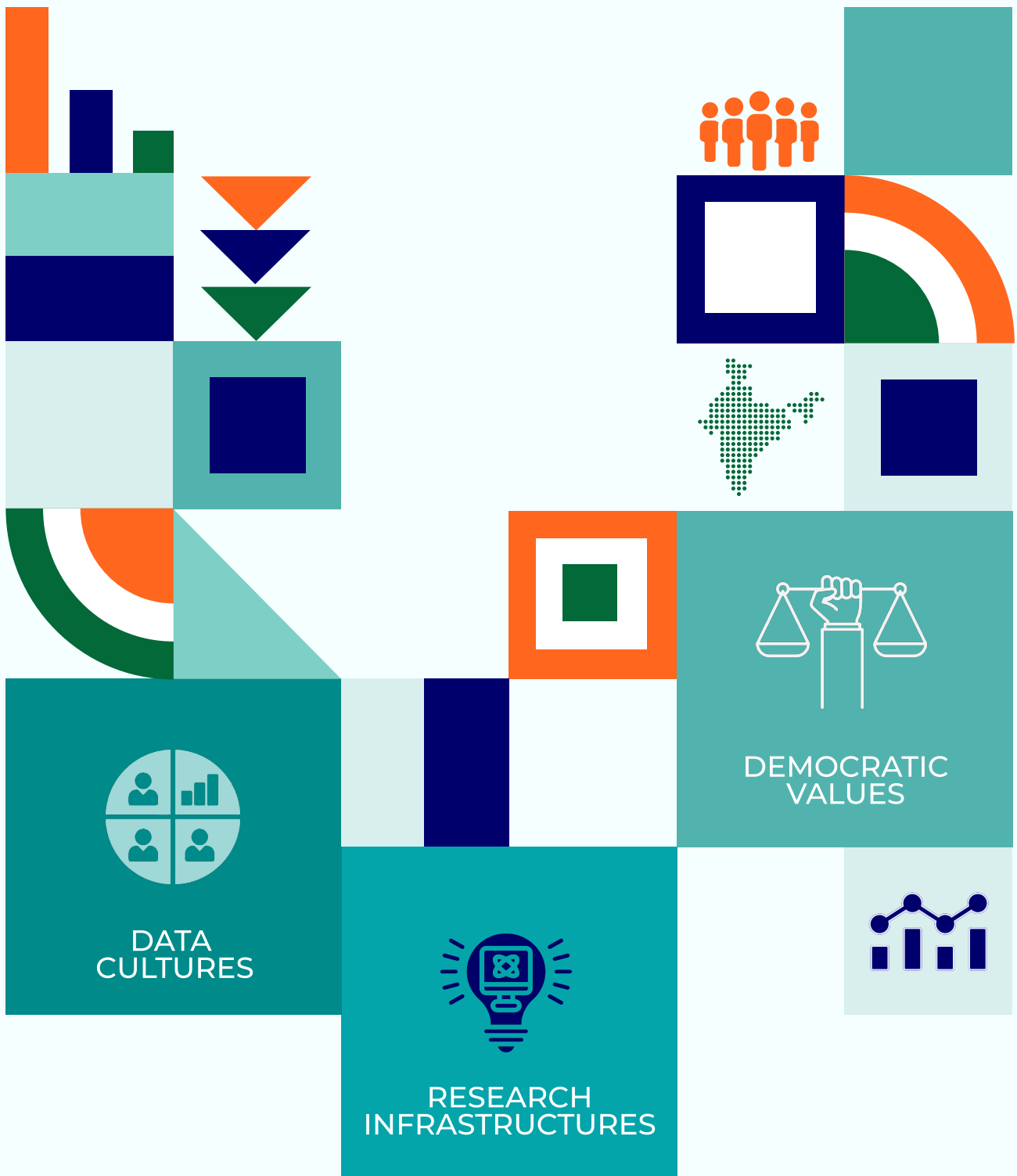


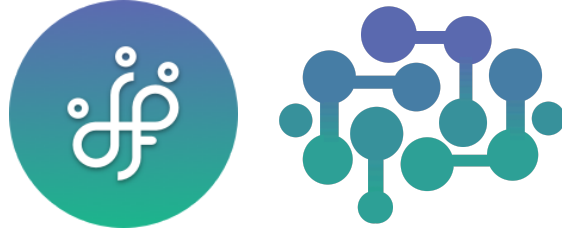


POLITICS, PUNEKARS, AND PERCEPTIONS

Preliminary Findings of a Democracy-Related
Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, and Wisdom Survey

Vol. II: Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha Elections 2024





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Summary

About half of the world's adult population was eligible to vote in 2024, with more than 60 countries holding national elections. As the world's largest democracy and most populous country, India occupied a unique spot at this historic moment. In addition to voting in the national Lok Sabha elections of May 2024, over 6.4 crore (64 million) Maharashtrians also voted in the state Vidhan Sabha election held in November 2024. These included Pune-kars—residents of India's seventh-largest city, Pune, who joined their fellow citizens in exercising their right to vote. Our team at Jnana Prabodhini Foundation (JPF) sought to understand the self-reported beliefs and behaviors of Pune-kars regarding democracy, elections, and politics.

We conducted an online Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, and Wisdom (KAPW) survey to gauge the perceptions of Pune-kars (see **Methodology and Demographics**). We asked around 700 Pune-kars their opinions about the election outcomes, political issues, and attitudes toward democratic values. Specifically, we looked at individuals' views on the value and importance of voting (**Voting in Pune**). We asked Pune-kars about their participation in national- and state-level elections (**National and State Elections**), their support for various systems of government (**Systems of Government**), and their attitudes about political parties (**Political Parties**). To understand the processes influencing electoral preferences, we measured Pune-kars' relative considerations when voting (**Voter Concerns: Civic Issues**), preferred qualities in candidates (**Voter Priorities: Candidate Qualities**), and perceptions about misinformation with regard to politics, as well as characteristics of social networks (**Misinformation and Social Networks**). Finally, we captured overall sentiments on the current and future state of politics and optimism regarding personal positions (**Democracy and Everyday Economics**).

