

December 14, 2017

Lokniti-CSDS Gujarat Post Poll-cum-Exit Poll, 2017

About the Survey

A Post-Poll-cum-Exit Poll was conducted in Gujarat by Lokniti, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi, for ABP News. The Post Poll was conducted among 2750 voters in 29 of the 89 assembly constituencies that voted in the first phase of voting on December 9. The Exit Poll was conducted among 4898 voters in 31 of the 93 assembly constituencies that voted in Phase 2 on December 14. The sampling design adopted was multi-stage random sampling. The assembly constituencies where the survey was conducted were randomly selected using the probability proportional to size method. Thereafter, four polling stations within each of the sampled constituencies were selected using the systematic random sampling method. In the Post Poll, voters randomly selected from the electoral rolls were approached by the field investigators for an interview at their place of residence after votes had been cast. The duration of an interview was about 30 minutes. In the Exit Poll, the field investigators approached voters outside the polling booth after they had voted and asked them only a few questions.

In order to be representative of Gujarat's population profile, the achieved raw sample for both the Post Poll and the Exit Poll has been weighted by gender, locality, religion, and caste group based on Census 2011.

Profile of Achieved Sample for Phase-1 Post Poll

	Survey Sample (raw) %	Census 2011 %
Scheduled Caste	9.5	6.0
Scheduled Tribe	19.0	21.9
Women	43.8	48.0
Urban	41.2	45.3
Muslim	10.2	9.6

Profile of Achieved Sample for Phase-2 Exit Poll

	Survey Sample (raw) %	Census 2011 %
Scheduled Caste	7.0	7.6
Scheduled Tribe	10.2	14.3
Women	44.4	47.9
Urban	48.9	38.9
Muslim	8.5	7.7

Gujarat: BJP races ahead of Cong in last leg of campaigning; looks set to retain power

The BJP seems to be heading for an imminent victory in Gujarat as per the Post Poll-cum-Exit Poll done by Lokniti-CSDS among 7648 voters. While the final round of the Lokniti-CSDS's Tracker poll in the last week of November had found the race to be neck and neck between the Congress and BJP, it now appears that the BJP raced ahead of its opponent in the last leg of the campaigning. Several important factors have contributed to this late surge. The earlier surveys had suggested a disenchantment of a portion of the Patidars, but it now appears that their vote has ultimately gone to the BJP, shifting back to their traditional allegiance. The Congress party has also received a major setback in their tribal vote share, where the BJP has managed to make inroads and capture a big share of votes. A possible explanation to this recent change could be the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's personal popularity and his aggressive campaigning which it seems has helped the BJP sail through troubled waters.

Vote Forecast

	BJP %	Cong+ %	Others %
Entire Gujarat	49	41	10
Saurashtra and Kutchh	49	41	10
South Gujarat	52	40	8
North Gujarat	49	42	9
Central Gujarat	47	41	12

Note: Overall vote estimate based on Post Poll cum Exit Poll.

Vote estimate for Saurashtra and Kutchh and South Gujarat based on a Post Poll. Vote estimate for North Gujarat and Central Gujarat based on an Exit Poll.

Saurashtra includes the districts of Kutchh, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Morbi, Dwarka, Gir Somnath and Botad. **North Gujarat** includes is the districts of Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Arvali. **Central Gujarat** includes the districts of Panchmahals, Dohad, Kheda, Anand, Vadodara, Mahisagar and Chhotaudepur. **South Gujarat** includes the districts of Bharuch, Narmada, Surat, Navsari, Dangs Valsad and Tapi.

Phase-wise Vote Forecast

	BJP %	Cong+ %	Others %
Entire Gujarat	49	41	10
Phase 1	50	41	9
Phase 2	48	42	10

Note: Vote estimate for Phase 1 based on a Post Poll. Vote estimate for Phase 2 based on an Exit Poll.

Himachal Pradesh - Lokniti-CSDS-ABP News Post Poll Survey, 2017**About the Survey**

A Post-Poll survey was conducted in Himachal Pradesh by Lokniti, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi, for ABP News. The survey was conducted from November 12 through November 20, 2017 among 3162 voters in 38 assembly constituencies (the State has a total of 68 assembly constituencies). The sampling design adopted was multi-stage random sampling. The assembly constituencies where the survey was conducted were randomly selected using the probability proportional to size method. Thereafter, four polling stations within each of the sampled constituencies were selected using the systematic random sampling method. Finally, the respondents were also randomly selected from the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. The field investigators conducted face-to-face interviews of the respondents in Hindi asking them a set of standardized questions. The duration of an interview was about 30 minutes. At some locations the non-availability of sampled respondents or difficulty in finding households necessitated replacements or substitutions. In order to be representative of Himachal Pradesh's population profile, the achieved raw sample has been weighted by gender, locality, religion, and caste group based on Census 2011.

Profile of Achieved Sample

	Survey Sample (raw) %	Census 2011 %
Scheduled Caste	17.4	25.1
Scheduled Tribe	3.0	5.7
Women	47.6	49.2
Urban	10.8	10.0
Muslim	1.5	2.2

A close contest in Himachal; BJP has an edge

The hill State of Himachal Pradesh seems to be headed for a close finish between the incumbent Congress and the BJP according to the Lokniti-CSDS Post Poll. The vote share gives an edge to the BJP, with the party capturing 45% of the votes, as against 42% for the Congress. The state has a penchant for alternating governments, which puts the incumbent Congress government at a disadvantageous position vis-à-vis the BJP. However, the post-poll data conducted after the voting does reveal some interesting facets: both parties seem to have suffered a setback in their traditionally strong seats, but have also made inroads in each other's bastions, which means unexpected counting-day surprises cannot be ruled out. While the current chief minister, Virbhadra Singh enjoys more popularity than BJP's chief ministerial candidate Prem Kumar Dhumal, Prime Minister Modi too enjoys immense popularity; this coupled with the propensity to rotate power between the BJP and Congress could mean victory for the former.

Overall Vote Forecast

	%
BJP	45
Cong	42
Others	13

Note: Vote estimate based on Lokniti-CSDS Post Poll.

Region-wise Vote Forecast

	BJP %	Congress %	Others %
East Himachal (34 seats)	41	37	22
West Himachal (34 seats)	49	48	3

Note: East Himachal includes Mandi, Kullu, Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Shimla, Solan and Sirmour districts.
West Himachal includes Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur districts.

Himachal Pradesh's CM preference

	%
Virbhadra Singh	32
Sukhwinder Singh Sukhu	5
Other Congress leaders	5
Prem Kumar Dhumal	26
J P Nadda	10
Other BJP leaders	5
Other leaders	1
Can't say	16

Question asked was: After the election, who would you like to see as the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh?

Comparing voters' satisfaction levels with Central and State governments

	Satisfied %	Dissatisfied %	Non-committal %
Modi government's performance	79	18	3
Virbhadra government's performance	71	28	1

Questions asked were: Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the performance of the Narendra Modi-led BJP/NDA Government at the Centre during the last three and half years?

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the performance of the Congress government of Himachal Pradesh over the last five years?