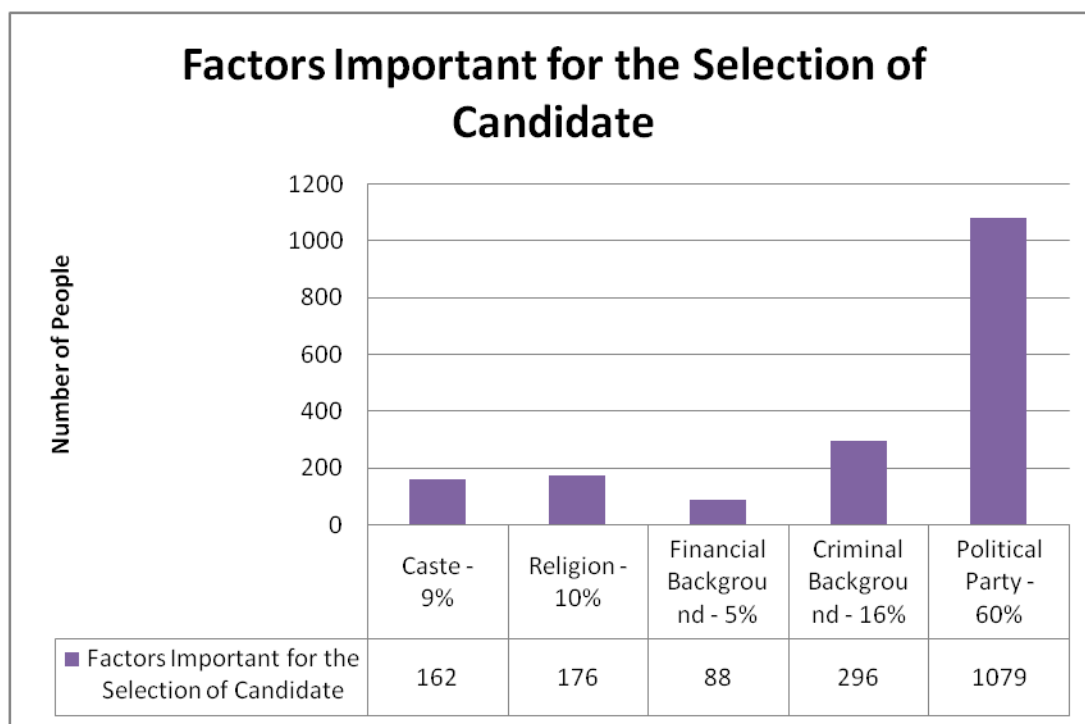


FACTOR IMPORTANT FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATE

The question asked by the interviewer was about the factors which are important in the selection of the candidate. The answer has been classified in five categories.

9% of the people said that caste formed an important part for the selection of the candidate. one person commented that the caste of the people shows how the person may handle the society. If upbringing of the leader is good, then the leader would be able to guide the society in a fair path. Thus, caste plays an important role.

On the other hand, 10% of the people believed that religion should be also given equal importance in the selection of the candidate. The religion of a person depicts the kind of thinking he/she resides too. Gujarat having majority of Hindu’s in the society it is better to have a Hindu leader such that they would understand the problem of the society accordingly.



5% of the people said that the financial background of the leader should be also seen before the casting of vote. Half of the people believed that the leader should be amongst the common people, because a person who has seen the condition of the common people can only understand their situation, whereas half of the people said that the person should be from a well – off background so that they can help common people in their need.

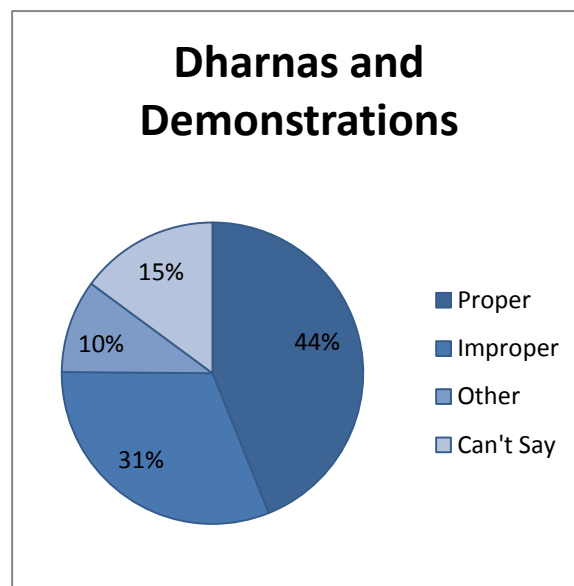
16% of the people said that the criminal background should be seen before casting the vote and choosing the leader. A person who is supposed to be a leader should not be a part of any ill doings, he should be a person who has a clean background and should not harm any person in the society.

At last, with the majority of 60%, the people commented that the party of the leader played an important role for deciding the leader. When a leader is elected, simultaneously his party also comes to power, thus, the political party plays an important role. The political party of a leader shows the path and the work which the party believes in getting done. While some party have some other interest, some may have another. The party is an important factor, because it is from whom the leader derives its power from. This is more on account of the multi party system and the selection process of the election of the head of Government in India.

DHARNAS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The survey also tries to find out how far people of Gujarat are aware of current socio, economic and political issues. Following response were received from the respondents on some of these issues.

The interviewer asked the people whether the dharnas and demonstrations which have been recently carried out by people are appropriate or not. Dharnas and demonstrations have been recently outburst as many people have started doing dharnas and demonstrations when the government do not listen to their need.



44% of the people believed that Dharnas and Demonstrations are proper, as sometimes when Government do not follow the required path, the people are compelled to show the Government the path. Dharnas and Demonstrations should be quiet and not anything which disturbs the functioning of the society. But still Dharnas and Demonstrations should be for a good purpose, not only for the sake of conducting it.

31% of the people believed that Dharnas and Demonstrations are improper as they disturb the common people in pursuing their daily routine and cause of a lot of loss to the exchequer of the state. Moreover, one commented, that all these demonstrations are only for attracting the public attention and not for any work.

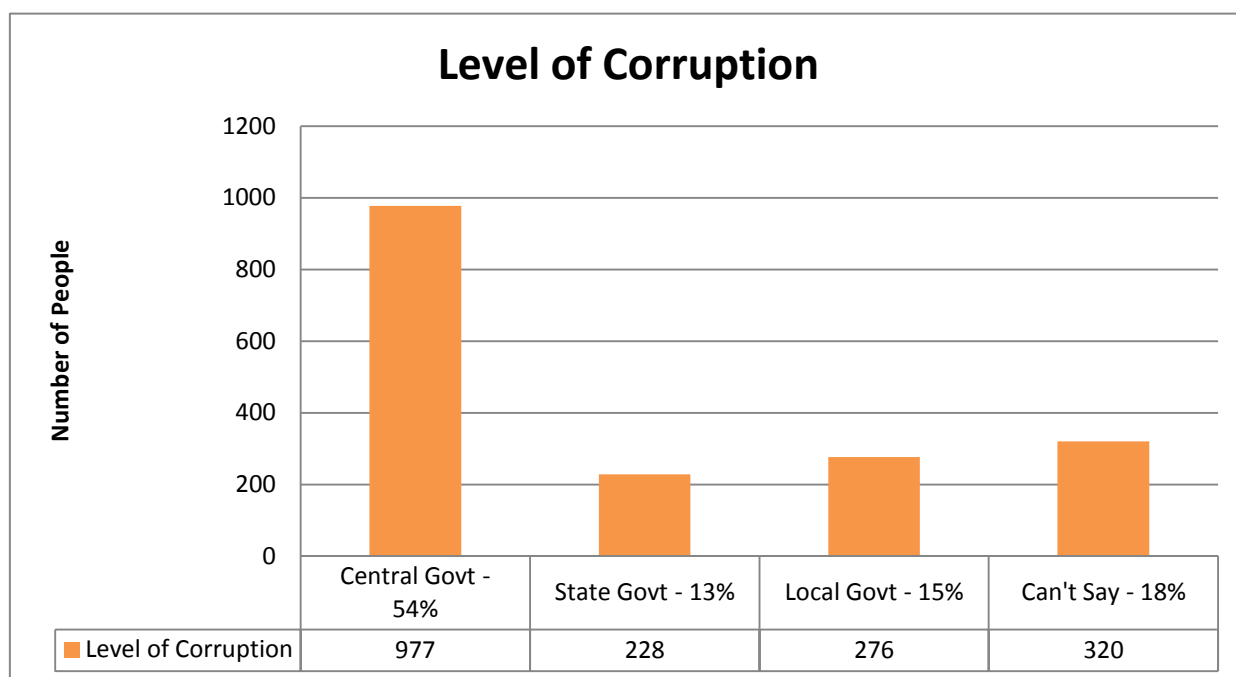
10% believed that there are other factors which need to be analysed before answering the question. All dharnas and demonstrations cannot be said to be appropriate, but also they cannot be said to misappropriate all the time. Thus, it should be calculated in terms of the issue in hand and to be decided accordingly.

15% of the people did not have any opinion regarding this topic.

LEVEL OF CORRUPTION:

The interviewer questioned the people and asked their opinion in which level they thought there was a maximum number of corruption in the Government.

Corruption in India is a major issue and adversely affects its economy.³⁴ Corruption is one of the reason for which India is experiencing the height of price – hike. Corruption is broadly defined here as the misuse of authority and public resources for private gains. It is a deviation from the ‘formal duties of a public role because of private-regarding (family, close family, private clique) pecuniary or status gains; or violates rules against the exercise of certain types of private-regarding influence.³⁵ A corrupt act therefore involves a ‘public official’, a ‘favour’ provided by the public official and ‘payoff’ for the favour provided. It involves misappropriation of public funds for private gains.



The people in majority of 54%, i.e., 977 people agreed that the level of corruption is the most in the Central Government. One of them commented, “The Central government is the root of

³⁴ Nirvikar Singh (19 December 2010). “the trillion dollar question”. The Financial Express.

³⁵ Nye, J.S. (1967) Corruption and political development: a cost benefit analysis. American Political Science Review, LXI, 2. Reprinted in Heidenheimer; A.J, Johnston, M. & Le. Vine, VT (1990) (Eds) Political Corruption: A Handbook. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction Publishers, pp. 963 – 981.

Corruption. How the other Governments are be blamed for not becoming when the Central Government is itself corrupt.” Thus, many of the polled people said that Central Government has been the major part which is corrupt.

The interviewer questioned the people and asked their opinion in which level they thought there was a maximum number of corruption in the Government.

The people in majority of 54%, i.e., 977 people agreed that the level of corruption is the most in the Central Government. One of them commented, “The Central government is the root of Corruption. How the other Governments are be blamed for not becoming when the Central Government is itself corrupt.” Thus, many of the polled people said that Central Government has been the major part which is corrupt.

Secondly, the people blamed the local government, by 15% that they were corrupt. A 2005 study conducted by Transparency International in India found that more than 62% of Indians had first-hand experience of paying bribes or influence peddling to get jobs done in public offices successfully.³⁶ In its 2008 study, Transparency International reports about 40% of Indians had first-hand experience of paying bribes or using a contact to get a job done in public office. Corruption is one of the most important problems facing the Panchayats. The politics of patronage entailed favouritism and nepotism, which contributed to corruption in Panchayats.

Thirdly, 13% of the people blamed the state government for being corrupt. One person commented that the State Government has been alleged to be working for and the party has made schemes and allocated budgets only to benefit the rich industrialists, besides diverting the state’s precious natural resources towards them. For the past nine years, government has not appointed Lokayukta in the state but only indulged in politics over the issue. If the Modi government was serious about creating a corruption-free state, it would have appointed Lokayukta,

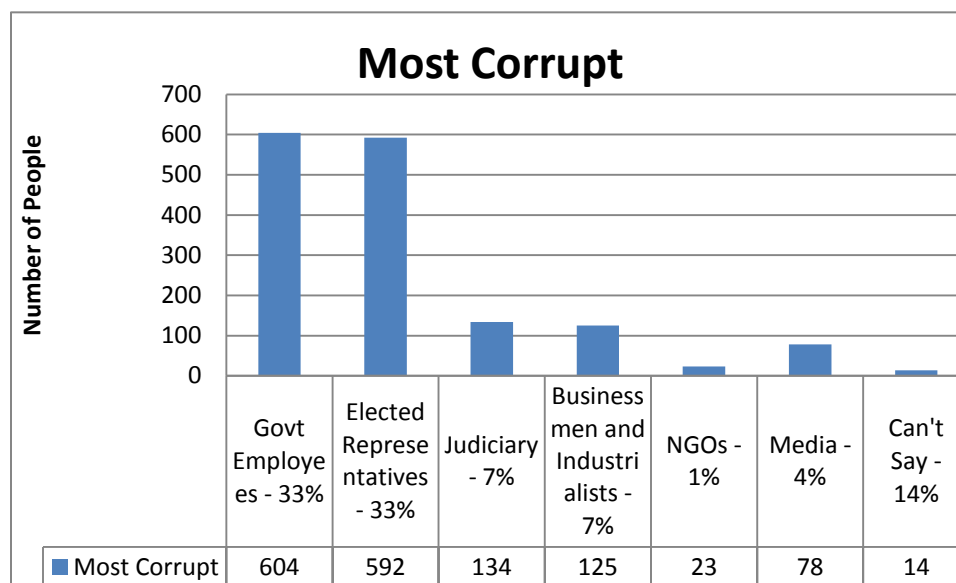
In addition 18% of the people didn’t reply the question. Some said that each and every government had corruption, not one is responsible only for corruption. Corruption is a major and big issue. Thus, only one cannot be held responsible.

³⁶ “Transparency International– the global coalition against corruption.” Transparency org. Retrieved 2011 -10-07: See also Centre for Media Studies, India Corruption Study 2005: To improve Governance: Volume I – key Highlights, New Delhi: Transparency International India, 30 June 2005.

MOST CORRUPT:

The interviewer asked whom did they think were there most corrupt people. The people basically a unanimous answer – “Everywhere”. But the categorization by the survey was done to be more specific.