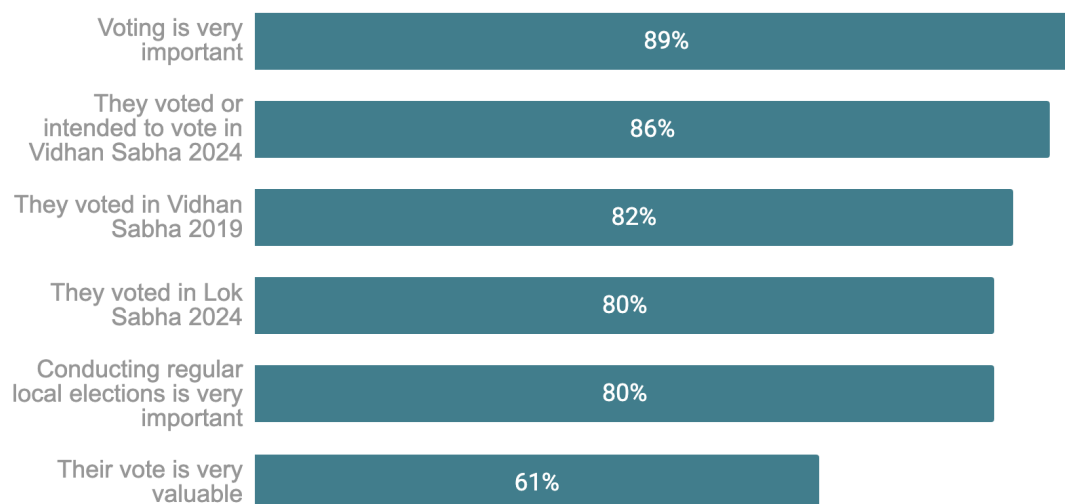
Through this survey, we continue to advance JPF Analytics' mission of using data analysis for social good by promoting data cultures, strengthening research infrastructures, and deepening democratic values. This survey is a follow-up of our team's previous KAPW survey (Vol. I) that tracked beliefs about democracy, elections, and politics in Pune during the national Lok Sabha elections in May 2024. Beyond a narrow focus on opinion polling and electoral outcomes, this survey captures broader perceptions about India's democracy, elections, and politics. By contextualizing the survey findings through the lenses of demographics, voting priorities, perceptions of others, and various issues, we hope this report proves insightful to researchers, policy-makers, the general public, and other interested stakeholders (**Conclusion**).

Contact: JPF Analytics, analytics@jnanaprabodhinifoundation.org

1. Voting in Pune

Our survey respondents showed high levels of support for voting

% of our sample of Pune-kars who said ____



Pune is a rapidly growing city in western India with over 70 lakh (7 million) residents. We examined Pune-kars' beliefs and behaviors around voting, including how important they consider voting, how valuable they feel their vote is, and their views on local elections held for the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC). Since 2022, elections in almost 2,500 local bodies in Maharashtra, including the PMC, have been pending. Pointing to the need for stronger local democratic cultures, more than 91% of survey respondents favored conducting local elections by the end of 2025, though only 77% believed that these would actually take place.

Highlights

70% of participants from low income groups believed their vote was very valuable, whereas only **50%** of participants from high income groups believed the same.

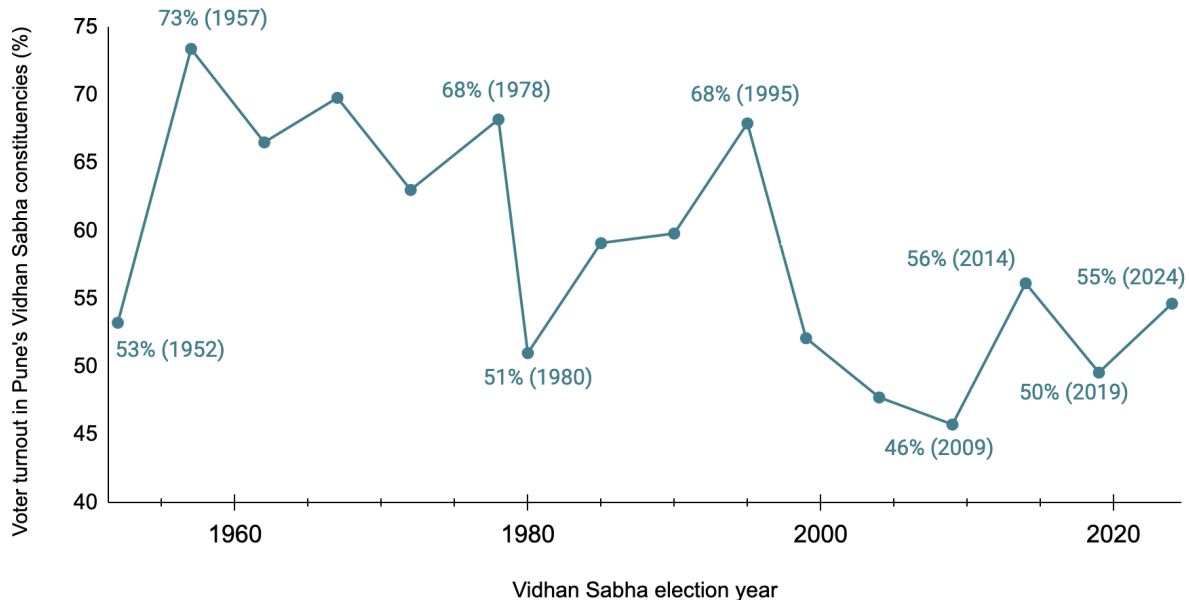
15% of respondents believed that the PMC elections would not be conducted by the end of 2026.

