

# SHAPING OF INDIA

A JOURNEY OF 73 YEARS

LOK SABHA ELECTIONS SINCE 1951-52 TO 2024

DR. SUBHESWAR DASGUPTA



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# **General Elections of Republic of India**

## **LOK SABHA ELECTIONS at a glance**

**From 1951-52 to 2024**

### **A Journey of Seventy Three Years**

**Dr. Subheswar Dasgupta**

**It is my humble effort to look back seventy three years back in our country , the Republic of India, where, I was born on 17 September 1957 and feel proud as well as honoured to be a Citizen of Republic of India, the largest Democracy in the World . A Glorious journey of Seventy Three Years in the History of Republic of India.**

**Jai Hind, Vande Mataram.**

# General Elections of Republic of India



## Old Parliament Building

The old Parliament building in India (now known as Samvidhan Sadan) was inaugurated on January 18, 1927, by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Irwin. The building, designed by architects Herbert Baker and Edwin Lutyens, took six years to construct before its opening ceremony.

Key Details of the Inauguration:

- Date: January 18, 1927.
- Inaugurated By: Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India.
- Original Purpose: The building was originally designed to house the Imperial Legislative Council and was referred to as the "Council House".
- Location: New Delhi.
- Post-2023 Status: Following the inauguration of the new Parliament building in May 2023, the old structure was renamed Samvidhan Sadan (Constitution House).



### **New Parliament Building**

India's New Parliament Building (Sansad Bhavan) was inaugurated by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi on May 28, 2023. Located in New Delhi as part of the Central Vista project, the triangular building was constructed by Tata Projects Limited and designed by HCP Design, Planning and Management.

- Ceremony: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi installed the historic Sengol in the Lok Sabha Chamber, close to the Speaker's podium, during the ceremony.
- Controversy: The inauguration was marked by a boycott from several opposition parties, who argued that the building should have been inaugurated by the President of India rather than the Prime Minister of India.
- Features: The new building has a built-up area of 20,866 sq meters, with a Lok Sabha chamber accommodating 888 seats and a Rajya Sabha chamber accommodating 384 seats.
- First Session: The new building hosted its first session on September 19, 2023.

### **Gratitude-**

Dr (Smt) Chaitali Sen Dasgupta and Kumari Aheli Dasgupta, the inspiration of them being the motivation to compile this Book.

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## **Maha- Jajna of Democracy.**

The Year was 1909. India was under British Rule, in spite of that, Indians could cast their first vote, although their numbers were very negligible.

The King George V had come to India , and he was scheduled to visit some cities of India. Editors of few Newspaper of India would accompany The King George V. This team reached Hyderabad in February 1906. Nawab Imad ul Malik , the Personal Secretary of Salar Jang, the then Prime Minister of Nizam of Hyderabad invited selectively some Muslim Editors in a Breakfast meeting. During conversation, all on a sudden, Nawab Imad ul Malik wanted to know why participation of Muslim people is not seen in Administration, Social Organizations, or in Politics?

Those Editors informed Nawab that, practically, there is less opportunity for the Muslim people in these areas. Th Hindus and The Congress Party are nowadays synonyms. And the British Emperor has taken it for granted that The Congree Party is the representative of the whole of India. What the Congress Party says, the British Administration thinks that this is the opinion of whole India. Can you imagine that, in Indian Couts, there is no Muslim Judges. Previously, the picture was different.

After listening all these, Nawab Imad ul Malik said- Yes, it should be thought seriously and this sholud be conveyed to British Emperor.

In the evening, Sir Lawrence Walter, the Chief of Staff of The King George V told Nawab Imad ul Malik—“ Please come, the Kinf George V is desireous to talk to you.”

But, before ceremonial meeting with The King George V , Sir Lawrence Walter separately discussed with Nawab Imad ul Malik about some topics. Nawab told- “ What I gathered information that, the New Generation of Muslim Population are not at all interested about Aligarh Movement any more. They are thinking of a more modern , political issued based concepts, and they want an absolutely different platform, by virtue of which, they want to negotiate with British Representatives and they will place their legitimate demands.”

Sir Lawrence Walter said – “ This is not good at all. Please take some initiative immediately and do some thing, that this New Muslim Generation should get inlined upon the Congress Party. Kindly tell the Muslim Intellectuals to form a new Organization, just like the Congress Party. You will be the Secretary of this New Organization and please request Aga Khan to be the President of this New Organization. Everone respects Aga Khan.. In addition to that The Congress Party has opposed the Partition of Bengal. In this Partition of Bengal, the Muslims have gained considerably. I think, that the Congress Party does not like this.”

The version of Sir Lawrence Walter was not so new one. After the Year 1905, there was a secret mission conducted by the British Administration in order to destabilize the MOVEMENT AGAINST THE PARTITION OF BENGAL., and, it was similar to the ideology of Sir Lawrence Walter. And it said that, if there would be THE PARTITION OF BENGAL, there will be improvement of Socio-economic status of the Muslim Community, which was not at all desirable to The Hindu Community & Hindu Intellectuals and the Hindu Educatedn persons. That is why, there was strong opposition to PARTITION OF BENGAL. Although it was totally false.

Because, stalwarts of Muslim Community like Nawab Syd Amir Hussain, Nawab Syd Abbas Subhan took part in opposing THE PARTITION OF

BENGAL. However the British Administration steered the propaganda in such a way, one part of Muslim population believed that. Because, in the Muslim Society, there was a strong feeling that “ They are DEPRIVED and They are BEING CHEATED”, or in otherwise, the Muslim Community started believing that they were victimized.

A meeting was convened in Aligarh. In that meeting, the preliminary Draft and guide-line were formulated. On 30 December 1906, the Members of Mohammedan Educational Conference were assembled.

The All-India Muslim League (AIML) was a political party established in Dhaka in 1906 when some well-known Muslim politicians met the Viceroy of India, Lord Minto, with the goal of securing Muslim interests in British India.

The party arose out of the need for the political representation of Muslims in British India, especially during the Indian National Congress-sponsored massive Hindu opposition to the 1905 Partition of Bengal. During the 1906 Annual meeting of the All-India Muslim Education Conference held in Ahsan Manzil Palace in Dacca, the Nawab of Dacca, Khwaja Salimullah, forwarded a proposal to create a political party which would protect the interests of Muslims in British India. He suggested the political party be named the 'All-India Muslim League'. The motion was unanimously passed by the conference, leading to the official formation of the All-India Muslim League in Dacca. It remained an elitist organization until 1937, when the leadership, under the command of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, began mobilizing the Muslim masses, which turned the League into a popular organization.

The Nawab of Dacca Khwaja Salimullah or Aga Khan III initially did not consider this proposal with much importance.

(Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, (02November 1877 – 11 July 1957), known as Aga Khan III, was the 48th Imam of the Nizari Ism'aili branch of Shia Islam. He was considered one of the founding fathers of Pakistan, and also served as the first permanent President of the All-India Muslim League (AIML).

Their opinion was very clear. So long , their Rival was British, but, if a separate organization was to be formed, their Rival would be one more, i.e. The Congress Party.

However, both of them were assured that, this newly formed Organization would not initiate any Political Movement or activities. First of all, there would be a Social Organization, the members of which would be vocal against deprivation, oppression and lack of Education within the Muslim Community. At the same time, they would continue to show strict attitude against the Congress Party. Because, the Congress Party was considered to be an Orgazation, governed by higher class Hindu people. Whether in Bengal, or in Maharashtra, or in Punjab, all the top-class leaders of the Congress Party were Hindu of higher societies. They never cared for interests of Muslim Community. Thus a new Organization, ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE was established, showing rays of new hope amongst the Muslim people. At the same time, in August, 1906, a group of leaders of ARYA SABHA established an organization, and, LALA RAJPAT RAI was one of the most prominent leaders amongst them .The name of the Organization was HINDU MAHASABHA. Incidentally, in February 1906, a male child was born in Ramtek in Nagpur.

Madhav Sadashivrao Golwalkar (19 February 1906 – 05 June 1973) was born to Sadashivrao and Lakshmibai Golwalkar in a Marathi Karhade Brahmin family at Ramtek, near Nagpur in British India's Central Provinces and Berar. His family was prosperous and supported him in his studies and activities. Sadashivrao, a

former Clerk in the Posts and Telegraphs Department became a teacher in the Central Provinces and Berar and ended his career as headmaster of a high school. Golwalkar was the only surviving son of nine children. Since his father was frequently transferred around the country, he was transferred to many schools. Golwalkar was apolitical as a student. As an adolescent, he developed a deep interest in religion and spiritual meditation. In future, he would become a very important person in the organization, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

In this way, British Administration was successful in the mission to form a parallel organization to The Congress Party, and, the Division of Indian People on Communal Basis was successfully materialized. To run the administration smoothly, the best policy adopted by the British Rulers was DIVIDE AND RULE.

HINDUs versus MUSLIMS – a new dimension was created in the History of India. Both these segments would show more loyalty to the BRITISH RULER to gain more importance. What should be the next step ? A new administrative & reformatory measure was planned by the British Administration to include the Indians in conducting Administration by participating in an important process, i.e. ELECTION.

The Minto-Morley Reforms, or Indian Councils Act 1909, was introduced by Lord Minto (Viceroy) and John Morley (Secretary of State), increased Indian participation in legislative councils and introduced separate electorates for Muslims. It expanded the councils but maintained British control, legalizing communal representation and sowing divisions.

Key Features of the 1909 Reforms

- Separate Electorates: The most significant feature was the introduction of a system of separate electorates for Muslims, allowing them to elect their own representatives, which was later described as legalizing communalism.

- **Expansion of Councils:** The size of the legislative councils was increased, with the Central Legislative Council expanding from 16 to 60 members.
- **Increased Participation:** While increasing the number of Indian members, official majorities were often maintained in provincial councils. The legislative functions were expanded to include discussing the budget and moving resolutions.
- **Executive Council Entry:** Satyendra P. Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council as a Law Member.
- **Indirect Elections:** The reforms provided for indirect elections, where local bodies elected electoral colleges, which then chose provincial legislature members.

#### Key Impacts

- **Communal Representation:** By allowing Muslims to vote only for Muslim candidates, the reforms created a sharp divide between communities.
- **Initial Indian Representation:** The reform allowed more Indians to take part in the law-making process, though with limited power.
- **Rise of Tension:** Critics argue that these reforms were a deliberate attempt to break the unity of the Indian independence movement by fostering communal tensions.

One Barrister wrote a letter to Lord Minto (Viceroy) and John Morley (Secretary of State) that "How you have thought that few Muslim persons have met you and have placed their demands and they are the true representatives of Muslim Community in India? Who has given them the right to represent all the Muslims in India? That Barrister was Muhammad Ali Jinnah . Within few decades, Jinnah reformed himself completely, and, would become the Chief Architect of demanding rights of existence of Muslims in India.

Gopalkrishna Gokhle met John Morley (Secretary of State) and demanded for more number of Hindu representatives in In Indian Administration.

On the other hand, Muslim League demanded to John Morley (Secretary of State) to take actions so that more number of Muslim representatives may get places in Legislative Council.

The Provincial Elections in Bengal in 1910 were held under the framework of the Indian Councils Act 1909 (also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms), which expanded the legislative councils and introduced a limited, separate electoral system.

Key aspects of the 1910 Elections included:-

- Expanded Council: The Bengal Legislative Council was expanded to include up to 50 members, including a mix of nominated officials, nominated experts, and elected members representing various interests.
- Electoral Process: Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members to the Council were detailed in "The Bengal Legislative Council Manual 1910".
- Separation of Electorates: The 1909 Act introduced separate electorates, allowing Muslims to elect their own representatives to the Council, a key feature of the 1910 elections.
- 1910 Election Examples: Records indicate specific Elections took place in 1910, including the election of Babu Braja Kishore Prasad by the Municipal Commissioners of the Tirhut Division and the election of Mr. Mazhar ul Haque by the Muslim community in Bengal to the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Context of Partition: These Elections took place during the period of the first partition of Bengal (1905–1911), meaning they occurred while Bengal was divided into the two provinces of Bengal Presidency and Eastern Bengal & Assam.

These Elections were a major step in the colonial-era evolution of Parliamentary representation in India, moving away from purely nominated bodies towards a

system with elected components, albeit with very limited franchise based on property, education, and communal lines.

Elected members in Municipalities and Districts would cast their votes and would send Members in Provincial Council. Subsequently, these Members in Provincial Council would send members in Central Legislative Council. In that First Central Legislative Council, total numbers of Members were 68, out of which 29 members were elected members, and remaining ones were selected. But common people could not get right their cast their votes.

Next Administrative reform was conducted in the year 1919.

The administrative reform in British India in 1919, known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (enacted as the Government of India Act 1919), introduced diarchy in Provinces, dividing subjects into 'Reserved' (Law/Finance) and 'Transferred' (Education/Health). It established a Bicameral Central Legislature, extended Communal Electorates, and allowed limited Indian representation, aiming for a "Responsible Government".

Key Features of the 1919 Reforms:

- Provincial Reforms (Diarchy): The executive in provinces was split into two: Governor-in-Council (for reserved subjects like law, order, finance) and Governor-acting-with-Ministers (for transferred subjects like education, local self-government).
- Central Legislature Structure: A bicameral system replaced the imperial legislative council, consisting of the Upper House (Council of State) and Lower House (Legislative Assembly).
- Expansion of Electorates: Direct elections were introduced for the first time, and the communal franchise was extended to Sikhs, Christians, and Anglo-Indians, in addition to Muslims.

- **Indian Participation:** The number of Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council was increased to three out of eight members.
- **Provincial Autonomy:** Provincial budgets were separated from the central budget, giving provinces more control over their finances.
- **Civil Service Changes:** It was recommended that Civil Service Examinations be held simultaneously in India and England.

Limitations:

- **Viceroy's Power:** The Governor-General retained overarching powers, including the ability to pass ordinances and veto legislation.
- **Limited Autonomy:** The "reserved" subjects, comprising the most crucial administrative functions, remained under tight British control.
- **Indirect Influence:** Despite reforms, the executive branch (specifically at the center) remained largely unaccountable to the legislative assembly.

The Act was passed following the 1918 Montagu-Chelmsford report to address rising Indian demands for self-rule, intended to operate for ten years before being reviewed.

The number of Members of Central Legislative Council became 145, out of which 104 members were elected. The same formula and procedure of Election was followed. Out of 30 Crore Indian population, the number of voters were 50 Lakhs.

The 1919 Election, authorized by the Government of India Act 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms), established India's first bicameral Central Legislature, inaugurated in 1921. It introduced limited direct Elections for the Legislative Assembly and Council of State, expanding the electorate, yet retained significant nomination power, featuring 145 members (Assembly) and 60 (Council of State).

Key Aspects of the 1919 Elections:

- Bicameral Legislature: A new structure was formed, comprising an upper house (Council of State) and a lower house (Legislative Assembly).
- Composition & Election Structure:
  - o Legislative Assembly (Lower House): 145 members, with 104 elected and 41 nominated.
  - o Council of State (Upper House): 60 members, with 34 elected and 26 nominated.
  - o Franchise: The electorate was limited based on property, tax, and education, covering roughly 1.5 million people in a population of 260 million.
  - o Communal Representation: Separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, and Europeans were reinforced.
- Significance:
  - o Transition to Participation: While largely advisory, this marked the beginning of modern parliamentary politics in India, with leaders like Motilal Nehru later utilizing the assembly for the Swarajya Party.
  - o Limitations: The Governor-General retained veto powers, and the government controlled key areas, with non-official members frequently acting as puppets.
- Legislative Impact: The new Central Legislature was officially inaugurated on 09 February 1921.

Choudhry Rahmat Ali (1897–1951) was a Pakistani nationalist and student at Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, England. He famously coined the term "Pakistan" in his 1933 Pamphlet "Now or Never" and earned a BA (1933) and MA (1940) from the University of Cambridge. He was a proponent of a separate Muslim homeland.

#### Key Details About Choudhry Rahmat Ali:

- **Education:** Admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1931, passed the law tripos in 1932, and earned his BA (1933) and MA (1940). He was called to the Bar from Middle Temple, London in 1943.
- **Coined "Pakistan":** In 1933, he published the pamphlet *Now or Never : Are We to Live or Perish for Ever?*, which first used the term "Pakistan".
- **Pakistan National Movement:** He founded this movement in 1933, advocating for a separate Muslim homeland in South Asia. He wanted a SEPARATE COUNTRY ONLY FOR MUSLIMS, which would be consisting of Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Balochistan., and the name of this SEPARATE COUNTRY for MUSLIMS would be PAKISTAN.
- **Later Life & Death:** He passed away in Cambridge on February 3, 1951, and his funeral expenses were paid for by his old college, according to a report from *The Wire*.

He is often remembered as one of the earliest advocates for the creation of Pakistan. The Government of India Act 1935 was an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was the constitution and governing document of British India in its final years, until its Independence and partition into the dominions of India and Pakistan.

The 1937 Provincial Elections in British India, held under the Government of India Act 1935, were a landmark, with the Indian National Congress winning massive victories in 5 out of 11 provinces (Madras, Bihar, Orissa, CP, UP) and forming governments in eight. Congress dominated, while the Muslim League performed poorly. These elections marked the first major taste of self-governance for Indians before the Ministries resigned in 1939.

#### Key Aspects of the 1937 Elections:

- Context: Held in winter 1936-37 across 11 provinces (Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, Sindh, and Orissa).
- Significance: Introduced provincial autonomy, replacing the dyarchy system, and marked a major shift towards democratic participation.
- Results: Congress secured absolute majorities in five provinces (Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces, United Provinces, and Orissa). They later formed governments in Bombay and the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) and were the largest party in Assam.
- Performance: Congress won 716-711 of the 1161 total seats, depending on the source.
- Opposition: The All India Muslim League performed poorly, failing to win a majority even in Muslim-majority provinces like Punjab and Bengal.
- Participation: Only about 10-12% of the population had the right to vote, based on education and property qualifications.
- Aftermath: Congress governments lasted about 28 months, resigning in 1939 following the decision to include India in World War II without consulting Indian leaders.

These Elections showcased the popularity of the Indian National Congress and bolstered its claim as the primary representative of the Indian people in their fight for freedom.

The Disastrous result of Muslim League in 1937 Provincial Elections in British India, held under the Government of India Act 1935, could not be tolerated by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. After that Jinnah started his main political aim – HINDU versus MUSLIM.

On 22 March 1940, in Lahore, the Capital of Un-divided Punjab, Jinnah made his inaugural speech in ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE CONVENTION that, Hindu and Muslim were two separate Civilization. These were two SEPARATE HISTORIES.

On 22-23 March 1940, Muhammad Ali Jinnah presided over the All-India Muslim League's Lahore session, officially advocating for a separate Muslim state. He justified the demand through the two-nation theory, arguing that Muslims were a distinct nation requiring independent, sovereign states in India's Muslim-majority zones.

Key aspects of Jinnah's address and the convention included:

- Two-Nation Theory: Jinnah argued that Hindus and Muslims belonged to two different religions, philosophies, and cultures, making a united India impossible.
- The Resolution: The resolution (later known as the Pakistan Resolution) was presented on March 23 by A.K. Fazlul Huq, calling for autonomous/sovereign Muslim-majority areas in the Northwest and East.
- Address to Delegates: Jinnah emphasized that the problem in India was not inter-communal but purely inter-national, demanding a separate homeland to safeguard Muslim interests.
- Outcome: The move cemented Jinnah's leadership and the League's shift from seeking rights within India to a firm demand for partition

The most unfortunate event is that, Jinnah could not imagine that his Dream Country would never enjoy DEMOCRACY, even after 78 years of his Death.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah ( 25 December 1876 – 11 September 1948) was a Barrister, Politician, and the founder of Pakistan. Jinnah served as the leader of the All-India

Muslim League from 1913 until the inception of Pakistan on 14 August 1947 and then as Pakistan's first Governor-General until his death a year later in 1948.

On the other hand, Jawarlal Nehru of INDIA , immediately after obtaining THE CONSTITUTION of INDIA in 1950, planned for FIRST GENERAL ELECTION in the REPUBLIC of INDIA in 1951-1952, and had handed over the responsibilities of conducting the FIRST GENERAL ELECTION of REPUBLIC of INDIA to a Bengali ICS Officer, SUKUMAR SEN. The MAHA JAJNA of DEMOCRACY started in 1951-1952.

## **1951–1952 Indian General Elections- 1st**

The First General Elections were held in India between 25 October 1951 and 21 February 1952, the first National Elections after India attained Independence in 1947. Voters elected 489 members of the first Lok Sabha, the Lower House of the Parliament of India. Elections to most of the State Legislatures were held simultaneously. It was the first Indian Election with full universal franchise.

The Elections were conducted under the provisions of the Constitution of Republic of India adopted on 26 November 1949. After the adoption of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly continued to act as the Interim Parliament, while an Interim Cabinet was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru. An Election Commission was created in 1949 and in March 1950, Sukumar Sen of West Bengal was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner. A month later, Parliament passed the Representation of the People Act which set out how the Elections for Parliament and State Legislatures would be conducted.

The Representation of the People Act, 1951 is an Act of Parliament of Republic of India to provide for the conduct of Election of the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, what constitute corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the determination of disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections. It was introduced in Parliament by the then Law minister Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The Act was enacted by the Provisional Parliament under Article 327 of the Indian Constitution, before the first General Election.

**The Representation of People Act, 1951**



सत्यमेव जयते

**Parliament of India**

**Long title**

**An Act to provide for the conduct of Elections of the Houses of Parliament and to the House/ Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, the corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.**

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Citation</b>           | <b>Act No. 43 of 1951</b>  |
| <b>Territorial extent</b> | <b>Whole of India</b>      |
| <b>Enacted by</b>         | <b>Parliament of India</b> |
| <b>Commenced</b>          | <b>17 July 1951</b>        |

**Related Legislation-Status- in force**

**The Representation of People Act, 1950**

The 489 elected seats of the Lok Sabha were allotted across 401 constituencies in 25 states. There were 314 constituencies electing one member using the first-past-the-post system. 86 constituencies elected two members, one from the general category and one from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. There was one constituency with three elected representatives. The multi-seat constituencies were created as reserved seats for backward sections of society, and were abolished in the 1960s. The Constitution at this time also provided for two Anglo-Indian members to be nominated by His / Her Excellency The President of India.

A total of 1,949 candidates competed for 489 elected seats in the Lok Sabha. Each candidate was allotted a different coloured ballot box at the polling booth, on which the candidate's name and symbol were written. 16,500 clerks were appointed on a contract of six months to type and collate the electorate rolls and 380,000 reams of paper were used for printing the rolls.

A total of 17, 32,12,343 (Seventeen Crore Thirty Two Lakhs Twelve Thousand Three Hundred Forty Three) voters were registered (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) out of a population of 361,088,090 according to the 1951 census, making it the largest election conducted at the time. All Indian citizens over the age of 21 were eligible to vote.

Due to the harsh climate and challenging logistics, the election was held in 68 phases. A total of 196,084 polling booths were set up, of which 27,527 booths were reserved for women. The majority of voting took place in early 1952, but Himachal Pradesh voted in 1951 as its weather was commonly inclement in February and March, with heavy snow impeding free movement. The remainder of states voted in February–March 1952, except for Jammu & Kashmir, where no

voting took place for Lok Sabha seats until 1967. The first votes of the Election were cast in the tehsil (district) of Chini in Himachal Pradesh.

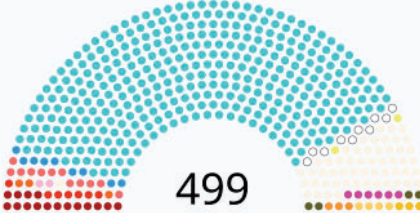
The result was a landslide victory for the Indian National Congress (INC), which received 45% of the vote and won 364 of the 489 elected seats. The second-placed Socialist Party received only 11% of the vote and won 12 seats. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first democratically elected Prime Minister of the country.

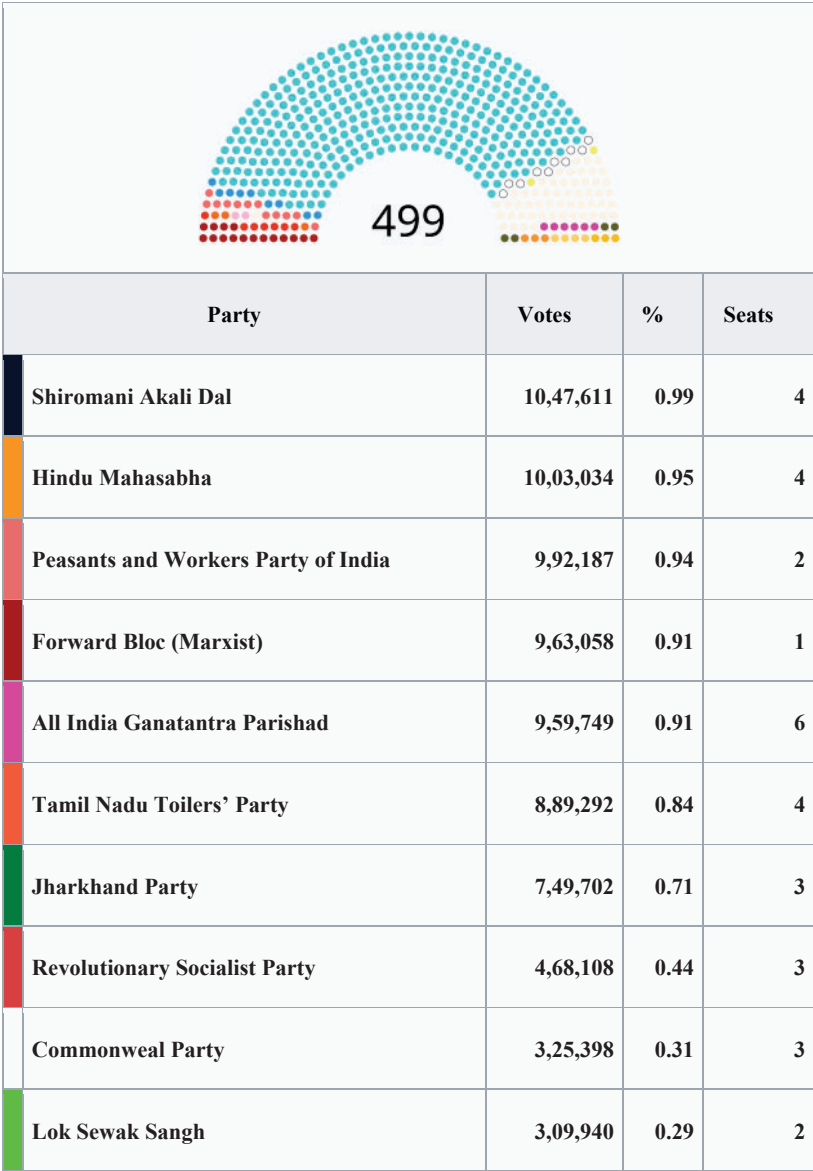
### **Contesting Political Parties**

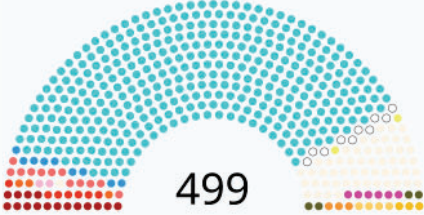
A total of 53 Political Parties and 533 Independents contested the 489 seats.

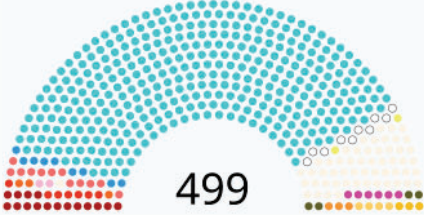
Several Ministers resigned from their posts and formed their own parties to contest the Elections. Syama Prasad Mukherjee established the Jana Sangh in October 1951 and the then Law Minister B. R. Ambedkar revived the Scheduled Castes Federation (which was later named the Republican Party). Congress Party President Purushottam Das Tandon resigned from his post because of differences with Jawaharlal Nehru.

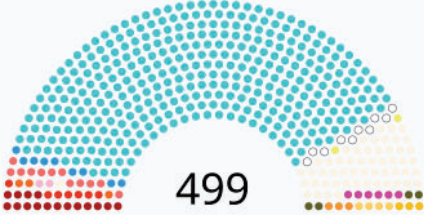
## Results

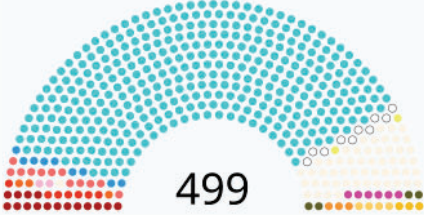
|  |             |       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Party                                                                             | Votes       | %     | Seats |
| Indian National Congress                                                          | 4,76,65,951 | 44.99 | 364   |
| Socialist Party                                                                   | 1,12,16,719 | 10.59 | 12    |
| Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party                                                         | 61,35,978   | 5.79  | 9     |
| Communist Party of India                                                          | 34,87,401   | 3.29  | 16    |
| Bharatiya Jana Sangh                                                              | 32,46,361   | 3.06  | 3     |
| Scheduled Castes Federation                                                       | 25,21,695   | 2.38  | 2     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad                                                | 20,91,898   | 1.97  | 3     |
| Krishikar Lok Party                                                               | 14,89,615   | 1.41  | 1     |
| People's Democratic Front                                                         | 13,67,404   | 1.29  | 7     |



|  |                                            |          |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                             |                                            | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|                                                                                   | Zamindar Party                             | 2,91,300 | 0.27 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party | 2,36,094 | 0.22 | 1     |
|                                                                                   | Uttar Pradesh Praja Party                  | 2,13,656 | 0.20 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | S.K. Paksha                                | 1,37,343 | 0.13 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | All India Forward Bloc (Ruikar)            | 1,33,936 | 0.13 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Kamgar Kisan Paksha                        | 1,32,574 | 0.13 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Tribal Sangha                              | 1,16,629 | 0.11 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Travancore Tamil Nadu Congress             | 1,15,893 | 0.11 | 1     |
|                                                                                   | Kerala Socialist Party                     | 1,02,098 | 0.10 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Indian Union Muslim League                 | 79,470   | 0.08 | 1     |

|                                         |        |      |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                                                                    | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|  Revolutionary Communist Party of India | 67,275 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  Justice Party                          | 63,254 | 0.06 | 0     |
| All India United Kisan Sabha                                                                                             | 60,254 | 0.06 | 0     |
| All India Republican Party (RPP)                                                                                         | 57,815 | 0.05 | 0     |
| All India Republican Party (REP)                                                                                         | 44,286 | 0.04 | 0     |
| All People's Party                                                                                                       | 36,851 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Tamil Nadu Congress Party                                                                                                | 36,158 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Khasi-Jaintia Durbar                                                                                                     | 32,987 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Saurashtra Khedut Sangh                                                                                                  | 29,766 | 0.03 | 0     |
|  Bolshevik Party of India             | 25,792 | 0.02 | 0     |

|  |                                             |        |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                             |                                             | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|                                                                                   | All Manipur National Union                  | 22,083 | 0.02 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Uttar Pradesh Revolutionary Socialist Party | 20,665 | 0.02 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Hill People Party                           | 17,350 | 0.02 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Praja Party                                 | 16,955 | 0.02 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Kuki National Association                   | 12,155 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Punjab Depressed Class League               | 11,789 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Pursharathi Panchayat                       | 10,778 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Cochin Party                                | 8,947  | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Kisan Mazdoor Mandal                        | 8,808  | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Hyderabad State Praja Party                 | 7,646  | 0.01 | 0     |

|  |              |        |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Party                                                                             | Votes        | %      | Seats |
| Gandhi Sevak Seva                                                                 | 7,196        | 0.01   | 0     |
| Kisan Janta Sanyukta Party                                                        | 6,390        | 0.01   | 0     |
| National Party of India                                                           | 3,232        | 0.00   | 0     |
| Historical Research                                                               | 1,468        | 0.00   | 0     |
| Independents                                                                      | 1,68,50,089  | 15.90  | 37    |
| Appointed members                                                                 |              |        | 10    |
| Total                                                                             | 10,59,50,083 | 100.00 | 499   |
| Registered voters/turnout                                                         | 17,32,12,343 | –      |       |
| Source: Election Commission of India                                              |              |        |       |

- a. Ten members were appointed, including six representing Jammu and Kashmir, two representing Anglo-Indians, one representing Part B Tribal areas in Assam and one representing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- b. Six representing Jammu and Kashmir, two representing Anglo-Indians, one representing Part B tribal areas in Assam and one representing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

### **Government formation**

The speaker of the first Lok Sabha was Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar. The first Lok Sabha also witnessed 677 sittings (3,784 hours), the highest recorded count of the number of sitting hours. The Lok Sabha lasted its full term from 17 April 1952 until 04 April 1957.

### **Notable losses**

First Law Minister B. R. Ambedkar was defeated in the Bombay (North Central) constituency as Scheduled Castes Federation candidate by his little-known former assistant and Congress Candidate Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar, who polled 138,137 votes compared to Ambedkar's 123,576 votes.

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (14 April 1891 – 06 December 1956) was an Indian jurist, economist, social reformer and political leader who chaired the committee that drafted the Constitution of India based on the debates of the Constituent Assembly of India and the first draft of Sir Benegal Narsing Rau. B.R. Ambedkar served as Law and Justice Minister in the first Cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru. He

later renounced Hinduism and converted to Buddhism, inspiring the Dalit Buddhist movement

B.R. Ambedkar then entered the Parliament as a Rajya Sabha member. He contested a by-poll from Bhandara in 1954 in another attempt to enter the Lok Sabha, but again lost, standing third behind PSP winner Ashok Mehta & Congress runner-up B. N. Arjun.

Acharya Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani lost from Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh as a KMPP candidate, but his wife Madam Sucheta Kripalani defeated the Congress candidate Manmohini Sahgal in Delhi.

## 1957 Indian General Elections- 2nd

General Elections were held in India between 24 February 1957 and 14 March 1957, the second Elections to the Lok Sabha after Independence. Elections to several State Legislatures were held simultaneously.

Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress easily won a second term in power, taking 371 of the 494 seats. They gained an extra seven seats (the size of the Lok Sabha had been increased by five) and their vote share increased from 45% to 48%. The INC received nearly five times more votes than the Communist Party, the second largest party. In addition, 19% of the vote and 42 seats went to independent candidates, the highest of any Indian General Election.

### Electoral system

There were 494 seats elected using first past the post voting.

First-past-the-post (FPTP)—also called choose-one, first-preference plurality (FPP), or simply plurality—is a single-winner voting rule. Each voter marks one candidate as their favorite, or first-preference, and the candidate with more first-preference votes than any other candidate (a *plurality*) is elected, even if they do not have more than half of votes (a *majority*).

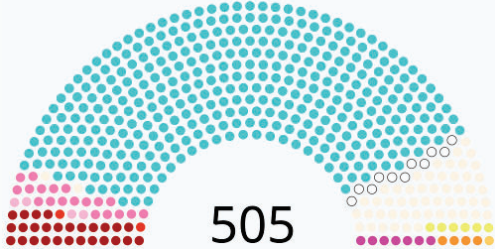
FPP has been used to elect part of the British House of Commons since the Middle Ages before spreading throughout the British Empire, usually in conjunction with

plurality block voting. Throughout the 20th Century, the former British colonies of Australia and New Zealand and many other Countries that were using FPP abandoned FPP in favour of other electoral systems. FPP is still officially used in the majority of USA states for most elections. However, the combination of partisan primaries and a two-party system in these jurisdictions means that most American Elections behave effectively like two-round systems, in which the first round chooses two main contenders (of which one of them goes on to receive a majority of votes).

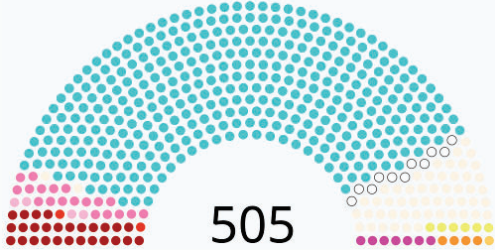
Out of the 403 constituencies, 91 elected two members, while the remaining 312 elected a single member. The multi-seat constituencies were abolished before the next election.

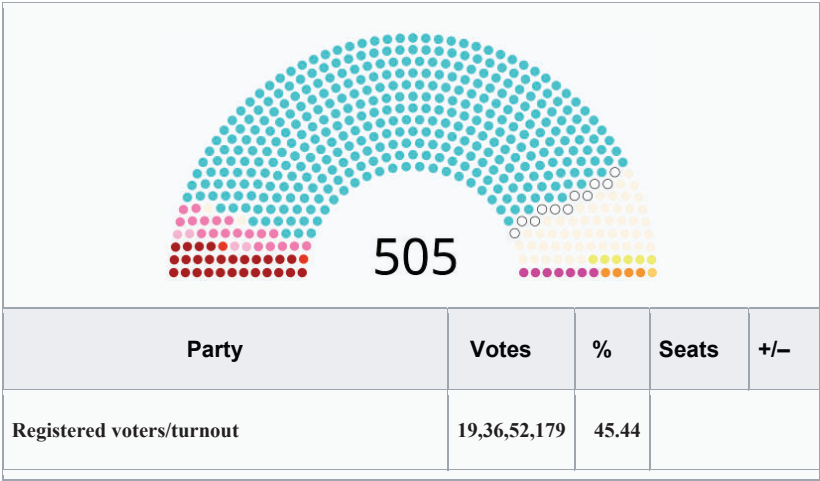
The elections were overseen by Sukumar Sen, the Chief Election Commissioner, who used the existing election infrastructure to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Historian Ramachandra Guha wrote "this General Election cost the exchequer INR 4 Crore 50 Lakhs less than the previous one. The prudent Sukumar Sen had safely stored the 35 Lakhs Ballot Boxes the first time round and only half a million additional ones were required.

## Results



| Party                               | Votes       | %     | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Indian National Congress            | 5,75,79,589 | 47.78 | 371   | +7  |
| Praja Socialist Party               | 1,25,42,666 | 10.41 | 19    | -2  |
| Communist Party of India            | 1,07,54,075 | 8.92  | 27    | +11 |
| Bharatiya Jana Sangh                | 71,93,267   | 5.97  | 4     | +1  |
| Scheduled Castes Federation         | 20,38,890   | 1.69  | 6     | +4  |
| All India Ganatantra Parishad       | 12,91,141   | 1.07  | 7     | +1  |
| People's Democratic Front           | 10,44,032   | 0.87  | 2     | -5  |
| Hindu Mahasabha                     | 10,32,322   | 0.86  | 1     | -3  |
| Peasants and Workers Party of India | 9,24,832    | 0.77  | 4     | +2  |

|                                             |              |        |       |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----|
| Party                                                                                                                        | Votes        | %      | Seats | +/- |
|  Jharkhand Party                            | 7,51,830     | 0.62   | 6     | +3  |
|  Forward Bloc (Marxist)                     | 6,65,341     | 0.55   | 2     | +1  |
|  Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party | 5,01,359     | 0.42   | 3     | +2  |
|  Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad         | 4,60,838     | 0.38   | 0     | -3  |
|  Revolutionary Socialist Party             | 3,08,742     | 0.26   | 0     | -3  |
|  Praja Party                              | 1,40,742     | 0.12   | 0     | 0   |
|  Independents                             | 2,32,84,249  | 19.32  | 42    | +5  |
| Appointed members                                                                                                            |              |        | 11    | +1  |
| Total                                                                                                                        | 12,05,13,915 | 100.00 | 505   | +6  |



**Conduct**

The first instance of Booth Capturing in India was recorded in 1957 in the General Elections of that year in Rachiyahi, in Begusarai's Matihani assembly seat, in Bihar.

Booth capturing, or Booth Looting, is electoral fraud in which party loyalists or hired criminals "capture" a polling booth and vote in place of legitimate voters to ensure that a particular candidate wins. It is a form of voter suppression.

**Notes**

- a. Eleven members were appointed, including six representing Jammu and Kashmir, two representing Anglo-Indians, one representing Part B Tribal

Areas in Assam, one representing the Amindive, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and one representing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- b. Six representing Jammu and Kashmir, two representing Anglo-Indians, one representing Part B Tribal Areas in Assam, one representing the Amindive, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and one representing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

## **1962 Indian General Elections- 3rd**

General Elections were held in India between 19 and 25 February 1962 to elect members of the Third Lok Sabha. Unlike the previous two elections, each constituency elected a single member.

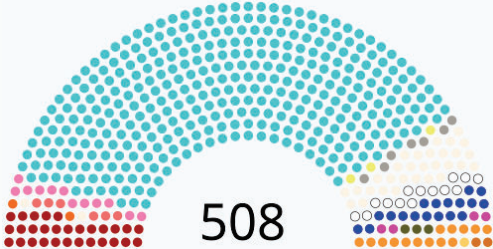
Jawaharlal Nehru won another landslide victory in his third and final election campaign. The Indian National Congress received 44.7% of the vote and won 361 of the 494 elected seats. This was only slightly lower than in the previous two elections and they still held over 70% of the seats in the Lok Sabha.

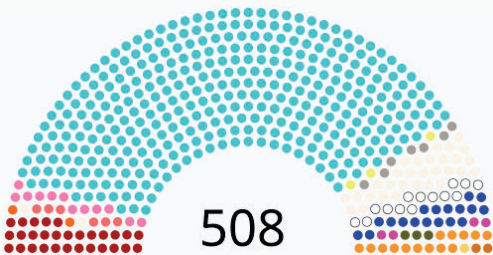
The 3rd Lok Sabha, (02 April 1962 – 03 March 1967) was elected in February–March 1962. The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house in the Parliament of India. The election was held for 494 seats out of which Indian national congress won 361 seats. 14 sitting members from Rajya Sabha were elected to 3rd Lok Sabha after the 1962 Indian General Election.

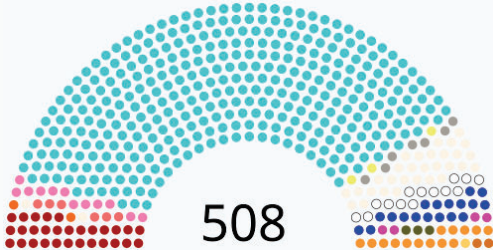
Jawaharlal Nehru was Prime Minister as in 1st Lok Sabha and 2nd Lok Sabha, till his death on 27 May 1964.

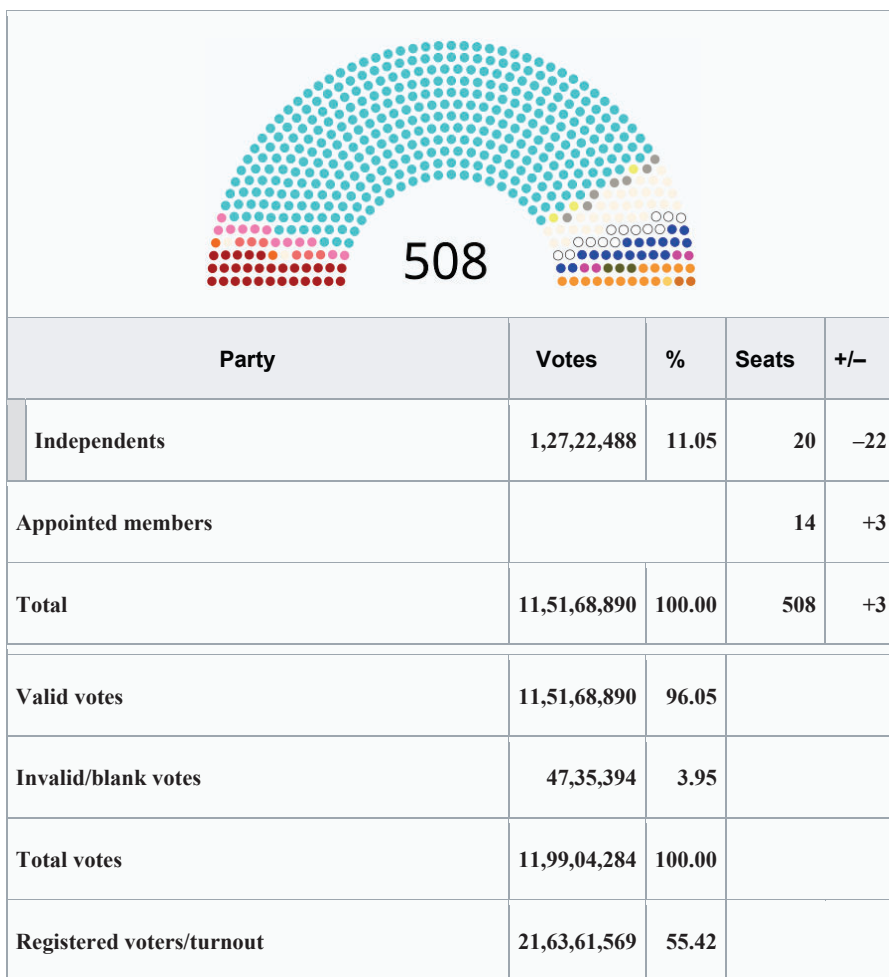
Gulzarilal Nanda became acting Prime Minister for 13 days, before Lal Bahadur Shastri became Prime Minister on 09 June 1964. After Lal Bahadur Shastri's death on 11 January 1966, Gulzarilal Nanda became acting Prime Minister again for 13 days. Later Indira Gandhi, Rajya Sabha member from Uttar Pradesh assumed the charges of Prime Minister on 24 January 1966.

Results

|  |             |       |       |     |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-----|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes       | %     | Seats | +/- |  |
| Indian National Congress                                                          | 5,15,09,084 | 44.72 | 361   | -10 |  |
| Communist Party of India                                                          | 1,14,50,037 | 9.94  | 29    | +2  |  |
| Swatantra Party                                                                   | 90,85,252   | 7.89  | 18    | New |  |
| Praja Socialist Party                                                             | 78,48,345   | 6.81  | 12    | -7  |  |
| Bharatiya Jana Sangh                                                              | 74,15,170   | 6.44  | 14    | +10 |  |
| Republican Party of India                                                         | 32,55,985   | 2.83  | 3     | New |  |
| Socialist Party                                                                   | 30,99,397   | 2.69  | 6     | New |  |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                                                         | 23,15,610   | 2.01  | 7     | New |  |
| Shiromani Akali Dal                                                               | 8,29,129    | 0.72  | 3     | New |  |

|  |          |      |       |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
| Party                                                                             | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
| All India Forward Bloc                                                            | 8,26,588 | 0.72 | 2     | 0   |
| Hindu Mahasabha                                                                   | 7,47,861 | 0.65 | 1     | 0   |
| Peasants and Workers Party of India                                               | 7,03,582 | 0.61 | 0     | -4  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad                                                | 6,88,990 | 0.60 | 2     | +2  |
| Jharkhand Party                                                                   | 4,67,338 | 0.41 | 3     | -3  |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP)                                               | 4,51,717 | 0.39 | 2     | +2  |
| Indian Union Muslim League                                                        | 4,17,761 | 0.36 | 2     | New |
| All India Ganatantra Parishad                                                     | 3,42,970 | 0.30 | 4     | -3  |
| Lok Sewak Sangh                                                                   | 2,81,755 | 0.24 | 2     | New |

| <div></div> |                                              |          |      |       |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
| Party                                                                                        |                                              | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|                                                                                              | Nutan Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad           | 1,95,812 | 0.17 | 1     | New |
|                                                                                              | Haryana Lok Samiti                           | 1,18,667 | 0.10 | 1     | New |
|                                                                                              | Tamil National Party                         | 92,389   | 0.08 | 0     | New |
|                                                                                              | All Party Hill Leaders Conference            | 91,850   | 0.08 | 1     | New |
|                                                                                              | Tamilnad Socialist Labour Party              | 80,227   | 0.07 | 0     | New |
|                                                                                              | Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCP) | 60,813   | 0.05 | 0     | New |
|                                                                                              | Gorkha League                                | 46,127   | 0.04 | 0     | New |
|                                                                                              | Eastern Indian Tribal Union                  | 12,574   | 0.01 | 0     | New |
|                                                                                              | We Tamil                                     | 11,372   | 0.01 | 0     | New |



Source :- Election Commission of India

- a. 14 members were appointed, including six representing Jammu and Kashmir, two representing Anglo-Indians, one representing the Amindive, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, one representing the Andaman and Nicobar

Islands, one representing Dadra and Nagar Haveli, one representing Goa, Daman and Diu, one representing the North-East Frontier Agency and one representing the Tuensang and Naga Hills districts in Nagaland.

- b. Six representing Jammu and Kashmir, two representing Anglo-Indians, one representing the Amindive, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, one representing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one representing Dadra and Nagar Haveli, one representing Goa, Daman and Diu, one representing the North-East Frontier Agency and one representing the Tuensang and Naga Hills districts in Nagaland.

## **1967 Indian General Election- 4<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India between 17 and 21 February 1967 to elect 520 of the 523 members of the Fourth Lok Sabha, an increase of 15 from the previous session of Lok Sabha. Elections to State Assemblies were also held simultaneously, the last General Election to do so.

The incumbent Indian National Congress Government retained power, albeit with a significantly reduced majority. Indira Gandhi was re-sworn in as the Prime Minister on 13 March 1967.

The 4th Lok Sabha was in session from 04 March 1967 to 27 December 1970. Its members were elected in February and March 1967. 13 sitting members from the Rajya Sabha were elected to the 4th Lok Sabha in the General Election.

Indira Gandhi again assumed the charges of the Prime Minister, as in the 3rd Lok Sabha. Her premiership would continue into the following Lok Sabha, the 5th, which was constituted after the 1971 Indian General Election.

### **Background**

By 1967 Economic Growth in India had slowed – the 1961–1966 Five-Year Plan gave a target of 6% Annual Growth, but the actual Growth Rate was 2%. Under Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Government's popularity was boosted after India prevailed in the 1965 War with Pakistan, but the war, along with the previous 1962 War with China, put a strain on the National Economy. Internal divisions were emerging in the Indian National Congress while its two popular leaders Jawaharlal

Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri had both died. Indira Gandhi had succeeded Lal Bahadur Shastri as leader, but a rift had emerged between her and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who had been her rival in the 1966 party leadership contest.

## **Results**

The INC suffered setbacks in Seven States, which included (1) Gujarat, where INC won 11 out of 24 seats while Swatantra Party won 12 seats; (2) Madras State, where INC won 3 out of 39 seats and DMK won 25 seats; (3) Orissa, where they won 6 out of 20 seats and Swatantra Party won 8 seats, (4) Rajasthan where they won 10 out of 20 seats Swatantra Party won 8 seats, (5) West Bengal where they won 14 out of 40, (6) Kerala where they won only 1 out of 1, (7) Delhi where they won 1 out of 7 while remaining 6 were won by Bharatiya Jana Sangh. The party was also ousted from power in nine states, while losing governance in Uttar Pradesh one month after this General Election.

## Results

|  | Party                               | Votes       | %     | Seats | +/- |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-----|
|  | Indian National Congress            | 5,94,90,701 | 40.78 | 283   | -78 |
|  | Bharatiya Jana Sangh                | 1,35,80,935 | 9.31  | 35    | +21 |
|  | Swatantra Party                     | 1,26,46,847 | 8.67  | 44    | +26 |
|  | Communist Party of India            | 74,58,396   | 5.11  | 23    | -6  |
|  | Samyukta Socialist Party            | 71,71,627   | 4.92  | 23    | New |
|  | Communist Party of India (Marxist)  | 62,46,522   | 4.28  | 19    | New |
|  | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam           | 55,29,405   | 3.79  | 25    | +18 |
|  | Praja Socialist Party               | 44,56,487   | 3.06  | 13    | +1  |
|  | Republican Party of India           | 36,07,711   | 2.47  | 1     | -2  |
|  | Bangla Congress                     | 12,04,356   | 0.83  | 5     | New |
|  | Peasants and Workers Party of India | 10,28,755   | 0.71  | 2     | +2  |
|  | Akali Dal – Sant Fateh Singh        | 9,68,712    | 0.66  | 3     | New |
|  | All India Forward Bloc              | 6,27,910    | 0.43  | 2     | 0   |
|  | Indian Union Muslim League          | 4,13,868    | 0.28  | 2     | 0   |
|  | Kerala Congress                     | 3,21,219    | 0.22  | 0     | New |
|  | Jammu & Kashmir National Conference | 2,10,020    | 0.14  | 1     | New |
|  | Akali Dal – Tara Singh              | 1,89,290    | 0.13  | 0     | New |

| Party                                |                                   | Votes        | %      | Seats | +/- |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----|
|                                      | Jana Kranti Dal                   | 1,83,211     | 0.13   | 1     | New |
|                                      | Jana Congress                     | 1,36,631     | 0.09   | 0     | New |
|                                      | All Party Hill Leaders Conference | 1,12,492     | 0.08   | 1     | 0   |
|                                      | United Goans – Seqveria Group     | 1,00,137     | 0.07   | 1     | New |
|                                      | Peoples Front                     | 42,725       | 0.03   | 0     | New |
|                                      | Democratic National Conference    | 30,788       | 0.02   | 0     | New |
|                                      | United Goans – Furtadd Group      | 1,714        | 0.00   | 0     | New |
|                                      | Nagaland Nationalist Organisation | 0            | 0.00   | 1     | New |
|                                      | Independents                      | 2,01,06,051  | 13.78  | 35    | +15 |
| Appointed members                    |                                   |              |        | 3     | -11 |
| Total                                |                                   | 14,58,66,510 | 100.00 | 523   | +15 |
| Valid votes                          |                                   | 14,58,66,510 | 95.51  |       |     |
| Invalid/blank votes                  |                                   | 68,58,101    | 4.49   |       |     |
| Total votes                          |                                   | 15,27,24,611 | 100.00 |       |     |
| Registered voters/turnout            |                                   | 25,02,07,401 | 61.04  |       |     |
| Source: Election Commission of India |                                   |              |        |       |     |

- a. Two seats were reserved for Anglo-Indians and one for the North-East Frontier Agency, which were filled by presidential nomination

- b. Two representing Anglo-Indians and one representing the North-East Frontier Agency.

## **1971 Indian General Election- 5<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India between 01 and 10 March 1971 to elect members of the Fifth Lok Sabha. They were the Fifth general elections since independence in 1947. Members were elected from 518 single-seat constituencies. Under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, the Indian National Congress (R) led a campaign which focused on reducing poverty and won a landslide victory, overcoming a split in the party and regaining many of the seats lost in the previous election.

The 5th Lok Sabha (15 March 1971 — 18 January 1977) of India was elected during February–March 1971. The term of the House was extended two times by one year at a time. However, the House was dissolved after having been in existence for a period of five years, 10 months, and six days. The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house in the Parliament of India. 4 sitting members from Rajya Sabha were elected to 5th Lok Sabha after the 1971 Indian General Election.

Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister as in the previous 4th Lok Sabha. However, INC lost 198 seats in the next 6th Lok Sabha, which was constituted after the 1977 Indian General Election.

## **Background**

### **Congress party split**

During Indira Gandhi's previous term, there had been internal divisions in the Indian National Congress party, caused by various initiatives of her administration like Nationalisation of Banks, Coal and Steel, Abolition of the Privy Purse and increasing closeness with the Soviet Union (USSR), steps that were considered to be too Left-wing by the Congress High Command consisting of Centre-Right leaders like Morarji Desai, K. Kamaraj, Atulya Ghosh, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, S. K. Patil and others. In 1969, Indira Gandhi was expelled from the party by Party President S. Nijalingappa, causing a split. Most of the Congress MPs and grassroots support joined Indira Gandhi's Indian National Congress (Requisitionists) faction, which was recognised by the Election Commission of India as being the successor to the previous party. 31 MPs who opposed Gandhi formed Indian National Congress (Organisation) party.

## **Privy Purse**

In India, a Privy Purse was a payment made to the ruling families of erstwhile Princely States as part of their agreements to first integrate with India in 1947 after the independence of India, and later to merge their states in 1949, thereby ending their ruling rights.

The privy purses continued to be paid to the royal families until the 26th Amendment in 1971, by which all their privileges and allowances from the central government ceased to exist, which was implemented after a two-year legal battle.

In some individual cases, privy purses were continued for life for individuals who had held ruling powers before 1947; for instance, HH Maharani Sethu Lakshmi Bayi's allowance was reinstated after a prolonged legal battle, and lasted until she died in 1985.

## **History**

When the British Crown partitioned British India and granted Independence to the new Dominions of India and Pakistan, more than a third of the subcontinent was still covered by Princely States, with rulers whose position and status within the Indian Empire had varied. In 1947, there were more than 560 such princely states in India, over which the British Crown had suzerainty, but not sovereignty. In 1947, princely states, numbering 555, covered 48% area of pre-independent India and constituted 28% of its population. Relations with them were determined by subsidiary alliances and other treaties, establishing indirect rule. A protocollary

system of gun salutes also determined the ranking of about 120 major states, including the princely states of Pakistan; most, however, were minor/petty 'non-salute states'. By the Indian Independence Act 1947, the Crown abandoned its suzerainty, leaving the rulers of the states free to choose to accede either to India or to Pakistan or to remain fully independent. Most had been so dependent on the Government of India that they had little choice but accession. By the eve of independence, most of the princely states had signed instruments of accession to India, and only one to Pakistan. Only a few states held out for complete independence after the British left India. Due to the diplomacy of Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon, Travancore, Bhopal and Jodhpur signed the instruments of accession before 15 August 1947. After independence, many states vacillated, including Jammu and Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad, which were integrated later.

The instruments of accession only required the states to cede defence, communications, and foreign relations to India. Democratic institutions were introduced in these states, and it was only in 1949 that they were fully merged with India to form new states. Thus, Travancore, and Cochin merged into India and formed the new state of Travancore-Cochin. Although the royal families had been allowed to retain large sums of money as their privy purse in 1947; in 1949, with the states and its revenues being entirely taken over by the Government of India, it was the Indian Government that provided the rulers and their families with privy purses that were determined by several factors such as the state's revenue, whether the state had been ranked as a salute state under the British Raj or not, antiquity of the dynasty, and so on. Dewan Jarmani Dass of Kapurthala says:

Thus the rulers surrendered their sovereignty and as a quid pro quo they were granted handsome Privy Purses and other privileges.

As defined from 1949 under Article 291 of the Indian Constitution, a privy purse would be a fixed, tax-free sum guaranteed to the former princely rulers and their successors. The sum was intended to cover all expenses of the former ruling families, including those incurred for religious and other ceremonies, and would be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. With India remaining a member of the sterling area post-independence, and with the Indian rupee remaining pegged to the British pound sterling, the privy-purse payments constituted a significant outlay of government funds.

### **Recipients and amounts**

The Privy Purses were determined by several factors. Minor feudatories of the erstwhile princely states received whatever little allowances the princely governments had been providing them. For the 565 princely states, privy purses ranged from ₹ 5,000 per annum to amounts in millions. About 102 privy purses were of more than a ₹ 100,000 with an upper ceiling of ₹ 200,000 for all except 11 states.

These eleven princely states in India were provided with privy purses of ₹ 1,000,000 and above (worth 8,898 oz of Gold) Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Baroda, Jaipur, Patiala, Nawanagar, Bhavnagar State, Rewa district, Bhopal and Kolhapur. While certain amounts were guaranteed for the time being, it was liable to be reduced soon after due to deflation crisis in 1960s. Thus, Hyderabad, which received initially a privy purse of ₹ 4,285,714, was,

a few years later, guaranteed ₹ 2,000,000 purse. Other titular rulers of princely states, such as those of the Royal House of Rampur, among others, received a privy purse as well. The Government of India also, generally, reduced the allowances with every succession in the family.

### **Abolition**

A motion to abolish the privy purses, and the official recognition of the titles, was originally brought before the Parliament in 1970 and passed in the Lok Sabha, but failed by one vote to reach the required two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha, with 149 voting for and 75 against.

On 06 September 1970, the President of India passed a laconic order in respect of each of the rulers of former Indian states. In exercise of the power vested in him under Article 366(22) of the constitution, the President directed that with effect from the date of his order, all rulers ceased to be recognized as rulers. That resulted in the immediate termination of the privy purses received by the rulers, and the discontinuance of their personal privileges. Writ petitions under Article 32 of the constitution were filed by some of the rulers as test cases to question the orders. The Supreme Court ruled in favour of the rulers.

It was again proposed before Parliament in 1971, and was successfully passed as the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of India in 1971. The then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi argued for the abolition based on equal rights for all citizens and the need to reduce the Government's Revenue deficit.

### **The amendment effectively de-recognized the existing titles:**

the Prince, Chief or other person who, at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, was recognised by the President as the Ruler of an Indian State or any person who, at any time before such commencement, was recognized by the President as the successor of such Ruler shall, on and from such commencement, cease to be recognized as such Ruler or the successor of such Ruler.

### **Aftermath**

The end of Privy Purse finally ended all the entitlements and special status of former Rulers.

Many of the former royalty tried to protest against the abolition of the privy purses, primarily through campaigns to contest seats in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. This included Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, the last and former Nawab of Pataudi, who contested from Gurgaon.

Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi contested as a candidate for the Vishal Haryana Party, but received barely 5% of the vote in a two-way contest. Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia and her son, Madhav Rao Scindia, however, won in the 1971 Lok Sabha polls.

Despite the attempts by the former royals to use the titles such as maharaja (king) or prince, etc over the years, the courts in India have "repeatedly held that usage of royal titles violates the Constitution, specifically Articles 14, 18, and 363A, which guarantee equality, abolish titles, and end recognition of princely privileges.

### **Minority Government**

The Second Government, led by Indira Gandhi , was formed in November 1969 and dissolved in March 1971, was the first Minority Government in Independent India. After the split, the INC(R) held 221 seats in the 523-seat Lok Sabha , 41 seats short of a majority. However, Indira Gandhi and her cabinet remained in power by relying on support from left-wing parties like the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (26 seats), the Communist Party of India and its recently formed breakaway faction, the CPI(Marxist) (who together had 42 seats), giving the Government a total of 289 seats, a comfortable majority and far more than the minimum of 262 seats required for a majority. Knowing that her minority Government would eventually fall, on 27 December 1970, President V.V. Giri dissolved the Lok Sabha on the recommendation of Indira Gandhi.

Varahagiri Venkata Giri ( 10 August 1894 – 24 June 1980), better known as V. V. Giri was an Indian statesman, activist, and diplomat who served as the president of India from 1969 to 1974. He previously served as the vice president of India from 1967 to 1969 and the minister of labour from 1952 to 1954.

### **Opposition Alliance**

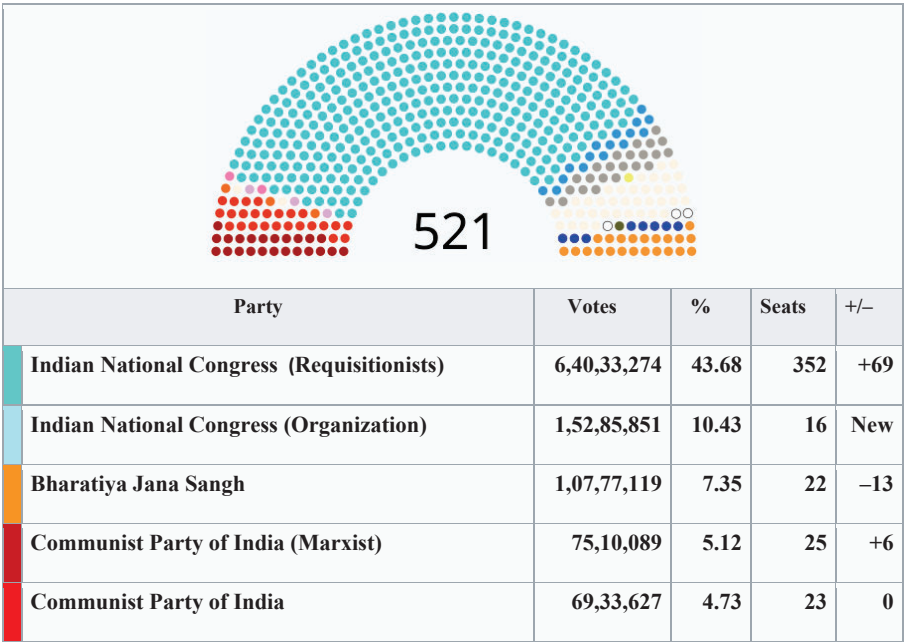
The Grand Alliance of 1971 was a pre-poll alliance forged between Indian National Congress (Organisation), Samyukta Socialist Party, Praja Socialist Party, Swatantra Party and Bharatiya Jana Sangh ahead of the 1971 Indian General Election. The alliance was led by K. Kamaraj's INC (O) faction against Indira

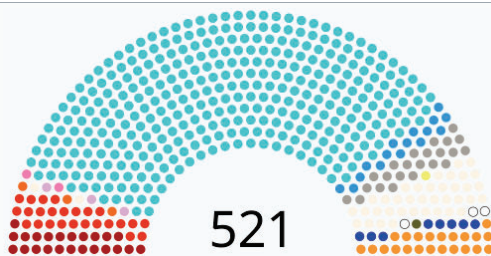
Gandhi's INC (R) faction. However, in the end, INC (R) , led by Indira Gandhi, won the Lok Sabha Election.

The rallying cry of the alliance was *Indira Hatao* (unseat Indira). Indira Gandhi's INC (R) came up with the slogan *Garibi Hatao* (eradicate poverty), in response to this.

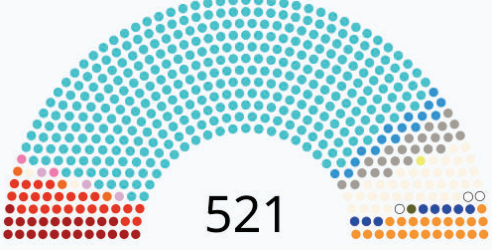
Results

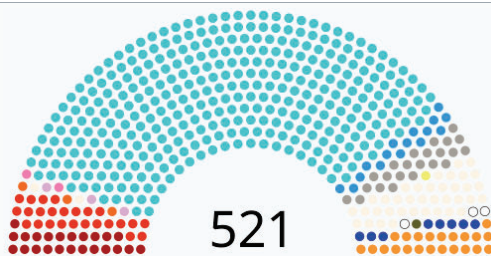
Despite the split, the ruling faction gained votes and seats to win a strong majority, while the Grand Alliance was badly trounced and lost more than half of their seats.



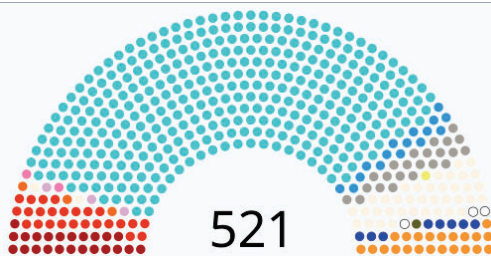


| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes     | %    | Seats | +/- |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
|  Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 56,22,758 | 3.84 | 23    | -2  |
|  Swatantra Party                          | 44,97,988 | 3.07 | 8     | -36 |
|  Samyukta Socialist Party                 | 35,55,639 | 2.43 | 3     | -20 |
|  Bharatiya Kranti Dal                     | 31,89,821 | 2.18 | 1     | New |
|  Telangana Praja Samithi                  | 18,73,589 | 1.28 | 10    | New |
|  Praja Socialist Party                    | 15,26,076 | 1.04 | 2     | -11 |
|  Shiromani Akali Dal                     | 12,79,873 | 0.87 | 1     | New |
|  Utkal Congress                         | 10,53,176 | 0.72 | 1     | New |
|  All India Forward Bloc                 | 9,62,971  | 0.66 | 2     | 0   |
|  Peasants and Workers Party of India    | 7,41,535  | 0.51 | 0     | -2  |
|  Revolutionary Socialist Party          | 7,24,001  | 0.49 | 3     | New |
|  Republican Party of India (Khobragade) | 5,42,662  | 0.37 | 0     | New |
|  Kerala Congress                        | 5,42,431  | 0.37 | 3     | +3  |
|  Bangla Congress                        | 5,18,781  | 0.35 | 1     | -4  |

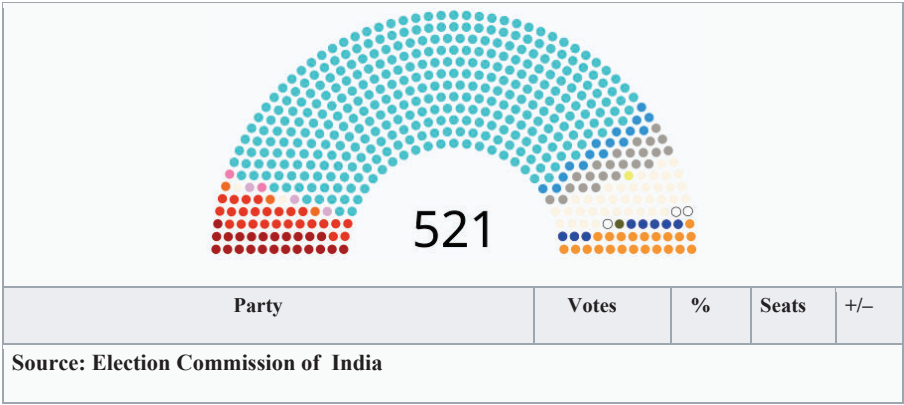
|                                      |          |      |       |     |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|--|
| Party                                                                                                                 | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |  |
|  Indian Union Muslim League          | 4,16,545 | 0.28 | 2     | 0   |  |
|  Vishal Haryana Party                | 3,52,514 | 0.24 | 1     | New |  |
|  All India Jharkhand Party           | 2,72,563 | 0.19 | 1     | New |  |
|  Shiv Sena                           | 2,27,468 | 0.16 | 0     | New |  |
|  Shoshit Dal Bihar                   | 1,93,389 | 0.13 | 0     | New |  |
|  Socialist Unity Centre of India     | 1,57,703 | 0.11 | 0     | New |  |
|  Republican Party of India          | 1,53,794 | 0.10 | 1     | 0   |  |
|  Janta Party                       | 1,39,091 | 0.09 | 0     | New |  |
|  All Party Hill Leaders Conference | 90,772   | 0.06 | 1     | 0   |  |
|  United Front of Nagaland          | 89,514   | 0.06 | 1     | New |  |
|  Hindu Mahasabha                   | 73,191   | 0.05 | 0     | New |  |
|  Akhil Bharatiya Gorkha League     | 72,131   | 0.05 | 0     | New |  |
|  Bihar Prant Hul Jharkhand         | 66,669   | 0.05 | 0     | New |  |
|  Hindustani Shoshit Dal            | 65,925   | 0.04 | 0     | New |  |



| Party                                                                                                                    | Votes  | %    | Seats | +/- |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
|  Revolutionary Communist Party of India | 65,622 | 0.04 | 0     | New |
|  Lok Sewak Sangh                        | 62,527 | 0.04 | 0     | New |
|  Jana Congress                          | 60,103 | 0.04 | 0     | 0   |
|  Nagaland Nationalist Organisation      | 58,511 | 0.04 | 0     | -1  |
|  United Goans – Seqveria Group          | 58,401 | 0.04 | 1     | 0   |
|  Socialist Party                        | 55,064 | 0.04 | 0     | New |
|  Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party        | 54,597 | 0.04 | 0     | New |
|  Proutist Bloc of India               | 43,849 | 0.03 | 0     | New |
|  Telangana Congress                   | 43,548 | 0.03 | 0     | New |
|  Minorities Labour Party              | 41,198 | 0.03 | 0     | New |
|  Indian Socialist Party               | 38,713 | 0.03 | 0     | New |
|  Muslim Majlis Uttar Pradesh          | 36,526 | 0.02 | 0     | New |
|  Lok Raj Party Himachal Pradesh       | 34,070 | 0.02 | 0     | New |
|  Uttar Pradesh Kisan Mazdoor Party    | 31,729 | 0.02 | 0     | New |



| Party                                                     | Votes        | %      | Seats | +/- |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----|
| Manipur Peoples Party                                     | 31,029       | 0.02   | 0     | New |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad                        | 24,093       | 0.02   | 0     | New |
| Republican Party of India (Ambedkarite)                   | 22,428       | 0.02   | 0     | New |
| Backward Classes Mahasabha                                | 6,929        | 0.00   | 0     | New |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) | 6,198        | 0.00   | 0     | New |
| Chota Nagpur Bhumi Rakshak Party                          | 4,982        | 0.00   | 0     | New |
| Independents                                              | 1,22,79,629  | 8.38   | 14    | –21 |
| Appointed members                                         |              |        | 3     | 0   |
| Total                                                     | 14,66,02,276 | 100.00 | 521   | –2  |
| Valid votes                                               | 14,66,02,276 | 96.74  |       |     |
| Invalid/blank votes                                       | 49,34,526    | 3.26   |       |     |
| Total votes                                               | 15,15,36,802 | 100.00 |       |     |
| Registered voters/turnout                                 | 27,41,89,132 | 55.27  |       |     |



## **1977 Indian General Election- 6<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India between 16 and 20 March 1977 to elect the members of the Sixth Lok Sabha. The Elections took place during the Emergency period, which expired on 21 March 1977, shortly before the final results were announced.