Firstly 33% of the people expressed their opinion that Govt. Employee and Elected Representatives were basically corrupt. The people were of the opinion that the elected representatives, rather than focusing in the problems of the society are trying to fill in their pockets. The representatives would work for the little for the people but hype more about it. Moreover, they would rather protect also those people who are corrupt through their use of power. On the other hand, the govt employees also were held responsible for being corrupt. As mentioned earlier more than 62% of Indians had first-hand experience of paying bribes or influence peddling to get jobs done in public offices successfully.³⁷³⁸



Secondly, 7% said that judiciary and businessmen and industrialists were corrupt. According to Transparency International, judicial corruption in India is attributable to factors such as "delays in the disposal of cases, shortage of judges and complex procedures, all of which are

³⁷ “Transparency International – the global coalition against corruption.” Transparency org. Retrieved 2011 -10-07

³⁸ Centre for Media Studies, India Corruption Study 2005: To improve Governance: Volume I – key Highlights, New Delhi: Transparency International India, 30 June 2005.

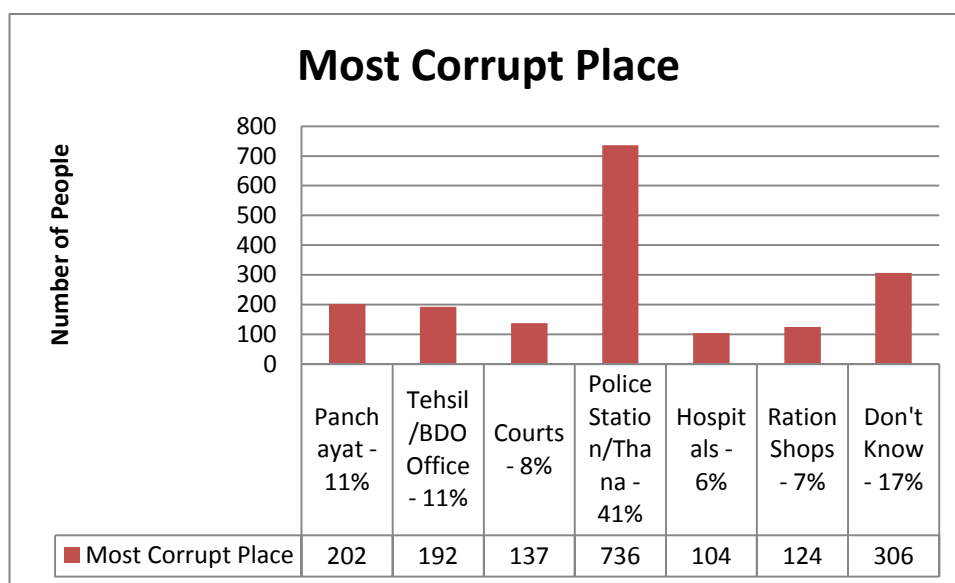
exacerbated by a preponderance of new laws".³⁹ The judiciary sometimes intentionally delay the decision such that their level of income wouldn't stop. Moreover, the businessmen and industrialists also were responsible and were corrupt. These people influence the people and also the representatives for their sake that they have their sanctions and tender passed.

Thus, it can be said that corruption can be found in every sphere but corruption in these specific places should be controlled as soon as possible. 14% of the people did not answer the question.

³⁹Praful Bidwai. "INDIA: Legal System in the Dock"

MOST CORRUPT PLACES

The interviewer asked the people in which place a person can find corruption. The result was that 11% of the people said that Panchayats were a place where people can find great corruption. The politics of patronage entailed favouritism and nepotism, which contributed to corruption in Panchayats. The abuse of the official position is also to benefit the elected representatives' political party, and a sizable proportion of pay offs to the representative. Corrupt deals are affected for individual monetary interest and the interest of the patronage network, where the elected representatives are the intermediaries.



On the other hand, the people also remarked that the Tehsils/BDO Office had equally corrupt people, i.e. 11% remarked the same. One person commented, “The government forwards various rural schemes in various times but these Tehsils and BDO Officers misappropriate them. They always deal with poor and uneducated people, and thus are able to fool them easily.”

Secondly, 8% of the people believed that the Courts are a place of corruption. The interviewer interviewed a person and the person cited his personal experience of how he finds court a place of corruption. The person had a case relating to his own property. He commented that a simple case took him 3 long years, just because the judge and the lawyers kept on delaying the case. Thus, he believed that the Courts were a place for corruption.

Thirdly, the majority of people, with 41% of people, were of the opinion that the Police Stations/ Thana's were the most corrupt. One person commented, "The policemen, just for even recording an FIR wanted bribe." The people also remarked that the police officers did not work accordingly. Gujarat police are the most corrupt in India. Inspectors appointed in Ahmedabad get Rs30-40 lakh a month as bribe. But the government is not bothered. This is the reason for the silent support of the police to the government's communal leaning," Sreekumar writes.⁴⁰ Moreover the people commented that, the police officers would take a large amount of sum as bribe and wouldn't work till the amount was given. Therefore, people found it difficult to cope up with justice. The poor and needy people did not have any resort to solve their problems as they aren't able to depend on police neither they had enough money to file cases, thus many people did not file any FIR or cases.

Fourthly, 6% of the people commented that Hospitals were a place for corruption. A person said that the doctors wouldn't look after the people unless and until they were paid extra amount. Moreover, if another person paid more than the other, then the other person even he was in the queue and had more serious disease then the other, the person who paid more had the chance to go forward. The doctors were even late in their hospital timings.

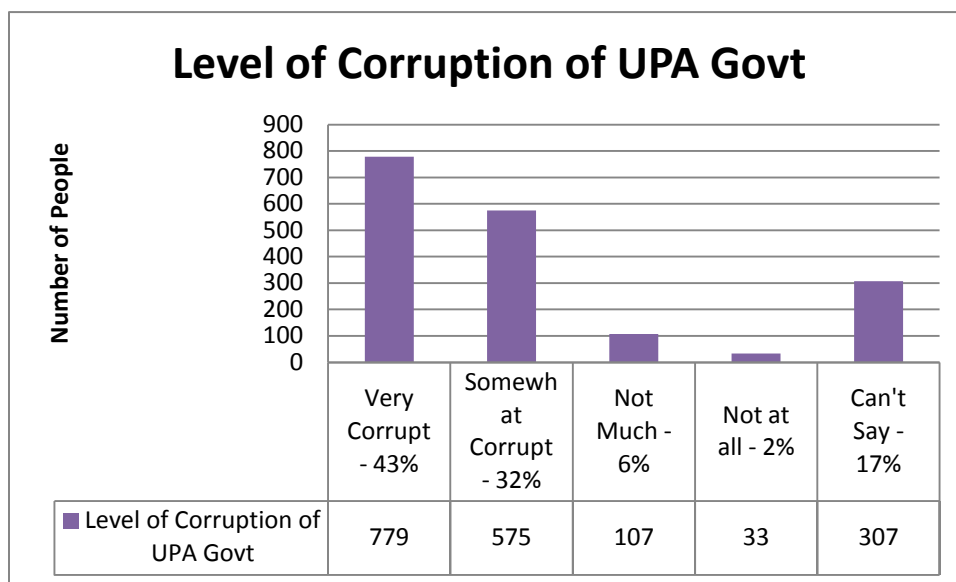
Fifthly, 7% of the people commented that Ration Shops were a place for corruption. They said that the ration shops did not provide the amount which had to be delivered, and always had a problem and did some misappropriation in the weighing scale. The Ration Shop people even gave low quality products.

Lastly, 17% people did not resort to answering the question.

⁴⁰ http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report_gujarat-cops-are-most-corrupt_1202832

LEVEL OF CORRUPTION IN THE UPA GOVERNMENT

The interviewer asked the people about what they think about the level of corruption of the UPA Government. The result was that 43% of the people commented that the UPA Government was very corrupt.



As for now, how a common man thinks of the government in terms of corruption is also a matter of grave concern. Through this, one could be helped to analyze the level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction that people would be getting after voting or not voting for a government. This would definitely not specify the next electorate votes as there are other major factors involved as well while casting votes but to some extent it defines people’s feelings and expression towards the particular government. Therefore perception of people regarding the present congress UPA government is also a matter of consideration. According to the survey conducted, 43% of the responses signify the present congress UPA government as very corrupt. Followed by this, 32% of the respondents find the UPA government somewhat corrupted and 6% and 2% of the respondents consider the UPA government to be not much corrupted and not at all corrupted respectively, whereas 17% of the total respondents could not say anything on this dilemma.

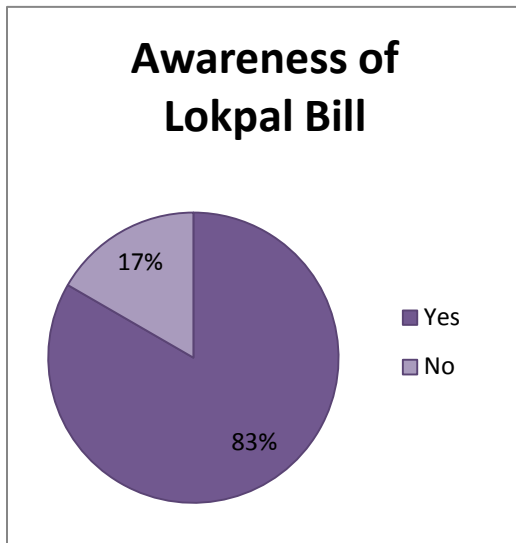
According to the statistics here, it can be concluded due to many scandals in past few years that mainly include congress’s political dignities, people have formed the perception that present Congress led UPA government is corrupt. This shows that the Congress UPA government is

lacking trust that was earlier imposed on people that connects people to its government and hence lacks chances in the next elections if in case, it does not come up with an alternative.

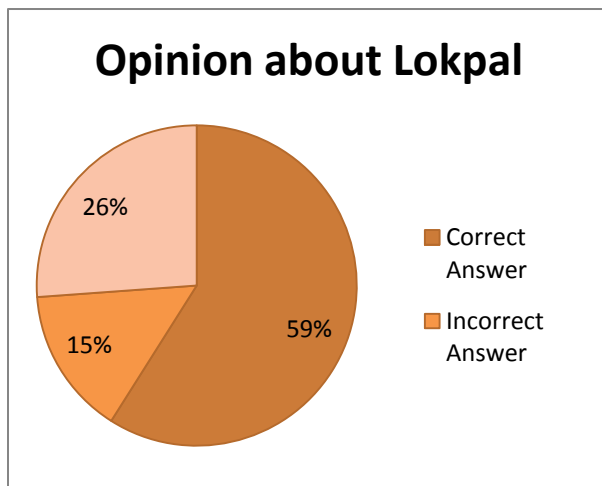
GENERAL AWARENESS:

LOKPAL

One of the important and contemporary issues in India is regarding the Lokpal. Therefore it is necessary to critically analyze whether how many percentage of people are even aware of such happening. During survey, what could be gathered was that 83% of the total people surveyed were aware of the Lokpal and the rest percentage was unaware of the term Lokpal.



But only 59% of all people questioned could make the correct picture of what exactly the Lokpal deals with. Few (15%) could recognize the term but had the inappropriate definition of the term Lokpal, whereas, some respondents that is, 26% seemed unable to put forward their views and remained silent on this issue.



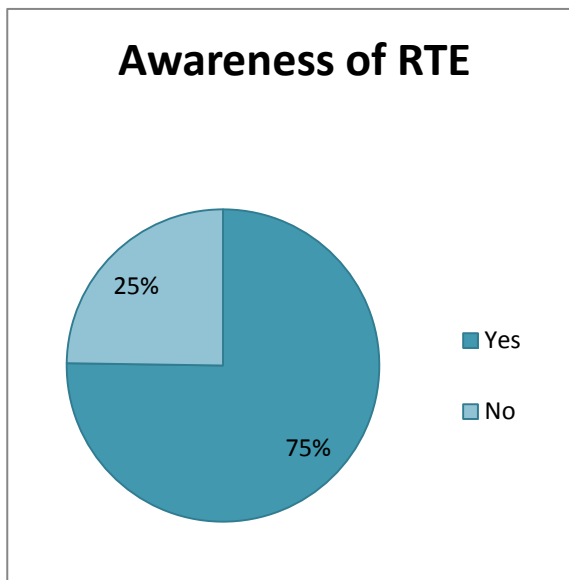
Majority of people are aware of the term Lokpal but few know what exactly the term means. Regarding Lokpal, the people have a perception that the same is an anti- corruption bill but nothing more than that. This shows the gap between the people and the legislature. Maximum no. of people does not know the happenings of the legislature regarding a bill, and

therefore no one can get the true reason for passing or rejection of a bill. Therefore this research could be used to introduce a new mechanism through which the people could be made able to know the ifs and buts of a specific bill and consequently could give their views for its passing or rejection considering the same in the public interest.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Another major concern of a developing country is education. Education plays an important role in the development of a country. Though India was widely acclaimed as a land of knowledge and wisdom in ancient times but in present time it is somewhat limited to selected strata of society. Therefore to deal with this vendetta, Right to Education Act (RTE) was passed by the Indian Parliament on August 4, 2009, describing the modalities of importance of free and compulsory education to children between the age of 6 to 14 in India under Article 21A of the

Constitution of India. On being surveyed, it is to be taken into consideration that 75% of the people been questioned were aware of RTE, whereas the rest percentage was unaware of this Act.