99% of respondents who believed their vote was very valuable also believed that voting was very important, compared to **73%** of the respondents who believed their vote was not as valuable.

2. National and State Elections

Vidhan Sabha voter turnout in Pune city has declined over time

Sources: Election Commission of India; IndiaVotes.com, ResultUniversity.com



Pune city contains 8 of Maharashtra's 288 Vidhan Sabha constituencies, with Pune-kars having cast their votes in 14 state elections since 1952. In this section, we looked at experiences with the national (Lok Sabha) and state (Vidhan Sabha) elections. Pune is electorally competitive, with only 60% of survey respondents voting (or planning to vote) for the same party in the national and state elections. Our findings point to a generational shift in political engagement, with younger survey respondents showing lower electoral participation and higher flexibility in their electoral choices compared to older survey respondents.

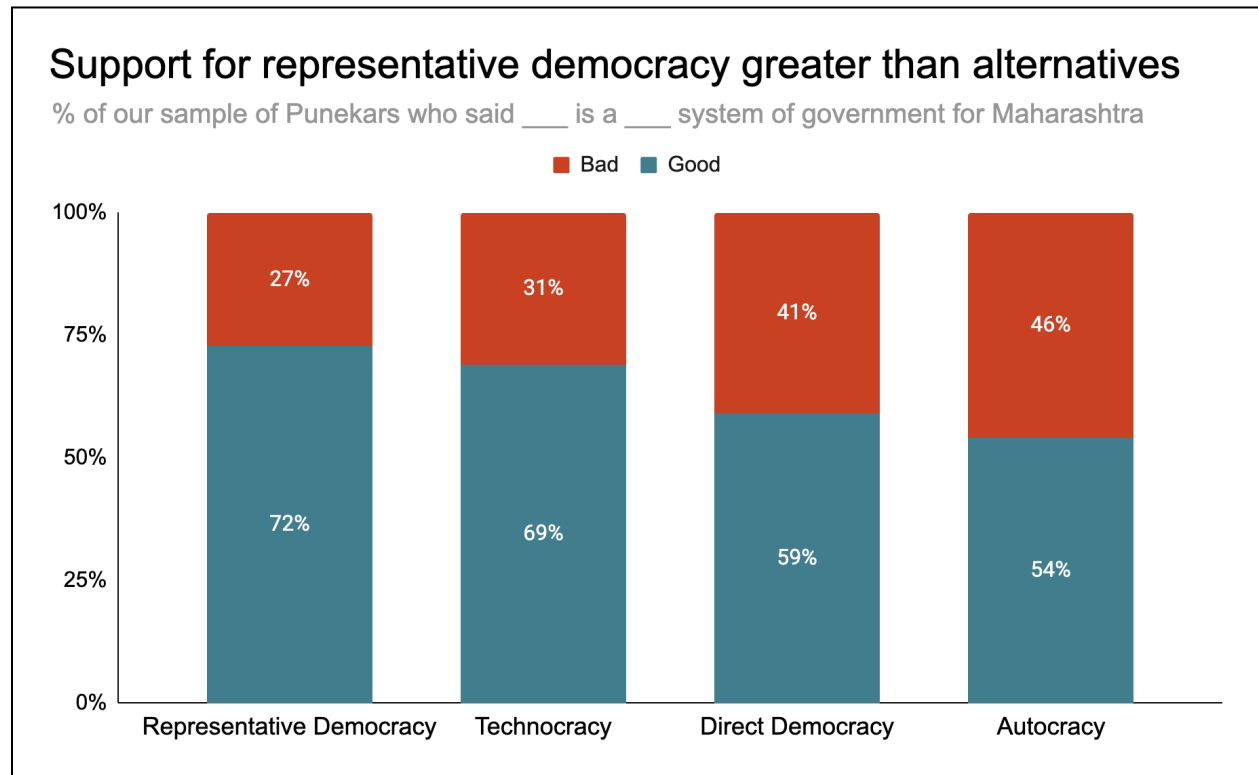
Highlights

96% of older respondents (ages 56+) voted in the 2019 Vidhan Sabha election, but only **71%** of eligible younger respondents (ages 23-35) did so.

74% of older respondents intended to vote for the same party in the national (May 2024) and state elections (Oct 2024), compared to only **50%** of younger respondents.

Respondents predicted that the 2024 Vidhan Sabha voter turnout in Pune would be **59%**, but would have ideally preferred a voter turnout of over **81%**.

3. Systems of Government



India is a federal democracy, with Maharashtra having a two-chambered legislature. In this section, we measured support for various systems of government in Maharashtra, including representative democracy (where politicians elected by citizens take decisions about the state), technocracy (decision-making by highly-qualified and well-informed yet unelected experts), direct democracy (where citizens directly vote about major state issues), and autocracy (where a strong elected leader can take decisions without interference from the state legislative assembly or courts).