The Elections resulted in a heavy defeat for Indian National Congress (Requisitionists), with the incumbent Prime Minister and INC(Requisitionist) Party leader Indira Gandhi losing her seat in Rae Bareilly in the State of Uttar Pradesh , while her younger son Sanjay Gandhi lost his seat in Amethi (Uttar Pradesh). An attempt at an auto-coup failed and Morarji Desai of the Janata Party assumed the charges of Prime Minister, the first non-Congress Prime Minister( since Independence of our Nation) on 24 March, 1977. The call for Restoration of Democracy by revoking the Emergency is considered to be a major reason for the sweeping victory for the opposition Janata Alliance, At the age of 81 years, Morarji Desai became the Oldest man to be elected as Prime Minister of India.

The 6th Lok Sabha, which ran from 23 March 1977 to 22 August 1979 was elected in February and March 1977. 11 sitting members from Rajya Sabha were elected to 6th Lok Sabha after the 1971 Indian General Election. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister on 24 March 1977 after Janata alliance(Janata Party) , the Convener being Jayaprakash Narayan, won 295 seats, 242 more than the previous 5th Lok Sabha.

Jayaprakash Narayan Srivastava ( 11 October 1902 – 08 October 1979), also known as JP and Lok Nayak ("People's Leader"), was an Indian politician, theorist

and independence activist. He is mainly remembered for leading the mid-1970s opposition against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and calling for her overthrow in a "total revolution". In 1999, Narayan was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in recognition of his social service. His other awards include the Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service in 1965.

### **Emergency**

In the year 1975, Allahabad High Court found Indira Gandhi guilty of violating Electoral Laws. Jayaprakash Narayan called for Indira Gandhi and the Chief Ministers ( of Indira- Congress) to resign, and the military and police to disregard unconstitutional and immoral orders. He advocated a program of Social Transformation, which he termed Sampurna kraanti (Total Revolution). Immediately afterwards, Indira Gandhi proclaimed a National Emergency on the mid-night of 25 June 1975. Morarji Desai, opposition leaders, and dissenting members of Indira Gandhi's own party were arrested that day.

Jayaprakash Narayan gathered a crowd of 100,000 people at Ramlila grounds and recited Rashtrakavi Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar's poem Singhasan Khaali Karo Ke Janata Aati Hai.

Jayaprakash Narayan was detained at Chandigarh; he asked for one month of parole to mobilize relief in flooded parts of Bihar. His health suddenly deteriorated on 24 October 1975, and he was released on 12 November the same year. At Jaslok Hospital, Bombay, Jayaprakash Narayan was diagnosed with Chronic Kidney Dysfunction (CKD) ; he would be on Kidney Dialysis for the rest of his life.

In the UK, Surur Hoda launched "Free JP", a campaign for the release of Jayaprakash Narayan that was chaired by Nobel Peace Prize winner Philip Noel-Baker.

On 18 January 1977, Indira Gandhi revoked the National Emergency and announced General Elections. The Janata Party, a vehicle for the broad spectrum of the opposition to Indira Gandhi, was formed under JP's guidance. The Janata Party was voted into power and became the first non-Congress party to form a Central Government. In the 1977 Indian Presidential Election, Narayan was proposed as President of India by Janata Party leaders but he refused and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, became President of India.

Charan Singh became the Prime Minister on 28 July 1979 with the support of Indira Gandhi (Congress (I)); but resigned on 20 August 1979 since he was not ready to remove charges against Indira Gandhi and her family from the Emergency days and advised the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha. The Sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved on 22 August 1979 by the President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Charan Singh remained as the caretaker Prime Minister till 14 January 1980, the formation of the next 7th Lok Sabha following the 1980 Indian General Election.

## **Background**

A total of 542 members were elected from single-member constituencies. These 542 constituencies remained same until 2004 Indian General Elections for the 14th Lok Sabha.

The National Emergency declared by the Indira Gandhi led Congress(Requisitionists) Government was the core issue in the 1977 General Elections. Civil liberties were totally suspended and total censorship was clamped over the Press/ Newspapers in the entire country, during the National Emergency from 25 June 1975 to 21 March 1977 and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assumed vast powers.

Indira Gandhi had become unpopular for her decision and paid for it during the Elections. On 18 January 1977, Indira Gandhi called for fresh General Elections and released some political prisoners. Many remained in prison until she was ousted from office and new Prime Minister Morarji Desai assumed the charges. On 20 January 1977, four opposition parties, the Indian National Congress (Organization), the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Praja Socialist Party, decided to fight the General Elections 1977 under a single banner called the Janata Alliance. The alliance used the symbol allocated to Bhartiya Lok Dal as their symbol on the ballot papers.

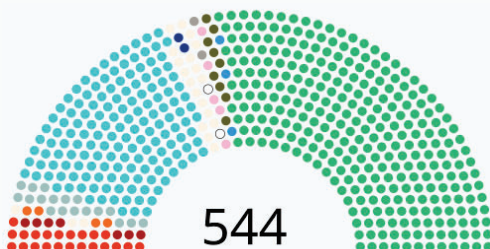
The Janata Alliance reminded voters of the excesses and human rights violations during the National Emergency, like compulsory sterilization and imprisonment of political leaders. The Janata campaign said the General Elections of 1977 would decide whether India would have "Democracy or Dictatorship." The Congress(Requisitionists) looked jittery. Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Babu Jagjivan Ram quit the fraction INC led by Indira Gandhi in the first week of February 1977; other notable Congress(Requisitionists) stalwarts who crossed the floor with Jagjivan Ram before the Lok-Sabha Election were Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna and Smt. Nandini Satpathy.

## Results

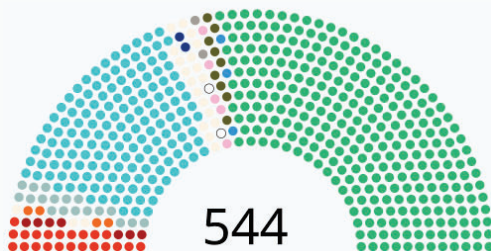
The General Elections(1977) in India's largest State Uttar Pradesh, historically a Congress(Requisitionists) stronghold, turned completely against Indira Gandhi.

Dhanagare (Professor D. N. Dhanagare (11 June 1936 –07 March 2017) was an Indian Sociologist who specialized in Farmers' Movements and Rural Sociology) said that the structural reasons included the emergence of a strong and united opposition, disunity and weariness within the Congress (Requisitionists), an effective opposition and the failure of Indira Gandhi in controlling the mass media, which was under censorship during the National Emergency. The structural factors allowed voters to express their grievances, notably their resentment of the National Emergency and its authoritarian and repressive policies. One grievance often mentioned was the 'Nasbandi' (Vasectomy- Sterilization of Male Individuals) campaign in rural areas. The middle class also emphasized on the curbing of Freedom of Speech throughout the country.

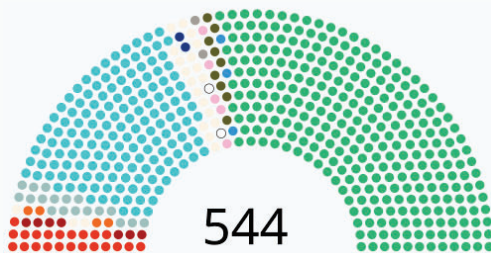
Meanwhile, Congress(R) hit an all-time low in West Bengal, according to the Ganguly's, because of the state-sponsored anti-Communist violence against the cadres of CPI(M) & Naxalites by the government of Siddhartha Shankar Ray, whose legitimacy was questionable, poor discipline and factionalism among Congress(R) activists as well as numerous defections that weakened the party. Opponents emphasised the issues of corruption within the Congress(R) and appealed to a deep desire by the voters for fresh leadership. The Congress(R), however, did well in southern states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The results were mixed in the western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, although the Janata alliance won all the seats in Mumbai.



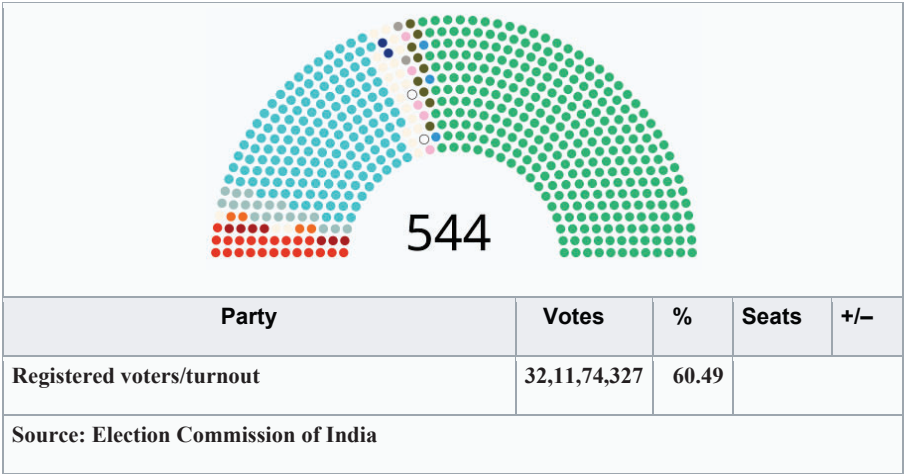
| Party                                      | Votes       | %     | Seats | +/-  |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Janata Party                               | 7,80,62,828 | 41.32 | 295   | +209 |
| Indian National Congress (Requisitionists) | 6,52,11,589 | 34.52 | 154   | -198 |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist)         | 81,13,659   | 4.29  | 22    | -3   |
| All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam   | 54,80,378   | 2.90  | 18    | New  |
| Communist Party of India                   | 53,22,088   | 2.82  | 7     | -16  |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                  | 33,23,320   | 1.76  | 2     | -21  |
| Indian National Congress (Organization)    | 32,52,217   | 1.72  | 3     | -13  |
| Shiromani Akali Dal                        | 23,73,331   | 1.26  | 9     | +8   |
| Peasants and Workers Party of India        | 10,30,232   | 0.55  | 5     | +5   |
| Republican Party of India (Khobragade)     | 9,56,072    | 0.51  | 2     | +2   |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party              | 8,51,164    | 0.45  | 4     | +1   |
| All India Forward Bloc                     | 6,33,644    | 0.34  | 3     | +1   |
| Indian Union Muslim League                 | 5,65,007    | 0.30  | 2     | 0    |



| Party                                  | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|----------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
| Kerala Congress (Pillai Group)         | 5,26,937 | 0.28 | 0     | New |
| Kerala Congress                        | 4,91,674 | 0.26 | 2     | -1  |
| Jammu & Kashmir National Conference    | 4,83,192 | 0.26 | 2     | New |
| Muslim League (Opposition)             | 3,18,979 | 0.17 | 0     | New |
| Socialist Unity Centre of India        | 2,80,995 | 0.15 | 0     | 0   |
| Vishal Haryana Party                   | 1,92,867 | 0.10 | 0     | -1  |
| Republican Party of India              | 1,55,972 | 0.08 | 0     | -1  |
| All India Jharkhand Party              | 1,26,288 | 0.07 | 1     | 0   |
| United Democratic Front                | 1,24,627 | 0.07 | 1     | New |
| Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party         | 1,18,748 | 0.06 | 1     | +1  |
| Jharkhand Party                        | 1,16,961 | 0.06 | 0     | New |
| Manipur Peoples Party                  | 1,09,130 | 0.06 | 0     | 0   |
| Shoshit Samaj Dal (Akhil Baharatiya)   | 96,753   | 0.05 | 0     | New |
| Revolutionary Communist Party of India | 45,047   | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |



| Party                                            | Votes               | %             | Seats      | +/-        |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti                      | 35,916              | 0.02          | 0          | New        |
| Hindu Mahasabha                                  | 35,419              | 0.02          | 0          | 0          |
| Bihar Prant Hul Jharkhand                        | 27,116              | 0.01          | 0          | 0          |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad               | 26,169              | 0.01          | 0          | 0          |
| All India Labour Party                           | 17,191              | 0.01          | 0          | New        |
| Akhil Bharatiya Gorkha League                    | 12,509              | 0.01          | 0          | 0          |
| All India Shiromani Baba Jivan Singh Mazabhi Dal | 5,868               | 0.00          | 0          | New        |
| Independents                                     | 10,393,617          | 5.50          | 9          | -5         |
| Appointed Anglo-Indians                          |                     |               | 2          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>18,89,17,504</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>544</b> | <b>+23</b> |
| Valid votes                                      | 18,89,17,504        | 97.25         |            |            |
| Invalid/blank votes                              | 53,46,411           | 2.75          |            |            |
| <b>Total votes</b>                               | <b>19,42,63,915</b> | <b>100.00</b> |            |            |



Results by State

| State/Union Territory | Seats | JNP | INC | LFT | OTH |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Andhra Pradesh        | 42    | 1   | 41  | 0   | 0   |
| Arunachal Pradesh     | 2     | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   |
| Assam                 | 14    | 3   | 10  | 0   | 1   |
| Bihar                 | 54    | 52  | 0   | 0   | 2   |
| Goa Daman & Diu       | 2     | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   |
| Gujarat               | 26    | 16  | 10  | 0   | 0   |
| Haryana               | 10    | 10  | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| Himachal Pradesh      | 4     | 4   | 0   | 0   | 0   |

|                            |           |           |           |          |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| <b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>Karnataka</b>           | <b>28</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>26</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Kerala</b>              | <b>20</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>11</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>      | <b>40</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>         | <b>48</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Manipur</b>             | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>           | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Mizoram</b>             | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Nagaland</b>            | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Orissa</b>              | <b>21</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Punjab</b>              | <b>13</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>           | <b>25</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>              | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>          | <b>39</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>14</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>22</b> |
| <b>Tripura</b>             | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>       | <b>85</b> | <b>85</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>  |

|                                            |            |            |            |           |           |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>West Bengal</b>                         | <b>42</b>  | <b>15</b>  | <b>3</b>   | <b>23</b> | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>       | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Chandigarh</b>                          | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>            | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>National Capital Territory of Delhi</b> | <b>7</b>   | <b>7</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Lakshadweep</b>                         | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Pondicherry</b>                         | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>542</b> | <b>295</b> | <b>154</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>57</b> |

**Notes:**

- The results for presented above are party-wise, not alliance-wise.
- Party abbreviations:
  - JNP – Janata Party
  - INC(Requisitionists) – Indian National Congress (Requisitionists)
  - LFT – Left Front (comprising CPI(M), CPI, RSP, and AIFB)
  - OTH – Others (includes parties and independents not belonging to any of the above groups).

## **Aftermath**

It was not clear if Indira Gandhi would accept the Election Results. Although she publicly claimed , that, she would "abide" by the Results, behind the scenes, she fired Military Intelligence Head Mani Mishra in favour of loyalist Kashmiri Hardayal Kaul. The INC(R) and senior Military Officers held several meetings in New Delhi, raising suspicions. The then Chief of the Army Staff General T.N. Raina (who had only been appointed because Indira Gandhi had superseded senior Army Officers to appoint him) was invited for a discussion by Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi.

Sanjay Gandhi reportedly told General T. N Raina "There are about 300 Districts in the Country. One Infantry Platoon is sufficient to control each District. Thus we can control India by deploying 300 Platoons or about 25 Infantry Battalions; a mere three or four Divisions. The party [the Congress], supported by Para-military forces and the Police, can deal with other Administrative details." Although Indira agreed with Sanjay's plan, General T. N.Raina ( Chief of Army Staff ) refused to follow the plan, despite noting Sanjay's assumptions were "mathematically correct".

## **1980 Indian General Election- 7<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India on 03 and 06 January 1980 to elect the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

The 7th Lok Sabha, (18 January 1980 – 31 December 1984) was elected in 1980 Indian General Election. The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house in the Parliament of India nine sitting members from Rajya Sabha were elected to 7th Lok Sabha after the 1980 Indian General Election.

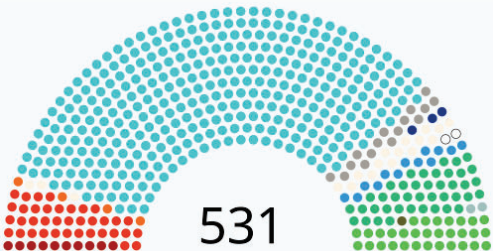
Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister on 14 January 1980, after Indian National Congress and alliances won 353 seats, 199 seats more than previous 6th Lok Sabha. Rajiv Gandhi became Prime minister on 31 October 1984 after the assassination of Indira Gandhi. The next 8th Lok Sabha was formed on 31 December 1984 after the 1984 Indian General Election. With roughly 9.3% of total MPs being Muslims, the 7th Lok Sabha had more Muslim MPs than any other in Indian history.

The Janata Party alliance came into power in the 1977 General Elections amidst public anger with the Indian National Congress (R) and the Emergency. However, its position was weak; the loose coalition barely held on to a majority with only 295 seats in the Lok Sabha and never quite had a firm grip on power. Bharatiya Lok Dal leaders Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram, who had quit the Congress, were members of the Janata alliance but were at loggerheads with Prime Minister Morarji Desai. The Janata Party, an amalgam of socialists and Hindu nationalists, split in 1979 when several coalition members including the Bharatiya Lok Dal of Charan Singh and several members of the Socialist Party withdrew

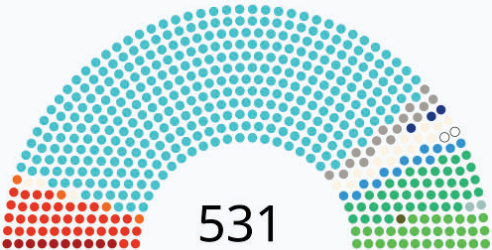
support for the Government. Subsequently, Morarji Desai lost a Vote of Confidence in Parliament and resigned. Charan Singh, who had retained some partners of the Janata alliance, was sworn in as Prime Minister in 28 July 1979. The Indian National Congress (Indira), which succeeded the Indian National Congress (Requisition) from 1978 promised to support Charan Singh in Parliament but later backed out just two days before the Government was scheduled to prove its majority on the floor of Lok Sabha. Charan Singh, forced to resign, called for elections in January 1980 and is the only Prime Minister of India never to have obtained the confidence of Parliament. In the run up to the General Elections, Indira Gandhi's leadership faced a formidable political challenge from a galaxy of regional satraps and prominent leaders of Janata party like Satyendra Narayan Sinha and Karpuri Thakur in Bihar, Ramakrishna Hegde in Karnataka, Sharad Pawar in Maharashtra, Devi Lal in Haryana & Biju Patnaik in Orissa. Janata Party contested the Election with Jagjivan Ram as its Prime Ministerial candidate. However, internal feud between Janata Party leaders and the political instability in the country worked in favour of Indira Gandhi's Congress (I), that reminded voters of the strong government of Indira Gandhi during campaigning.

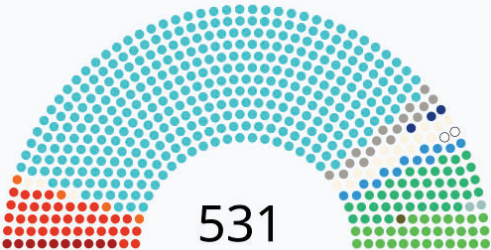
In the ensuing General Elections the INC(Indira Gandhi) won 353 seats and the Janata Party just 31 seats, with Charan Singh's Janata Party (Secular) taking 41. The Janata Party alliance continued to split over the subsequent years.

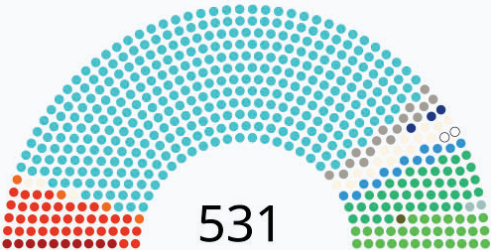
## Results



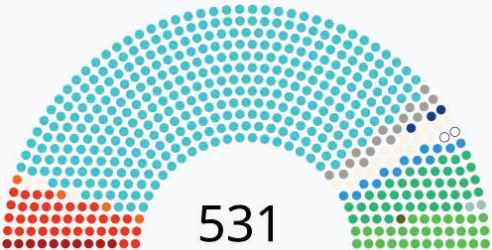
| Party                                    | Votes       | %     | Seats | +/-  |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi) | 8,44,55,313 | 42.69 | 353   | +199 |
| Janata Party                             | 3,75,30,228 | 18.97 | 31    | -264 |
| Janata Party (Secular)                   | 1,85,74,696 | 9.39  | 41    | New  |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist)       | 1,23,52,331 | 6.24  | 37    | +15  |
| Indian National Congress (Urs)           | 1,04,49,859 | 5.28  | 13    | New  |
| Communist Party of India                 | 49,27,342   | 2.49  | 10    | +3   |
| All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 46,74,064   | 2.36  | 2     | -16  |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 42,36,537   | 2.14  | 16    | +14  |
| Shiromani Akali Dal                      | 13,96,412   | 0.71  | 1     | -8   |

|                                           |           |      |       |     |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-----|--|
| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes     | %    | Seats | +/- |  |
|  Revolutionary Socialist Party            | 12,85,517 | 0.65 | 4     | 0   |  |
|  All India Forward Bloc                   | 10,11,564 | 0.51 | 3     | 0   |  |
|  Jammu & Kashmir National Conference      | 4,93,143  | 0.25 | 3     | +1  |  |
|  Indian Union Muslim League              | 4,75,507  | 0.24 | 2     | 0   |  |
|  Peasants and Workers Party of India    | 4,70,567  | 0.24 | 0     | -5  |  |
|  Republican Party of India (Khobragade) | 3,83,022  | 0.19 | 0     | -2  |  |
|  Kerala Congress                        | 3,56,997  | 0.18 | 1     | -1  |  |
|  Republican Party of India              | 3,51,987  | 0.18 | 0     | 0   |  |
|  Socialist Unity Centre of India        | 3,07,224  | 0.16 | 0     | 0   |  |

|                                       |          |      |       |     |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|--|
| Party                                                                                                                  | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |  |
|  Jharkhand Party                      | 2,54,520 | 0.13 | 1     | +1  |  |
|  All India Muslim League              | 1,96,820 | 0.10 | 0     | 0   |  |
|  United Democratic Front              | 1,40,210 | 0.07 | 0     | -1  |  |
|  Shiv Sena                            | 1,29,351 | 0.07 | 0     | New |  |
|  Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party      | 1,27,188 | 0.06 | 1     | 0   |  |
|  Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti        | 1,11,953 | 0.06 | 0     | 0   |  |
|  People's Party of Arunachal        | 69,810   | 0.04 | 0     | New |  |
|  Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad | 61,161   | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |  |
|  Peoples Conference                 | 53,891   | 0.03 | 0     | New |  |



| Party                               | Votes  | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| Manipur Peoples Party               | 49,277 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
| Indian Socialist Party              | 39,399 | 0.02 | 0     | New |
| Shoshit Samaj Dal (Akhil Bharatiya) | 38,226 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
| Sikkim Janata Parishad              | 31,750 | 0.02 | 1     | New |
| Muslim Majlis                       | 26,363 | 0.01 | 0     | New |
| All India Labour Party              | 14,720 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| All Party Hill Leaders Conference   | 13,058 | 0.01 | 0     | New |
| Sikkim Congress (Revolutionary)     | 11,632 | 0.01 | 0     | New |
| Sikkim Prajatantra Congress         | 5,125  | 0.00 | 0     | New |



| Party                     | Votes        | %      | Seats | +/- |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----|
| Independents              | 1,27,17,510  | 6.43   | 9     | 0   |
| Appointed Anglo-Indians   |              |        | 2     | 0   |
| Total                     | 19,78,24,274 | 100.00 | 531   | -13 |
| Valid votes               | 19,78,24,274 | 97.57  |       |     |
| Invalid/blank votes       | 49,28,619    | 2.43   |       |     |
| Total votes               | 20,27,52,893 | 100.00 |       |     |
| Registered voters/turnout | 35,62,05,329 | 56.92  |       |     |

Source: Election Commission of India.

## State/ Union Territory wise Break-up

### Andhra Pradesh (42)

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (42) ■ INC(URS) (1)

### Arunachal Pradesh (2)

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (2)

### Assam (2)

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (2)

### Bihar (54)

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (33) ■ INC(URS) (5) ■ CPI (4) ■ JP (7) ■ JP(S) (5) ■ JKD (1) ■ IND (2)

(JP = Janata Party, JP(S) = Janata Party – Secular, JKD = Jharkhand Party)

### Goa, Daman and Diu (2)

■ INC(URS) (1) ■ Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (1)

### Gujarat (26)

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (25) ■ Janata Party (1)

**Haryana (10)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (5) ■ JP(S) (4) ■ JP (1)

**Himachal Pradesh (4)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (4)

**Jammu and Kashmir (6)**

■ JK National Conference (3) ■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (1) ■ INC(U) (1) ■ IND (1)

**Karnataka (28)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (27) ■ JP (1)

**Kerala (20)**

■ CPI(M) (6) ■ INC(I) (4) ■ INC(U) (3) ■ CPI (2) ■ KC (2) ■ IUML (2) ■ IND (1)

(KC = Kerala Congress, IUML = Indian Union Muslim League)

**Madhya Pradesh (40)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (35) ■ JP (4) ■ IND (1)

**Maharashtra (48)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (40) ■ JP (8)

**Manipur (2)**

■ CPI (1) ■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (1)

**Meghalaya (2)**

■ All Party Hill Leaders Conference (1) ■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (1)

**Mizoram (1)**

■ IND (1)

**Nagaland (1)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (1)

**Orissa (21)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (20) ■ JP(S) (1)

**Punjab (13)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (12) ■ Shiromani Akali Dal (1)

**Rajasthan (25)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (19) ■ JP (4) ■ JP(S) (2)

**Sikkim (1)**

■ Sikkim Janata Parishad (1)

**Tamil Nadu (39)**

■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (19) ■ DMK (17) ■ AIADMK (2) ■ IND (1)

DMK = Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

AIDMK = All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

**Tripura (2)**

■ CPI (M) (2)

**Uttar Pradesh (85)**

■ INC(I) (49) ■ JP(S) (31) ■ JP (3) ■ CPI (1) ■ IND (1)

**West Bengal (42)**

■ CPI(M) (28) ■ INC(Indira Gandhi) (4) ■ AIFB (3) ■ RSP (4) ■ CPI (3)

AIFB = All India Forward Bloc, RSP = Revolutionary Socialist Party

## **Union Territories**

**Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1)--- INC(Indira Gandhi)- 1**

**Chandigarh (1) -- INC(Indira Gandhi)- 1**

**Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1) - INC(Indira Gandhi)- 1**

**National Capital Territory of Delhi (7) - - INC(Indira Gandhi)- 6. JP -1**

**Lakshadweep (1) - INC(Indira Gandhi)- 1**

**Pondicherry (1) - INC(Indira Gandhi)- 1**

## **1984 Indian General Election- 8<sup>th</sup>**

8<sup>th</sup> General elections were held in India on 24, 27 and 28 December 1984, shortly after the assassination(31 October 1984) of Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. Voting was delayed in Assam and Punjab until 1985 due to ongoing insurgency.

The Elections were a landslide victory for the Indian National Congress (Indira) of Rajiv Gandhi ( Elder Son of Indira Gandhi), which won 404 of the 514 seats elected in 1984 and a further 10 in the delayed elections.

The Telugu Desam Party of Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (28 May 1923 – 18 January 1996) , a Regional Political Party from the State of Andhra Pradesh, was the Second largest Political Party, winning 30 seats, thus achieving the distinction of becoming the First Regional Political Party to become a National Opposition Party.

All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam of Tamil Nadu contested the 8<sup>th</sup> General Elections in alliance with the INC (Indira Gandhi), and won 12 seats.

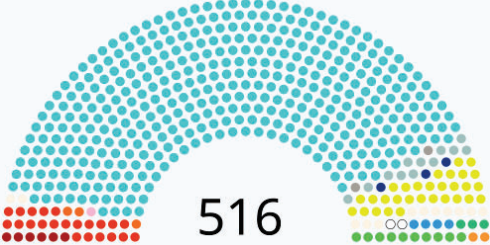
Voting was held immediately after the assassination (31 October 1984) of Indira Gandhi and the 1984 anti-Sikh riots in November, 1984. Congress (Indira) received significant support due to an outpouring of public grief at Indira Gandhi's assassination in her Official Residence( of Prime Minister) by her 02 Sikh Bodyguards . Voting was delayed in the Sikh-majority state of Punjab, while the Assam movement and sporadic violence in Mizoram by the Mizo National Front as a part of its uprising against the Government saw voting being delayed in these states.

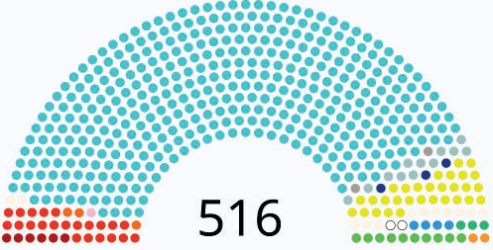
The 1984 General Elections were the last in which a single Political Party won a majority of seats until 2014, and the only time to date in which a Political Party won more than 400 seats in Lok Sabha.

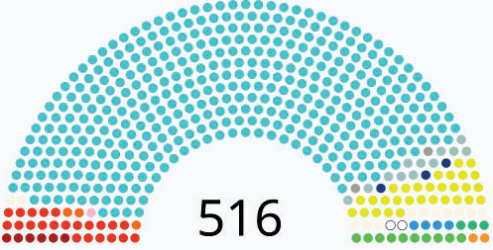
The 8th Lok Sabha ran from 31 December 1984 to 27 November 1989. Politicians were elected in December 1984, taking office by the end of the month. The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house in the bicameral Parliament of India. 09 sitting members from Rajya Sabha were elected to 8th Lok Sabha after the Indian General Elections, in 1984. Rajiv Gandhi of Indian National Congress continued as Prime Minister till 02 December 1989. In this 8th Lok Sabha, Indian National Congress(Indira Gandhi) party had 30 more seats than previous 7th Lok Sabha.

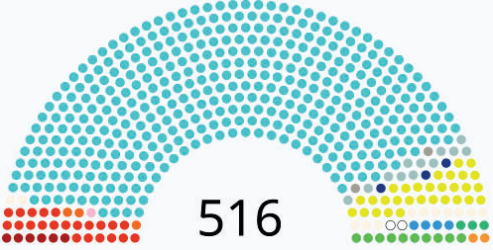
The next 9th Lok Sabha was formed on 02 December 1989, after the 1989 Indian General Elections.

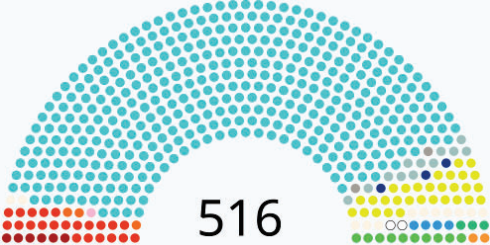
Results

|  516                                        |              |       |       |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                                                                        | Votes        | %     | Seats |  |
|  Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi)   | 11,54,78,267 | 49.10 | 404   |  |
|  Bharatiya Janata Party                     | 1,82,02,853  | 7.74  | 2     |  |
|  Janata Party                               | 1,62,10,514  | 6.89  | 10    |  |
|  Lokdal                                    | 1,40,40,064  | 5.97  | 3     |  |
|  Communist Party of India (Marxist)       | 1,38,09,950  | 5.87  | 22    |  |
|  Telugu Desam Party                       | 1,01,32,859  | 4.31  | 30    |  |
|  Communist Party of India                 | 63,63,430    | 2.71  | 6     |  |
|  Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 56,95,179    | 2.42  | 2     |  |
|  All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 39,68,967    | 1.69  | 12    |  |

|                                        |           |      |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                                                                   | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|  Indian Congress (Socialist)           | 35,77,377 | 1.52 | 4     |
|  Indian National Congress (Jagjivan)   | 15,11,515 | 0.64 | 1     |
|  Revolutionary Socialist Party         | 11,73,869 | 0.50 | 3     |
|  All India Forward Bloc                | 10,55,556 | 0.45 | 2     |
|  Jammu & Kashmir National Conference  | 10,10,243 | 0.43 | 3     |
|  Indian Union Muslim League          | 6,58,821  | 0.28 | 2     |
|  Kerala Congress (Joseph)            | 5,98,113  | 0.25 | 2     |
|  Doordarshi Party                    | 5,08,426  | 0.22 | 0     |
|  Peasants and Workers Party of India | 4,63,963  | 0.20 | 1     |

|                                           |          |      |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|  Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                   | 3,32,403 | 0.14 | 0     |
|  Kerala Congress                          | 2,58,591 | 0.11 | 0     |
|  All India Muslim League                  | 2,24,155 | 0.10 | 0     |
|  Gandhi Kamraj National Congress          | 2,17,104 | 0.09 | 0     |
|  Socialist Unity Centre of India         | 1,96,767 | 0.08 | 0     |
|  Republican Party of India (Khobragade) | 1,65,320 | 0.07 | 0     |
|  Manipur Peoples Party                  | 1,49,019 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  Tamil Nadu Congress (K)                | 1,44,076 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  Naga National Democratic Party         | 1,13,919 | 0.05 | 0     |

|  |              |        |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Party                                                                             | Votes        | %      | Seats |
| Jammu & Kashmir Panthers Party                                                    | 95,149       | 0.04   | 0     |
| Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party                                                    | 83,122       | 0.04   | 0     |
| People's Party of Arunachal                                                       | 78,455       | 0.03   | 0     |
| Republican Party of India                                                         | 22,877       | 0.01   | 0     |
| Jharkhand Party                                                                   | 18,837       | 0.01   | 0     |
| Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Conference                                                | 646          | 0.00   | 0     |
| Independents                                                                      | 1,86,23,803  | 7.92   | 5     |
| Appointed Anglo-Indians                                                           |              |        | 2     |
| Total                                                                             | 23,51,84,209 | 100.00 | 516   |

|  516 |              |        |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Party                                                                                 | Votes        | %      | Seats |
| Valid votes                                                                           | 23,51,84,209 | 97.49  |       |
| Invalid/blank votes                                                                   | 60,62,678    | 2.51   |       |
| Total votes                                                                           | 24,12,46,887 | 100.00 |       |
| Registered voters/turnout                                                             | 37,95,40,608 | 63.56  |       |
| Source: Election Commission of India                                                  |              |        |       |

### **Delayed Elections in Assam and Punjab**

The Lok Sabha Elections in Punjab were held in September 1985 after the signing of the Rajiv–Longowal Accord between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Akali leader Harchand Singh Longowal on 24 July 1985. The elections were held alongside elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

The Rajiv–Longowal Accord was an agreement signed by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Akali leader, Harchand Singh Longowal, on 24 July 1985. The Government of India accepted the demands of Shiromani Akali Dal, which, in turn, agreed to end its agitation.

The accord attracted opposition from several orthodox Sikh leaders of Punjab, as well as from the politicians of Haryana. Some of its promises could not be fulfilled because of the disagreements. In August 1985, Longowal was assassinated by the Sikh militants opposed to the accord.

In Assam, Lok Sabha Elections were held in December 1985 after the signing of the Assam Accord in August 1985.

The Assam Accord was a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement. It was signed in the presence of the then-Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 15 August 1985. The Citizenship Act was amended for the first time the following year, in 1986. It followed a six-year agitation that started in 1979. Led by the All Assam Students' Union (AASU), the protestors demanded the identification and deportation of all illegal foreigners – predominantly Bangladeshi immigrants. They feared that past and continuing large scale migration was overwhelming the native population, impacting their political

rights, culture, language and land rights. The Assam Movement caused the estimated death of over 855 people. The movement ended with the signing of the Assam Accord.

The leaders of the Assam Movement agreed to accept all migrants who had entered into Assam prior to 01 January 1966. The Government of India acknowledged the political, social, cultural and economic concerns of the Assamese people and agreed to revise the electoral database based on that date. Further, the Union Government agreed to identify and deport all refugees and migrants after March 25 1971. In 1971, millions of citizens of Bangladesh – then called East Pakistan – fled the abuses of a civil war and associated genocide between East Pakistan and West Pakistan triggering a mass influx of refugees into Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, various other nearby states of India as well as Myanmar.

According to the Assam Accord, the Government of India agreed to secure the International Border against future infiltration by the "erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places" and deploying a patrol by security forces on land and river routes all along the International Bangladesh-India border. To aid this effort, the Government also agreed to build a road near the border for the patrol and quicker deployment of Indian security forces, as well as maintain a mandatory birth and death list of citizens.<sup>1</sup> All open police charges against the participants and the leaders of the Assam Movement, prior to and on the date of signing the Accord, were also withdrawn and closed. The families of those who died during the Assam Movement were given monetary compensation. The Union Government also agreed to open an oil refinery, re-open paper mills and establish educational institutions in the state.

The accord brought an end to the Assam Movement and paved the way for the leaders of the agitation to form a political party and form a Government in the state of Assam soon after. Though the accord brought an end to the agitation, some of the key clauses are yet to be implemented, which kept some of the issues festering. According to Sanjib Baruah – a Professor of Political Studies, the task of identifying foreigners became politically difficult, affected vote banks, and attracted accusations of religious or ethnic discrimination. Hiteswar Saikia, the then Chief minister of Assam in early 1990s and senior Congress party leader, for example gave conflicting statements in his speeches. In the front of some crowds, he denied there were any foreigners; before other crowds, he said there were hundreds of thousands of illegal foreigners in Assam that needed to be deported. In 1997, the State Government completed a study and marked numerous names in its voter list with "d" meaning "disputed citizenship", with plans to block them from voting. Critics complained of disenfranchisement. The High Court of the State of Assam ascertained that the "d" is based on suspicion, not documentary evidence. All residents – citizens and foreigners – were allowed to vote in subsequent Assam Legislative Assembly Elections. The supporters of the Assam Movement stated that the Government had failed to implement the Assam Accord.

## **Signatories**

### **Representatives of Assam Movement**

- Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, President, All Assam Students Union
- Bhrigu Kumar Phukan, General Secretary, All Assam Students Union
- Biraj Kumar Sarma, General Secretary, All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad

## Representatives of Governments of India and Assam

- R. D. Pradhan, Home Secretary, Government of India
- P P Trivedi, Chief Secretary, Government of Assam

In the presence of

- Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India

## Results of Lok Sabha Elections in Punjab and Assam

| Party                                    | Votes     | %     | Seats |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi) | 46,28,777 | 32.14 | 10    |
| Shiromani Akali Dal                      | 25,77,279 | 17.90 | 7     |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist)       | 4,62,576  | 3.21  | 0     |
| Indian Congress (Socialist)              | 4,57,705  | 3.18  | 1     |
| Communist Party of India                 | 3,69,687  | 2.57  | 0     |
| Plain Tribals Council of Assam           | 3,10,150  | 2.15  | 1     |
| Bharatiya Janata Party                   | 2,63,284  | 1.83  | 0     |
| Janata Party                             | 4,20,082  | 2.92  | 0     |
| Lokdal                                   | 46,627    | 0.32  | 0     |
| Independents                             | 48,64,958 | 33.78 | 8     |

| Party                                        | Votes              | %             | Seats     |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>1,44,01,125</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>27</b> |
| <b>Valid votes</b>                           | <b>1,44,01,125</b> | <b>95.70</b>  |           |
| <b>Invalid/blank votes</b>                   | <b>6,46,951</b>    | <b>4.30</b>   |           |
| <b>Total votes</b>                           | <b>1,50,48,076</b> | <b>100.00</b> |           |
| <b>Registered voters/turnout</b>             | <b>2,08,34,725</b> | <b>72.23</b>  |           |
| <b>Source: Election Commission of India.</b> |                    |               |           |

**Members of the political party in 8th Lok Sabha are given below (Final List) :**

| S.No.    | Party name                                                       | Number<br>of MPs |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Indian National<br/>Congress (INC)(Indira Gandhi)</b>         | <b>426</b>       |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Telugu Desam Party (TDP)</b>                                  | <b>30</b>        |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Communist Party of India<br/>(Marxist) (CPI(M))</b>           | <b>23</b>        |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Janata Party (Janata Party)</b>                               | <b>16</b>        |
| <b>5</b> | <b>All India Anna Dravida<br/>Munnetra<br/>Kazhagam (AIADMK)</b> | <b>12</b>        |

|           |                                                          |          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Independent (Ind.)</b>                                | <b>9</b> |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Akali Dal (Akali Dal)</b>                             | <b>7</b> |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Asom Gana Parishad (AGP)</b>                          | <b>7</b> |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Communist Party of India (CPI)</b>                    | <b>6</b> |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Congress (S) (Congress (S))</b>                       | <b>5</b> |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Lok Dal(Lok Dal)</b>                                  | <b>4</b> |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Unattached (Unattached)</b>                           | <b>4</b> |
| <b>13</b> | <b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir National<br/>Conference (JKN)</b> | <b>3</b> |
| <b>14</b> | <b>Revolutionary Socialist Party<br/>(India) (RSP)</b>   | <b>3</b> |
| <b>15</b> | <b>All India Forward Bloc (AIFB)</b>                     | <b>2</b> |
| <b>16</b> | <b>Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)</b>                      | <b>2</b> |
| <b>17</b> | <b>Dravida Munnetra<br/>Kazhagam (DMK)</b>               | <b>2</b> |
| <b>18</b> | <b>Kerala Congress (M) (KC(M))</b>                       | <b>2</b> |
| <b>19</b> | <b>Indian Union Muslim<br/>League (IUML)</b>             | <b>2</b> |
| <b>20</b> | <b>Nominated Members</b>                                 | <b>2</b> |

Compared to the previous Lok Sabha, which saw 3 couples, this Lok Sabha had only 1 couple - Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Congress MP from Aurangabad) & his wife Kishori (Congress MP from Vaishali).

## **Break up of Lok Sabha Members State-wise and UT- wise**

### **Andaman and Nicobar Islands (01)**

■ INC (1)

### **Andhra Pradesh (42)**

■ TDP (30) ■ INC (6) ■ ICS (1) ■ CPI (1) ■ CPI(M) (1) ■ AIMIM (1) ■ BJP (1) ■ JP (1)

AIMIM = All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen

ICS = Indian Congress (Socialist)

### **Arunachal Pradesh (02)**

■ INC (2)

### **Assam (14)**

■ Asom Gana Parishad (7) ■ INC (5) ■ ICS (1) Independent (1)

### **Bihar (54)**

█ INC (48) █ CPI (2) █ JP (1) █ LD (1) █ INC(J) (1) █ IND (1)

INC(J) = INC( Jagjivan Ram), LD = Lok Dal

### **Chandigarh (01)**

█ INC (1)

### **Dadra and Nagar Haveli (01)**

█ IND (1)

### **Daman and Diu (01)**

█ INC (1)

### **Delhi (07)**

█ INC (7)

### **Goa (02)**

█ INC (2)

### **Gujarat (26)**

█ INC (24) █ JP (1) █ BJP (1)

## Haryana (10)

■ INC (10)

## Himachal Pradesh (04)

■ INC (4)

## Jammu and Kashmir (06)

■ INC (3) ■ Jammu Kashmir National Conference (3)

## Karnataka (28)

■ INC (24) ■ JP (4)

## Kerala (20)

■ INC (13) ■ KC (2) ■ IUML (2) ■ JP (1) ■ ICS (1) ■ CPI(M) (1)

## Lakshadweep (01)

■ INC (1)

## Madhya Pradesh (40)

■ INC (40)

## **Maharashtra (48)**

■ INC (43) ■ ICS (2) ■ JP (1) ■ PWP (1) ■ IND (1)

## **Manipur (02)**

■ INC (2)

## **Meghalaya (02)**

■ INC (1) ■ IND (1)

## **Mizoram (01)**

■ INC (1)

## **Nagaland (01)**

■ INC (1)

## **Orissa (21)**

■ INC (20) ■ JP (1)

## **Puducherry (01)**

■ INC (1)

## **Punjab (13)**

■ SAD (7) ■ INC (6)

## **Rajasthan (25)**

■ INC (25)

## **Sikkim (01)**

■ Sikkim Sangram Parishad (1)

## **Tamil Nadu (39)**

■ INC (25) ■ AIADMK (12) ■ DMK (2)

## **Tripura (02)**

■ CPI(M) (2)

## **Uttar Pradesh (85)**

■ INC (83) ■ LKD (2)

## **West Bengal (42)**

■ CPI(M) (18) ■ INC (16) ■ CPI (3) ■ RSP (3) ■ FBL (2)

## **1989 Indian General Election- 9<sup>th</sup>**

9<sup>th</sup> General Elections were held in India on 22 and 26 November 1989 to elect the members of the 9th Lok Sabha. The incumbent Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi) Government under the premiership of Rajiv Gandhi lost its mandate, even though it was still the largest single party in the Lok Sabha.

Vishwanath Pratap Singh (25 June 1931 – 27 November 2008), the leader of the second largest party Janata Dal (which also headed the National Front) was invited by the President of India to form the Government. The Government was formed with outside support from the Bharatiya Janata Party and Communist parties led by CPI(M). Vishwanath Pratap Singh was sworn in as the seventh Prime Minister of India on 02 December 1989.

### **Background**

The 1989 General Elections were held after the 8<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, elected in 1984, completed its five-year term. Although Rajiv Gandhi had won the 1984 General Elections by an unprecedented landslide (mainly due to an overwhelming outpour of popular grief for his mother's assassination), by 1989, he was trying to fight off Scandals that had marred his administration.

The Bofors Scandal, Rajiv Gandhi's supposed attempt at shielding Adil Shahryar, who had been involved in the 1984 Bhopal tragedy, allegations of Muslim appeasement in the wake of the Shah Bano case, rising insurgency in Assam, insurrection in Punjab, Indian involvement in the Sri Lankan Civil War were just some of the problems that stared at his Government. Rajiv's biggest

critic was Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who held the portfolios of the Finance Ministry and the Defence Ministry in the Government.

But , Vishwanath Pratap Singh was soon sacked from the Cabinet and he then resigned from his memberships in the Congress and the Lok Sabha. He formed new Political Alliance, the “Jana Morcha” with Arun Nehru and Arif Mohammad Khan and re-entered the Lok Sabha as an Independent MP from Allahabad Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Witnessing V. P. Singh's meteoric rise on National stage, Rajiv Gandhi became desperate to counter him with another prominent Rajput stalwart Satyendra Narain Singh but failed eventually.

On 11 October 1988, the birth anniversary of Jayprakash Narayan, V. P Singh made Jana Morcha merge with the Janata Party & some of its breakaway factions like the Janata Party (Secular), Lok Dal & Congress (Jagjivan Ram) to form the Janata Dal.

V.P.Singh then formed the National Front consisting of the Janata Dal, Congress (Socialist) of Sarat Chandra Sinha, TDP of N. T. Rama Rao, DMK of M. Karunanidhi & AGP of Prafulla Mahanta. The National Front also received outside support of Lal Krishna Advani from the Bharatiya Janata Party (which had also been formed out of the Janata Party) & Jyoti Basu from the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

To remove the allegations of Muslim appeasement against the Congress (Indira Gandhi) party, Rajiv Gandhi took the step of unlocking the gates of

the disputed Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in 1986, which inadvertently caused increased public consciousness about the dispute over the site. The BJP was able to galvanize significant support from the country's Hindu majority towards itself by its electoral promise of constructing a Hindu temple at the site after tearing down the mosque.

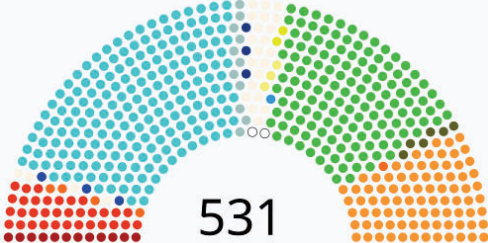
Voting was not held in Assam due to rising unrest and a rebellion of Bodos, culminating into a massacre of 535 people at Gohpur. The Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was split into Goa and Daman & Diu with Goa retaining its two seats and the latter gaining a seat, resulting in the total number of Lok Sabha seats increasing by one to a total of 543. As Lok Sabha elections were not held in Assam, only 529 seats were contested.

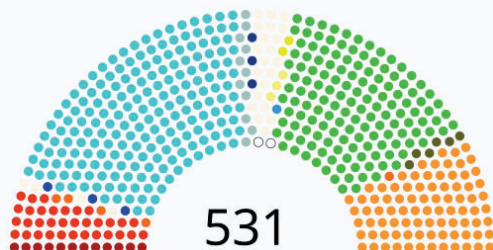
After India gained independence from British rule in 1947, India requested that Portuguese territories on the Indian subcontinent be ceded to India. Portugal refused to negotiate on the sovereignty of its Indian enclaves. On 19 December 1961, the Indian Army invaded with Operation Vijay resulting in the annexation of Goa, and of Daman and Diu islands into the Indian Union.

Goa, Daman and Diu, were organized as a single centrally administered Union Territory of India. On 16 January 1967 a referendum was held in Goa, to decide the future of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. It was the only referendum to have been held in Independent India. The referendum offered the people of Goa a choice between continuing as a Union Territory or merging with the state of Maharashtra and the majority chose the former.

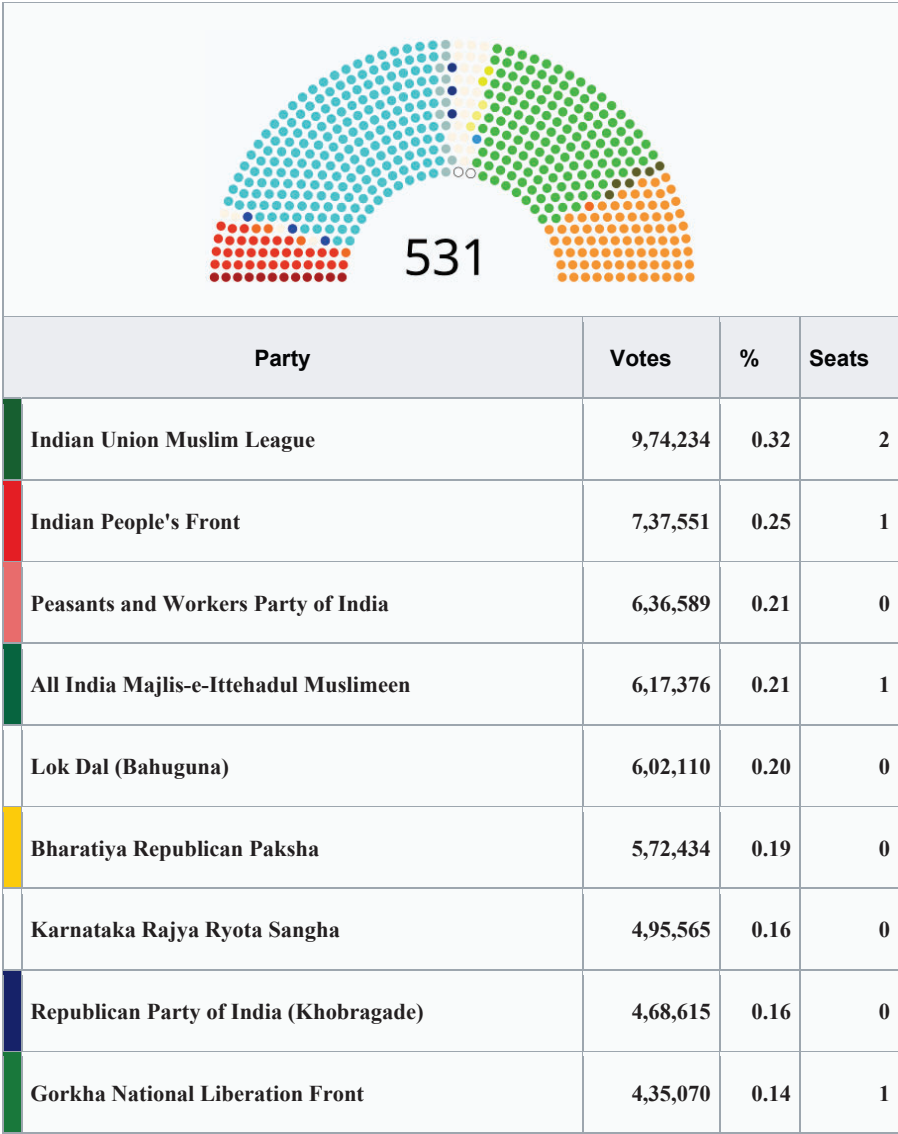
On 30 May 1987, the Union Territory was split, and Goa was made India's twenty-fifth state, with Daman and Diu remaining a union territory.

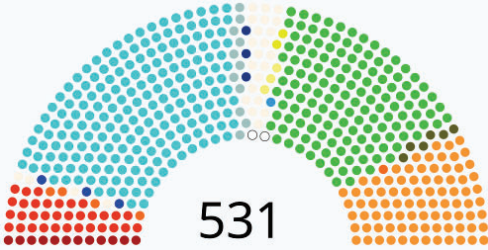
Results

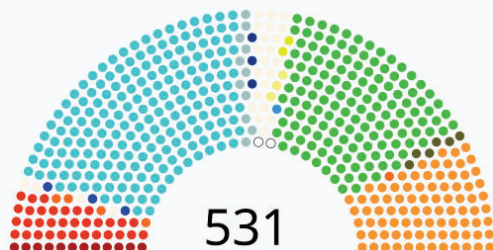
|  <div>531</div>                           |              |       |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes        | %     | Seats |
|  Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi) | 11,88,94,702 | 39.53 | 197   |
|  Janata Dal                               | 5,35,18,521  | 17.79 | 143   |
|  Bharatiya Janata Party                   | 3,41,71,477  | 11.36 | 85    |
|  Communist Party of India (Marxist)      | 1,96,91,309  | 6.55  | 33    |
|  Telugu Desam Party                     | 99,09,728    | 3.29  | 2     |
|  Communist Party of India               | 77,34,697    | 2.57  | 12    |
|  Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam              | 71,96,099    | 2.39  | 0     |
|  Bahujan Samaj Party                    | 62,13,390    | 2.07  | 3     |



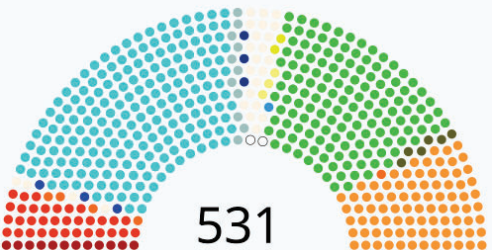
| Party                                             | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam          | 45,18,649 | 1.50 | 11    |
| Janata Party                                      | 30,29,743 | 1.01 | 0     |
| Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)        | 23,18,872 | 0.77 | 6     |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party                     | 18,54,276 | 0.62 | 4     |
| Pattali Makkal Katchi                             | 15,61,371 | 0.52 | 0     |
| Doordarshi Party                                  | 13,38,566 | 0.45 | 0     |
| All India Forward Bloc                            | 12,61,310 | 0.42 | 3     |
| Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                            | 10,32,276 | 0.34 | 3     |
| Indian Congress (Socialist) – Sarat Chandra Sinha | 9,78,377  | 0.33 | 1     |

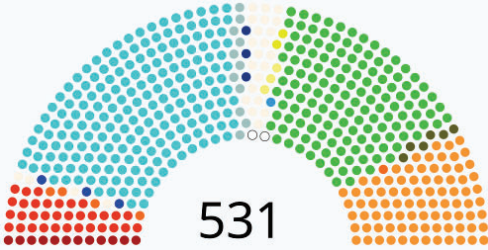


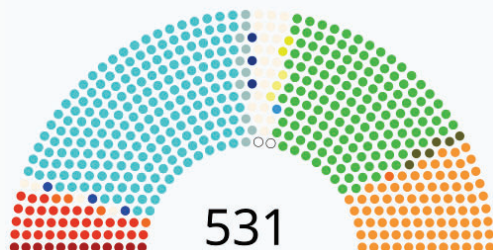
|  |          |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes    | %    | Seats |  |
| Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal)                                                       | 4,27,609 | 0.14 | 0     |  |
| Jharkhand Dal                                                                     | 3,67,838 | 0.12 | 0     |  |
| Kerala Congress (M)                                                               | 3,52,191 | 0.12 | 1     |  |
| Shiv Sena                                                                         | 3,39,426 | 0.11 | 1     |  |
| Marxist Co-ordination Committee                                                   | 2,47,013 | 0.08 | 1     |  |
| Nagaland People's Council                                                         | 2,39,124 | 0.08 | 0     |  |
| Hindu Mahasabha                                                                   | 2,17,514 | 0.07 | 1     |  |
| Manipur Peoples Party                                                             | 1,47,128 | 0.05 | 0     |  |
| Republican Party of India                                                         | 1,29,300 | 0.04 | 0     |  |



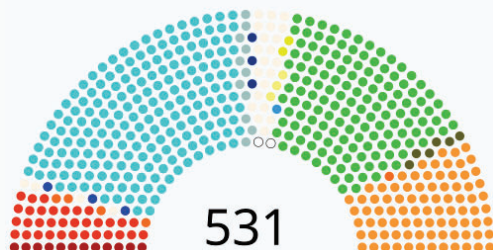
|  | Party                                                | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--|------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  | Humanist Party of India                              | 1,22,947 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  | All India Dalit Muslim Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh | 1,20,159 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  | Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party                       | 1,16,392 | 0.04 | 1     |
|  | Kuki National Assembly                               | 1,08,085 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  | Shiromani Akali Dal                                  | 1,00,570 | 0.03 | 0     |
|  | Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava)   | 1,00,300 | 0.03 | 0     |
|  | People's Party of Arunachal                          | 96,181   | 0.03 | 0     |
|  | Uttar Pradesh Republican Party                       | 91,740   | 0.03 | 0     |
|  | Sikkim Sangram Parishad                              | 91,608   | 0.03 | 1     |

|  |        |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes  | %    | Seats |  |
| Amra Bangali                                                                      | 80,834 | 0.03 | 0     |  |
| Jammu & Kashmir National Conference                                               | 71,194 | 0.02 | 3     |  |
| Mizo National Front                                                               | 70,749 | 0.02 | 0     |  |
| Kerala Congress                                                                   | 68,811 | 0.02 | 0     |  |
| Tharasu Makkal Mandaram                                                           | 64,885 | 0.02 | 0     |  |
| Democratic Party                                                                  | 43,667 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Shoshit Samaj Dal                                                                 | 42,282 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Uttarakhand Kranti Dal                                                            | 39,465 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist)                                       | 38,937 | 0.01 | 0     |  |

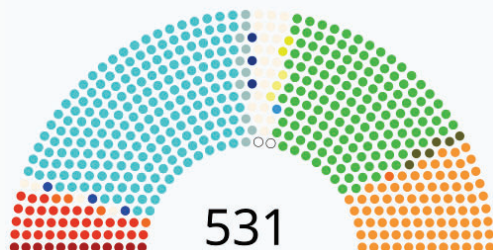
|  |        |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes  | %    | Seats |  |
| Muslim Majlis Uttar Pradesh                                                       | 25,839 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Proutist Bloc Of India                                                            | 23,331 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Jammu & Kashmir Panthers Party                                                    | 22,625 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Bharatiya Jana Sangh                                                              | 22,446 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Karnataka Gana Parishad                                                           | 19,593 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Socialist Party (Lohiya)                                                          | 17,639 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Tamiliar Kazhagam                                                                 | 12,859 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Rising Sun Party                                                                  | 12,858 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Indian Congress (J) Trikha Group                                                  | 12,539 | 0.00 | 0     |  |



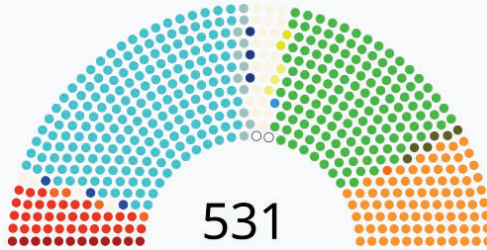
|  | Party                                          | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--|------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  | Socialist Party                                | 12,430 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Socialist Unity Centre of India                | 8,747  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | All India Garib Congress                       | 7,635  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Hul Jharkhand Party                            | 6,663  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bhatiya Krishi Udyog Sangh                     | 5,895  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Lok Party                                      | 4,731  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bhartiya Gorkha League (Budhiman Gurung) | 4,426  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Shoshit Samaj Party                            | 3,756  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Scientific Vedic Revolutionary Party           | 3,470  | 0.00 | 0     |



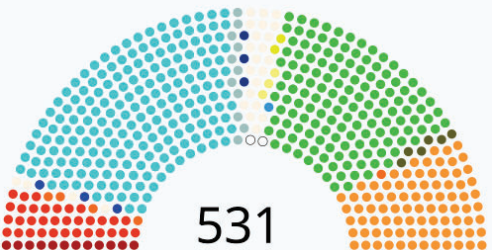
| Party                                                | Votes | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Deseeya Karshaka Party                               | 3,059 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad                   | 2,998 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Barat Desam Labour Party                             | 2,944 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Progressive Hul Jharkhand                            | 2,890 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Republicon Presidium Party                           | 2,791 | 0.00 | 0     |
| West Orissa Peoples Front                            | 2,682 | 0.00 | 0     |
| West Bengal Socialist Party (Biman Mitra)            | 2,411 | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Shiromani Baba Jiwan Singh Mazhbi Dal      | 2,368 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bhartiya Hindustani Krantikari Samajwadi Party | 2,263 | 0.00 | 0     |

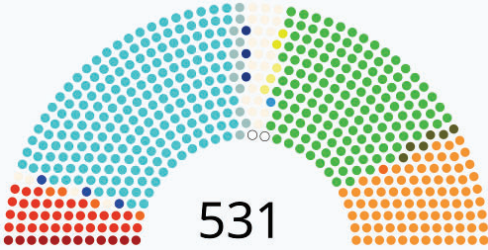


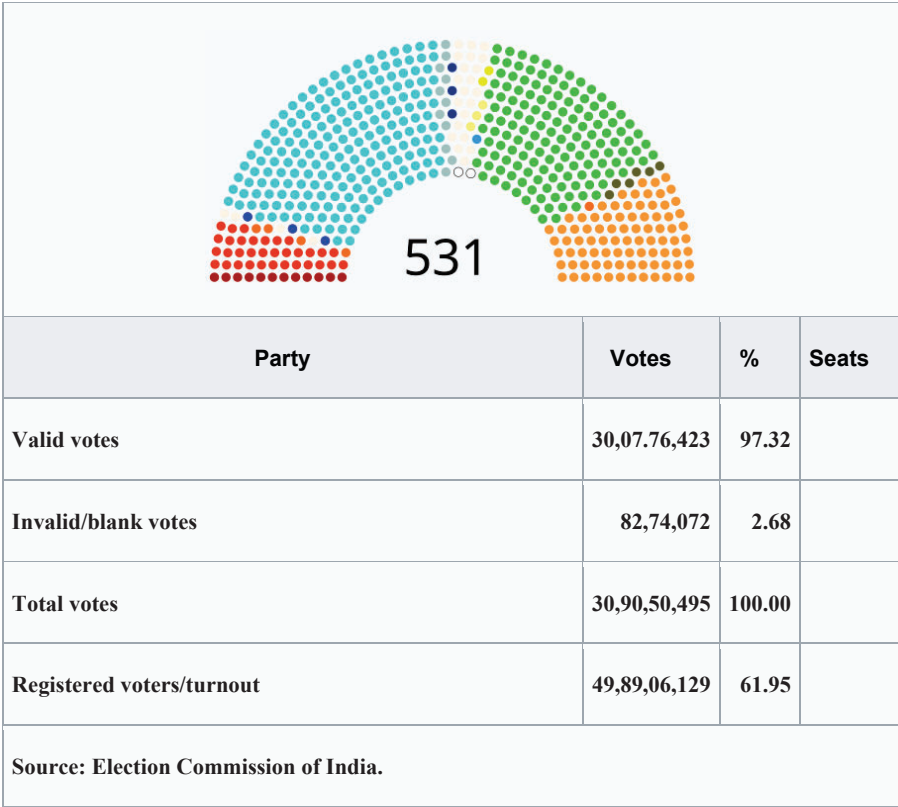
| Party                                          | Votes | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Green Party of India                           | 2,142 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Baratiya Pichhra Varg Party              | 2,055 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Tamil Nadu Peoples Welfare Association         | 1,964 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Sadharam Rajya Parishad                        | 1,928 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Indian National Congress (O) Anti-Merger Group | 1,735 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Gujarat Janata Parishad                        | 1,577 | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Justice Party                        | 1,428 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Peoples Democracy of India                     | 1,392 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Punjab Peoples Party                           | 1,374 | 0.00 | 0     |



| Party                             | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Hindustan Janata Party            | 1,361 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatha Makkal Congress          | 1,357 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Deccan Congress                   | 1,332 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bhartiya Lok Tantrik Party  | 1,272 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Vijaya Shakti                     | 1,093 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bhartiya Loktantrik Mazdoor Dal   | 1,035 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Pandav Dal                        | 918   | 0.00 | 0     |
| National Republican Party         | 839   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bhartiya Loktantrik Mazdoor Sangh | 703   | 0.00 | 0     |

|  |       |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
| Mahabharat Peoples Party                                                          | 694   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Indian Union Muslim League (IML)                                                  | 687   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Manipur Peoples Council                                                           | 677   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Vishal Bharat Party                                                               | 621   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Republican Party of India (Gavai Group)                                           | 539   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Punjab Kairon Dal                                                                 | 493   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Peoples Party of India                                                            | 478   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Indian Labour Party                                                               | 406   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Socialist Labour League                                                           | 391   | 0.00 | 0     |  |

|  |              |        |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes        | %      | Seats |  |
| Bharatiya Krantikari Kisan Sang                                                   | 367          | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Kamaraj Desiya Congress                                                           | 322          | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Punjab Naya Front                                                                 | 314          | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Hindu Shiv Sena                                                                   | 160          | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Dal                                                           | 145          | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Labour Party of India                                                             | 99           | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Independents                                                                      | 1,57,93,781  | 5.25   | 12    |  |
| Nominated Anglo-Indians                                                           |              |        | 2     |  |
| Total                                                                             | 30,07,76,423 | 100.00 | 531   |  |



### State Wise & Union Territories – wise Results

| State/Union Territory | Seats | INC | JD | BJP | LFT | OTH |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Andhra Pradesh        | 42    | 39  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 3   |
| Arunachal Pradesh     | 2     | 2   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| Bihar                 | 54    | 4   | 32 | 8   | 5   | 5   |
| Goa                   | 2     | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 1   |
| Gujarat               | 26    | 3   | 11 | 12  | 0   | 0   |
| Haryana               | 10    | 4   | 6  | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| Himachal Pradesh      | 4     | 1   | 0  | 3   | 0   | 0   |
| Jammu & Kashmir       | 6     | 2   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 4   |
| Karnataka             | 28    | 27  | 1  | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| Kerala                | 20    | 14  | 0  | 0   | 2   | 4   |
| Madhya Pradesh        | 40    | 8   | 4  | 27  | 0   | 1   |
| Maharashtra           | 48    | 28  | 5  | 10  | 1   | 4   |

|                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Manipur</b>           | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>         | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Mizoram</b>           | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Nagaland</b>          | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Orissa</b>            | 21 | 3  | 16 | 0  | 0  | 2  |
| <b>Punjab</b>            | 13 | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 10 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>         | 25 | 0  | 11 | 13 | 1  | 0  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>            | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>        | 39 | 27 | 0  | 0  | 1  | 11 |
| <b>Tripura</b>           | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>     | 85 | 15 | 54 | 8  | 3  | 5  |
| <b>West Bengal</b>       | 42 | 4  | 0  | 0  | 37 | 1  |
| <b>A &amp; N Islands</b> | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Chandigarh</b>        | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |

|                                 |            |            |            |           |           |           |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b> | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>          | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>NCT of Delhi</b>             | <b>7</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>4</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Lakshadweep</b>              | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Pondicherry</b>              | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>529</b> | <b>197</b> | <b>143</b> | <b>85</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>52</b> |

**INC = Indian National Congress(Indira Gandhi)**

**JD = Janata Dal**

**BJP =Bharatiya Janata Party**

**LFT =Left Front**

**OTH = Others**

## **Aftermath**

Viswanath Pratap Singh, who was the Head of the Janata Dal, was chosen leader of the National Front Government with outside support of the BJP & CPI(M). The alliance broke down after Viswanath Pratap Singh supported Bihar's Chief Minister Lalu Prasad Yadav's step to arrest Lal Krishna Advani of BJP in Samastipur of Bihar, to stop his Ram Rath Yatra, which was going to the Babri Masjid site in Ayodhya on 23 October 1990. Following this incident, BJP withdrew their support to Viswanath Pratap Singh Government, causing them to lose Parliamentary Vote of Confidence on 07 November 1990.