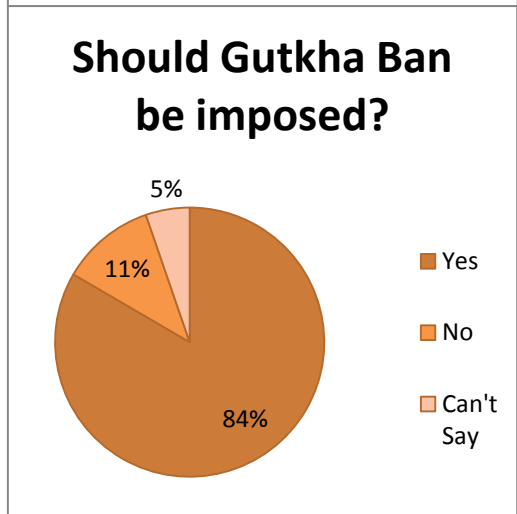
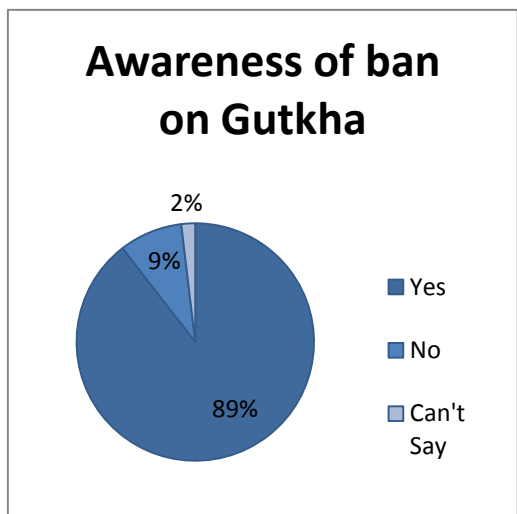
Therefore, it can be concluded that a major mass recognizes about the Right to Education Act. But recognition is not enough, what matters is the implementation. Hence for the same, various campaigns could be organized at various places in order to show how needy and effective this Act and its implementation are. Also, in order to ensure its implementation, various inspections can be held out.

BAN IMPOSED BY THE GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ON GUTKHA PRODUCTS

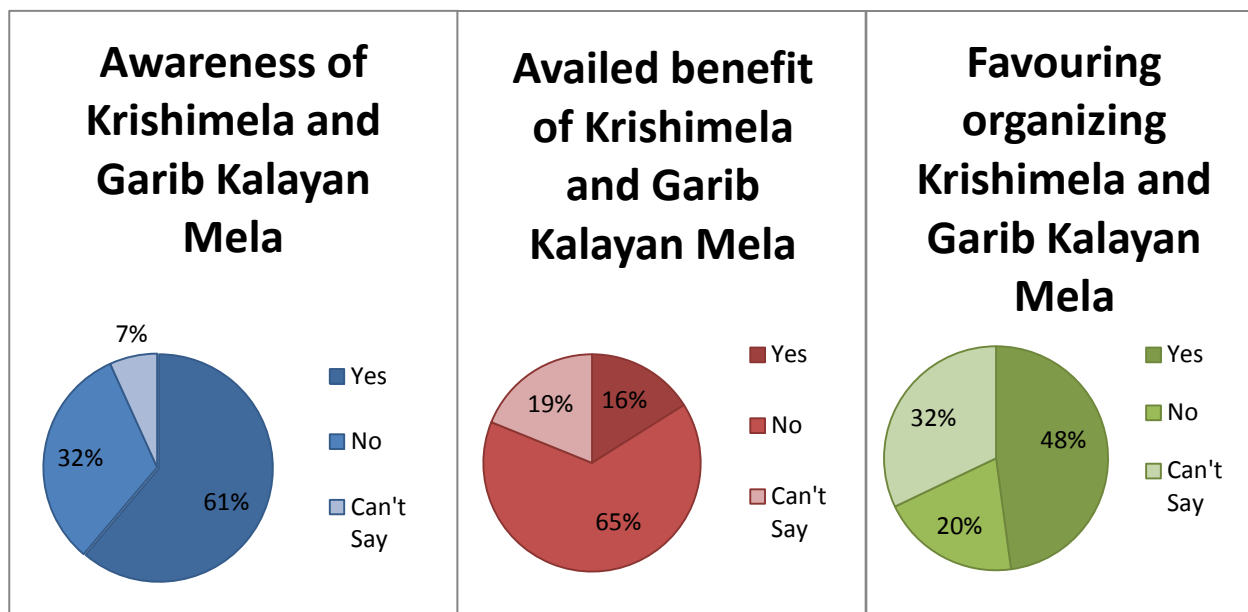
The state of Gujarat was laid down Ban on Gutkha. Narendra Modi, the Chief Minister of the State of Gujarat saying the ban to be in public interest and health, further stated that, “the ban would bring with it several qualitative changes in the health, economic spending and the environment.” This survey contains the issue on this major step taken by the CM of the state of Gujarat towards the public interest that whether the people of state of Gujarat are aware of the same and are in favor of this ban or not. It can be concluded from the statistics that 89% of respondents were aware of the ban and 9% on the other side, were unaware. Rest preferred to remain silent. Further, 88% of all respondents were in favor of this ban, whereas the rest 12% answered not to be in favor of this ban.

According to the statistics, majority of people being aware of the ban believe to favor the same. This shows their concerns regarding the public interest and health. This research can also be used to analyze how satisfied

people are with the governance of Narendra Modi as Chief Minister. And this ban actually proves to be in public interest with the consent of people of the state as well.



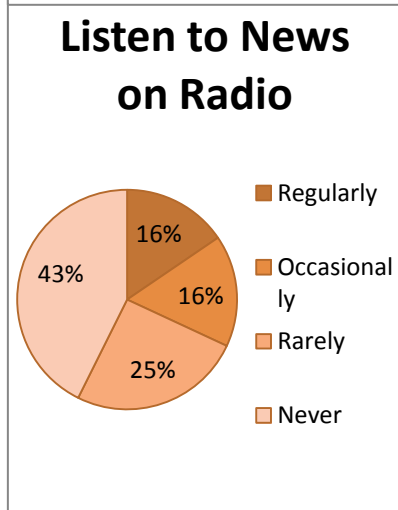
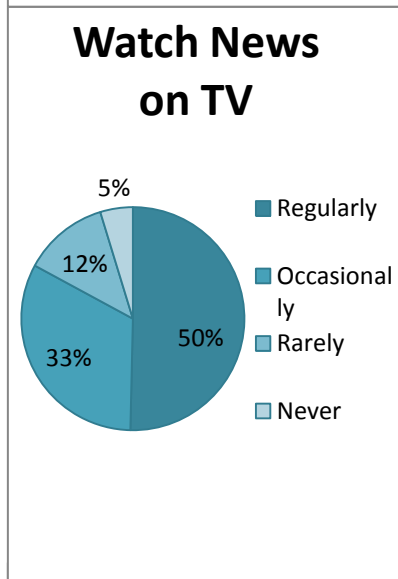
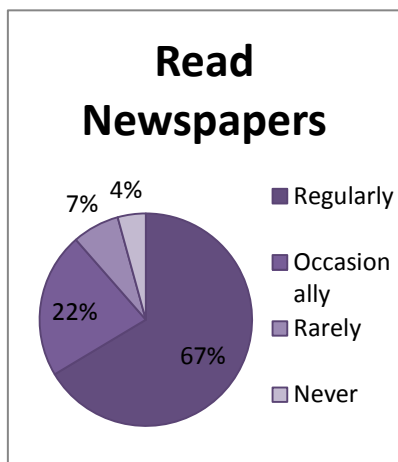
AWARENESS REGARDING KRISHIMELA AND GARIB KALAYAN MELA'S ORGANIZED BY THE GUJARAT GOVERNMENT



This report further aims at Krishi Mela and Garib Kalayan Mela and their benefits. In order to free people from the clutches of poverty the Garib Kalayan Melas and Krishi Melas were launched in 2009. Out of all respondents, 61% seemed to be aware of these Melas and 32% were concluded to be unaware of the concerned Melas. Moreover, regarding the benefits from these Melas, 65% said they were not benefitted while 16% replied that they were benefitted from these Melas. The remaining 19% seemed unable to deliver a word on this. On the question whether they were in favor of this project or not, 48% of the total respondents favored the organizing of such Melas, whereas 32% took a stand against this project. Rest 32% remained silent on this issue.

Krishimela and Garib Kalyan Mela were launched in 2009 in order to eradicate poverty as far as possible. History shows that over 85 lakh poor beneficiaries have received assistance worth rupees 13 crore through over 1000 Garib Kalyan Melas. Therefore according to the statistics and looking into the records in past, it can be strongly estimated that if these Melas are more oftenly campaigned in right places that is to needy people then, in future it can lead to high success to fulfill its objective.

AWARENESS OF CURRENT NEWS



For the better development of a country, one of the major concerns is how far the people of that country are updated on the contemporary scenario. Media plays a vital role in connecting people with its government and other executives and saviors of law and order. This report also deals with the fraction of people who, to what extent read, watch or listen to news on newspaper, television or radio respectively. According to the statistics, 67%, 22%, 7% and 4% of the respondents read news on newspaper regularly, occasionally, rarely and never respectively. Furthermore, 50%, 33%, 12% and 5% of the total respondents watch news on television regularly, occasionally, rarely and never respectively.

This facet of rise in number of newspaper reader can be linked to the rise in literacy of the people of Gujarat. Literacy rate in Gujarat has seen upward trend and is 79.31 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 87.23 percent while female literacy is at 70.73 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Gujarat stood at 69.14 percent of which male and female were 78.49 percent and 60.40 percent literate respectively.⁴¹

As for people who prefer Television as a mode of mass communication, it can be related to the rise of prosperity level of the people of Gujarat. Gujarat's per capita income (PCI) is second highest among major states of India. As per the latest data of PCI of year 2009-10, Maharashtra bags the top position while Gujarat stood second with Rs. 63,961 followed by Tamil Nadu. Gujarat's per capita income rose by 16 per cent at Rs. 63,961 in 2009-10, as against Rs. 55,140 a year ago, a rise of 16

⁴¹ <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/gujarat.html>

per cent.⁴² The rise in per capita income has a great impact on the spending capacity of the people. When the spending capacity increases, people tend to buy luxury goods such as televisions and computers, thus people preferring television over radio as a mode of mass communication is a very strong indicator of the rising prosperity in the houses of Gujarat. Only 16 percent listen to the news on a radio and predominantly 43 percent of the population does not ever listen to the news on the radio. 25 percent of the population rarely gets a chance and 16 percent occasionally indulge in the activity. There are only 16 percent of the people who make it a point to listen the news on the radio daily. These 16 percent, most probably consist of people who are not literate or who are not well off enough to purchase a television.

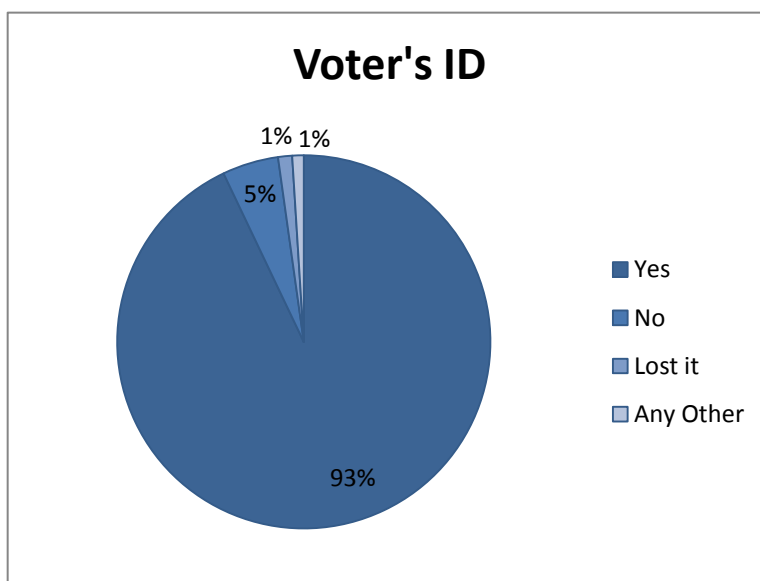
⁴² <http://deshgujarat.com/2011/03/10/gujarats-per-capita-income-rs-63961-shows-16-80-rise/>

BACKGROUND DATA

To understand the answers, one must also know who is giving those answers and why. So the survey has also recorded some personal data of the respondents. It deals with their age group, their family and their education. Their caste, religion, ethnicity also influences the way they vote to a large extent. Separate electorals have been setup for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in constituencies where their population is large. It ensures equality of status and proper representation of all the classes at the political stage. Ministers are nothing but the chosen few from our own neighborhoods, so we need to understand our society to find out who they are themselves.

VOTER IDENTITY CARD

Combining the above data, with the data collected from the survey, we see a healthy number of voters coming to the polling booths in their own legislative elections. According to our survey 93 percent of the population had their voter id cards. The remaining population gave reasons such as did not have it or lost it.



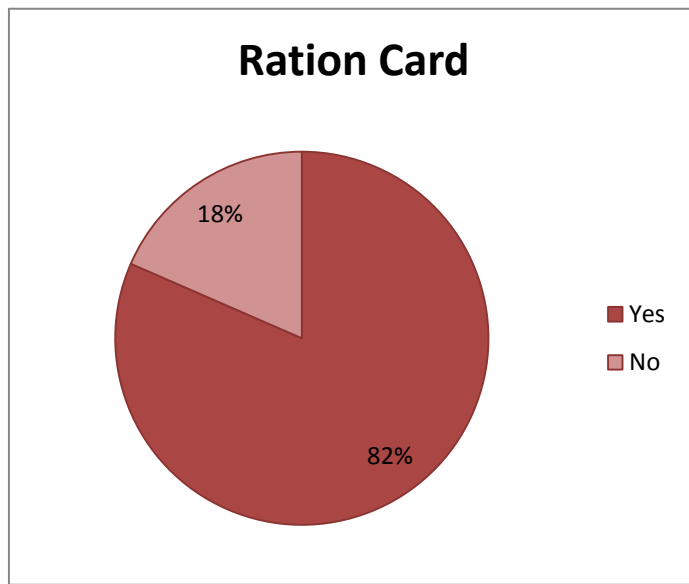
There has been addition of 12,77,662 new voters in the state of Gujarat. The total number of voters in Gujarat is now 3,78,15,306. As per the census figure of 2011, Gujarat's population in 2012 is 6.15 crore. Thus 61.45% of them are voters.⁴³ Gujarat has 44,496 polling booths, of which rural areas have 30,125 polling booths while urban areas have 14,371. These all polling centers are located at 27,049 places which consist of 21,662 rural places and 5,378 urban places. The election commission has planned special arrangement at 40 places where there are less than

⁴³ <http://deshgujarat.com/2012/08/31/37815306-voters-in-gujarat-61-45-of-total-populationec/>

100 voters. Similarly 235 polling centers will serve the areas with less than 200 voters and 814 polling centers for the places with less than 300 voters.⁴⁴

RATION CARD

In the above collected data we see that 82 percent of the population surveyed possesses a ration card. Only 18 percent of the population did not have a ration card. The food distribution services have benefitted the people of Gujarat and continue to do so. Gujarat is also learning lessons from the UID project; it has made developments in the field of biometric ration cards. The public distribution has been revolutionizing under the watchful eye of the current CM, Narendra Modi.