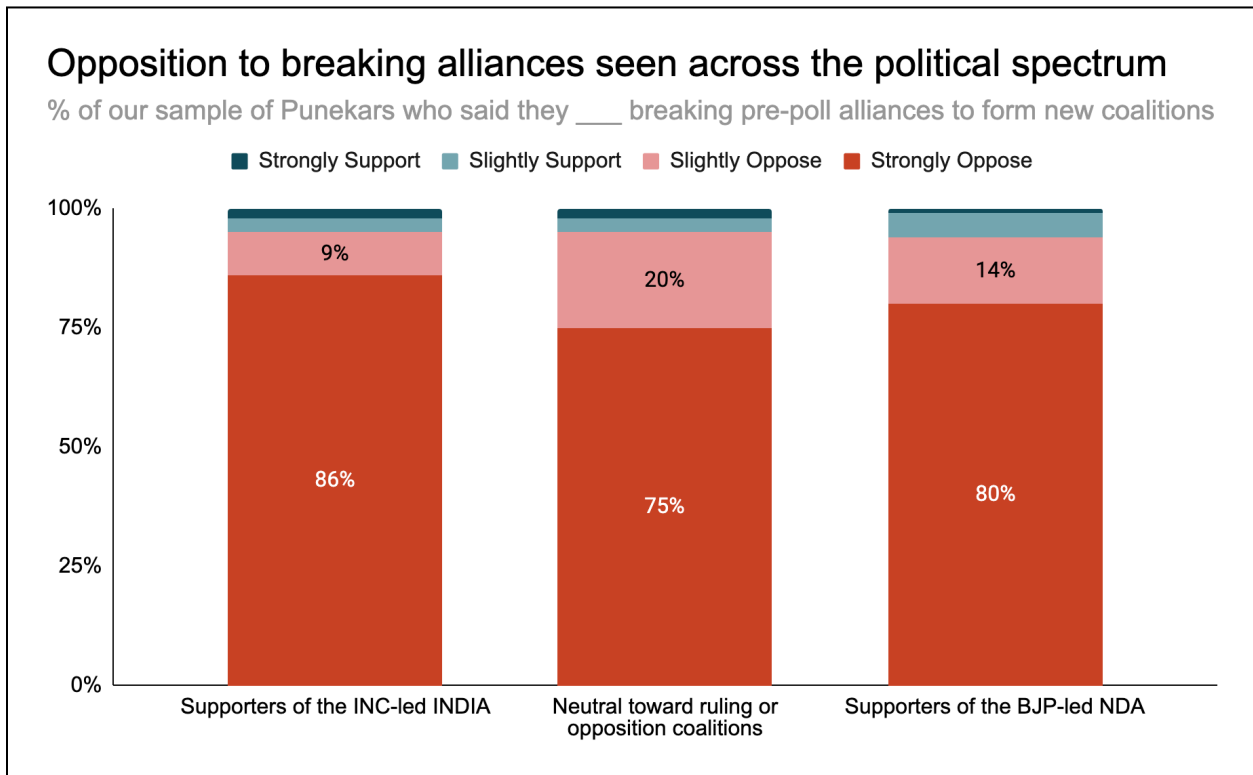
Highlights

60% of younger respondents (ages 18-35) opposed autocratic government compared to only **32%** of older respondents (ages 56+).

64% of respondents who supported representative democracy also believed their vote was very valuable, compared to **44%** of those who opposed representative democracy.

Respondents' beliefs about systems of government were comparable to those from an India-wide sample from the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Survey 2023.

4. Political Parties



Public perceptions about political parties not only determine election outcomes but also drive political polarization and shape civic culture. In this section, we gauged Pune-kars' opinions on the current ruling coalition—the BJP-led NDA—as well as the opposition—the INC-led INDIA. 59% of our survey respondents supported the NDA, whereas 24% supported the INDIA. In a rebuke of Maharashtra's current political culture, most survey respondents, regardless of preferences for particular parties, rejected the breaking of pre-poll alliances to form new coalitions after election results (92%).

Highlights

17% of respondents were neutral — neither supporting nor opposing the ruling or opposition coalitions.

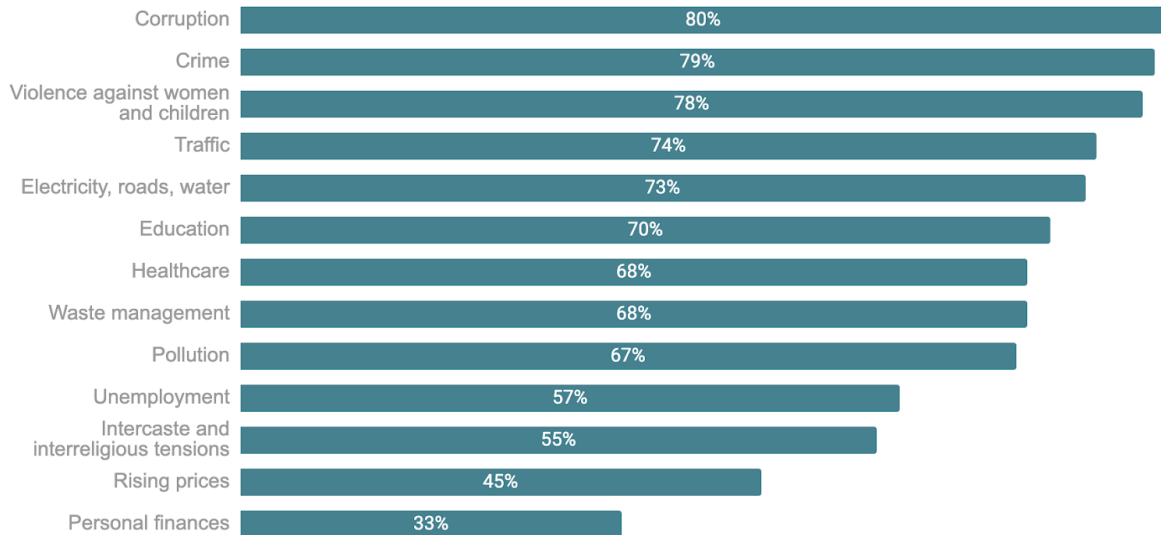
83% of respondents believed that a strong opposition was important, but only **28%** thought that the current opposition was strong.