Chandra Shekhar broke away from the Janata Dal with 64 MPs and formed the Samajwadi Janata Party in 1990. He got outside support from the Congress(Indira Gandhi) and became the 08th Prime Minister of India. He finally resigned on 21 June 1991, after the Congress(Indira Gandhi) withdrew its support alleging that the Chandra Shekhar Government was spying on Rajiv Gandhi.

## **1991 Indian General Election- 10<sup>th</sup>**

10<sup>th</sup> General Elections were held in India on 20 May, 12 June and 15 June 1991 to elect the members of the 10th Lok Sabha, although they were delayed until 19 February 1992 in Punjab.

No party won a majority in the Lok Sabha, resulting in the Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi)) forming a minority government under new Prime Minister Pamulaparthi Venkata Narasimha Rao (28 June 1991 – 23 December 2004) with the support of other parties. The Government survived 28 July 1993 No Confidence vote in Lok Sabha controversial circumstances by bribing MPs from the Janata Dal and the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.

Elections were not held for the six seats allocated to Jammu and Kashmir, nor for two seats in Bihar and one in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, Elections were also delayed in Punjab. Voter turnout was 57%, the lowest to date in an Indian General Election.

### **Background**

In the previous elections held 16 months before, the Janata Dal (Under the leadership of Viswanath Pratap Singh) came into power with outside support of the Bharatiya Janata Party, however the BJP withdrew it's support from the V.P.Singh's Government after its Ram Rathayatra was stopped at Samastipur in Bihar, a state ruled by the Janata Dal, whose Chief Minister Lalu Prasad Yadav had the BJP President Lal Krishna Advani arrested on spot. Following the resignation of V. P. Singh, the main opposition party, the Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi) provided outside support to a small breakaway

faction of the Janata Dal, the Samajwadi Janata Party headed by Chandra Shekhar for a time, but soon withdrew its support. Over 500 million eligible voters were once again given the chance to elect their government. This 10<sup>th</sup> General Elections were held in a polarized environment and are also referred to as the 'Mandal-Mandir' Elections after the two most important poll issues, the Mandal Commission fallout and the Ram Mandir-Babri Masjid issue.

### **Mandal-Mandir Issue**

While the Mandal Commission report released by the V.P. Singh Government suggested giving 27 per cent reservation to the Other Backward Castes (OBCs) in Government Jobs, it led to widespread violence and protests across the country with many students from the Forward Caste groups in and around the capital city of Delhi even setting themselves on fire in opposition to increase in reservations. Violence also erupted between Scheduled Caste groups, who opposed increasing reservation for other communities & OBC groups, who supported reservation for their own community. 'Mandir' represented the hallmark of this election, where there was a debate over construction of Ram Mandir at the disputed site of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in the State of Uttar Pradesh, which the Hindu right wing Bharatiya Janata Party was using as its major election manifesto. To counter the intense religious polarization unleashed due to the Ram Mandir movement, the ruling Janata Dal heavily campaigned on implementing the Mandal Commission report, which the BJP alleged was a ploy to undermine Hindu unity.

The Mandir-Mandal issue led to numerous riots in many parts of the country and the electorate was polarized on caste and religious lines. With the Janata Dal

beginning to fall apart into different splinter groups each supporting a particular caste in a specific state, the Congress (Indira Gandhi) managed to make the most of the polarization, by getting the most seats and forming a Minority Government.

### **Rajiv Gandhi Assassination**

A day after the first round of polling took place on 20 May 1991 , former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated while campaigning for Margatham Chandrasekar in Sriperembudur in the State of Tamilnadu. The remaining Election days were postponed until mid-June and voting finally took place on 12 and 15 June 1991.

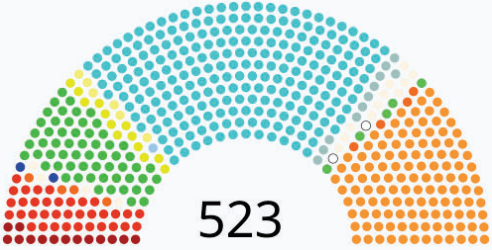
Since the assassination took place after first phase of polling in 211 of total 534 Constituencies of Lok Sabha and the balance constituencies went to polls after the assassination, the 1991 results varied greatly between phases. After the assassination, voter sentiment shifted dramatically, many undecided and regional voters moved toward Indian National Congress(Indira Gandhi) for stability. Indian National Congress(Indira Gandhi) retained strong regional dominance in parts of India that voted in the first polling phase, and although Rajiv Gandhi's assassination affected public sentiment, it did not result in a national seat sweep in later phases, which included major states where BJP and Janata Dal won a large share of seats. The result was a Congress (Indira Gandhi)-led Minority Government supported by the Janata Dal led by Pamulaparthi Venkata Narasimha Rao who had previously announced his retirement from politics. While P.V. Narasimha Rao had not contested in the election, he contested in a by-election in Nandyal (Nandyal Lok Sabha constituency is one of the twenty-five Lok Sabha constituencies of Andhra Pradesh in India. It comprises seven

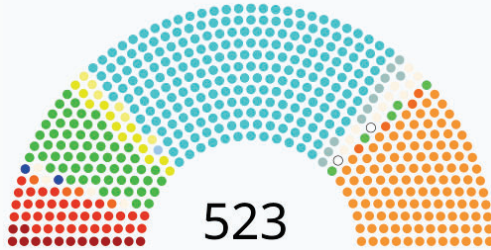
Assembly segments and belongs to Nandyal district) which he won by a record five lakh votes.

### **Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab**

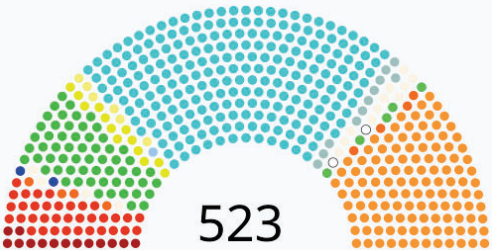
76 to 126 people were shot dead during campaign on 17 June 1991 in two attacks by Khalistani gunmen in Punjab, an area racked by separatist violence since the 1980s. Police reports said the killings, on separate trains, were carried out by Sikh militants. Similarly, insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir also saw the mass exodus of Kashmiri Hindus from the Kashmir Valley under threats from Pakistan-sponsored Muslim militants. Due to these insurgencies, no elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, a total of 19 Lok Sabha seats. Subsequently, Elections were held in Punjab on 19 February 1992, where INC won 12 out of 13 seats, thereby taking their tally in the Lok Sabha up from 232 to 244.

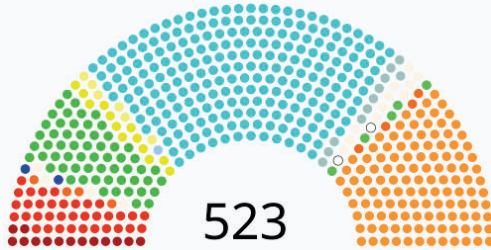
Results

|  523                                      |             |       |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes       | %     | Seats |
|  Indian National Congress (Indira Gandhi) | 9,97,99,403 | 36.26 | 232   |
|  Bharatiya Janata Party                   | 5,53,45,075 | 20.11 | 120   |
|  Janata Dal                               | 3,25,89,180 | 11.84 | 59    |
|  Communist Party of India (Marxist)      | 1,69,54,797 | 6.16  | 35    |
|  Janata Party                           | 92,67,096   | 3.37  | 5     |
|  Telugu Desam Party                     | 82,23,271   | 2.99  | 13    |
|  Communist Party of India               | 68,51,114   | 2.49  | 14    |
|  Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam              | 57,41,910   | 2.09  | 0     |

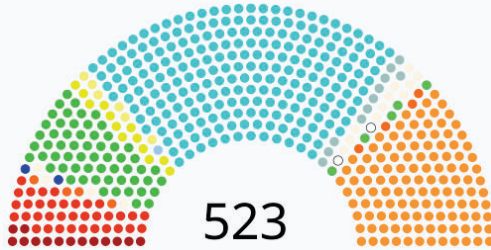


| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
|  All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 44,70,542 | 1.62 | 11    |
|  Bahujan Samaj Party                      | 44,20,719 | 1.61 | 2     |
|  Shiv Sena                                | 22,08,712 | 0.80 | 4     |
|  Revolutionary Socialist Party            | 17,49,730 | 0.64 | 4     |
|  Asom Gana Parishad                      | 14,89,898 | 0.54 | 1     |
|  Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                 | 14,81,900 | 0.54 | 6     |
|  Janata Dal (Gujarat)                   | 13,99,702 | 0.51 | 1     |
|  Pattali Makkal Katchi                  | 12,83,065 | 0.47 | 0     |
|  All India Forward Bloc                 | 11,45,015 | 0.42 | 3     |

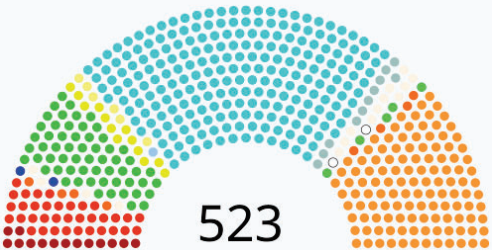
|                                                    |          |      |       |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                                                                               | Votes    | %    | Seats |  |
|  Indian Congress (Socialist) – Sarat Chandra Sinha | 9,82,954 | 0.36 | 1     |  |
|  Indian Union Muslim League                        | 8,45,418 | 0.31 | 2     |  |
|  Indian Peoples Front                              | 6,44,891 | 0.23 | 0     |  |
|  Natun Asom Gana Parishad                          | 4,94,628 | 0.18 | 0     |  |
|  Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha                     | 4,90,275 | 0.18 | 0     |  |
|  Doordarshi Party                                | 4,66,869 | 0.17 | 0     |  |
|  All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen          | 4,56,900 | 0.17 | 1     |  |
|  Kerala Congress (M)                             | 3,84,255 | 0.14 | 1     |  |
|  Jharkhand Party                                 | 3,50,699 | 0.13 | 0     |  |

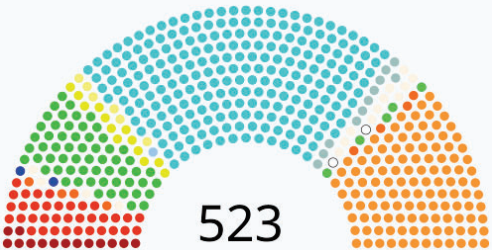


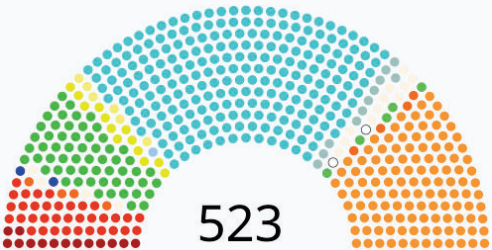
| Party                                                                                                                            | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  Haryana Vikas Party                            | 3,31,794 | 0.12 | 1     |
|  Nagaland People's Council                      | 3,28,015 | 0.12 | 1     |
|  Bharatiya Republican Paksha                    | 3,27,941 | 0.12 | 0     |
|  Kerala Congress                                | 3,19,933 | 0.12 | 0     |
|  Peasants and Workers Party of India           | 2,95,402 | 0.11 | 0     |
|  United Minorities Front, Assam               | 2,06,737 | 0.08 | 0     |
|  Lokdal                                       | 1,73,884 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  Marxist Co-ordination Committee              | 1,71,767 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  United Reservation Movement Council of Assam | 1,70,376 | 0.06 | 0     |

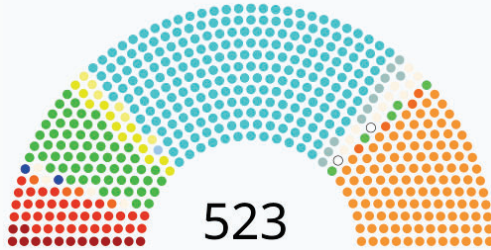


| Party                                                                                                                           | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  Manipur Peoples Party                         | 1,69,692 | 0.06 | 1     |
|  Autonomous State Demand Committee             | 1,39,785 | 0.05 | 1     |
|  Sanjukta Loka Parishad                        | 1,25,738 | 0.05 | 0     |
|  Sikkim Sangram Parishad                       | 1,06,247 | 0.04 | 1     |
|  Republican Party of India (Khobragade)       | 91,557   | 0.03 | 0     |
|  Shiromani Akali Dal (Simaranjit Singh Mann) | 88,084   | 0.03 | 0     |
|  Plain Tribals Council of Assam              | 87,387   | 0.03 | 0     |
|  Mizo National Front                         | 82,019   | 0.03 | 0     |
|  Sarv Jati Janata Parishad                   | 70,368   | 0.03 | 0     |

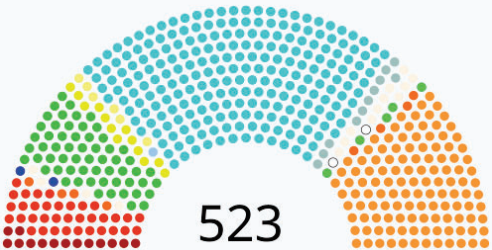
|                                                       |        |      |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                                                                                  | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|  Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha                         | 67,495 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party                       | 64,752 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Tharasu Makkal Mandram                               | 55,165 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Uttarakhand Kranti Dal                              | 47,369 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava) | 43,085 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Bharatiya Krishi Udyog Sangh                       | 42,504 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Jan Parishad                                       | 37,725 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Republican Party of India                          | 36,541 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Amra Bangali                                       | 35,186 | 0.01 | 0     |

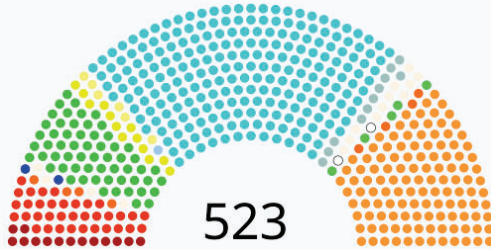
|  |        |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes  | %    | Seats |  |
| Indian Union Muslim League (IML)                                                  | 31,387 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Sampooran Kranti Das                                                              | 29,647 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Manav Seva Das                                                    | 28,528 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Uttar Pradesh Republican Party                                                    | 28,379 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Yuva Vikas Party                                                                  | 28,159 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist)                                       | 27,730 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Jawan Kisan Mazdoor Party                                                         | 23,929 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Proutist Bloc of India                                                            | 22,734 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Soshit Samaj Dal                                                                  | 19,925 | 0.01 | 0     |  |

|  |        |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes  | %    | Seats |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Jansangh                                                          | 19,243 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Orissa Vikas Parishad                                                             | 15,893 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Hul Jharkhand Party                                                               | 15,406 | 0.01 | 0     |  |
| Socialist Party of India (Lohia)                                                  | 12,928 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Hindustani Krantikari Samajwadi Party                             | 12,820 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Dalit Panthers Party                                                              | 11,967 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bharatiya Loktantrik Mazdoor Dal                                                  | 10,837 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Revolutionary Samaj Dal                                           | 8,825  | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bhartiya Shivsena-Rashtrawadi                                               | 8,810  | 0.00 | 0     |  |

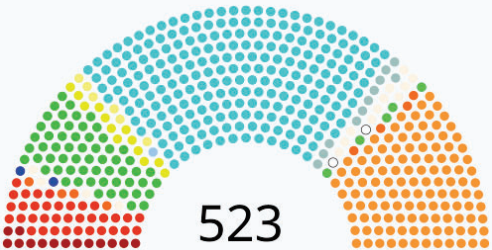


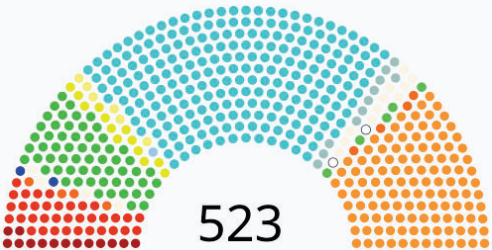
| Party |                                                      | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Asom Jatiyatabadi Dal                                | 8,519 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Ambedkar Makkal Iyakkam                              | 8,252 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Asom Jatiya Parishad                                 | 8,047 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Socialist Party (Ramakant Pandey)                    | 7,104 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Pichhadavarg Party                   | 6,897 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | All India Dalit Muslim Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh | 5,888 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Vidarbha Praja Party                                 | 5,597 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Gram Parishad                        | 5,521 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bhartiya Dharmnirpeksh Dal                     | 5,436 | 0.00 | 0     |

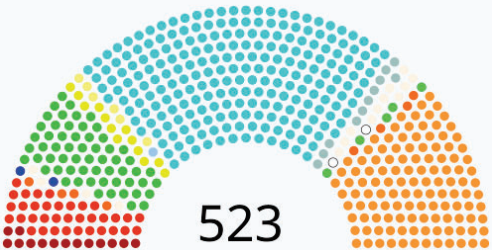
|  |       |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
| Hindu Swaraj Sangathan                                                            | 5,325 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Republican Presidium Party of India                                               | 4,967 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Surajya Party                                                                     | 4,705 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Sarvodaya Party                                                                   | 4,642 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Janata Dal (Samajwadi)                                                            | 4,548 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Deseeya Karshaka Party                                                            | 4,508 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Gondwana Party                                                                    | 3,605 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Azad Hind Fauz (Rajkiya)                                                          | 3,543 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Samdarshi Party                                                                   | 2,921 | 0.00 | 0     |  |

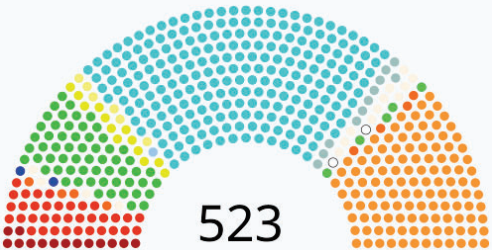


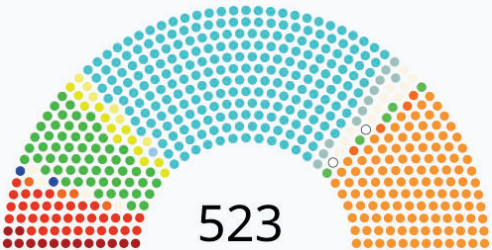
| Party                                                   | Votes | %    | Seats |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Lok Party                                               | 2,873 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Socialist League of India                               | 2,852 | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Urdu Morcha                                   | 2,655 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bhartiya Ramrajya Parishad (Vasudev Shastri Atul) | 2,519 | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Kisan Mazdoor Sabha                           | 2,311 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Pondicherry Mannila Makkal Munnani                      | 2,259 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Pandav Dal                                              | 2,213 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Internationalist Democratic Party                       | 2,078 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Gomant Lok Party                                        | 1,983 | 0.00 | 0     |

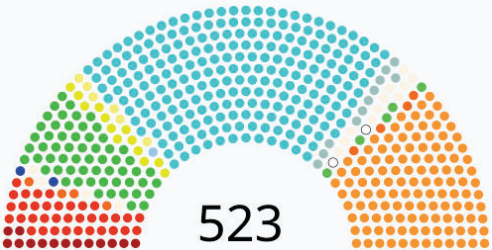
|  |                                                 |       |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                             |                                                 | Votes | %    | Seats |
|                                                                                   | Akhil Bharatiya Desh Bhakt Morcha               | 1,792 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Workers Party of India                          | 1,781 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Nationalist Party                               | 1,768 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Marx Engles Leninist Commune Health Association | 1,692 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Nagaland Peoples Party                          | 1,572 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Adarsh Lok Dal                                  | 1,544 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Desh Bhakt Party                                | 1,521 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Akhil Bharatiya Bharat Desham Party             | 1,466 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Republican Party of India (Kamble)              | 1,300 | 0.00 | 0     |

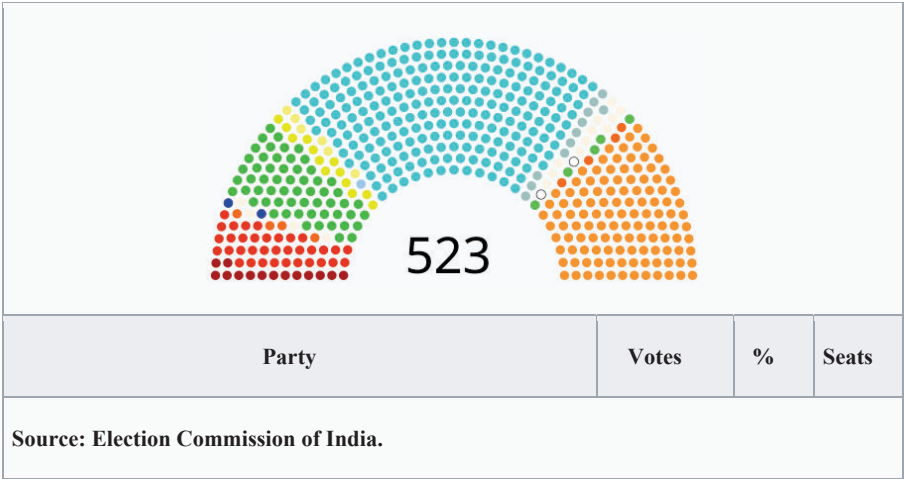
|  |                                      |       |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                             |                                      | Votes | %    | Seats |
|                                                                                   | Akhil Bharatiya Janhit Jagrati Party | 1,245 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Mukt Bharat                          | 1,191 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Rashtriya Krantikari Dal             | 1,125 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Sampooran Rashtriya Sena             | 1,040 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Gramma Munnetra Kazhagam             | 1,030 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Navbharat Party                      | 787   | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Labour Party of India (V.V. Prasad)  | 684   | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Thayaga Marumalrchi Kazhagam         | 665   | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Poorvanchal Rashtriya Congress       | 605   | 0.00 | 0     |

|  |       |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
| Jammu-Kashmir Panthers Party                                                      | 587   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Kannada Paksha                                                                    | 576   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Dal                                                        | 573   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Socialist Revolutionary Party                                                     | 571   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Lokhit Morcha                                                                     | 532   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Republican Party of India (Athawale)                                              | 521   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Labour Party (Ashok Bhattacharjee)                                                | 434   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Loktantra Party                                                   | 408   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Cheluva Kannad Nadu                                                               | 383   | 0.00 | 0     |  |

|  |       |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
| Azad Party                                                                        | 372   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Democratic Party of India                                                         | 359   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bharatiya Backward Party                                                          | 329   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Hindu Shiv Sena (A.K. Brahmabatt)                                                 | 325   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Rashtriya Unnatsheel Das                                                          | 316   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Gram Parishad                                                     | 314   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Loktantric Alpsankhyak Janmorcha                                  | 257   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Sr. Citizens National Party of India                                              | 250   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Socialist Labour League                                                           | 246   | 0.00 | 0     |  |

|  |       |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
| M.G.R. Munnetra Kazhagam                                                          | 228   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Mahabharat People's Party                                                         | 225   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Janata Congress Party of Bharatvarsha                                             | 194   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Shakti Dal                                                   | 193   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Socialist Party                                                   | 166   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Kannada Desh Party                                                                | 164   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bharatiya Dhruba Labour Party                                                     | 142   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Jai Mahakali Nigrani Samiti                                                       | 138   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bhartiya Sangthit Nagrik Party                                                    | 120   | 0.00 | 0     |  |

|  |              |        |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes        | %      | Seats |  |
| Vishal Bharat Party                                                               | 56           | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Jan Ekata Morcha                                                                  | 34           | 0.00   | 0     |  |
| Independents                                                                      | 1,14,41,688  | 4.16   | 1     |  |
| Nominated Anglo-Indians                                                           |              |        | 2     |  |
| Total                                                                             | 27,52,06,990 | 100.00 | 523   |  |
| Valid votes                                                                       | 27,52,06,990 | 97.35  |       |  |
| Invalid/blank votes                                                               | 74,93,952    | 2.65   |       |  |
| Total votes                                                                       | 28,27,00,942 | 100.00 |       |  |
| Registered voters/turnout                                                         | 49,83,63,801 | 56.73  |       |  |



State Wise & Union Territories-wise Results :

| State/Union Territory       | Seats |     |     |    |    |     |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
|                             |       | INC | BJP | JD | LF | OTH |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1     | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Andhra Pradesh              | 42    | 25  | 1   | 0  | 2  | 14  |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 2     | 2   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   |
| Assam                       | 14    | 8   | 2   | 0  | 1  | 3   |
| Bihar                       | 52    | 1   | 5   | 31 | 9  | 6   |

|                               |           |           |           |          |          |          |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>Chandigarh</b>             | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Daman and Diu</b>          | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Goa</b>                    | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Gujarat</b>                | <b>26</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>20</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Haryana</b>                | <b>10</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>       | <b>4</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Karnataka</b>              | <b>28</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Kerala</b>                 | <b>20</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> |
| <b>Lakshadweep</b>            | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>         | <b>40</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>            | <b>48</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>4</b> |
| <b>Manipur</b>                | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>              | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

|                      |            |            |            |           |           |           |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Mizoram</b>       | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Nagaland</b>      | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>NCT Delhi</b>     | <b>7</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>5</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Odisha</b>        | <b>21</b>  | <b>13</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>6</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Puducherry</b>    | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Punjab</b>        | <b>13</b>  | <b>12</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>     | <b>25</b>  | <b>13</b>  | <b>12</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>        | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>    | <b>39</b>  | <b>28</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Tripura</b>       | <b>2</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | <b>84</b>  | <b>5</b>   | <b>51</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>West Bengal</b>   | <b>42</b>  | <b>5</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>37</b> | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>534</b> | <b>244</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>55</b> |

**INC = Indian National Congress( Indira Gandhi)**

**JD = Janata Dal**

**BJP = Bharatiya Janata Party**

**LFT = Left Front**

**OTH =Other**

### **Aftermath**

Congress(Indira Gandhi) was in a position to form Government. The persons, mentioned in media, as probable Prime Minister, were:-

- Former Home, and Foreign minister P. V. Narasimha Rao.
- Chief Minister of Maharashtra Sharad Pawar.
- Former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Arjun Singh.
- Former Finance, and Foreign minister N. D. Tiwari.

At the suggestion of Rajiv's widow Sonia, Pamulaparthi Venkata Narasimha Rao was chosen as the Prime-Ministerial candidate of Congress (Indira Gandhi).

P.V. Narasimha Rao, who got himself by-elected from Nandyal, secured the outside support of the Janata Dal & Jharkhand Mukti Morcha under controversial circumstances. After Lal Bahadur Shastri, P.V. Narasimha Rao was the second Congress Prime Minister from outside the Nehru-Gandhi family and the second Congress Prime Minister to head a Minority Government that completed full 5-year term (Indira Gandhi also headed a Minority Government from 1969 to 1971 following the 1969 split of the Congress party into Congress(O) & Congress(R)).

The Indian National Congress (Organization) also known as Congress (O) or Syndicate/Old Congress was the Rightist faction of Indian National Congress formed when the party split following the expulsion of Indira Gandhi. It was registered as a political party in 1969.

Indian National Congress (Requisitionists) was the leftist faction of the Indian National Congress that was registered in 1969 and led by Indira Gandhi. The then unified Indian National Congress was split, with the other part being Indian National Congress (O).

The letter 'R' stands for 'Requisition'. The other faction of Congress party then became the Indian National Congress (Organization), or *Congress (O)*, and was led by Kamaraj. It was informally called the organization Congress or Syndicate and retained the party symbol of a pair of bullocks carrying a yoke. Indira Gandhi's breakaway faction were given a new symbol of a cow with suckling calf by the Election Commission as the party election symbol. The split occurred when, in 1969, a united opposition under the banner of Samyukt Vidhayak Dal won control over several states in the Hindi belt.

Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister and daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, was then challenged by the majority of the party leadership. Indira Gandhi led the new faction to demonstrate her support amongst the people. In the 1971 General Election, Congress (R) had secured an overwhelming majority winning 352 out of 518 seats in the Lok Sabha. In the elections to five state assemblies too, the Congress (R) performed well.

## **1996 Indian General Election- 11<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India on 27 April, 02 May and 07 May 1996 to elect the members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

The Elections resulted in a hung parliament with no single party having a majority. The Bharatiya Janata Party, which had won the most seats despite finishing second in the popular vote, formed a short-lived Government under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. However, two weeks later the United Front coalition was able to secure a Parliamentary majority and Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda of Janata Dal became Prime Minister.

In 1997 Inder Kumar Gujral, also from the United Front, succeeded Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda as Prime Minister. Due to the instability, early Elections were held in 1998. The elections were the first since 1980 in which every states' seats were elected in a single election period.

### **Background**

The Indian National Congress Government of Prime Minister Pamulaparthi Venkata Narasimha Rao came into the Election on the back of several Government- scandals like the 1992 Indian Stock Market Scam and accusations of mis-management. Seven cabinet members had resigned during the previous term, and Pamulaparthi Venkata Narasimha Rao himself faced charges of corruption. The Congress(Indira) more generally had been plagued in recent years by a series

of splits, conflicts and factional disputes that had seen various key regional parties and figures abandon the party. In particular, the high-profile May 1995 defection of Arjun Singh and Narayan Datt Tiwari to form the new All India Indira Congress (Tiwari) party underscored the internal divisions within the Congress (Indira).

The Government was further weakened by a series of major scandals breaking less than 12 months from the election. In July 1995, it was found a former Congress (Indira) youth leader had murdered his wife and tried to destroy the evidence by stuffing her corpse into a Tandoor (clay-oven).

The incident described is the infamous 1995 Tandoor Murder Case in Delhi, India, in which Sushil Kumar Sharma, a former president of the Delhi Youth Congress, killed his wife, Naina Sahni.

- The Murder (July 02, 1995): Sharma shot Naina Sahni due to suspicions about her fidelity and strained personal relationships.
- Destruction of Evidence: After the murder, Sushil Kumar Sharma transported the body to the Bagiya Barbecue Restaurant in Ashok Yatri Niwas, where he and another person attempted to burn her body in a Clay- oven (Tandoor).
- Discovery: The crime was discovered by a patrolling Delhi Police Constable who noticed the unusual smoke and fire, alerting authorities and preventing the complete destruction of evidence.
- Conviction and Sentencing: Sushil Kumar Sharma was sentenced to death by a trial court in 2003, which was confirmed by the Delhi High Court in 2007.
- Supreme Court Ruling (2013): The Supreme Court commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment, observing that the case was based on circumstantial evidence

and was a "Crime of Passion" arising from a strained relationship, rather than a "Rarest of Rare" case.

- Release (2018): Sushil Kumar Sharma was finally released from Tihar Jail in December 2018 after serving over 23 years, with the Court noting his "reformation" and long imprisonment.

The case was a landmark in India for its use of forensic DNA evidence and a second autopsy to prove that the victim had been murdered before being burned.

In August 1995, the Vohra Report was finally released to the Parliament, decrying that a Politician-Criminal nexus was "virtually running a Parallel Government, pushing the state apparatus into irrelevance". Government credibility fell further still when in late 1995 violence significantly worsened in the Jammu-Kashmir region, and sporadic fighting and ethnic tensions boiled over in Punjab province. As a result of the scandals, the Pamulaparathi Venkata Narasimha Rao Government went into the 1996 Lok-Sabha Election at a low of ebb of public support.

The Vohra (Committee) Report was submitted by the former Indian Home Secretary, N. N. Vohra, in October 1993. It studied the problem of the criminalization of politics and of the nexus among criminals, politicians and bureaucrats in India.

The report contained several observations made by official agencies on the criminal network which was virtually running a parallel government. It also discussed criminal gangs who enjoyed the patronage of politicians, of all parties, and the protection of government functionaries. It revealed that political leaders had become the leaders of gangs. They were connected to the private illegal militia

& corrupt police. Over the years criminals had been elected to local bodies, State Assemblies and Parliament. The unpublished annexures to the Vohra Report were believed to contain highly explosive material.

In 1997, the Supreme Court recommended the appointment of a high level committee to ensure in-depth investigation into the findings of the N N Vohra Committee and to secure prosecution of those involved.

## **Campaign**

The Elections triggered a significant realignment of political forces in Indians, with all-India parties attempting to construct widespread regional coalitions with minor parties in order to secure a central majority. Such political negotiations were to become an increasingly necessary process in Indian politics over the next two decades as the dominance of the Indian National Congress (Indira) declined and smaller, ethnic and regional parties took its place. The Bharatiya Janata Party, led by Lal Krishna Advani attempted to add several regional coalition partners - most notably the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Bahujan Samaj Party, but was ultimately unsuccessful in overcoming ideological differences. Yet it did join with several strong regional partners - Shiv Sena, Haryana Vikas Party, and the Samata Party. The Congress(Indira) party attempted to form regional allies as well, most notably with the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The so-called "Third Force" during the 1996 Elections was the National Front. After its collapse in 1990, the coalition had chopped and changed before reuniting in the run up to the 1996 Election. Three main parties grouped back together in

September 1995 in hopes of presenting a viable political choice - the Communist parties like the Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (Marxist), Janata Dal and the Telugu Desam Party. It attempted to build a wider coalition of regional partners and state parties, however negotiations repeatedly broke down, and no consensus could be arrived at on a 'Common Minimum Program' - a platform of issues on which all parties could agree upon. A split in the Uttar Pradesh State Government in December 1995 divided the front further. Finally, lacking a strong leader or common set of principles, the main three parties joined with the Samajwadi Party in a common goal of simply denying power to either the Congress(Indira) or Bharatiya Janata Party. Thus a characteristic of the 1996 Elections was a large number of strong regional and state parties declined to form an alliance with any of the three major contenders for Government.

In January 1996, only a few months before the Election, a major scandal erupted: the Jain hawala scandal. Jain, an industrialist in the steel and power sectors, was revealed to have given US \$ 33 million in bribes to politicians from nearly all major parties in return for favours. Further shocking the public, Jain had also channeled money to Kashmiri Muslim Militants. In the first wave of names implicated were three P.V. Narsimha Rao cabinet members, Arjun Singh from the breakaway Congress (Tewari) party, Bharatiya Janata Party leader Lal Krishna Advani, Sharad Yadav (leader of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party), and former Congress(Indira) Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Almost 115 names would eventually be released, and numerous candidates and ministers were forced to resign in the aftermath. Most significantly was the resignation of L.K. Advani as Member of Parliament, though he continued to lead the election campaigning as the BJP's president.

The BJP ran a campaign centred around a four-point plan which aimed for probity of public life, self-reliance in the economy, social harmony and greater security. It strongly advocated an economic plan which would significantly scale back government intervention and encourage capital investment and creation. In the backdrop of the 1992 demolition of the Babri Masjid, BJP stressed on the role of Hindutva in its vision for India, creating a more Hindu-orientated state by removing the provisions of secularism and making Hinduism the country's state religion, implementing a nationwide ban on cow slaughter, abolishing personal laws of non-Hindus by introducing a uniform civil code and removing the special status of Jammu & Kashmir alongside construction of the *Ram-mandir* as its main agenda. The Congress(Indira) Party attempted to campaign on its foreign policy record, its handling of the numerous natural and ethnic crises that had emerged over the past five years, and on better concessions for ethnic minorities and empowering the State Governments. It additionally stressed the economic gains already made by the Government due to its liberalization policies post 1992.

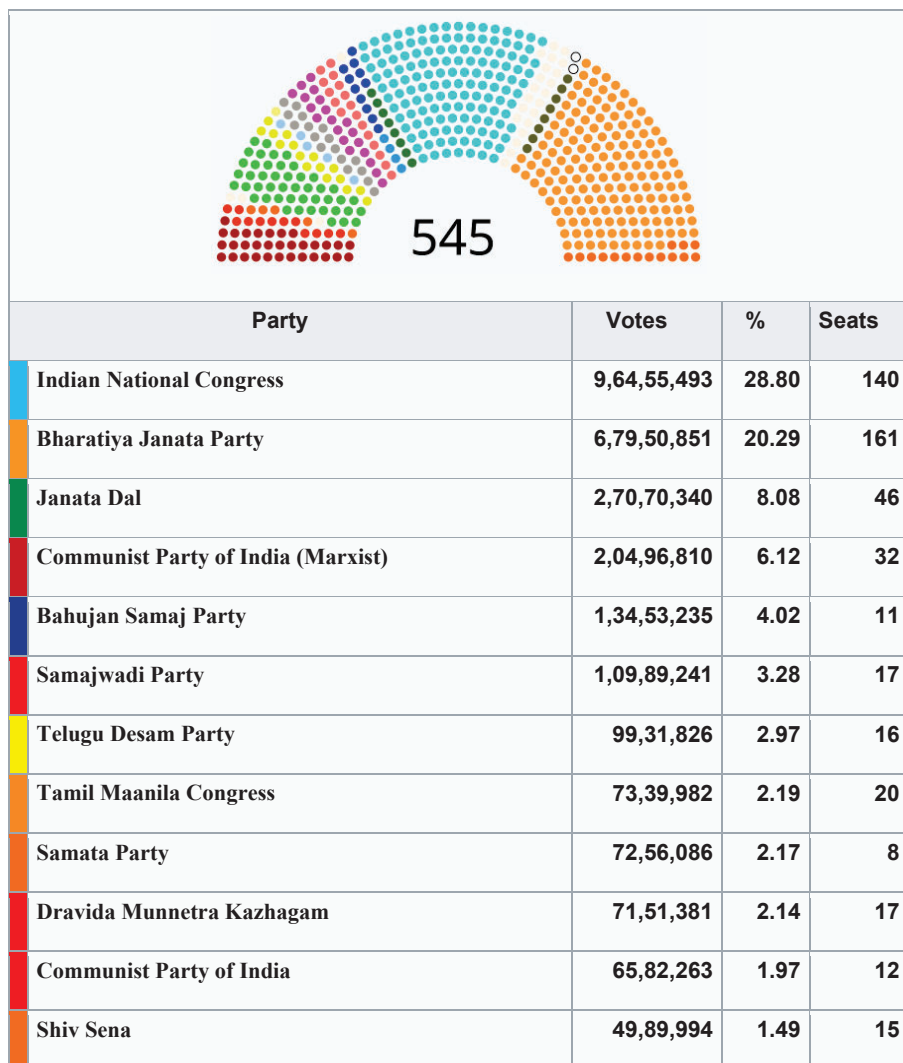
However it drew flak for promising re-construction of the demolished mosque at the disputed site of Ayodhya in its electoral manifesto, leading the BJP to accuse the Congress (Indira) of indulging in Muslim appeasement and fostering Hinduphobia. The Janata Dal and the National Front campaigned on maintaining a strong public sector though with some commitment to deregulation and anti-corruption measures while committing to implement the Mandal Commission report. It also pushed other more populist measures as well, such as more state-run infrastructure projects, subsidized fertilizer, and increased education investment.

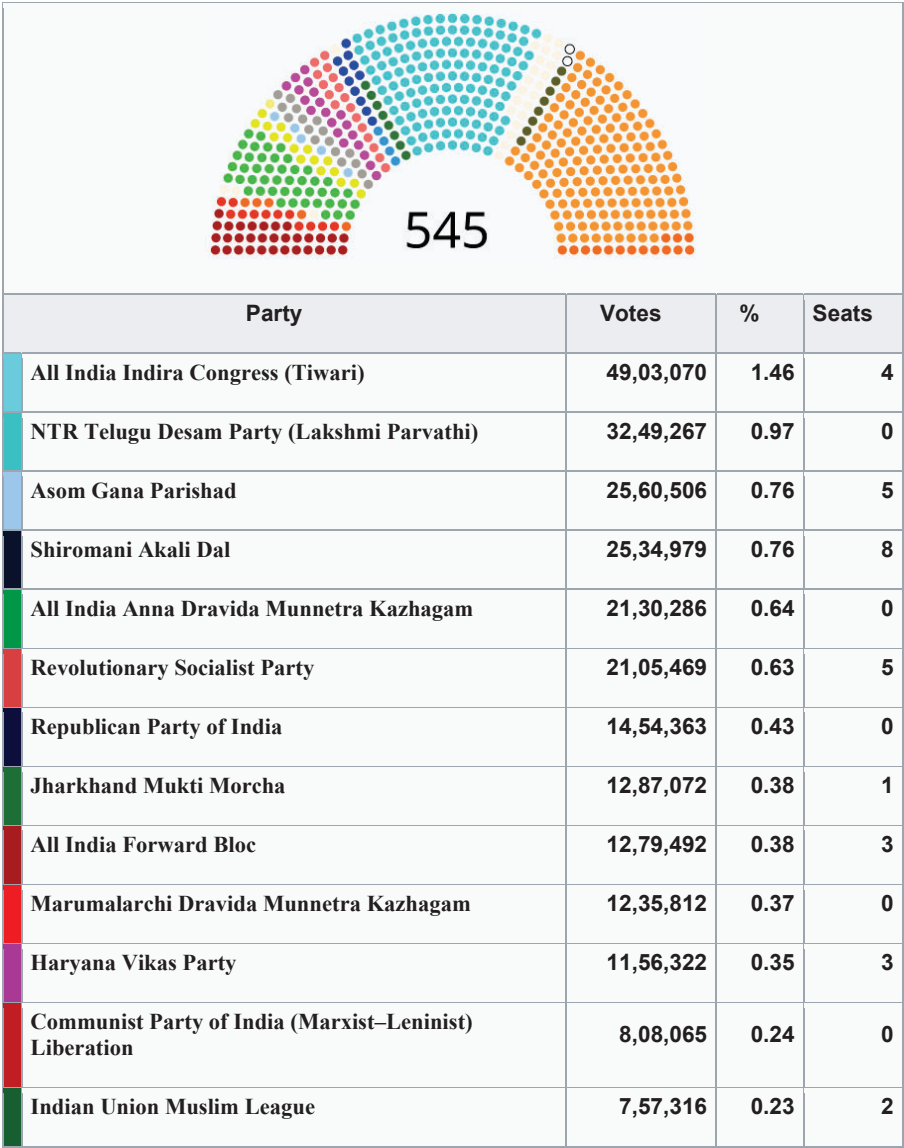
## **Results**

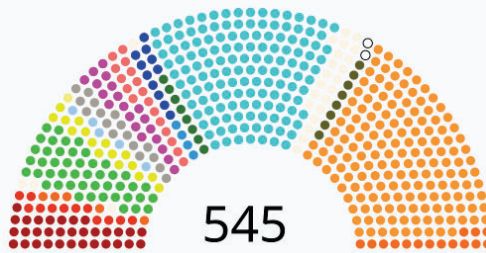
The BJP capitalized on the communal polarization that followed the demolition of Babri Masjid to win 161 Lok Sabha seats, making it the largest party in Lok-Sabha

Lal Krishna Advani, whose aggressive campaigning as BJP President is widely credited with these results. The Election delivered an unclear mandate and resulted in a Hung Parliament. Although Congress continued to remain the single largest party in terms of vote-share, it was for the first time since the country's first General Elections that the Congress' vote-share fell below 30% on a National Scale. The Congress also for the first time in its existence, won fewer than 150 seats in a General Election, surpassing the record of 154 seats in the 1977 General Elections. Hence the result was considered as the worst result of the Congress party in its history to that date, with commentators blaming the poor result on the personal unpopularity of Prime Minister Pamulaparthi Venkata Narasimha Rao and the numerous internal divisions that had dogged the party alongside the religious polarization fueled by the BJP under the Ayodhya dispute. Congress(Indira) was almost wiped out in its traditional strongholds of Uttar Pradesh & Bihar with many stalwarts like Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Jagannath Mishra, Satyendra Narayan Sinha suffered electoral setbacks inflicted by both Janata Dal & BJP. The BJP became the largest party within the Lok Sabha, a first for a non-Congress party, although it secured neither a significant increase in the popular vote or enough seats to secure a parliamentary majority.

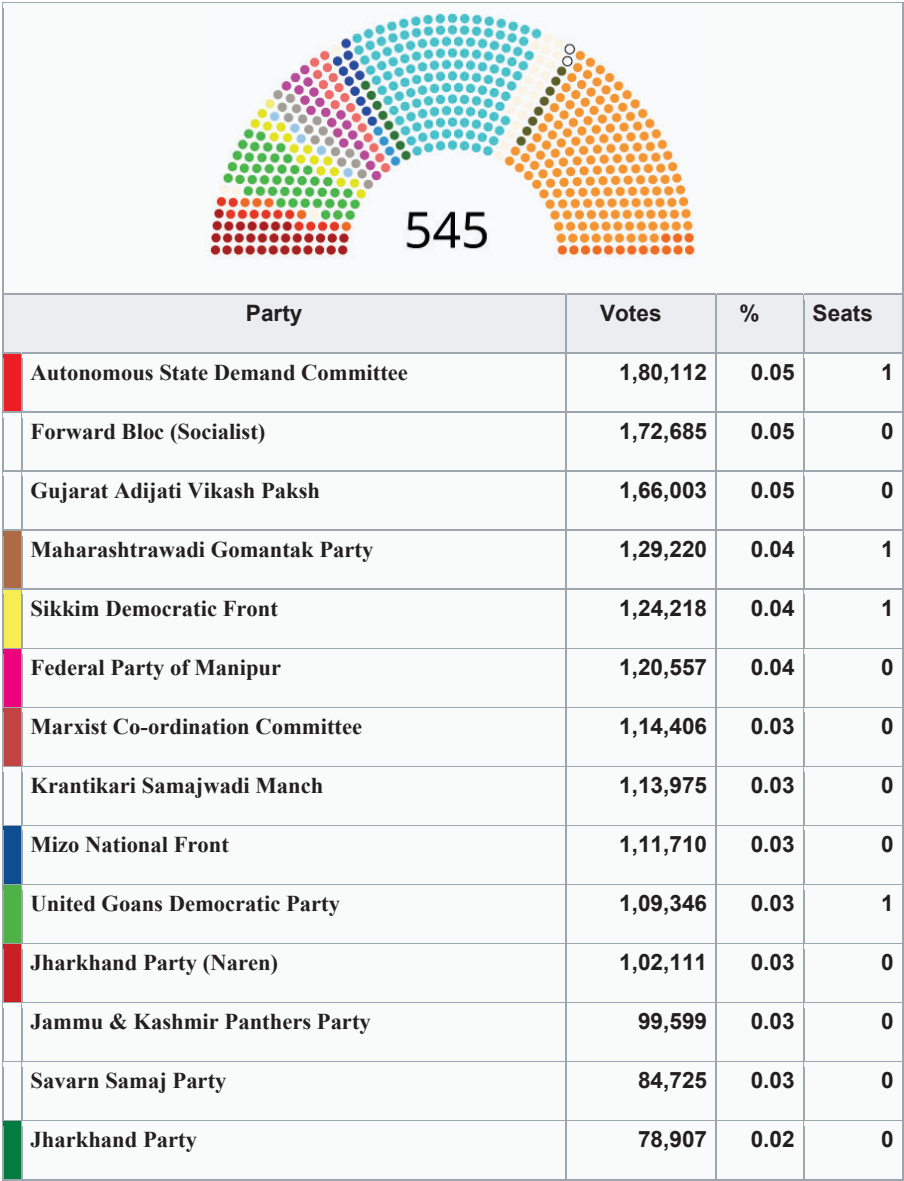
## Results

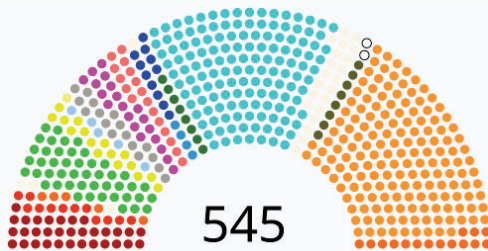




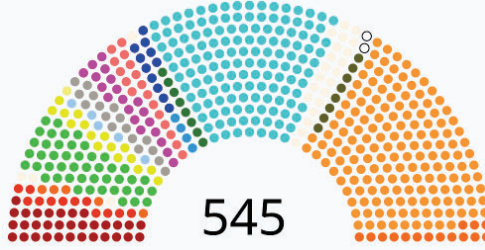


| Party                                      | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Janata Party                               | 6,31,021 | 0.19 | 0     |
| Karnataka Congress Party                   | 5,81,868 | 0.17 | 1     |
| Pattali Makkal Katchi                      | 5,71,910 | 0.17 | 0     |
| Peasants and Workers Party of India        | 4,37,805 | 0.13 | 0     |
| Indian Congress (Socialist)                | 4,04,261 | 0.12 | 0     |
| Kerala Congress (M)                        | 3,82,319 | 0.11 | 1     |
| All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen     | 3,40,070 | 0.10 | 1     |
| Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann) | 3,39,520 | 0.10 | 0     |
| Madhya Pradesh Vikas Congress              | 3,37,539 | 0.10 | 1     |
| Bharipa Bahun Mahasangh                    | 3,29,695 | 0.10 | 0     |
| Kerala Congress                            | 3,20,539 | 0.10 | 0     |
| Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Mardi)             | 2,99,055 | 0.09 | 0     |
| United Minorities Front, Assam             | 2,44,571 | 0.07 | 0     |
| Apna Dal                                   | 2,22,669 | 0.07 | 0     |

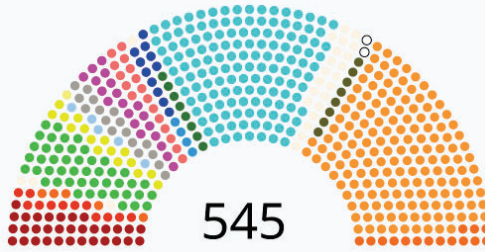




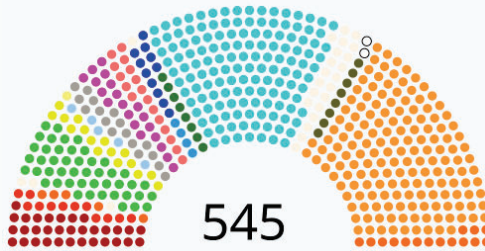
| Party                                      | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Majlis Bachao Tahreek                      | 78,335 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Nag Vidarbha Andolan Samiti                | 66,065 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Peoples Democratic Party                   | 65,641 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Amra Bangali                               | 65,595 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Mahabharat People's Party                  | 64,266 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha                  | 60,361 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Jharkhand People's Party                   | 58,132 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)             | 52,585 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti                | 52,300 | 0.02 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh                  | 49,978 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Satya Marg Party                           | 48,056 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Sikkim Sangram Parishad                    | 42,175 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Lok Hit Party                              | 37,127 | 0.01 | 0     |
| United Tribal Nationalist Liberation Front | 34,803 | 0.01 | 0     |



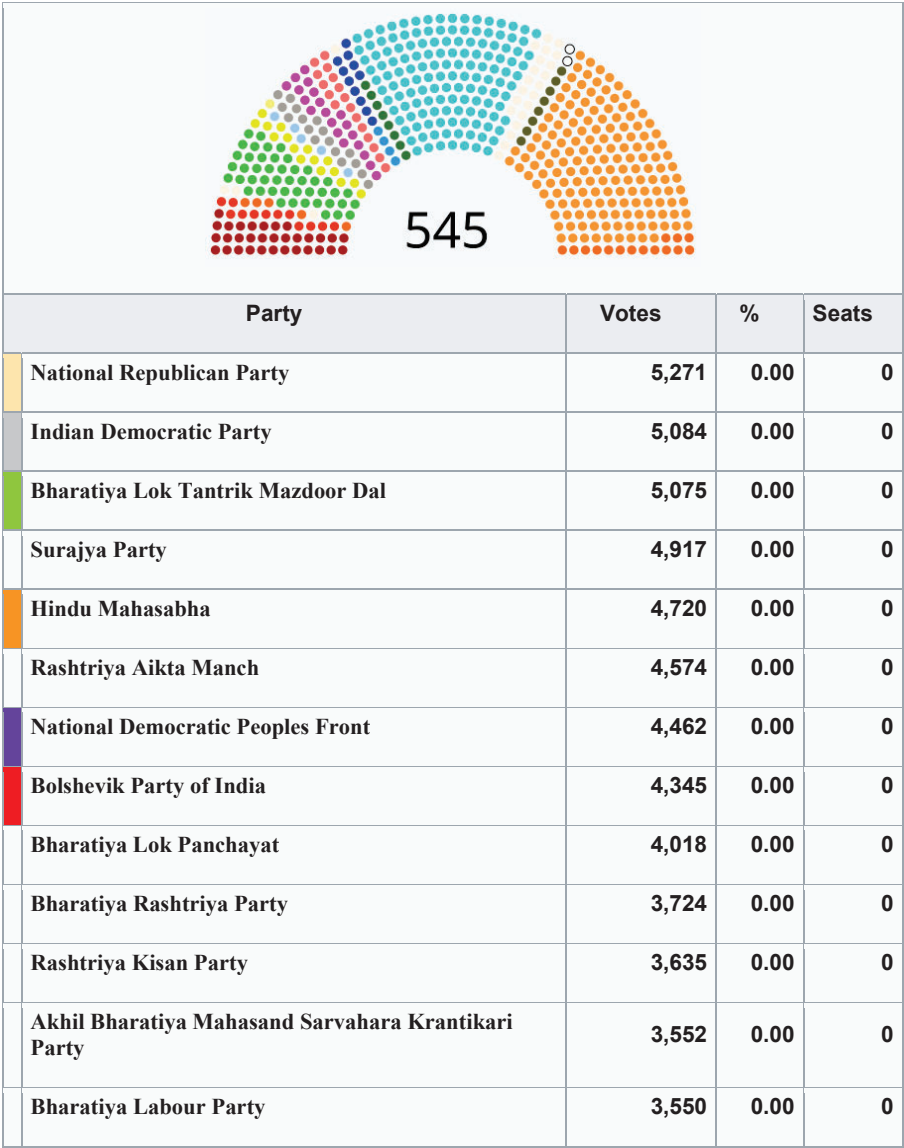
| Party                                              | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Pavitra Hindustan Kaazhagam                        | 34,147 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava) | 33,900 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Kannada Chalevali Vatal Paksha                     | 31,136 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Bhrastachar Normoolan Sena         | 30,970 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Hul Jharkhand Party                                | 30,220 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Bhoomijotak Samooh                                 | 29,874 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Proutist Sarva Samaj Samiti                        | 26,403 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Akhil Bhartiya Loktantra Party                     | 25,131 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Republican Party of India (Athawale)               | 22,640 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Uttar Pradesh Republican Party                     | 22,515 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Anaithinthiya Thamizhaga Munnetra Kazhag           | 19,394 | 0.01 | 0     |
| New India Party                                    | 19,135 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Bhatiya Krishi Udyog Sangh                         | 17,744 | 0.01 | 0     |
| Indian National League                             | 15,954 | 0.00 | 0     |

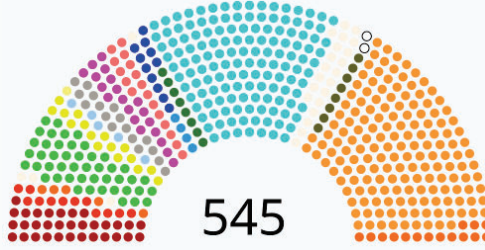


| Party |                                         | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|       | Jan Parishad                            | 15,112 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Nayay Party                   | 13,160 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Lokdal                                  | 11,957 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Shoshit Samaj Dal                       | 11,937 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bahujan Kranti Dal (JAI)                | 11,735 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Mahakushal Vikas Party                  | 11,152 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jansatta Party                          | 10,901 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh | 10,657 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Republican Party of India (Democratic)  | 10,072 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Gondwana Ganatantra Party               | 9,985  | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Pragtisheel Manav Samaj Party           | 9,974  | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Berozgaar Party         | 9,813  | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Janhit Morcha                           | 9,404  | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Hindustan Janata Party                  | 9,208  | 0.00 | 0     |

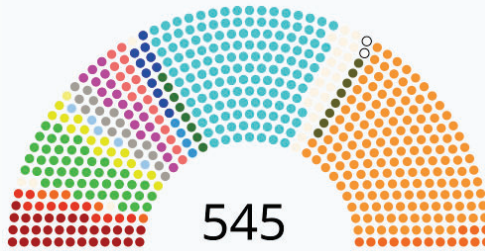


| Party                                          | Votes | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Rashtriya Samajwadi Party 'pragatisheel'       | 8,779 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Lok Party                                      | 8,758 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Pachim Banga Rajya Muslim League               | 8,624 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Republican Party of India (Khobragade)         | 8,491 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bhartiya Janata Vikas Party              | 7,726 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Arya Sabha                                     | 7,563 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Jan Sabha                            | 7,338 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Republican Presidium Party of India            | 7,298 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bahujan Kranti Dal                             | 6,968 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Political Party of National Management Service | 6,667 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Surajya Parishad                     | 6,000 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Samajwadi Janata Party (Maharashtra)           | 5,784 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Maharashtra Pradesh Krantikari Party           | 5,765 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bartiya Manav Seva Dal                   | 5,673 | 0.00 | 0     |

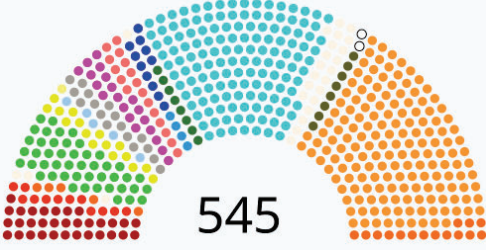


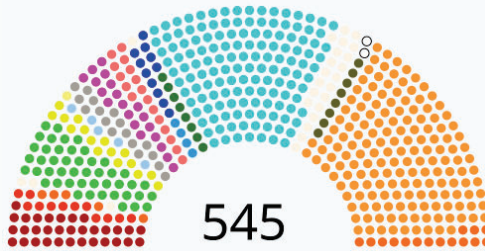


| Party                                                | Votes | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Rashtriya Unnatsheel Das                             | 3,476 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Samdarshi Party                            | 3,360 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Vijeta Party                                         | 3,328 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Satyayug Party                                       | 3,319 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Rashtriya Morcha                           | 3,181 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Mazdoor Ekta Party                         | 3,176 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Marxist Engelist Leninist Proletariat Health Commune | 3,155 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Rashtriya Azad Hind Party            | 3,152 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bahujan Samaj Party (Raj Bahadur)                    | 3,114 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Socialist Party (Lohia)                              | 3,006 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Kannada Paksha                                       | 2,883 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Manav Raksha Dal                           | 2,796 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Utthan Party                   | 2,654 | 0.00 | 0     |

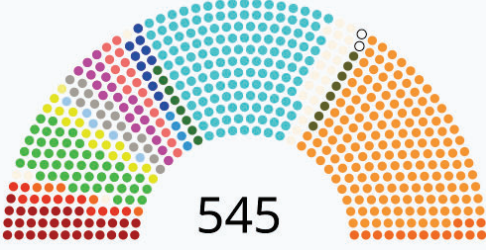


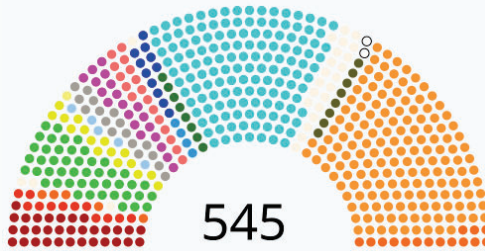
| Party                                                | Votes | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Akhil Bharatiya Desh Bhakt Morcha                    | 2,295 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Indian Secular Congress                              | 2,136 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bira Oriya Party                                     | 2,088 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Republican Party of India (Sivaraj)                  | 2,081 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharathiya Nethaji Party                             | 2,024 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Rajiv Congress                             | 1,967 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Jantantrik Parishad                        | 1,867 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Ekta Samaj Party                                     | 1,852 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Congress Of People                                   | 1,850 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Revolutionary Communist Party Of India (Rasik Bhatt) | 1,803 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bhartiya Ekta Party                                  | 1,801 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Shoshit Samaj Party                                  | 1,684 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Samajwadi Dal                                        | 1,637 | 0.00 | 0     |

|  |       |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Shivsena Rashtrawadi                                              | 1,477 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bharatiya Kranti Sena                                                             | 1,439 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Indian Democratic People's Party                                                  | 1,438 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Ekta Kranti Dal U.P.                                                              | 1,409 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Indian Bahujan Samajwadi Party                                                    | 1,376 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Sarvadharam Party (Madhya Pradesh)                                                | 1,327 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| People's Democratic League of India                                               | 1,276 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Punjab Vikas Party (Punjab)                                                       | 1,185 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Desh Bhakt Party                                                                  | 1,148 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Sabjan Party                                                                      | 1,120 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Alp-Sankhyak Jan Morcha                               | 1,111 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Kisan Vyawasayee Mazdoor Party                                                    | 1,056 | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Pratap Shiv Sena                                                                  | 1,049 | 0.00 | 0     |  |

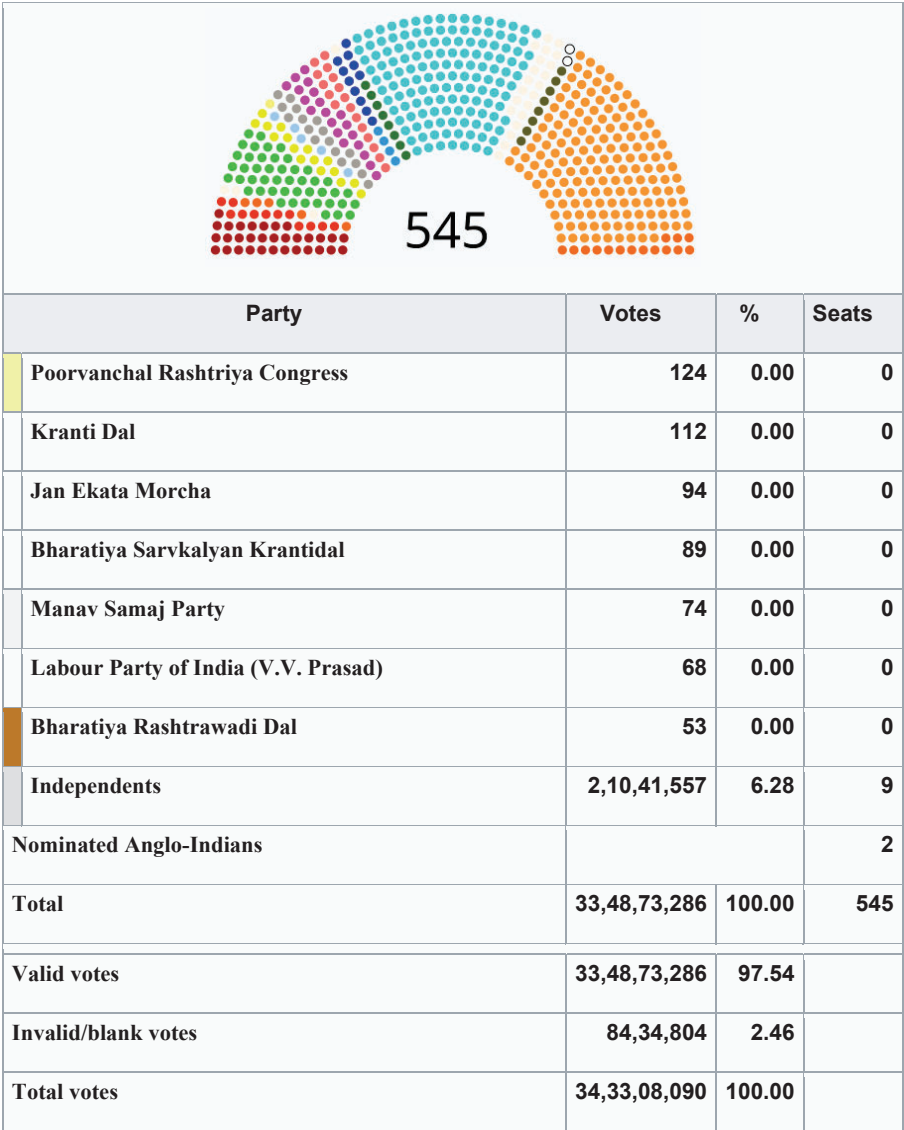


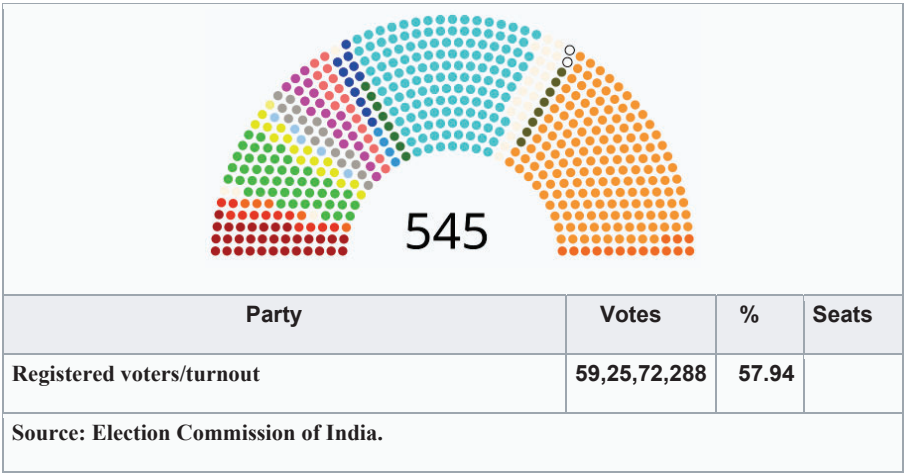
| Party                                         | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Adarsh Lok Dal                                | 1,037 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Gareebjan Samaj Party                         | 962   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Dharmnirpeksh Dal             | 894   | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Azad Hind Mazdur & Jan Kalyan Party | 883   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bahujan Loktantrik Party                      | 857   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Socialist Party (Ramakant Pandey)             | 848   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Manav Sewa Sangh                              | 841   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Samajwadi Vikas Party               | 805   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bhartiya Rajarya Sabha                  | 787   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Indian Union Muslim League (IUML)             | 786   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad            | 724   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Ambedkar Kranti Dal                           | 667   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bhartiya Jan Kisan Party                      | 633   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Mahabharath Mahajan Sabha                     | 572   | 0.00 | 0     |

|  |       |      |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                             | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
| Bharatiya Samaj Sangathan Morcha                                                  | 535   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Rashtriya Bharat Nav Nirman Sangathan                                             | 528   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Samajik Kranti Dal                                                                | 522   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Rashtriya Krantikari Dal                                                          | 520   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bharat Jan Party                                                                  | 505   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Hind National Party                                                               | 496   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Sachet Bharat Party                                                               | 470   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bhartiya Azad Party                                                               | 457   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Bhrishtachar Virodhi Dal                                                          | 434   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (Prem Ballabh Vyas)                            | 428   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Tamil Nadu Hindu Vellalar Youth Kazhagam                                          | 422   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Pragati Sheel Party                                                               | 407   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
| Socialist League of India                                                         | 384   | 0.00 | 0     |  |



|  | Party                                  | Votes | %    | Seats |
|--|----------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|  | United Indian Democratic Council       | 374   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Rashtriya Samaj Sevak Dal              | 348   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Mazdoor Morcha    | 345   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Hindu Praja Party                      | 332   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Janata Kranti Congress                 | 324   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Mukt Bharat                            | 295   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Jan Swarajya Party                     | 278   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Gujarat Janta Parishad                 | 266   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharat Pensioner's Front               | 231   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharatiya Parivartan Morcha            | 231   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | All India Democratic People Federation | 195   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bharatiya Jagrook Nagrik Dal     | 176   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Federation of Sabhas                   | 142   | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Hind Kisan Mazdoor Party               | 131   | 0.00 | 0     |





**Aftermath**

Following Westminster custom, President Shankar Dayal Sharma invited Atal Bihari Vajpayee as leader of the BJP to form a Government. Sworn in on 15 May, 1996, the new Prime Minister was given two weeks to prove majority support in the Floor of the Parliament. In the weeks leading up to the first confidence vote on 31 May, 1996, the BJP attempted to build a coalition by moderating positions to garner support from regional and Muslim parties, however sectarian issues and fears of certain nationalist policies of the BJP hampered efforts. On 28 May, 1996, Atal Bihari Vajpayee conceded that he could not arrange support from more than 200 of the 545 members of Parliament (Lok-Sabha) , and thus resigned rather than face the confidence vote, ending his 13-day government.

The second largest party, the Indian National Congress (Indira), also declined to form a government. After Janata Dal leader Viswanath Pratap Singh refused to

become Prime Minister for a second time, CPI(M) leader and West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu was approached by the National Front to be its Prime Ministerial face, but the party politburo refused to endorse it (a decision which Basu later criticised as a "Historic Blunder") in order to affirm its commitment towards establishing dictatorship of the proletariat. Jyoti Basu put forward the name of Janata Dal leader and Karnataka Chief Minister Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda as the candidate for the Prime Minister post. Janata Dal and a bloc of smaller parties thus formed the United Front Government, with outside support from INC(Indira).

Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda resigned on 21 April 1997 due to withdrawal of support by the Indian National Congress to pave way for Inder Kumar Gujral, who maintained good relations with the Congress.