Some of the state’s core strengths utilized for devising the TPDS Reform Model have been listed below:

- Chief Minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi, has envisioned 5 fundamental Shaktis of the society that can propel it’s all round growth and development viz., Raksha Shakti, Jal Shakti, Urja Shakti, Gyan Shakti and Jan Shakti. Out of these, a few of the following Shaktis have been utilised in the development of the TPDS Reform Model.
- “Jyotirgam” is one of the core components of the state government’s vision of “Urja Shakti” that has enabled 24X7 supply of electricity – the lifeline of modern industry and technology – in all 18,000+ villages of the State. This is the mainstay of the e-GRAM center, i.e. a kiosk having VSAT based broadband connectivity along with a desktop PC, printer, web camera, bar code scanner, bio-metric device etc. and is operated by a Village Computer Entrepreneur (VCE) in all 13,697 village Panchayats in the state.
- “Jan Shakti” is the engine of democracy in the context of Gujarat’s TPDS Reform Model. An empowered citizen is the beneficiary as well as the supervisor of TPDS

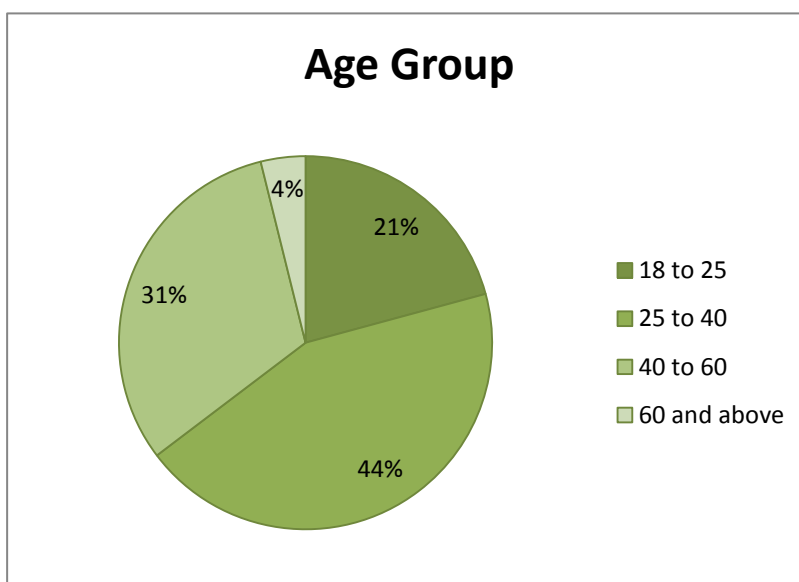
⁴⁴ Ibid

implementation. As a matter of fact, a citizen-government partnership is expected to bring about efficiency improvements in TPDS administration on a continual basis.

- “Gyan Shakti” is the foundation of modern civilization. Innovative use of Information Technology (Gyan) has been woven into the TPDS Reform Model in such a way that it deconstructs a large and complex system of PDS administration into a simple and user-friendly solution.

AGE GROUP

The census of India classifies Indian population into 4 categories, namely – 6 years and below, 7 to 14 years, 15 to 59 years and 60 and above. Govt classifies it mainly on infancy, student population, working class and elderly, retired people. If one has to put it in two categories – the dependent people and the independent people. The



The first two classes and the last class consist of people who are dependent on other people for their day to day life. Similarly, a person falling in the age group of 15 to 50 is expected to be able to look after oneself, hence a dependent class.

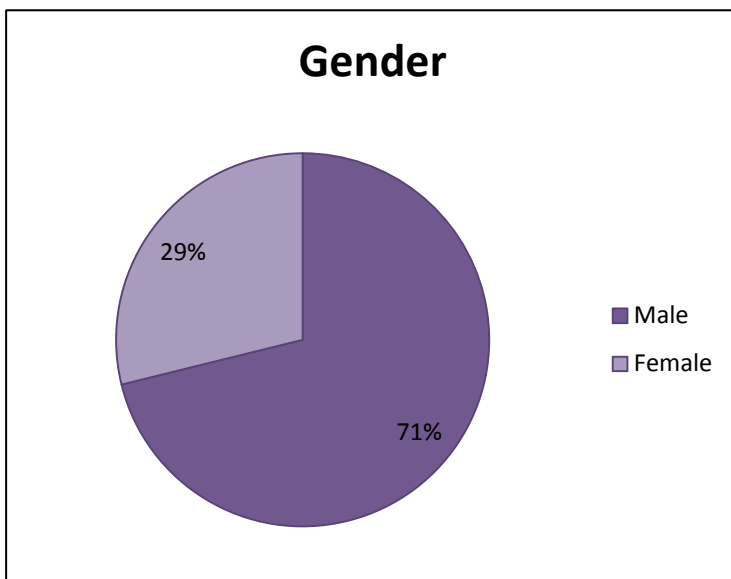
In the Indian Census, we see that the below 15 population makes up for 35.3 percent of the whole population. 56.9 percent of the people occupy the working class and only 7.5 percent of the population can be categorized as the elderly.⁴⁵ With a 92.2 percent population below the age of 60, India stands among the front runners when it comes to a young population. India. When it comes to the elderly, one more factor comes into play, life expectancy. According to the World

⁴⁵ http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/broad.aspx

Bank, the average life expectancy of a person born in India is only 65 years⁴⁶. It is comparatively very low when we compare it to the life expectancy of people from developed nations like Japan (83 years), United Kingdom (80 years) and USA (78 Years). The public healthcare system is in shambles. The hospital bed density in India is as low as 0.86⁴⁷ beds per 1000 people, which lags behind the world's 2.6 beds per 1000 persons average. India's general burden on health may almost be the double to that of china's; but the cost of not improving the healthcare system just might be greater than actually spending on ore hospitals, beds, medicines and doctors.

GENDER

Gujarat's gender ratio is fairly balanced according to the 2011 census. The male gender constitutes of 52.07⁴⁸ percent of the population where the female gender trails by 47.93 percent. There can never be enough when it comes to women empowerment and gender equality. In our data, we have approximately 71 percent male population. The survey was conducted in busy streets and market areas, predominantly a male domain. Thus the numbers peak in the direction of men being in greater number than women.



Gujarat, with 918 girls per thousand boys, has the sixth lowest child sex ratio in the country.⁴⁹ There have been several reported incidents of female feticide and infanticide.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN>

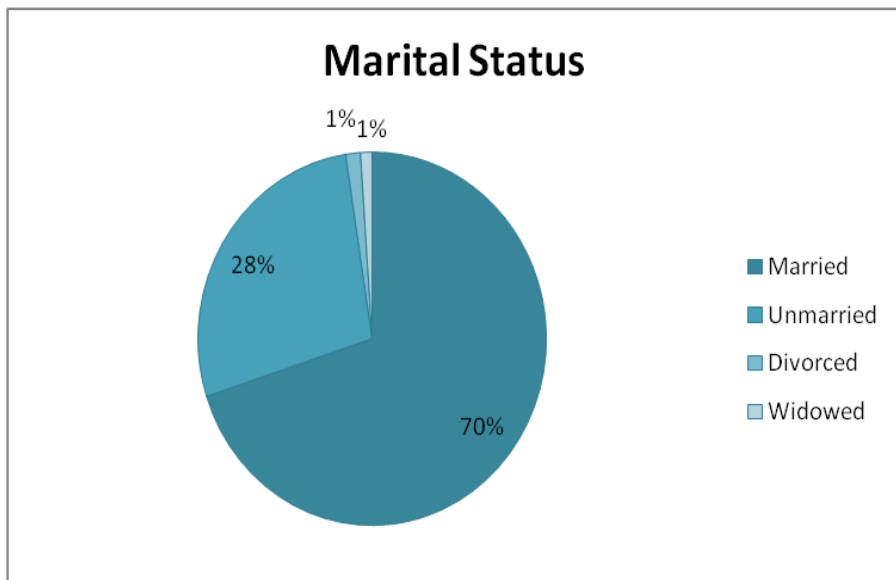
⁴⁷ <http://www.financialexpress.com/news/india-s-patient-hospital-bed-ratio-not-in-pink-of-health/518361/>

⁴⁸ <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/gujarat.html>

⁴⁹ <http://www.census2011.co.in/questions/10/state-sexratio/female-sex-ratio-of-gujarat-census-2011.html>

⁵⁰ <http://www.missionshakti.org/female-infanticide-north-gujrat.html>

MARITAL STATUS

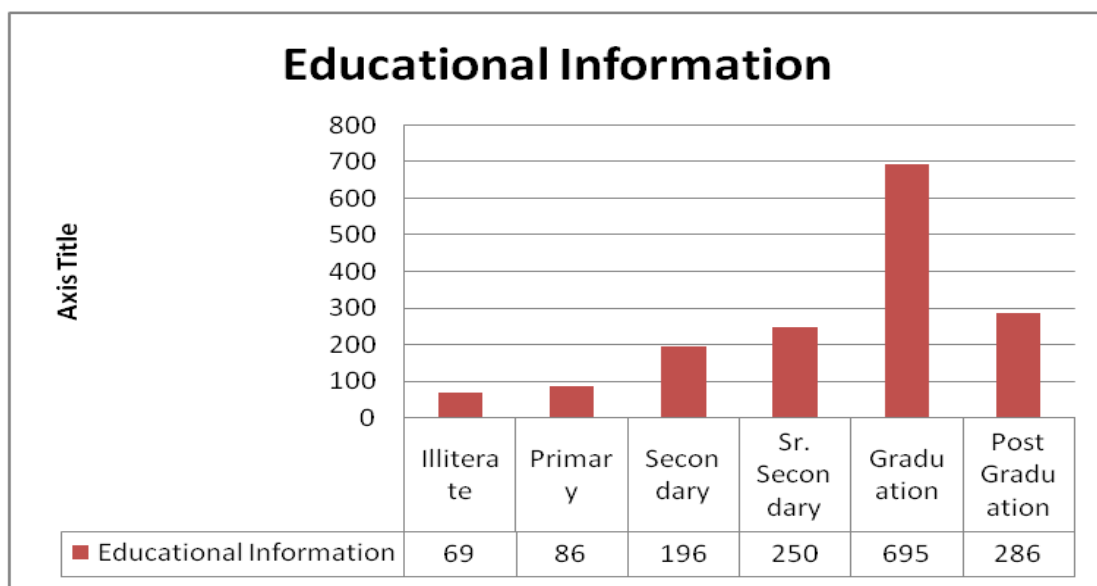


According to the census of India 2011, approximately 44.6 percent of the population in India is married. The data collected by us constitutes the adult population only, we did not consider, minors i.e. persons below 18 years of age. Thus we got a

higher majority, i.e. 70 percent of married population. The population surveyed also composed of young people, or people presently studying in colleges, thus we also get 28 percent of the population being unmarried presently. Persons divorced or widowed consisted of 1 percent each in the whole population.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

When it comes to education, Gujarat urban areas have developed in leaps and bound. Only 69 people of the whole population said that they could neither read nor write in one language. 250 people i.e. approximately 13 percent of the people have cleared their senior secondary as well. The majority leaned on graduates i.e. 38 percent of the population consisting of graduates. Approximately 15 percent of the people had completed their post graduation also. Thus in a bigger picture, Gujarat’s education system is serving the people well. It seems that the right to education programme has been sufficiently well implemented in the urban areas at least.



There are some very significant improvements when it comes to the follow ups of the Right to Education Act.⁵¹⁵² Literacy rate in Gujarat has seen upward trend and is 79.31 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 87.23 percent while female literacy is at 70.73 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Gujarat stood at 69.14 percent of which male and female were 78.49 percent and 60.40 percent literate respectively. In actual numbers, total literates in Gujarat stands at 41,948,677 of which males were 23,995,500 and females were 17,953,177.⁵³

⁵¹ <http://righttoeducation.in/media/17000-slum-kids-head-school>

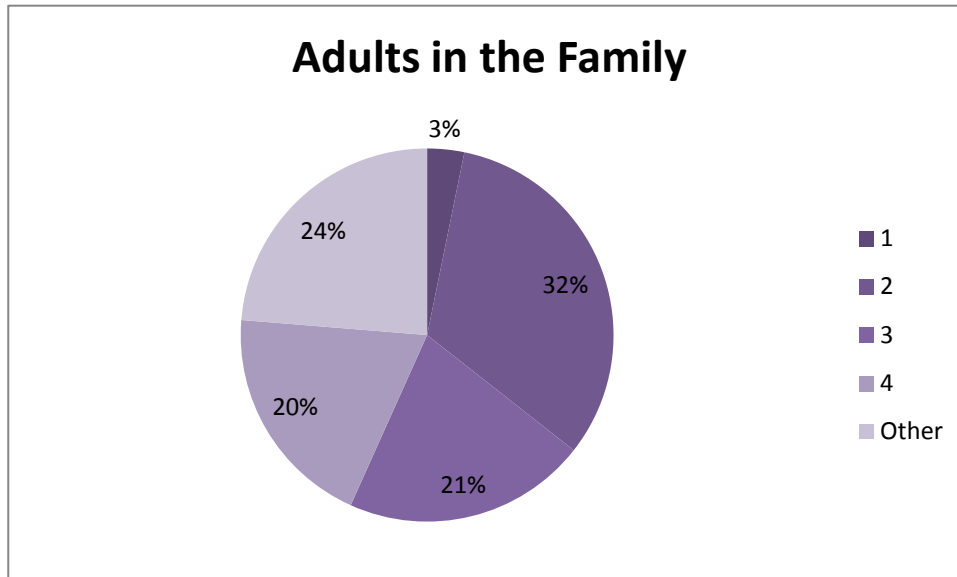
⁵² http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-10-26/ahmedabad/34749427_1_state-jails-women-prisoners-prison-officials

⁵³ <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/gujarat.html>

TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

As the statistics are clearly indicative, 32 percent on the Gujarati families consist of only 2 adult members. 21 percent families have 3 adult members and 20 percent have 4 adult members. One household may have grandparents residing along with them; hence it shows a stable joint family system still being present and very much popular in Gujarat’s culture.

