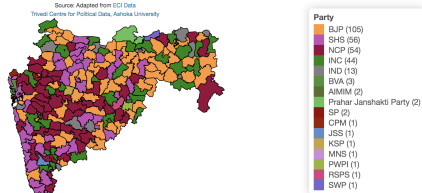


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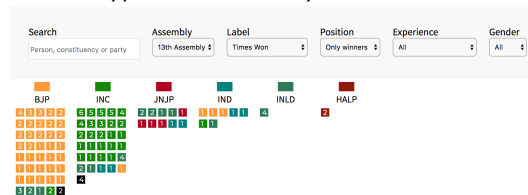
Data Update

[Lok Dhaba](#) and [Incumbency Profile](#) have been updated with the results of the 13th Assembly Elections for both Maharashtra and Haryana.

Constituency wise party winners for Maharashtra in 2019 (Assembly #13)



Incumbency profile of the 13th Haryana Vidhan Sabha



Notes from the Field: Gender gap in political ambition: What inspires Indian women to join politics?

By: Sampurna Khasnabis

In India, while the number of women voters has increased over the years, the number of successful female candidates has remained low. If we compare the 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha elections, both recorded 48% female voter turnout. However, the number of female candidates who ran for elections were only 8.1% (of the total number of candidates) and 9.02%, respectively. Of these women, only 9.28% and 10.77% respectively won the seats they were running for.

As a part of their larger focus on female representation in Indian politics, **TCPD** piloted a survey to study the motivations of elected female representatives at the panchayat level in Haryana. The study

This experience made me realize that there is a large difference in what is presented on the television and how people think and act. For example, until the final results on 24 October 2019, almost all the exit polls on TV were predicting a clear victory for BJP. In another instance, before the final results, while working at **TCPD**, I made a passing remark – “Haryana will have hung assembly and BJP will not get a clear majority.” People were skeptical of this. This is not to claim that I was certain of the outcome of the Haryana elections. Rather my experiences were telling a different story. My interactions with people made me feel that there was no popular sentiment for any one political party in Haryana.

aims to understand how female political ambition differs from that of men and compare the factors that motivate entry into politics for both men and women.

The survey was slated to begin in the beginning of October prior to the Haryana Assembly elections but we could not do so as most sarpanches in our sample were fully occupied with election campaigning. While this pushed back our timeline on the survey, it provided interesting insights into the role of sarpanches in political mobilization at the village level.

We visited two female sarpanches in the Sonapat district. The key observation during our first visit was that while the subject of our meeting, Sunita (name changed) was the sarpanch, her husband was the one who carried out the sarpanch duties. Sunita actively participated in the local self-help groups yet was vaguely aware of what her sarpanch duties were supposed to be. During our second visit, we met Mala (name changed) who was in the middle of her second term as sarpanch, her first term being in 1994. Mala mentioned being motivated to join politics while she was growing up. Her first term had given her confidence that she could execute the task well. She narrated the details of various public works projects she had initiated as well as her active involvement in supervising the local healthcare and education facilities. She demonstrated keen insight into not only her role as a sarpanch but also the role of political representatives in general.

If these two visits are an indication of the results of the final survey, it demonstrates that it is not possible to paint all female political representatives in rural Haryana with the same brushstroke. Despite heading two very similar villages and with similar backgrounds (both had graduated class 10 and won on reserved seats), the



What I observed was that people had their grievances. They wanted politicians to talk about Haryana rather than national issues. This was evident in the election results. For instance, for many people, the biggest surprise of this election was the performance of JJP. An 11-month-old party was able to win 10 seats in its first elections. In some of the rallies that I attended, JJP was highly organized as compared to other political parties in Haryana. JJP was able to better articulate and present local issues to the general public as compared to other parties like INC or BJP which relied on national issues like abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu & Kashmir. This was the major aspect that was missing from popular discourse.



(The writer is an MLS student at Ashoka University and is a research assistant at TCPD.)

External Engagements

October 18, 2019: Mohit Kumar and Priyamvada Trivedi organized an information session on **TCPD**'s work at IIT Delhi

October 29, 2019: Gilles Verniers participated in a panel discussion as a part of the CPR-TCPD Dialogues on "Analysing

motivations of these women and their perceptions of their role had been shaped very differently. The survey aims to find out exactly what these factors are and how far does institutional support, in the form of quotas, contribute to these factors.

*(The writer works with **TCPD** and is the Project Co-ordinator for the Haryana Survey on Political Ambition. The project is led by Gilles Verniers and Susan Ostermann.)*

Notes from the Field: 2019 Haryana Assembly Elections

By: Gaurav Dhankar

As a part of my research assistantship with **TCPD**, I spent a considerable amount of time collecting information on those contesting the Haryana Assembly Election, 2019. Before going to the field, I made a list of people who could help me in my task. I traveled to Hisar, Bhiwani, Dadri, Sonipat, Rohtak and Sirsa. I attended election rallies of Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Jannayak Janata Party (JJP) and Indian National Lok Dal (INLD). While in some rallies, there were big stars like Sunny Deol, in others, there were local politicians addressing groups as small as ten people.



the Haryana and Maharashtra Assembly Election Results"

In the Press

Verniers, Gilles. [Unexpected results in Haryana, Maharashtra likely to upset BJP](#), *Hindustan Times*, October 25, 2019.

Bhogale, Saloni, Basim Nissa, and Mohit Kumar. [Education to assets: The profile of Haryana House](#), *Hindustan Times*, October 26, 2019.

Nissa, Basim, Mohit Kumar, Saloni Bhogale and Priyamvada Trivedi. [Age, gender, assets: A profile of newly elected Maharashtra House](#), *Hindustan Times*, October 27, 2019.

Nissa, Basim, Mohit Kumar, Saloni Bhogale and Priyamvada Trivedi. [Most of the winning incumbents, new lawmakers from BJP](#), *Hindustan Times*, October 27, 2019.

Verniers, Gilles. [What tripped up the BJP in Haryana? 33 charts that decode the verdict that stunned ruling party](#). *Scroll.in*, October 29, 2019.

Verniers, Gilles. [Maharashtra wasn't the cakewalk the BJP thought it would be. 34 charts and maps explain the verdict](#). *Scroll.in*, October 30, 2019.

In the Media

October 24, 2019: Gilles Verniers was featured on a panel on NDTV 24X7.

Work With Us!

TCPD is looking to hire a full-time **Software Engineer/Data Scientist** to help build a new infrastructure, data and technology for research on Indian political data. For more details, check and apply online at: <https://tcpd.ashoka.edu.in/jobs>



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