However the Fodder Scam resulted in many United Front members demanding the resignation of Lalu Prasad Yadav, an alliance partner and the then Chief Minister of Bihar. Lalu Prasad Yadav retaliated by breaking away from Janata Dal and forming Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) on 03 July 1997. Out of 45 Janata Dal members of parliament, 17 left the party and supported Lalu Prasad Yadav. However, the new party continued to support the United Front and Inder Kumar Gujral's Government was saved from immediate danger. Inder Kumar Gujral resigned 11 months later when INC withdrew support from the Government over Gujral's refusal to expel DMK from the Government, whose leader M. Karunanidhi was implicated in assisting Rajiv Gandhi's assassination and the country went back to the Lok-Sabha Elections in 1998.

## **1998 Indian General Election- 12<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India on 16, 22 and 28 February 1998 to elect the members of the Twelfth Lok Sabha. The Elections were held three years ahead of schedule after the Government led by Inder Kumar Gujral collapsed when the Indian National Congress (INC) withdrew its support in November 1997.

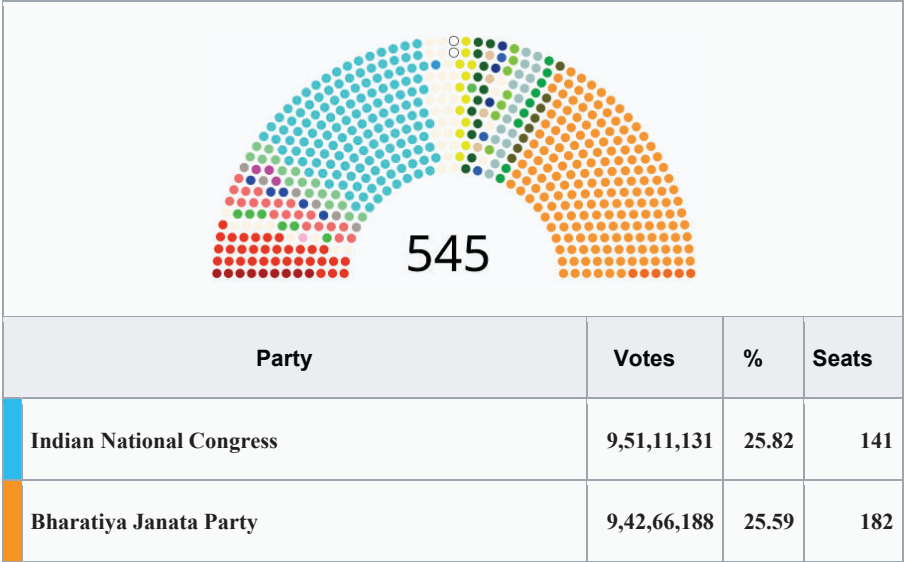
The result was another hung parliament, with no party or alliance able to muster a majority. However, Atal Bihari Vajpayee of the Bharatiya Janata Party was able to form a Coalition Government led by the National Democratic Alliance with the outside support of the Telugu Desam Party. He was sworn in as Prime Minister with support from 272 of 543 MPs. However, his Government collapsed on 17 April 1999 when the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam withdrew its support, after Vajpayee refused to meet the demands of its leader J. Jayalalithaa, namely halting the corruption cases against her and the sacking of the Tamil Nadu Government led by her bete-noire M. Karunanidhi. This led to fresh elections in 1999.

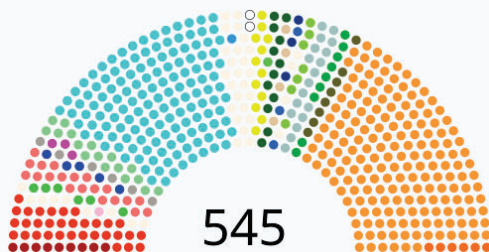
The elections were the Second Consecutive General Elections in which the party that received the most votes did not win the most seats.

The 12th Lok Sabha (23 March 1998 – 26 April 1999), was constituted after the 1998 Indian General Election held during February–March 1998. This was the second consecutive Lok Sabha, like the 11th Lok Sabha elections that did not provide the country with a Stable Government.

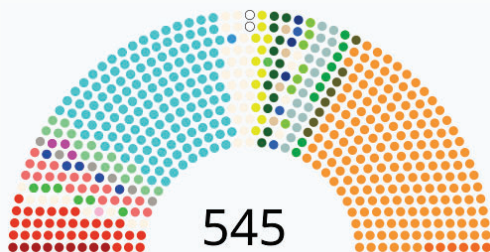
Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the 10th Prime Minister of India but the Government lasted for only about thirteen months due to no clear mandate. Also, the party was not able to get support from other parties, after the withdrawal of support by AIADMK. After his resignation, then President K. R. Narayanan asked Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha to form the Government; however, Smt Sonia Gandhi responded that the UPA would not be able to form a Government at the center, following which President Narayanan dissolved the House. The next General Elections of 1999 for 13th Lok Sabha provided India a Stable Government that lasted for full five years. Nine sitting members from Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of Indian Parliament, were elected to 12th Lok Sabha after the 1998 Indian General Elections.

Results

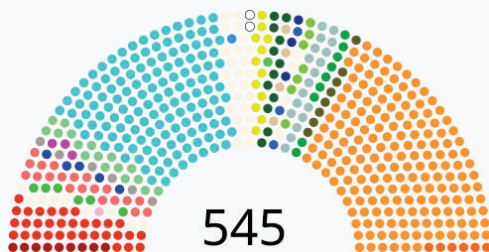




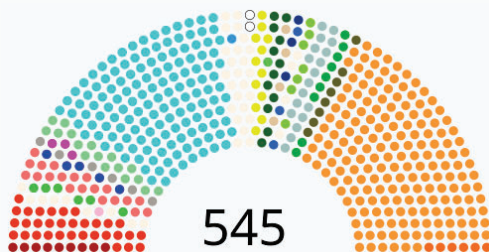
| Party                                                                                                                        | Votes       | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|
|  Communist Party of India (Marxist)         | 1,89,91,867 | 5.16 | 32    |
|  Samajwadi Party                            | 1,81,67,640 | 4.93 | 20    |
|  Bahujan Samaj Party                        | 1,71,86,779 | 4.67 | 5     |
|  Janata Dal                                | 1,19,30,209 | 3.24 | 6     |
|  Rashtriya Janata Dal                     | 1,02,29,971 | 2.78 | 17    |
|  Telugu Desam Party                       | 1,01,99,463 | 2.77 | 12    |
|  West Bengal Trinamool Congress           | 89,20,583   | 2.42 | 7     |
|  All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 67,31,550   | 1.83 | 18    |
|  Shiv Sena                                | 65,28,566   | 1.77 | 6     |



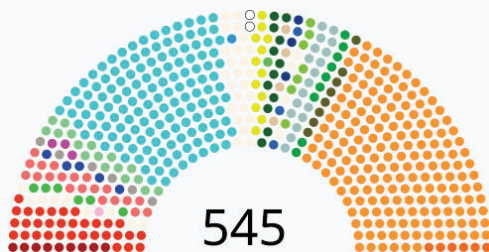
| Party                            | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| Samata Party                     | 64,91,639 | 1.76 | 12    |
| Communist Party of India         | 64,29,569 | 1.75 | 9     |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam        | 53,08,388 | 1.44 | 6     |
| Tamil Maanila Congress           | 51,69,183 | 1.40 | 3     |
| Biju Janata Dal                  | 36,69,825 | 1.00 | 9     |
| Shiromani Akali Dal              | 30,01,769 | 0.81 | 8     |
| Lok Shakti                       | 25,48,725 | 0.69 | 3     |
| All India Rashtriya Janata Party | 20,71,643 | 0.56 | 1     |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party    | 20,32,585 | 0.55 | 5     |



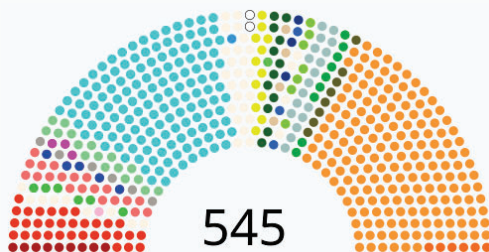
| Party                                                  | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| Haryana Lok Dal (Rashtriya)                            | 19,56,087 | 0.53 | 4     |
| Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                 | 16,02,504 | 0.44 | 3     |
| Pattali Makkal Katchi                                  | 15,48,976 | 0.42 | 4     |
| Republican Party of India                              | 13,51,019 | 0.37 | 4     |
| Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                                 | 13,24,548 | 0.36 | 0     |
| All India Forward Bloc                                 | 12,13,965 | 0.33 | 2     |
| Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)                     | 11,81,083 | 0.32 | 1     |
| Asom Gana Parishad                                     | 10,64,977 | 0.29 | 0     |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation | 9,12,698  | 0.25 | 0     |



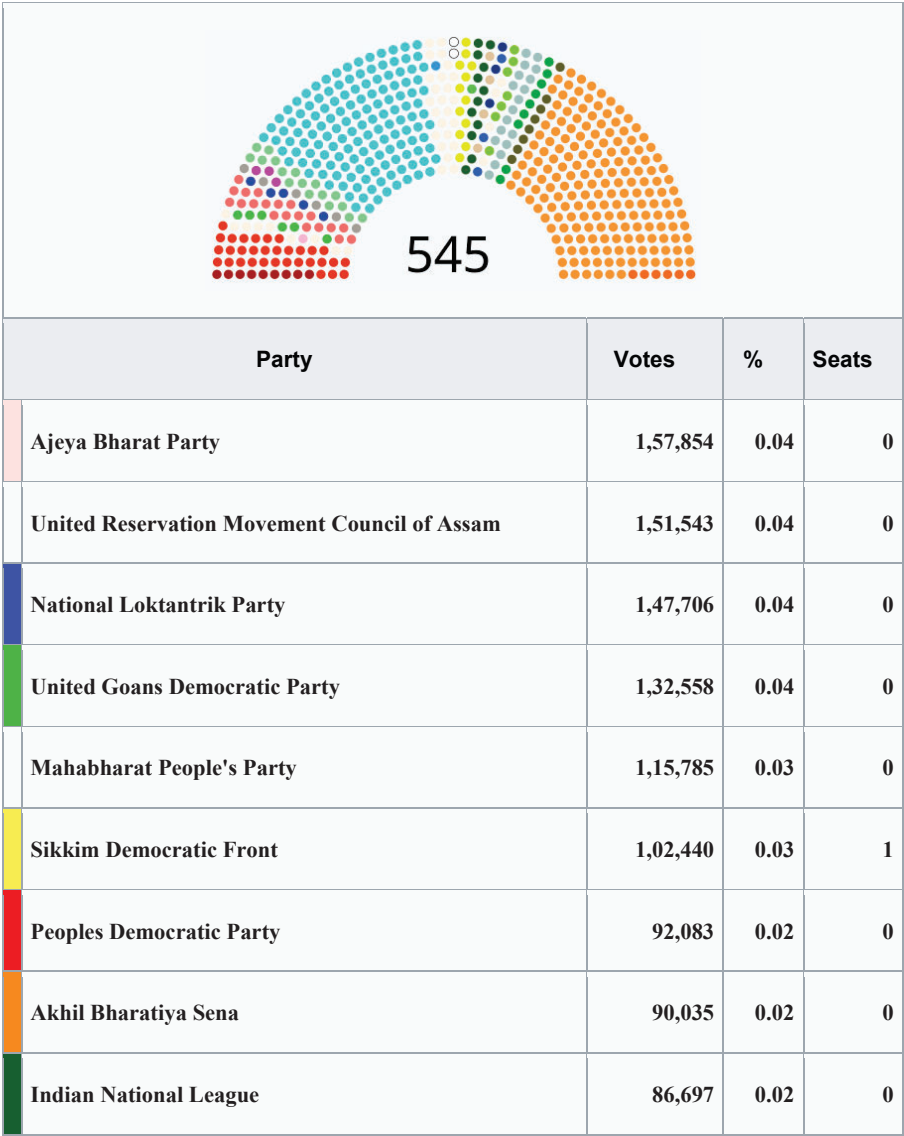
| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  Haryana Vikas Party                      | 8,75,803 | 0.24 | 1     |
|  Muslim League Kerala State Committee     | 8,00,765 | 0.22 | 2     |
|  Jammu & Kashmir National Conference      | 7,84,669 | 0.21 | 3     |
|  Bharatiya Kisan Kamgar Party            | 7,11,080 | 0.19 | 0     |
|  Apna Dal                               | 5,62,946 | 0.15 | 0     |
|  All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen | 4,85,785 | 0.13 | 1     |
|  All India Indira Congress (Secular)    | 4,57,510 | 0.12 | 1     |
|  Puthiya Tamilagam                      | 4,46,583 | 0.12 | 0     |
|  Janata Party                           | 4,44,305 | 0.12 | 1     |

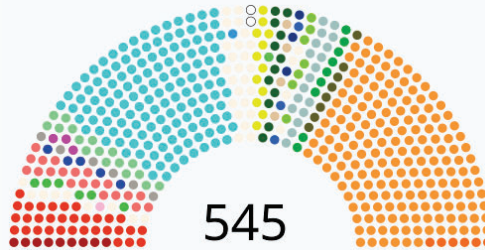


| Party                                     | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| NTR Telugu Desam Party (Lakshmi Parvathi) | 3,84,211 | 0.10 | 0     |
| Karnataka Vikas Party                     | 3,71,346 | 0.10 | 0     |
| United Minorities Front, Assam            | 3,57,759 | 0.10 | 1     |
| Kerala Congress (M)                       | 3,56,168 | 0.10 | 1     |
| Kerala Congress                           | 3,27,649 | 0.09 | 0     |
| MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam        | 2,78,324 | 0.08 | 0     |
| Forward Bloc (Socialist)                  | 2,72,974 | 0.07 | 0     |
| Peasants and Workers Party of India       | 2,69,609 | 0.07 | 1     |
| Marxist Co-ordination Committee           | 2,63,901 | 0.07 | 0     |

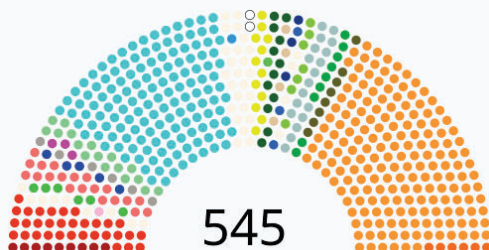


|  | Party                                      | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--|--------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  | Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann) | 2,48,529 | 0.07 | 0     |
|  | Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Mardi)             | 2,40,897 | 0.07 | 0     |
|  | Bihar Jana Congress                        | 2,22,371 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  | United Democratic Party                    | 2,13,924 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  | Gondwana Ganatantra Party                  | 1,96,662 | 0.05 | 0     |
|  | Manipur State Congress Party               | 1,90,358 | 0.05 | 1     |
|  | Autonomous State Demand Committee          | 1,84,241 | 0.05 | 1     |
|  | Jharkhand Party (Naren)                    | 1,81,018 | 0.05 | 0     |
|  | Arunachal Congress                         | 1,72,496 | 0.05 | 2     |

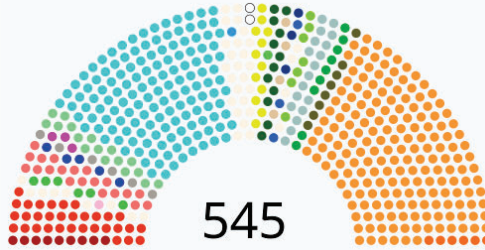




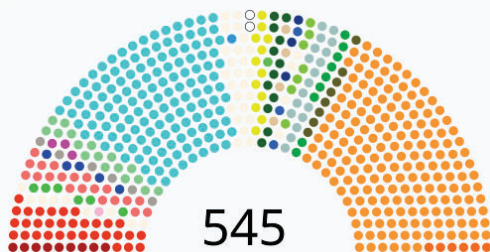
| Party                                                                                                                    | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  Himachal Vikas Congress                | 85,046 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Mizo National Front                    | 82,047 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Savarn Samaj Party                     | 76,980 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party        | 70,191 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Jharkhand Party                      | 63,836 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Hill State People's Democratic Party | 62,144 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Loktantrik Samajwadi Party           | 43,770 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)       | 43,402 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Indian Congress (Socialist)          | 36,677 | 0.01 | 0     |



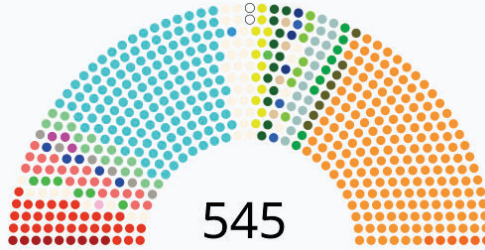
| Party                                                                                                                                 | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  Uttarakhand Kranti Dal                              | 30,654 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Akhil Bartiya Manav Seva Dal                        | 26,027 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  National Panthers Party                             | 24,638 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava) | 24,417 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Shoshit Samaj Dal                                 | 24,303 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Proutist Sarva Samaj Samiti                       | 23,029 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha                         | 20,928 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Jammu and Kashmir Awami League                    | 20,843 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Amra Bangali                                      | 20,372 | 0.01 | 0     |



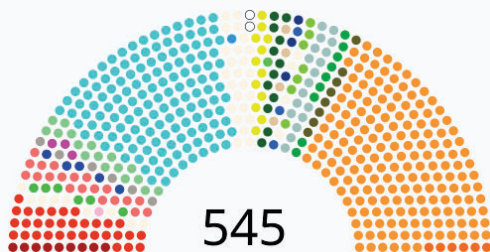
| Party |                                            | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|       | Kannada Chalavali Vatal Paksha             | 19,202 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Garo National Council                      | 16,280 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh                  | 14,284 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha               | 14,160 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Plain Tribals Council of Assam             | 12,952 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Vikash Party                     | 11,881 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | United Tribal Nationalist Liberation Front | 11,287 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rajasthan Vikas Party                      | 11,267 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha               | 10,064 | 0.00 | 0     |



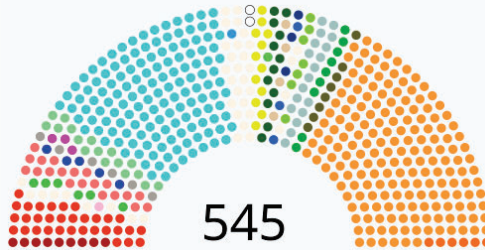
|  | Party                                      | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--|--------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  | United Communist Party of India            | 10,018 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharti Lok Lehar Party                     | 9,959  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Samajwadi Jan Parishad                     | 9,848  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Hindustan Janata Party                     | 9,476  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharatiya Jantantrik Parishad              | 9,367  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Maharashtra Rashtravadi Congress           | 8,623  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Jharkhand People's Party                   | 7,111  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Sarvadharam Party (Madhya Pradesh)         | 6,671  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bharatiya Rajivwadi Congress (Dubey) | 6,455  | 0.00 | 0     |



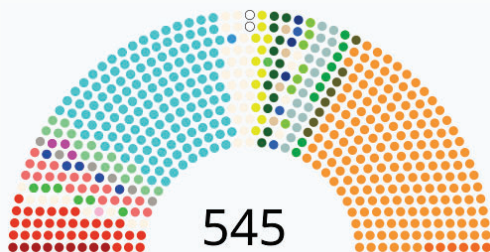
| Party |                                            | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Bharatiya Rajiv Congress                   | 6,122 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Kisan Vikas Party                          | 5,905 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jai Telangana Party                        | 5,847 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Bhrastachar Normoolan Sena | 5,718 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | All India Rajiv Krantikari Congress        | 5,588 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Pragtisheel Manav Samaj Party              | 5,495 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Krantikari Kammand Party         | 4,852 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Shoshit Samaj Party                        | 4,722 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Aikta Manch                      | 4,596 | 0.00 | 0     |



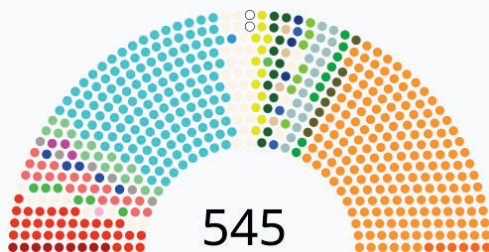
| Party |                                                      | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Bahujan Kranti Dal (JAI)                             | 4,525 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | The Humanist Party of India                          | 4,439 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Revolutionary Communist Party of India (Rasik Bhatt) | 4,420 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Ali Sena                                   | 4,371 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Sanatan Samaj Party                                  | 4,238 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Orissa Congress                                      | 4,048 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Indian Union Muslim League (IUML)                    | 3,763 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rastreeya Praja Parishat                             | 3,688 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh              | 3,030 | 0.00 | 0     |



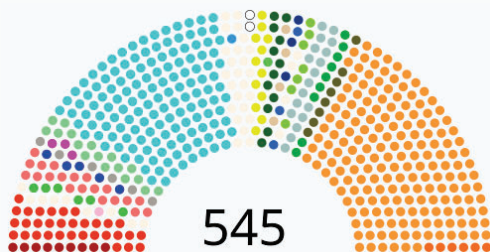
| Party                                                                                                                      | Votes | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|  Golden India Party                       | 3,002 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Adarsh Lok Dal                                                                                                             | 2,909 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Manava Party                                                                                                               | 2,903 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  Krantikari Manuwadi Morcha               | 2,723 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Religion of Man Revolving Political Party of India                                                                         | 2,503 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  All India Minorities Front             | 2,480 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  Bahujan Kranti Dal                     | 2,466 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Ashok Sena                                                                                                 | 2,392 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  Republican Party of India (Khobragade) | 2,167 | 0.00 | 0     |



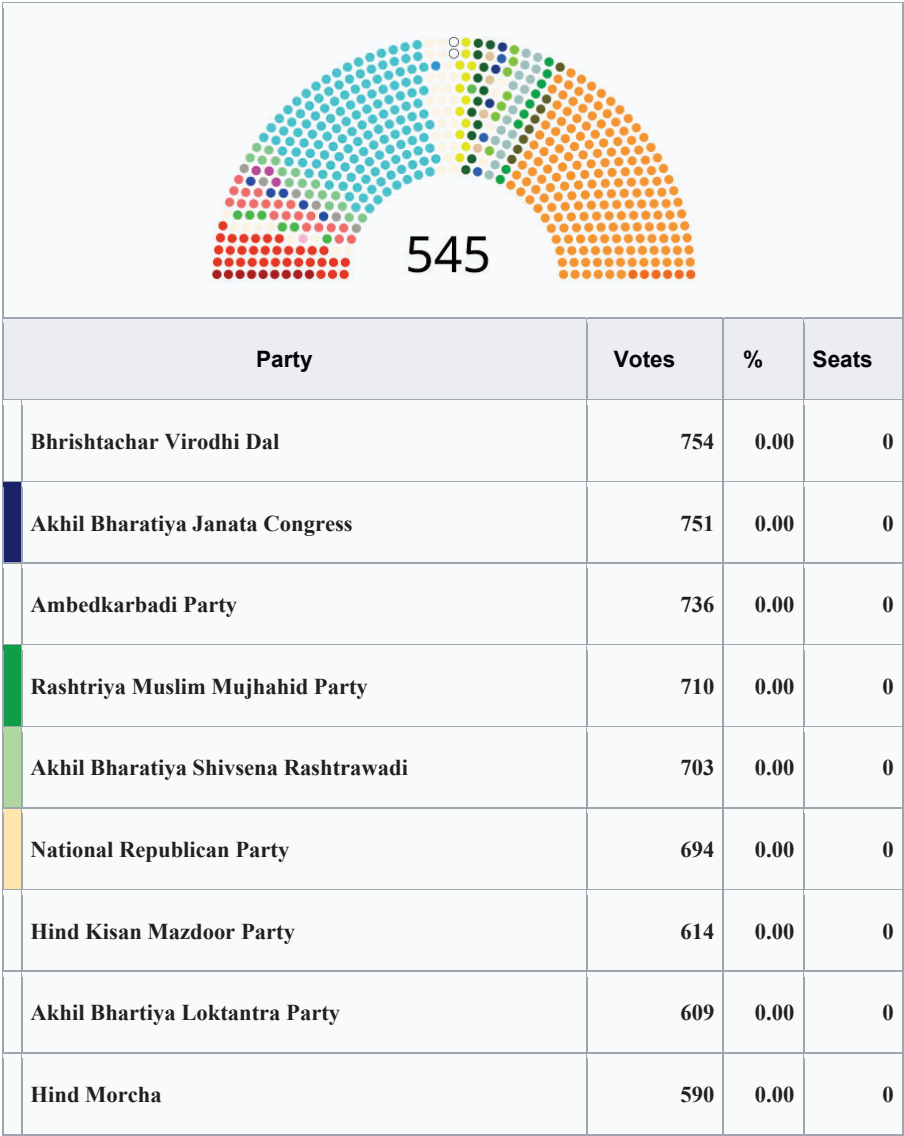
| Party |                                 | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Gareebjan Samaj Party           | 2,009 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Andhra Nadu Party               | 1,915 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | All India Muslim Forum          | 1,866 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bahujan Vikas Party             | 1,833 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Pragati Sheel Party             | 1,828 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Janandholan Paksha    | 1,708 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Tamilaga Janata                 | 1,697 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Berozgaar Party | 1,609 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Prism                           | 1,595 | 0.00 | 0     |

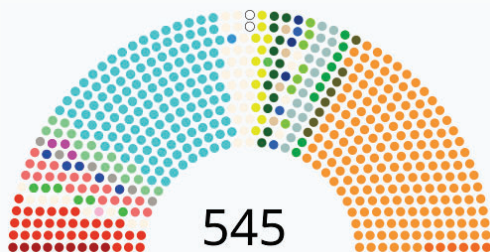


| Party                                           | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| United Citizens Party                           | 1,591 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Jan Sabha                             | 1,425 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Unnatsheel Das                        | 1,394 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Socialist Party (Lohia)                         | 1,321 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Revolutionary Shoshit Samaj Dal | 1,277 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Agrajan Party                                   | 1,269 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Ekta Krandi Dal U.P.                            | 1,246 | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Gareeb Congress                       | 1,222 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Republican Presidium Party of India             | 1,215 | 0.00 | 0     |

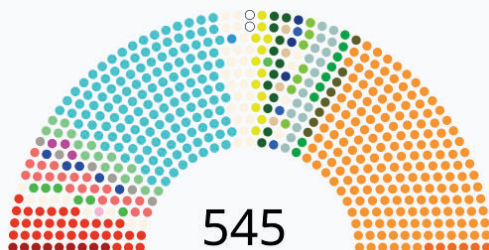


| Party |                                           | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Garib Mazdoor Kisan Party | 1,199 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Indian Bahujan Samajwadi Party            | 1,162 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Parivartan Morcha               | 1,111 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Nagaland Peoples Party                    | 1,066 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Momin Front                     | 1,045 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Manav Samaj Party                         | 1,036 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Mazdoor Ekta Party              | 946   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Hindustan Inqualab Party                  | 883   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jan Samanta Party                         | 828   | 0.00 | 0     |

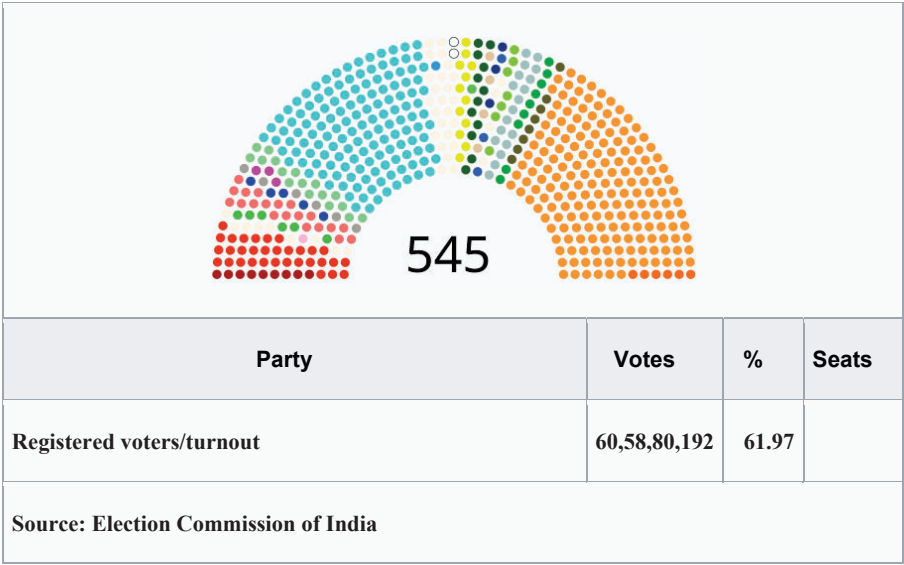




| Party |                                           | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Punjab Pradesh Vikash Party               | 576   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Uttar Pradesh Republican Party            | 552   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Kranti Dal                                | 501   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Jan Jagruti Party               | 494   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya General Labour Party      | 412   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Asht Jan Party                  | 363   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Telangana Praja Party                     | 344   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Rajdhani Congress Delhi         | 343   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Rashtriya Azad Hind Party | 306   | 0.00 | 0     |



| Party                   |                                                        | Votes        | %      | Seats |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
|                         | Rashtriya Janta Congress                               | 297          | 0.00   | 0     |
|                         | Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (Prem Vallabh Vyas) | 150          | 0.00   | 0     |
|                         | Indian Republican Front                                | 118          | 0.00   | 0     |
|                         | Independents                                           | 87,19,952    | 2.37   | 6     |
| Nominated Anglo-Indians |                                                        |              |        | 2     |
| Total                   |                                                        | 36,83,76,700 | 100.00 | 545   |
| Valid votes             |                                                        | 36,83,76,700 | 98.12  |       |
| Invalid/blank votes     |                                                        | 70,65,039    | 1.88   |       |
| Total votes             |                                                        | 37,54,41,739 | 100.00 |       |



## **1999 Indian General Election- 13<sup>th</sup>**

13<sup>th</sup> General Elections were held in India between 05 September and 03 October 1999, a few months after the Kargil War. Results were announced on 06 October 1999.

The Elections saw the National Democratic Alliance led by the Bharatiya Janata Party won a majority in the Lok Sabha, the first time since 1984 that a party or alliance had won an outright majority and the second since the 1977 elections that a non-Congress coalition had done so. It was also the third consecutive election in which the party that won the most votes overall did not win the most seats. The elections gave Atal Bihari Vajpayee the record of being the first non-Congress Prime Minister to serve a full five-year term. The decisive result also ended the political instability the country had seen since the 1996 elections that had resulted in a hung parliament. Although the Indian National Congress was able to increase its vote share, its 114 seat tally was considered to be its worst-ever performance in a General Election in terms of the number of seats obtained until the 2014 General Elections.

### **Background- 1999 Lok Sabha vote of confidence**

On 17 April 1999, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Coalition Government led by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee failed to win a confidence vote in the Lok Sabha (India's lower house) by a single vote due to the withdrawal of one of the Government's coalition partners – the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). The general secretary of the AIADMK J. Jayalalithaa, had consistently threatened to withdraw support from the ruling coalition if certain

demands were not met, in particular the sacking of the Tamil Nadu Government, control of which she had lost three years prior to her arch rival M. Karunanidhi. The BJP accused Jayalalithaa of making the demands in order to avoid standing trial for a series of corruption charges, and no agreement between the parties could be reached leading to the government's defeat. Smt.Sonia Gandhi, as leader of the opposition and largest opposition party (Indian National Congress) was unable to form a coalition of parties large enough to secure a working majority in the Lok Sabha. Neither Mulayam Singh nor Jayalalithaa supported Smt Sonia Gandhi, instead Jayalalithaa proposed West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu for Prime Minister; Jyoti Basu also declined the position as per his party's instructions. Thus shortly after the no confidence motion, President K. R. Narayanan dissolved the Parliament and called fresh elections. Atal Bihari Vajpayee remained caretaker prime minister till the elections were held later that year.

## **Campaign**

The incumbent Hindu right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) went into the Election as the head of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), a coalition of over 20 parties. Several other parties in the Election not part of the NDA also committed themselves to supporting a BJP led Government on matters of confidence.

The main opposition league was led by Smt. Sonia Gandhi's Indian National Congress, the long-traditional centrist dominant party in India. The opposition coalition comprised far fewer parties, and its alliances were generally weaker than those of the NDA. A so-called "Third Front" of Left-wing, Socialist and

Communist parties was also present, although this was not a strong electoral alliance so much as a loose grouping of parties that shared similar ideological viewpoints and had some inter-party co-operation. There were also nearly one thousand candidates of unaffiliated parties, independent candidates and parties who were unwilling to take part in coalitions that stood in the election.

The campaign coalesced around a few key issues. Sonia Gandhi was a relative newcomer to the INC (having been elected to the Presidency in 1998) and her leadership had recently been challenged by Marathi INC leader Sharad Pawar, on the grounds of her Italian birth. This led to an underlying crisis within the INC that persisted during the election and was capitalised upon by the BJP, which contrasted the "Videsi" (Foreign) Gandhi versus the "Swadesi" (home-grown) Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Another issue running in the BJP's favour was the generally positive view of Vajpayee's handling of the Kargil War, which had ended a few months earlier and had affirmed and strengthened the Indian position in Jammu & Kashmir. During the past two years, India had posted strong economic growth on the back of economic liberalisation and financial reforms, as well as a low rate of inflation and higher rate of industrial expansion. The BJP campaigned strongly on the back of these achievements, as well as cultivating some sympathy for the predicament which had led to the Government's downfall.

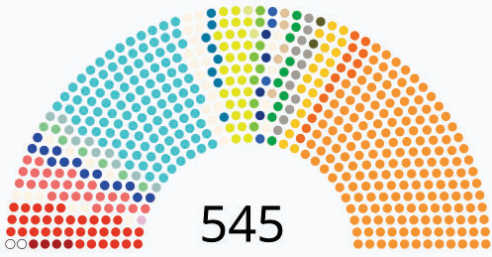
Perhaps most decisive though in the BJP's campaign was the solid alliance it had cultivated and the relatively strong performance it was able to deliver on regional and local issues. The 1991, 1996, and 1998 General Elections saw a period of consistent growth for the BJP and its allies, based primarily on arousing Hindu

sentiments around the Ayodhya dispute, which culminated into large-scale Hindu-Muslim riots in the wake of the 1992 demolition of Babri Masjid. It also underwent political expansions in terms of cultivating stronger and broader alliances with other previously unaffiliated parties which were opposed to Congress hegemony but not ideologically aligned with the BJP; and regional expansion which saw the NDA become competitive and even the largest vote takers in previously Congress dominated areas such as Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. These final factors were to prove decisive in the election outcome of 1999.

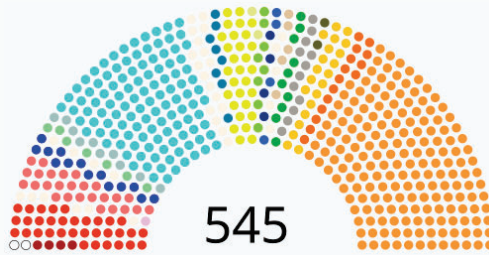
Voting was conducted over five days. Elections were conducted in 146 seats on the Eastern coast of the country on 05 September, in 123 Central and Southern seats on 11 September, in 76 Northern and Upper-Central seats on 18 September, in 74 North Western seats on 25 September and in the 121 Western seats on 03 October.

Despite some fears of voter fatigue, electoral turnout was comparable with previous elections at 60%. Over 5 million election officials conducted the election over 800,000 polling stations, with vote counting commencing on 06 October 1999.

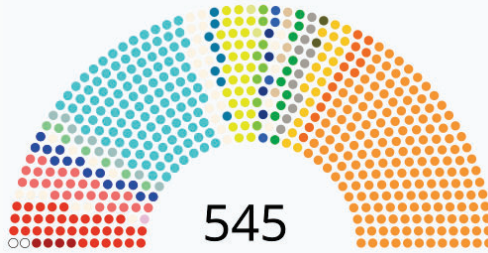
## Results



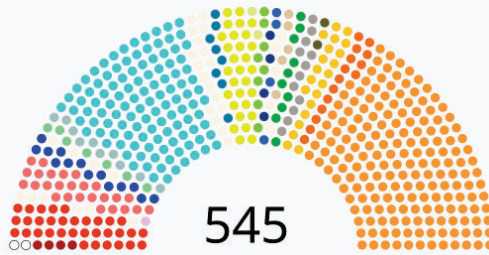
| Party                                    | Votes        | %     | Seats |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Indian National Congress                 | 10,31,20,330 | 28.30 | 114   |
| Bharatiya Janata Party                   | 8,65,62,209  | 23.75 | 182   |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist)       | 1,96,95,767  | 5.40  | 33    |
| Bahujan Samaj Party                      | 1,51,75,845  | 4.16  | 14    |
| Samajwadi Party                          | 1,37,17,021  | 3.76  | 26    |
| Telugu Desam Party                       | 1,32,97,370  | 3.65  | 29    |
| Janata Dal (United)                      | 1,12,82,084  | 3.10  | 21    |
| Rashtriya Janata Dal                     | 1,01,50,492  | 2.79  | 7     |
| Trinamool Congress                       | 93,63,785    | 2.57  | 8     |
| Nationalist Congress Party               | 82,60,311    | 2.27  | 8     |
| All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 70,46,953    | 1.93  | 10    |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 62,98,832    | 1.73  | 12    |
| Shiv Sena                                | 56,72,412    | 1.56  | 15    |



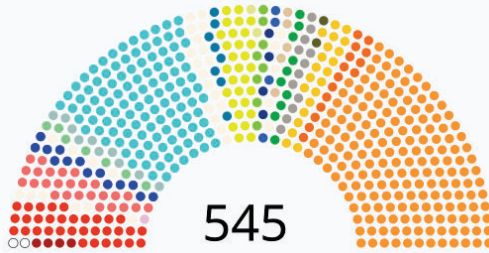
|  | Party                                                  | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
|  | Communist Party of India                               | 53,95,119 | 1.48 | 4     |
|  | Biju Janata Dal                                        | 43,78,536 | 1.20 | 10    |
|  | Janata Dal (Secular)                                   | 33,32,702 | 0.91 | 1     |
|  | Pattali Makkal Katchi                                  | 23,77,741 | 0.65 | 5     |
|  | Shiromani Akali Dal                                    | 25,02,949 | 0.69 | 2     |
|  | Tamil Maanila Congress                                 | 20,58,636 | 0.56 | 0     |
|  | Indian National Lok Dal                                | 20,02,700 | 0.55 | 5     |
|  | Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                 | 16,20,527 | 0.44 | 4     |
|  | Revolutionary Socialist Party                          | 15,00,817 | 0.41 | 3     |
|  | Rashtriya Lok Dal                                      | 13,64,030 | 0.37 | 2     |
|  | All India Forward Bloc                                 | 12,88,060 | 0.35 | 2     |
|  | Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation | 12,20,698 | 0.33 | 1     |
|  | Asom Gana Parishad                                     | 11,82,061 | 0.32 | 0     |
|  | Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                                 | 9,74,609  | 0.27 | 0     |



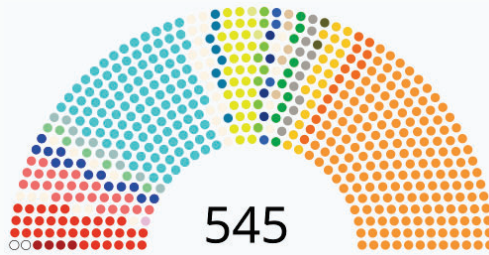
| Party                                      | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Muslim League Kerala State Committee       | 8,33,562 | 0.23 | 2     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Congress        | 8,18,713 | 0.22 | 2     |
| Bharipa Bahun Mahasangh                    | 6,92,559 | 0.19 | 1     |
| Apna Dal                                   | 8,48,662 | 0.23 | 0     |
| Bihar People's Party                       | 6,07,810 | 0.17 | 0     |
| Puthiya Tamilagam                          | 5,68,196 | 0.16 | 0     |
| Jammu & Kashmir National Conference        | 4,54,481 | 0.12 | 4     |
| All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen     | 4,48,165 | 0.12 | 1     |
| MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam         | 3,96,216 | 0.11 | 1     |
| Kerala Congress                            | 3,65,313 | 0.10 | 1     |
| Kerala Congress (M)                        | 3,57,402 | 0.10 | 1     |
| Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann) | 2,98,846 | 0.08 | 1     |
| Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)         | 2,97,337 | 0.08 | 1     |
| Peasants and Workers Party of India        | 2,82,583 | 0.08 | 1     |



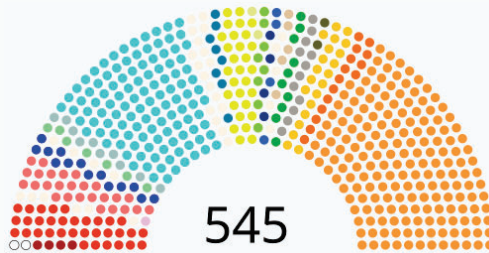
| Party                                        | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Himachal Vikas Congress                      | 2,64,002 | 0.07 | 1     |
| Manipur State Congress Party                 | 2,22,417 | 0.06 | 1     |
| Republican Party of India                    | 5,05,664 | 0.14 | 0     |
| Ajeya Bharat Party                           | 4,30,275 | 0.12 | 0     |
| Sarb Hind Shiromani Akali Dal                | 4,06,421 | 0.11 | 0     |
| Marxist Co-ordination Committee              | 3,51,839 | 0.10 | 0     |
| Tamizhaga Rajiv Congress                     | 3,38,278 | 0.09 | 0     |
| United Reservation Movement Council of Assam | 2,46,942 | 0.07 | 0     |
| Anna Telugu Desam Party                      | 2,44,045 | 0.07 | 0     |
| Democratic Bahujan Samaj Morcha              | 2,36,962 | 0.07 | 0     |
| Haryana Vikas Party                          | 1,88,731 | 0.05 | 0     |
| Sikkim Democratic Front                      | 1,07,828 | 0.03 | 1     |
| Gondwana Ganatantra Party                    | 1,80,804 | 0.05 | 0     |
| People's Democratic Front                    | 1,72,434 | 0.05 | 0     |



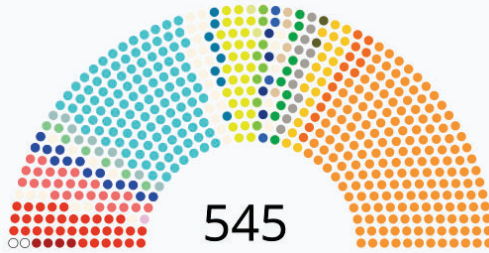
| Party                                                                                                                                | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  Janata Party                                       | 1,67,649 | 0.05 | 0     |
|  Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Ulgulan)                   | 1,54,433 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  Mahabharat People's Party                          | 1,45,192 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  National Loktantrik Party                          | 1,36,385 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava) | 1,20,220 | 0.03 | 0     |
|  United Democratic Party                            | 1,07,197 | 0.03 | 0     |
|  Jharkhand Party (Naren)                           | 1,01,441 | 0.03 | 0     |
|  Sikkim Sangram Parishad                          | 86,466   | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Kannada Chalavali Vatal Paksha                   | 73,012   | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Sadbhavana Party                                 | 71,279   | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Arunachal Congress                               | 70,760   | 0.02 | 0     |
|  NTR Telugu Desam Party (Lakshmi Parvathi)        | 61,635   | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Jharkhand Party                                  | 57,676   | 0.02 | 0     |
|  Champaran Vikas Party                            | 56,561   | 0.02 | 0     |



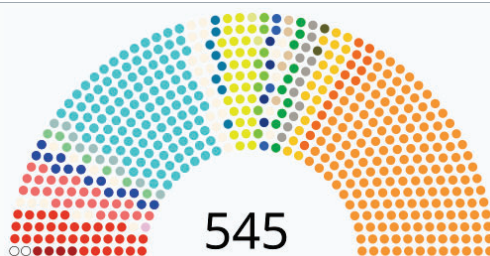
| Party                                                                                                                  | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  Akhil Bharatiya Sena                 | 56,249 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  United Minorities Front, Assam       | 53,661 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Lok Shakti                           | 40,997 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Bharatiya Republican Paksha          | 40,636 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Hill State People's Democratic Party | 40,301 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)       | 39,494 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Pragatisheel Manav Samaj Party     | 36,920 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Bharatiya Jan Congress             | 34,552 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  People's Democratic Movement       | 33,164 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Bhartiya Jana Congress (Rashtriya) | 32,871 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Pyramid Party of India             | 31,699 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Socialist Republican Party         | 30,779 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Federal Party of Manipur           | 30,039 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  Jammu and Kashmir Awami League     | 28,889 | 0.01 | 0     |



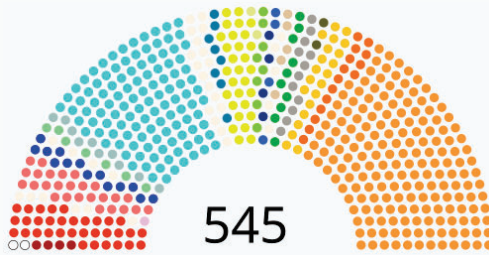
|  | Party                                     | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--|-------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  | Amra Bangali                              | 25,408 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Tamil Desiyak Katchi                      | 25,209 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Loktantrik Samajwadi Party                | 23,630 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Indian Union Muslim League (IUML)         | 20,523 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Bharatiya Jana Sangh                      | 19,596 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | National Minorities Party                 | 19,344 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Shoshit Samaj Dal                         | 19,330 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Jammu and Kashmir National Panthers Party | 15,888 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha                 | 15,526 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Uttarakhand Kranti Dal                    | 14,302 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha              | 14,157 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Republican Party of India (Athawale)      | 14,098 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Majlis Bachao Tahreek                     | 13,461 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Sirpanch Samaj Party                      | 13,437 | 0.00 | 0     |



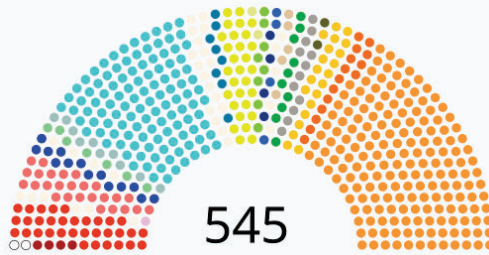
|  | Party                                       | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--|---------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  | Chhattisgarhi Samaj Party                   | 13,097 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Parivartan Samaj Party                      | 12,820 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | United Goans Democratic Party               | 11,153 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Jan Satta Party                             | 11,024 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Savarn Samaj Party                          | 10,906 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | All India Muslim Forum                      | 10,010 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Maraland Democratic Front                   | 8,444  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | United Tribal Nationalists Liberation Front | 8,429  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | United Bodo Nationalist Liberation Front    | 7,611  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharatiya Samaj Dal                         | 7,607  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Ambedkar Samaj Party                        | 7,260  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bharatiya Berozgaar Party             | 7,134  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bartiya Manav Seva Dal                | 6,761  | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Rajasthan Vikash Party                      | 6,258  | 0.00 | 0     |



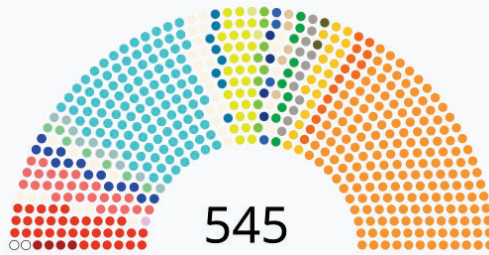
| Party                                | Votes | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Awami Party                          | 5,050 | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Gareeb Congress            | 4,861 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Gareebjan Samaj Party                | 4,725 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Garo National Council                | 4,561 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Humanist Party of India              | 4,192 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Unnatsheel Das             | 4,104 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Shoshit Samaj Party                  | 4,080 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Naujawan Dal               | 3,895 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Dhiravida Thelgar Munnetra Kalagam   | 3,748 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Maharashtra Rashtravadi Congress     | 3,579 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Maharashtra Pradesh Krantikari Party | 3,571 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bira Oriya Party                     | 3,120 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bahujan Kranti Dal (JAI)             | 3,090 | 0.00 | 0     |
| All India Rajiv Krantikari Congress  | 2,993 | 0.00 | 0     |



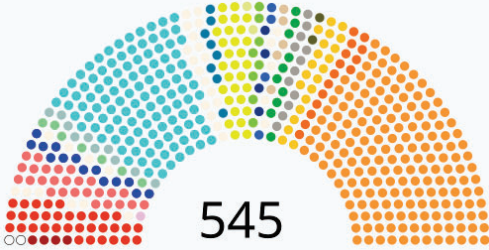
| Party |                                                      | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Sanatan Samaj Party                                  | 2,932 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Dal                              | 2,896 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Berozgar Mazdoor Kisan Dal                 | 2,706 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Tharasu Makkal Mandram                               | 2,675 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Gujarat Yuva Vikas Party                             | 2,217 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh              | 2,151 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bhartiya Janata Vikas Party                    | 1,981 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharat Dal                                           | 1,832 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Hind Vikas Party                                     | 1,641 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Tamil Nadu Peasants and Workers Party                | 1,631 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Ephraim Union                                        | 1,578 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | National Organisation Congress                       | 1,566 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Manav Kalyan Sangh Dal                               | 1,517 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Revolutionary Communist Party of India (Rasik Bhatt) | 1,516 | 0.00 | 0     |



| Party                                  | Votes | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| All J & K Peoples Patriotic Front      | 1,500 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Kamjor Varg Sangh, Bihar               | 1,481 | 0.00 | 0     |
| United Citizens Party                  | 1,414 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Sawarn Dal                   | 1,407 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Goa Vikas Party                        | 1,407 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Manav Adhikar Dal      | 1,333 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bhartiya Loktantra Party         | 1,265 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Labour and Job Seeker's Party of India | 1,227 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bahujan Kranti Dal                     | 1,218 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Secular Party of India                 | 1,180 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Aikta Manch                  | 1,169 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Gandhiwadi Rashtriya Congress          | 1,163 | 0.00 | 0     |
| Pragati Sheel Party                    | 858   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharat Nav Jyoti Sangh                 | 806   | 0.00 | 0     |



| Party                                       | Votes | %    | Seats |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| All India Minorities Front                  | 805   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bahujan Ekta Party (R)                      | 783   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Momin Front                       | 737   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Indian National Green Party                 | 594   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Jan Vikas Party                   | 571   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Ambedkarbadi Party                          | 543   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Parivartan Morcha                 | 508   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Mazdoor Ekta Party                | 437   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Christian Mannetra Kazhagam                 | 385   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatha Makkal Congress                    | 384   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Dharmanirpeksha Nava Bharat Party | 384   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Kranti Dal                                  | 344   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Bharatiya Muhabbat Party (All India)        | 338   | 0.00 | 0     |
| Akhil Bharatiya Shivsena Rashtrawadi        | 244   | 0.00 | 0     |

|  |                            |              |        |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Party                                                                             |                            | Votes        | %      | Seats |
|                                                                                   | National Congress Of Youth | 179          | 0.00   | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Desh Bhakt Party           | 173          | 0.00   | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Independents               | 99,96,386    | 2.74   | 6     |
| Nominated Anglo-Indians                                                           |                            |              |        | 2     |
| Total                                                                             |                            | 36,44,37,294 | 100.00 | 545   |
| Valid votes                                                                       |                            | 36,44,37,294 | 98.05  |       |
| Invalid/blank votes                                                               |                            | 72,31,810    | 1.95   |       |
| Total votes                                                                       |                            | 37,16,69,104 | 100.00 |       |
| Registered voters/turnout                                                         |                            | 61,95,36,847 | 59.99  |       |
| Source: Election Commission of India                                              |                            |              |        |       |

## Support for the New Government, led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee

| Political Party                                                                                                          | Seats      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
|  Bharatiya Janata Party                 | 182        |
|  Telugu Desam Party                     | 29         |
|  Janata Dal (United)                    | 21         |
|  Shiv Sena                              | 15         |
|  Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam              | 12         |
|  Biju Janata Dal                        | 10         |
|  Trinamool Congress                     | 8          |
|  Pattali Makkal Katchi                  | 5          |
|  Indian National Lok Dal                | 5          |
|  Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 4          |
|  Jammu & Kashmir National Conference   | 4          |
|  Shiromani Akali Dal                  | 2          |
|  Rashtriya Lok Dal                    | 2          |
|  Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Congress  | 2          |
|  MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam   | 1          |
|  Himachal Vikas Congress              | 1          |
|  Independent                          | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                                                                                                             | <b>304</b> |

## **2004 Indian General Election- 14<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India in four phases between 20 April and 10 May 2004. Over 670 million people were eligible to vote, electing 543 members of the 14th Lok Sabha. Seven states also held assembly elections to elect State Governments. They were the first elections fully carried out with Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).

On 13 May the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the lead party of the National Democratic Alliance conceded a shocking mysterious defeat. The Indian National Congress, which had governed India for all but five years from independence until 1996, returned to power after a record six years out of office. It was unable to put a majority alone in 2004. It formed United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was a political alliance in India led by the Indian National Congress. It was formed after the 2004 General Elections, with support from left-leaning political parties when no single party got the majority.

The UPA subsequently governed India from 2004 until 2014 for two consecutive terms (from 2004 to 2009- UPA-1, and, from 2009 to 2014- UPA-2 ) before losing power to their main rivals, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance. The UPA used to rule seven States and Union Territories of India before it was dissolved to form the Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance( I.N.D.I.A.) on 18 July 2023 ahead of the 2024 General Elections.

In Lok-Sabha Election, 2004, UPA had together a comfortable majority of more than 335 members out of 543 with the help of its allies. The 335 members included both the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance, the governing coalition formed

after the election and external support from the Left Front, who threatened to withdraw their support during Nuclear Deal.

## **Background**

Lok-Sabha Speaker Manohar Joshi, who was from the Shiva Sena(NDA), had recommended premature dissolution of the 13th Lok Sabha (in accordance with a provision of the Constitution) to pave the way for early elections apparently in view of the recent good showing of the BJP in the Assembly elections in four states. But though this recommendation was not accepted by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayee, the Speaker dissolved the Lok Sabha.

## **Organisation**

The election dates for the parliamentary elections were:

- 20 April 2004 – 141 constituencies
- 26 April 2004 – 137 constituencies
- 05 May 2004 – 83 constituencies
- 10 May 2004 – 182 constituencies

Counting began simultaneously on 13 May 2004.

Over 370 million of the 675 million eligible citizens voted, with election violence claiming 48 lives, less than half the number killed during the 1999 General Elections. The Indian elections were held in phases in order to maintain law and

order. A few states considered sensitive areas required deployment of the armed forces. The average enrolment of voters in each constituency was 12 lakhs, although the largest constituency had 31 lakhs.

The Election Commission of India is responsible for deciding the dates and conducting elections according to constitutional provisions. The Election Commission employed more than a million Electronic Voting Machines for these elections.

According to *India Today*, 115.62 Billion INR were expected to have been spent in campaigning for the elections by all political parties combined. Most of the money was spent on the people involved in the election. The Election Commission limited poll expenses to INR 25 lakhs per constituency. Thus, the actual spending is expected to have been approximately ten times the limit. About 6.5 Billion INR are estimated to have been spent on mobilising 1,50,000 vehicles. About 1.0 Billion INR are estimated to have been spent on helicopters and aircraft.

| Phase-wise polling constituencies in each State & Union Territory |                      |                                             |          |         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| State/Union territory                                             | Total constituencies | Election dates and number of constituencies |          |         |         |
|                                                                   |                      | Phase 1                                     | Phase 2  | Phase 3 | Phase 4 |
|                                                                   |                      | 20 April                                    | 26 April | 5 May   | 10 May  |
| Andhra Pradesh                                                    | 42                   | 21                                          | 21       |         |         |
| Arunachal Pradesh                                                 | 2                    |                                             |          | 2       |         |
| Assam                                                             | 14                   | 6                                           | 8        |         |         |
| Bihar                                                             | 40                   | 11                                          | 17       | 12      |         |
| Chhattisgarh                                                      | 11                   | 11                                          |          |         |         |
| Goa                                                               | 2                    |                                             | 2        |         |         |
| Gujarat                                                           | 26                   | 26                                          |          |         |         |
| Haryana                                                           | 10                   |                                             |          |         | 10      |
| Himachal Pradesh                                                  | 4                    |                                             |          |         | 4       |
| Jammu and Kashmir                                                 | 6                    | 2                                           | 1        | 1       | 2       |
| Jharkhand                                                         | 14                   | 6                                           | 8        |         |         |
| Karnataka                                                         | 28                   | 15                                          | 13       |         |         |
| Kerala                                                            | 20                   |                                             |          |         | 20      |
| Madhya Pradesh                                                    | 29                   |                                             |          | 12      | 17      |
| Maharashtra                                                       | 48                   | 24                                          | 24       |         |         |
| Manipur                                                           | 2                    | 1                                           | 1        |         |         |

|                             |     |     |     |    |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Meghalaya                   | 2   | 2   |     |    |     |
| Mizoram                     | 1   | 1   |     |    |     |
| Nagaland                    | 1   |     |     | 1  |     |
| Orissa                      | 21  | 11  | 10  |    |     |
| Punjab                      | 13  |     |     |    | 13  |
| Rajasthan                   | 25  |     |     | 25 |     |
| Sikkim                      | 1   |     |     |    | 1   |
| Tamil Nadu                  | 39  |     |     |    | 39  |
| Tripura                     | 2   | 2   |     |    |     |
| Uttar Pradesh               | 80  |     | 32  | 30 | 18  |
| Uttarakhand                 | 5   |     |     |    | 5   |
| West Bengal                 | 42  |     |     |    | 42  |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1   |     |     |    | 1   |
| Chandigarh                  | 1   |     |     |    | 1   |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1   | 1   |     |    |     |
| Daman and Diu               | 1   | 1   |     |    |     |
| Delhi                       | 7   |     |     |    | 7   |
| Lakshadweep                 | 1   |     |     |    | 1   |
| Puducherry                  | 1   |     |     |    | 1   |
| Constituencies              | 543 | 141 | 137 | 83 | 182 |

|                                                  |             |     |                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|------|
| Total states/UTs polling on this day             | 16          | 11  | 7              | 16   |
| Total constituencies by end of phase             | 141         | 278 | 361            | 543  |
| % complete by end of phase                       | 26%         | 51% | 66%            | 100% |
|                                                  | States/UTs  |     | Constituencies |      |
| Number of states and UTs polling in single phase | 24          |     | 219            |      |
| Number of states and UTs polling in two phases   | 8           |     | 198            |      |
| Number of states and UTs polling in three phases | 2           |     | 120            |      |
| Number of states and UTs polling in four phases  | 1           |     | 6              |      |
| Total                                            | 35          |     | 543            |      |
| Result                                           | 13 May 2004 |     |                |      |

### **Pre-poll alliances**

In these Elections, compared to all the Lok Sabha Elections of the 1990s, the battle was more of a head-to-head contest in the sense that there was no viable Third Front alternative. Largely the contest was between BJP its allies on one hand (NDA) and Congress its allies (UPA) on the other. However, the situation did show large regional differences.

The BJP fought the elections as part of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), although some of its seat-sharing agreements were made with strong regional parties of the NDA such as Telugu Desam Party (TDP) in Andhra Pradesh and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) in Tamil Nadu.

Ahead of the Elections, there were attempts to form a Congress-led national level joint opposition front. In the end, an agreement could not be reached, but on regional level alliances between Congress and regional parties were made in several states. This was the first time that Congress contested with that type of alliances in a Parliamentary Election.

The Left parties, most notably the CPI(M) and the CPI, contested on their own in their strongholds West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala, confronting both Congress and NDA forces. In several other states, such as Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, they took part in seat sharings with Congress. In Tamil Nadu they were part of the DMK-led DPA (Democratic Progressive Alliance).

Two parties refused to go along with either Congress or BJP, they were Bahujan Samajwadi Party and Samajwadi Party. Both are based in Uttar Pradesh, the largest state of India (in terms of population). Congress made several attempts to form alliances with them, but in vain. Many believed that they would prevent Congress

of an electoral victory. The result was a four-cornered contest in Uttar Pradesh , which didn't really hurt or benefit BJP or Congress significantly.

### **Forecast and Campaigns**

Most analysts believed the NDA would win the Elections. This assessment was also supported by opinion polls. The economy had shown steady growth in the last years and the disinvestment of Government - owned production units (a continuation of India's liberalization policies ) had been on track. The Foreign Exchange Reserves of India stood at more than US\$100 billion (7th largest in the World and a Record for India). The service sector had also generated a lot of jobs. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government had launched numerous welfare schemes, thus starting the culture of "Yojana"s in Indian Governments. The party was supposed to have been riding on a wave of the FEEL GOOD factor, typified by its promotional campaign "India Shining".

In the past, BJP has largely been seen as a hard-line Hindu right wing party with close ties with the hardline organizations the RSS and Vishva Hindu Parishad. Over the years, the party under Atal Bihari Vajpayee has slightly distanced itself from hardline policies in order to accommodate a variety of parties within the NDA, like Trinamool Congress (a Congress-breakaway party), breakaway factions of the Janata Dal like INLD, RLD, JD(U) and BJD, Dravidianist parties like DMK (which left the alliance in December 2003), PMK (which left the alliance in January 2004) and AIADMK (which joined after DMK left) and parties largely representing non-Hindus like SAD and JKNC (which joined the alliance in 2002), a change that was being questioned after the party's good performance in the 2003 Legislative Assembly elections of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh, Karnataka. These elections were marked by the

campaign's emphasis on economic gains instead of issues involving religious polarisation. Ban on cow-slaughter, implementation of a Uniform Civil Code, construction of Ram-mandir at the site of Ayodhya, abolition of the provisions of secularism in order to make Hinduism the country's state religion etc. characterised BJP's campaign in the 1996 election. From the last few elections, BJP had realised that its voter base had reached a ceiling and had concentrated on pre-poll rather than post-poll alliances. The Vajpayee wave and foreign origin of Sonia Gandhi also constituted part of the NDA's campaign.