India as compared to other countries of the world is a comparatively a younger country. It has a more percentage of people belonging to the age group between 18 to 59, i.e. the working population. Population in the age group of 15 to 64 is 63.9 percent and the population beyond this age is 4.8 percent only.⁵⁴ A younger country has a growing economy; it makes better political decisions and has a healthy attitude towards progress. When more than 60 percent of a country population consists of the working population, consists of the majority of the voters, it is extremely important to please the voters, i.e. make policies to please the people who work. Govt release various subsidies and reduces certain taxes to promote growth of trade and soothe the burden of the professional life.

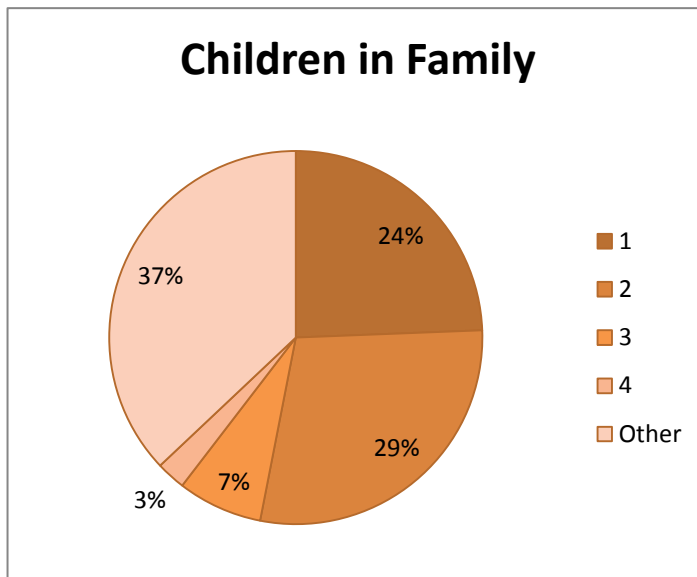


⁵⁴ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/age-dependency-ratio-young-percent-of-working-age-population-wb-data.html>

CHILDREN IN FAMILY

The families which we surveyed gave varied answers, but all in all we noticed the trend of having smaller families i.e. less children as compared to the generations which preceded ours. 24 percent of the population said that they had only one child in their household. 29 percent of the people said that they had two children in the household. Thus here we can see the success of family planning programmes. We see that only 3 percent of the population had 4 children in their family. The others category we see here, rises out of need of the category of family with no children.

According to the demographics surveys⁵⁵, the percentage of children in India has come down from 37.2 in 1991 to 35.3 in 2001. In 2006 it was reported as 32.1 percent. There are approximately 75,837,152 children (below 6 years of age in India.⁵⁶ Population in the age group of 15 to 64 is 63.9 percent and the population beyond this age is 4.8 percent only.⁵⁷



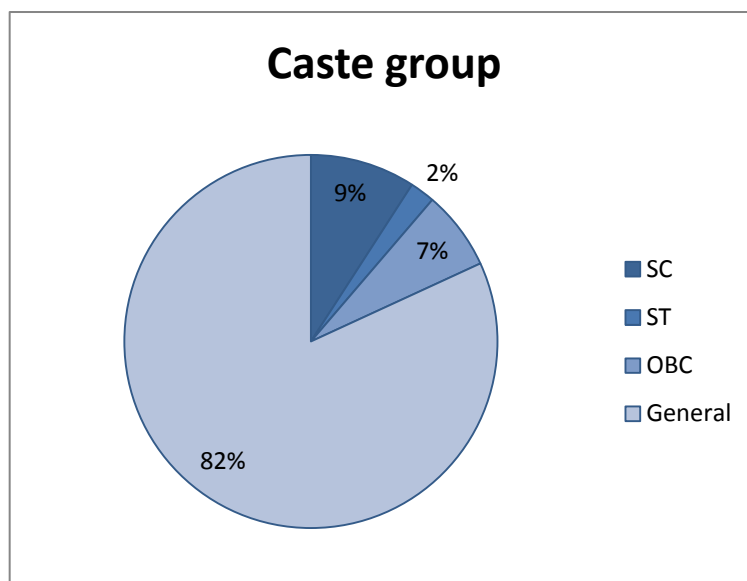
⁵⁵ http://www.ncpcr.gov.in/Reports/Inputs_by_Vidya_Sagar_on_Indian_Children.pdf

⁵⁶ <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>

⁵⁷ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/age-dependency-ratio-young-percent-of-working-age-population-wb-data.html>

CASTE GROUP

The Hindus are divided into a number of castes. The caste, formed under many circumstances, represented a religion, a craft, a profession, a religious system, a social belief, a usage, often split due to some innovations in the mode of life etc. It was based upon occupation and was subdivided according to the original place of its members, religious beliefs and modes of life. On account of industrial development, a concept of hereditary profession has lost its relevance to diversification of professions under economic compulsion.



According to the general classification done by the govt, people can be divided into four categories upon the basis of their caste – general, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes. In the survey we conducted we came across people who consisted of the majority i.e. 82 percent general population. It is followed by 9 percent of scheduled castes and 7 percent of other backward classes. Only a small amount of 2 percent belonged to the scheduled tribe group.

Caste politics, even though is not as strong as it were in the past, but it still has a very evident role to play in the political arena. The finest example of caste politics can be seen is that of Uttar Pradesh. It has also been observed that the head of the community (caste) in a village decides the votes of all his fellow members and thus influences the change in election of a candidate.

Districts or constituencies which have a greater number of Scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, have special provisions made for them, so as to ensure equality and proper representation of all strata of the Indian society.⁵⁸

S. No	Scheduled Tribe Constituency	Scheduled Caste Constituency
1	Dang	Bardoli
2	Dharampur	Dasada
3	Garbada	Kalavad
4	Gandevi	Rajkot Rural
5	Jhagadia	Danilimda
6	Kaprada	Gadhada
7	Mahuva	Gandhidham
8	Mandvi	Ider
9	Mangrol	Kadi
10	Nandod	Kalavad
11	Nijhar	Kodinar
12	Umargam	Vadgam
13	Vansda	Vadodara City
14	Vyara	
15	Bhiloda	

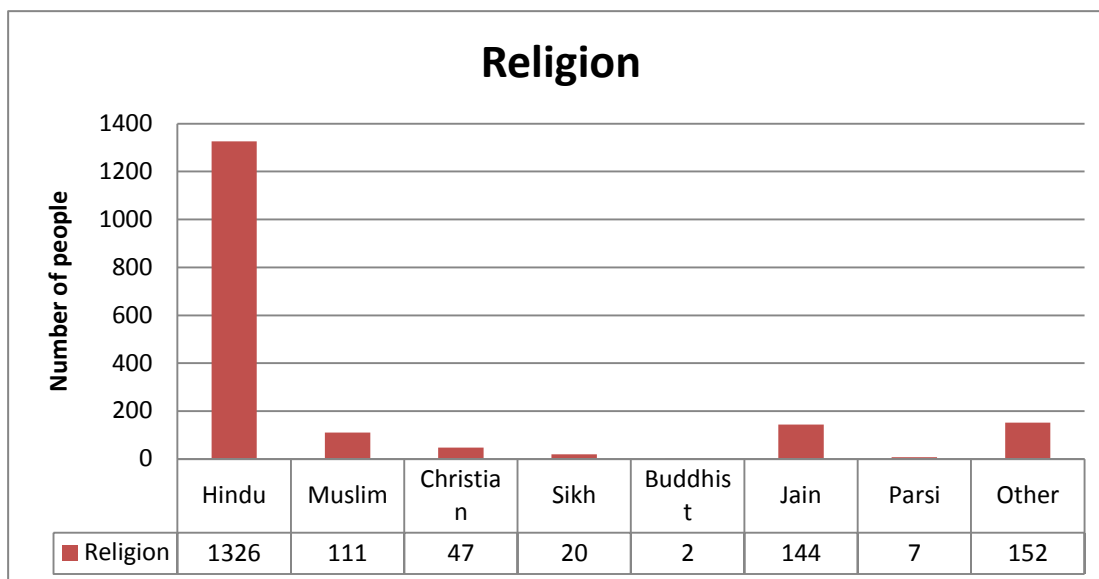
⁵⁸ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/current/pn3102012.pdf

16	Chhota Udaipur	
17	Dahod	
18	Danta	
19	Dediyapada	
20	Fatepura	
21	Jetpurpavi	
22	Khedbhrahma	
23	Limkheda	
24	Sankheda	
25	Santrampur	
26	Zagadiya	
27	Zalod	

There are a total of 13 Scheduled Caste Constituencies and 27 Scheduled Tribe Constituencies in the 2012 Legislative Assembly Elections of Gujarat,

RELIGION

It is needless to say that Hindus consist of a strong majority in Gujarat, i.e. approximately 73 percent. Muslims stand at 6 percent of the population surveyed. Another minority which leaves a stark impression on the data sheet are the Janis. Among the population surveyed, they constitute of approximately 7 percent of the whole group.



As recorded in the all India district wise Muslim population, areas of Bharuch and Kutch have as high as 21 percent of Muslim population, Ahmedabad has 11 percent Muslim population, and the state capital Gandhinagar has a meager Muslim population of 3 percent.⁵⁹ According to the Census of India: Religious Composition, in India the Muslim population consists of 13.4 percent of the whole population.⁶⁰

The Godhara Riots of 2002 leaves dark stains in the otherwise clean fabric of communal harmony in Gujarat. The communal tension which existed in Gujarat since time immemorial has now been of continual peace and harmony. Ever since 2002, media has vilified Gujarat and its Chief Minister Narendra Modi, painting a bleak picture. Now, ten years later, we see a steady growth of Muslims in the public sector also. To paint a picture, it can be noted that Gujarat tops states in the number of Muslim Policemen. Out of the 47,424 policemen in Gujarat, 5,021 are

⁵⁹ <http://id.scribd.com/doc/25993084/All-India-District-Wise-Muslim-Population>

⁶⁰ <http://www.indiaonlinepages.com/population/religious-population-in-india.html>

found to be Muslims.⁶¹ In 2006, the Sachhar Committee report had said that among all States surveyed, the socio-economic condition of Muslims in Gujarat was the best in India.⁶²

It might be that Sadbhavna Mission by the Chief Minister might want to improve his image but the people already have the lessons of Godhara 2002 and hence are more religiously amicable then before.

⁶¹ http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-11-12/india/35067790_1_muslim-cops-police-stations-sachar-committee

⁶² <http://www.nitcentral.com/2012/11/muslims-best-off-in-gujarat-just-look-at-the-statistics.html>

CONCLUSION

This survey is not meant to glorify an individual or as a critic of any government but actually to point out a new line of thought of political agenda making that even if a government goes onto a referendum in people's domain today in Gujarat, its only development that becomes the report card or the tombstone for election or reelection. This wave is the sign of a developing political state with which other factors of caste, class etc have gone into an undercurrent. This though is present in the political schema since time immemorial but not as much has it surfaced than in Gujarat since 2007. Whether it is 'developmental politics' as a different doctrine or the traditional 'politics over development' is what the common populace – the six and a half crore Gujaratis would decide on 13th and 17th, December, 2012.

The common man today in India is trampled with a lot of disgust over the political fraternity and in such a situation the festival of democracy shall be where the wrath of people would come out – in favour or against is immaterial to the fact that response or reaction is what would shape new horizons for the pan Indian democracy. Many view 2012 Gujarat Elections as a semi final of the General Elections of 2014 for a prime ministerial claim is on public test but certainly just as Gujarat has been giving India the strength for political reawakening whether it was 1947 or will be in 2012, it would continue to provide the tenants of Good Governance for sustainable development for India.

CHAPTER IV

ANNEXURE I

QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE SURVEY

INTERVIEWER'S INTRODUCTION:

I have come from Gujarat National Law University. We are studying the Assembly Election to be held by the end of this year by interviewing people in Gujarat. The findings of this interview will be used for academic and research purposes. The name of the respondent interviewed in this survey will be kept strictly confidential. The survey is an independent and purely academic study and is not linked with any political party or governmental agency. Kindly spare some time for this interview and answer my question, as I need your active cooperation for making this study successful.

FILL BEFORE STARTING INTERVIEW

Interviewer Name: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Time of starting the Interview: _____

Time of completing the interview: _____

Name of the Constituency: _____

Name of the respondent: _____

Occupation of the respondent: _____

Address of the respondent: _____

Phone/ Mobile No. _____

E-mail id. _____

May I begin the interview now?

Respondent agrees to be interviewed 2. Respondent does not agree to be interviewed

INTERVIEW BEGINS

1. By the end of this year assembly elections are to be held in Gujarat. Have you heard about it?

1. Yes

2. No

2. Will you vote in the coming elections?

1. Definitely Vote

2. Might not vote for some reason

3. Can't say

3. In Assembly Elections which party or candidate will you vote for?

1. Party _____ 2. Candidate _____

3. Can't say

4. Who would you prefer as the next Chief Minister of Gujarat?

1. Narendra Modi

2. Keshubhai Patel

3. _____

6. How you assess the developmental work done by the BJP government during the last 5 years. Do you think that the following have improved, deteriorated or remained the same?