69% of respondents who opposed autocratic government also believed that a strong opposition was very important compared to **51%** of those who supported autocratic government.

5. Voter Concerns: Civic Issues

Our survey respondents were not single-issue voters

% of our sample of Pune-kars who said ____ was a very important election issue



Elections can be defined by a single issue or by a broader set of priorities. In this section, we asked Pune-kars which issues they considered most important when voting in the Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha elections. Governance and public safety issues such as corruption, crime, and violence against women and children topped the list. Daily challenges such as traffic, infrastructure, education, healthcare, waste management, and pollution were also major concerns. On the other hand, economic issues and social tensions were relatively less important. Thus, our respondents were multi-issue voters.

Highlights

58% of respondents from low income groups said that personal finances was a very important election issue, compared to **28%** of respondents from high income groups.

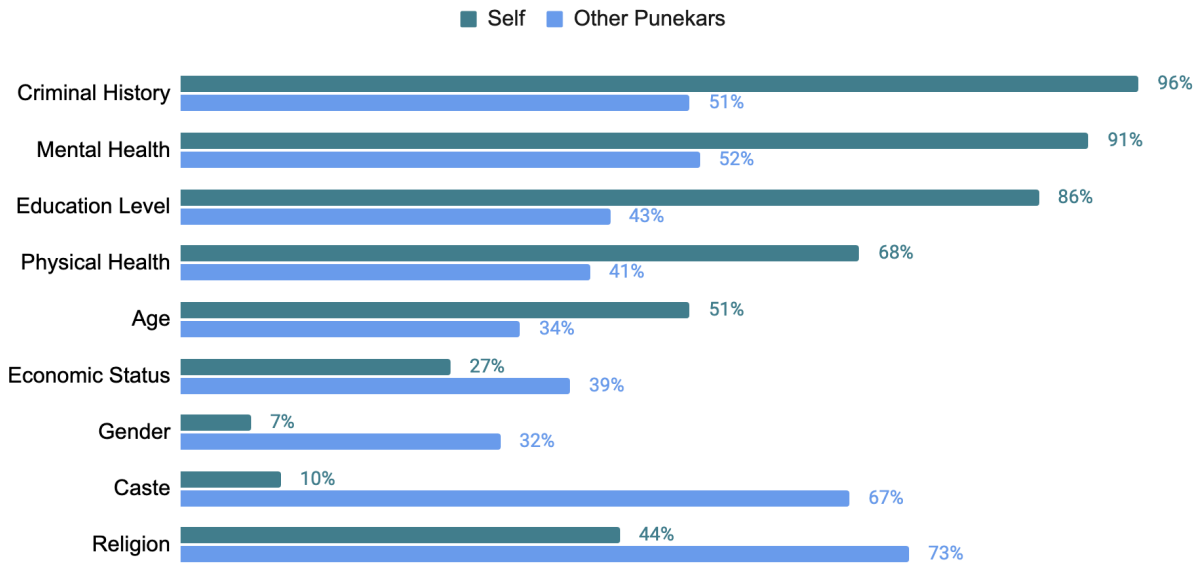
67% of younger respondents (ages 18-35) said that unemployment was a very important election issue, compared to **37%** of older respondents (ages 56+).

58% of female respondents said that rising prices was a very important election issue, compared to **39%** of male respondents.

6. Voter Priorities: Candidate Qualities

Respondents valued credentials, but thought others valued identity

% of our sample of PuneKars who said ____ was important for ____ when voting for a candidate



Along with civic issues, elections are also shaped by the qualities voters look for in candidates. In this section, we asked PuneKars how important they considered various factors when voting, and how important they thought other PuneKars considered them. Our survey respondents placed high importance on credentials such as criminal history, mental health, education, and physical health. In contrast, they believed that other PuneKars valued identity-based factors such as gender, caste, and religion. This self-other gap suggests that respondents may be perceiving themselves favorably while attributing less desirable motives to others.

Highlights

82% of older respondents (ages 56+) said they vote for candidates based on physical health, compared to **51%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

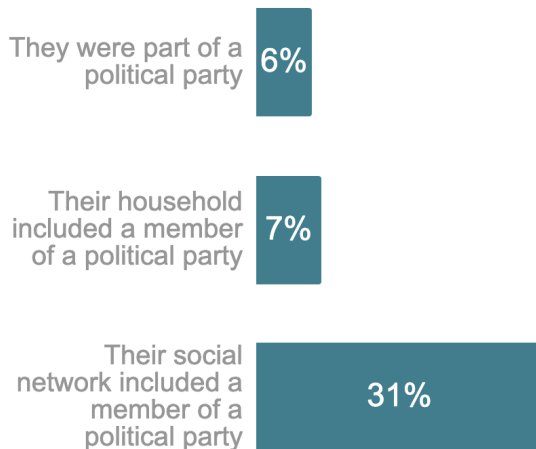
40% of younger respondents (ages 18-35) said other PuneKars voted for candidates based on gender, compared to **16%** of older respondents (ages 56+).

52% of respondents who supported autocratic government said they voted for candidates based on religion, compared to **34%** of those who opposed autocratic government.

7. Misinformation and Social Networks

Most respondents did not actively participate in political parties

% of our sample of Pune-kars who said ____



Democracies thrive on civic engagement and informed public discourse. Most of our survey respondents reported being moderately or highly interested (71%) and informed (64%) about Maharashtra's democracy, elections, and politics, but a smaller fraction (40%) believed that other Pune-kars were equally informed. Survey respondents had large social networks with an average network size of 294 people. These networks were heterogeneous, with 34% consisting of people they disagreed with about democracy, elections, and politics.