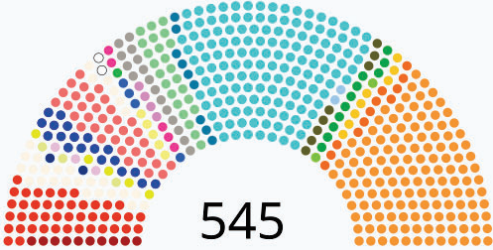
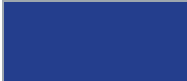
### Opinion polls

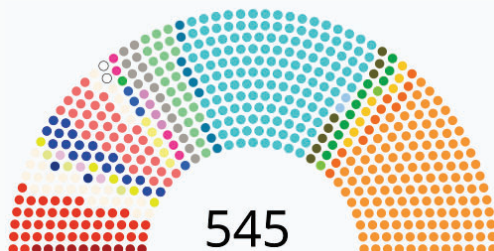
| Conducted in month(s) | NDA | UPA | Other |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| August 2002           | 250 | 195 | 100   |
| February 2003         | 315 | 115 | 115   |
| August 2003           | 247 | 180 | 115   |
| January 2004          | 335 | 110 | 100   |

Exit polls

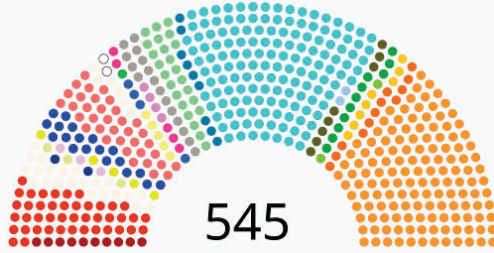
| Polling organisation | NDA     | UPA     | Other   |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| NDTV-AC Nielsen      | 230-250 | 190-205 | 100-120 |
| Star News-C voter    | 263-275 | 174-184 | 86-98   |
| Aaj Tak-MARG         | 248     | 190     | 105     |
| Sahara DRS           | 278     | 181     | 102     |
| Zee News-Taleem      | 249     | 176     | 117     |
| Actual Result        | 181     | 218     | 143     |

# Results

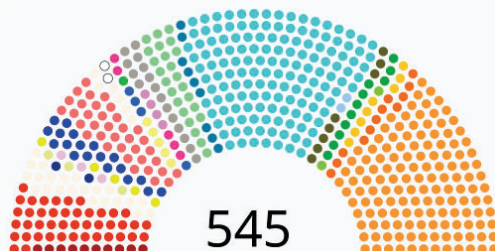
|  545                                 |              |       |       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                                                                 | Votes        | %     | Seats |  |
|  Indian National Congress            | 10,34,08,949 | 26.53 | 145   |  |
|  Bharatiya Janata Party              | 8,63,71,561  | 22.16 | 138   |  |
|  Communist Party of India (Marxist) | 2,20,70,614  | 5.66  | 43    |  |
|  Bahujan Samaj Party               | 2,07,65,229  | 5.33  | 19    |  |
|  Samajwadi Party                   | 1,68,24,072  | 4.32  | 36    |  |
|  Telugu Desam Party                | 1,18,44,811  | 3.04  | 5     |  |
|  Rashtriya Janata Dal              | 93,84,147    | 2.41  | 24    |  |
|  Janata Dal (United)               | 91,44,963    | 2.35  | 8     |  |



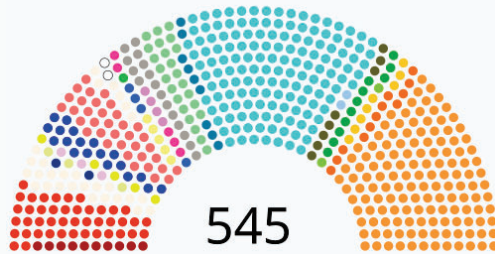
|  | Party                                    | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|--|------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
|  | All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 85,47,014 | 2.19 | 0     |
|  | Trinamool Congress                       | 80,71,867 | 2.07 | 2     |
|  | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 70,64,393 | 1.81 | 16    |
|  | Shiv Sena                                | 70,56,255 | 1.81 | 12    |
|  | Nationalist Congress Party               | 70,23,175 | 1.80 | 9     |
|  | Janata Dal (Secular)                     | 57,32,296 | 1.47 | 3     |
|  | Communist Party of India                 | 54,84,111 | 1.41 | 10    |
|  | Biju Janata Dal                          | 50,82,849 | 1.30 | 11    |
|  | Shiromani Akali Dal                      | 35,06,681 | 0.90 | 8     |



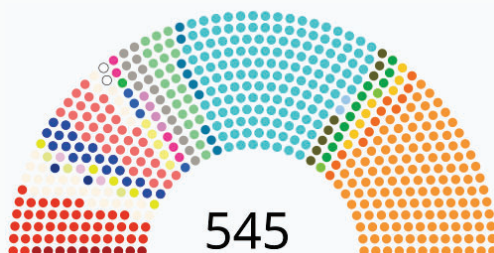
|  | Party                                  | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|--|----------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
|  | Lok Janshakti Party                    | 27,71,427 | 0.71 | 4     |
|  | Rashtriya Lok Dal                      | 24,63,607 | 0.63 | 3     |
|  | Telangana Rashtra Samithi              | 24,41,405 | 0.63 | 5     |
|  | Pattali Makkal Katchi                  | 21,69,020 | 0.56 | 6     |
|  | Asom Gana Parishad                     | 20,69,600 | 0.53 | 2     |
|  | Indian National Lok Dal                | 19,36,703 | 0.50 | 0     |
|  | Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                 | 18,46,843 | 0.47 | 5     |
|  | Revolutionary Socialist Party          | 16,89,794 | 0.43 | 3     |
|  | Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 16,79,870 | 0.43 | 4     |



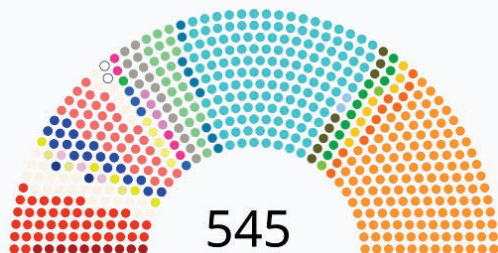
|  | Party                                                         | Votes            | %           | Seats    |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|
|  | <b>All India Forward Bloc</b>                                 | <b>13,65,055</b> | <b>0.35</b> | <b>3</b> |
|  | <b>Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation</b> | <b>12,81,688</b> | <b>0.33</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Apna Dal</b>                                               | <b>8,44,053</b>  | <b>0.22</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Indian Union Muslim League</b>                             | <b>7,70,098</b>  | <b>0.20</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Gondwana Ganatantra Party</b>                              | <b>7,20,189</b>  | <b>0.18</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Naga People's Front</b>                                    | <b>7,15,366</b>  | <b>0.18</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Janata Party</b>                                           | <b>5,17,683</b>  | <b>0.13</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Haryana Vikas Party</b>                                    | <b>5,06,122</b>  | <b>0.13</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir National Conference</b>                | <b>4,93,067</b>  | <b>0.13</b> | <b>2</b> |



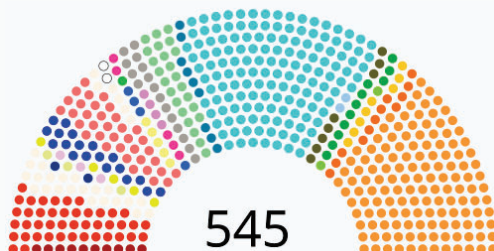
|  | Party                                             | Votes           | %           | Seats    |
|--|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
|  | <b>Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh</b>                  | <b>4,28,566</b> | <b>0.11</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen</b>     | <b>4,17,248</b> | <b>0.11</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)</b> | <b>3,87,682</b> | <b>0.10</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Republican Party of India (Athawale)</b>       | <b>3,67,510</b> | <b>0.09</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>National Loktantrik Party</b>                  | <b>3,67,049</b> | <b>0.09</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Kerala Congress</b>                            | <b>3,53,905</b> | <b>0.09</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Kannada Nadu Party</b>                         | <b>3,49,183</b> | <b>0.09</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)</b>         | <b>3,37,386</b> | <b>0.09</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Peasants and Workers Party of India</b>        | <b>3,19,572</b> | <b>0.08</b> | <b>0</b> |



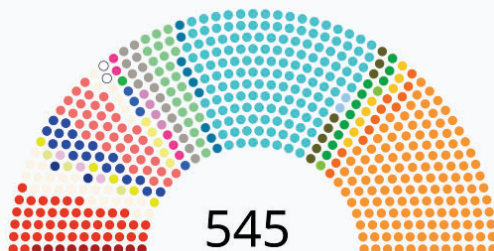
|  | Party                                  | Votes           | %           | Seats    |
|--|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
|  | <b>Republican Party of India</b>       | <b>2,95,545</b> | <b>0.08</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party</b>  | <b>2,75,267</b> | <b>0.07</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>PDP(in Kashmir)</b>                 | <b>2,67,457</b> | <b>0.07</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Peoples Republican Party</b>        | <b>2,61,219</b> | <b>0.07</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Indian Federal Democratic Party</b> | <b>2,56,411</b> | <b>0.07</b> | <b>1</b> |
|  | <b>Kerala Congress (M)</b>             | <b>2,09,880</b> | <b>0.05</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Rashtriya Samanta Dal</b>           | <b>2,09,694</b> | <b>0.05</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Samta Party</b>                     | <b>2,01,276</b> | <b>0.05</b> | <b>0</b> |
|  | <b>Lok Bhalai Party</b>                | <b>1,87,787</b> | <b>0.05</b> | <b>0</b> |



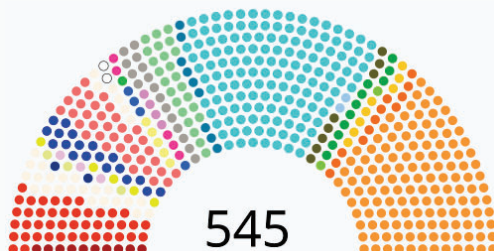
|  | Party                           | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--|---------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  | Mizo National Front             | 1,82,864 | 0.05 | 1     |
|  | Bharatiya Navshakti Party       | 1,71,080 | 0.04 | 1     |
|  | All Jharkhand Students Union    | 1,57,930 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  | Sikkim Democratic Front         | 1,53,409 | 0.04 | 1     |
|  | Marxist Co-ordination Committee | 1,47,470 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  | Rashtriya Samaj Paksha          | 1,46,571 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  | Rashtriya Parivartan Dal        | 1,39,145 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  | Jharkhand Disom Party           | 1,35,685 | 0.03 | 0     |
|  | Pyramid Party of India          | 1,30,362 | 0.03 | 0     |



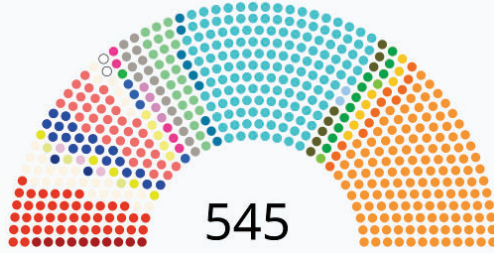
| Party |                                          | Votes           | %           | Seats    |
|-------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
|       | <b>Ekta Shakti</b>                       | <b>1,26,924</b> | <b>0.03</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Autonomous State Demand Committee</b> | <b>1,01,808</b> | <b>0.03</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Akhil Bharatiya Sena</b>              | <b>92,210</b>   | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Hindu Mahasabha</b>                   | <b>88,214</b>   | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Federal Party of Manipur</b>          | <b>88,179</b>   | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Bihar People's Party</b>              | <b>86,418</b>   | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Party of Democratic Socialism</b>     | <b>81,999</b>   | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Samata Samaj Party</b>                | <b>78,791</b>   | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0</b> |
|       | <b>Mahabharat People's Party</b>         | <b>77,055</b>   | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0</b> |



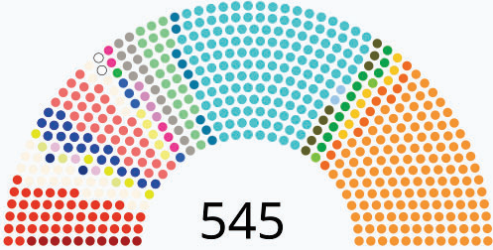
|  | Party                                     | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--|-------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  | Arunachal Congress                        | 76,527 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  | Jharkhand Party                           | 74,364 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  | Jammu and Kashmir National Panthers Party | 70,078 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  | Indian Justice Party                      | 67,914 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  | Jharkhand Party (Naren)                   | 67,782 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  | United Minorities Front, Assam            | 64,657 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  | Labour Party (Secular)                    | 63,989 | 0.02 | 0     |
|  | Rashtriya Swabhimaan Party                | 58,296 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Pragatisheel Manav Samaj Party            | 54,746 | 0.01 | 0     |

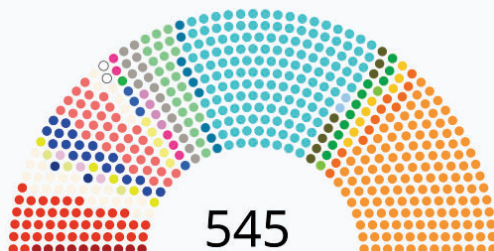


|  | Party                                              | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--|----------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  | Lok Rajya Party                                    | 54,097 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Bahujan Kisan Dal                                  | 52,669 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Majlis Bachao Tahreek                              | 47,560 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Peoples Democratic Party                           | 45,720 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Uttarakhand Kranti Dal                             | 43,899 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava) | 38,766 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Amra Bangali                                       | 38,107 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Vidharbha Rajya Party                              | 36,974 | 0.01 | 0     |
|  | Urs Samyuktha Paksha                               | 33,128 | 0.01 | 0     |

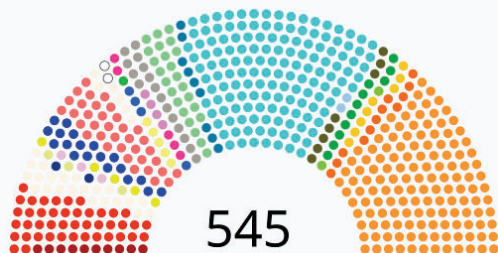


| Party |                                | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|       | Ambedkarist Republican Party   | 31,467 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Prabuddha Republican Party     | 29,792 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Rashtravadi Communist Party    | 28,757 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Samajik Nayak Paksha | 27,594 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Sampurna Vikas Dal             | 27,135 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Tamil Desiyak Katchi           | 25,348 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Kosi Vikas Party               | 25,258 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Chhattisgarhi Samaj Party      | 24,696 | 0.01 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Manavata Vikas Party | 24,176 | 0.01 | 0     |

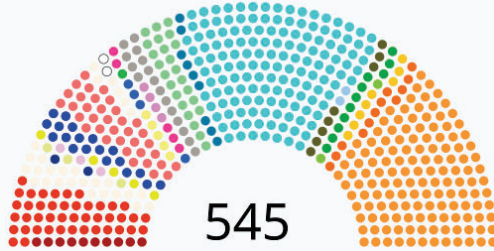
|  |                                         |        |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Party                                                                             |                                         | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|                                                                                   | Loktantrik Samajwadi Party              | 22,811 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Savarn Samaj Party                      | 21,246 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Ambedkar Samaj Party                    | 20,767 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Indian National League                  | 20,159 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Bharatiya Gaon Taj Dal                  | 19,909 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Akhil Bharatiya Congress Dal (Ambedkar) | 19,548 | 0.01 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Socialist Party (Lohia)                 | 18,628 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Shivrajya Party                         | 18,374 | 0.00 | 0     |
|                                                                                   | Samajwadi Jan Parishad                  | 17,717 | 0.00 | 0     |



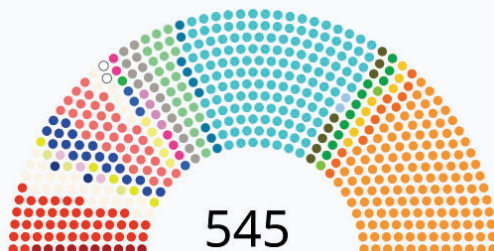
|  | Party                                                | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|--|------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|  | Hindustan Janata Party                               | 17,410 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Revolutionary Communist Party of India (Rasik Bhatt) | 16,691 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharatiya Republican Paksha                          | 16,546 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Rashtriya Vikas Party                                | 15,159 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Trinamool Gana Parishad                              | 14,933 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Manuvadi Party                                       | 14,233 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharat Kranti Rakshak Party                          | 12,547 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Rashtriya Hamara Dal                                 | 12,346 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Parivartan Samaj Party                               | 12,273 | 0.00 | 0     |



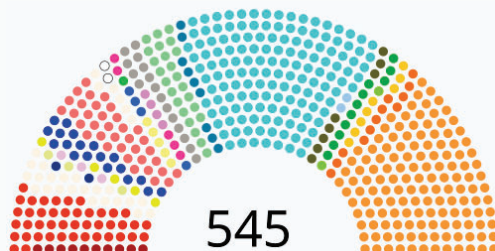
| Party |                                      | Votes  | %    | Seats |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
|       | Bharatiya Eklavya Party              | 12,197 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Proutist Sarva Samaj Party           | 11,561 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Rashtravadi Paksha         | 11,459 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Pachim Banga Rajya Muslim League     | 10,446 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rajasthan Vikash Party               | 10,032 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Lokpriya Samaj Party                 | 9,913  | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Jana Sangh                 | 9,707  | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Krantikari Samajwadi Party | 9,145  | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Vidarbha Janata Congress             | 9,097  | 0.00 | 0     |



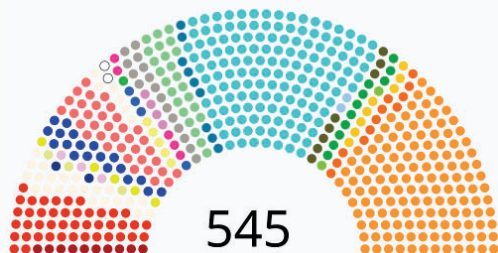
| Party |                                         | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Shoshit Samaj Dal                       | 8,862 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jai Hind Party                          | 8,645 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh | 8,200 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Desh Bhakt Morcha       | 7,696 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party          | 7,584 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Swarn Dal                     | 7,374 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Navabharata Nirman Party                | 7,169 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Krantikari Samyavadi Party              | 6,948 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Democratic Bharatiya Samaj Party        | 6,717 | 0.00 | 0     |



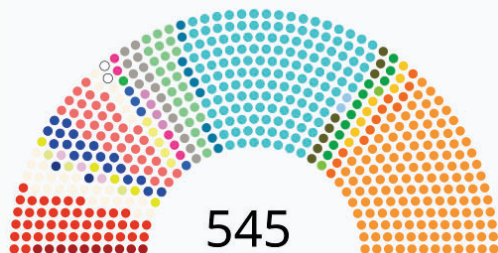
|  | Party                                               | Votes | %    | Seats |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|  | Youth and Students Party                            | 6,580 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Ephraim Union                                       | 6,512 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Alp-Sankhyak Jan Morcha | 6,003 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | United Goans Democratic Party                       | 5,881 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Pichhra Samaj Party                                 | 5,672 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | All India Momin Conference                          | 5,113 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Labour Party of India (V.V. Prasad)                 | 4,977 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | All India Minorities Front                          | 4,874 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Republican Party of India (Khobragade)              | 4,790 | 0.00 | 0     |



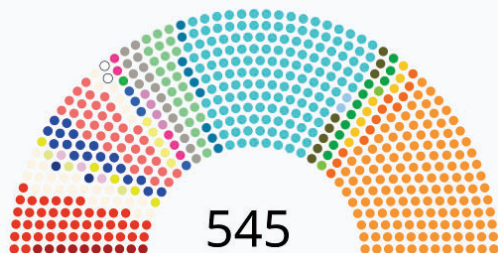
|  | Party                     | Votes | %    | Seats |
|--|---------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|  | Naari Shakti Party        | 4,649 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bahujan Vikas Party       | 4,533 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Bharatiya Ekta Dal        | 4,312 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Shikshit Berozgar Sena    | 4,303 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Yuva Gantantra Party      | 4,140 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Rashtravadi Janata Party  | 3,737 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Kranti Kari Jai Hind Sena | 3,393 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Mudiraj Rashtriya Samithi | 3,345 | 0.00 | 0     |
|  | Sikkim Sangram Parishad   | 3,216 | 0.00 | 0     |



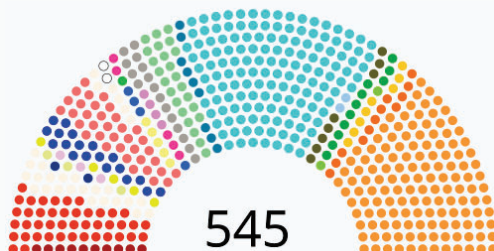
| Party |                                           | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Janata Vikas Party                        | 3,173 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | National Students Party                   | 3,069 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Secular Party of India                    | 3,041 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Vikas Party                               | 2,998 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Social Action Party                       | 2,987 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bharatiya Rashtriya Azad Hind Party | 2,801 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Loktantrik Chetna Party                   | 2,776 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Sikkim Himali Rajya Parishad              | 2,765 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Janmangal Paksh                           | 2,684 | 0.00 | 0     |



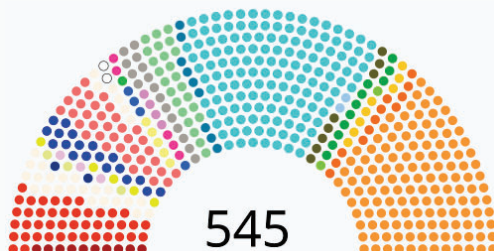
| Party |                                          | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Sanatan Samaj Party                      | 2,679 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Lok Sewa Dal                             | 2,646 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jana Unnayan Mancha                      | 2,592 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Lok Seva Morcha                | 2,476 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Republican Party of India (Democratic)   | 2,370 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Dal                  | 2,242 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Panchayat Raj Party                      | 2,165 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Backward Party                 | 2,162 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | All Kerala M.G.R. Dravida Munnetra Party | 2,158 | 0.00 | 0     |



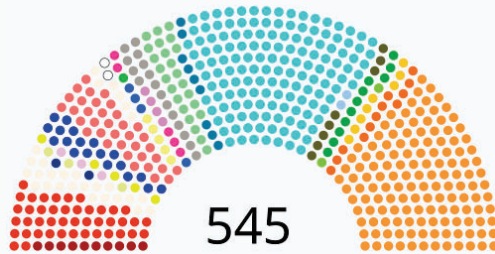
| Party |                                                     | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Akhil Bhartiya Rajarya Sabha                        | 2,080 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharat Ki Lok Jimmedar Party                        | 2,055 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Garima Party                              | 2,043 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Garib Dal                                 | 1,977 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Ekta Krandi Dal U.P.                                | 1,939 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Labour Party                              | 1,758 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Phule Bharti Lok Party                              | 1,690 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Prajatantrik Shudh Gandhiwadi Krishak Dal | 1,689 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Mool Bharati (S) Party                              | 1,675 | 0.00 | 0     |



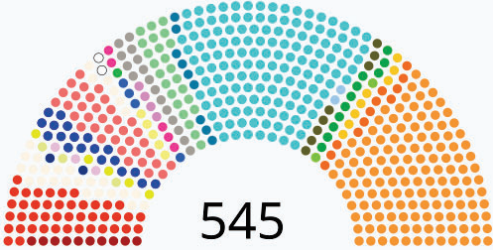
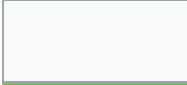
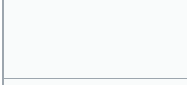
| Party |                                | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Bharatiya Nagrik Party         | 1,580 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jammu and Kashmir Awami League | 1,519 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Hind Morcha                    | 1,459 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jharkhand People's Party       | 1,449 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Maharashtra Rajiv Congress     | 1,399 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Janhit Samaj Party             | 1,310 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Vijeta Party                   | 1,304 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Socialistic Democratic Party   | 1,265 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jansatta Party                 | 1,189 | 0.00 | 0     |

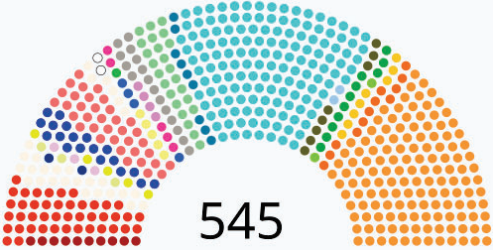


| Party |                                           | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Federal Congress of India                 | 1,037 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Nidaya Malik (N) Party                    | 1,030 | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Indian Bahujan Samajwadi Party            | 972   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Desh Bhakt Party                          | 912   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Ambedkar National Congress                | 825   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | NTR Telugu Desam Party (Lakshmi Parvathi) | 759   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Akhil Bhartiya Loktantra Party            | 754   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Jebamani Janata                           | 734   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Niswarth Sewa Party                       | 730   | 0.00 | 0     |



| Party |                                      | Votes | %    | Seats |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
|       | Jan Chetna Party                     | 671   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Hindu Ekta Andolan Party             | 620   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Krantikari Manuwadi Morcha           | 597   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Prajatantra Party          | 573   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Muhabbat Party (All India) | 566   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Manav Jagriti Manch                  | 552   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Janvadi Party              | 543   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Bharatiya Surajya Manch              | 515   | 0.00 | 0     |
|       | Rashtriya Janadhikar Party           | 487   | 0.00 | 0     |

|                                   |       |      |       |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                                                              | Votes | %    | Seats |  |
|  Praja Party                      | 485   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Bharti Sarvadarshi Parishad      | 427   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Shoshit Samaj Party              | 395   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Rashtriya Sakar Party           | 379   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Bharatiya Sarvkalyan Krantidal | 365   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Awami Party                    | 327   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Swaraj Dal                     | 298   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Akhand Bharti                  | 138   | 0.00 | 0     |  |
|  Parmarth Party                 | 126   | 0.00 | 0     |  |

|  |              |              |        |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Party                                                                             |              | Votes        | %      | Seats |
|                                                                                   | Independents | 1,65,49,900  | 4.25   | 5     |
| Nominated Anglo-Indians                                                           |              |              |        | 2     |
| Total                                                                             |              | 38,97,79,784 | 100.00 | 545   |
| Valid votes                                                                       |              | 38,97,79,784 | 99.96  |       |
| Invalid/blank votes                                                               |              | 1,68,546     | 0.04   |       |
| Total votes                                                                       |              | 38,99,48,330 | 100.00 |       |
| Registered voters/turnout                                                         |              | 67,14,87,930 | 58.07  |       |
| Source: Election Commission of India                                              |              |              |        |       |

## By State and Union Territory

### States

| State/ Union Territory      | Seats | UPA | NDA | LF | Others |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|--------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1     | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0      |
| Andhra Pradesh              | 42    | 35  | 5   | 2  | 0      |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 2     | 0   | 2   | 0  | 0      |
| Assam                       | 14    | 11  | 3   | 0  | 2      |
| Bihar                       | 40    | 29  | 11  | 0  | 0      |
| Chandigarh                  | 1     | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0      |
| Chhattisgarh                | 11    | 1   | 10  | 0  | 0      |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1     | 0   | 0   | 0  | 1      |
| Daman and Diu               | 1     | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0      |
| Delhi                       | 7     | 6   | 1   | 0  | 0      |
| Goa                         | 2     | 1   | 1   | 0  | 0      |
| Gujarat                     | 26    | 12  | 14  | 0  | 0      |

|                          |           |           |           |           |          |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| <b>Haryana</b>           | <b>10</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>3</b> |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>         | <b>14</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Karnataka</b>         | <b>28</b> | <b>8</b>  | <b>18</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Kerala</b>            | <b>20</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>18</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Lakshadweep</b>       | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>    | <b>29</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>25</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>       | <b>48</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Manipur</b>           | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>         | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Mizoram</b>           | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Nagaland</b>          | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Odisha</b>            | <b>21</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>18</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |

|                      |            |            |            |           |           |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Pondicherry</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Punjab</b>        | <b>13</b>  | <b>2</b>   | <b>11</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>     | <b>25</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>21</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>        | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>    | <b>39</b>  | <b>39</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Tripura</b>       | <b>2</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | <b>80</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>11</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>61</b> |
| <b>Uttarakhand</b>   | <b>5</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>3</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>West Bengal</b>   | <b>42</b>  | <b>6</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>35</b> | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>543</b> | <b>218</b> | <b>181</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>84</b> |

## **Analysis**

Though pre-poll predictions were for an overwhelming majority for the BJP, the exit polls (immediately after the elections and before the counting began) predicted a Hung Parliament. However, even the exit polls could only indicate the general trend and nowhere close to the final figures. There is also the general perception that as soon as the BJP started realising that events might not proceed entirely in its favour, it changed the focus of its campaign from *India Shining* to issues of stability. Congress was regarded as old-fashioned by the ruling NDA and many. But Congress declared that it has largely backing of poor, rural, lower-caste and minority voters though all sections of the society had participated in the economic boom of Vajpayee's years. The BJP declared that, PV Narasimha Rao's Government had created a wealthy middle class. But Congress achieved its victory on grounds of coalition politics.

## **Impact**

The rout of the ruling parties in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the General Elections led to calls for the dissolution of the Governments of these States.

The stock market (Bombay Stock Exchange) fell in the week prior to the announcement of the results due to fears of the defeat of NDA government and stoppage of its economic reforms. As soon as counting began, however, it became clear that the Congress coalition was headed for a sizeable lead over the NDA and the market surged, only to crash the following day when the left parties, whose support would be required for government formation, announced that it was their

intention to do away with the disinvestment ministry. Following this, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister (in office 2004–2014) and the prime architect of the economic liberalisation of the early 1990s, hurried to reassure investors that the New Government would strive to create a business-friendly climate. Later in his Book, Turning Points Former President Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam said that he has no objection against Smt. Sonia Gandhi's candidacy and he said to ready the documents with Smt. Sonia Gandhi as Prime Minister.

## Events

- **13 May** - Congress wins a minority of seats in the Lok Sabha (142) and forms UPA which has plurality of seats (219 seats against 188 for the BJP). This event shocks many.
- **13 May** - Counting of votes in the parliamentary elections begins.
- **11 May** - Congress wins the Assembly elections in Andhra Pradesh by 2/3 majority.
- **10 May** - The fourth and final phase of elections comes to an end. Results will come out for 542 of the 543 parliament seats with elections to be held again in Chhapra.
- **05 May** - Third phase of polling comes to an end with the ruling coalition government gaining seats according to exit polls but still off the victory target. Reports of booth capturing in Chhapra, capture headlines.
- **26 April** - Second phase of elections sees 55-60% polling. This is the final phase for assembly elections. Polling covers 136 parliamentary constituencies in 11 states. The share market starts to crash as the investors suspected that the

NDA government might find it hard to come back to power—raising doubts about the continuation of economic reforms initiated by the NDA government.

- **22 April** - Tripura, where polling was delayed because of a local holiday, votes for its two MPs. A turnout of close to 60% is reported, despite calls for abstention made by separatists.
- **20 April** - The first phase of the vote is held, with average turnouts of between 50% and 55%. Voting is reported as brisk, and the day unfolds relatively smoothly, albeit with some glitches reported with the electronic voting machines. Isolated violent incidents take place in Kashmir, Jammu, Manipur, and Jharkhand.
- **08 April** - The NDA's top leaders meet in New Delhi to adopt its manifesto for the Elections, Agenda for Development and Good Governance.
- **07 April** - Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Bajpayee files nomination as the candidate from his seat Lucknow.
- **06 April** - The BJP and the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) tell the Election Commission that they will continue to raise the issue of the foreign origin of Congress President Smt. Sonia Gandhi.
- **04 April** - An FIR is lodged against External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha for alleged violation of election code of conduct during a poll meeting in Ranchi. Besides Sinha, FIRs were lodged against three other BJP leaders who participated in the meeting. All were acquitted.

## **Andhra Pradesh (42)**

 INC (31)

 TDP (5)

 TRS (3)

 CPI (1)

 CPI(M) (1)

 AIMIM (1)

## **Arunachal Pradesh (02)**

 BJP (2)

## **Assam (14)**

 INC (9)

 BJP (2)

 AGP (2)

 Independent (1)

**Bihar (40)**

 RJD (22)

 JD(U) (6)

 BJP (5)

 LJP (4)

 INC (3)

**Chhattisgarh (11)**

 BJP (9)

 INC (2)

**Goa (02)**

 BJP (1)

 INC (1)

**Gujarat (26)**

 BJP (14)

 INC (12)

**Haryana (10)**

 INC (9)

 BJP (1)

## Himachal Pradesh (04)

 INC (3)

 BJP (1)

## Jammu and Kashmir (06)

 INC (2)

 JKNC (2)

 JKPDP (1)

 Independent (1)

## Jharkhand (14)

 INC (6)

 JMM (4)

 RJD (2)

 CPI (1)

 Independent (1)

### **Karnataka (28)**

 BJP (16)

 INC (9)

 JD(S) (2)

 SP (1)

### **Kerala (20)**

 CPI(M) (12)

 CPI (3)

 JD(S) (1)

 KC(J) (1)

 IUML (1)

 Indian Federal Democratic Party (1)

 Independent (1)

### **Madhya Pradesh (29)**

 BJP (24)

 INC (5)

### **Maharashtra (48)**

 INC (13)

 BJP (12)

 Shiv Sena (12)

 NCP (10)

 RPI(A) (1)

### **Manipur (02)**

 INC (1)

 Independent (1)

### **Meghalaya (02)**

 INC (1)

 NCP (1)

### **Mizoram (01)**

 MNF (1)

### **Nagaland (01)**

-  NPF (1)

### **Orissa (21)**

 BJD (11)

 BJP (7)

 INC (2)

 JMM (1)

### **Punjab (13)**

 Shiromani Akali Dal (8)

 BJP (3)

 INC (2)

### **Rajasthan (25)**

 BJP (21)

 INC (4)

### **Sikkim (01)**

 Sikkim Democratic Front (1)

### **Tamil Nadu (39)**

 DMK (16)

 INC (10)

 PMK (5)

 MDMK (4)

 CPI (2)

 CPI(M) (2)

### **Tripura (02)**

 CPI(M) (2)

### **Uttar Pradesh ( 80)**

 Samajwadi Party (36)

 Bahujan Samajwadi Party (19)

 BJP (10)

 INC (9)

 Rashtriya Lok Dal (3)

 JD(U) (1)

 National Loktantrik Party (1)

 Independent (1)

### **Uttarakhand (05)**

 BJP (2)

 INC (2)

 Samajwadi Party (1)

### **West Bengal (42)**

 CPI(M) (26)

 INC (6)

 CPI (3)

 AIFB (3)

 RSP (3)

 Trinamool Congree (1)

### **Andaman and Nicobar Islands (01)**

 INC (1)

### **Chandigarh (01)**

 INC (1)

### **Dadra and Nagar Haveli (01)**

 Bharatiya Navshakti Party (1)

### **Daman and Diu**

 INC (1)

### **National Capital Territory of Delhi (07)**

 INC (6)

 BJP (1)

### **Lakshadweep (01)**

 JD(U) (1)

### **Puducherry (01)**

 Pattali Makkal Katchi (1)

## **2009 Indian General Election- 15<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India in five phases between 16 April 2009 and 13 May 2009 to elect the members of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. With a registered electorate of 716 million and a turnout of 417 million voters, it was the Largest Democratic Election in the World until being surpassed by the 2014 General Election.

By constitutional requirement, elections to the Lok Sabha must be held every five years or when Parliament is dissolved by the President. The previous elections were held in May 2004; the term of the 14th Lok Sabha would have naturally expired on 01 June 2009. The Elections were organised by the Election Commission of India (ECI) and were held in multiple phases to better handle the large electorate and security concerns. In February 2009, INR 11.20 Billion (\$200.5 Million) was budgeted for election expenses by Parliament.

A total of 8,070 candidates contested 543 seats elected in single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA), led by the official opposition, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and the newly formed Third Front, led by Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) and mainly constituted of regional parties, challenged the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government of Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh, making the election a triangular fight. Voter turnout over all five phases was around 58%. The results of the Election were announced within three days of phase five, on 16 May, 2009.

The UPA returned to Government with an increased majority, with strong results in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; in all, there was support from 322 of the 543 elected members, including external support from the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Samajwadi Party (SP), Janata Dal (Secular) (JD(S)), Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) and other minor parties.

Dr. Manmohan Singh became the first Prime Minister since Jawaharlal Nehru in 1962 to be re-elected after completing a full five-year term. He was sworn in to his second term by President Smt. Pratibha Patil on 22 May 2009 in the Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhavan. He would go on to complete a full five-year term; however, the UPA would lose to the NDA in a landslide in the next Lok-Sabha Election (2014). Dr. Manmohan Singh was sworn in to his second term by President Smt. Pratibha Patil on 22 May 2009 in the Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhavan. He would go on to complete a full five-year term; however, the UPA would lose to the NDA in a landslide in the next Lok-Sabha Election( 2014).

## **Background**

The Election, while following the normal five-year cycle, came after a break in the first UPA Alliance, after the Left parties withdrew their support due to the Indo-USA Nuclear deal and forcing a vote of confidence, which Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government survived.

## **Electoral issues**

### **Delimitation**

The 2009 General Elections adopted re-drawn electoral constituencies based on the 2001 Census, following the 2002 Delimitation Commission of India, whose recommendations were approved in February 2008.

In the 2009 General Elections, 499 out of the total 543 Parliamentary constituencies were newly delimited constituencies. This affected the National Capital Region of Delhi, the Union Territory of Puducherry and all the States except 06 States – e.g. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur and Nagaland. While comparing election results, it must be borne in mind that in many instances a constituency with the same name may reflect a significantly different population demographic as well as a slightly altered geographical region.

### **Electronic Voting Machines**

As in the 2004 General Elections, this election was also conducted completely using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), with 1,368,430 Electronic Voting Machines deployed across the country.

### **Polling stations**

There were 828,804 Polling Stations around the country – a 20% increase over the number from the 2004 General Elections. This was done mainly to avoid vulnerability to threat and intimidation, to overcome geographical barriers and to reduce the distance travelled by voters.

The Chief Election Commissioner announced that the polling station in Banej village in the Una segment of Junagadh, Gujarat had the unique claim to being the only polling station in the country that catered to a single elector – Guru Shree Bharatdasji Bapu, a priest of a Shiva temple in the middle of the Gir Forest (Gujarat).

### **Electoral Rolls**

The Electoral Rolls had to be completely updated, because of the Delimitation that took effect from February 2008. The process of updating the Electoral Rolls continued until the last date of filing nominations. 714 million people were eligible to vote in 2009, up 6.4% (43 million) from 2004.

This General Election also saw the entire country except the states of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir use Photo Electoral Rolls. This meant that the photo of each elector was printed on the Electoral Rolls and this was intended to facilitate easy identification and prevent impersonations.

In addition to the Photo Electoral Rolls, the electors also needed to provide separate photo identification. Those electors who had already been issued Electoral Photo Identification Cards (EPIC) were only permitted to use the EPIC for identification at the polling station. According to the Election Commission of India, 82% of the country's electors (except those in Assam) have been issued EPIC before the 2009 General Election was announced.<sup>[</sup>

## **Polling schedule**

### **Background**

The Chief Election Commissioner of India (CEC), N. Gopalaswami, had stated on 28 December 2008, that the Elections were likely to be held between April and May 2009. He attributed this schedule to the Secondary & Higher Secondary Examinations period from February to March, making polling places unavailable.

On 31 January 2009, fractures within the Election Commission came to the fore when Chief Election Commissioner of India (CEC), N. Gopalaswami recommended to President Smt. Pratibha Patil that Election Commissioner Navin Chawla be sacked for behaving in a partisan manner. This recommendation in itself was controversial, as it was unclear if a CEC had the legal and constitutional right to provide such a unilateral recommendation. Navin Chawla refused to resign as he was expected to take over the post of Chief Election Commissioner a few months later.

This controversy also resulted in speculation that the Election Commission was unable to agree on the actual polling dates, with the incumbent CEC N. Gopalaswami preferring that at least one phase of elections be held before his retirement on 20 April 2009. Navin Chawla, on the other hand, wanted the election to only start after N. Gopalaswami retired.

Eventually, on 01 March 2009, President Smt. Pratibha Patil rejected N. Gopalaswami's recommendation to remove Navin Chawla after the Government advised her to do so. Soon after the above announcement by President Smt. Pratibha Patil, the Election Commissioners got together to announce the details of the General Elections, 2009.

The polling schedule for the 2009 General Elections was announced by the Chief Election Commissioner on 02 March 2009.

Subsequently, the Office of the Rashtrapati-Ji announced on 04 March 2009 that CEC N. Gopalaswami would retire as scheduled on 20 April 2009 and Navin Chawla would take over as CEC starting 21 April 2009. It was the first time in the history of Indian politics that two different people oversaw different phases of the same General Election.

## Different Phases

States Constituencies

U.T.s

|                                                  |           |            |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|--|
| Number of states and UTs polling in single phase | 22        | 164        |  |
| Number of states and UTs polling in two phases   | 8         | 163        |  |
| Number of states and UTs polling in three phases | 2         | 90         |  |
| Number of states and UTs polling in four phases  | 1         | 40         |  |
| Number of states and UTs polling in five phases  | 2         | 86         |  |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>35</b> | <b>543</b> |  |
| <b>Source: Election Commission of India</b>      |           |            |  |

**1<sup>st</sup> Phase-** 16 April 2009

**2<sup>nd</sup> Phase-** 22 & 23 April 2009

**3<sup>rd</sup> Phase-** 30 April 2009

**4<sup>th</sup> Phase-** 07 May 2009

**5<sup>th</sup> Phase-** 13 May 2009

## **Coalitions**

The 2009 General Elections saw three main National Pre-poll Alliances. Given the volatile nature of coalition politics in India, many parties changed alliances before, during and after the elections. The two larger coalitions, UPA and NDA, had clearly indicated their Prime Ministerial candidates during campaigning for the election. The Third Front announced repeatedly through the campaigning period that their Prime Ministerial candidate would only be decided after the election results came out. In Indian parliamentary system, the announcement of Prime Ministerial candidates prior to elections is not required.

## **United Progressive Alliance**

Prime Minister candidate: **Dr. Manmohan Singh** (Indian National Congress (INC))

The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was formed after the 2004 General Elections to bring together parties that either allied with the Indian National Congress in various states, or were willing to support a Congress-led National Government. Though the UPA never enjoyed a clear majority on its own in the 14th Lok Sabha, it managed to complete its five-year term from 2004 to 2009 by securing outside support from the Left parties (CPI(M), CPI, AIFB, RSP), Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party at different times during this tenure.

Following the August 2008 confidence vote victory for the current Government, a statement by Congress President Smt. Sonia Gandhi caused speculation that the UPA would project Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Ministerial candidate in the next elections. While Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)

leader M. Karunanidhi supported Dr. Manmohan Singh as the PM candidate, Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) Chief Sharad Pawar tried to project himself as a possible Prime Ministerial candidate as well. On 24 January 2009, Dr. Manmohan Singh underwent a Cardiac Bypass Surgery at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Following the surgery, speculation of alternate PM candidates arose both within the Congress and amongst coalition partners. In an attempt to quell such speculations, Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 06 February 2009, confirmed that Dr. Manmohan Singh would be the UPA's PM candidate by writing so in the Congress party magazine *Sandesh*. This was the First time in the history of Indian General Elections, that the Congress party had declared its Prime Ministerial candidate prior to the General Elections.

### **National Democratic Alliance**

Prime Minister candidate: **Lal Krishna Advani** (Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP))

The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) was the first large National Coalition formed by a National party supported by various regional parties. It was formed after the 1998 General Elections and the NDA formed the Government led by BJP's Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Government collapsed a few months later, but the NDA returned to power after the 1999 General Elections and this time the A.B. Vajpayee-led Government completed its full term from 1999 to 2004. Due to the volatile nature of coalitions, NDA won 181 seats after the 2004 General Elections , but due to parties changing alliances, before the 2009 General Elections, they had 142 seats.

The main Opposition Party, BJP, and its NDA coalition partners announced on 11 December 2007 (more than a year before the Election) that their candidate for Prime Minister would be BJP party leader Lal Krishna Advani who was the Leader of the Opposition at the time. On 23 January 2008, leaders from BJP and other NDA parties convened in the capital to officially elect him as their candidate for the election.

### **Third Front**

**Seats:** The newly formed alliance carried with them 109 seats before the 2009 General Elections.

The CPI(M) led the formation of the Third Front for the 2009 General Elections. This front was basically a collection of regional political parties who were neither in UPA, nor, in the NDA.

### **Fourth Front**

**Seats:** The newly formed alliance carried with them 64 seats before the 2009 General Elections .

The Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal and the Lok Janshakti Party failed to reach seat sharing agreements with the Congress and decided to form a new front, hoping to be kingmakers after the election. Despite announcing this front, the constituent parties continued to declare their support for the UPA.

## **Campaign**

### **United Progressive Alliance**

The Congress party bought the rights for the Oscar-winning soundtrack "Jai Ho" from the movie *Slumdog Millionaire*, which was used as the official campaign tune by the party. The song title "Jai Ho" translates to 'Let there be victory', and the Congress hoped that the popular song would galvanise the masses during the almost one-month-long election season.

On 24 March 2009, Congress President Smt. Sonia Gandhi released the party's manifesto for the 2009 General Elections. The manifesto highlighted all the achievements of the UPA Government over the last five years in power and identified improving various policies to favour more rural & under-privileged sections of the Indian society.

The Congress campaign ran into trouble when the Election Commission took exception to a full page advertisement on the 2010 Commonwealth Games taken out in major Delhi newspapers. The EC served notice to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Cabinet Secretary and the Chief Secretary of Delhi, stating that the advertisement was a clear violation of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) since it enumerated the achievements of the UPA Government. The EC has also asked the violators to pay from their own pockets.

### **National Democratic Alliance**

To counter the Congress' selection of "Jai Ho" as their official anthem, the BJP coined the phrase *Kushal Neta*,

On 03 April 2009, BJP released its election manifesto in New Delhi. The party was taking on the incumbent UPA Government on the three fronts of *Good Governance, Development and Security*. The manifesto highlighted all the different NDA policies that the UPA reversed over the last five years. The manifesto laid a lot of importance on requiring strong, POTA-like anti-terrorism laws and vowed to make India a safer place if the BJP is elected. The full text of the manifesto is available at the BJP website.

The BJP campaign faced its biggest controversy when the EC directed the District Magistrate of Pilibhit to lodge a criminal case against the BJP's candidate Varun Gandhi for his allegedly inflammatory speech against minority communities made on 7 March 2009. This decision was taken after the EC had earlier issued a notice to Varun Gandhi and the BJP. After reviewing the incident, the EC found Varun Gandhi guilty of violating the model code of conduct by creating feeling of enmity and hatred between different communities and issued a recommendation the BJP to drop him from their list of candidates. The BJP however came out in support of Varun and refused to drop him as a candidate.

### **Third Front**

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) formed a Third Front. The Third Front tried to contest the election, hoping to create a non-BJP, non-Congress government, by attracting many local and regional parties, that were once with the other two alliances. The Third Front came into the alliance with 109 MPs, and various polling conducted before the election projected the alliance of getting over

100 seats. The CPI(M) created a campaign website hosting its campaign information to attract sympathisers among the Netizen public to vote for the party.

### **Innovative technology usage during campaigning**

During this election, political parties used technology in innovative ways to reach out to the voters. Although SMS had been used during prior elections, political parties had realised that the rural and illiterate voters which form a majority could not read. Young and technology savvy politicians quickly realised that voice was the way to reach out to the rural community as they could speak their language. This turned out to be very interesting as two voice companies from India, TringMe and VoiceHawk played the pivotal role in reaching out to the billion people of India.

### Pre-poll surveys

| Agency          | Dates                  | Results            |               |                                  |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
|                 |                        | UPA                | NDA           | Others                           |
| CNN-IBN–CSDS    | 08 to 15 Jan 2009      | 215–235            | 164–185       | 125–155                          |
| Star–Nielsen    | 05 to 17 March 2009    | 257 (Congress 144) | 184 (BJP 137) | 96                               |
| Star–Nielsen    | 26 Mar – 03 April 2009 | 203 (Congress 155) | 191 (BJP 147) | Third Front 104, Fourth Front 39 |
| CVoter–The Week | March–April 2009       | 234 (Congress 144) | 186 (BJP 140) | Third Front 112                  |
| Times of India  | March 2009             | 201 (Congress 146) | 195 (BJP 138) | 147                              |
| Actual Results  | 16 May 2009            | 262                | 159           | 79                               |

### Exit polls

In February 2009, the ECI banned the publishing of all exit polls starting 48 hours before Phase 1 of the election until the end of Phase 5. This was intended to prevent exit polls from earlier phases affecting voter decisions in later phases. The ban ended with the close of Phase 5 voting at 17-00 hours IST on 13 May 2009 .

| Polling organisation            | <u>UPA</u> | <u>NDA</u> | Others  |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| <u>CNN-IBN - Dainik Bhaskar</u> | 185-205    | 165-185    | 153-193 |
| <u>India TV- CVoter</u>         | 189-201    | 183-195    | 147-171 |
| <u>Star-Nielsen</u>             | 199        | 196        | 148     |
| <u>Headlines Today</u>          | 191        | 180        | 172     |
| Actual result                   | 262        | 159        | 122     |

## Election Phases

### Phase 1 – 16 April 2009

The first phase of the 2009 election took place on Thursday, 16 April with elections in 124 constituencies across 15 states and 2 union territories. There were incidents of violence in a few places in Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra and between 17 and 19 people were killed in Naxal attacks. The dead included five poll officials and 10 security personnel, whose families received a compensation of Rs 1 million. Naxals set fire to voting machines, attacked voters, security personnel and polling workers, and destroyed vehicles. According to one news source, "It was apparent that the Naxals had clearly planned to disrupt the polls."

Despite these incidents, the ECI expressed satisfaction about the conduct of the polls due to peaceful polling in many other parts of the country. Initial reports from the ECI place the voter turnout for this phase at approximately 60 percent. This phase of the election was held in 185,000 polling stations, serving an electorate of over 143.1 million deciding the fate of 1,715 candidates.

The ECI ordered repoll in 46 polling booths across 7 of the states where polling took place in the first phase. These include 29 polling booths in Andhra Pradesh, 5 each in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, 3 in Nagaland, 2 in Kerala and 1 each in Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. The repoll in all these polling booths were held on 18 April 2009.

One of the positive stories emerging from this phase of election was from Kandhamal district in Odisha , where refugees of the 2008 Kandhamal riots came out in huge numbers to exercise their franchise. It is estimated that there was a turnout of 90% amongst Kandhamal refugees and 50% across the entire district. The administration had earlier identified large parts of the area as Naxal affected and vulnerable. Hence, the administration had deployed extra security in the area and the ECI has arranged for special transport to shuttle the refugees from the refugee camps to the polling booths. Both of these actions helped achieve the high turnout.

### **Phase 2 – 22 April 2009 and 23 April 2009**

The second phase of the 2009 election was spread across Wednesday, 22 April (Phase 2A) and Thursday, 23 April (Phase 2B). Phase 2A saw election in a single constituency in Manipur as it was a state holiday on 23 April.

According to the EC, the election in Manipur in Phase 2A was peaceful and witnessed a voter turnout of about 62%. Following the election, though, the Communist Party of India (CPI) and Manipur People's Party (MPP) have alleged vote rigging by Congress workers during the polls in Phase 2A. The MPP

claimed that the Congress workers captured 11 booths in the Andro Assembly segment of Imphal East.

Phase 2B saw polling in 12 states for 140 constituencies – the most in any phase of this election. This phase was largely peaceful and saw about 55% turnout. There were stray incidents of violence in areas with active Naxalite groups in Jharkhand and Bihar. The poor turnout in this phase was blamed on a heat wave sweeping the country that took the noon-time temperature on election day up to between 42 and 46 degrees Celsius in various parts of the country. Two polling officials even died due to sun stroke in Orissa with two also falling ill.

### **Phase 3 – 30 April 2009**

The third phase of the 2009 election was held on Thursday, 30 April with elections in 107 constituencies spread across nine states and two union territories. The fate of 1,567 candidates was decided in this phase including those of Congress President Sonia Gandhi, BJP's Prime Minister candidate L.K. Advani and former Prime Minister and Janata Dal (Secular) President Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda . This phase included voting in Mumbai where the turnout was relatively low. The voter turnout around the country was moderate and this was primarily blamed on the extreme heat on election day. Voting was largely peaceful all across the country. However, Maoist guerrillas exploded a landmine in West Bengal's Purulia district, injuring a paramilitary trooper.

#### **Phase 4 – 07 May 2009**

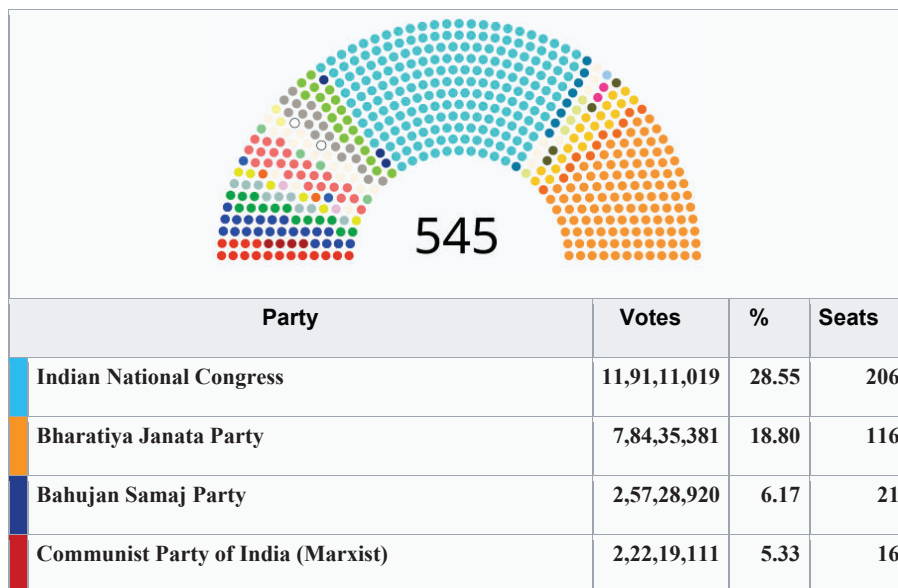
The fourth phase of the election was held on Thursday, 07 May with elections for 85 seats across eight states involving 1,315 candidates. The phase's high-profile candidates included External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee and former Chief Ministers Mulayam Singh Yadav, Rajnath Singh, Lalu Prasad Yadav and Farooq Abdullah. Apart from bomb attacks in West Bengal's Asansol and Murshidabad districts that killed one person each and some violence in Rajasthan, this phase was relatively peaceful. This phase saw voting in the nation's capital Delhi where the voter turnout was around 53%, much higher than the previous two elections in Delhi

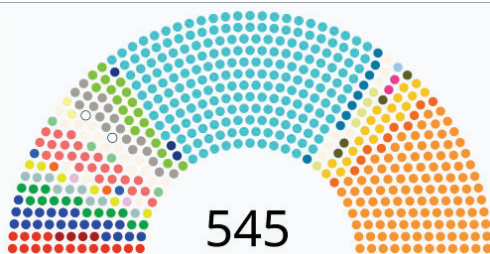
#### **Phase 5 – 13 May 2009**

The fifth and final phase of the 2009 election was held on Wednesday, 13 May with voting across seven states and two union territories for 86 constituencies. Overall the turnout was 62%. Numerous cases of voter omissions were reported in Tamil Nadu which had 39 seats up for grab. In Jammu & Kashmir, two polling stations could not be reached by the polling officials due to extreme snow which prevented their helicopters from landing at the site. The polling officials were forced to trek through deep snow to reach the polling stations and polls took place 2 days later on 15 May in these two stations. A few cases of violence were also reported in this phase. One DMK official was stabbed to death in Tamil Nadu in a clash between the political parties and another person was killed in West Bengal in clashes between Trinamool Congress and CPI(M) party workers.

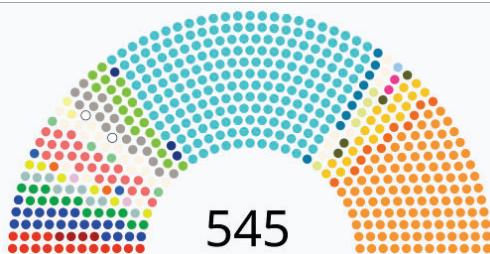
## Results

Vote counting took place on 16 May 2009 and the result were declared the same day. The EVMs were localised to 1,080 centres across the country and counting started at 08:00 hrs. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) took early lead and maintained it to emerge victorious. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader Rajnath Singh said that the BJP's performance in the election was very unexpected and the success of the NDA that had been hoped for had not materialised.<sup>1</sup> The CPI (M) led third front later said that it was ready to sit in the opposition.

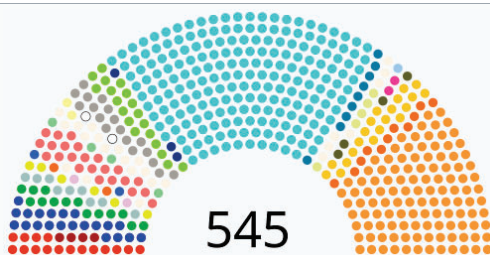




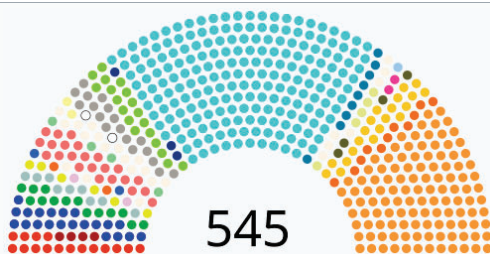
|  | Party                                    | Votes       | %    | Seats |
|--|------------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|
|  | Samajwadi Party                          | 1,42,84,638 | 3.42 | 23    |
|  | All India Trinamool Congress             | 1,33,56,510 | 3.20 | 19    |
|  | Telugu Desam Party                       | 1,04,81,659 | 2.51 | 6     |
|  | Nationalist Congress Party               | 85,21,502   | 2.04 | 9     |
|  | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 76,25,397   | 1.83 | 18    |
|  | All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 69,53,591   | 1.67 | 9     |
|  | Biju Janata Dal                          | 66,12,552   | 1.59 | 14    |
|  | Praja Rajyam Party                       | 65,90,046   | 1.58 | 0     |
|  | Shiv Sena                                | 64,54,950   | 1.55 | 11    |
|  | Janata Dal (United)                      | 63,31,201   | 1.52 | 20    |
|  | Communist Party of India                 | 59,51,888   | 1.43 | 4     |
|  | Rashtriya Janata Dal                     | 52,80,084   | 1.27 | 4     |
|  | Shiromani Akali Dal                      | 40,04,789   | 0.96 | 4     |
|  | Janata Dal (Secular)                     | 34,34,082   | 0.82 | 3     |



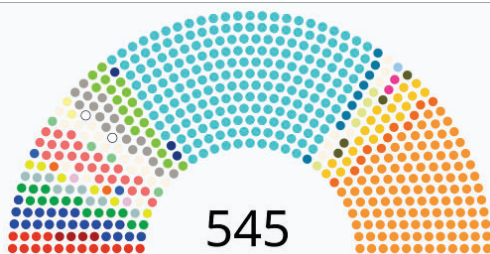
|  | Party                                       | Votes      | %    | Seats |
|--|---------------------------------------------|------------|------|-------|
|  | Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam            | 31,26,117  | 0.75 | 0     |
|  | Telangana Rashtra Samithi                   | 25,82,326  | 0.62 | 2     |
|  | Assam United Democratic Front               | 21,84,553  | 0.52 | 1     |
|  | Pattali Makkal Katchi                       | 19,44,619  | 0.47 | 0     |
|  | Lok Jan Shakti Party                        | 1,8,91,963 | 0.45 | 0     |
|  | Rashtriya Lok Dal                           | 1821,054   | 0.44 | 5     |
|  | Asom Gana Parishad                          | 17,73,103  | 0.43 | 1     |
|  | Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                      | 16,65,173  | 0.40 | 2     |
|  | Revolutionary Socialist Party               | 15,73,650  | 0.38 | 2     |
|  | Maharashtra Navnirman Sena                  | 15,03,863  | 0.36 | 0     |
|  | All India Forward Bloc                      | 13,45,803  | 0.32 | 2     |
|  | Indian National Lok Dal                     | 12,86,573  | 0.31 | 0     |
|  | Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam      | 11,12,908  | 0.27 | 1     |
|  | Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) | 10,44,510  | 0.25 | 0     |



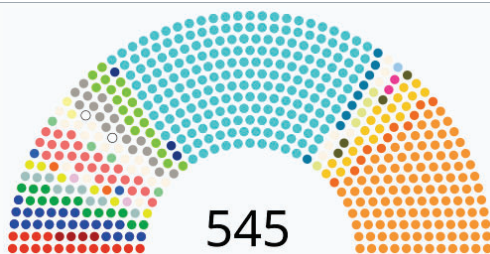
|  | Party                                      | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--|--------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  | Liberation                                 |          |      |       |
|  | Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajanatrik)       | 9,63,274 | 0.23 | 1     |
|  | Muslim League Kerala State Committee       | 8,77,494 | 0.21 | 2     |
|  | Nagaland Peoples Front                     | 8,32,224 | 0.20 | 1     |
|  | Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)               | 8,16,395 | 0.20 | 1     |
|  | Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi             | 7,35,847 | 0.18 | 1     |
|  | Bodoland People's Front                    | 6,56,430 | 0.16 | 1     |
|  | Kongunadu Munnetra Kazhagam                | 5,79,703 | 0.14 | 0     |
|  | Lok Satta Party                            | 5,57,376 | 0.13 | 0     |
|  | Peace Party                                | 5,37,638 | 0.13 | 0     |
|  | Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party | 5,22,760 | 0.13 | 0     |
|  | Jammu & Kashmir National Conference        | 4,98,374 | 0.12 | 3     |
|  | Apna Dal                                   | 4,95,032 | 0.12 | 0     |
|  | Bharipa Bahun Mahasangh                    | 4,92,470 | 0.12 | 0     |



| Party                                  | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|----------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Swabhimani Paksha                      | 4,81,025 | 0.12 | 1     |
| Kerala Congress (M)                    | 4,04,962 | 0.10 | 1     |
| Republican Party of India (Athawale)   | 3,79,746 | 0.09 | 0     |
| Kerala Congress                        | 3,33,688 | 0.08 | 0     |
| Suheldev Bhartiya Samaj Party          | 3,19,307 | 0.08 | 0     |
| All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen | 3,08,061 | 0.07 | 1     |
| Republican Party of India              | 2,94,650 | 0.07 | 0     |
| Pyramid Party of India                 | 2,87,576 | 0.07 | 0     |
| Loktantrik Samata Dal                  | 2,70,040 | 0.06 | 0     |
| Mahagujarat Janta Party                | 2,45,174 | 0.06 | 0     |
| People's Democratic Alliance           | 2,24,719 | 0.05 | 0     |
| Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi                  | 2,23,234 | 0.05 | 1     |
| Gondwana Ganatantra Party              | 2,20,741 | 0.05 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Samaj Paksha                 | 2,15,042 | 0.05 | 0     |



| Party                             | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| All Jharkhand Students Union      | 2,00,523 | 0.05 | 0     |
| Swatantra Bharat Paksh            | 1,88,608 | 0.05 | 0     |
| Indian Justice Party              | 1,77,759 | 0.04 | 0     |
| Sikkim Democratic Front           | 1,59,351 | 0.04 | 1     |
| Rashtriya Samanta Dal             | 1,53,455 | 0.04 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Swabhimaan Party        | 1,52,633 | 0.04 | 0     |
| Rashtrawadi Sena                  | 1,44,735 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Rashtriya Dehat Morcha Party      | 1,39,404 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Samruddha Odisha                  | 1,31,379 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Janvadi Party (Socialist)         | 1,29,595 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Jharkhand Party                   | 1,25,900 | 0.03 | 0     |
| United Democratic Party           | 1,24,402 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Autonomous State Demand Committee | 1,23,287 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Puthiya Tamilagam                 | 1,20,797 | 0.03 | 0     |



| Party                                           | Votes        | %      | Seats |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Lok Bhalai Party                                | 1,18,470     | 0.03   | 0     |
| Jharkhand Party (Naren)                         | 1,,04,600    | 0.03   | 0     |
| Jharkhand Disom Party                           | 1,02,698     | 0.02   | 0     |
| Manipur Peoples Party                           | 1,01,787     | 0.02   | 0     |
| 286 other parties with fewer than 100,000 votes | 40,05,695    | 0.96   | 0     |
| Independents                                    | 2,16,47,686  | 5.19   | 9     |
| Nominated Anglo-Indians                         |              |        | 2     |
| Total                                           | 41,71,59,281 | 100.00 | 545   |
| Valid votes                                     | 41,71,59,281 | 99.95  |       |
| Invalid/blank votes                             | 1,98,705     | 0.05   |       |
| Total votes                                     | 41,73,57,986 | 100.00 |       |
| Registered voters/turnout                       | 71,69,85,101 | 58.21  |       |
| Source: Election Commission of India.           |              |        |       |

## By States and Union Territories

The UPA carried 18 States, while the NDA and the Third Front carried 8 and 2 States respectively.

Source: Election Commission of India

| State/Union Territory       | Seats | UPA | NDA | THF | OTH |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1     | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   |
| Andhra Pradesh              | 42    | 34  | 0   | 8   | 0   |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 2     | 2   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| Assam                       | 14    | 7   | 5   | 0   | 2   |
| Bihar                       | 40    | 2   | 32  | 0   | 6   |
| Chandigarh                  | 1     | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   |
| Chhattisgarh                | 11    | 1   | 10  | 0   | 0   |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1     | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   |
| Daman and Diu               | 1     | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   |
| Delhi                       | 7     | 7   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| Goa                         | 2     | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   |
| Gujarat                     | 26    | 11  | 15  | 0   | 0   |
| Haryana                     | 10    | 9   | 0   | 1   | 0   |
| Himachal Pradesh            | 4     | 1   | 3   | 0   | 0   |
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 6     | 5   | 0   | 0   | 1   |

|                       |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Jharkhand</b>      | 14 | 3  | 8  | 0  | 3  |
| <b>Karnataka</b>      | 28 | 6  | 19 | 3  | 0  |
| <b>Kerala</b>         | 20 | 16 | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| <b>Lakshadweep</b>    | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b> | 29 | 12 | 16 | 1  | 0  |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>    | 48 | 25 | 20 | 0  | 3  |
| <b>Manipur</b>        | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>      | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Mizoram</b>        | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Nagaland</b>       | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| <b>Odisha</b>         | 21 | 6  | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| <b>Puducherry</b>     | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Punjab</b>         | 13 | 8  | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>      | 25 | 20 | 4  | 0  | 1  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>         | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>     | 39 | 27 | 0  | 12 | 0  |
| <b>Tripura</b>        | 2  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>  | 80 | 21 | 15 | 20 | 24 |
| <b>Uttarakhand</b>    | 5  | 5  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>West Bengal</b>    | 42 | 25 | 1  | 15 | 1  |

|       |     |     |     |    |    |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Total | 543 | 262 | 159 | 79 | 43 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|

**Reactions**

President of Bharatiya Janata Party, Rajnath Singh conceded defeat on behalf of his party after seeing the trends of vote counting on the day of result.

**Analysis**

This election defied the predictions made by pre-poll predictions and exit polls and resulted in a new mandate for incumbent UPA government. According to analysts after the election, many factors can be attributed for a landslide. The National Election Study 2009, published in *The Hindu* newspaper after the election, attributed the victory of the UPA government to the saturation of caste-based identity politics, focus on good governance and BJP's limitations. Another factor was the vote-splitting by the Third Front, especially the BSP and MNS in Maharashtra, which resulted in the Indian National Congress gaining many of its seats without getting a majority in the corresponding constituency.

## Formation of the New Government

### Support for the United Progressive Alliance Government in the 15th Lok Sabha

| Party/Alliance                 | Seats won | Seat % |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| United Progressive Alliance    | 262       | 48.25% |
| Outside support                |           |        |
| Samajwadi Party                | 23        | 4.20%  |
| Bahujan Samaj Party            | 21        | 3.86%  |
| Rashtriya Janata Dal           | 4         | 0.7%   |
| Janata Dal (Secular)           | 3         | 0.55%  |
| Independents and other parties | 3         | 0.55%  |
| Total                          | 322       | 59.4%  |

The President, Smt. Pratibha Patil dissolved the 14th Lok Sabha with immediate effect on 18 May, 2009. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh submitted the resignation of his Council of Ministers to the President, for him to be re-elected as the Prime Minister as well as for a new Council of Ministers to be elected. On 19 May 2009, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi were re-elected as Party Leader and Chairperson respectively of the Congress Parliamentary Party. This effectively made him the Prime Minister-elect of the New Government. President Smt Pratibha Patil invited Dr. Manmohan Singh to then form the New government on 20 May 2009. The New Government was sworn in on 22 May 2009.

### **Government Formation**

Due to the fact that UPA was able to get 262 seats – just short of 10 seats for a majority – all the external support came from parties who gave unconditional support to Dr. Manmohan Singh and the UPA. The Janata Dal, the Rashtriya Janata Dal, the Bahujan Samaj Party and the Samajwadi Party all decided to do so to keep out any possibility of a BJP government in the next 5 years. Nagaland Peoples Front, Sikkim Democratic Front, and Bodoland Peoples Front, each with an MP, decided to join and support the UPA Government. The three independent candidates to extend support for UPA were all from Maharashtra, and they were Sadashiv Mandlik, from Kolhapur constituency, Raju Shetty, from the political party Swabhimani Paksha, who won from Hatkandagle and Baliram Jadhav from Bahujan Vikas Aghadi party who won the Palghar constituency.

On 21 May 2009 , it was announced that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) had decided to leave and give outside support to the UPA Government, due to failed talks between the Congress and the DMK on cabinet positions. After many deliberations between DMK and Congress, the DMK agreed to 3 cabinet ministers and 4 ministers of State. Smt. Kanimozhi, daughter of the DMK leader M. Karunanidhi, decided not to join the new government cabinet, instead she wanted to focus on improving the parties image. The two incumbent cabinet ministers from DMK, Dayanidhi Maran and A. Raja joined the cabinet, but due to concerns raised by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on T.R. Baalu, he was dropped from the Cabinet, and Karunanidhi's son M.K. Azhagiri, replaced him as part of a compromise. On 25 May 2009, DMK decided to join the UPA Government, reversing the decision made in prior days to extend outside support.

## **2014 Indian General Election- 16<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections were held in India in 09(Nine) phases from 07 April to 12 May 2014 to elect the members of the 16th Lok Sabha. With 834 million registered voters, they were the largest-ever elections in the World until being surpassed by the 2019 General Elections. Around 23.1 million or 2.71% of the total eligible voters were aged 18–19 years. A total of 8,251 candidates contested the 543 elected Lok Sabha seats. The average election turnout over all nine phases was around 66.40%, the Highest ever in the History of Indian General Elections until 2019 election.

The results were declared on 16 May 15 days before the 15th Lok Sabha completed its constitutional mandate on 31 May 2014. The counting exercise was held at 989 counting centers. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) received 31% of the vote and won 282 seats, while its National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won a total of 336 seats. Although the Indian National Congress (INC) was defeated by a landslide, the BJP's vote share was the lowest by a party winning a majority of seats since independence. The BJP won 31.2% votes, while NDA's combined vote share was 38.5%. However, the Governing Coalition had the largest majority since the 1984 General Elections, and it was the first time since 1984 that a Single party( Bharatiya Janata Party) had won enough seats to govern without the support of other parties.

In contrast, the result was the worst-ever performance by the Indian National Congress (INC), which had ruled India for most of its post-independence history. The INC received 19.3% of the vote and won only 44 seats, with its wider alliance,

the United Progressive Alliance, winning a total of just 59. In order to become the official opposition party in India, a party must have 55 seats; as a result, there was no official opposition party.

Members of the 16th Lok Sabha were elected during the 2014 Indian general election. The elections were conducted in 9 phases from 7 April 2014 to 12 May 2014 by the Election Commission of India. The results of the election were declared on 16 May 2014.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (of the NDA) achieved an absolute majority with 282 seats out of 543, 166 seats more than in the previous 15th Lok Sabha. Its PM candidate Narendra Modi took office on 26 May 2014 as the 14th prime minister of India. The first session was convened from 4 to 11 June 2014.

There was no leader of the opposition in the 16th Lok Sabha as the Indian Parliament rules state that a party in the Lok Sabha must have at least 10% (55) of the total seats (545) to be considered the opposition party. The Indian National Congress (of the UPA) could only manage 44 seats, while the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party from Tamil Nadu came a close third with 37 seats. Mallikarjun Kharge was declared the leader of the Indian National Congress in the Lok Sabha.

Five sitting members from Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of Indian Parliament, were elected to 16th Lok Sabha after the 2014 Indian general election.

The Pro-tem Speaker Kamal Nath was administered oath on 04 June 2014 & presided over the election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was elected as its Speaker on 06 June 2014 and would remain in office

until the day before the first sitting of the 17th Lok Sabha. M Thambidurai was elected as Deputy Speaker on 13 August 2014.

## **Background**

As per the requirements of the Indian Constitution, Elections to the Lok Sabha must be held at an interval of five years or whenever Lok-Sabha (The Lower House of the Parliament) is dissolved by the President. The previous General Elections , to the 15th Lok Sabha, was conducted in April–May 2009, and its term would have naturally expired on 31 May 2014. The election to the 16th Lok Sabha was organised and conducted by the Election Commission of India (ECI) and was held in multiple phases, to better handle the large electoral base and security concerns.

Since the last General Elections in 2009, the anti-corruption movement by Anna Hazare, and other similar moves by Baba Ramdev and Arvind Kejriwal (founder of Aam Aadmi Party), gathered momentum and political interest. Kejriwal went on to form a separate political party, Aam Aadmi Party, in November 2012. The 2012 Presidential Election resulted in Pranab Mukherjee of Indian National Congress becoming the President of the Republic of India. Andhra Pradesh politics was further shaken following the death of its Chief Minister, Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy.

Yeduguri Sandinti Rajasekhara Reddy (08 July 1949 –0 2 September 2009), popularly known as YSR, was an Indian politician. He served as the 14th chief minister of Andhra Pradesh from 2004 to 2009. Reddy was elected (1989, 1991, 1996 and 1998) four terms to the Lok Sabha from Kadapa. He was

also elected (1978, 1983, 1985, 1999, 2004 and 2009) six terms to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from Pulivendula. Over the course of his career, he won every election that he contested, either to Assembly or Lok Sabha.

On 02 September 2009, a helicopter carrying Y.S.R.Reddy went missing in the Nallamala Forest area. It was later confirmed to have crashed with all five people including Y.S.R.Reddy pronounced dead.

His son, Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy, then broke from the INC and founded the YSR Congress Party, taking several politicians with him.

The final session of Lok-Sabha started on 06 February and ended on 21 February. Amongst the agenda in the final session was passing The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 in tackling corruption and the creation of a separate State Telangana, by splitting the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Telangana was officially established as the 29th state of India on **June 02, 2014**, following the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. The capital city is Hyderabad. The creation of the state came after a long-standing movement and the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

#### **Key details about the establishment:**

- **Formation Day:** June 02, 2014.
- **First Chief Minister:** Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR).
- **Background:** Carved out of 10 Districts of the North-western region of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Status:** It is considered the youngest state in India, with a focus on agriculture, IT, and Pharmaceutical Industries.

- **Area and Population:** It covers approximately 112,077–114,840 sq km with over 35 million people.

## **Organisation**

### **Spending limit**

The Cabinet of India revised the limit of Election Expenditure by a candidate for Parliamentary Constituencies to ₹7 million (US\$83,000) in bigger states and to ₹5.4 million (US\$64,000) in smaller states and all Union Territories except Delhi. This revision of the ceiling on the Elections were attributed to the increase in the number of electors and polling stations as well as the increase in the cost inflation index.