Nature of Work	Improved	Remained Same	Deteriorated	Don't Know
Development of Gujarat				
Condition of farmers				
Condition of poor				
Irrigation facilities				
Condition of Government Schools				
Gujarat's Image around the world				
Public Transport				
Law and Order				
Level of Corruption				
Condition of Roads				
Condition of Government Hospitals				
Supply of Electricity				
Supply of drinking water				
Employment opportunities				

Price Rise				
Hindu-Muslim Unity				

7. Which is the most important issue for you among the following :- (Please write down in serial number)

1. Price hike 2. Corruption 3. Law & Order
 4. Employment opportunities 5. Hindu-Muslim Unity

8. What is your assessment of the work done by the BJP government in Gujarat during the last five years?

1. Fully satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied 3. Somewhat dissatisfied
 4. Fully dissatisfied 5. Can't say

9. How you assess the performance of Narendra Mode as Chief Minister of Gujarat in the last five years.

1. Fully satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied 3. Somewhat dissatisfied
 4. Fully dissatisfied 5. Can't say

10. Who, in your opinion, is the better leader for Gujarat?

1. Narendra Modi 2. Keshubhai Patel 3. Shankersingh Vaghela
 4. Any other _____ 5. Can't Say

11. Do you know who is the sitting MLA of your constituency?

1. Know 2. Don't Know

12. What is your opinion about the performance of the sitting MLA of your constituency?

1. Fully satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied 3. Somewhat dissatisfied

4. Fully dissatisfied

5. Can't say

13. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the opinion about Narendra Modi and his work mention herein:-

Opinion about Narendra Modi and his work	Fully Agree	Agree Somewhat	Fully Disagree	Somewhat disagree	No opinion
He is the best CM Gujarat has ever produced					
Because of him Gujarat's honour has increased					
He is non- corrupt					
He has a dictatorial style of function					

14. In last 5 years, would you say the economic conditions of your family has become better, remained same or become worse.

1. Much better

2. Better

3. Same

4. Worse

5. Much Worse

6. Can't say

15. Which one of these issues will be most important to you in deciding whom to vote for in this election?

1. Work done by the state government

2. Gujarat's image outside the state.

3. Justice for the victims of Godhra and the riots after that.

4. Narendra Modi' leadership

5. Economic conditions of people

6. Can't say/ No opinion

16. Whom did you vote for in the 2007 Vidhan Sabha elections?

1. _____

2. NA (Not voted in 2007 Vidhan Sabha)

Variable – 2007_VOTE

17. Are you satisfied with the overall performance of BJP Government?

1. Fully satisfied 2. Partially satisfied 3. Fully dissatisfied
4. Partially dissatisfied 5. Can't say

18. Do you think that the present BJP government in Gujarat should be given another chance?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Can't say

19. While casting your vote for electing a leader/party, to which among the following factors you give the most importance?

1. Caste 2. Religion 3. Financial Background
4. Criminal Background 5. Political Party

20. Over the last few months there have been many dharnas and demonstrations in our country. Do you think that these actions are a proper way of drawing attention to people's grievances and demands?

1. Proper 2. Not proper 3. Others (specify) _____ 4. Can't say/No opinion

21. People generally talk about government being corrupt. In your opinion which level of the government is most corrupt-

1. Central Government 2. State Government
3. Local Government(panchayat/ municipality) 4. Can't say

22. Which of the following you think is the most corrupt:

1. Government employees 2. Elected representatives (MP/ MLA/Councilors etc.)

3. Judiciary 4. Businessmen & Industrialists 5. NGOs
6. Media/Journalists 7. Can't say

23. Which place do you find most corrupt:

1. Panchayat 2. Tehsil/BDO office 3. Courts
4. Police station/Thana/Chowki 5. Hospitals 6. Ration shops 7. Don't know

24. How would you rate the present congress led UPA government in terms of corruption:

1. Very corrupt 2. Somewhat corrupt 3. Not much 4. Not at all
5. Can't say

25. Have you heard about Lokpal?

1. Yes 2. No

26. In your opinion, what is Lokpal?

1. Correct answer 2. Incorrect answer 3. Can't say

27. Have you heard about Right to education?

1. Yes 2. No

28. Are you aware of the ban imposed by the Gujarat Government on Gutkha products?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Can't say

29. Are you in favour of imposing ban on Gutkha products in Gujarat? (Note down the reasons)

1. Yes 2. No 3. Can't say

30. Are you aware of Krishimela and Garib Kalayan Mela's organized by the Gujarat Government?

1. Yes

2. No

3. Can't say

31. Have you been benefited by the same? (Note down the response)

1. Yes

2. No

3. Can't say

32. Do you in favour of organizing Krishimela and Garib Kalayan Mela's. (Note down the response)

1. Yes

2. No

3. Can't say

33. How regularly do you read newspaper?

1. Regularly

2. Occasionally

3. Rarely

4. Never

34. How regularly do you watch news on Television?

1. Regularly

2. Occasionally

3. Rarely

4. Never

35. How regularly do you listen news on radio?

1. Regularly

2. Occasionally

3. Rarely

4. Never

BACKGROUND DATA

1. Do you have a Voter Identity card?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Lost it 4. Any other

2. Do you have a ration card?

1. Yes 2. No

3. What is your age? _____

4. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female

5. What is your marital status?

1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Divorced 4. Widowed

6. What is your educational qualification? _____

7. What is your main occupation? _____

8. Total number of family members living in the household?

Adults _____ 2. Childrens _____ Total _____

9. What is your Caste/jati-biradari/Tribe name? _____

10. What is your caste group?

1. Scheduled Caste 2. Scheduled Tribe 3. Other Backward Caste 4. Other

11. What religion do you follow?

- 1.Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Sikh 5. Buddhist 6. Jain

7. Parsi 8. Other (Specify)_____

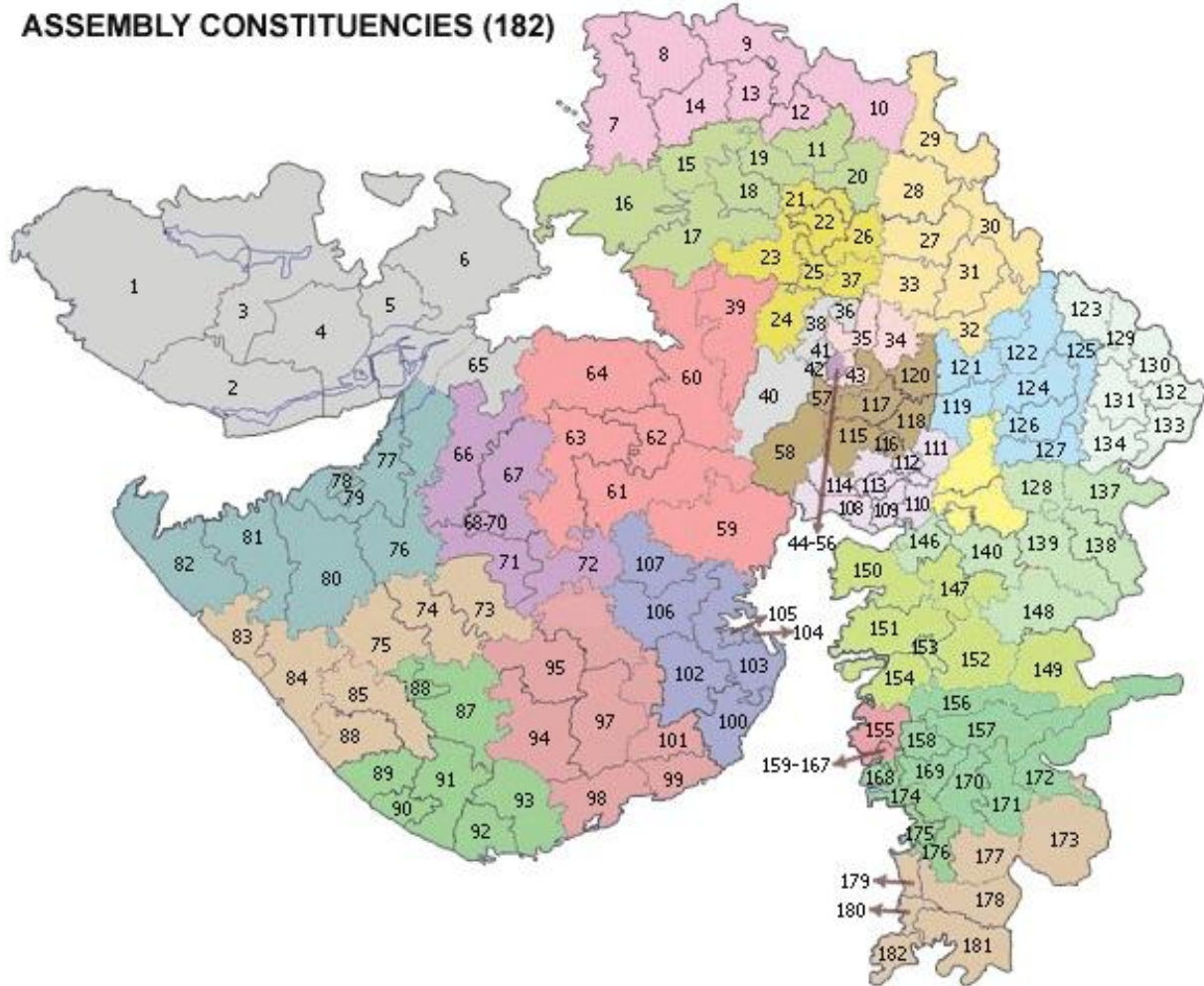
12. Area/Locality:

- Village 2. Town 3.City 4. Metropolitan City

ANNEXURE II

Assembly Constituency Detail

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES (182)



1-Kachchh					
AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
1	Abdasa	102264	92861	0	195125
2	Mandvi	100796	92906	0	193702
3	Bhuj	114902	108939	0	223841
4	Anjar	99357	91651	0	191008

5	Gandhidham	121700	104018	0	225718
6	Rapar	100265	88047	0	188312
TOTAL		639284	578422	0	1217706

2-Banaskantha

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
7	Vav	120369	105621	0	225990
8	Tharad	99833	89385	1	189219
9	Dhanera	108228	98348	0	206576
10	Danta	100542	93876	0	194418
11	Vadgam	118752	114858	2	233612
12	Palanpur	115203	105985	2	221190
13	Deesa	115025	106704	4	221733
14	Deodar	99839	89774	0	189613
15	Kankrej	118977	109277	1	228255
TOTAL		996768	913828	10	1910606

3-Patan

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
16	Radhanpur	115607	104595	0	220202
17	Chanasma	119315	109908	0	229223
18	Patan	121127	110941	0	232068
19	Sidhpur	108622	100394	0	209016

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TOTAL	464671	425838	0	890509
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4-Mahesana

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
20	Kheralu	92676	84944	0	177620
21	Unjha	100175	93367	3	193545
22	Visnagar	97435	90283	0	187718
23	Becharaji	105175	97666	9	202850
24	Kadi	118522	108964	6	227492
25	Mahesana	112659	103490	0	216149
26	Vijapur	97513	91840	6	189359
TOTAL		724155	670554	24	1394733

5-Sabarkantha

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
27	Himatnagar	113264	104860	0	218124
28	Idar	118908	111744	0	230652
29	Khedbrahma	100979	95238	0	196217
30	Bhiloda	123434	114989	0	238423
31	Modasa	111079	104676	0	215755

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32	Bayad	103204	97281	0	200485
33	Prantij	109876	101581	0	211457
TOTAL		780744	730369	0	1511113

6-Gandhinagar

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
34	Dehgam	89886	84227	0	174113
35	Gandhinagar South	124978	116787	0	241765
36	Gandhinagar North	105883	97899	0	203782
37	Mansa	99104	93399	0	192503
38	Kalol	97237	89970	5	187212
TOTAL		517088	482282	5	999375

7-Ahmedabad

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
39	Viramgam	126032	115034	0	241066
40	Sanand	109025	98255	2	207282
41	Ghatlodia	147542	138456	0	285998
42	Vejalpur	141037	132298	1	273336
43	Vatva	125465	104736	0	230201
44	Ellisbridge	112707	110646	1	223354
45	Naranpura	110413	103354	1	213768

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46	Nikol	115905	96235	0	212140
47	Naroda	118771	102650	0	221421
48	Thakkarbapa Nagar	109515	95533	1	205049
49	Bapunagar	89305	77402	1	166708
50	Amraiwadi	131792	111306	0	243098
51	Dariapur	91328	84249	1	175578
52	Jamalpur - Khadia	94255	88123	1	182379
53	Maninagar	118597	109384	1	227982
54	Danilimda	106306	95079	0	201385
55	Sabarmati	114078	101711	1	215790
56	Asarwa	97653	86699	0	184352
57	Daskroi	128045	113936	0	241981
58	Dholka	107258	96416	0	203674
59	Dhandhuka	115887	98347	0	214234
TOTAL		2410916	2159849	11	4570776

8-Surendranagar

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
60	Dasada	109019	95631	0	204650
61	Limbdia	119780	106354	0	226134
62	Wadhwan	121359	109416	0	230775

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63	Chotila	107036	93111	0	200147
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64	Dhrangadhra	128936	114448	0	243384
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TOTAL		586130	518960	0	1105090
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9-Rajkot

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
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65	Morbi	116273	103087	0	219360
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66	Tankara	102981	93570	0	196551
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67	Wankaner	108137	96413	0	204550
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68	Rajkot East	113036	97154	0	210190
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69	Rajkot West	134162	128236	4	262402
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70	Rajkot South	109674	102110	2	211786
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71	Rajkot Rural	120171	103980	0	224151
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72	Jasdan	106995	95463	0	202458
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73	Gondal	100576	92333	2	192911
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74	Jetpur	122323	108798	6	231127
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75	Dhoraji	121357	109834	1	231192
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TOTAL		1255685	1130978	15	2386678
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10-Jamnagar