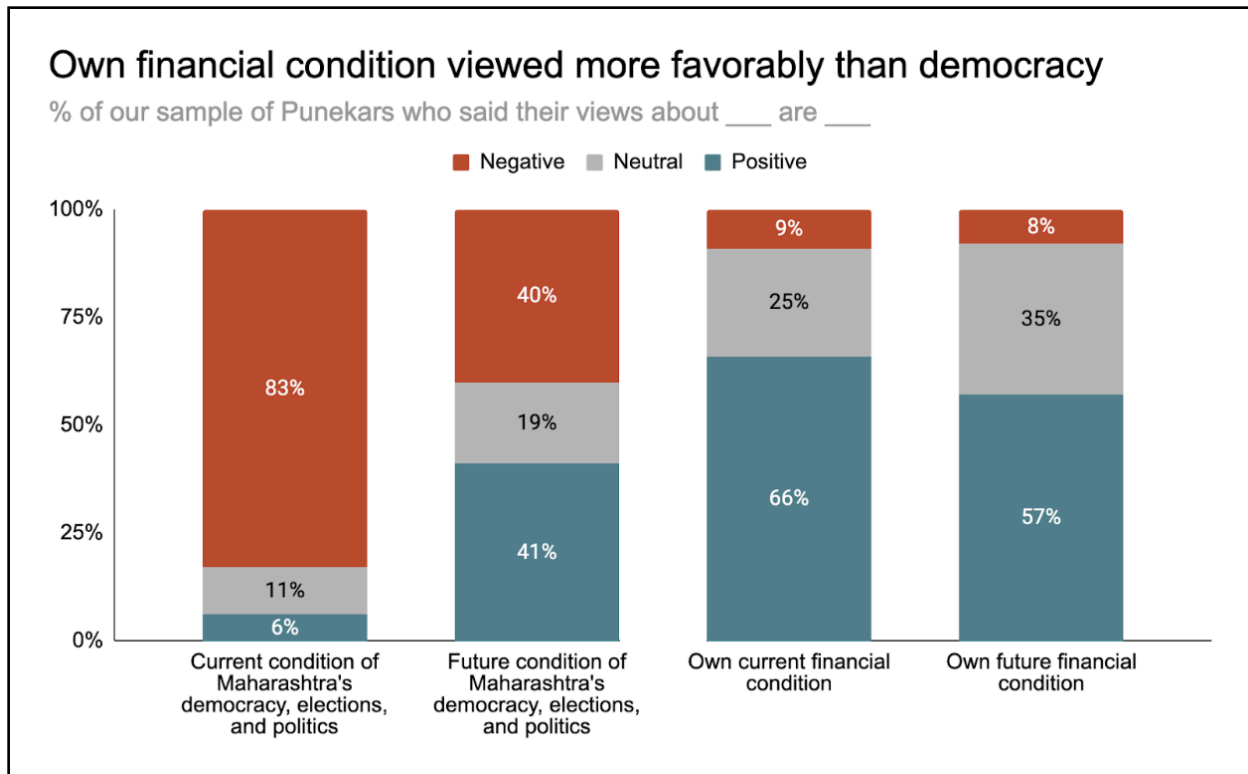
Highlights

89% of participants believed that fake news is a moderately serious or very serious problem.

78% of male participants were moderately or highly interested in democracy, elections, and politics, compared to **56%** of female participants.

44% of the social networks of participants from low income groups consisted of people they disagreed with about democracy, elections, and politics, compared to **30%** of participants from high income groups.

8. Democracy and Everyday Economics



Historically, support for democratic systems of government has reduced during times of economic hardship. Therefore, in addition to perceptions about the condition of Maharashtra's democracy, elections, and politics, we also gauged indicators of our survey respondents' economic status such as unemployment, income change, and work-from-home ability — even though they were not directly related to democracy, elections, and politics. 17% of survey respondents had become unemployed over the past 2 years and 14% saw a decrease in their income. 43% of employed survey respondents were unable to work from home.

Highlights

40% of participants from low income groups became unemployed during the past 2 years, compared to **12%** of participants from high income groups.

77% of older respondents (ages 56+) said their current economic situation was good, compared to only **48%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

54% of older respondents (ages 56+) were optimistic about the future of Maharashtra's democracy, elections, and politics, compared to only **40%** of younger respondents (ages 18-35).

Conclusion

This survey enhances our understanding of the diverse beliefs and behaviors about democracy, elections, and politics among Pune-kars of different backgrounds. The survey assessed various aspects of democratic engagement, including voting and elections, government and politics, voter concerns and priorities, and democracy and the economy. Although respondents reported a strong belief in democratic values, a strong opposition, and the importance of voting, the survey also revealed areas of concern in democratic engagement.

Voter turnout in Pune has declined over the past decades. Respondents generally believed voting is very important, but a significantly lower percentage believed that their vote was valuable. Younger respondents were also less optimistic about the future of politics, as compared to older respondents. Additionally, female respondents were less interested in democracy, elections, and politics as compared to male respondents. Developing targeted plans to address these beliefs could help further improve voter turnout in Pune. State-level launches of voter awareness programs and the city's active role in increasing awareness likely contributed to an increase in turnout in 2024. At the grassroots level, citizens can foster awareness through households, schools, and community networks to strengthen the understanding of their vote's significance.

Notably, the survey highlighted perception gaps. Only a small fraction of respondents believed that other Pune-kars were equally informed about democracy, elections, and politics. Similarly, self-reported considerations regarding candidate qualities often differed from people's perceptions of others' considerations. Through this report, we also hope to address this perception gap by showcasing the similarity in beliefs between voters even in the face of political differences.