### **Accessibility**

Satyendra Singh, a Doctor with a disability, showed the lack of preparedness by the Election Commission of India (ECI) towards electors with disabilities through the Right to Information Act. The Chief Electoral Officer in Delhi, Vijay Dev then started a campaign on providing accessibility for the disabled, along with him. Satyendra Singh conducted sensitisation workshops for Election Officers and helped in setting up a registration link for voters with disabilities to register to vote and provide their requirements.

| Phase-wise polling constituencies in each State |                         |                                             |             |             |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| State/<br>Union territory                       | Total<br>constituencies | Election dates and number of constituencies |             |             |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
|                                                 |                         | Phase 1                                     | Phase 2     | Phase 3     | Phase 4     | Phase 5     | Phase 6     | Phase 7     | Phase 8   | Phase 9   |  |
|                                                 |                         | 07<br>April                                 | 09<br>April | 10<br>April | 12<br>April | 17<br>April | 24<br>April | 30<br>April | 07<br>May | 12<br>May |  |
| Andhra Pradesh                                  | 42                      |                                             |             |             |             |             |             | 17          | 25        |           |  |
| Arunachal Pradesh                               | 2                       |                                             | 2           |             |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Assam                                           | 14                      | 5                                           |             |             | 3           |             | 6           |             |           |           |  |
| Bihar                                           | 40                      |                                             |             | 6           |             | 7           | 7           | 7           | 7         | 6         |  |
| Chhattisgarh                                    | 11                      |                                             |             | 1           |             | 3           | 7           |             |           |           |  |
| Goa                                             | 2                       |                                             |             |             |             | 2           |             |             |           |           |  |
| Gujarat                                         | 26                      |                                             |             |             |             |             |             | 26          |           |           |  |
| Haryana                                         | 10                      |                                             |             | 10          |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Himachal Pradesh                                | 4                       |                                             |             |             |             |             |             |             | 4         |           |  |
| Jammu and Kashmir                               | 6                       |                                             |             | 1           |             | 1           | 1           | 1           | 2         |           |  |
| Jharkhand                                       | 14                      |                                             |             | 5           |             | 5           | 4           |             |           |           |  |
| Karnataka                                       | 28                      |                                             |             |             |             | 28          |             |             |           |           |  |
| Kerala                                          | 20                      |                                             |             | 20          |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Madhya Pradesh                                  | 29                      |                                             |             | 9           |             | 10          | 10          |             |           |           |  |
| Maharashtra                                     | 48                      |                                             |             | 10          |             | 19          | 19          |             |           |           |  |
| Manipur                                         | 2                       |                                             | 1           |             |             | 1           |             |             |           |           |  |
| Meghalaya                                       | 2                       |                                             | 2           |             |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Mizoram                                         | 1                       |                                             | 1           |             |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Nagaland                                        | 1                       |                                             | 1           |             |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Odisha                                          | 21                      |                                             |             | 10          |             | 11          |             |             |           |           |  |
| Punjab                                          | 13                      |                                             |             |             |             |             |             | 13          |           |           |  |
| Rajasthan                                       | 25                      |                                             |             |             |             | 20          | 5           |             |           |           |  |
| Sikkim                                          | 1                       |                                             |             |             | 1           |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Tamil Nadu                                      | 39                      |                                             |             |             |             |             | 39          |             |           |           |  |
| Tripura                                         | 2                       | 1                                           |             |             | 1           |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Uttar Pradesh                                   | 80                      |                                             |             | 10          |             | 11          | 12          | 14          | 15        | 18        |  |
| Uttarakhand                                     | 5                       |                                             |             |             |             |             |             |             | 5         |           |  |
| West Bengal                                     | 42                      |                                             |             |             |             | 4           | 6           | 9           | 6         | 17        |  |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands                     | 1                       |                                             |             | 1           |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Chandigarh                                      | 1                       |                                             |             | 1           |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli                          | 1                       |                                             |             |             |             |             |             | 1           |           |           |  |
| Daman and Diu                                   | 1                       |                                             |             |             |             |             |             | 1           |           |           |  |
| Delhi                                           | 7                       |                                             |             | 7           |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Lakshadweep                                     | 1                       |                                             |             | 1           |             |             |             |             |           |           |  |
| Puducherry                                      | 1                       |                                             |             |             |             |             | 1           |             |           |           |  |

|                                      |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |    |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|
| Constituencies                       | 543 | 6  | 7   | 92  | 5   | 122 | 117 | 89  | 64   | 41 |
| Total States/UTs polling on this day | 2   | 5  | 14  | 3   | 13  | 12  | 9   | 7   | 3    |    |
| Total Constituencies by end of phase | 6   | 13 | 105 | 110 | 232 | 349 | 438 | 502 | 543  |    |
| % complete by end of phase           | 1%  | 2% | 19% | 20% | 43% | 64% | 81% | 92% | 100% |    |

| States/UTs                                       | Constituencies |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----|
| Number of states and UTs polling in single phase | 21             | 167 |
| Number of states and UTs polling in two phases   | 5              | 92  |
| Number of states and UTs polling in three phases | 5              | 116 |
| Number of states and UTs polling in five phases  | 2              | 48  |
| Number of states and UTs polling in six phases   | 2              | 120 |
| Total                                            | 35             | 543 |
| Result                                           | 16 May 2014    |     |

## Campaign

### Issues

Important issues during the campaign included high inflation, lack of jobs, economic slow down, corruption, security and terrorism, religious division and communalism, and infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water. In a survey by *Zee News*, inflation was indicated to be the main issue in the Election.

## **Economy**

Bloomberg highlighted India's slowing Economy amidst a record high current account deficit and a falling Rupee in summer 2013. It pointed out a lack of infrastructure investment and a Government increasingly likely to give subsidies that the national finances cannot afford just before the election. Other points it mentioned were stagnant policymaking and an inefficient bureaucracy. The economy was the main issue in the campaign. The lack of a clear mandate as a result of the election could lead to an increase in the price of gold in the country. Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi also brought up the issue of farmer suicides that resulted from high debt and poor yield on their crops. Former Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha criticized the incumbent Palaniyappan Chidambaram in saying that he had a "habit that he will get a strong economy, and he will ruin it before he leaves... Palaniyappan Chidambaram will be remembered in history as a spoiler, as someone who specialises in sub-five per cent growth rate, for his hubris, arrogance"

## **Price Rise**

The price of Onions, a staple in Indian cuisine, faced a dramatic increase. In the lead up to the Election, consumer price inflation increased more than expected while, paradoxically, industrial production fell by more than expected, causing a dilemma amid slowing growth. The price of Common Salt was also indicative of general food inflation.

## **Corruption**

During the UPA-2 Government, a number of scams came to public attention, deteriorating the image of the Government among the common man. These scams included Coal Scam, 2G Spectrum Case, AgustaWestland Chopper Scam and CWG scam.

## **Celebrity Candidates**

Celebrity candidates from non-political spheres were nominated in the Election. These included: Raj Babbar (INC), Bhaichung Bhutia (AITC), Biswajit Chatterjee (AITC), Sandhya Roy (AITC), Smriti Irani (BJP), Jaaved Jaaferi (AAP), Prakash Jha (JD(U)), Mohammad Kaif (INC), Kamaal Rashid Khan (SP), Vinod Khanna (BJP), Ravi Kishan (INC), Kirron Kher (BJP), Bappi Lahiri (BJP), Hema Malini (BJP), Mahesh Manjrekar (MNS), Bhagwant Mann (AAP), Nandan Nilekani (INC), Gul Panag (AAP), Jaya Prada (RLD), Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (BJP), Paresh Rawal (BJP), Rakhi Sawant (RAP), Indranil Sen (AITC), Moon Moon Sen (AITC), Vijay Kumar Singh (BJP), Shatrughan Sinha (BJP), P. C. Sorcar Jr. (BJP), Babul Supriyo (BJP), Manoj Tiwari (BJP), Innocent Vincent (LDF-IND), Nagma (INC), Dev (AITC), and Siddhanta Mahapatra (BJD).

## **National Democratic Alliance**

| <b>Party</b>                              | <b>Contested</b> | <b>Won</b> |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| All India N.R. Congress                   | 1                | 1          |
| Apna Dal                                  | 2                | 2          |
| Bharatiya Janata Party                    | 427              | 282        |
| Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam          | 14               | 0          |
| Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)              | 2                | 0          |
| Indhiya Jananayaga Katchi                 | 1                | 0          |
| Kerala Congress (Nationalist)             | 1                | 0          |
| Kongunadu Makkal Desia Katchi             | 1                | 0          |
| Lok Janshakti Party                       | 7                | 6          |
| Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam    | 7                | 0          |
| Mizo National Front                       | 1                | 0          |
| Naga People's Front                       | 1                | 1          |
| National People's Party                   | 1                | 1          |
| Pattali Makkal Katchi                     | 8                | 1          |
| Puthiya Needhi Katchi                     | 1                | 0          |
| Rashtriya Lok Samta Party                 | 3                | 3          |
| Rashtriya Samaj Paksha                    | 1                | 0          |
| Republican Party of India (A)             | 1                | 0          |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik) | 1                | 0          |
| Shiromani Akali Dal                       | 10               | 4          |
| Shiv Sena                                 | 20               | 18         |
| Swabhimani Paksha                         | 2                | 1          |
| Telugu Desam Party                        | 30               | 16         |
| <b>National Democratic Alliance</b>       | <b>543</b>       | <b>336</b> |

## **Bharatiya Janata Party**

### **Organization**

Gujarat Chief Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi was appointed to lead the Bharatiya Janata Party's campaign after a party conclave in Goa. This came amid controversy as Lal Krishna Advani opposed the decision and resigned from his party posts, only to later rescind his resignation. Lal Krishna Advani proposed Shivaraj Chouhan as Prime Ministerial Candidate and compared him with Vajpayee. Murli Manohar Joshi and Sushma Swaraj were part of the team for the campaign. Rajnath Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Lal Krishna Advani were the mentors for the BJP's campaign. A 12-member committee, led by Narendra Damodardas Modi, was appointed at the Goa conclave which included M. Venkaiah Naidu, Nitin Gadkari, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Raman Singh and Goa Chief Minister Manohar Parrikar.

### **Key leader's constituencies**

Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi contested the Election from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and Vadodara in Gujarat. In Varanasi, the sizeable Muslim minority population was viewed by the media as an important voter target and the BJP's minority cell leader Salim Mohammad took part in campaigning. Lal Krishna Advani wanted to contest from Bhopal but later agreed to contest again from his incumbent seat Gandhinagar. He also rejected a proposal to be appointed

to the Rajya Sabha in favour of running in the election. Advani was given the Gandhinagar seat because Modi wanted him to contest from Gujarat, according to Rajnath Singh. Arun Jaitley contested for the Lok Sabha for the first time (having previously been a Rajya Sabha member) from Amritsar against former Punjab Chief Minister Captain Amarinder Singh. The move was controversial as incumbent MP from Amritsar Navjot Singh Sidhu was unhappy in not being allocated the constituency. Yet he said that as Jaitley was his "Guru" he would accept the decision, but would not run from any other constituency. The reason for not allocating the ticket to Sidhu was said to be because of his spat with the Shiromani Akali Dal Punjab Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal and party President Sukhbir Singh Badal, as well as other BJP personnel. Jaswant Singh was denied nomination from Barmer constituency so he decided instead to contest the seat as an Independent.

## **Campaign and Issues**

The BJP released its manifesto on 07 April 2014. The party promised to set up a Price Stabilisation Fund and to evolve a single 'National Agriculture Market' to check price rise and go for e-Governance, policy-driven governance and simplification of the tax regime to prevent corruption. It wanted to encourage labour-intensive manufacturing, focus on traditional employment bases of agriculture, the upgrade of infrastructure and housing and self-employment opportunities for job creation. Harnessing satellite technology; setting up National Optical-Fibre Network up to the village level; Diamond Quadrilateral project – of High Speed Train network were among several other things that the party

promised. The Himachal Pradesh BJP attacked the UPA's "one rank, one pension" scheme as an "election stunt", according to the convenor of the BJP's ex-servicemen cell, Brigadier (Retired) Lal Chand Jaswal. The move followed the BJP raising the issue in the previous years and Modi's announcement at an ex-servicemen's rally at Rewari on 15 September 2013 and at Sujanpur on 17 February. Modi also criticised the INC and Rahul Gandhi for giving a ticket to former Maharashtra Chief Minister Ashok Chavan despite his indictment in the Adarsh Housing Society scam in Mumbai. He further criticised Gandhi's comments about his governance of Gujarat at rally in Bijapur. At a rally in Gurgaon, Haryana, part of the wider National Capital Region, Modi said: "People gave ruling Congress 60 years, I just need 60 months to prove that the BJP is the best option for India" and alleged that the INC was protecting Robert Vadra, the son-in-law of Sonia Gandhi, after he was said to have "sold farmers land" and made money. "Robert Vadra's empty bank account was credited with \$8.30m (Rs 500 million) in just three months. BJP wants answers". He also criticised the INC's Nandan Nilekani as he had "squandered crores of rupees in giving a unique identity (Aadhaar) to millions of people, which even the Supreme Court questioned, as it did not address the security concerns."

Amongst the social media, individuals came up with satirical takes on sports, movies (in Hindi and English) and songs, amongst other things, in support of the BJP campaign slogan that were premised on "Aab ki baar, Modi sarkar" ([This time, [we will have a] Modi government]). Modi was noted for focusing, in his rallies across the country, on the 23 million first-time come-of-age voters. By the last day of campaigning on 10 May, Narendra Modi had undertaken the largest

mass outreach in India's electoral history by travelling about 300,000 km for 437 public meetings in 25 states and 1350 innovative 3D rallies according to the BJP.

In regards to foreign relations of India, Modi, in a rally in Arunachal Pradesh, a state which borders China with a history of border disputes, swore to protect the country and criticized "Chinese expansionism." He also highlighted the importance of diplomats discussing issues like trade facilitation and promoting Indian business abroad.

## **Others**

### **Lok Janshakti Party**

Lok Janshakti Party leader Ram Vilas Paswan announced on 30 January 2014 that the LJP, RJD and INC will jointly contest the election from Bihar's constituencies. He later announced on 27 February 2014 that he will instead join the NDA. LJP contested polls with the BJP and Rashtriya Lok Samata Party (RLSP) on 40 seats with 30 seats for BJP, three seats for RLSP and seven seats for LJP. LJP and RLSP won all the seats allotted to them with BJP winning 22 seats. The election was seen by many BJP leaders as a show of strength after fallout with JD(U). After the election results, Nitish Kumar was forced to resign from the post of Chief Minister after being marginalised to just 2 seats.

### **Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam**

Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK), led by Tamil film actor Vijayakanth joined the NDA on 26 February 2014.

### **Lok Satta Party**

On 10 April 2014, while campaigning in Telangana, Jayaprakash Narayan of the Lok Satta Party stated that while his party had a few differences of opinion with the BJP manifesto, they had decided to support the NDA in the "national interest". On the other hand, Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan contested from the Malkajgiri. Malkajgiri had 2,953,915 eligible voters in the election making it the largest parliamentary constituency of the country in terms of number of voters.

### **Shiv Sena, Swabhimani Paksha and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha**

The Swabhimani Paksha (SWP) a political party of Swabhimani Shetkari Saghtana (SSS) joined the Shiv Sena-BJP-Republican Party of India (A) alliance in February. The SSS, which represents the interests of farmers in western Maharashtra was offered two seats – Madha in Solapur, where NCP leader Sharad Pawar sits, and Hathkanangale, the seat of SSS leader Raju Shetti. Shetti also sought Baramati but this was rejected by the Shiv Sena and BJP, who decided to leave a seat each from their quotas of 22 and 26 to accommodate SSS. Rashtriya Samaj Paksha also joined the alliance in January. In addition to the

aforementioned four parties that were contesting from Maharashtra, RSP was also in the alliance.

## Shiromani Akali Dal

Shiromani Akali Dal contested 10 out of 13 seats in Punjab.

## United Progressive Alliance

| Party                                          | Seats      |           |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
|                                                | Contested  | Won       |
| <b>Bodoland People's Front</b>                 | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Indian National Congress</b>                | <b>464</b> | <b>44</b> |
| <b>Indian Union Muslim League</b>              | <b>2</b>   | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir National Conference</b> | <b>3</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Jharkhand Mukti Morcha</b>                  | <b>4</b>   | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Kerala Congress (M)</b>                     | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Mahan Dal</b>                               | <b>3</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Nationalist Congress Party</b>              | <b>23</b>  | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Rashtriya Janata Dal</b>                    | <b>28</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Rashtriya Lok Dal</b>                       | <b>8</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Socialist Janata</b>                        | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>United Progressive Alliance</b>             | <b>538</b> | <b>59</b> |

The constituents of the United Progressive Alliance and the seats they contested and won are shown at the right in the table: This election turned out to be an unprecedented disaster for the UPA as they garnered the lowest number of seats in their history.

In March 2014, the INC, RJD and NCP announced that they would jointly contest in Bihar. The INC contested 12 seats, NCP fought on 1 seat and the RJD, being a regional party, would seek the rest of 27 seats.

### **Indian National Congress**

The Indian National Congress had announced, on the fourth anniversary of the second United Progressive Alliance government, that its campaign for the election would be led by incumbent Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, INC Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi and General Secretary Rahul Gandhi. Rahul Gandhi was appointed to head a six-member committee to formulate and implement alliances, the party manifesto and general publicity for the election.

In response to sagging opinion poll numbers for the General Election, the INC sought to fast-track a decision on separating Telangana from Andhra Pradesh, create a Coalition Government with the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and the Rashtriya Janata Dal in Jharkhand, sought to take credit for the Food Security Bill and passing Land Acquisition Bill.

## **Prime Minister candidate**

Incumbent Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said that he would not return to his role should the INC get a majority or plurality. Rahul Gandhi told Dainik Bhaskar that he was "ready to take charge" of any responsibility the party gave him and he added that: "My focus for India is a long term vision, where all Indians are treated with equality, respect and are given equal opportunities." At the party meeting it was decided not to name a Prime Ministerial candidate amid fears it would turn the election into a presidential one. This was criticised by the BJP. Smt. Sonia Gandhi would instead lead the party's campaign. He also called the election a turning point. Smt. Sonia Gandhi then said that the party will face upcoming challenges and the election with a "lot of determination;" she added that the election would be a battle for India. "Divisive forces are stretching social fabric to breaking point. Opposition's way is to spread disharmony. There's a face hidden behind the mask of compassion."

## **Rahul Gandhi**

In January 2014 , in an interview, Rahul Gandhi admitted that some Congress members may have been involved in the 1984 anti-Sikh riots and further stated that Modi's Government was responsible for pushing the 2002 riots while the Congress Government in 1984 tried to stop the anti Sikh riots.<sup>[100]</sup> Praful Patel, a fellow UPA member said that the 2002 matter should be put to rest. As Rahul Gandhi was reported to have sought an early declaration of the party's candidates, the INC was scheduled to hold its first meeting of the central election committee on 13 February

to finalise all their candidates by the end of the month. Similarly, the screening committees for several unnamed part of the country had already occurred so as to shortlist the candidates. On 08 March 2014, its list of 194 candidates was announced, including 35% of candidates that were below the age of 50 years. The INC was reported to be concerned by the possibility of a reduced mandate in Gandhi's seat of Amethi (Lok Sabha constituency) amidst an unusual challenge by his high-profile competitor, the BJP's Smriti Irani. It even led to his mother, Sonia, campaigning there for the first time in 10 years.

### **Opinion polls**

The INC dismissed the opinion polls pointing to a NDA plurality as misleading and partisan. In its manifesto the party promised "inclusive growth" and that it would initiate a raft of welfare schemes, including a right to healthcare for all and pensions for the aged and disabled. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Smt Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi's INC campaigning included scheduled stops in Odisha and, on 20 April 2014, in Maharashtra prior to the third phase. Rahul Gandhi claimed in a rally in Chhattisgarh that Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi would "divide the Nation into pieces, and make people fight against each other."

## **Media**

During the election, former prime ministerial aide Sanjaya Baru published "The Accidental Prime Minister: The Making and Unmaking of Dr. Manmohan Singh" in which he criticised Dr. Manmohan Singh as not being fully in charge of his government, and having to compete with the dynastic Congress leader, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, for influence within his own cabinet. Singh's office retorted in saying it is "smacks of fiction and coloured views of a former adviser." After Baru said "it is no secret that Sonia Gandhi was the super Prime Minister," Priyanka Gandhi replied "I think Dr. Manmohan Singh ji is the super PM."

## **Others**

### **Jammu & Kashmir National Conference**

Minister for New and Renewable Energy and Jammu & Kashmir National Conference chairman Farooq Abdullah, controversially, told a rally in Srinagar that in regards to Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi becoming Prime Minister-- "If it happens then Kashmir will not remain a part of India. I say it publicly. Kashmiris will not accept a communal person". He added before going to a scheduled rally in Magam that "those who vote for Narendra Damodardas Modi should drown themselves in sea".

### **Nationalist Congress Party**

Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) was in alliance with the INC in the states of Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

### **Rashtriya Janata Dal**

Rashtriya Janata Dal leader Lalu Prasad Yadav said of the BJP's ruling chances that "Modi and Advani can never become the Prime Minister in their lifetime. Secular forces in this country would never allow the saffron outfit to come to power". In relation to the INC's Rahul Gandhi, he said that Rahul Gandhi wants to bring change to the country; he added in relation to Digvijay Singh that he was a "good man".

### **Jharkhand Mukti Morcha**

Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) contested polls in alliance with INC and RJD in Jharkhand. JMM and INC contested in four and ten seats each, respectively. JMM leader Shibu Soren will run from Dumka, while the other three party's seats could come from Rajmahal, Giridih and the purpose-built city of Jamshedpur.

## **Left parties**

### **Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Communist Party of India**

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) declared their campaign slogan as "Reject Congress, Defeat BJP." On 03 April 2014, the party published its fourth list of candidates for a total of 94 candidates.

In West Bengal, CPI (M) contested as part of the Left Front. 32 out of the 42 Left Front candidates in West Bengal came from the CPI (M), while 20 of its candidates were running for the first time. In Kerala, the CPI (M) contested as a constituent of the Left Democratic Front. In the list of the 15 CPI (M) candidates in Kerala released in mid-March, four were incumbent Lok Sabha members and five others were independents. The Kollam seat was allocated to M. A. Baby after the RSP left the LDF and joined the United Democratic Front.

In Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha and Tamil Nadu, the CPI (M) made an electoral pact with the CPI and other left parties. In Andhra Pradesh, however, no agreement could be reached between the CPI (M) and the CPI due to differences on the Telangana issue; CPI (M) opposed bifurcation, while the CPI supported creating Telangana. In Telangana region, CPI contested one seat (in alliance with Indian National Congress), while CPI (M) contested two seats.

## **Other parties**

### **Aam Aadmi Party**

The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), formed in 2012, contested 432 seats and won 4 seats. The party's manifesto focused on anti-corruption measures. Earlier in 2013, the party had made an impressive electoral debut by winning the second highest number of seats in the Delhi Legislative Assembly elections. After forming a short-lived minority government in Delhi, AAP was seen as a major challenger to the other political parties. However, the party lost deposits on 413 seats, surpassing the record of Doordarshi Party, which had lost deposit on 321 seats in 1991. AAP's leader Arvind Kejriwal unsuccessfully contested against the BJP's prime ministerial candidate Narendra Modi from Varanasi. Its spokesperson Prashant Bhushan argued that AAP's national debut performance was better than that of the winning party BJP in its first national elections in 1984.

### **All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam**

The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) opted not to join any alliance and contested all seats in the state of Tamil Nadu and the union territory of Puducherry on its own. Party General Secretary Smt. J. Jayalalithaa told a March 2014 rally that she would modernise the armed forces by enhancing their capabilities so that they were on par with the superpowers. In saying so, she criticised the UPA's governance, including its economic, diplomatic, and defence policies, adding that the modernisation of the armed forces was

hindered by the steady curtailment of its funding. The party won an unprecedented 37 out of the 40 parliamentary constituencies it contested and emerged as the third-largest party in the 16th Lok Sabha of the Indian Parliament. It was a massive victory that no other regional political party had ever achieved in the history of general elections.

### **All India Forward Bloc**

On 21 March 2014 , the All India Forward Bloc released its first list of candidates that covered 38 seats in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Delhi. According to the party's Secretary Debabrata Biswas the main objective of the party was "to strengthen and unite the Left, democratic and secular forces to achieve an alternative policy for reconstruction of the country." In West Bengal the party contested the election as part of the Left Front. To defend the two West Bengal seats that it won in 2009, the party decided to field incumbent MP Narahari Mahato in the Purulia seat and a new candidate in the Cooch Behar seat.

### **Bahujan Samaj Party**

On 19 March, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) leader Mayawati declared that the party would contest the election on its own and fielded candidates in all 80 seats in Uttar Pradesh. Mayawati was confident that the BSP would seek a mandate to form a

government with support of secular parties. The party secured the third highest vote share in the Country and yet did not win a single seat.

### **Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation**

At a press conference held on 10 March 2014, General Secretary of the party Dipankar Bhattacharya said his party would field 85 candidates in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jharkhand and Puducherry.

### **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam**

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) opted not to join an UPA pre-poll alliance and contested all seats in Tamil Nadu with its own regional alliance. Party leader Karunanidhi announced Democratic Progressive Alliance (DPA) with local parties like VCK, MMK, IUML and Puthiya Tamizhagam. DMK was not able to secure even a single seat throughout the country.

### **Janata Dal (United)**

The media speculated that Narendra Damodardas Modi still had a chance of gaining in Bihar at the expense of Nitish Kumar's Janata Dal. Whilst the BJP were

in coalition with JD(U), Modi was not allowed to speak at rallies in the party by mutual understanding and was only allowed for special events such as a funeral or party conclave, even Modi's flood relief aid to Bihar was termed communal. Bihar was seen as test case for Modi's popularity if the BJP could increase its tally at the expense of the JD(U). There was also speculation that Lalu Prasad Yadav could make a relative comeback after the 2010 provincial election if he is not convicted over the fodder scam. It also suggested that this would be an eager race as it could determine if Kumar's decision to leave the NDA in June 2013 was prudent and if he has any national political scope left; while for Modi it would give crucial seats to the BJP and be able to attract potential allies as Bihar is largely based on caste politics. In January 2014, Kumar referred to Gandhi's stand against corruption as a "farce" after hearing of a meeting between Gandhi and RJD chief Lalu Prasad Yadav despite Yadav being out on bail, after being convicted in the fodder scam. He termed their alliance as "natural" and stated that them coming together was no surprise.

### **All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen**

Asaduddin Owaisi announced 5 candidates from the All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen (AIMIM) participated in various parliamentary constituencies of Telangana State. Asaduddin Owaisi - Hyderabad Narla Mohan Rao - Secunderabad Divakar Dharanikota Sudhakar - Malkajgiri P.V.N. Reddy - Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh (from 2014 onwards) Guahati Mothilal - Bhongir

## **Maharashtra Navnirman Sena**

The Raj Thackeray-led Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS) announced its first list of seven candidates. Six of them contested against candidates of Shiv Sena. The party, however, also supported Modi's prime ministerial candidature. The move read as an implicit acceptance of the BJP's Nitin Gadkari's call not to contest against the NDA and to support its own candidates.

## **Nav Bharat Democratic Party**

Nav Bharat Democratic stepped into the political arena with 9 candidates spread across Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The party was established by RK Misra.

## **Samajwadi Party**

Samajwadi Party President Mulayam Singh Yadav claimed that the Third Front Government will be formed in the center with the help of his party. To counter the "Modi-effect" on other constituencies near Varanasi, Yadav decided to contest from Azamgarh and Mainpuri. The party decided not to field any candidates against the INC's Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi from Rai Bariely and Amethi, respectively, in response to the INC's decision not to field any candidates against Mulayam Singh Yadav and Dimple Yadav from Mainpuri and Kannauj, respectively.

### **Sikkim Democratic Front**

On 10 March 2014 , the Sikkim Democratic Front declared that its incumbent MP, Prem Das Rai, would run for re-election. The party also released a list of 32 candidates for the 2014 Sikkim Legislative Assembly election that will be held simultaneously with the election.

### **Trinamool Congress**

All India Trinamool Congress leader Smt. Mamata Banerjee declared that the party would contest all 42 seats in West Bengal by itself, making this the first occurrence of the party contesting a general election in West Bengal without an alliance with either of the two largest parties, BJP and INC. Smt. Mamata Banerjee told a rally in Cooch Behar district, near the international border with Bangladesh, that she would take up the issue of the border enclaves upon ascertaining the views of the local people living in the adversely possessed areas. She further noted that she had opposed the Central Government's agreement in 2011 over the Teesta treaty of water-sharing between the two countries on the grounds of receding waters affecting drinking water availability.

### **YSR Congress Party**

Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy's YSR Congress Party fielded candidates across Andhra Pradesh (Rayalaseema & Coastal Andhra) and some districts of Telangana. The party fielded several bureaucrats, businessmen and relatives of politicians for Lok Sabha seats in Andhra Pradesh (Rayalaseema & Coastal Andhra), including D. Kishore Rao, the former Secretary of the Gujarat Human Rights Commission. In a statement in March 2014 , Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy stated that he would ally himself with whoever would win the Election.

## Opinion Polls

Opinion polls generally showed the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) to be the front runner in the nation.

| When conducted      | Polling organization/agency                 | Sample size             | UPA                                   | NDA                                   | LF      | Other   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Jan–Mar 2013        | <u>Times Now</u> -CVoter                    | No sample size provided | 128                                   | 184                                   | –       | –       |
| Apr–May 2013        | <u>Headlines Today</u> -CVoter              | 120,000                 | 209 (without Modi)<br>155 (with Modi) | 179 (without Modi)<br>220 (with Modi) | –       | –       |
| May 2013            | <u>ABP News</u> -Nielsen                    | 33,408                  | 136                                   | 206                                   | –       | –       |
| Jul 2013            | <u>The Week</u> – Hansa Research            | No sample size provided | 184                                   | 197                                   | –       | 162     |
| Jul 2013            | <u>CNN-IBN</u> and <u>The Hindu</u> by CSDS | 19,062                  | 149–157                               | 172–180                               | –       | 208–224 |
| Jul 2013            | <u>Times Now-India Today</u> -CVoter        | 36,914                  | 134 (INC 119)                         | 156 (BJP 131)                         | –       | –       |
| Aug–Oct 2013        | <u>Times Now-India TV</u> -CVoter           | 24,284                  | 117 (INC 102)                         | 186 (BJP 162)                         | –       | 240     |
| Dec 2013 – Jan 2014 | <u>India Today</u> -CVoter                  | 21,792                  | 103 (INC 91)                          | 212 (BJP 188)                         | –       | 228     |
| Dec 2013 – Jan 2014 | <u>ABP News</u> -Nielsen                    | 64,006                  | 101 (INC 81)                          | 226 (BJP 210)                         | –       | 216     |
| Jan 2014            | <u>CNN-IBN</u> -Lokniti-CSDS                | 18,591                  | 107 – 127<br>(INC 92 – 108)           | 211 – 231<br>(BJP 192 – 210)          | –       | 205     |
| Jan–Feb 2014        | <u>Times Now-India TV</u> -CVoter           | 14,000                  | 101 (INC 89)                          | 227 (BJP 202)                         | –       | 215     |
| Feb 2014            | <u>ABP News</u> -Nielsen                    | 29,000                  | 92                                    | 236                                   | 29      | 186     |
| Feb 2014            | <u>CNN-IBN</u> -Lokniti-CSDS                | 29,000                  | 119 – 139<br>(INC 94 – 110)           | 212 – 232<br>(BJP 193 – 213)          | 105–193 |         |
| March 2014          | <u>NDTV</u> - Hansa Research                | 46,571                  | 128                                   | 230                                   | 55      | 130     |
| March 2014          | <u>CNN-IBN</u> -Lokniti-CSDS                | 20,957                  | 111–123                               | 234–246                               | 174–198 |         |
| April 2014          | <u>NDTV</u> - Hansa Research                | 24,000                  | 111 (INC 92)                          | 275 (BJP 226)                         | 157     |         |

## Exit polls

The Election Commission of India banned the publication of all Exit polls starting 48 hours before Phase 1 of the Election until the end of Phase 9. This was intended to prevent exit polls from earlier phases affecting voter decisions in later phases. The ban ended after the close of Phase 9 voting at 1830 hours IST on 12 May 2014.

| When conducted                  | Polling organisation/agency | Constituencies polled | UPA                | NDA                   | LF | Other   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----|---------|
| April/May 2014 (post-poll)      | CNN-IBN-Lokniti-CSDS        | 287                   | 92–102 (INC 72–82) | 270–282 (BJP 230–242) |    | 125–171 |
| April/May 2014 (exit+post-poll) | India Today – Cicero        | 543                   | 110–120            | 261–283               |    | 150–162 |
| April/May 2014 (exit+post-poll) | News 24-Today's Chanakya    | 479                   | 61–79 (INC 48–66)  | 326–354 (BJP 277–305) |    | 122–144 |
| Publish Date                    | Polling Organisation        | NDA                   | UPA                | Other                 |    |         |
| 12 May 2014                     | CNN-IBN – CSDS – Lokniti    | 276                   | 97                 | 148                   |    |         |
|                                 | India Today – Cicero        | 272                   | 115                | 156                   |    |         |
|                                 | News 24 – Chanakya          | 340                   | 70                 | 133                   |    |         |
|                                 | Times Now – ORG             | 249                   | 148                | 146                   |    |         |
|                                 | ABP News – Nielsen          | 274                   | 97                 | 165                   |    |         |
|                                 | India TV – CVoter           | 289                   | 101                | 148                   |    |         |
| 14 May 2014                     | NDTV – Hansa Research       | 279                   | 103                | 161                   |    |         |
|                                 | CNN-IBN – CSDS              | 280                   | 97                 | 148                   |    |         |
| 12 May 2014                     | Poll of Polls               | 283                   | 105                | 149                   |    |         |

## **Controversies**

During the course of the campaign, several controversies arose with parties being accused by one another and the Election Commission of India (ECI) of violating Election Commission of India's Model Code of Conduct that is in force during the Election. The ECI was itself criticised for bias practices when it raided the BJP's Varanasi office, where Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi was the BJP candidate.

In the run-up to the Election, the media in India was criticised for its establishment ties between family owners and political parties. It caused self-censorship and editorial dismissals at certain media outlets.

India Today temporarily suspended its CVoter opinion poll in late February after a News Express sting operation suggesting Polling Agencies like Ipsos and CVoter fudged the numbers to show BJP candidate Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi in the lead.

## **Voting**

In total there were 1.4 million Electronic Voting Machines in 930,000 voting centres. The voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) system which enables EVM to record each vote cast by generating the EVM slip, was introduced in 8 constituencies of Lucknow, Gandhinagar, Bangalore South, Chennai Central, Jadavpur, Raipur, Patna Sahib and Mizoram as a pilot project. Also, Braille ballot sheets for the blind were arranged at polling stations. The scale of the Election required 1.1 million of civil servants and 5.5 million civilian employees to handle the Election. It was the first Election that had the "None of

The Above" (NOTA) option and allowed Non-Resident Indians to vote; though only in India. Security was increased during the Election, particularly as the Communist Party of India (Maoist) (CPI (Maoist)) called for a boycott of the election. On 12 April 2014, even though there was no voting this day, a vehicle in Chhattisgarh hit a CPI (Maoist) landmine resulting in the deaths of two bus drivers and five election officials, with four more injured, while travelling from Kutru to Bijapur in preparation for the fifth phase of voting. On the same day, within an hour, they also ambushed a vehicle resulting in the deaths of five paramilitary soldiers in the Darbha Forest. Darbha is a region in Chhattisgarh, India, noted for its rich, biodiverse forests, limestone cave systems, and waterfalls near the Kanger Valley National Park. It offers popular, easy-to-moderate hiking trails, including the Dandak and Kotumsar Caves, Tirathgarh Falls, and Kanger Dhara. The area is surrounded by lush green trails, making it a key destination for nature lovers and adventurers in the region.

The Election was the longest and the most expensive General Election in the history of the country, with the Election Commission of India estimating that the election did cost the exchequer ₹ 3500 crore (US\$577 million), excluding the expenses incurred for security and by the individual political parties. Parties were expected to spend ₹ 30,500 crore (US\$5 billion) in the election, according to the Centre for Media Studies. This was three times the amount spent in the previous election in 2009, and was then the World's second highest after the US\$7 billion spent on the 2012 USA Presidential Election.

The Election reportedly boosted the hospitality sector as, according to ASSOCHAM, tourist arrivals from the countries such as the USA, UK, France,

Singapore and the U.A.E. have gone up by 10–15 per cent, while the movement of domestic tourists jumped by 62%.<sup>l</sup>

- **Phase 1: 07 April 2014**

Turnout was 75% in Assam and 84% in Tripura. Assam's INC Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi said that "there is no Narendra Damodardas Modi magic in Assam. The Congress has been winning every form of Elections since 2001 in Assam, and we are going to repeat the performance this time." Additionally, the borders with Bangladesh and Bhutan were closed for security reasons.

- **Phase 2: 09 and 11 April 2014**

The turnouts were recorded at 82.5% in Nagaland, 71% in Arunachal Pradesh, 66% in Meghalaya and 70% in Manipur. Mizoram's voting was deferred to 11 April, 2014, where the turnout was 60%.

- **Phase 3: 10 April 2014**

About 110 million of people were eligible to vote for 91 seats. The turnout was 76% in Kerala, 64% in Delhi, 55.98% in Madhya Pradesh, 54.13% in Maharashtra, 65% in Uttar Pradesh and 66.29% in Jammu. Kerala and Chandigarh set new voter turnout records. A higher proportion of eligible electors voted in 2014 than in 2009.

- **Phase 4: 12 April 2014**

Voter turnout set new records or were near record levels with 75% in Goa, 75% in Assam, 81.8% in Tripura and 80.97% in Sikkim (including the 2014 Sikkim

Legislative Assembly election). West Bengal Chief Minister Smt. Mamata Banerjee nearly cancelled the polls in her region after initially refusing to changes to the appointments of civil service departments, but was forced to constitutionally do so.

- **Phase 5: 17 April 2014**

The largest voting day involved nearly 200 million eligible voters. 1,769 candidates for 121 seat. The voting turnout in Uttar Pradesh was 62%, West Bengal was 80%, over 70% in Odisha, 69% in Jammu and Kashmir, 54% in Madhya Pradesh and 62% in Jharkhand. Manipur had 74% and Maharashtra had a 61.7% turnout. In Karnataka, the average voting was up on 65% against 58% in the previous election, though urban voters were lower. In Chhattisgarh, the voter turnout was 63.44% compared to 57.6% in 2009, while Rajasthan recorded a 63.25% voter turnout, compared to 48.09% in 2009. In Bihar's seven constituencies, the turnout was 56%, compared to 39% in 2009. In one of six constituencies from Jammu and Kashmir, Udhampur, the turnout of 70% was significantly higher than the 2009 figure of 45%. Overall across India, the turnout on the day was over 65% and nearly all constituencies had a higher voter turnout than 2009.<sup>[</sup>

- **Phase 6: 24 April 2014**

The second largest voting day entailed 180 million eligible voters across 201,735 voting centres to elect 117 members of Lower House of the Parliament from 2,098 candidates. Tamil Nadu set a new voter turnout record for Lok Sabha elections with 73%, while West Bengal experienced the highest voter turnout for the day at

82%. As compared to that, urban centres such as Mumbai and Chennai saw lower voter turnouts, but bettered their figures from previous years. Mumbai witnessed a 53% turnout, compared to 41% in 2009. The rural areas of Maharashtra saw over 60% turnout, Madhya Pradesh had 64%, Uttar Pradesh had over 60%, Chhattisgarh had about 66%, Assam had over 70%, Bihar has about 60%, Jharkhand had 63.4%, Rajasthan had about 60% and Pudhucherry had about 82%. One of six constituencies from Jammu and Kashmir, Anantnag, had the lowest turnout of 28%, after a boycott call by separatists, an attack on 22 April 2014 that killed three people, and with thousands of Kashmiri Pandits protesting in the afternoon that their names were missing from the electoral roll. As with previous phases, the overall voter turnout for the day was higher than 2009. In both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the turnout was about 9% higher, while Uttar Pradesh saw a 13% increase.

- **Phase 7: 30 April 2014**

The 7th phase of voting entailed about 140 million eligible voters to elect 89 members of parliament from 1,295 candidates in 7 states and 2 Union Territories. Punjab set a new record in its voter turnout for general elections with 73%. Gujarat saw the highest jump in voter turnout for the day with 62% turnout compared to 48% turnout in 2009 Lok Sabha elections. The nine constituencies in West Bengal reported over 81% turnout. Uttar Pradesh witnessed 57% turnout compared to 48% in 2009, while Bihar saw 60% compared to 52% in 2009. One of six constituencies from Jammu and Kashmir, eligible to vote in this phase, had the lowest turnout for the day at 26% compared to 25.55% in 2009, after a boycott call by separatists. Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, which will become

India's new State on 02 June 2014, saw nearly 72% turnout to elect Lok Sabha members as well as its first State Government. The aggregate turnout so far in the first 7 phases for 438 parliamentary seats has been 66.20%, significantly more than 57.41% figure in 2009 General Elections.

- **Phase 8: 07 May 2014**

The 8th phase saw voting for 64 Lok Sabha seats in 7 states with 897 candidates competing. Along with the General Elections, polls were also held for the first Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh excluding Telangana region. The voter turnout was high, with West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh each setting their respective General Election voter turnout records. West Bengal recorded 81% polling compared to 78% for 2009. Andhra Pradesh recorded nearly 76% voter turnout. Himachal Pradesh saw about 66% turnout compared to 58% for 2009. Uttarakhand also set a new voter turnout record with 62% compared to 53% in 2009. The 2 constituencies of Jammu & Kashmir that voted witnessed a 49.9% turnout, while constituencies of Bihar saw 58% compared to 45% in 2009. Uttar Pradesh experienced a 55.5% turnout compared to 43.4% in 2009.

- **Phase 9: 12 May 2014**

The 9th and last phase of voting entailed over 90 million eligible voters to elect 41 members of Lok-Sabha from 606 candidates in 3 states. The 6 seats in Bihar saw a voter turnout of 58%, compared to 46% in 2009. Uttar Pradesh's 18 constituencies witnessed a 55.3% turnout, compared to 46.6% in 2009. In West Bengal, the 17 constituencies that voted, saw a turnout of about 80% compared to 82% in 2009.

The 2014 General Elections, according to the Election Commission of India, recorded a cumulative total of 66.38% voter turnout, or 551.3 million out of 814 million eligible people casting their vote, according to provisional figures. The 2014 turnout surpassed India's previous highest voter turnout record of 64% in 1984 General Elections. The voter turnout in 2009 general elections was 58.19%, while 2004 general elections saw a voter turnout of 56.98%. The 2014 General Elections entailed 8,202 candidates competing for 543 seats.

Many locations required re-polling for various reasons. There was re-polling on 9 polling stations in Orissa on 25 April 2014. The Election Commission of India ordered re-polls in 52 polling booths (30 in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, 11 in Uttar Pradesh and 11 in West Bengal) because of complaints of booth capturing, rigging, violence or as demanded by the locals. The re-poll was held on 13 May 2014. In Uttar Pradesh, re-polls were held in 3 polling booths in Muzaffarnagar, 7 in Ferozabad and 1 in Badaun. Re-polling also occurred on 14 May 2014 in Arunachal Pradesh and on 15 May 2014 in the states of Nagaland and Haryana. The Left parties and BJP alleged mass rigging and booth capturing by Trinamool Congress at thousands of polling stations in West Bengal. AAP demanded re-polling in 108 booths.

Congress demanded re-polling at 1,344 polling stations in Nagaland. Re-polling was done in two polling stations in Tamil Nadu on 10 May 2014 and in 3 polling stations in Andhra Pradesh(Rayalaseema & Coastal Andhra) on 13 May 2014. In Bihar, there was re-polling on 2 polling stations of Sitamarhi on 11 May 2014 and 3 polling stations in Muzaffarnagar went to re-polling on 13 May 2014. On 15

May 2014, there was re-polling in one booth in Tamil Nadu, and at 5 booths in West Bengal, Bihar, Nagaland. It was reported that not a single voter turned up for a re-poll at 5 polling stations in Nagaland on 15 May 2014. On 12 May 2014, the Bombay High Court declined to order supplementary polling for voters in Maharashtra whose names were missing from the electoral rolls. There were speculated to be as many as 100,000 voters missing from the electoral roll in Pune and as many as 200,000 missing from electoral roll in Mumbai.

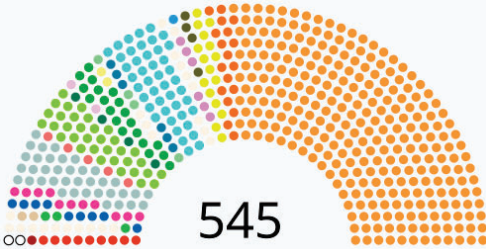
### **Voting Pattern**

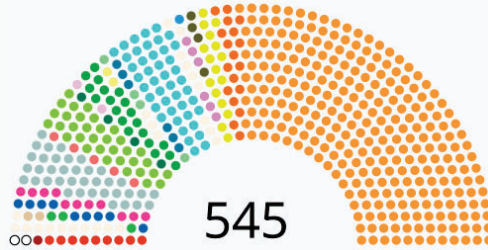
The BJP secured 39% support from first time voters, while Congress received 19% of the first time vote. The NDA won 39 of 74 seats where Muslim voters make up between 21 and 95% of the total electorate. The BJP won all 16 seats in Uttar Pradesh. It also secured 5 out of 9 such seats in Bihar. Analyst Saeed Naqvi believes that Amit Shah managed to convince Dalits and OBC voters to elect the BJP as "Muslim appeasers in an atmosphere of perpetual communal tension".

The BJP won all 26 seats in Gujarat, marking the first time a single party won all seats in the state. The previous record was held by the Congress which won 25 of the 26 seats in the 1984 General Elections. The Assembly segment-wise result of Lok Sabha Elections in Uttar Pradesh shows that the BJP was number one in 328 seats, while the ruling SP led in just 42. Congress was ahead in 15, BSP 9 and Apna Dal 9. In 2012, SP had formed Government by winning 224 Assembly seats. BSP had won 80, BJP 47, Congress 28 and Apna Dal one.

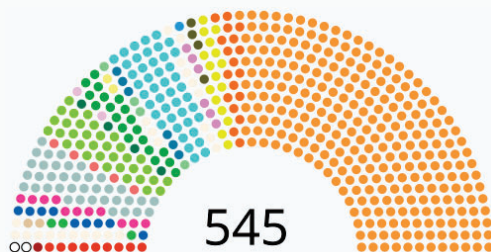
Similarly, in Maharashtra BJP-Shiva Sena alliance has got a lead in 246 assembly segments out of the total 288. By securing seven of the 10 Lok Sabha seats in Haryana, BJP remained ahead on 52 assembly segments in the state. Its ally HJC could not win any of the Lok Sabha seats it contested, but its candidates remained ahead in seven assembly segments. BJP contested 8 Lok Sabha seats in Haryana, leaving two constituencies for its alliance partner HJC. BJP candidates remained ahead in all 27 assembly segments of Ambala, Karnal and Faridabad parliamentary constituencies. BJP won all seats except Rohtak where its candidate Om Prakash Dhankar lost to Haryana Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda's son and sitting MP Deepender Hooda.

## Result

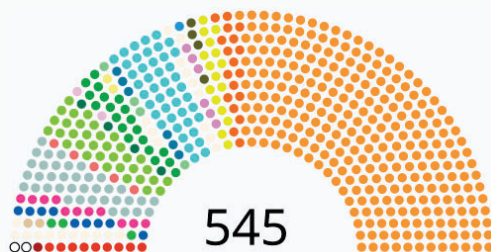
|                                             |              |       |       |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|--|
| Party                                                                                                                        | Votes        | %     | Seats |  |
|  Bharatiya Janata Party                     | 17,16,60,230 | 31.00 | 282   |  |
|  Indian National Congress                   | 10,69,35,942 | 19.31 | 44    |  |
|  Bahujan Samaj Party                        | 2,29,46,346  | 4.14  | 0     |  |
|  All India Trinamool Congress              | 2,12,62,665  | 3.84  | 34    |  |
|  Samajwadi Party                          | 1,86,73,089  | 3.37  | 5     |  |
|  All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 1,81,11,579  | 3.27  | 37    |  |
|  Communist Party of India (Marxist)       | 1,79,88,955  | 3.25  | 9     |  |
|  Telugu Desam Party                       | 1,40,99,230  | 2.55  | 16    |  |
|  YSR Congress Party                       | 1,39,95,435  | 2.53  | 9     |  |



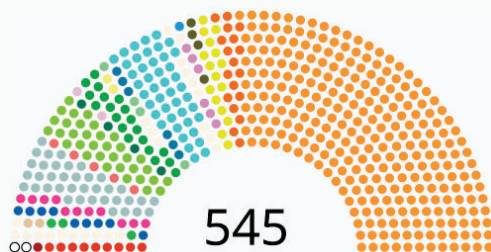
|  | Party                      | Votes       | %    | Seats |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|------|-------|
|  | Aam Aadmi Party            | 1,13,25,387 | 2.05 | 4     |
|  | Shiv Sena                  | 1,02,62,544 | 1.85 | 18    |
|  | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam  | 96,31,246   | 1.74 | 0     |
|  | Biju Janata Dal            | 94,89,946   | 1.71 | 20    |
|  | Nationalist Congress Party | 86,35,558   | 1.56 | 6     |
|  | Rashtriya Janata Dal       | 74,40,937   | 1.34 | 4     |
|  | Telangana Rashtra Samithi  | 67,36,270   | 1.22 | 11    |
|  | Janata Dal (United)        | 59,92,281   | 1.08 | 2     |
|  | Communist Party of India   | 43,27,460   | 0.78 | 1     |



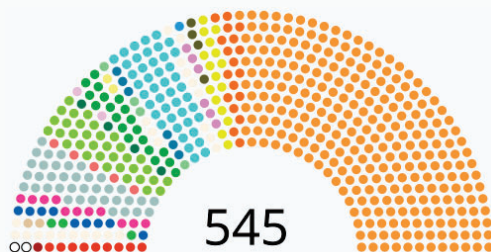
| Party                             | Votes     | %    | Seats |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| Janata Dal (Secular)              | 37,31,481 | 0.67 | 2     |
| Shiromani Akali Dal               | 36,36,148 | 0.66 | 4     |
| Indian National Lok Dal           | 27,99,899 | 0.51 | 2     |
| All India United Democratic Front | 23,33,040 | 0.42 | 3     |
| Lok Jan Shakti Party              | 22,95,929 | 0.41 | 6     |
| Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam  | 20,78,843 | 0.38 | 0     |
| Pattali Makkal Katchi             | 18,27,566 | 0.33 | 1     |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party     | 16,66,380 | 0.30 | 1     |
| Jharkhand Mukti Morcha            | 16,37,994 | 0.30 | 2     |



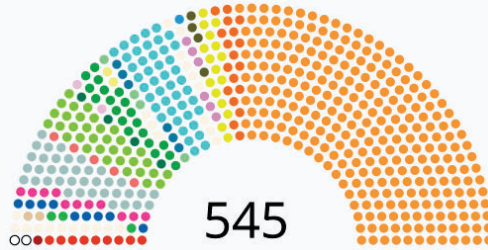
| Party                                                         | Votes            | %           | Seats    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| <b>Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)</b>                  | <b>15,79,772</b> | <b>0.29</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam</b>                 | <b>14,17,535</b> | <b>0.26</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>All India Forward Bloc</b>                                 | <b>12,11,418</b> | <b>0.22</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Swabhimani Paksha</b>                                      | <b>11,05,073</b> | <b>0.20</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Indian Union Muslim League</b>                             | <b>11,00,096</b> | <b>0.20</b> | <b>2</b> |
| <b>Rashtriya Lok Samta Party</b>                              | <b>10,78,473</b> | <b>0.19</b> | <b>3</b> |
| <b>Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation</b> | <b>10,07,275</b> | <b>0.18</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Naga People's Front</b>                                    | <b>9,94,505</b>  | <b>0.18</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Apna Dal</b>                                               | <b>8,21,820</b>  | <b>0.15</b> | <b>2</b> |



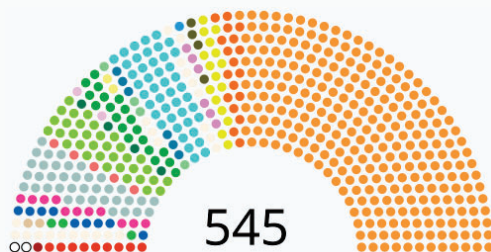
| Party                                                                                                                        | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  Bahujan Mukti Party                        | 7,91,951 | 0.14 | 0     |
|  Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party | 7,32,644 | 0.13 | 3     |
|  Maharashtra Navnirman Sena                 | 7,08,010 | 0.13 | 0     |
|  Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)               | 7,03,698 | 0.13 | 0     |
|  Rashtriya Lok Dal                         | 6,96,918 | 0.13 | 0     |
|  All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen   | 6,85,730 | 0.12 | 1     |
|  Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi           | 6,06,110 | 0.11 | 0     |
|  Asom Gana Parishad                       | 5,77,730 | 0.10 | 0     |
|  National Peoples Party                   | 5,76,448 | 0.10 | 1     |



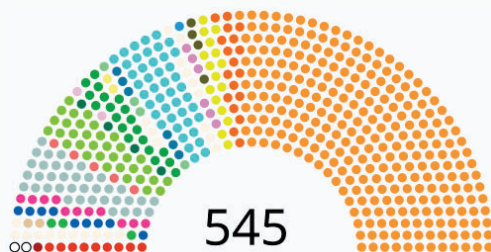
| Party                                                                                                                         | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist) | 5,20,972 | 0.09 | 0     |
|  Peace Party                                 | 5,18,724 | 0.09 | 0     |
|  Peasants and Workers Party of India         | 4,97,721 | 0.09 | 0     |
|  All Jharkhand Students Union                | 4,88,719 | 0.09 | 0     |
|  Rashtriya Samaj Paksha                     | 4,58,580 | 0.08 | 0     |
|  Kerala Congress (M)                       | 4,24,194 | 0.08 | 1     |
|  Jammu & Kashmir National Conference       | 3,96,713 | 0.07 | 0     |
|  Social Democratic Party of India          | 3,96,524 | 0.07 | 0     |
|  Bharipa Bahunjan Mahasangh                | 3,60,854 | 0.07 | 0     |



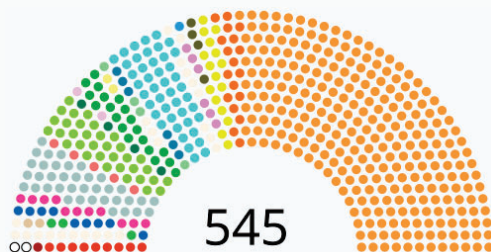
| Party                                                                                                           | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
|  Quami Ekta Dal                | 3,54,577 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  Bodoland People's Front       | 3,30,106 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  Socialist Janata (Democratic) | 3,07,597 | 0.06 | 0     |
|  Gondwana Ganatantra Party     | 3,01,366 | 0.05 | 0     |
|  Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi        | 2,93,681 | 0.05 | 0     |
|  Puthiya Tamilagam           | 2,62,812 | 0.05 | 0     |
|  All India N.R. Congress     | 2,55,826 | 0.05 | 1     |
|  Manithaneya Makkal Katchi   | 2,36,679 | 0.04 | 0     |
|  Welfare Party of India      | 2,28,645 | 0.04 | 0     |



| Party                                | Votes    | %    | Seats |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Jai Bharat Samanta Party             | 2,15,607 | 0.04 | 0     |
| Republican Party of India (Athawale) | 2,06,689 | 0.04 | 0     |
| Jai Samaikyandhra Party              | 2,04,260 | 0.04 | 0     |
| Jharkhand Party                      | 2,03,869 | 0.04 | 0     |
| Pyramid Party of India               | 1,85,478 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Ambedkarite Party of India           | 1,85,095 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Lok Satta Party                      | 1,65,670 | 0.03 | 0     |
| Sikkim Democratic Front              | 1,63,698 | 0.03 | 1     |
| Aama Odisha Party                    | 1,55,900 | 0.03 | 0     |



| Party                                                | Votes       | %    | Seats |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|
| National Unionist Zamindara Party                    | 1,24,990    | 0.02 | 0     |
| Sikkim Krantikari Morcha                             | 1,21,956    | 0.02 | 0     |
| Suheldev Bhartiya Samaj Party                        | 1,18,947    | 0.02 | 0     |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Red Star | 1,14,323    | 0.02 | 0     |
| Marxist Co-ordination Committee                      | 1,10,185    | 0.02 | 0     |
| Jharkhand Disom Party                                | 1,09,843    | 0.02 | 0     |
| United Democratic Party                              | 1,06,817    | 0.02 | 0     |
| 385 other parties with fewer than 100,000 votes      | 40,17,081   | 0.73 | 0     |
| Independents                                         | 1,67,37,720 | 3.02 | 3     |



| Party                                    | Votes               | %             | Seats      |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| None of the above                        | 60,02,942           | 1.08          | –          |
| Nominated Anglo-Indians                  |                     |               | 2          |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>55,38,02,946</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>545</b> |
| Valid votes                              | 55,38,02,946        | 99.93         |            |
| Invalid/blank votes                      | 3,68,873            | 0.07          |            |
| <b>Total votes</b>                       | <b>55,41,71,819</b> | <b>100.00</b> |            |
| <b>Registered voters/turnout</b>         | <b>83,40,82,814</b> | <b>66.44</b>  |            |
| <b>Source: Election Commission India</b> |                     |               |            |

By alliance

National Democratic Alliance (336)



United Progressive Alliance (60)



Others (147)



By State & Union Territories

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (01)



| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 47.8         | +3.59  | 1         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress | 40.8         | −1.23  | 0         | 0       |

Andhra Pradesh (25)

|                              |              |        |           |         |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 2                            | 15           |        | 8         |         |
| BJP                          | TDP          | YSRCP  |           |         |
| Party                        | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Telugu Desam Party (NDA)     | 29.10        | +4.17  | 15        | +9      |
| YSR Congress Party           | 28.90        | +28.90 | 8         | +8      |
| Indian National Congress     | 11.5         | -27.45 | 0         | -19     |
| Bharatiya Janata Party (NDA) | 8.50         | ---    | 2         | +2      |

Arunachal Pradesh (02)

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1                        | 1         |
| BJP                      | INC       |
| Party                    | Seats won |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 1         |
| Indian National Congress | 1         |

Assam (14)



| Party                             | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party            | 36.50        | +19.29 | 7         | +3      |
| Indian National Congress          | 29.60        | −4.31  | 3         | −4      |
| All India United Democratic Front | 14.80        | −2.30  | 3         | +2      |
| Asom Gana Parishad                | 3.80         | −8.81  | 0         | −1      |
| Independent (politician)          | ---          | ---    | 1         | +1      |

Bihar (40)



| Party                        | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party (NDA) | 29.40        | +15.47 | 22        | +10     |
| Lok Janshakti Party (NDA)    | 6.40         | ---    | 6         | +6      |
| Rashtriya Janata Dal (UPA)   | 20.10        | +0.80  | 4         | 0       |

| Party                            | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Janata Dal (United)              | 15.80        | −8.24  | 2         | −18     |
| Rashtriya Lok Samata Party (NDA) | 3.00         | ---    | 3         | +3      |
| Nationalist Congress Party       | 1.20         | ---    | 1         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress (UPA)   | 8.40         | −1.86  | 2         | 0       |
| Independent                      | ---          | ---    | 0         | −2      |

Chandigarh (01)

1

BJP

| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 42.20        | +19.46 | 1         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress | 26.80        | −20.07 | 0         | −1      |
| Aam Aadmi Party          | 24.00        | New    | 0         | 0       |

Chhattisgarh (11)

| 10                       |              |        |           | 1       |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        |           | INC     |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 48.70        | −1.09  | 10        | 0       |
| Indian National Congress | 38.40        | +13.67 | 1         | 0       |

Dadra & Nagar Haveli (01)

| 1                        |              |        |           |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        |           |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 48.90        | +2.47  | 1         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress | 45.10        | −0.75  | 0         | 0       |

Daman & Diu (01)

| 1                        |              |        |           |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        |           |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 53.80%       | −11.46 | 1         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress | 43.30%       | +14.29 | 0         | 0       |

NCT of Delhi (07)

7

BJP

| NParty                   | Vote share % | Change  | Seats won | Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 46.40%       |         | 7         | +7      |
| Indian National Congress | 15.10%       | -42.01% | 0         | -7      |
| Aam Aadmi Party          | 32.90%       | +32.90% | 0         | 0       |

Goa (02)

2

BJP

| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 53.40%       | +8.62  | 2         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress | 36.60%       | -14.00 | 0         | -1      |

Gujarat (26)

| 26                       |              |        |           |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        |           |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 59.10%       | +12.59 | 26        | +11     |
| Indian National Congress | 32.90%       | −10.48 | 0         | −11     |

Haryana (10)

| 7                        |              |        | 2         | 1       |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        | INLD      | INC     |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 34.70%       |        | 7         | +7      |
| Indian National Congress | 22.90%       | −18.87 | 1         | −8      |
| Indian National Lok Dal  | 24.40%       |        | 2         | +2      |

Himachal Pradesh (04)

|     |
|-----|
| 4   |
| BJP |

| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 53.31%       | +3.72  | 4         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress | 40.70%       | -4.91  | 0         | -1      |

Jammu and Kashmir (06)

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| 3   | 3     |
| BJP | JKPDP |

| Party                                     | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party                    | 34.40%       |        | 3         | +3      |
| Indian National Congress                  | 22.90%       | -1.77  | 0         | -2      |
| Jammu & Kashmir People's Democratic Party | 20.50%       |        | 3         | +3      |
| Jammu & Kashmir National Conference       | 11.10%       | -8.00% | 0         | -3      |
| Independent                               | ---          | ---    | 0         | -1      |

**Jharkhand (14)**

| 12                             |              |         |           | 2       |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                            |              |         |           | JMM     |
| Party                          | Vote share % | Change  | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party         | 40.10%       | +12.57% | 12        | +4      |
| Indian National Congress (UPA) | 13.30%       | −1.72%  | 0         | −1      |
| Jharkhand Vikas Morcha         | 12.10%       |         | 0         | −1      |
| Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (UPA)   | 9.30%        | −2.4%   | 2         | 0       |
| Independent                    | ---          | ---     | 0         | −2      |

**Karnataka (28)**

| 17                       |              |        | 2         | 9       |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        | JD(S)     | INC     |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 43.00%       | −1.37  | 17        | −2      |
| Indian National Congress | 40.80%       | +3.15  | 9         | +3      |
| Janata Dal (Secular)     | 11.00%       | −2.57% | 2         | −1      |

**Kerala (20)**

|            |             |              |            |               |            |             |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>8</b>   | <b>2</b>    | <b>1</b>     | <b>1</b>   | <b>5</b>      | <b>1</b>   | <b>2</b>    |
| <b>INC</b> | <b>IUML</b> | <b>KC(M)</b> | <b>RSP</b> | <b>CPI(M)</b> | <b>CPI</b> | <b>IND.</b> |

| Party                                  | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Indian National Congress               | 31.10%       |        | 8         | −5      |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist)     | 21.60%       |        | 5         | +1      |
| Communist Party of India               | 7.60%        |        | 1         | +1      |
| Indian Union Muslim League             | 4.50%        |        | 2         | 0       |
| Kerala Congress (M)                    | 2.40%        |        | 1         | 0       |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party          |              |        | 1         | +1      |
| Bharatiya Janata Party                 | 10.30%       |        | 0         | 0       |
| IND. (backed by Left Democratic Front) |              |        | 2         | +2      |

19 July 2018 Jose K Mani quit the lower house after being nominated to Rajya Sabha.[1]

Lakshadweep (01)

| 1                          |              |        |           |         |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| NCP                        |              |        |           |         |
| Party                      | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Nationalist Congress Party | 50.10%       | +3.79  | 1         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress   | 46.60%       | −5.32  | 0         | −1      |

Madhya Pradesh (29)

| 27                       |              |        |           | 2       |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        | INC       |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 55.00%       | +10.55 | 27        | +10     |
| Indian National Congress | 34.90%       | −5.24% | 2         | −9      |
| Bahujan Samaj Party      | 3.8%         | −2.05% | 0         | −1      |

Maharashtra (48)

|     |           |     |     |     |
|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| 23  | 18        | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| BJP | Shiv Sena | SWP | NCP | INC |

| Party                            | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party (NDA)     | 27.30%       | +9.13% | 23        | +14     |
| Shiv Sena (NDA)                  | 20.60%       | +3.60% | 18        | +7      |
| Indian National Congress (UPA)   | 18.10%       | −1.51  | 2         | −15     |
| Nationalist Congress Party (UPA) | 16.00%       | −3.28  | 4         | −4      |
| Swabhimani Paksha (NDA)          | 2.30%        |        | 1         | 0       |
| Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi            | ---          | ---    | 0         | −1      |
| Independent                      | ---          | ---    | 0         | −1      |

### Manipur (02)

| 2                        |              |        |           |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| INC                      |              |        |           |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 11.90%       |        | 0         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress | 41.70%       | −1.26% | 2         | 0       |
| Naga People's Front      | 19.90%       |        | 0         | 0       |
| Communist Party of India | 14.00%       |        | 0         | 0       |

### Meghalaya (02)

| 1                                |              |         | 1         |         |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| NPP                              |              |         | INC       |         |
| Party                            | Vote share % | Change  | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party (NDA)     | 8.90%        |         | 0         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress (UPA)   | 37.90%       | −6.94%  | 1         | 0       |
| National People's Party (NDA)    | 22.20%       | +22.20  | 1         | +1      |
| Nationalist Congress Party (UPA) | ---          | −18.78% | 0         | −1      |

Mizoram (01)

|     |  |  |  |  |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 1   |  |  |  |  |
| INC |  |  |  |  |

| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Indian National Congress | 48.60%       | +16.98 | 1         | 0       |

Nagaland (01)

|     |  |  |  |  |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 1   |  |  |  |  |
| NPF |  |  |  |  |

| Party                     | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Naga People's Front (NDA) | 68.70%       | -1.26  | 1         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress  | 30.10%       |        |           | 0       |

Odisha (21)

| 20                       |              |        |           | 1       |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJD                      |              |        | BJP       |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Biju Janata Dal          | 44.10%       | +6.87  | 20        | +6      |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 21.50%       |        | 1         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress | 26.00%       | −6.75  | 0         | −6      |
| Communist Party of India | 0.3%         | −2.27% | 0         | −1      |

Puducherry (01)

| 1                                        |              |         |           |         |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| All India N R Congress                   |              |         |           |         |
| Party                                    | Vote share % | Change  | Seats won | Changes |
| All India N.R. Congress (NDA)            | 34.60%       | +34.60  | 1         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress                 | 26.3%        | −23.16% | 0         | −1      |
| All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 17.93%       | +17.93% | 0         | 0       |

Punjab (13)

| 2                        | 4            | 4       | 3         |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      | SAD          | AAP     | INC       |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change  | Seats won | Changes |
| Indian National Congress | 33.10%       | −12.13  | 3         | −5      |
| Shiromani Akali Dal      | 20.30%       | −13.55% | 4         | 0       |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 8.70%        | −1.36   | 2         | +1      |
| Aam Aadmi Party          | 30.40%       | +30.40% | 4         | +4      |

Rajasthan (25)

| 25                       |              |        |           |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              |        |           |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 50.90%       | +7.71  | 25        | +21     |
| Indian National Congress | 30.40%       | −16.79 | 0         | −20     |

Sikkim (01)

| 1                        |              |         |           |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| SDF                      |              |         |           |         |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change  | Seats won | Changes |
| Sikkim Democratic Front  | 53.00%       | −13.30  | 1         | 0       |
| Sikkim Krantikari Morcha | 39.50%       | +39.50% | 0         | 0       |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 2.40%        | +0.59   | 0         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress | 2.30%        | −27.26% | 0         | 0       |

Tamil Nadu (39)

| 37                                       |              | 1       |           | 1       |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| AIADMK                                   |              | PMK     |           | BJP     |
| Party                                    | Vote share % | Change  | Seats won | Changes |
| All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 44.30%       | +21.42% | 37        | +28     |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 23.60%       | −1.49   | 0         | −18     |
| Bharatiya Janata Party                   | 5.50%        |         | 1         | +1      |
| Pattali Makkal Katchi                    | 4.40%        |         | 1         | +1      |

Telangana (17)

|     |     |     |     |       |       |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| 11  | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1     | 1     |
| TRS | INC | BJP | TDP | YSRCP | AIMIM |

| Party                                  | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Telangana Rashtra Samithi              | 33.90        | +7.76  | 11        | +9      |
| Indian National Congress               | 20.5         | -27.45 | 2         | -10     |
| Bharatiya Janata Party                 | 8.50         | ---    | 1         | +1      |
| Telugu Desam Party                     | 3.10         | +4.17  | 1         | -1      |
| YSR Congress Party                     | 2.90         | +2.90  | 1         | +1      |
| All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen | 1.40         | -0.53  | 1         | 0       |

Tripura (02)

| 2                                  |              |        |           |         |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| CPI(M)                             |              |        |           |         |
| Party                              | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist) | 64.00%       | +2.31  | 2         | 0       |
| Indian National Congress           | 15.20%       |        | 0         | 0       |
| Bharatiya Janata Party             | 5.70%        |        | 0         | 0       |

Uttar Pradesh (80)

| 71                       |              | 5      | 2         | 2       |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| BJP                      |              | SP     | INC       | AD      |
| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 42.30%       | +24.80 | 71        | +61     |
| Samajwadi Party          | 22.20%       | −1.06  | 5         | -22     |
| Bahujan Samaj Party      | 19.60%       | −7.82  | 0         | −16     |
| Indian National Congress | 7.50%        | −10.75 | 2         | −19     |
| Apna Dal                 | 1.00%        |        | 2         | +2      |

Uttarakhand (05)



BJP

| Party                    | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Bharatiya Janata Party   | 55.30%       |        | 5         | +5      |
| Indian National Congress | 34.00%       | -9.13  | 0         | -5      |

West Bengal (42)



BJP

INC

CPI(M)

TMC

| Party                              | Vote share % | Change | Seats won | Changes |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| All India Trinamool Congress       | 39.35%       | +8.60  | 34        | +15     |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist) | 22.71%       | -10.1  | 2         | -13     |
| Bharatiya Janata Party             | 16.84%       | +10.90 | 2         | +1      |
| Indian National Congress           | 9.58%        | -3.80  | 4         | -2      |

## **Reactions**

### **Domestic & Economic**

The country's economic indicators were performing well in advance of the result in expectation of a BJP win, on the perception that Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi is business-friendly. The benchmark BSE Sensex and CNX Nifty indices hit record highs and the Indian Rupee strengthened following months of poor performance. On the result day, as early vote counts gave the BJP a majority lead, the Sensex reached a record high of 25,375.63 points. It ended the day at a new closing high of 24,121.74. The Nifty reached a record high of 7,563.50, before ending the day at a new closing high of 7,203. The Indian Rupee rose to an 11-month high of 58.62 against the USA Dollar and closed at 58.79. Deutsche Bank revised its December 2014 target for the Sensex to 28,000, and Macquarie revised its 12-month target for the Nifty to 8,400 from 7,200. Edelweiss set its December 2014 targets for the Sensex and Nifty at 29,000 and 9,000 respectively.

### **Media**

India Times suggested that the Election was watched in Pakistan with Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi being the less popular candidate than AAP's Arvind Kejriwal. Comparisons were made between the latter and the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf's Imran Khan. Analysts suggested a high turnout would favour the BJP as it indicated an increase in participation of urban voters who are the party's traditional vote bank. Others have suggested

however, that this could indicate an increase in voting amongst the 150 Million Muslims that generally support the INC. Varghese K George, the political editor of The Hindu said that both readings rely on too many assumptions but that the only reading so far was the BJP was "doing well [and] Modi is managing to make some connection with voters and the Congress is doing pretty badly."