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
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76	Kalavad	102497	92101	1	194599
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77	Jamnagar Rural	98707	87111	0	185818
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78	Jamnagar North	95334	87128	0	182462
79	Jamnagar South	95136	88878	3	184017
80	Jamjodhpur	95368	85005	0	180373
81	Khambhalia	120602	110102	12	230716
82	Dwarka	117814	105892	0	223706
TOTAL		725458	656217	16	1381691

11-Porbandar

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
83	Porbandar	110773	101608	0	212381
84	Kutiyana	94596	83288	0	177884
TOTAL		205369	184896	0	390265

12-Junagadh

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
85	Manavadar	114949	102352	6	217307
86	Junagadh	120666	110836	0	231502
87	Visavadar	118092	106192	1	224285
88	Keshod	105688	95154	0	200842
89	Mangrol	94402	86477	0	180879
90	Somnath	105697	100010	0	205707
91	Talala	94680	87811	2	182493

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92	Kodinar	95279	89280	0	184559
93	Una	107597	97809	0	205406
TOTAL		957050	875921	9	1832980

13-Amreli

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
94	Dhari	102053	92423	0	194476
95	Amreli	128620	119805	0	248425
96	Lathi	97335	87542	0	184877
97	Savarkundla	111218	100559	0	211777
98	Rajula	110612	99022	0	209634
TOTAL		549838	499351	0	1049189

14-Bhavnagar

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
99	Mahuva	94609	86402	0	181011
100	Talaja	101678	89106	0	190784
101	Gariadhar	96392	86844	0	183236
102	Palitana	117583	106152	2	223737
103	Bhavnagar Rural	116738	104445	0	221183
104	Bhavnagar East	108871	102960	1	211832
105	Bhavnagar West	108056	97026	7	205089

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106	Gadhada	115637	105360	0	220997
107	Botad	117178	107218	4	224400
TOTAL		976742	885513	14	1862269

15-Anand

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
108	Khambhat	102711	91760	1	194472
109	Borsad	111209	100423	0	211632
110	Anklav	93777	85607	0	179384
111	Umreth	112896	104054	0	216950
112	Anand	119360	112355	0	231715
113	Petlad	102517	93832	1	196350
114	Sojitra	93074	84001	1	177076
TOTAL		735544	672032	3	1407579

16-Kheda

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
115	Matar	105727	95894	0	201621
116	Nadiad	114644	108891	6	223541
117	Mehmedabad	104428	97792	0	202220
118	Mahudha	103203	94969	1	198173
119	Thasra	119164	107981	0	227145
120	Kapadvanj	125595	116820	0	242415
121	Balasinor	122158	111003	0	233161

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TOTAL	794919	733350	7	1528276
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17-Panchmahal

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
122	Lunawada	121363	114476	0	235839
123	Santrampur	94414	86944	0	181358
124	Shehra	107449	98650	1	206100
125	Morva Hadaf	88415	83810	0	172225
126	Godhra	113719	106322	0	220041
127	Kalol	109542	99501	0	209043
128	Halol	115464	104080	0	219544
TOTAL		750366	693783	1	1444150

18-Dahod

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
129	Fatepura	91934	89342	2	181278
130	Jhalod	99139	96759	0	195898
131	Limkheda	83007	84235	3	167245
132	Dahod	103752	102366	0	206118
133	Garbada	103484	104555	0	208039
134	Devgadbaria	101053	99084	0	200137
TOTAL		582369	576341	5	1158715

19-Vadodara

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AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
135	Savli	99053	90316	0	189369
136	Vaghodia	104910	95375	0	200285
137	Chhota Udaipur	109911	103274	1	213186
138	Jetpur	112353	104189	0	216542
139	Sankheda	121267	113369	0	234636
140	Dabhoi	96189	89541	0	185730
141	Vadodara City	120981	111695	0	232676
142	Sayajigunj	121732	112825	0	234557
143	Akota	111114	104049	5	215168
144	Raopura	122213	115405	3	237621
145	Manjalpur	103504	93427	0	196931
146	Padra	102564	93121	0	195685
147	Karjan	93852	85975	6	179833
TOTAL		1419643	1312561	15	2732219

20-Narmada

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
148	Nandod	105283	97421	1	202705
149	Dediapada	85967	84890	0	170857
TOTAL		191250	182311	1	373562

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21-Bharuch

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
150	Jambusar	105642	94699	6	200347
151	Vagra	89557	82433	0	171990
152	Jhagadia	108059	100920	4	208983
153	Bharuch	111856	104049	2	215907
154	Ankleshwar	99888	89637	0	189525
TOTAL		515002	471738	12	986752

22-Surat

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
155	Olpad	143800	126327	2	270129
156	Mangrol	89103	84839	0	173942
157	Mandvi	104259	105039	1	209299
158	Kamrej	168537	136083	1	304621
159	Surat East	97443	93356	6	190805
160	Surat North	80995	71011	0	152006
161	Varachha Road	106555	78907	1	185463
162	Karanj	83922	60239	0	144161
163	Limbayat	127930	96346	8	224284
164	Udhna	121972	83644	6	205622
165	Majura	121022	98853	2	219877
166	Katargam	137367	103961	3	241331

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167	Surat West	101017	95617	0	196634
168	Choryasi	178984	125408	0	304392
169	Bardoli	104785	95678	0	200463
170	Mahuva	101318	101554	0	202872
TOTAL		1869009	1556862	30	3425901

23-Dangs

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
173	Dangs	72713	71668	1	144382
TOTAL		72713	71668	1	144382

24-Navsari

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
174	Jalalpore	101982	94977	3	196962
175	Navsari	106964	102669	14	209647
176	Gandevi	128266	123171	0	251437
177	Vansda	125977	124840	0	250817
TOTAL		463189	445657	17	908863

25-Valsad

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
178	Dharampur	103319	101492	0	204811
179	Valsad	113077	106967	0	220044
180	Pardi	105489	92427	0	197916

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181	Kaprada	104150	101929	0	206079
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182	Umbergaon	115369	99006	0	214375
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	TOTAL	541404	501821	0	1043225
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26-TAPI

AC No	AC Name	Male	Female	Others	Total
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171	Vyara	94372	96474	0	190846
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172	Nizar	113865	116138	1	230004
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	TOTAL	208237	212612	1	420850
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ANNEXURE III

CANDIDATE LIST (As per availability)

GUJARAT PARIVARTAN PARTY

S.No	Constituency	Candidate Name
1	Amreli	Pragjibhai Hirpara
2	Ankleshwar	Rajnikant Bhuva
3	Bardoli (SC)	Champaben Onawala
4	Bharuch	Gijubhai Amratbhai Chauhan
5	Bhavnagar east	Girdharbhai Makwana
6	Bhavnagar rural	Keshubhai Bhagat
7	Bhavnagar west	Mahavirsinhji Harisinhji Gohil
8	Botad	Vinubhai Dalwadi
9	Choryashi	Rajeshbhai Bhanabhai Patel
10	Chotila	Hakkabhai Mohanbhai Nathia
11	Dang(ST)	Yogeshbhai Bhoje
12	Dasada(SC)	Sureshbhai Gohil
13	Dediapada	Shantibhai Vasava
14	Dhandhuka	Bharatbhai Nanabhai Desai
15	Dharampur(ST)	Maheshbhai Ishwarbhai Patel
16	Dhari	Nalinbhai Kotadia
17	Dholka	Rajeshbhai Jashbhai Patel
18	Dhoraji	Jagdishbhai Adhduk
19	Dhrandhra	Dhirubhai Dalwadi
20	Dwarka	Jayantibhai Vashrambhai Songara
21	Gadhada(ST)	Dhanjibhai Parmar
22	Gadhda	Vikrambhai Chauhan
23	Gandevi(ST)	Nareshbhai Bhikhubhai Patel
24	Gariadhar	Labhubhai Katrodia
25	Gondal	Gordhan Zadafia
26	Jalalpor	Chandrakant Rana

27	Jambusar	Kamleshbhai Patel
28	Jamjodhpur	Pravinbhai Tala
29	Jamnagar north	Karshanbhai Karmul
30	Jamnagar rural	Pranjivanbhai Kundaria
31	Jamnagar south	Tulshibhai Sabhaya
32	Jasdan	Devshibhai Tadhani
33	Jetpur	Rameshbhai Balgha
34	Jhagadia (ST)	Vasava Rakeshkumar Chandubhai
35	Junagadh	Lalitbhai Suhagia
36	Kalavad (SC)	Girdharbhai Vaghela
37	Kamrej	Dalsukhbhai Chovatia
38	Kaprada (ST)	Mehgraj Gatka
39	Karanj	Dahyabhai Naranbhai Dabharla
40	Katargam	Ghanshyambhai Kanjibhai Italia
41	Keshod	Meramanbhai Arshibhai Chudasama
42	Khambhalia	Lalajibhai Devjibhai Nakum
43	Kutiyana	Haribhai Karmata(Rabari)
44	Lathi	Harjibhai Narola
45	Limbat	Devraj Honiya Nimje
46	Limdi	Malabhai Samlabhai Rabari
47	Mahuva	Harehbhai Mehta
48	Mahuva (ST)	Rajnikantbhai Rajwadi(Prabhubhai)
49	Majura	Dharmeshbhai Ratibhai Batlawala
50	Manavadar	Dr. Dineshbhai Kachat
51	Mandvi (ST)	Manharbhai Chaudhary
52	Mangrol	Hasmukhbhai Govindbhai Sagar
53	Mangrol (ST)	Rameshbhai Sonji Kathodia
54	Morbi	Manojbhai Panara
55	Nandod (ST)	Shantilal Tadvi
56	Navsari	Thakorbhai Desai
57	Nijhar(ST)	Vasantbhai Somabhai Gamit

58	Olpad	Shantibhai Becharbhai Patel
59	Palitana	Rasikbhai Bhingradia
60	Pardi	Kalpeshbhai Ramanbhai Patel
61	Porbandar	Jayeshbhai Bhatt
62	Rajkot east	Pravinbhai Ambalia
63	Rajkot rural (SC)	Girishbhai Parmar
64	Rajkot South	Rashmibhai Kacha
65	Rajkot west	Jaydipbhai Makadia
66	Rajula	Ravjibhai Parmar
67	Sanand	Rajubhai Dashrathbhai Patel
68	Savarkundla	Maheshbhai Sudani
69	Somnath	Balubhai Vaja
70	Surat east	Dipakbhai Kashiram Rana
71	Surat north	Hemantbhai Gaywala
72	Surat West	Jayeshbhai Patel
73	Talaja	Hemrajbhai baraiya
74	Talala	Nathubhai Kanabhai Kamalia
75	Tankara	Dhirubhai Bhimani
76	Udhna	Jaysukhbhai Kathiria
77	Umargam (ST)	Dashrathbhai Patel
78	Una	Parshottambhai Thummar
79	Vagra	Jashwantbhai Jitsang Gohil
80	Valsad	Nimeshbhai Patel
81	Vansda(ST)	Dr. Ravindrabhai Garasia
82	Varachha road	Hirabhai Gangani
83	Visavadar	Keshubhai Patel
84	Vyara (ST)	Khansinhbhai Kishmabhai Chaudhary
85	Wadhwan	Ishwarbhai Nathubhai Patel
86	Wankaner	Parshottambhai Bavadva(Bhuvaji)

BHARATIYA JANTA PARTY

S.No	Constituency	Candidate Name
1	Aanklav	Jashwantsinh Amarsinh Solanki
2	Abdasa	Jayantibhai Parsottambhai Bhanusali
3	Akota	Saurabhbhai Patel
4	Amraivadi	Hasmukhbhai S. Patel
5	Amreli	Shri Dilipbhai Nanubhai Sanghani
6	Anand	Dilipbhai Manibhai Patel
7	Anjar	Vasanbhai Gopalbhai Ahir
8	Ankleshwar	Shri Ishwarbhai Thakorabhai Patel
9	Asarwa	R. M. Patel
10	Balasinor	Rajesh Gajanand Pathak (Pappu Pathak)
11	Bapunagar	Jagrupsinh Rajput
12	Bardoli (SC)	Shri Ishwarbhai Ramanbhai Parmar
13	Bayad	Udesinh Punjaji Zala
14	Becharaji	Raj nibhai S. Patel
15	Bharuch	Shri Dushyantbhai Rajnikant Patel
16	Bhavnagar (E)	Smt. Vibhavariben Vijaybhai Dave
17	Bhavnagar (Village)	Shri Parshottambhai Odhavjibhai Solanki
18	Bhavnagar (W)	Shri Jitibhai Waghani
19	Bhiloda (ST)	Nilaben Modiya
20	Bhuj	Dr. Nimaben Bhaveshbhai Acharya
21	Borsad	Nayanaben Ramansinh Solanki
22	Botad	Dr. T. D. Maniya
23	Chansma	Dilipsinh Viraji Thakor
24	Chhota Udepur (ST)	Gulsingbhai R Rathva
25	Choryasi	Shri Rajabhai Parbhubhai Patel
26	Chotila	Shri Shamjibhai Chauhan
27	Dabhoi	Balkrushna N. Patel
28	Dahegam	Rohitji Chanduji Thakor