Respondents were highly concerned about the current state of democracy, elections, and politics in Maharashtra, but more optimistic about the future. The first round of this survey (Vol. I) revealed that respondents underscored the importance of data in democracy, with a clear call for the timely completion of the 2021 national population census. Similarly, in this edition, respondents highlighted the importance of functional local city governments by calling for the timely completion of the pending city elections.

In conclusion, this survey sheds light on Pune-kars' views regarding democracy, elections, and politics. Through this report, we aim to provide valuable empirical data to increase awareness and guide relevant stakeholders in addressing voter disengagement, political polarization, and misinformation. Ultimately, we hope this effort strengthens the fabric of India's pluralistic democracy, while also promoting a culture of data-driven research and policy-making in Pune and beyond.

Appendix: Methodology and Demographics

We carried out an online survey designed to gauge the awareness, beliefs, and behaviors of Pune-kars. We used established public surveying methodology and the ‘wisdom of crowds’ approach to develop a Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, and Wisdom survey. We received ethics approval for conducting this survey from Carnegie Mellon University’s Office of Research Integrity and Compliance (IRB Registration No: IRB00000352). This process involved providing a statement of adherence to local customs and norms. We conducted surveying from 27 October to 23 November 2024 in the lead up to Maharashtra’s state legislative assembly (Vidhan Sabha) elections. The survey consisted of 101 questions. Respondents could take the survey in Marathi or English. We employed a sample-of-convenience snowball-sampling method. The following table summarizes key statistics of our survey sample. Participants could skip any question that they wished, and, therefore, findings from the report vary in their sample size, ranging from approximately 100 to 700.

Sample size		697
Margin of error		4%
Gender	Male	67%
	Female	33%
Age	18-35	33%
	36-55	43%
	56+	24%
Survey language	Marathi	57%
	English	43%
Income group <i>(calculated based on room density, toilet ownership, and AC ownership)</i>	Low	15%
	Middle	32%
	Upper-middle	39%
	High	14%
Occupation	Students	15%
	Currently working	70%
	Political workers	6%
Voted or intended to vote in Vidhan Sabha 2024		86%

Appendix: Detailed Results

In the next few pages, we present detailed results. As a rule of thumb, group differences should be **at least 10%** to be considered meaningful.

Voting and Elections

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Income Group				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	Low	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Male	Female
Voting is very important	89%	86%	90%	92%	91%	88%	87%	90%	87%	93%
Voted in Vidhan Sabha 2019	82%	58%	93%	96%	72%	86%	79%	93%	80%	86%
Voted in Lok Sabha 2024	80%	75%	80%	86%	81%	84%	80%	72%	80%	80%
Voted or intended to vote in Vidhan Sabha 2024	86%	81%	88%	90%	91%	89%	85%	78%	85%	88%
Vote is very valuable	61%	61%	58%	67%	70%	64%	59%	50%	61%	61%
Will vote for same party in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha 2024	60%	50%	56%	74%	57%	62%	59%	57%	58%	61%
Predicted voter turnout	59%	58%	59%	61%	64%	59%	58%	58%	59%	58%
Preferred voter turnout	81%	80%	80%	83%	83%	81%	80%	82%	78%	86%
Conducting regular local elections is very important	80%	81%	79%	81%	83%	81%	78%	82%	80%	79%
PMC elections should be conducted by the end of 2025	91%	90%	91%	92%	91%	90%	91%	95%	92%	89%
PMC elections will be conducted by the end of 2025	77%	77%	75%	81%	83%	77%	75%	85%	79%	75%

Government and Political Parties

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Income Group				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	Low	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Male	Female
They are a political worker or volunteer	6%	11%	3%	7%	13%	7%	4%	4%	8%	2%
Their household includes a political worker or volunteer	7%	14%	4%	3%	17%	7%	4%	3%	8%	4%
Their social network includes a political worker or volunteer	31%	47%	24%	24%	51%	31%	27%	23%	36%	21%
Support for representative democracy	72%	76%	71%	72%	46%	80%	70%	82%	71%	75%
Support for technocracy (expert rule)	69%	65%	69%	74%	64%	73%	67%	65%	64%	82%
Support for direct democracy	59%	54%	59%	66%	57%	60%	56%	67%	59%	59%
Support for autocracy (authoritarianism)	54%	40%	58%	68%	43%	56%	54%	59%	51%	62%
Support for ruling party or coalition (BJP-led NDA)	59%	58%	54%	71%	57%	63%	57%	64%	56%	66%
Support for opposition party or coalition (INC-led INDIA)	24%	20%	29%	20%	26%	19%	24%	32%	28%	17%
Neutral about ruling / opposition party or coalition	17%	22%	17%	9%	17%	18%	19%	4%	16%	17%
Current ruling party or coalition is strong	63%	64%	56%	75%	67%	67%	63%	56%	62%	65%
Current opposition party or coalition is strong	28%	31%	26%	28%	27%	31%	29%	24%	29%	27%
Strong opposition is important for Maharashtra	83%	85%	81%	83%	84%	78%	84%	90%	81%	86%
Support for politicians who break pre-poll alliances	8%	14%	5%	4%	17%	9%	5%	3%	8%	6%

Voter Concerns: Civic Issues

The following table shows the percent of respondents who believe each civic issue is very important when voting in the Vidhan Sabha 2024 elections.