## **Politicians**

When it became clear that the BJP would win the General Elections 2014, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi tweeted, "India has won! Bharat ki Vijay. Ache din ane wale hai (good days are ahead)." This tweet instantly became India's most retweeted Twitter post. Dr. Manmohan Singh congratulated Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi by telephone. Congress President Smt. Sonia Gandhi accepted the defeat and congratulated the New BJP-Led Government saying, "I congratulate the next Government. I take full responsibility for the loss of Congress."

Rahul Gandhi also did the same saying, "The new Government has been given a mandate by the people. As Congress Vice President, I hold myself responsible. The Congress party has done badly."

Although the Congress had been voted out of power in past too, but this was the first time since the 1977 General Elections that the Congress did not happen to be the single largest party in terms of percentage of votes obtained. At a voteshare of around 19%, it was the lowest ever share of votes polled by the Congress party nationally since the Country's First General Elections, surpassing the record of

25.82% voteshare polled in 1998 General Elections. It was also for the first time in the history of the Nation that INC had less than 100 MPs in the Lok Sabha, surpassing the record of 114 seats in 1999 General Elections. Since the Congress had won less than 54 seats, it would be also for the first time in the history of the Nation that a non-Congress Government does not has an official Leader of Opposition from the INC. Hence these results are considered to be the worst ever performance of the Indian National Congress in its history.

Former Union Minister of Rural Development Jairam Ramesh said, "I am surprised by the results, especially in Telangana and Jharkhand. There was clearly a Modi effect."

At the Congress Working Committee (CWC) meeting on 19 May 2014, General Secretary Mohan Prakash claimed that Israeli intelligence agency Mossad and the RSS had been working together since 2009 to defeat the UPA government. Prakash further claimed that this was because of Israel's unhappiness with the UPA Government. According to him, this was because the UPA only had limited political relations with Israel, unlike the previous NDA Government. Outgoing Finance Minister P. Chidambaram criticised the style of functioning and work culture at the Congress headquarters for the loss, and suggested adopting a more corporate approach. Some Congress members blamed Japanese communication agency Dentsu, which had been hired by the party, at a cost of nearly ₹ 6 billion, to handle their election advertising campaign and image makeover of Rahul Gandhi along with another agency Burson-Marsteller. Chairman of the party's communication department Ajay Maken harshly criticised Dentsu India executive chairman Rohit Ohri for a "spineless campaign". Priya Dutt, Secretary of the party's communication department, pointed out the gap between the people and the

Congress leadership stating, "We need to bridge that gap. We need to bring that right up to the leadership. There is a lot of criticism. We have to look at where we have gone wrong in the past 10 years." DNA described the accusations against Mossad, RSS and Dentsu as "bizarre theories", and noted that "everyone except vice-president Rahul Gandhi has been held responsible for their crushing defeat."

Union Minister in the outgoing Government Milind Deora told *The Indian Express* on 21 May 2014, that although "many factors" led to the party's defeat and Rahul's leadership alone could not be blamed, "it was not about one person's image but the people surrounding that person also. Deora stated that many party members felt that the decision makers in the party had "no electoral experience...no stature, standing, respect and credibility in the party". He accused the people who "were in charge of important departments and held key positions" of not listening to party cadres and MPs, which he believed prevented a "diverse opinion" from being heard and "shut out a lot of people". Deora stated, "A lot of us felt our voices were never heard. We felt our voices don't matter. This has to change. The MPs and ministers should not feel we are being not heard. It is not the advisors alone. The people who take the advice also have to bear responsibility. Those who gave advice and those who received the advice as also those who feel they can give better advice – all have to bear responsibility." Deora felt the party had to "open up" and "promote avenues for dissent and debate internally". When asked who was to blame, Deora said, "there are many people from top to bottom ... there was lack of coordination and the response was slow ... there was a very unresponsive attitude. ... the buck stops with the party." Although this statement received support from several Congress members, Deora clarified on Twitter, "My comments are out of emotions of deep loyalty to the party, pain of our performance & a sincere

desire to see us bounce back. Nothing more." Senior party leader Satyavrat Chaturvedi expressed hope that an "honest and ruthless introspection" would be carried out fix the problems. He further stated that while Deora's statement may not have been fully correct, a "large portion of what he said is correct". Congress members such as Jairam Ramesh, Madan Gopal and Kanishka Singh criticised Rahul Gandhi's aides.

## **Individuals**

Cinema-Icon of South India Shri Rajnikanth congratulated Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi on Twitter for his "Historic Win". The actor also congratulated Jayalalithaa for her party's performance in the election. Tamil actor Dhanush also tweeted congratulations to Modi. Several Bollywood celebrities including Subhash Ghai, Vishal Dadalani, Lata Mangeshkar, Ranvir Shorey, Vivek Oberoi, Baba Sehgal, Shekhar Kapur, Arshad Warsi, Preity Zinta, Arjun Rampal, Farhan Akhtar, Karan Johar, Sangeeth Sivan, Kabir Bedi, Anupam Kher, Madhur Bhandarkar, Atul Kasbekar and Pritish Nandy tweeted congratulations to Modi and the BJP for their victory.

President of Film Federation of India Ravi Kottarakara congratulated Modi "on behalf of the entire Indian film fraternity". CEO of the Film & TV Producers Guild of India Kulmmet Makkar described the "clear mandate" as being "great" for the Indian film industry. He also expressed "positive hopes" from the new Government.

## **International**

**Afghanistan** – President Hamid Karzai sent congratulations. Karzai, who attended school in Shimla, spoke to Modi in Hindi. Spokesperson Aimal Faizi tweeted, "President #Karzai extends his warm Congratulations to @narendramodi on victory in elections. Afghans always regard #India as a true friend".

**Australia** – Prime Minister Tony Abbott called Modi to congratulate him. He tweeted, "I've spoken to @narendramodi and congratulated him on his success. I look forward to strengthening ties between India and Australia". He further said that he was looking forward to meet Modi during the upcoming G-20 Summit to be held in Brisbane in November 2014.

**Bangladesh** – Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina wrote, "The decisive verdict given by the people of your great country is a strong testimony to your dynamic, inspiring and visionary leadership qualities and manifestation of the trust and confidence reposed in you by the people of the largest democracy in the world. I am delighted to see a great friend of Bangladesh leading an extremely friendly country, India, in the coming days." She further stated, "I hope that you would find my country your second home and first destination for your official visit abroad". Hasina also sent a separate letter to BJP President Rajnath Singh congratulating him and party members for their "landslide victory", on behalf of the Bangladesh Awami League. Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) chief Khaleda Zia, and the Jamaat-e-Islami also sent messages congratulating Modi.

**Bhutan** – Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay and King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck called Modi and congratulated him on his victory.

**Brunei** – Brunei Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah sent a message of congratulations to Modi. In his message, the Sultan wished Modi success and looked forward to working with him to strengthen long-standing ties of friendship and co-operation between Brunei and India, including through work in the Commonwealth and the Asean-India Dialogue.

**Canada** – Canadian High Commissioner Stewart Beck said, "I had the pleasure to meet with Modi during his time as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and I look forward to working with him to grow Canada's bilateral relationship with India. I also wish to congratulate the people of India on exercising their right to vote and showing the world the strength of their democratic system." Prime minister Stephen Harper sent a congratulatory message to Modi on 17 May, 2014.

**China** – Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying said, "China is willing to make joint efforts with the new Indian Government, maintain high level exchanges, deepen co-operation in all areas and bring the China-India strategic partnership to new height." The Chinese Government formally congratulated Modi on 23 May 2014. The Chinese Government had been waiting for Modi to be officially be sworn in before issuing a formal message, as they were conscious of protocol. Modi made four visits to China during his tenure as Chief Minister of Gujarat, resulting in over US\$900 million worth of Chinese investments in Gujarat. Premier Li Keqiang congratulated Modi on 26 May 2014. He stated that China viewed India as a "natural cooperative partner" and expressed his desire to

work together for "peaceful, cooperative and common development" that would "not only bring benefits to their own people but also contribute to peace, stability and prosperity of Asia and beyond".

**Denmark** – Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt called Modi and congratulated him on his victory.

**France** – French Ambassador to India François Richier stated, "This massive vote of confidence highlights the vitality of Indian democracy. France is keen to work hand in hand with the new Indian leadership. Paris statement will follow formal announcement by Election Commission." President Francois Hollande congratulated Modi by telephone on 19 May. He invited him to come to France "when he wished". French Embassy officials stated, "He [Hollande] confirmed that he [Modi] would have France's support in the task at hand and reiterated his commitment to the strategic partnership and friendship between France and India, a partner and ally of France."

**Germany** – On 15 May 2014, the day prior to the results being declared, German Ambassador to India Michael Steiner stated, "An elected Prime Minister of India does not need a visa for Germany, he is welcome there". Chancellor Angela Merkel called Modi on 19 May, congratulated him on his victory and invited him to Berlin.

**Israel** – Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu telephoned Narendra Modi to congratulate him. A statement read, "He [Netanyahu] said that he was looking forward to work with Mr. Modi and enhance bilateral cooperation".

**Japan** – Prime Minister Shinzo Abe called Modi and congratulated him on his victory.

**Malaysia** – Prime Minister Najib Razak congratulated Modi and the BJP on Twitter, and also stated that he was "looking forward to continuing strong Malaysia-India partnership" under the new Government.

**Maldives** – President Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom congratulated Modi and sent wishes for "every success and prosperity". The President stated that India had chosen "the most proficient leadership". Modi was also congratulated by former President Mohamed Nasheed on Twitter. Indian High Commissioner to the Maldives Rajeev Shahare stated that relations between the countries would strengthen under the new Prime Minister.

**Mauritius** – Prime Minister Navinchandra Ramgoolam sent a message to Modi on 16 May, congratulating Modi for "the impressive and well-deserved victory of his party". Ramgoolam stated that "these elections in the largest democracy of the world are yet again a testimony to the exceptional robustness of Indian democracy", and added that "Mauritius applauds and commends India for upholding her acclaimed democratic credentials to which Mauritius feels particularly attached". He further stated "your electoral victory is a defining moment in the contemporary history of your great country. It certainly reflects the trust that the people place in you to chart the future course of your nation. You embody the politics of hope and delivery to your people in their aspirations for development and prosperity".

**Nepal** – Prime Minister Sushil Koirala congratulated Narendra Modi on his victory and invited him to visit Nepal. President Ram Baran Yadav also called Modi and BJP President Rajnath Singh to congratulate them on the BJP's victory.

**New Zealand** – Prime Minister John Key congratulated Modi by letter. Key expressed hope that the two countries would be able to negotiate a free trade agreement, which they began discussing in 2010. However, talks later stalled and the last round of discussions was held in July 2013. The Prime Minister stated, "We are sort of hopeful we can reignite the free trade agreement with Modi as the new Prime Minister. He has obviously been very pro-business and he has had an overwhelming mandate delivered to him so you can see the Indian people want and expect to see high levels of economic growth. One of those things is trade, so we are certainly going to be taking it up with the new Indian Government at the appropriate time."

**Norway** – Prime Minister Erna Solberg called Modi and congratulated him on his victory.

**Pakistan** – Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif congratulated Modi and offered good wishes on the BJP's "impressive victory". Sharif also invited Modi to visit Pakistan.

**Qatar** – Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa al-Thani congratulated Modi on his party's victory in the General Elections 2014 in a telephone conversation.

**Russia** – President Vladimir Putin congratulated Modi and the BJP on the election victory gave a high assessment of the traditionally friendly ties between Russia and India. These ties have a foundation in the Declaration on Strategic Partnership, which was signed while the BJP was in power and set a development course for bilateral relations for years to come.

**Singapore** – Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong congratulated Modi and the BJP on Twitter and Facebook, and also stated that he was "looking forward to working with the new Indian Government to strengthen India-Singapore relations". Modi replied to the tweet stating, "@leehsienloong Thank you very much. Singapore is a valued friend & I am sure we will make our ties stronger in the times to come". Former Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong wrote, "I recall our meetings and frank exchange of views since 2006 when I visited Gujarat. You have always shown a strong resolve to bring economic prosperity to the Indian people.... I am confident that you will lead India to greater heights as Prime Minister, and further build on the excellent ties between our two countries."

**South Africa** – President Jacob Zuma said in a statement on 17 May 2014, "With India under the leadership of Mr Modi, the Government of South Africa looks forward to consolidating the strong bilateral political and economic relations that exist between our two sister Republics."

**Spain** – President Mariano Rajoy sent a letter congratulating Modi on his "brilliant victory" in the election. Rajoy expressed his admiration for the "democratic spirit that reigned over such a complex election process". The President concluded his letter stating that he was looking forward to meeting Modi in person and offered his "warmest regards and deepest personal respect".

**Sri Lanka** – President Mahinda Rajapaksa called Modi and congratulated him for a "great" victory. The President tweeted, "Called @narendramodi a short while ago; Congratulated on BJP victory & invited for a state visit to #SriLanka".

**Tibet** – Tibetan Prime Minister-in-exile Lobsang Sangay thanked the UPA government "or their unwavering support for the Tibetan people during its two full terms", and also congratulated the BJP-led NDA for their victory.

**United Kingdom** – Prime Minister David Cameron called Modi and congratulated him on the "election success" and stated that he was keen on working together, one of the first Western leaders to do. A spokesperson stated, "The Prime Minister called Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi this morning to congratulate him on his victory in the Indian elections and the record turnout, making this the biggest democratic election in history. Modi said he would be delighted to accept the Prime Minister's invitation to visit the UK. Both leaders agreed on the importance of the UK-India relationship and agreed to work together to strengthen it in the months ahead." Cameron also tweeted using his official account, "Congratulations @narendramodi on victory in India's elections. Keen to work together to get the most from UK-India relationship". British Foreign Minister William Hague stated, "I congratulate Narendra Modi and the BJP on their success and look forward to forging an even closer partnership with India in the months ahead. UK has strong ties with India and the British government looks forward to working with the new Indian government to build on this relationship and deliver security, growth and prosperity for both our nations."

**United States of America** – White House Press Secretary Jay Carney said, "We congratulate Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and the BJP on winning a majority of seats in this historic election. Once the Government is formed, we look forward to working closely with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to advance our strong bilateral relationship based on shared democratic values. The prime minister of

India will be welcomed to the USA. The White House National Security Council tweeted, "USA congratulates BJP on its victory in India's historic election. We look forward to working with government once formed to advance our partnership". Secretary of State John Kerry tweeted, "Congrats to @narendramodi and BJP. Look forward to working w/you/growing shared prosperity/security w/world's largest democracy".

**Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi** responded to each tweet from world leaders thanking them for their support. The media reported the order in which Modi responded to the tweets, and noted that Barack Obama was the last to receive a reply from him. *The New York Times* observed that "the order in which he thanked them and one notable omission, later rectified, was more interesting than the content of the tweets themselves." The paper further stated, "The silence underscored what will be uncomfortable diplomatic theater in the weeks and months to come. The United States refused to issue Mr. Modi a visa in 2005 as a response to his alleged role in the 2002 Gujarat riots. As Mr. Modi's star rose in the past year, American leaders reached out, but a thaw on Mr. Modi's side has been almost imperceptible." State Department Spokesperson Jen Psaki said, "I think our relationship between the United States and India is so strong and enduring we won't worry about the Twitter rank order". John Kerry reiterated the United States' willingness to work with the new government as well as the importance of India-USA relations on 20 May 2014. He also added that he was looking forward to returning to India soon and "echo President Obama's invitation to Prime Minister Modi to visit the United States at the earliest opportunity." The Times of India noted that the first leader to receive a tweet from Modi was David Cameron.

The United Kingdom was among the first countries to end a USA-led diplomatic boycott of Modi. Mint stated that Modi's "more expansive responses" were to the leaders of Japan and Russia. According to former foreign secretary Lalit Mansingh, "It is natural that Modi feels affinity with some leaders who are strong leaders, proudly nationalistic, trying to fix the economy with firm measures."

### **International Media**

Prior to the announcement of the result, The Washington Post highlighted "...2014 will be the biggest year in the history of democracy, with more people than ever before going to the polls to decide their own fate...this really looks to be one of the most fascinating political events this year, and not just because of its scale...It's a fascinating moment in democracy, and one that shouldn't be ignored". The New York Times added that "the sheer size of the electorate makes this election the largest ever in the world and an inspiring celebration of universal adult suffrage," but also wrote "lurking behind the feel-good spectacle is the reality that India's elections are awash in illegal cash, serious violence and dirty tricks." Bloomberg Businessweek wrote of the election that the "process is awesome in its complexity, and the campaigns have given rise to robust debate...But here's something else not to miss: It's all pretty damn colorful." It highlighted five reasons that make the election interesting: Kejriwal's effect, Modi's wife; exit polls are barred but betting on the future prime minister was not and Modi was in the lead; "vote buying" through cash, alcohol or other means; and 3D campaigning. It also predicted better relations with Japan at the expense of relations with China under Modi, and

asked whether a redefinition of India's nuclear weapons program would result from the elections.

An editorial in the China Daily, the Chinese government's official English-language newspaper, compared Modi's "preoccupation with development" with China's "own experiences and development philosophy", and argued that this had "inspired unprecedented optimism here over our South Asian neighbour's growth potential". The paper also argued that "western rhetoric" which stated that both countries were "destined to stand against each other" had been proven wrong by the fact that India and China had "by and large, managed their differences well over the decades". It also welcomed Modi's invitation to Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to attend his swearing-in ceremony.

### **Individuals and Organizations**

The 14th Dalai Lama sent a letter congratulating Modi for the BJP's "decisive victory". The Dalai Lama expressed hope that just as Modi had brought development and prosperity to Gujarat, India would continue to "flourish and prosper" under his leadership.

The American Jewish Committee (AJC) congratulated Narendra Modi, and expressed hope that his leadership would further strengthen India's relations with the US and Israel. Director of AJC's Asia Pacific Institute (API) Shira Loewenberg stated, "We look forward to working with Modi and the new government to further

strengthen and deepen India's extensive relations with the United States of America and Israel. BJP has long been a friend to Israel and the Jewish people."

## Government Formation

Dr. Manmohan Singh tendered his resignation to President Pranab Mukherjee on 17 May 2014 . He continued as caretaker Prime Minister, at the request of the President, until 26 May 2014, when Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and his cabinet were sworn to office.

Support for the new Government

| Political Party                            | Seats      | Alliance                                |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>              | <b>282</b> | <b>National Democratic<br/>Alliance</b> |
| <b>Shiv Sena</b>                           | <b>18</b>  |                                         |
| <b>Telugu Desham Party</b>                 | <b>17</b>  |                                         |
| <b>Lok Janshakti Party</b>                 | <b>6</b>   |                                         |
| <b>Shiromani Akali Dal</b>                 | <b>4</b>   |                                         |
| <b>Pattali Makkal<br/>Katchi(PMK)</b>      | <b>1</b>   |                                         |
| <b>Naga People's Front</b>                 | <b>1</b>   |                                         |
| <b>National People's Party<br/>(India)</b> | <b>1</b>   |                                         |
| <b>Some other small parties</b>            | <b>7</b>   |                                         |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>337</b> |                                         |

Though the above parties supported BJP, BJP had already won 282 seats (more than the majority number required) hence BJP did not need their support, also the new Prime Minister didn't include them in Council of Ministers. This situation was different from Atal Bihari Vajpayee, he had to include many parties of NDA in his cabinet, due to lack of seats.

## **2019 Indian General Election- 17<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections, 2019 were held in India in Seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May, 2019. Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever in any Indian General Election, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters until the General Elections, 2024.

The Bharatiya Janata Party won in a landslide receiving 37% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 General Election, and winning 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats. The BJP outperformed most exit polls which had predicted a much narrower mandate for the ruling alliance. The BJP won 37.76% of votes, while the NDA's combined vote was 45% of the 603.7 million votes that were polled. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of Leader of the Opposition. In addition, the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) won 91 seats, while other parties won 98 seats.

Legislative Assembly Elections in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim were held simultaneously with the General Election, 2019 as well as by-elections of twenty-two seats of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

## **Electoral system**

All 543 elected MPs are elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting. The President of India appoints an additional two members from the Anglo-Indian community if he believes that community is under-represented.

Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 or older, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency and registered to vote (name included in the electoral rolls), possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India or an equivalent. Some people convicted of electoral or other offences are barred from voting.

The elections are held on schedule and as per the Constitution of India that mandates Parliamentary Elections once every five years.

## **Election Schedule**

The Election Schedule was announced by Election Commission of India (ECI) on 10 March 2019, and with it the Model Code of Conduct came into effect.

The Election was scheduled to be held in seven phases. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the election was held in all seven phases. The polling for the Anantnag constituency in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was held in three phases, due to violence in the region.

| Phase-wise polling Constituencies in each State & Union Territory |                      |                                             |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| State/Union territory                                             | Total constituencies | Election dates and number of constituencies |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
|                                                                   |                      | Phase 1                                     | Phase 2             | Phase 3                | Phase 4                | Phase 5                 | Phase 6 | Phase 7 |
|                                                                   |                      | 11 April                                    | 18 April            | 23 April               | 29 April               | 6 May                   | 12 May  | 19 May  |
| Andhra Pradesh                                                    | 25                   | 25                                          |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Arunachal Pradesh                                                 | 02                   | 2                                           |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Assam                                                             | 14                   | 5                                           | 5                   | 4                      |                        |                         |         |         |
| Bihar                                                             | 40                   | 4                                           | 5                   | 5                      | 5                      | 5                       | 8       | 8       |
| Chhattisgarh                                                      | 11                   | 1                                           | 3                   | 7                      |                        |                         |         |         |
| Goa                                                               | 02                   |                                             |                     | 2                      |                        |                         |         |         |
| Gujarat                                                           | 26                   |                                             |                     | 26                     |                        |                         |         |         |
| Haryana                                                           | 10                   |                                             |                     |                        |                        |                         | 10      |         |
| Himachal Pradesh                                                  | 04                   |                                             |                     |                        |                        |                         |         | 4       |
| Jammu and Kashmir                                                 | 06                   | 2                                           | 2                   | $\frac{1}{3}^{[n\ 1]}$ | $\frac{1}{3}^{[n\ 1]}$ | $1\frac{1}{3}^{[n\ 1]}$ |         |         |
| Jharkhand                                                         | 14                   |                                             |                     |                        | 3                      | 4                       | 4       | 3       |
| Karnataka                                                         | 28                   |                                             | 14                  | 14                     |                        |                         |         |         |
| Kerala                                                            | 20                   |                                             |                     | 20                     |                        |                         |         |         |
| Madhya Pradesh                                                    | 29                   |                                             |                     |                        | 6                      | 7                       | 8       | 8       |
| Maharashtra                                                       | 48                   | 7                                           | 10                  | 14                     | 17                     |                         |         |         |
| Manipur                                                           | 02                   | 1                                           | 1                   |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Meghalaya                                                         | 02                   | 2                                           |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Mizoram                                                           | 01                   | 1                                           |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Nagaland                                                          | 01                   | 1                                           |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Odisha                                                            | 21                   | 4                                           | 5                   | 6                      | 6                      |                         |         |         |
| Punjab                                                            | 13                   |                                             |                     |                        |                        |                         |         | 13      |
| Rajasthan                                                         | 25                   |                                             |                     |                        | 13                     | 12                      |         |         |
| Sikkim                                                            | 01                   | 1                                           |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Tamil Nadu                                                        | 39                   |                                             | 38 <sup>[n 2]</sup> |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Telangana                                                         | 17                   | 17                                          |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| Tripura                                                           | 02                   | 1                                           |                     | 1 <sup>[n 3]</sup>     |                        |                         |         |         |
| Uttar Pradesh                                                     | 80                   | 8                                           | 8                   | 10                     | 13                     | 14                      | 14      | 13      |
| Uttarakhand                                                       | 05                   | 5                                           |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |
| West Bengal                                                       | 42                   | 2                                           | 3                   | 5                      | 8                      | 7                       | 8       | 9       |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands                                       | 01                   | 1                                           |                     |                        |                        |                         |         |         |

|                                      |     |             |     |      |      |     |     |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Chandigarh                           | 01  |             |     |      |      |     |     | 1                    |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli               | 01  |             |     | 1    |      |     |     |                      |
| Daman and Diu                        | 01  |             |     | 1    |      |     |     |                      |
| Delhi                                | 07  |             |     |      |      |     | 7   |                      |
| Lakshadweep                          | 01  | 1           |     |      |      |     |     |                      |
| Puducherry                           | 01  |             | 1   |      |      |     |     |                      |
| Constituencies                       | 543 | 91          | 95  | 116⅓ | 71⅓  | 50⅓ | 59  | 59                   |
| Total constituencies by end of phase | 542 | 91          | 186 | 302⅓ | 373⅓ | 424 | 483 | 542 <sup>[n 2]</sup> |
| % complete by end of phase           |     | 17%         | 34% | 56%  | 69%  | 78% | 89% | 100%                 |
| Result declared                      | 543 | 23 May 2019 |     |      |      |     |     |                      |

### Rescheduled voting, cancellations

Vellore, Tamil Nadu: Over ₹11 crore (US\$1.3 million) in cash was seized in Vellore in Tamil Nadu from DMK leaders – a regional party in Tamil Nadu. According to The News Minute, this cash is alleged to have been for bribing the voters. Based on the evidence collected during the raids, the Election Commission of India cancelled the 18 April Election date in the Vellore constituency. The DMK leaders denied wrongdoing and alleged a conspiracy.

Tripura East, Tripura: The Election Commission of India deferred polling from 18 to 23 April due to the law and order situation. The poll panel took the decision following reports from the Special Police Observers that the circumstances were not conducive for holding free and fair elections in the constituency.

### Campaign

## **Issues**

### **a) Allegations of undermining institutions**

The opposition parties accused the NDA government of destroying democratic institutions and processes. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi denied these allegations, and blamed Congress and the Communist Parties for undermining institutions including the Police, the CBI, and the CAG, and cited the murder of BJP activists in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. The Congress party, along with other opposition parties and a group of retired civil servants, accused the ECI of being compromised, and implied that they endorsed the Model Code of Conduct violations by Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and other BJP political leaders during their campaigns. Another group of 81 retired civil servants, judges and academics disputed these allegations, made counter-allegations, and stated that the ECI acted fairly and similarly in alleged violations by either side. The group stated that such political attacks on the ECI were a "deliberate attempt to denigrate and delegitimise the democratic institutions".

### **b) Economic performance**

According to The Times of India, the major economic achievements of the incumbent NDA government included an inflation rate less than 4 per cent, the GST reform, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Its programs, in recent years, that have positively touched many among the Indian masses, include the Jan Dhan Yojana, rural cooking gas and electricity for homes. According to the IMF, the Indian economy has been growing in recent years, its GDP growth rate is among the highest in the world for major economies, and India is expected to be

the fastest growing major economy in 2019–2020 and 2020–2021, with real GDP projected to grow at 7.3 per cent. The GDP growth data has been disputed by a group of Indian social scientists, economists and the political opposition's election campaign, while a group of Indian chartered accountants has defended the data, the GDP calculation methodology, and questioned the motivations of those disputing the recent Indian GDP statistics.

The opposition's election campaign has claimed that both the Demonetisation and GST law have "seriously hit small business, farmers and casual labour", states The Times of India. The incumbent has claimed that they inherited a country from the previous Congress-led government that was "a legacy of policy paralysis, corruption and economic fragility", and that the BJP-led government policies have placed India on better economic fundamentals and a fast gear. Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi claims that his Government pursued demonetisation in the National Interest, his Government has identified and de-registered 338,000 shell companies, identified and recovered ₹130,000 crore (US\$15 billion) in black money since 2014, and almost doubled India's tax base. The Congress party disputes the incumbents' claims, and has alleged that BJP offices have "become hubs of creating black money", and seeks a judicial inquiry into the Rafale deal with France and BJP's role in corruption.

### **c) National Security and Terrorism**

In response to the 2019 Pulwama attack, the Indian Air Force conducted Air-strikes inside Balakot region in Pakistan — for the first time since the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war. The ongoing conflict with Pakistan became a significant factor in the Election. The Opposition Parties accused of politicising the Army, whilst the

BJP countered their accusations by stating that such allegations raised by them were adversely affecting the morale of Armed Forces.

According to the Pew Research Center, both before and after the outbreak of recent India-Pakistan tensions, their 2018 and 2019 surveys suggest that the significant majority of the voters consider Pakistan as a "very serious threat" to their country, and terrorism to be a "very big problem".

#### **d) Un-employment**

According to the Pew Research Center, a majority of Indian voters consider the lack of employment opportunities as a "very big problem" in their country. "About 18.6 million Indians were jobless and another 393.7 million work in poor-quality jobs vulnerable to displacement", stated the Pew report.

A report on Un-employment prepared by the National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO's) Periodic Labour Force Survey, has not been officially released by the Government. According to Business Today, this report is the "first comprehensive survey on employment conducted by a Government agency after Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi announced demonetisation move on 08 November 2016". According to this report, the 2017–2018 "usual status" un-employment rate in India is 6.1 per cent, which is a four-decade high. The Government has claimed that the report was not final. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) – a United Nations agency, Un-employment is rising in India and the "Un-employment rate in the country [India] will stand at 3.5 percent in 2018 and 2019 – the same level of unemployment seen in 2017 and 2016", instead of dropping to 3.4 per cent as it had previously

projected. According to the ILO's World Employment Social Outlook Report, the unemployment rate in India has been in the 3.4 to 3.6 per cent range over the UPA-Government led 2009–2014 and the NDA-Government led 2014–2019 periods.

Opposition parties claimed in their election campaign that the Un-employment in India had reached crisis levels. The NDA Government has denied the existence of any job crisis. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi claimed that jobs were not lacking but the accurate data on jobs had been lacking.

The Opposition had attacked the NDA Government's performance with the NSSO reported 6.1 per cent Un-employment data. Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and his Government have questioned this job statistics report, stating that "most surveys that try to capture unemployment rate are skewed since these did not cover the un-organised sector, which accounts for 85–90 per cent of jobs [in India]",

#### **e) Agrarian and Rural Distress**

The Congress party campaign highlighted "agrarian distress" as an election issue. The BJP campaign highlighted that the Congress party had been in power for five generations of the Nehru Dynasty and its past promises and campaign issues have been empty. It claimed that the recent farmer loan waivers by Congress have not reached "even 10% of the farmers" nor has it helped the financial situation of the farmers. BJP highlights that its "Kisan Samman Nidhi" helps the small farmers at the time of seed planting through a direct deposit of ₹6000 to their accounts. The opposition accused this as being an attempt to lure voters.

According to The Times of India, a group of farmer associations demanded that the 2019 General Elections manifesto of competing political parties should promise to "keep agriculture out of the World Trade Organization (WTO)" and that the interests of Indian farmers must not be compromised in global trade treaties. They also demanded loan waivers and income support for the Agriculture sector. According to the Business Standard and the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization, India has witnessed record crop harvests in recent years including 2017 when its farmers grew more foodgrains than ever before. However, the farmers consider the "low remunerative prices" they receive in the free market to be too low and a need for the Indian government to establish higher minimum support prices for agricultural products. These farmers consider this an issue for the 2019 General Elections.

#### **f) Dynasty politics**

The BJP highlighted that the Congress party has relied on Rahul Gandhi for leadership since 2013, its lack of internal party institutions and claimed that whenever Congress has been in power, the freedom of press and Indian Government Institutions have "taken a severe beating". During the election campaign, its leaders mentioned the Emergency of 1975, the nepotism, corruption and widespread abuses of human rights under the Congress rule in the past. Congress-led alliance leader Haradanahalli Devegowda Kumaraswamy – the son of a former Prime Minister of India and the former Chief Minister of Karnataka, Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda countered that "India developed because of dynasty politics", stating that "dynasty politics are not the main issue, rather country's problems are". The Congress alleged hypocrisy by the

BJP, claiming that the BJP itself forms alliances with dynasty-based parties such as the Akali Dal in Punjab, and that family relatives of senior BJP leaders such as Rajnath Singh and Arun Jaitley have been in politics too.

According to an IndiaSpend report published by the BloombergQuint, the smaller and regional parties such as the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, Lok Jan Sakti Party, Shiromani Akali Dal, Biju Janata Dal and Samajwadi Party have higher densities of dynasty-derived candidates and elected representatives in recent years. While both the Congress and the BJP have also nominated candidates from political dynasties, states the report, the difference between them is that in Congress "top party leadership has been handed down from generation to generation within the same [Nehru Gandhi dynasty] family", while there has been a historic non-dynastic diversity in the top leadership within the BJP. According to the report, while BJP has also nominated candidates from political dynasties, its better public relations operation "can leap to its defence when attacked on the same grounds". In contrast to the IndiaSpend report, analysis of Kanchan Chandra, a prominent professor of Politics, of the 2004, 2009 and 2014 General Elections included a finding that the Congress party has had about twice or more dynastic parliamentarians than the BJP at those elections, and higher than all major political parties in India except the Samajwadi Party. Many of these dynastic politicians in India who inherit the leadership positions have never held any jobs and lack state or local experience, states Anjali Bohlken – a professor and political science scholar, and this raises concerns of rampant nepotism and appointments of their own friends, relatives and cronies if elected. The BJP targeted the Congress party in the 2019 General Elections for alleged nepotism and a family dynasty for leadership.

## **Campaign controversies**

### **Income Tax raids**

In April 2019, raids conducted by the Income Tax Department found bundles of unaccounted for cash amounting to ₹281 Crore (USA \$33 million), along with liquor and documentary evidence in premises of people with close connections to Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Kamal Nath of the Congress. Modi has highlighted this evidence to attack the Congress in its election campaign, alleging corruption is part of Congress party's culture.

### **Social media abuses and fake news**

According to The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal, the Election attracted a systematic attempt to spread misinformation through social media. Facebook said that over a hundred of these advocacy accounts spreading disinformation were traced to "employees of the Pakistani military public relations wing". Some others have been linked to the INC and BJP.

Political parties spent over ₹53 crore (US\$6.3 million) with the largest spending by BJP on digital platforms for online ads. The BJP placed 2,500 ads on Facebook while the Congress placed 3,686 ads.<sup>[79]</sup> According to a study by Vidya Narayanan and colleagues at the Oxford Internet Institute, social media was used by all the major parties and alliances, and all of them linked or posted divisive and conspiratorial content and images. According to Narayanan, "a third of the BJP's images, a quarter of the INC's images, and a tenth the SP-BSP's images were catalogued as divisive and conspiratorial". The Narayanan et al. study added that "we observed very limited amounts of hate speech, gore or pornography in either

platform samples" by BJP, Congress or SP-BSP, but the election did include proportionally more polarising information on social media than other countries except for the USA Presidential Election in 2016.

About 50,000 fake news stories were published during the recent Lok Sabha elections and shared 2 million times, according to a study conducted by fact-checking startup Logically.

In September 2019, the BBC launched the Trusted News Initiative to help combat election-related disinformation, citing the 2019 General Elections as a motivating factor.

### **ECI actions under Article 324**

The Election Commission of India (ECI) curtailed West Bengal's campaigning by one day, after a bust of 19th century Bengali icon Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was vandalised due to violence in the Vidyasagar College Building in Northern part of Kolkata in the 7th phase of the Elections.

### **Party campaigns**

- 12 January 2019 – Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodar Modi launched the BJP's election campaign.
- 14 February 2019 – The INC President Rahul Gandhi launched his campaign from Lal Dungri village in Gujarat's Dharampur.
- 24 March 2019 – The Aam Aadmi Party began its campaign in Delhi.

- 02 April 2019 – The Trinamool Congress party launched its campaign from Dinhata, Coochbehar, in the State of West Bengal
- 07 April 2019 – Bahujan Samaj Party and Samajwadi Party began campaigning together as an alliance (Mahagathbandhan) along with regional parties such as the Rashtriya Lok Dal. Their first joint campaign started in Deoband in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

## **Party manifestos**

### **Highlights of the Congress manifesto**

The Congress released its manifesto, titled *Congress Will Deliver* on 03 April 2019. Some of its highlights:-

- Introduce a *Nyuntam Aay Yojana* welfare program wherein ₹72,000 (US\$850) per year will be transferred directly to the bank account of a woman-member in each family in the poorest 20 per cent households.
- Create 1 million "Seva Mitra" jobs in rural and urban local government bodies. Fill all 400,000 central government vacancies before March 2020, and encourage state governments to fill their 2,000,000 vacancies. Enact a law that requires all non-government controlled employers with over 100 employees to implement an apprentice program.
- Enact a permanent National Commission on Agricultural Development and Planning and introduce a "Kisan Budget" (Farmer Budget) in the parliament every year. Waive all farmer loans in all states with any amounts outstanding.
- Enact a Right to Homestead Act that will provide free land to every household that does not own a home.

- Enact a Right to Healthcare Act and guarantee every citizen free diagnostics, free medicines, free hospitalisation, and free out-patient care. Double spending on healthcare to 3 per cent of its GDP by 2024.
- Double spending on education to 6 per cent of its GDP by 2024.
- Revise the national GST law from three tax tiers to a single moderate rate of tax. Reduce taxes on exported products to zero. Exempt from the GST essential goods and services that are currently not exempt. Enact a new Direct Taxes Code.
- Augment and rapid construction of national highways. Modernise Indian railway infrastructure. Promote green energy. Manufacturing promotion.
- Increase defence spending.
- Enact a National Election Fund, wherein public funds will be distributed to recognised political parties to run their campaign
- Preserve special status and special rights to natives of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 and 35A.
- Amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. End the Sedition law (Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code).

### **Highlights of the BJP manifesto**

The BJP released its manifesto sub-titled Sankalp It Bharat, Sashakt Bharat (lit. 'Resolute India, Empowered India') on 08 April 2019. Some of its highlights:

- Implementation of a Nationwide National Register of Citizens (NRC) to identify & deport Un-documented immigrants, an immigrant being defined in

this context as a person who is unable to provide documentary evidence of his/her residency in India prior to 26 March 1971 or that of his/her immediate ancestors (parents & grandparents) in case of being born after the previously mentioned date, preceded by an amendment in citizenship laws that will allow only undocumented Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian immigrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan who entered India before 31 December 2014 to automatically obtain Indian citizenship.

- End the special autonomous status of Jammu and Kashmir and the special rights granted to its citizens as per Article 370 of the Indian constitution.
- Double farmer incomes by 2022 via the completion of major and micro-irrigation infrastructure projects, open adequate markets and modern farm produce storage centres, implement minimum price supports for farmer produce, farmer loans, and construct of all-weather rural roads. Introduce a pension bill for small and marginal farmers to provide social security after 60 years of age.
- Bring all secondary schools under the national board quality purview. Invest ₹100,000 crore (US\$12 billion) in higher education, open new and increase seats at existing engineering, management and law schools. Establish skills and innovations centre at block-level in every town. Enhance higher education opportunities for women by introducing financial support and subsidies programs. Source 10 per cent of government procurement from companies with more than 50 per cent female employees.
- Ensure a *pucca* (lit. 'Solid' or 'Durable') house, with safe potable water, toilet, LPG gas cylinder, electricity, and banking account for every family in the country. Reduce the percentage of families living under the poverty line to a single digit by 2024.

- Double the length of national highways. Improve fuel quality by mandating 10 per cent ethanol in petrol. Scale renewable energy capacity to 175 GW.
- Electrify and convert to broad gauge all railway tracks.
- Establish 150,000 health and wellness centres. Start 75 new medical colleges. Raise doctor-to-population ratio to 1:1400. Triple childcare facilities. Achieve 100 per cent immunisation of all babies.
- Raise India's ranking further in "ease of doing business". Double exports, introduce single-window compliance procedures for all businesses.
- Reduce air pollution by eliminating all crop residue burning.
- Digitise paperwork and proceedings, modernise the courts.
- Launch and promote a National Digital Library with e-books and leading journals to provide free knowledge accessible to all students. Launch a "Study in India" program to bring foreign students to institutes of higher education.
- Privatisation of defence, space and agriculture sector for development of India.
- Zero tolerance for terrorism, fund resources to strengthen national security, guarantee veterans and soldier welfare, modernise police forces.

## **Other parties**

### **Other national and regional parties released their manifestos too:**

- The Tamil Nadu-based regional parties AIADMK and DMK released their manifesto on 18 March 2019, with each promising to release the seven Tamils jailed after being found guilty for their role in the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, a former Congress party leader and prime minister of India. The AIADMK promised to press for the political rights of the Tamil people in the Eelam

region of Sri Lanka, while the DMK has promised Indian citizenship to all Sri Lankan expats. According to the Deccan Herald, the AIADMK has promised a cash transfer of ₹18,000 (US\$210) per year to "all families below the poverty level, destitute women, widows without income, differently-abled, landless agricultural labourers, rural and urban manual labourers and destitute senior citizens". The AIADMK also promised to raise the tax exemption limit and revisions to the GST law. The DMK promised a probe into Rafale fighter jet deal, and a plan to distribute free sanitary napkins to working women along with starting martial arts schools for girls.

- Biju Janata Dal (BJD) released its manifesto on 09 April 2019. It promised a ₹100,000 (US\$1,200) zero-interest crop loan to farmers every year, a ₹500,000 (US\$5,900) zero-interest loan to women-run self-help groups, 75 per cent jobs reservation in Odisha-based companies to Odisha youth, free education to all girls and a marriage assistance grant of ₹25,000 (US\$300) to daughters of poor families. It also promised to complete two expressways.
- Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPIM) manifesto promised to raise the minimum wage to ₹216,000 (US\$2,600) per year, an old age pension of ₹72,000 (US\$850) per year and universal public distribution of 35 kilograms of foodgrains per family. It also stated the restoration of inheritance tax and an increase in the taxes on individuals and corporations. It also promised spending 6 per cent of GDP on education, enacting a Right to Free Health Care with 3.5 per cent of GDP on health in the short term and 5 per cent in the long term, introduction of price controls on essential drugs, breaking monopoly of drug multinationals, as well as enact a Right to Guaranteed Employment in urban areas.

- Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) promised to open talks with Pakistan on terrorism. It also promised to expand trade and political relationship with Russia, and seek to weaken Russia's ties with China and Pakistan.
- Samajwadi Party promised an annual pension of ₹36,000 (US\$430) to poor families in a form of a cash transfer to women. It has also proposed a new property tax of 2 per cent on homes valued above ₹25,000,000 (US\$300,000) as well as raising income taxes on the affluent. It also promised to create 100,000 new jobs every year.
- Telugu Desam Party released its manifesto on 05 April 2019. It promised zero-interest loans to farmer without any caps, a grant of ₹15,000 (US\$180) per year to each farmer as investment support, a grant of ₹100,000 (US\$1,200) to each family with a daughter in the year of her marriage, an unemployment allowance of ₹3,000 (US\$35) for any youth who has completed intermediate education, and free laptops to all students at the intermediate level.
- AITMC's manifesto was released on 27 March 2019. It promised a judicial probe into demonetisation, a review of GST law, and sought to bring back the Planning Commission. It also promised free medical care, expanding the "100-day work scheme" currently operating in India to "200-day work scheme" along with a pay increase.
- Aam Aadmi Party released its manifesto on 25 April 2019 promising full statehood for Delhi to give the Delhi government control over police and other institutions. The manifesto promised 85 per cent reservations in the Delhi-based colleges and jobs for the voters of Delhi and their families.

## **Campaign finance**

Several organisations offered varying estimates for the cost of the election campaign. The Centre for Media Studies in New Delhi estimated that the election campaign could exceed \$7 billion. According to the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), an election watchdog, in the financial year 2017–18 BJP received ₹4,370,000,000 (US\$52 million), about 12 times more donations than Congress and five other national parties combined.

The Electoral Bonds in denominations ranging from 1,000 Rupees to 10 million Rupees (\$14 to \$140,000) can be purchased and donated to a political party. The bonds don't carry the name of the donor and are exempt from tax. Factly – an India data journalism portal, traced the electoral bond donations for 2018 under India's Right to Information Act. According to Factly, electoral bonds worth about ₹10,600,000,000 (US\$130 million) were purchased and donated in 2018. According to Bloomberg, this accounted for 31.2 per cent of political donations in 2018, while 51.4 per cent of the total donated amount were each below ₹20,000 (US\$240) and these too were from unknown donors. About 47 per cent of the donations to political parties were from known sources. Between 1 January and 31 March 2019, donors bought ₹17,100,000,000 (US\$200 million) worth of electoral bonds and donated. The spending in elections boosts national GDP, and the 2009 election spending contributed about 0.5 per cent to GDP.

According to the Centre for Media Studies, the BJP spent over ₹280 billion (or 45%) of the ₹600 billion spent by all political parties during the polls. Congress questioned the BJP over its poll expenditure.

## **Parties and Alliances**

### **Political Alliances**

With the exception of 2014, no single party has won the majority of seats in the Lok Sabha since 1984, and therefore, forming alliances is the norm in Indian General Elections.

There were three main national pre-poll alliances. They are the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) headed by the BJP, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) headed by the INC and the Left Front of the communist leaning parties.

The INC did not form alliances in states where it was in direct contest with the BJP. These states included Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh. It formed alliances with regional parties in Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand, and Kerala.

The left parties, most notably the Communist Party of India (Marxist) contested on its own in its strongholds West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala, confronting both NDA and UPA. In Tamil Nadu, it was part of the Secular Progressive Alliance led by DMK while it was allied with the Jana Sena Party in Andhra Pradesh.

In January 2019, Bahujan Samaj Party and Samajwadi Party announced a grand alliance (Mahagathbandhan) to contest 76 out of the 80 seats in Uttar Pradesh leaving two seats, namely Amethi and Rae Bareilly, for INC and another two for other political parties.

### **Political parties**

More than 650 parties contested in these elections. Most of them were small with regional appeal. The main parties were the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)). This was the first time that BJP (437) contested more seats than Congress (421) in the Lok Sabha Elections.

### **Candidates**

Altogether 8,039 candidates were in the fray for 542 parliamentary constituencies, i.e., 14.8 candidates per constituency on an average, according to PRS India, an NGO.

About 40% of the candidates fielded by the Bharatiya Janata Party had a criminal case against them. The key opposition party Indian National Congress was not far behind with 39% of the candidates having criminal charges while the proportion exceeded 50% for some political parties, according to the Association of Democratic Reforms analysis.

### **Voter statistics**

According to the ECI, 900 million people were eligible to vote, with an increase of 84.3 million voters since the last election in 2014, making it the largest-ever election in the world. 15 million voters aged 18–19 years became eligible to vote for the first time. 468 million eligible voters were males, 432 million were females and 38,325 identified themselves belonging to third gender. Total 71,735 overseas voters also enrolled.

The residents of the former enclaves exchanged under the 2015 India-Bangladesh boundary agreement voted for the first time.

### **Electronic Voting Machines and Security**

The ECI deployed a total of 1.74 million Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) units and 3.96 million Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) in 1,035,918 polling stations. Approximately 270,000 paramilitary and 2 million state police personnel provided organisational support and security at various polling booths. On 09 April 2019, the Supreme Court ordered the ECI to increase VVPAT slips vote count to five randomly selected EVMs per assembly constituency, which meant that the ECI had to count VVPAT slips of 20,625 EVMs before it could certify the final election results.

### **Voting**

In the first phase, 69.58 per cent of the 142 million eligible voters cast their vote to elect their representatives for 91 Lok Sabha seats. The voter turnout was 68.77 per cent in the same constituencies in the 2014 general elections. In the second phase, 156 million voters were eligible to vote for 95 Lok Sabha seats and the turnout was 69.45 per cent, compared to 69.62 per cent in 2014. For the third phase, 189 million voters were eligible to elect 116 Lok Sabha representatives. According to ECI, the turnout for this phase was 68.40 per cent, compared to 67.15 per cent in 2014.<sup>1</sup> In the fourth of seven phases, 65.50 per cent of the 128 million eligible voters cast their vote to elect 72 representatives to the Indian parliament while the turnout for the same seats in the 2014 election was 63.05 per cent. The fifth phase

was open to 87.5 million eligible voters, who could cast their vote in over 96,000 polling booths. In the sixth phase, 64.40 per cent of the 101 million eligible voters cast their vote in about 113,000 polling stations.

## Turnout

The final turnout stood at 67.11 per cent, the highest ever turnout recorded in any of the General Elections till date. The percentage is 1.16 per cent higher than the 2014 General Elections whose turnout stood at 65.95 per cent. Over 600 million voters polled their votes in 2019 Indian General Elections.

## Opinion Polls

Various organisations carried out opinion polling to gauge voting intentions in India. The results of such polls are displayed in this list. The date range for these opinion polls is from the previous general election, held in April and May 2014, to the present day. The ECI banned the release of exit polls from 11 April to 19 May, the last phase of the Elections. The commission also banned the publication or broadcast in the media of predictions made by astrologers and tarot card readers.

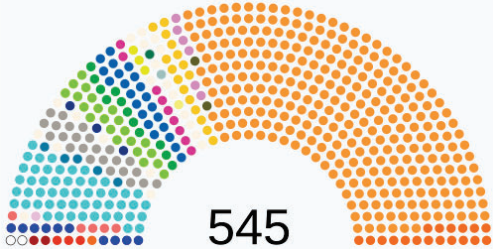
| Poll type     | Date published | Polling agency | NDA | UPA | Others | Majority |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----|-----|--------|----------|
| Opinion polls | 08 April 2019  | Times Now-VMR  | 279 | 149 | 115    | 7        |
| Opinion polls | 06 April 2019  | India TV-CNX   | 275 | 126 | 142    | 3        |
| Opinion polls | Mar 2019       | Times Now-VMR  | 283 | 135 | 125    | 11       |
| Opinion polls | Mar 2019       | News Nation    | 270 | 134 | 139    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Mar 2019       | CVoter         | 264 | 141 | 138    | Hung     |

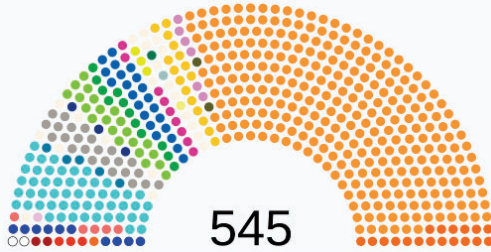
| Poll type     | Date published | Polling agency    | NDA | UPA | Others | Majority |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|--------|----------|
| Opinion polls | Mar 2019       | India TV-CNX      | 285 | 126 | 132    | 13       |
| Opinion polls | Mar 2019       | Zee 24 Taas       | 264 | 165 | 114    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Feb 2019       | VDP Associates    | 242 | 148 | 153    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Jan 2019       | Times Now-VMR     | 252 | 147 | 144    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Jan 2019       | ABP News-CVoter   | 233 | 167 | 143    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Jan 2019       | India Today-Karvy | 237 | 166 | 140    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Jan 2019       | VDP Associates    | 225 | 167 | 150    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Dec 2018       | India Today       | 257 | 146 | 140    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Dec 2018       | ABP News-CVoter   | 247 | 171 | 125    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Dec 2018       | India TV-CNX      | 281 | 124 | 138    | 9        |
| Opinion polls | Nov 2018       | ABP News-CVoter   | 261 | 119 | 163    | Hung     |
| Opinion polls | Oct 2018       | ABP News          | 276 | 112 | 155    | 4        |
| Opinion polls | Aug 2018       | India Today-Karvy | 281 | 122 | 140    | 9        |
| Opinion polls | May 2018       | ABP News-CSDS     | 274 | 164 | 105    | 2        |
| Opinion polls | Jan 2018       | CVoter            | 335 | 89  | 119    | 63       |
| Opinion polls | Jan 2018       | India Today       | 309 | 102 | 132    | 37       |

## Exit polls

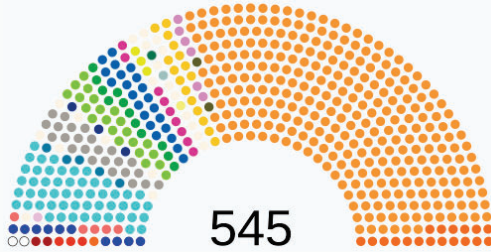
| Poll type  | Date published | Polling agency                | NDA      | UPA     | Others  | Majority |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Exit polls |                | <i>India Today</i> -Axis      | 352 ± 13 | 93 ± 15 | 82 ± 13 | 70 ± 13  |
|            |                | News24-Today's Chanakya       | 350 ± 14 | 95 ± 9  | 97 ± 11 | 68 ± 14  |
|            |                | News18-IPSOS<br>CNN-IBN-IPSOS | 336      | 82      | 124     | 64       |
|            |                | VDP Associates                | 333      | 115     | 94      | 61       |
|            |                | Sudarshan News                | 313      | 121     | 109     | 41       |
|            |                | Times Now-VMR                 | 306 ± 3  | 132 ± 3 | 104 ± 3 | 34 ± 3   |
|            |                | Suvarna News                  | 305      | 124     | 102     | 33       |
|            |                | India TV-CNX                  | 300 ± 10 | 120 ± 5 | 122 ± 6 | 28 ± 10  |
|            |                | India News-Polstrat           | 287      | 128     | 127     | 15       |
|            |                | CVoter                        | 287      | 128     | 127     | 15       |
|            |                | News Nation                   | 286      | 122     | 134     | 14       |
|            |                | ABP-CSDS                      | 277      | 130     | 135     | 5        |
|            |                | NewsX-Neta                    | 242      | 164     | 137     | Hung     |

## Results

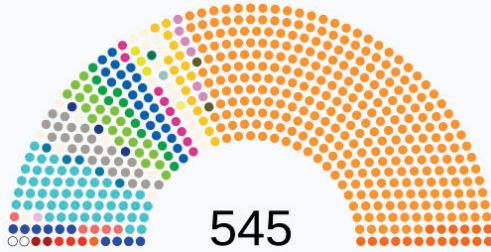
| <div></div> |                           |              |       |       |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Party                                                                                        |                           | Votes        | %     | Seats | +/- |
|             | Bharatiya Janata Party    | 22,90,76,879 | 37.30 | 303   | +21 |
|             | Indian National Congress  | 11,94,95,214 | 19.46 | 52    | +8  |
|             | Trinamool Congress        | 2,49,29,330  | 4.06  | 22    | -12 |
|            | Bahujan Samaj Party       | 2,22,46,501  | 3.62  | 10    | +10 |
|           | Samajwadi Party           | 1,56,47,206  | 2.55  | 5     | 0   |
|           | YSR Congress Party        | 1,55,37,006  | 2.53  | 22    | +13 |
|           | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 1,43,63,332  | 2.34  | 24    | +24 |
|           | Shiv Sena                 | 1,28,58,904  | 2.09  | 18    | 0   |
|           | Telugu Desam Party        | 1,25,15,345  | 2.04  | 3     | -13 |



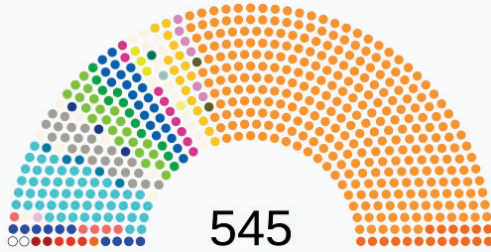
| Party                                                                                                                       | Votes       | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-----|
|  Communist Party of India (Marxist)        | 1,07,44,908 | 1.75 | 3     | -6  |
|  Biju Janata Dal                           | 1,01,74,021 | 1.66 | 12    | -8  |
|  Janata Dal (United)                       | 89,26,679   | 1.45 | 16    | +14 |
|  Nationalist Congress Party                | 85,00,331   | 1.38 | 5     | -1  |
|  All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 83,07,345   | 1.35 | 1     | -36 |
|  Telangana Rashtra Samithi               | 76,96,848   | 1.25 | 9     | -2  |
|  Rashtriya Janata Dal                    | 66,32,247   | 1.08 | 0     | -4  |
|  Shiromani Akali Dal                     | 37,78,574   | 0.62 | 2     | -2  |
|  Vanchit Bahujan Aaghadi                 | 37,43,560   | 0.61 | 0     | New |
|  Communist Party of India                | 35,76,184   | 0.58 | 2     | +1  |



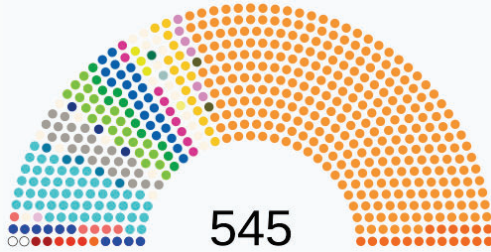
| Party                      | Votes     | %    | Seats | +/- |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| Janata Dal (Secular)       | 34,57,107 | 0.56 | 1     | -1  |
| Lok Janshakti Party        | 32,06,979 | 0.52 | 6     | 0   |
| Aam Aadmi Party            | 27,16,629 | 0.44 | 1     | -3  |
| Pattali Makkal Katchi      | 22,97,431 | 0.37 | 0     | -1  |
| Jana Sena Party            | 19,15,127 | 0.31 | 0     | New |
| Jharkhand Mukti Morcha     | 19,01,976 | 0.31 | 1     | -1  |
| Naam Tamilar Katchi        | 16,95,074 | 0.28 | 0     | New |
| Makkal Needhi Maiam        | 16,13,708 | 0.26 | 0     | New |
| Indian Union Muslim League | 15,92,467 | 0.26 | 3     | +1  |
| Asom Gana Parishad         | 14,80,697 | 0.24 | 0     | 0   |



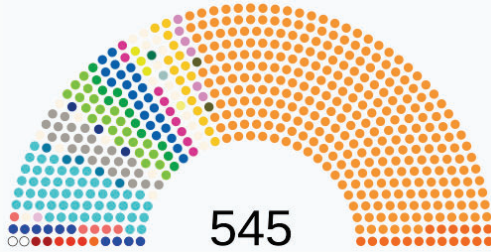
| Party                                       | Votes     | %    | Seats | +/- |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| Rashtriya Lok Samta Party                   | 14,62,518 | 0.24 | 0     | -3  |
| Rashtriya Lok Dal                           | 14,47,363 | 0.24 | 0     | 0   |
| All India United Democratic Front           | 14,02,088 | 0.23 | 1     | -2  |
| All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen      | 12,01,542 | 0.20 | 2     | +1  |
| Apna Dal (Sonelal)                          | 10,39,478 | 0.17 | 2     | New |
| Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular)            | 9,56,501  | 0.16 | 0     | New |
| Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam            | 9,29,590  | 0.15 | 0     | 0   |
| Swabhimani Paksha                           | 8,34,380  | 0.14 | 0     | -1  |
| Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)       | 7,50,799  | 0.12 | 0     | 0   |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) | 7,11,715  | 0.12 | 0     | 0   |



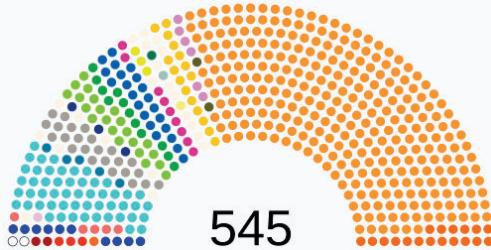
| Party                                    | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
| Liberation                               |          |      |       |     |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party            | 7,09,685 | 0.12 | 1     | 0   |
| Vikassheel Insaan Party                  | 6,60,706 | 0.11 | 0     | New |
| Rashtriya Loktantrik Party               | 6,60,051 | 0.11 | 1     | New |
| All Jharkhand Students Union             | 6,48,277 | 0.11 | 1     | +1  |
| Jannayak Janta Party                     | 6,19,970 | 0.10 | 0     | New |
| Bharatiya Tribal Party                   | 5,39,319 | 0.09 | 0     | New |
| Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi           | 5,07,643 | 0.08 | 1     | +1  |
| Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party | 5,00,510 | 0.08 | 1     | New |
| Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi                    | 4,91,596 | 0.08 | 0     | 0   |



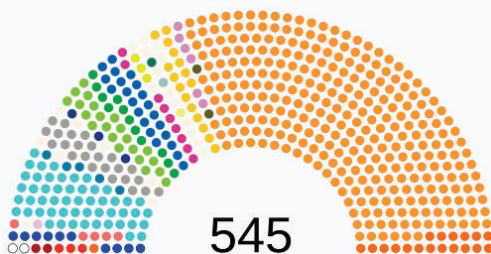
| Party                                       | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
| Lok Insaaf Party                            | 4,69,784 | 0.08 | 0     | New |
| Bodoland People's Front                     | 4,46,774 | 0.07 | 0     | 0   |
| National People's Party                     | 4,25,986 | 0.07 | 1     | 0   |
| Kerala Congress (M)                         | 4,21,046 | 0.07 | 1     | 0   |
| United People's Party Liberal               | 4,16,305 | 0.07 | 0     | New |
| Bahujan Mukti Party                         | 4,05,949 | 0.07 | 0     | 0   |
| Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist) | 4,03,835 | 0.07 | 0     | 0   |
| Ambedkarite Party of India                  | 3,81,070 | 0.06 | 0     | 0   |
| Bharath Dharma Jana Sena                    | 3,80,847 | 0.06 | 0     | New |
| Naga People's Front                         | 3,63,527 | 0.06 | 1     | 0   |



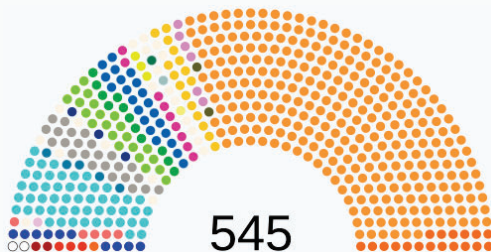
| Party |                                     | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
|       | Pragatishil Samajwadi Party (Lohia) | 3,44,546 | 0.06 | 0     | New |
|       | All India Forward Bloc              | 3,22,507 | 0.05 | 0     | 0   |
|       | Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party      | 3,13,925 | 0.05 | 0     | 0   |
|       | Punjab Ekta Party                   | 2,96,620 | 0.05 | 0     | New |
|       | Maharashtra Swabhiman Paksha        | 2,81,578 | 0.05 | 0     | New |
|       | Jammu & Kashmir National Conference | 2,80,356 | 0.05 | 3     | +3  |
|       | United Democratic Party             | 2,67,256 | 0.04 | 0     | 0   |
|       | All India N.R. Congress             | 2,47,956 | 0.04 | 0     | -1  |
|       | Indian National Lok Dal             | 2,40,258 | 0.04 | 0     | -2  |
|       | Mizo National Front                 | 2,24,286 | 0.04 | 1     | New |



| Party                                 | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
| Tamil Maanila Congress                | 2,20,849 | 0.04 | 0     | New |
| Gondwana Ganatantra Party             | 2,10,088 | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |
| Jansatta Dal (Loktantrik)             | 2,03,369 | 0.03 | 0     | New |
| Social Democratic Party of India      | 1,69,680 | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |
| Sikkim Krantikari Morcha              | 1,66,922 | 0.03 | 1     | +1  |
| Nawan Punjab Party                    | 1,61,645 | 0.03 | 0     | New |
| Kerala Congress                       | 1,55,135 | 0.03 | 0     | New |
| Sikkim Democratic Front               | 1,54,489 | 0.03 | 0     | -1  |
| Peoples Party of India (Democratic)   | 1,53,103 | 0.02 | 0     | New |
| Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference | 1,33,612 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |



| Party                                           | Votes        | %      | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----|
| Hindusthan Nirman Dal                           | 1,22,972     | 0.02   | 0     | 0   |
| Uttama Prajaakeeya Party                        | 1,20,800     | 0.02   | 0     | New |
| Bhartiya Shakti Chetna Party                    | 1,05,997     | 0.02   | 0     | 0   |
| Voters Party International                      | 1,05,972     | 0.02   | 0     | New |
| 587 other parties with fewer than 100,000 votes | 53,43,894    | 0.87   | 0     | —   |
| Independents                                    | 1,64,85,773  | 2.68   | 4     | +1  |
| None of the above                               | 65,22,772    | 1.06   | —     | —   |
| Appointed Anglo-Indians                         |              |        | 2     | —   |
| Total                                           | 61,41,72,823 | 100.00 | 545   | 0   |



| Party                     | Votes        | %      | Seats | +/- |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----|
| Valid votes               | 61,41,72,823 | 99.92  |       |     |
| Invalid/blank votes       | 5,11,575     | 0.08   |       |     |
| Total votes               | 61,46,84,398 | 100.00 |       |     |
| Registered voters/turnout | 91,19,50,734 | 67.40  |       |     |

Source: Election Commission of India

## **Results by State and UT**

### **Union Territories**

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands (01)- INC – 01**

**Chandigarh (01)- BJP -01**

**Dadra and Nagar Haveli (01)- Independent – 01**

**Daman and Diu (01)- BJP -01**

**NCT of Delhi (07)- BJP -07**

**Lakshadweep (01)- Nationalist Congress Party – 01**

**Puducherry (01)- INC -01**

### **States**

**Andhra Pradesh (25)—YSR Congress Party – 22, Telegu Desham Party – 03**

**Arunachal Pradesh (02) – BJP -02**

**Assam -14- BJP 09, INC -03, All India Democratic Front -01, Independent -01**

**Bihar – 40- BJP -17, Janata Dal(United) 16, Lok Janashakti Party -06, INC- 01**

**Chhattisgarh (11)- BJP – 09, INC 02**

**Goa (02)- BJP -1, INC -01**

**Gujarat (26)- BJP – 26**

**Haryana (10)- BJP -10**

**Himachal Pradesh (04)- BJP -04**

**Jammu and Kashmir (06)- BJP- 03, J.K. National Conference- 03**

**Jharkhand (14)- BJP-11, All Jharkhand Students Union -01, INC-01, JMM-01**

**Karnataka** (28)- BJP-25, Independent-01, INC-01, Janata Dal(Secular)-01

**Kerala** (20)- INC-15 + IUML-02 + RSP-01 + KEC(M)-01= UDF-19,  
LDF-CPI(M)-01

**Madhya Pradesh** (29)- BJP -28, INC- 01

**Maharashtra** (48)- BJP-23, Shiv Sena-18, NCP-04, INC-01

All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-01, Independent -01

**Manipur** (02)- BJP -1, Naga Peoples Front – 01

**Meghalaya** (02)- INC -01, National Peoples Party -01

**Mizoram** (01)- Mizo National Front (NDA)- 01

**Nagaland** (01)- Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party -01

**Odisha** (21)- Biju Janata Dal- 12, BJP -08, INC -01

**Punjab** (13)- INC -08, Shiromani Akali Dal- 02, BJP-01, AAP -01

**Rajasthan** (25)- BJP- 24, Rashtriya Loktantrik Party -01

**Sikkim** (01)- Sikkim Krantikari Morcha -01

**Tamil Nadu** (39)- DMK-24, INC-08, CPI-02,CPI(M)-02, IUML-01, VCK-01,AIADMK-01

**Telangana** (17)- Bharat Rashtra Samithi- 09, INC-03, BJP-04, AIMEIM-01

**Tripura**- (02)- BJP -02

**Uttar Pradesh**- (80)—BJP-62, Apna Dal(Sonelal)-02, BSP-10, SP- 05, INC-01

**Uttarakhand** (05)--- BJP -05

**West Bengal** – (42)--- Trinamool Cngress- 22, BJP – 18, INC -02

## **Aftermath**

### **Reactions**

#### **a) National**

Congress party leaders, such as Rahul Gandhi and others, conceded defeat and congratulated Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and his party. Other opposition parties and political leaders such as Sharad Pawar, Mamata Banerjee, and Omar Abdullah, congratulated Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and the BJP for their victory.

On 20 November 2019, the Association for Democratic Reforms filed a petition with the Supreme Court of India over alleged ballot-counting discrepancies in the Lok Sabha voting and seeking a probe by the ECI.

#### **b)International**

The leaders

of Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, China, Comoros, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, NorthKorea, Nigeria, NewZealand, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent and the

Grenadines, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe congratulated Narendra Damodardas Modi and the BJP on their victory.

### **Government formation**

- 23 May 2019: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi won a second term with an overwhelming majority.
- 30 May 2019: Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi was sworn in as Prime Minister of India with 24 Cabinet Ministers, 9 MoS (Independent Charge) and 24 MoS.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi, Parliamentary leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, started his tenure after his oath of office as the 16th Prime Minister of India on 30 May 2019. Several other ministers were also sworn in along with Modi. The ceremony was noted by media for being the first ever oath of office of an Indian Prime Minister to have been attended by the heads of all BIMSTEC countries.

## **2024 Indian General Election- 18<sup>th</sup>**

General Elections 2024 were held in India from 19 April 2024 to 01 June 2024 in Seven Phases, to elect all 543 members of the Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 04 June 2024 to form the 18th Lok Sabha. On 07 June 2024, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi confirmed the support of 293 MPs to Smt. Droupadi Murmu, the President of India. This marked Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi's third term as Prime Minister and his first time heading a Coalition Government, with the Telugu Desam Party of Andhra Pradesh and Janata Dal (United) of Bihar emerging as two main allies.

More than 968 million people out of a population of 1.4 Billion people were eligible to vote, equivalent to 70 percent of the total population. 642 million voters participated in the Election; 312 million of these were women, the highest ever participation by women voters. This was the largest-ever Election, surpassing the previous Election, and lasted 44 days, second only to the 1951–52 First Indian General Elections. The Legislative Assembly Elections in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, and Sikkim were held simultaneously with the General Elections, 2024, along with the by-elections for 25 constituencies in 12 Legislative Assemblies.

Incumbent Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi, who completed a second term, ran for a third consecutive term. His Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) had enjoyed an absolute majority—a minimum of 272 seats—in the 2014 and 2019 General Elections. The primary opposition was the Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance (I.N.D.I.A.), a coalition formed in 2023 by the Indian National Congress (INC) and many regional parties. The Election was criticised for lack of

action on hate speeches , delivered by Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi BJP, reported Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) malfunctioning, and suppression of political opponents of the BJP.

Opinion surveys of mainstream media outlets projected a decisive victory for the BJP and its coalition, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA). However, the BJP itself won 240 seats, down from the 303 it had secured in the General Elections 2019, and lost its singular majority in the Lok Sabha, although the NDA overall secured 293 of the house's 543 seats. The I.N.D.I.A. Coalition outperformed expectations, securing 234 seats, 99 of which were won by the Indian National Congress, garnering the party the official opposition status for the first time in 10 years. Seven independents and ten candidates from non-aligned parties also won seats in the Lok Sabha.