29	Dahod (ST)	Nagarsinh Kasnabhai Palas
30	Dang (ST)	Shri Vijaybhai Rameshbhai Patel
31	Danilimda (SC)	Girish Parmar
32	Danta (ST)	Gamaji Kharadi
33	Dariapur	Bharatbhai Barot
34	Dasada (SC)	Shri Poonambhai Kalabhai Makwana
35	Daskroi	Babulal Jamnadas Patel
36	Dediyapada (ST)	Shri Motibhai Puniyabhai Vasava
37	Deesa	Liladharbhai K. Vaghela
38	Deodar	Keshaji Shivaji Chauhan
39	Devgadbaria	Bachubhai Maganbhai Khabad
40	Dhandhagra	Shri Jayantibhai Ramjibhai Kavadiya
41	Dhandhuka	Shri Laljibhai Mer
42	Dhanera	Vasantbhai Purohit
43	Dharampur (ST)	Smt. Sumitraben B. Chaudhari
44	Dhari	Shri Mansukhbhai Panchabhai Bhuva
45	Dholka	Shri Bhupendrasinh Chudasama
46	Dhoraji	Shri Haribhai Patel
47	Dwarka	Shri Pabubha Virambhai Manek
48	Ellisbridge	Rakesh Jashwantlal Shah
49	Fatepura (ST)	Ramesh Bhurabhai Katara
50	Gadhada (SC)	Shri Atmarambhai Makanbhai Parmar
51	Gandevi (ST)	Shri Mangubhai Chaganbhai Patel
52	Gandhidham (SC)	Rameshbhai Maheshwari
53	Gandhinagar North	Ashok Ranchhodbhai Patel
54	Gandhinagar South	Shambhuji chelaji Thakor
55	Garbada (ST)	Mohindraben Ajitsinh Rathod
56	Gariyadhar	Shri Kesubhai Nakrani
57	Ghatlodiya	Anandiben Patel
58	Godhra	Pravinsinh Prabhatsinh Chauhan
59	Gondal	Shri Jayrajsinh Jadeja

60	Halol	Jaydrathsinh Parmar
61	Himmatnagar	Prafulbhai Patel
62	Ider (SC)	Ramanlal Vora
63	Jalalpor	Shri R. C. Patel
64	Jamalpur Khadia	Bhushan Ashokbhai Bhatt
65	Jambusar	Shri Chatrasinh Punjabhai Mori
66	Jamjodhpur	Shri Chimanbhai Dharmshibhai Sapariya
67	Jamnagar (E)	Shri Mulubhai Hardas Bera
68	Jamnagar (S)	Smt. Vasuben Narendrabhai Trivedi
69	Jamnagar (Village)	Shri R. C. Faldu
70	Jasdan	Shri Bharatbhai Bodhara
71	Jetpur	Smt. Jasumatiben Savjibhai Korat
72	Jetpurpavi (ST)	Jayantibhai Savjibhai Rathva
73	Junagadh City	Shri Mahendrakumar Liladhar Mashroo
74	Kaalol	Arvindsinh Rathod
75	Kadi (SC)	Hitesh N. Kanodiya
76	Kalavad (SC)	Shri Meghjibhai Amrabhai Chavda
77	Kalol	Dr. Atulbhai Patel
78	Kamrej	Shri Prafullbhai Panseriya
79	Kankrej	Kirtisinh P. Vaghela
80	Kapadvanj	Kanubhai Bhulabhai Dabhi
81	Kaprada (ST)	Shri Prakashbhai Shankarbhai Patel
82	Karanj	Shri Janakbhai Manjibhai Patel
83	Karjan	Satishbhai Motibhai Patel (Nishaliya)
84	Katargam	Shri Nanubhai Bhagwanbhai Vanani
85	Keshod	Shri Arvindbhai K. Ladani
86	Khambhaliya	Smt. Poonamben Madam
87	Khambhat	Sanjaybhai Patel
88	Khedbrahma (ST)	Bhojabhai Hujabhai Makwana
89	Kheralu	Bharatsinh S. Dabhi
90	Kodinar (SC)	Shri J. D. Solanki

91	Kutiyana	Shri Karsanbhai Dulabhai Odedara
92	Lathi	Shri Valjibhai Khokhariya
93	Limbayat	Smt. Sangitaben Rajendrabhai Patil
94	Limdi	Shri Kiritsinh Jitubha Rana
95	Limkheda (ST)	Jashwantsinh Bhabhor
96	Lunavada	Kalubhai Malivad
97	Mahemdavad	Sundarsinh Chauhan
98	Mahudha	Khumansinh Ratansinh Sodha
99	Mahuva	Smt. Bhavnaben Raghavji Makwana
100	Mahuva (ST)	Shri Mohanbhai Dhanjibhai Dholiya
101	Majura	Shri Harsh Rameshbhai Sanghavi
102	Manavadar	Shri Ratibhai Gordhanbhai Sureja
103	Mandvi	Tarachandbhai Chheda
104	Mandvi (ST)	Smt. Hemlataben Maheshbhai Vasava
105	Mangrol	Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai Chudasama
106	Mangrol (ST)	Shri Ganpatbhai Vastabhai Vasava
107	Maninagar	Shri Narendrabhai Modi
108	Manjalpur	Yogeshbhai Patel
109	Mansa	D. D. Patel
110	Matar	Devusinh Chauhan
111	Mehsana	Nitinbhai Patel
112	Modasa	Dilipsinh Vakhatsinh Parmar
113	Morbi	Shri Kantibhai Shivilal Amrutiya
114	Morvahadaf	Bijalbhai Valabhai Damor
115	Nadiad	Pankaj Vinubhai Desai
116	Nandod (ST)	Shri Shabdasharanbhai Bhailalbhai Tadvi
117	Naranpura	Amit Anilchandra Shah
118	Naroda	Dr. Nirmlaben Vadhvani
119	Navsari	Shri Piyushbhai Dinkarbhai Desai
120	Nikol	Jagdish Panchal
121	Nirzar (ST)	Shri Kantibhai Rameshbhai Gamit

122	Olpad	Shri Mukeshbhai Patel
123	Padra	Dinubhai Balubhai Patel
124	Palanpur	Govindbhai Prajapati
125	Palitana	Shri Mahendrasinh Parakramsinh Sarvaiya
126	Pardi	Shri Kanubhai Desai
127	Patan	Ranchhodbhai Rabari
128	Petlad	Dipak Ravjibhai Patel
129	Porbandar	Shri Babubhai Bhimabhai Bokhariya
130	Pratij	Jaysinh Mansinh Chauhan
131	Radhanpur	Nagarji Thakor
132	Rajkhot (S)	Shri Govindbhai Ukabhai Patel
133	Rajkot (E)	Shri Kashyapbhai Chimanbhai Shukla
134	Rajkot (Village-SC)	Smt. Bhanuben Manharbhai Babariya
135	Rajkot (W)	Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala
136	Rajula	Shri Hirabhai Odhavjibhai Solanki
137	Raopura	Rajendrabbhai Trivedi
138	Rapar	Vaghajibhai Dharamshibhai Patel
139	Sabarmati	Arvindbhai Patel
140	Sahera	Jethabhai G. Ahir (Jetha Bharvad)
141	Sanand	Shri Kamabhai Rathod
142	Sankheda (ST)	Abhesinh Tadv
143	Santrampur (ST)	Mansing Vallabhbhai Bhamat
144	Savarkundala	Shri Vallabhbhai Vaghasiya
145	Savli	Upendrasinh Pratapsinh Gohil
146	Sayajiganj	Jitubhai Sukhadia
147	Sidhpur	Jaynarayanbhai Vyas
148	Sojitra	Vipul Patel
149	Somnath	Shri Rajashibhai Virabhai Jotava
150	Surat (E)	Shri Ranjitbhai Mangubhai Gilitwala
151	Surat (N)	Shri Ajaybhai Jashvantlal Chokshi

152	Surat (W)	Shri Kishorchandra Ratilal Vankawala
153	Talaja	Dr. Bhartiben Dhirubhai Shiyal
154	Talala	Shri Govindbhai Varjangbhai Parmar
155	Tankara	Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanji Kundariya
156	Thakkarbapanagar	Vallabhbhai Kakadiya
157	Tharad	Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel
158	Thasra	Pratikshaben Tinubhai Parmar
159	Udhana	Shri Narottambhai Trikambhai Patel
160	Umargam (ST)	Shri Ramanbhai Nanubhai Patkar
161	Umreth	Govindbhai Raijibhai Parmar
162	Una	Shri K. C. Rathod
163	Unja	Naranbhai L. Patel
164	Vadgam (SC)	Fakirbhai Raghobhai Vaghela
165	Vadhwan	Smt. Varshaben Narendrabhai Doshi
166	Vadodara City (SC)	Manishaben Rajivbhai Vakil
167	Vagara	Shri Arunsinh A. Rana
168	Vaghodiya	Madhubhai Srivastav
169	Valsad	Shri Bharatbhai K. Patel
170	Vansda (ST)	Shri Nareshbhai Maganbhai Patel
171	Varacha Road	Shri Kumarbhai Kanani
172	Vatva	Pradipsinh Jadeja
173	Vav	Shankarbhai Chaudhari
174	Vejalpur	Kishorbhai Babubhai Chauhan
175	Vijapur	Kantilal Ramabhai Patel
176	Viramgam	Shri Pragjibhai Naranbhai Patel
177	Visavadar	Shri Kanubhai Bhalala
178	Visnagar	Rushikeshbhai Ganeshbhai Patel
179	Vyara (ST)	Shri Pratapbhai Babubhai Gamit
180	Wankaner	Shri Jitubhai Somani
181	Zagadiya (ST)	Shri Narendrabhai G. Vasava
182	Zalod (ST)	B. D. Vaghela

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

S.No	Constituency	Candidate Name
1	Amreli	Shri Pareshbhai Dhanani
2	Ankleshwar	Shri Maganbhai B. Patel
3	Bansda – ST	Shri Chhanabhai K. Chaudhary
4	Bardoli – SC	Shri Nitinbhai G. Rana
5	Bharuch	Shri Sandip Magrola
6	Bhavanagar East	Shri Rajeshbhai M. Joshi
7	Bhavanagar West	Dr. M.R. Kanani
8	Bhavnagar Rural	Shri Shaktisinhji Gohil
9	Botad	Shri Kunvarjibhai Bavaliya
10	Choryasi	Shri Satishbhai C. Patel
11	Chotila	Shri Devjibhai G. Fatehpara
12	Dangs – ST	Shri Mangalbhai G. Gavit
13	Dasada (SC)	Shri Manharbhai M. Makwana
14	Dediapada (ST)	Shri Amarsinh Vasava
15	Dhandhuka	Shri Mahendrabhai M. Shah
16	Dharampur (ST)	Shri Ishwarbhai Patel
17	Dhari	Smt. Kokilaben J. Kakadiya
18	Dholka	Shri Pradhumansinh P. Chavda
19	Dhoraji	Shri Vithalbhai H. Radadiya
20	Dhrangadhra	Shri Jayeshbhai H. Patel
21	Dwarka	Shri Mulubhai R. Kandoriya
22	Gadhada (SC)	Shri Pravinbhai Maru
23	Gandevi (ST)	Shri Bharatiben N. Patel
24	Gariadhar	Shri Babubhai Mangukiya
25	Gondal	NCP
26	Jalalpore	Shri Ranjitbhai D. Panchal
27	Jambusar	Shri Kirankumar Makwana
28	Jamjodhpur	Shri Hardasbhai Khava

29	Jamnagar North	Shri Dharmendrasinh M. Jadeja
30	Jamnagar Rural	Shri Raghavjibhai Patel
31	Jamnagar South	Shri Jitendra H. Lal
32	Jasdan	Shri Bholabhai Gohil
33	Jetpur	Shri Jayeshbhai Radadiya
34	Jhagadia (ST)	Shri Balubhai C. Vasava
35	Junagadh	Shri Bhikhabhai Joshi
36	Kalavad (SC)	Dr. Dinesh Parmar
37	Kamrej	Shri Bhagirath Pithavadiwala
38	Kaprada – ST	Shri Jitubhai H. Chaudhary
39	Karanj	Shri Jaysukhbhai Zalavadia
40	Katargam	Shri Nandlal K. Pandayav
41	Keshod	Shri Maganbhai Kotdia
42	Khambhalia	Shri Abhabhai K. Karmur
43	Kodinar (SC)	Shri Mohanbhai Vala
44	Kutiyana	NCP
45	Lathi	Shri Bavku Ughad
46	Limbayat	Shri Sureshbhai Sonvani
47	Limbdi	Shri Somabhai G. Patel
48	Mahuva	Shri Rajbhai J. Maheta
49	Mahuva – ST	Shri Ishwarbhai N. Vahiya
50	Majura	Shri Dhanpatbhai Jain
51	Manavadar	Shri Jawahar Chavda
52	Mandvi – ST	Shri Prabhubhai N. Vasava
53	Mangrol	Dr. Chandrikaben Chudasma
54	Mangrol (ST)	Shri Tejasbhai A. Chaudhari
55	Morbi	Shri Brijeshbhai Merja
56	Nandod (ST)	Shri Haresh J. Vasava
57	Navsari	Shri A.D. Patel
58	Nizar – ST	Shri Pareshbhai G. Vasava
59	Olpad	Shri Jayeshbhai S. Patel

60	Palitana	Shri Pravinbhai Rathod
61	Pardi	Shri Hemantbhai Desai
62	Porbandar	Shri Arjunbhai Modhwadia
63	Rajkot East	Shri Indranil Rajguru
64	Rajkot Rural (SC)	Shri Lakhabhai Sagathia
65	Rajkot South	Shri Mitulbhai Donga
66	Rajkot West	Shri Atubhai Rajani
67	Rajula	Shri Babubhai R. Ram
68	Sanand	Shri Kamsibhai V. Koli
69	Savarkundla	Shri Pratap Dhudhat
70	Somnath	Shri Jasabhai B. Barad
71	Surat East	Shri Kadir Pirzada
72	Surat North	Shri Dinesh Kachadia
73	Surat West	Smt. Ushaben B. Patel
74	Talaja	Shri Sanjaysinh Sarvaiya
75	Talala	Shri Jashubhai Barad
76	Tankara	Shri Maganbhai Valaviya
77	Udhna	Shri Dhansukhbhai Rajput
78	Umbergaon (ST)	Shri Govindbhai Patel
79	Una	Shri Punjabhai Vansh
80	Vagra	Shri Ibalbhai Patel
81	Valsad	Shri Dharmeshbhai Patel
82	Varachha Road	Shri Dhirubhai H. Gajera
83	Viramgam	Dr. Tejashreeben D. Patel
84	Vyara – ST	Shri Punabhai Dhedabhai Gamit
85	Wadhwan	Shri Himanshu Vyas
86	Wankaner	Shri Mohd Javedbhai Pirzada



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