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Income Group				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	Low	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Male	Female
Corruption	80%	74%	80%	87%	84%	79%	82%	77%	78%	84%
Crime	79%	75%	81%	81%	86%	77%	79%	77%	76%	88%
Violence against women and children	78%	77%	78%	77%	84%	77%	78%	73%	74%	86%
Traffic	74%	71%	75%	73%	79%	76%	71%	70%	71%	80%
Electricity, roads, water	73%	71%	76%	69%	76%	67%	77%	72%	70%	80%
Education	70%	73%	72%	60%	86%	68%	69%	61%	66%	78%
Healthcare	68%	67%	71%	61%	83%	68%	66%	61%	63%	79%
Waste management	68%	67%	68%	68%	77%	64%	71%	60%	65%	76%
Pollution	67%	63%	68%	68%	70%	63%	67%	70%	63%	76%
Unemployment	57%	67%	60%	37%	74%	50%	60%	48%	55%	62%
Intercaste and interreligious tensions	55%	51%	54%	59%	57%	54%	54%	60%	55%	57%
Rising prices	45%	54%	44%	35%	67%	43%	41%	44%	39%	58%
Personal finances	33%	42%	34%	19%	58%	31%	29%	28%	36%	28%

Voter Priorities: Candidate Qualities

The following table shows the percent of respondents who believe each criterion is important for their own vote when choosing a candidate.

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Income Group				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	Low	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Male	Female
Criminal History	96%	92%	98%	97%	100%	95%	95%	98%	95%	98%
Mental Health	91%	82%	93%	98%	88%	90%	91%	96%	90%	93%
Education Level	86%	86%	87%	85%	88%	85%	87%	85%	83%	93%
Physical Health	68%	51%	70%	82%	63%	67%	68%	75%	63%	77%
Age	51%	41%	53%	55%	49%	48%	51%	60%	48%	57%
Economic Status	27%	26%	26%	31%	34%	23%	31%	24%	30%	21%
Gender	7%	7%	7%	5%	7%	5%	8%	7%	5%	9%
Caste	10%	9%	9%	12%	10%	8%	11%	15%	11%	7%
Religion	44%	40%	40%	53%	46%	47%	40%	48%	45%	42%

The following table shows the percent of respondents who believe each criterion is important for other Puneekars' vote when choosing a candidate.

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Income Group				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	Low	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Male	Female
Criminal History	51%	49%	50%	52%	69%	47%	47%	57%	51%	50%
Mental Health	52%	47%	56%	52%	67%	49%	51%	54%	54%	49%
Education Level	43%	41%	44%	41%	54%	43%	40%	42%	43%	41%
Physical Health	41%	34%	43%	43%	44%	38%	40%	48%	39%	43%
Age	34%	33%	33%	39%	62%	63%	67%	69%	37%	29%
Economic Status	39%	40%	41%	32%	49%	37%	41%	33%	39%	40%
Gender	32%	40%	35%	16%	15%	33%	39%	22%	30%	36%
Caste	67%	72%	68%	60%	51%	66%	72%	66%	68%	66%
Religion	73%	80%	67%	76%	56%	71%	79%	72%	71%	77%

Misinformation and Social Networks

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Income Group				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	Low	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Male	Female
Misinformation about democracy, elections, and politics is a moderately serious or very serious problem	89%	92%	88%	92%	98%	85%	91%	88%	88%	92%
Moderately or very interested in democracy, elections, and politics	71%	79%	67%	71%	78%	72%	68%	73%	78%	56%
Moderately or very informed about democracy, elections, and politics	64%	72%	61%	59%	78%	61%	59%	69%	71%	47%
Other Puneikars are moderately or very informed	40%	41%	40%	39%	51%	35%	41%	42%	45%	31%
Social network size	294	245	293	334	523	231	291	296	305	259
Percentage of social network that they disagree with	34%	32%	35%	32%	44%	40%	35%	30%	36%	29%

Democracy and Everyday Economics

Belief or Behavior	Average	Age			Income Group				Gender	
		18-35	36-55	56+	Low	Middle	Upper Middle	High	Male	Female
Current situation of democracy, elections, and politics is good	11%	8%	11%	14%	11%	12%	7%	20%	12%	8%
Current situation of democracy, elections, and politics is bad	83%	87%	82%	76%	80%	83%	85%	73%	82%	84%
Future situation of democracy, elections, and politics will improve	41%	40%	35%	54%	36%	44%	41%	39%	39%	44%
Future situation of democracy, elections, and politics will worsen	40%	41%	46%	30%	44%	37%	39%	43%	42%	37%
Own economic situation is currently good	66%	48%	74%	77%	42%	61%	74%	86%	63%	72%
Own economic situation is currently bad	9%	15%	8%	4%	24%	11%	4%	3%	11%	7%
Own economic situation is currently neutral	25%	37%	18%	19%	34%	28%	22%	11%	26%	21%
Own economic situation will improve	57%	68%	58%	39%	69%	59%	60%	33%	56%	59%
Own economic situation will worsen	8%	9%	7%	9%	12%	8%	7%	10%	11%	4%
Own economic situation will not change	35%	23%	35%	52%	19%	33%	34%	57%	33%	37%
Became unemployed in past 2 years	17%	27%	10%	17%	40%	17%	11%	12%	18%	16%
Income increased in past 2 years	55%	54%	65%	40%	49%	55%	60%	47%	56%	53%
Income decreased in past 2 years	14%	15%	12%	15%	19%	16%	11%	12%	15%	13%
Can work from home	44%	40%	50%	39%	43%	47%	47%	36%	47%	40%

Acknowledgments

This study would not have been possible without the unwavering support of numerous individuals and institutions. We would like to express our gratitude to:

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 - Jnana Prabodhini's Educational Activity Research Center
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 - Jnana Prabodhini Prashala
 - Jnana Prabodhini's Samajik Shastra Adhyayan Kendra
 - Jnana Prabodhini's Spardha Pariksha Kendra
 - Jnana Prabodhini's Yuvak Vibhag
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