## **Background**

### **Contemporary politics and previous General Elections**

India has a multi-party system with two major parties, namely the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress (INC), that dominate politics at the National level. The BJP has governed the country with Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi at the helm since 2014. The tenure of the 17th Lok Sabha was scheduled to end on 16 June 2024. The previous General Election (17<sup>th</sup>) was held in April–May 2019, after which, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), led by the BJP, formed the Union Government, with Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi continuing as Prime Minister. The Indian National Developmental Inclusive

Alliance( I.N.D.I.A.) , comprising 26 opposition parties, was formed in 2023 to compete against the NDA in the Elections.

### **Electoral System**

Article 83 of the Constitution of India requires Elections to the Lok Sabha to be held once every five years. The 543 MPs are elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting. The 104th amendment to the Constitution abolished the two seats that were reserved for the Anglo-Indian community.

Indian Citizens who are 18 years or older, ordinary residents of the polling area of the constituency and registered to vote (name included in the Electoral Rolls), possess a valid Voter Identification Card , issued by the Election Commission of India or equivalent are eligible to vote. The full form of **EPIC** is Electors Photo Identity Card. It is a 10-digit unique alphanumeric identifier assigned by the Election Commission of India to registered voters to ensure secure and valid voting. It is commonly known as a **Voter ID Card**. People convicted of electoral or other offenses and prisoners, are barred from voting. Indians holding foreign citizenship are not eligible to vote in India. There is no postal or online absentee voting in India; members of the Indian diaspora are required to travel back to their home constituencies in order to cast a ballot.

For the 2024 General Elections, 968 million people were eligible to vote, an increase of about 150 million people as compared to the 2019 General Elections. In Arunachal Pradesh, a polling station would be set up for the only registered voter in the village of Malogam, as electoral laws stipulate that voting booths need to be within two kilometres (1.2 mi) of any settlement. A polling

station was also set up inside the Gir Forest in Gujarat to cater for a single voter, a priest at a Hindu temple. Polling stations were also set up inside a wildlife sanctuary in Kerala, in a shipping container in Gujarat, and 320 relief camps hosting nearly 59,000 people displaced during violence in Manipur.

In March 2024, the Supreme Court of India rejected a petition by the Congress party to end the usage of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and revert to paper ballots and manual counting, which was the system used in General Elections of the Country and State Legislative Assemblies until the late 1990s, with the party citing risks of electoral fraud. Nearly 5.5 million EVMs were utilized in more than one million polling stations with 15 million election workers and security personnel tasked with managing the conduct of the election.

For the first time, the Election Commission of India allowed voters with disabilities and those over the age of 85 years to cast ballots from their homes. In Telangana, voting in some areas was extended by an hour more to allow voters to come at a more convenient time.

## **Planning**

Key processes during a Lok Sabha Election involved monitoring campaign expenditure, preventing the circulation of illicit goods, and ensuring adherence to the Model Code of Conduct. In the final 48 hours before voting, campaigns are ceased, and measures are implemented to maintain order and prevent disruptions. On polling day, strict rules are enforced to prevent undue influence and ensure a secure and free election process. After the elections, EVMs are sealed and stored

under tight security with Booth Level Officers (BLO) assisting throughout the process.

**Schedule**

The Election schedule for the 18th Lok Sabha was announced by the Election Commission of India on 16 March 2024 and with it the Model Code of Conduct came into effect. The tenure of the 17th Lok Sabha was scheduled to end on 16 June 2024.

**Date Summary**

| Poll Event                             | Phase    |          |          |          |          |          |        |
|----------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
|                                        | 1        | 2        | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7      |
| Notification Date                      | 20 March | 28 March | 12 April | 18 April | 26 April | 29 April | 07 May |
| Last date for filing Nomination        | 27 March | 04 April | 19 April | 25 April | 03 May   | 06 May   | 14 May |
| Scrutiny of Nomination                 | 28 March | 05 April | 20 April | 26 April | 04 May   | 07 May   | 15 May |
| Last date for withdrawal of Nomination | 30 March | 08 April | 22 April | 29 April | 06 May   | 09 May   | 17 May |

|                           |                      |                     |        |        |        |        |         |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Date of Poll              | 19 April             | 26 April            | 07 May | 13 May | 20 May | 25 May | 01 June |
| Date of Counting of Votes | 04 June 2024         |                     |        |        |        |        |         |
| No. of Constituencies     | 101+½ <sup>[c]</sup> | 87+½ <sup>[c]</sup> | 94     | 96     | 49     | 58     | 57      |

**Seat summary**

| Phase-wise polling constituencies in each State & Union Territories |                      |                                             |          |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| State/Union territory                                               | Total constituencies | Election dates and number of constituencies |          |         |         |         |         |         |
|                                                                     |                      | Phase 1                                     | Phase 2  | Phase 3 | Phase 4 | Phase 5 | Phase 6 | Phase 7 |
|                                                                     |                      | 19 April                                    | 26 April | 07 May  | 13 May  | 20 May  | 25 May  | 01 June |
| Andhra Pradesh                                                      | 25                   |                                             |          |         | 25      |         |         |         |
| Arunachal Pradesh                                                   | 2                    | 2                                           |          |         |         |         |         |         |
| Assam                                                               | 14                   | 5                                           | 5        | 4       |         |         |         |         |
| Bihar                                                               | 40                   | 4                                           | 5        | 5       | 5       | 5       | 8       | 8       |
| Chhattisgarh                                                        | 11                   | 1                                           | 3        | 7       |         |         |         |         |

| Phase-wise polling constituencies in each State & Union Territories |                      |                                             |                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| State/Union territory                                               | Total constituencies | Election dates and number of constituencies |                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|                                                                     |                      | Phase 1                                     | Phase 2          | Phase 3 | Phase 4 | Phase 5 | Phase 6 | Phase 7 |
|                                                                     |                      | 19 April                                    | 26 April         | 07 May  | 13 May  | 20 May  | 25 May  | 01 June |
| Goa                                                                 | 2                    |                                             |                  | 2       |         |         |         |         |
| Gujarat                                                             | 26                   |                                             |                  | 26      |         |         |         |         |
| Haryana                                                             | 10                   |                                             |                  |         |         |         | 10      |         |
| Himachal Pradesh                                                    | 4                    |                                             |                  |         |         |         |         | 4       |
| Jharkhand                                                           | 14                   |                                             |                  |         | 4       | 3       | 4       | 3       |
| Karnataka                                                           | 28                   |                                             | 14               | 14      |         |         |         |         |
| Kerala                                                              | 20                   |                                             | 20               |         |         |         |         |         |
| Madhya Pradesh                                                      | 29                   | 6                                           | 6                | 9       | 8       |         |         |         |
| Maharashtra                                                         | 48                   | 5                                           | 8                | 11      | 11      | 13      |         |         |
| Manipur                                                             | 2                    | 1+½ <sup>[c]</sup>                          | ½ <sup>[c]</sup> |         |         |         |         |         |

**Phase-wise polling constituencies in each State & Union Territories**

| State/Union territory                    | Total constituencies | Election dates and number of constituencies |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                                          |                      | Phase 1                                     | Phase 2  | Phase 3 | Phase 4 | Phase 5 | Phase 6          | Phase 7 |
|                                          |                      | 19 April                                    | 26 April | 07 May  | 13 May  | 20 May  | 25 May           | 01 June |
| Meghalaya                                | 2                    | 2                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Mizoram                                  | 1                    | 1                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Nagaland                                 | 1                    | 1                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Odisha                                   | 21                   |                                             |          |         | 4       | 5       | 6                | 6       |
| Punjab                                   | 13                   |                                             |          |         |         |         |                  | 13      |
| Rajasthan                                | 25                   | 12                                          | 13       |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Sikkim                                   | 1                    | 1                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Tamil Nadu                               | 39                   | 39                                          |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Telangana                                | 17                   |                                             |          |         | 17      |         |                  |         |
| Tripura                                  | 2                    | 1                                           | 1        |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 80                   | 8                                           | 8        | 10      | 13      | 14      | 14               | 13      |
| Uttarakhand                              | 5                    | 5                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| West Bengal                              | 42                   | 3                                           | 3        | 4       | 8       | 7       | 8                | 9       |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands              | 1                    | 1                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Chandigarh                               | 1                    |                                             |          |         |         |         |                  | 1       |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 2                    |                                             |          | 2       |         |         |                  |         |
| Delhi                                    | 7                    |                                             |          |         |         |         | 7                |         |
| Jammu and Kashmir                        | 5                    | 1                                           | 1        |         | 1       | 1       | 1 <sup>[e]</sup> |         |
| Ladakh                                   | 1                    |                                             |          |         |         | 1       |                  |         |
| Lakshadweep                              | 1                    | 1                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |
| Puducherry                               | 1                    | 1                                           |          |         |         |         |                  |         |

| Phase-wise polling constituencies in each State & Union Territories |                      |                                             |          |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| State/Union territory                                               | Total constituencies | Election dates and number of constituencies |          |         |         |         |         |         |
|                                                                     |                      | Phase 1                                     | Phase 2  | Phase 3 | Phase 4 | Phase 5 | Phase 6 | Phase 7 |
|                                                                     |                      | 19 April                                    | 26 April | 07 May  | 13 May  | 20 May  | 25 May  | 01 June |
| Total constituencies                                                | 543                  | 101+½                                       | 87+½     | 94      | 96      | 49      | 58      | 57      |
| Total constituencies by end of phase                                | –                    | 101+½                                       | 189      | 284     | 379     | 428     | 486     | 543     |
| Percentage complete by end of phase                                 | –                    | 18.7                                        | 34.8     | 52.3    | 69.8    | 78.8    | 89.5    | 100     |

- a) Member of Rajya Sabha from Karnataka.
- b) Repolling at one booth each in the Barasat and Mathurapur constituencies of West Bengal were held on 03 June due to violence.
- c) Polling in Outer Manipur constituency in Manipur was scheduled in two phases.
- d) Polling in Betul constituency in Madhya Pradesh was rescheduled from 26 April 2024 (Phase 2) to 07 May 2024 (Phase 3) due to death of BSP candidate.
- e) Polling in Anantnag–Rajouri constituency in Jammu and Kashmir was rescheduled from 07 May 2024 (Phase 3) to 25 May 2024 (Phase 6) due to weather conditions.

**Parties and Alliances**

The politics of India became increasingly bipolar in the run-up to the 2024 Indian General Elections with two major alliances emerging; the incumbent National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and the opposition Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance (I.N.D.I.A.). Six parties recognized as National parties contested the 2024 Indian General Elections: the BJP, the INC, Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), National People's Party (NPP) and Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) with all except the BSP being a part of one of the two alliances. Apart from the national parties, regional parties (who are allotted fixed symbols) and other unrecognized parties and independents contested the Election.

### **National Democratic Alliance (NDA)**

The NDA is a big tent, mostly centre-right to right-wing political alliance led by the BJP.

### **Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance (I.N.D.I.A.)**

**I.N.D.I.A. is a big tent bloc of opposition parties, which came together to contest against the NDA.**

### **Other notable parties and alliances**

BSP leader Smt. Mayawati announced that her party will contest the Election on its own in most states and ally with other non-BJP, non-Congress parties in a few states. On 11 May 2023, Biju Janata Dal leader and then Chief Minister of Odisha Naveen Patnaik said that his party would go alone for the Lok Sabha polls in Odisha after talks with the BJP fell through.

### **National Democratic Alliance**

| Party                                         | State/<br>States/ All<br>India | Total<br>Seats<br>Conteste<br>d | Total Seats<br>Won |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| BJP                                           |                                | 441                             | 240                |
| Telegu Desham<br>Party                        | Andhra<br>Pradesh              | 17                              | 16                 |
| Janata Dal<br>(United)                        | Bihar                          | 16                              | 12                 |
| Shiv Sena(Eknath<br>Shinde)                   | Maharasht<br>ra                | 15                              | 07                 |
| PMK                                           | Tamil<br>Nadu                  | 10                              | 00                 |
| Lok Janashakti<br>Party (Ram Bilas<br>Paswan) | Bihar                          | 05                              | 05                 |
| Nationalist<br>Congress<br>Party(Ajit Pawar)  | Maharasht<br>ra                | 04                              | 01                 |
| Nationalist<br>Congress<br>Party(Ajit Pawar)  | Lakshadwi<br>p                 | 01                              | 00                 |
| Other parties of<br>NDA                       |                                | 32                              | 12                 |
|                                               | Total                          | 541                             | 293                |

### **I.N.D.I.A. Seat Sharing**

INC

| State                          | Total Seats Contested | Total Seats Won |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Karnataka                      | 28                    | 09              |
| Madhya Pradesh                 | 27                    | 00              |
| Andhra Pradesh                 | 23                    | 00              |
| Gujarat                        | 23                    | 01              |
| Rajasthan                      | 22                    | 08              |
| Odisha                         | 20                    | 01              |
| Maharashtra                    | 17                    | 13              |
| Telangana                      | 17                    | 08              |
| Uttar Pradesh                  | 17                    | 06              |
| Kerala                         | 16                    | 14              |
| Assam                          | 13                    | 03              |
| Punjab                         | 13                    | 07              |
| West Bengal                    | 12                    | 01              |
| Chhattisgarh                   | 11                    | 01              |
| Bihar                          | 09                    | 03              |
| Haryana                        | 09                    | 05              |
| Tamil Nadu                     | 09                    | 09              |
| Jharkhand                      | 07                    | 02              |
| Uttarakhand                    | 05                    | 00              |
| Himachal Pradesh               | 04                    | 00              |
| NCR Delhi                      | 03                    | 00              |
| Arunachal Pradesh              | 02                    | 00              |
| Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu | 02                    | 00              |
| Goa                            | 02                    | 01              |
| Jammu Kashmir                  | 02                    | 00              |
| Manipur                        | 02                    | 02              |
| Meghalaya                      | 02                    | 01              |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands      | 01                    | 00              |
| Chandigarh                     | 01                    | 01              |
| Ladakh                         | 01                    | 00              |
| Lakshadwip                     | 01                    | 01              |
| Mizoram                        | 01                    | 00              |
| Nagaland                       | 01                    | 01              |
| Puducherry                     | 01                    | 01              |
| Sikkim                         | 01                    | 00              |
| Tripura                        | 01                    | 00              |
| Total                          | 326                   | 99              |

| State          | Total Seats Contested | Total Seats Won |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| West Bengal    | 23                    | 00              |
| Tamil Nadu     | 02                    | 02              |
| Andhra Pradesh | 01                    | 00              |
| Bihar          | 01                    | 00              |
| Rajasthan      | 01                    | 01              |
| Tripura        | 01                    | 00              |
| Total          | 29                    | 03              |

Samajwadi Party- Uttar Pradesh 62 37

Rashtriya Janata Dal- Bihar 23 04  
Jharkhand 01 00

DMK + KDMK----- Tamil Nadu 22 22

Shiv Sena(Uddhav Thackeray -- Maharashtra 21 09

Nationalist Congress Party(Sharad Pawar) 10 08

AAP----- NCR Delhi 04 00  
Gujarat 02 00  
Haryana 01 00

Communist Party of India-

| State          | Seats contested | Seats won |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Tamil Nadu     | 02              | 02        |
| West Bengal    | 02              | 00        |
| Andhra Pradesh | 01              | 00        |
| Bihar          | 01              | 00        |
| Total          | 06              | 02        |

Jharkhand Mukti Morcha

| State     | Seats contested | Seats won |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Jharkhand | 05              | 03        |
| Odisha    | 01              | 00        |
| Total     | 06              | 03        |

Communist Party of India(Marxist Leninist)(Liberation)

| State | Seats contested | Seats won |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|
|-------|-----------------|-----------|

|                  |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Bihar</b>     | <b>03</b> | <b>02</b> |
| <b>Jharkhand</b> | <b>01</b> | <b>00</b> |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>04</b> | <b>02</b> |

**Revolutionary Socialist Party**

| <b>State</b>       | <b>Seats contested</b> | <b>Seats won</b> |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>West Bengal</b> | <b>03</b>              | <b>00</b>        |
| <b>Kerala</b>      | <b>01</b>              | <b>01</b>        |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>04</b>              | <b>01</b>        |

**All India Forward Bloc**

| <b>State</b>          | <b>Seats contested</b> | <b>Seats won</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>West Bengal</b>    | <b>02</b>              | <b>00</b>        |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b> | <b>01</b>              | <b>00</b>        |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>03</b>              | <b>00</b>        |

**IUML**

| <b>State</b>      | <b>Seats contested</b> | <b>Seats won</b> |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Kerala</b>     | <b>02</b>              | <b>02</b>        |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b> | <b>01</b>              | <b>01</b>        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>03</b>              | <b>03</b>        |

**Jammu – Kashmir National Conference J& K**

| <b>State</b>           | <b>Seats contested</b> | <b>Seats won</b> |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Jammu – Kashmir</b> | <b>03</b>              | <b>02</b>        |

**Other Parties in I.N.D.I.A. Bloc                      11                      06**

**Grand Total – Total Seats Contested - 541, Total Seats Won - 201**

| Seats contested by INDIA parties outside the alliance |                              |                   |                 |    |           |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----|-----------|--|
| Parties                                               |                              | States/UTs        | Seats contested |    | Seats Won |  |
|                                                       | All India Trinamool Congress | West Bengal       | 42              | 47 | 29        |  |
|                                                       |                              | Assam             | 4               |    | 0         |  |
|                                                       |                              | Meghalaya         | 1               |    | 0         |  |
|                                                       | All India Forward Bloc       | Maharashtra       | 8               | 29 | 0         |  |
|                                                       |                              | Andhra Pradesh    | 5               |    |           |  |
|                                                       |                              | Uttar Pradesh     | 5               |    |           |  |
|                                                       |                              | Telangana         | 3               |    |           |  |
|                                                       |                              | Bihar             | 2               |    |           |  |
|                                                       |                              | Delhi             | 2               |    |           |  |
|                                                       |                              | Jammu and Kashmir | 2               |    |           |  |
|                                                       |                              | Odisha            | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       |                              | West Bengal       | 1               |    |           |  |

| Seats contested by INDIA parties outside the alliance |                             |                 |    |           |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------|---|
| Parties                                               | States/UTs                  | Seats contested |    | Seats Won |   |
| Communist Party of India                              | Uttar Pradesh               | 6               | 24 | 0         |   |
|                                                       | Jharkhand                   | 4               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Kerala                      | 4               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Madhya Pradesh              | 3               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Punjab                      | 3               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Assam                       | 1               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Chhattisgarh                | 1               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Maharashtra                 | 1               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Odisha                      | 1               |    |           |   |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist)                    | Kerala                      | 15              | 23 | 1         | 1 |
|                                                       | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1               |    | 0         |   |

| Seats contested by INDIA parties outside the alliance |                |                 |    |           |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----|-----------|--|
| Parties                                               | States/UTs     | Seats contested |    | Seats Won |  |
| Bharat Adivasi Party                                  | Assam          | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Jharkhand      | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Karnataka      | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Maharashtra    | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Odisha         | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Punjab         | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Telangana      | 1               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Madhya Pradesh | 5               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Rajasthan      | 5               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Maharashtra    | 4               | 21 | 0         |  |
|                                                       | Gujarat        | 2               |    |           |  |
|                                                       | Jharkhand      | 2               |    |           |  |

| Seats contested by INDIA parties outside the alliance |                                  |                 |    |           |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------|---|
| Parties                                               | States/UTs                       | Seats contested |    | Seats Won |   |
|                                                       | Andhra Pradesh                   | 1               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Chhattisgarh                     | 1               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu | 1               |    |           |   |
| Aam Aadmi Party                                       | Punjab                           | 13              | 15 | 3         | 3 |
|                                                       | Assam                            | 2               |    | 0         |   |
| Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi                        | Telangana                        | 7               | 11 | 0         |   |
|                                                       | Karnataka                        | 2               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Andhra Pradesh                   | 1               |    |           |   |
|                                                       | Kerala                           | 1               |    |           |   |
| Samajwadi Party                                       | Andhra Pradesh                   | 7               | 9  | 0         |   |
|                                                       | Gujarat                          | 1               |    |           |   |

| Seats contested by INDIA parties outside the alliance                               |                                            |                 |   |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------|
| Parties                                                                             | States/UTs                                 | Seats contested |   | Seats Won |
|    | Odisha                                     | 1               |   |           |
|    | Andhra Pradesh                             | 3               |   |           |
|                                                                                     | Punjab                                     | 2               | 6 | 0         |
|                                                                                     | Telangana                                  | 1               |   |           |
|   | Andhra Pradesh                             | 1               |   |           |
|                                                                                     | Odisha                                     | 1               | 3 | 0         |
|                                                                                     | West Bengal                                | 1               |   |           |
|  | Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party |                 | 3 | 0         |
|  | West Bengal                                | 1               |   |           |
|                                                                                     | Rajasthan                                  | 1               | 2 | 0         |
|  | Nationalist Congress Party                 | 1               | 2 | 0         |

| Seats contested by INDIA parties outside the alliance                                                   |             |                 |  |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| Parties                                                                                                 | States/UTs  | Seats contested |  | Seats Won |
|  (Sharadchandra Pawar) | Lakshadweep | 1               |  |           |
|  Kerala Congress (M)   | Kerala      | 1               |  | 0         |
| Total                                                                                                   |             | 196             |  | 33        |

## **Candidates**

Incumbent Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi was announced as the Prime Ministerial candidate of the NDA. The I.N.D.I.A. bloc announced that the alliance will decide the Prime Minister after the polls.

## **National Democratic Alliance**

The BJP announced its first list of 195 candidates on 02 March 2024 and the second list of 72 candidates was published in 13 March 2024, while the third list of nine candidates was announced on 21 March 2024. The fourth list of 15 candidates was released on 22 March, 2024, followed by the declaration of fifth list of 111 candidates on 24 March, 2024. Ultimately, the twentieth list of one candidate was released on 10 May, 2024.

For the first time since 1996, the BJP did not field candidates in the Jammu - Kashmir Division, with analysts and opposition politicians attributing it to popular backlash over the BJP Government's revocation of Jammu and Kashmir's Autonomy enshrined under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution in 2019. Despite not having a formal candidate, BJP maintains a presence in the region through their support of local parties

## **Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance( I.N.D.I.A.)**

The Congress released its first list of 39 candidates on 08 March 2024. Eventually, the twenty-eighth list of one candidate was announced on 07 May 2024.

The Trinamool Congress Part of West Bengal announced its list of 42 candidates for all the West Bengal Parliamentary seats on 10 March, 2024. In the Left Front, the CPI(M) announced its list first list of 44 candidates contesting from 13 different States on 28 March, 2024.

## **Major Election Issues**

### **a) Unemployment :-**

The issue of Unemployment has been a major problem for the Indian Economy, especially affecting the youth. Unemployment in India has been at a 45-year old high. According to a 2022 World Bank report, India's youth unemployment rate stood at 23.2%, whereas the National Unemployment hovered around 7%. In 2023, 42.3% of Graduates were unemployed, showing the lack of job growth needed to accommodate the increasing workforce.

Unemployment took a centre stage in the Election campaigns, with the opposition Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance criticising the BJP Government's handling of the Indian Economy for rising inflation, inequality and unemployment. As a part of its separate youth manifesto, the Congress-led INDIA bloc promised to fill in the 3 million vacancies in government jobs and bring in the "Right to Apprenticeship", in which any diploma and degree holder up to the age of 25 can demand employment for one year and they will get a one-year salary of ₹100,000 for the term of the job.

**b) Ram Mandir consecration ceremony and sectarianism :-**

The BJP prepared a pamphlet for the Ram Mandir Inauguration Programmes to connect with families across the nation. After the consecration of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, a new era of Hindu nationalistic sentiments have dominated the political sphere in India. Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi kept a long-standing political pledge of the reconstruction of the Ram Mandir and was seen to have fulfilled the BJP's manifesto to the Nation's Hindu population. The Hindu Nationalist Ideology of Modi and the BJP has also garnered substantial support from Hindu community members. At the same time, Bollywood productions have been released with themes supporting the Modi government's policies and Hindu nationalist ideologies. In response to such concerns, one of the BJP spokespersons acknowledged the existence of a "level of threat perception", but said that the party was trying to change that.

A major controversy was stirred when the opposition Congress Party and its leaders declined an invitation to the Ram Mandir consecration ceremony, saying that the event was politicised into a 'BJP-RSS event'. Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma said that the invitation was an opportunity for the Congress to 'reduce its sin', and that history would continue to judge it as 'Anti-Hindu'. The four Shankaracharyas also declined attending the event, stating that the ceremony was politicised as a campaign event at the half-built temple.

During a campaign rally in Rajasthan on 21 April 2024, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi accused the Congress party of prioritizing Muslim access to national wealth and planning to distribute resources among "those who have more children" and "infiltrators" once it was in power, which reflected stereotypes about Muslims reproducing in greater numbers and conspiracy theories pushed by the

BJP that Muslims were planning to outnumber Hindus. Congress leader Mallikarjun Kharge called Modi's remarks a panic-filled "hate speech" and a ploy to divert attention from the opposition outperforming the BJP during the first phase of the election, while officials in Rajasthan received complaints from the Azad Adhikar Sena and a non-profit organisation demanding Modi's arrest and for his campaign to be suspended.

A complaint letter by the Samvidhan Bacchao Nagrik Abhiyan (Save the Constitution Citizens' Campaign) organisation to the Election Commission of India, signed by over 17,400 people, alleged that Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi had violated the Model Code of Conduct and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by making a speech "aiming at not only appealing to 'communal feelings' but also instigating and aggravating hatred in the Hindus against Muslims".

**c) Electoral Bonds :-**

On 15 February 2024, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the Electoral Bond system of campaign financing that was introduced by the Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi Government in 2017 which allowed individuals and companies to donate money to political parties anonymously and without limits was unconstitutional, saying that the process allowed donors to assert "influence over policymaking". On 18 March 2024, the Supreme Court ordered the State Bank of India (SBI) to provide all records regarding the Electoral Bonds to the Election Commission of India by 21 March, 2024, in order to match electoral donors with their recipients and rejected a plea by the Confederation of Indian Industry, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India from divulging the identities of donors. Initial reports suggest that among the leading donors to political parties

were some of India's largest firms such as Vedanta Limited, Bharti Airtel, RPSG Group and Essel Mining. It also found that the BJP was the recipient of nearly half of all recorded donations.

In total, the top five political parties in terms of Electoral Bonds received are the BJP, which received Rs 6,060.5 Crore, the All India Trinamool Congress (TMC), which received Rs 1,609.5 Crore, the Congress Party, with Rs 1,421.8 Crore, the Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS), which received Rs 1,214.7 Crore, and the Biju Janata Dal (BJD), which received Rs 775.5 Crore. The biggest buyer of Electoral Bonds was found to be Santiago Martin, the Tamil Nadu-based head of the lottery firm Future Gaming and Hotel Services Private Limited, who bought bonds worth 13.68 Billion Rupees ( USA \$163 Million) between 2020 and 2024 and made donations to the TMC, the BJP, and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), which rules Tamil Nadu. The biggest single donor to any political party was Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Limited (MEIL), a construction firm based in Hyderabad that bought electoral bonds worth over 12 billion rupees (\$144 million) between 2019 and 2024 and made donations to the Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS), the BJP, and the Congress Party, who alternated in ruling Telangana during that time.

Some politicians from the opposition have termed Electoral Bonds a "scam" and an "extortion racket". In response to allegations regarding the electoral bonds, BJP spokesperson Syed Zafar Islam denied that the party had done any wrongdoing and said that its electoral bonds were gained "on merit". However, Indian political observers have reached the conclusion that either Indian businessmen have been regularly bribing their way out of trouble, or that the BJP-controlled government has been using government agencies to extort them. From the data released by the

SBI, it was found that companies gave donations around the time they received major government contracts. Close to half of the top 30 corporate donors were facing investigations by government agencies around the time they purchased Electoral Bonds.

#### **d) Controversial statements**

Before and during the Election, several political leaders made controversial political comments. In September 2023, DMK leader Udhayanidhi Stalin was criticized for stating that Sanatana Dharma should not merely be opposed but must be eradicated, claiming that it opposes social justice and equality, and compared the Sanatana Dharma with malaria and dengue. In February 2024, Congress leader BK Hariprasad commented that Pakistan is an enemy for the Bharatiya Janata Party, but not them, which were heavily condemned by BJP leaders.

### **Party campaigns**

#### **Bharatiya Janata Party**

The National Executive meeting of the BJP held on 16 and 17 January 2023 saw the party reaffirm its faith in Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and extend the tenure of BJP National President J. P. Nadda.

Charting out the BJP's strategy for the upcoming polls, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi said in a speech to party workers that they should reach out to every section of society, including the marginalised and minority communities, "without electoral considerations".

Following the 2023 Legislative Assembly Elections, Modi debuted the slogan "Modi Ki Guarantee" for the 2024 polls. Another slogan used was Abki Baar 400 Paar (This Time Surpassing 400), referring to the party's goal of winning more than 400 out of 543 seats in the Lok Sabha. Having been used by the BJP in previous elections, including the 2019 General Elections with some changes, Election Analysts have said that the path for the BJP to achieve this goal will likely be by winning more seats in the south of India than in previous General Elections.

The party held political rallies in multiple states with national leadership including Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi, BJP President J. P. Nadda and Union Home Minister Amit Shah campaigning actively.

During a campaign rally, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath described the Election as a contest between "devotees of Ram" and "anti-Ram forces" and urged voters to select the former. Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi also accused the opposition of plotting to raze the Ram Temple once they were in power.

During a campaign rally in Rajasthan on 21 April 2024, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi accused the Congress party of prioritizing Muslim access to National Wealth and planning to distribute resources among "those who have more children" and "infiltrators" once it was in power, which reflected stereotypes about Muslims reproducing in greater numbers and conspiracy theories pushed by the BJP that Muslims were planning to outnumber Hindus. Congress leader Mallikarjun Kharge called Modi's remarks a panic-filled "hate speech" and a ploy to divert attention from the opposition outperforming the BJP during the first phase of the election, while officials in Rajasthan received complaints from the Azad

Adhikar Sena and a non-profit organization demanding Modi's arrest and for his campaign to be suspended. Following Modi's speech, the BJP posted an animated video on its official Instagram account reiterating Modi's claims and showing Rahul Gandhi holding a copy of the Congress Party's election manifesto that morphs into the symbol of the All-India Muslim League. After being flagged by multiple users, the video was taken down less than 24 hours after its publication.

A similar video posted on X towards voters in Karnataka was also ordered taken down by the Electoral Commission and led to Police opening cases against senior BJP leaders.

A complaint letter by the Samvidhan Bacchao Nagrik Abhiyan (Save the Constitution Citizens' Campaign) organisation to the Election Commission of India, signed by over 17,400 people, alleged that Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi had violated the Model Code of Conduct and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by making a speech "aiming at not only appealing to 'communal feelings' but also instigating and aggravating hatred in the Hindus against Muslims".

On 14 April 2024, the BJP invited Foreign Diplomats posted in the country as well as 25 Overseas Political Parties including the Conservative and the Labour parties of the United Kingdom, the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), as well as the Awami League of Bangladesh to observe the party's Electoral Campaign. This initiative was part of the "Know BJP" campaign, aimed at external outreach and familiarisation with the Election Process. As part of this program, BJP president J. P. Nadda met with envoys from 13 countries.

### **Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance ( I.N.D.I.A.)**

The Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance (I.N.D.I.A.) bloc's first joint rally was held in Patna, Bihar on 03 March 2024. The rally saw, among others, Congress President Mallikarjun Kharge, party leader Rahul Gandhi, Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) Chief Lalu Prasad Yadav, former Bihar Deputy Chief Minister Tejashwi Yadav, Samajwadi Party leader Akhilesh Yadav, and senior Left leaders Sitaram Yechury and D. Raja. Kharge attacked Nitish Kumar for frequently changing alliances and criticised the BJP for not fulfilling its promise of jobs and neglecting the country's poor and the majority.

The Alliance jointly held a rally at Shivaji Park in Mumbai on 17 March 2024, a day after the end of Rahul Gandhi's Bharat Jodo Nyay Yatra. The rally was attended by Rahul Gandhi, Shiv Sena (UBT) President Uddhav Thackeray, NCP(SP) leader Sharad Pawar, RJD leader Tejashwi Yadav, and DMK leader and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. K. Stalin, among many others. At the rally, Rahul Gandhi said that he was compelled to launch his Bharat Jodo Nyay Yatra due to rising inflation and unemployment in the Nation.

A few days after arrest of Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in connection with the alleged Delhi liquor scam on 22 March, 2024, the opposition alliance held a protest rally against the same in Ramlila Maidan, Delhi on 31 March 2024, where opposition leaders alleged the corruption case on him and his subsequent arrest to be a "fabrication with political motives" and a "witch hunt". At the rally, named "Loktantra Bachao" (Save Democracy), amid current events, the opposition tried to frame the election as being "Democracy vs Dictatorship".

### **Indian National Congress**

The Congress campaign was launched from Nagpur at a huge rally in which over 1 million people were expected to have attended on 28 December 2023. This rally also marked the 138th Congress Foundation Day and was being held to energise party cadres for the 2024 General Elections. Party workers from all over the state were called to join the rally.

On 14 January 2024 , the party launched its Bharat Jodo Nyay Yatra, a sequel to the Bharat Jodo Yatra held the previous year. The yatra started in Thoubal, Manipur and ended in Mumbai on 16 March 2024. It covered 6,713 kilometres (4,171 miles) across 14 states.

Rahul Gandhi warned that the whole of India will be on fire if the BJP wins the 2024 Parliamentary Elections and changes the Constitution, during an address at Delhi's Ramlila Maidan. The party slogan for the Election was "Haath Badlega Halaat"

### **Crowdfunding :-**

The Congress started a Crowdfunding campaign known as Donate for Desh (Donate for the Country) ahead of the General Elections, 2024. It formally launched the campaign's digital version on 18 December 2023 at a dedicated website. It claimed to be inspired from Mahatma Gandhi's Tilak Swaraj Fund (1920–21). The physical version of the campaign, which be done via door-to-door collection drives, was launched on 28 December, 2023.

The campaign received ₹1.45 Crore (USA \$170,000) on its first day, with the top five States in amount of donations being Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and Karnataka.

By the end of 2023, the campaign received around ₹9 crore (USA \$1.1 Million), with 30% of the funds being collected from Telangana and Maharashtra alone.

The campaign had collected about ₹20 Crore (USA \$2.4 Million) according to the party when on 28 January, 2024, it rebranded its Crowdfunding campaign to Donate for Nyay (Donate for Justice), in line with Rahul Gandhi's ongoing Bharat Jodo Nyay Yatra. The ensuing crowdfunding campaign collected INR Four Crores in 4 days.

### **Funding issues**

On 16 February 2024, the Congress Party alleged that the Income Tax Department (IT) ordered the freezing of bank accounts by the Congress Party containing 2.1 billion Rupees ( USA \$25.3 million) as part of an ongoing legal dispute. The Congress Party's treasurer Ajay Maken later added that tax authorities imposed a 2.1-Billion Rupee ( USA \$25 million) lien on 13 February, 2024, "virtually sealed" its bank accounts and confiscated 1.1 Billion Rupees ( USA \$14 million). The party's leader Rahul Gandhi complained that the restrictions had rendered the party unable to campaign properly, adding that "Our entire financial identity has been erased." Rahul Gandhi also accused Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and Union Home Minister Amit Shah of conducting a "criminal action" against the party, which the BJP denied. His mother and former Congress leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi also alleged that the tax issues are "part of the

systemic efforts to cripple" the party. An appeal is currently pending in the Supreme Court.

According to the IT Department's official sources, it has recovered ₹135 crore from the Congress for breaking the legislation exempting political parties from paying taxes, rather than freezing the party's bank accounts as the opposition party had claimed. The party received notices from the IT department again on 29 March, 2024, asking it to pay ₹1,823.08 Crore (USA \$ 216 million). The Congress accused the BJP of engaging in "tax terrorism" and alleged that the BJP is in serious violation of income-tax laws and that the IT department should raise a demand of ₹4,617.58 Crore (USA \$546 million) crore from the BJP for such violations.

### **Communist Party of India (Marxist)**

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) began their election campaign in Kerala after announcing 15 candidates in the State.

### **Rashtriya Janata Dal**

The Rashtriya Janata Dal began its campaign with its Jan Vishwas Yatra ("People's Trust Yatra") on 20 February 2024. RJD leader Tejashwi Yadav launched the yatra from Muzaffarpur in Bihar. The yatra lasted until 01 March 2024 and covered 33 districts. In Siwan on 23 February, 2024, Yadav termed the BJP "a dustbin" which takes in other parties that have become "garbage".

## **Aam Aadmi Party**

The Election period also coincided with investigations by authorities into state officials belonging to opposition parties, such as Delhi Chief Minister and Aam Aadmi Party leader Arvind Kejriwal, who is under investigation for alleged corruption in the allocation of liquor licences, and Jharkhand Chief Minister Hemant Soren, who was arrested in February 2024 for allegedly facilitating an illegal land sale. The Enforcement Directorate is also investigating Four Chief Ministers not allied with the BJP on various charges, while investigations have been closed on former opposition politicians who have since joined the BJP. Hartosh Singh Bal, a journalist for the current affairs magazine The Caravan told Agence France-Presse that the move by Government agencies indicated their behavior as "handmaidens of the ruling party to cow down the political opposition".

Following Kejriwal's arrest on 21 March 2024, over the liquor license scam charges, Delhi's Finance Minister Smt. Atishi Marlena Singh accused the BJP of orchestrating a "political conspiracy" against Arvind Kejriwal. His arrest also led to clashes between party leaders, supporters and the police on 22 March, 2024. Rahul Gandhi, reacting to Kejriwal's arrest, said that a "scared dictator" wants to create a "dead democracy", without naming anyone. After he was released on bail and allowed to vote, Arvind Kejriwal urged citizens to "vote against dictatorship". He then returned to prison as part of his bail conditions.

The BJP-led Government has been known to use Enforcement Directorate raids to target opposition politicians critical of it, with 95% of cases registered being against opposition leaders. Since 2014, 25 opposition leaders facing corruption

charges have joined the BJP, with 23 of them having their inquiries closed or frozen after joining the ruling party. This has led the Congress Party to compare the trend to a "Washing Machine" in one of its campaign videos.

## **Shiv Sena**

After an intraparty dispute that led to the splitting of the Shiv Sena party based in Maharashtra, the Supreme Court of India barred the Shiv Sena (UBT) faction which joined the I.N.D.I.A. alliance from using the party's historic bow-and-arrow symbol as its electoral symbol in balloting and awarded it instead to the Balasahebanchi Shiv Sena wing ( Eknath Shinde) which joined the NDA. This led the UBT faction to adopt a torch as its electoral symbol.

## **Party manifestos**

### **Bharatiya Janata Party**

The BJP proposed a 'GYAN' formula consisting of four segments – Garib (poor), Yuva (youth), Annadata (farmers) and Nari (women) in its manifesto. The Bharatiya Janata Party started a campaign to gather public recommendations and suggestions for the advancement of the State and the country, which will be incorporated into the party's manifesto titled 'Modi ki guarantee' for the 2024 General Elections.

- Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam: In order to assure women's representation in the legislatures of the states and the national leadership, the BJP pledged to systematically implement the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam.
- Lakhpati Didi: 30,000,000 rural women are being empowered to become "Lakhpati Didis".
- Free ration: Under the PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, the BJP announced that it would give 800,000,000 citizens free rations for the next five years.
- Increasing MSP: on crops on a periodic basis was pledged in the manifesto. 6,000 rupees in annual financial support under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana.
- Free electricity: The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana's free power for low-income homes was another pledge in the manifesto.
- 3 Crore house: In the PM Housing Scheme, the BJP manifesto pledges to build 30,000,000 houses, people with disabilities will now be given priority, and care will be taken to make sure they are housed in accordance with their unique requirements.
- For youngsters: BJP pledge to enact laws to stop the leak of competitive test question papers. Increase the startup ecosystem's reach to encourage youth entrepreneurship. Expanding job prospects in the manufacturing sector. Creating jobs through the development of infrastructure. Creating jobs through growing the tourism industry.
- For truck drivers: Construction of modern buildings with facilities which allows truck drivers to rest, park, and have access to clean drinking water and food on all national highways.
- One Nation, One Election: In its manifesto, or Sankalp Patra, the BJP includes "One Nation, One Election," for the general elections. This implies that

simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and all the state assemblies may take place in 2029.

- Uniform Civil Code: The manifesto includes the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC).
- Free Ayushman for all senior citizens: Under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, all senior citizens would be eligible for free, high-quality healthcare up to Rs 5 Lakhs.
- US\$5 trillion economy: The BJP pledges to increase India's GDP to US\$5 trillion by 2025 and \$10 trillion by 2032. The Ministry of Finance has predicted that India's economy will rank third overall in the world. Earlier in 2018 and then again in 2019, Modi had stated the goal of the country reaching a GDP of US\$5 trillion by 2022 and 2024 respectively, which went unrealized.
- United Nations Security Council: committed to securing India's UN Security Council permanent membership.
- Crack down on terrorism: Initiatives to create partnership to eliminate global terror and crack down on terror funding.
- Left wing extremism: Fighting Left-Wing Extremism by promoting growth and utilizing a variety of approaches.
- Third-largest economic power: India will rank as the country with the third-largest GDP. India's rank rose from the 11th to the 5th largest GDP in the last ten years.
- Man on Moon and Bharatiya Antariksha Station: to establish a permanent Bharatiya Antariksha Station and send a man to the Moon.

## **Indian National Congress**

The Congress released their group-specific manifesto promises for the General Election, 2024 in the month of March, 2024. The manifesto focuses on five major segments of the population and promises them:

- **Youth Manifesto:** formal employment for a year to under 25 graduate students, filling of 3,000,000 government job vacancies, transparency in government job recruitment, ₹5,000 Crore (USA \$605,000) fund for startups, standardisation of the government recruitment exam process, and social security for gig workers.
- **Women Manifesto:** ₹100,000 in financial assistance to women from poor families, 50% of new government job recruitments to women, double central government's contribution to the salary of Anganwadi, ASHA, and Mid-day Meal Workers, legal assistance in every Panchayat, and at least one hostel for working women in district headquarters.
- **Farmers Manifesto:** legal guarantee on MSP for farmers, waiving off of farmers' loans, an import-export policy favourable to them, removal of GST from agricultural commodities, and payments directly into farmers' bank accounts within 30 days in case of crop loss.
- **Labourers Manifesto:** Universal healthcare coverage for workers, increasing national minimum wage to ₹400 (US\$4.8) per day from the current ₹172 (USA \$2.1) per day, an urban employment guarantee law similar to MGNREGA ( Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005) in the rural areas, life and accident insurance for informal sector workers.
- **Caste census:** The Congress party declared that, if it wins the election, it will conduct a comprehensive census called to survey the population, socio-economic conditions, and representation in governance institutions. It also

promised to bring in legislation to eliminate the 50% cap on reservations for SC, ST, and backward classes and to protect tribal forest rights. Rahul Gandhi's call for "jitni abadi, utna haq" (distribution of public resources proportionate to the population) and the combined demands of the opposition parties (SP, RJD, and Congress) for a caste census.

The complete manifesto titled Nyay Patra ('Justice Paper') was released on 05 April 2024. Some noticeable points in the manifesto include (apart from above promises released earlier) the:

- Introduction of a law to recognize civil unions between couples belonging to the LGBTQIA+ community. LGBTQ people are individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer. Other individuals are often included in the group, such as questioning, intersex, asexual, aromantic, and agender, denoted under variants of the initialism "LGBTQ". The group is generally conceived as broadly encompassing all individuals who are part of a sexual or gender minority.
- Implementation of the Rajasthan Model of cashless insurance up to 2,500,000 for Universal Healthcare.
- Prohibitions on dumping of effluents into water bodies across India.
- Increasing of forest cover as India has lost the second – highest forest cover after Brazil between 2015 and 2020.
- Establishment of community sports centers at every block and municipality level as well as multi – sport center at every district level.

- Establishment of government medical colleges – cum – hospitals in all districts of India.
- Abolition of the Agnipath Scheme and a return to the normal recruitment processes followed by the Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Waiving of student education loans as a one – time measure outstanding as of 15 March 2024.
- Provision of one day in a week to discuss the agenda suggested by the opposition benches in each House of Parliament.
- Non – intervention with personal choices of food and dress, to love and marry, and to travel and reside in any part of India. All laws and rules that interfere unreasonably with personal freedoms will be repealed.
- Decriminalisation of the offence of defamation and provide, by law, a speedy remedy by way of civil damages.
- Rejection of the 'One Nation One Election' idea.
- Establishment of a National Judicial Commission (NJC) responsible for the selection and appointment of judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.
- Amending of the Constitution to create two divisions in the Supreme Court: a Constitutional Court and a Court of Appeal. The Constitutional Court consisting of the seven most senior judges will hear and decide cases involving the interpretation of the Constitution and other cases of legal significance or national importance. The Court of Appeal will be the final court of appeal that will, sitting in Benches of three judges each, hear appeals from the High Court and National Tribunals.
- Elimination of the "Angel tax" and all other exploitative tax schemes that inhibit investment in new micro, small companies and innovative start-ups.

## **Misinformation**

Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi, on 21 April, 2024, during an election campaign rally in Rajasthan, falsely claimed that former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh once said "Muslims have the first right on the Country's resources". However, Dr. Manmohan Singh's speech also mentioned backward communities, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, women, children, and minorities.

Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi falsely claimed that Rahul Gandhi had not named Gautam Adani and Mukesh Ambani throughout the Elections. Rahul Gandhi had mentioned Adani and Ambani about 25 times.

In April 2024, the BBC reported that Generative Artificial Intelligence and deepfake videos were allegedly used by both the BJP and the opposition parties in the 2024 General Elections.

An alleged doctored video of BJP leader Amit Shah's speech regarding reservations in Telangana on April 23, 2024 was posted by Telangana Congress on the social media platform X (formerly Twitter), where Amit Shah was falsely shown to be announcing the curtailment of reservations granted to the SC, ST, & OBC communities. Amit Shah accused the opposition of tampering with his video, leading to the registration of an FIR and a summons being issued to Telangana's Chief Minister Revanth Reddy.<sup>1</sup> The Police arrested two people, one from the Congress party, and another from the opposition Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) in connection with Amit Shah's case. The arrested Congress worker was associated

with its social media unit, and was alleged to have created the video. The Congress Party denied the involvement of its worker in this case.

In June 2024, Time noted throughout the Elections, associates and supporters of the BJP circulated fake news in order to discredit its opponents and spread hatred against religious minorities.

Surveys and polls

Opinion polls

| Vote Share Projections |                |             |                 |       |        |        |      |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Polling agency         | Date published | Sample size | Margin of error | NDA   | INDIA  | Others | Lead |
| 2024 Election Results  |                |             |                 | 43.8% | 41.48% | 14.72% | 2.32 |
| ABP News-CVoter        | April 2024     | 57,566      | ±3–5%           | 46.6  | 39.8   | 13.6   | 6.8  |
| News 18                | March 2024     | 118,616     | ±4%             | 48    | 32     | 20     | 16   |
| ABP News-CVoter        | March 2024     | 41,762      | ±5%             | 46    | 39     | 15     | 7    |
| Times Now-ETG          | March 2024     | 323,357     | ±3%             | 52    | 42     | 6      | 10   |
| Zee News-Matrize       | February 2024  | 167,843     | ±2%             | 43.6  | 27.7   | 24.9   | 15.9 |

|                                                 |               |         |       |       |       |       |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| India Today-CVoter                              | February 2024 | 149,092 | ±3–5% | 45    | 38    | 17    | 8    |
| Times Now-ETG                                   | February 2024 | 156,843 | ±2%   | 41.8  | 28.6  | 29.6  | 13.2 |
| ABP News-CVoter                                 | December 2023 | 200,000 | ±3–5% | 42    | 38    | 20    | 4    |
| Times Now-ETG                                   | December 2023 | 147,231 | ±3%   | 44    | 39    | 17    | 5    |
| India TV-CNX                                    | October 2023  | 54,250  | ±3%   | 43.4  | 39.1  | 17.5  | 4.3  |
| Times Now-ETG                                   | October 2023  | 135,100 | ±3%   | 42.6  | 40.2  | 17.2  | 2.4  |
|                                                 | August 2023   | 110,662 | ±3%   | 42.6  | 40.2  | 17.2  | 2.4  |
| India Today-CVoter                              | August 2023   | 160,438 | ±3–5% | 43    | 41    | 16    | 2    |
| Formation of the big-tent INDIA opposition bloc |               |         |       |       |       |       |      |
| India Today-CVoter                              | January 2023  | 140,917 | ±3–5% | 43    | 30    | 27    | 13   |
| 2019 Election Results                           |               |         |       | 45.3% | 27.5% | 27.2% | 17.8 |
| Seat Projections                                |               |         |       |       |       |       |      |
|                                                 |               |         |       |       |       |       |      |

|                                                     | published        | size      | error | NDA         | INDIA       | Others |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 2024 Election Results                               |                  |           |       | 293         | 234         | 16     | NDA<br>+43  |
| TV9 Bharatvarsh -<br>People's Insight -<br>Polstrat | April 2024       | 2,500,000 | 3%    | 362         | 149         | 32     | NDA<br>+81  |
| ABP News-CVoter                                     | April 2024       | 57,566    | ±3–5% | 373         | 155         | 15     | NDA<br>+203 |
| Times Now-ETG                                       | April 2024       | 271,292   | ±3%   | 384         | 118         | 41     | NDA<br>+224 |
| News18                                              | March 2024       | 118,616   | ±4%   | 411         | 105         | 27     | NDA<br>+279 |
| ABP News-CVoter                                     | March 2024       | 41,762    | ±5%   | 366         | 156         | 21     | NDA<br>+189 |
| India TV-CNX                                        | March 2024       | 162,900   | ±3%   | 378         | 98          | 67     | NDA<br>+213 |
| Times Now-ETG                                       | March 2024       | 323,357   | ±3%   | 358–<br>398 | 110–<br>130 | 40–50  | NDA         |
| Zee News-Matrize                                    | February<br>2024 | 167,843   | ±2%   | 377         | 93          | 73     | NDA<br>+211 |
| India Today-CVoter                                  | February<br>2024 | 149,092   | ±3–5% | 335         | 166         | 42     | NDA<br>+127 |

|                                                 |                            |         |       |         |         |       |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|----------|
| Times Now-ETG                                   | February 2024              | 156,843 | ±2%   | 366     | 104     | 73    | NDA +189 |
| ABP-CVoter                                      | December 2023 <sup>1</sup> | 200,000 | ±3–5% | 295–335 | 165–205 | 35–65 | NDA +80  |
| Times Now-ETG                                   | December 2023              | 147,231 | ±3%   | 319–339 | 148–168 | 52–61 | NDA +114 |
| India TV-CNX                                    | October 2023               | 54,250  | ±3%   | 315     | 172     | 56    | NDA +87  |
| Times Now-ETG                                   | October 2023               | 135,100 | ±3%   | 297–317 | 165–185 | 57–65 | NDA      |
|                                                 | August 2023                | 110,662 | ±3%   | 296–326 | 160–190 | 56–64 | NDA      |
| India Today-CVoter                              | August 2023                | 160,438 | ±3–5% | 306     | 193     | 54    | NDA      |
| Formation of the big-tent INDIA opposition bloc |                            |         |       |         |         |       |          |
| India Today-CVoter                              | January 2023               | 140,917 | ±3–5% | 298     | 153     | 92    | NDA      |
| 2019 Election Results                           |                            |         |       |         |         |       |          |

|                       |     |             |              |     |  |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----|--|
| 2019 Election Results | 353 | 91<br>INDIA | 99<br>Others | NDA |  |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----|--|

### Exit polls

The Election Commission of India banned the publication of all Exit Polls starting 48 hours before Phase 1 of the Election until the end of Phase 7. This was intended to prevent exit polls from earlier phases affecting voter decisions in later phases. The ban ended after the close of Phase 7 voting at 18:30 Hours IST on 01 June 2024.

| Polling agency            | NDA    | INDIA  | Others | Lead |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 2019 Election Results     | 353    | 91     | 99     | 81   |
| ABP News-CVoter           | 368±15 | 167±15 | 8±4    | 96   |
| Agni News Services        | 242    | 264    | 37     | HUNG |
| Dainik Bhaskar            | 316±34 | 173±28 | 41±8   | 44   |
| DB Live                   | 221±20 | 275±15 | 38±10  | 3    |
| India Today-Axis My India | 381±20 | 148±18 | 14±6   | 109  |
| India News-Dynamics       | 371    | 125    | 47     | 99   |
| India TV-CNX              | 386±15 | 134±15 | 33±5   | 96   |

|                                               |        |        |      |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|
| NDTV-Jan Ki Baat                              | 377±15 | 151±10 | 15±5 | 105  |
| News18-CNBC                                   | 362±8  | 132±8  | 47±5 | 90   |
| News 24-Today's Chanakya                      | 400±15 | 107-11 | 36±9 | 128  |
| News Nation                                   | 360±18 | 161±8  | 22±1 | 88   |
| Republic TV-Matrize                           | 360±8  | 126±8  | 30   | 88   |
| Republic TV-PMarq                             | 359    | 154    | 30   | 87   |
| Times Now-ETG                                 | 358    | 152    | 33   | 86   |
| TV9 Bharatvarsh - People's Insight - Polstrat | 346    | 162    | 35   | 74   |
| Pratik - Classification                       | 265    | 265    | 13   | HUNG |
| 2024 Election Results                         | 293    | 234    | 16   | 21   |

## Voting

- **Phase 1** voting was conducted on 19 April 2024. Re-polling in 11 polling stations of Inner Manipur was held on 22 April due to violence. Re-polling was conducted for eight polling stations in Arunachal Pradesh on 24 April due to reports of violence and EVM damage.
- **Phase 2** voting was conducted on 26 April 2024. Re-polling was conducted on 29 April for a polling station in Chamarajanagar due to violence and EVM damage, and for six polling stations in Outer Manipur on 30 April due to violence, EVM damage and forced voting allegedly carried out by unidentified armed individuals. Re-polling was also conducted for a polling station in Ajmer on 02 May 2024, due to a misplaced voters' register.

- **Phase 3** voting was conducted on 07 May 2024. The voter turnout for the third phase of Lok Sabha Elections reached 65.68%. In this phase, 17.24 crore (172,400,000) citizens, comprising 8.85 crore (88,500,000) men and 8.39 crore (83,900,000) women, were eligible to cast their votes.
- **Phase 4** voting was conducted on 13 May 2024, in which 96 constituencies voted.
- **Phase 5** voting was conducted on 20 May 2024, in which 49 constituencies voted.<sup>[</sup>
- **Phase 6** voting was conducted on 25 May 2024, in which 58 constituencies voted.
- **Phase 7** voting was conducted on 01 June 2024, in which 57 constituencies voted. Repolling at one booth each in the Barasat and Mathurapur constituencies of West Bengal was held on 03 June, due to violence.

## Incidents

During Phase 1 of the Election, violence broke out outside a polling station in Thamanpokpi in Manipur. Clashes between BJP and TMC party workers were reported in the Cooch Behar, Alipurduar and Jalpaiguri constituencies of West Bengal, and one Central Reserve Police Force (CPRF) personnel was found dead in a polling booth in Cooch Behar. In Chhattisgarh, one CRPF personnel was killed during polling. Clashes between VCK and BJP cadres were reported

in Chidambaram constituency in Tamil Nadu, where two VCK cadres and one BJP cadre were injured.

During Phase 2 of voting, eight voters in Kerala died of heat stroke while voting.

In Manipur, two CPRF personnel were killed and two more were seriously injured in a militant attack in Bishnupur district, a man was killed in a gunfight between two unidentified groups in the Kangpokpi and Imphal East districts, and incidents of EVM vandalism, voter intimidation and coercion were reported in two polling stations in Ukhrul.

A complaint letter by the Samvidhan Bacchao Nagrik Abhiyan (Save the Constitution Citizens' Campaign) organisation to the Election Commission of India, signed by over 17,400 people, alleged that Modi had violated the Model Code of Conduct and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by making a speech "aiming at not only appealing to 'communal feelings' but also instigating and aggravating hatred in the Hindus against Muslims".

During Phase 6 of voting, Mehbooba Mufti, who is contesting the Anantnag–Rajouri constituency in Jammu and Kashmir for the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party, said several of her party workers were detained by police to prevent them from voting. In West Bengal, TMC workers blocked the car of BJP candidate Agnimitra Paul while she was on her way to vote in the Medinipur constituency. Prashant Jagdev, the BJP candidate for the 2024 Odisha Legislative Assembly Election in Begunia, was arrested on suspicion of vandalising an EVM.

During Phase 7 of voting, a mob looted election material from a polling booth and dumped it into a pond in Kultali, Jaynagar in West Bengal. Clashes erupted

between BJP and TMC supporters in Sandeshkhali. In Uttar Pradesh, at least 33 Election workers, including security and sanitation staff, died of heat stroke, along with a voter waiting in line in Ballia. State Election officials subsequently stated that compensation of 1.5 million Rupees (\$18,000) would be given to the families of the deceased workers. At least ten election related deaths were also reported in Bihar that day. In response to the ongoing heatwave, ECI chief Rajiv Kumar said they had learned a lesson and "should have completed the election at least one month before".

Instances of EVM malfunctioning and removal of candidates belonging to the opposition were reported throughout the elections. On 18 April, the Supreme Court asked the ECI to look into reported EVM malfunctioning in Kerala. 150 EVMs were replaced in Assam after reported malfunctioning. In Varanasi, about 33 nominations challenging Narendra Modi were rejected, of which eight applicants claimed that the process was rigged in favour of the BJP.

On 04 June, former Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel said there was a discrepancy in EVM numbers while former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav accused the administration of carrying out arrests of his party workers in order to stop them from counting votes.

## **Voter turnout**

642 Million people voted in the General Elections, 2024, including 312 Million Women voters, making it the highest ever participation in a Single Election.

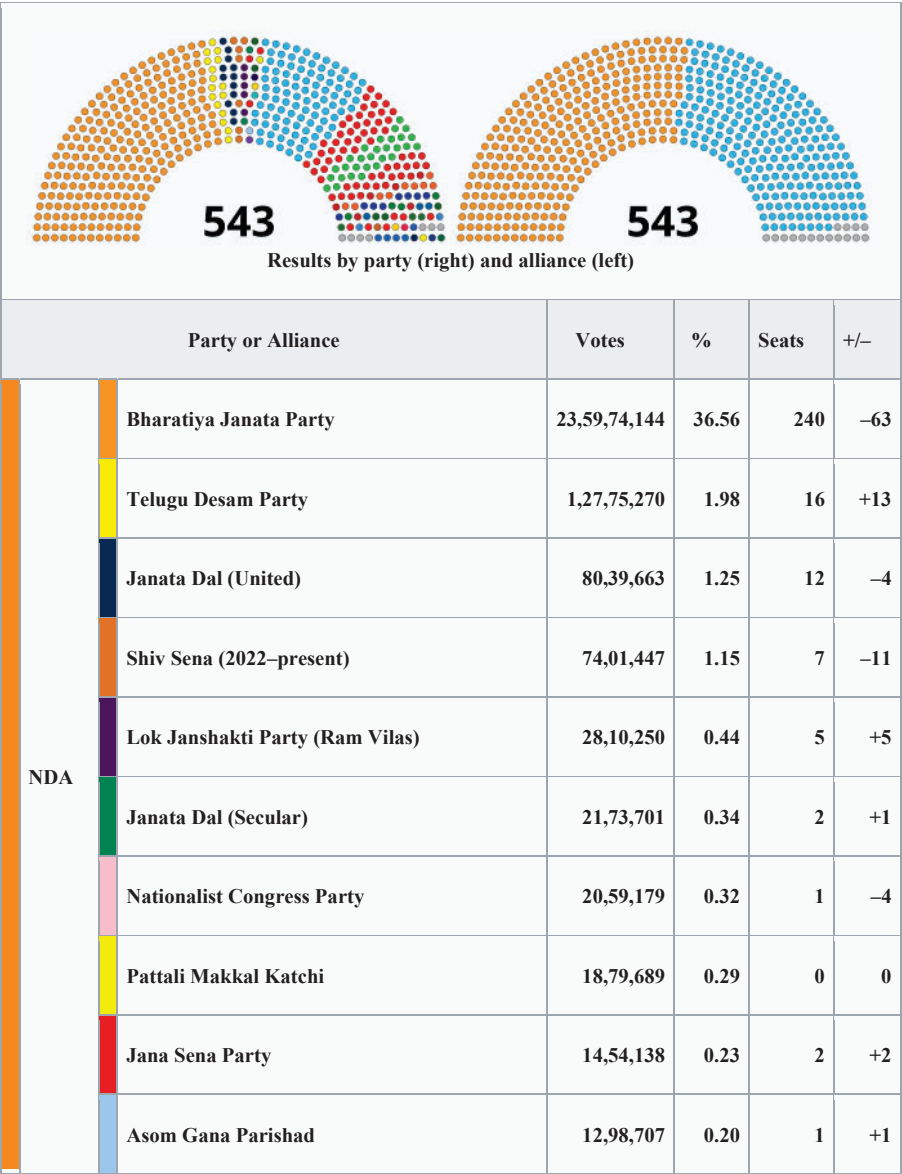
## **Results**

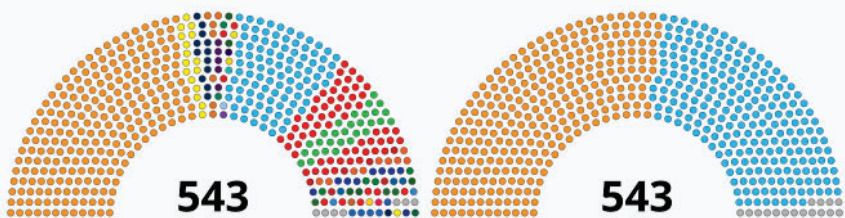
Following the first round, the BJP won its first seat after Mukesh Dalal, its candidate for Surat constituency in Gujarat, was elected unopposed following rejection and withdrawal of other candidates. No voting was held in the constituency, as the ECI had certified the results two weeks prior due to the absence of rival candidates.

The overall election result was described in several media sources as a "Shock" to Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi, with the BJP falling short of its expectations of winning 400 seats. Though pre-poll predictions were for an overwhelming majority for the BJP, the I.N.D.I.A. Bloc performed much better than exit polls had predicted it to, with upset victories in major States such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal.

The BJP had to rely on the 28 cumulative seats won by (1) Andhra Pradesh-based Telugu Desam Party led by Chandrababu Naidu and (2) Bihar-based Janata Dal (United) led by Nitish Kumar in order for the NDA to retain its majority in the 18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

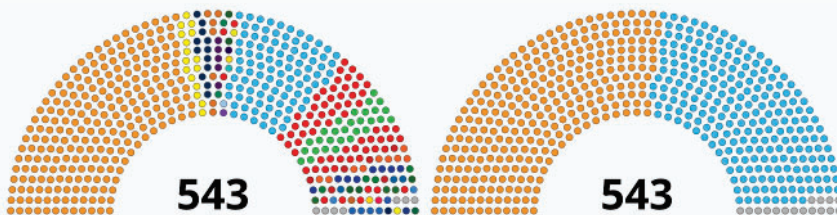
## **By Alliance and Party**





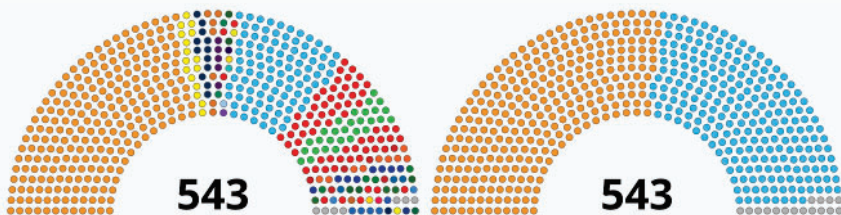
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
|                   | Rashtriya Lok Dal              | 8,93,460 | 0.14 | 2     | +2  |
|                   | Apna Dal (Soneylal)            | 8,08,245 | 0.13 | 1     | -1  |
|                   | Bharath Dharma Jana Sena       | 5,05,753 | 0.08 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Hindustani Awam Morcha         | 4,94,960 | 0.08 | 1     | +1  |
|                   | United People's Party Liberal  | 4,88,995 | 0.08 | 1     | +1  |
|                   | Rashtriya Samaj Paksha         | 5,21,746 | 0.08 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | All Jharkhand Students Union   | 4,58,677 | 0.07 | 1     | 0   |
|                   | National People's Party        | 4,17,930 | 0.06 | 0     | -1  |
|                   | Tamil Maanila Congress         | 4,10,401 | 0.06 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Amma Makkal Munnettra Kazhagam | 3,93,415 | 0.06 | 0     | 0   |



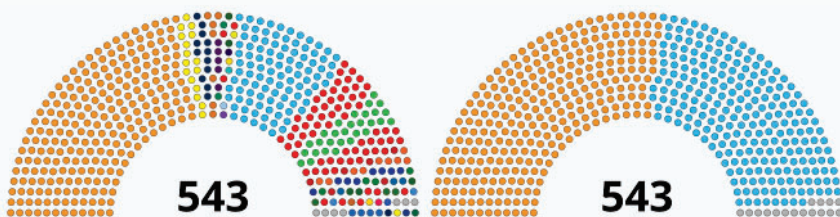
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                          | Votes        | %     | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-----|
|                   | Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party | 3,50,967     | 0.05  | 0     | -1  |
|                   | Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party           | 3,40,188     | 0.05  | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Naga People's Front                      | 2,99,536     | 0.05  | 0     | -1  |
|                   | Rashtriya Lok Morcha                     | 2,53,876     | 0.04  | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Sikkim Krantikari Morcha                 | 1,64,396     | 0.03  | 1     | +1  |
|                   | Total                                    | 28,26,68,733 | 43.80 | 293   | -60 |
| INDIA             | Indian National Congress                 | 13,67,58,952 | 21.19 | 99    | +47 |
|                   | Samajwadi Party                          | 2,95,49,389  | 4.58  | 37    | +32 |
|                   | All India Trinamool Congress             | 2,82,13,393  | 4.37  | 29    | +7  |
|                   | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam                | 1,17,54,710  | 1.82  | 22    | -2  |



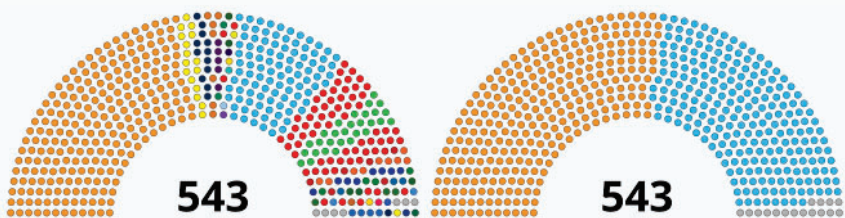
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                                        | Votes       | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-----|
|                   | Communist Party of India (Marxist)                     | 1,13,42,553 | 1.76 | 4     | +1  |
|                   | Rashtriya Janata Dal                                   | 1,01,07,402 | 1.57 | 4     | +4  |
|                   | Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray)                 | 95,67,779   | 1.48 | 9     | +9  |
|                   | Aam Aadmi Party                                        | 71,47,800   | 1.11 | 3     | +2  |
|                   | Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar       | 59,21,162   | 0.92 | 8     | +8  |
|                   | Communist Party of India                               | 31,57,184   | 0.49 | 2     | 0   |
|                   | Jharkhand Mukti Morcha                                 | 26,52,955   | 0.41 | 3     | +2  |
|                   | Indian Union Muslim League                             | 17,16,186   | 0.27 | 3     | 0   |
|                   | Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation | 17,36,761   | 0.27 | 2     | +2  |



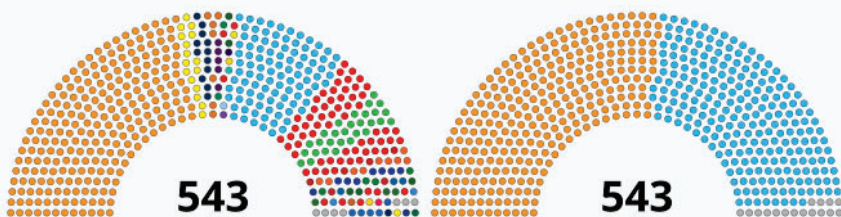
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                            | Votes     | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
|                   | Bharat Adivasi Party                       | 12,57,056 | 0.19 | 1     | +1  |
|                   | Vikassheel Insaan Party                    | 11,87,455 | 0.18 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Jammu and Kashmir National Conference      | 11,47,041 | 0.18 | 2     | -1  |
|                   | Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi             | 9,90,237  | 0.15 | 2     | +1  |
|                   | Rashtriya Loktantrik Party                 | 5,96,955  | 0.09 | 1     | 0   |
|                   | Revolutionary Socialist Party              | 5,87,363  | 0.09 | 1     | 0   |
|                   | Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam     | 5,42,213  | 0.08 | 1     | +1  |
|                   | Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party | 4,35,980  | 0.07 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Assam Jatiya Parishad                      | 4,14,441  | 0.06 | 0     | 0   |



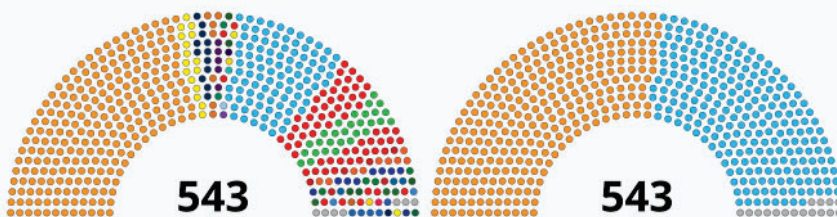
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                          | Votes       | %     | Seats | +/-  |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
|                   | Kerala Congress                          | 3,64,631    | 0.06  | 1     | 0    |
|                   | All India Forward Bloc                   | 2,84,269    | 0.04  | 0     | 0    |
|                   | Kerala Congress (Mani)                   | 2,77,365    | 0.04  | 0     | 0    |
|                   | Total                                    | 267,711,232 | 41.48 | 234   | +143 |
|                   | Naam Tamilar Katchi                      | 36,00,088   | 0.56  | 0     | 0    |
|                   | Vanchit Bahujan Aaghadi                  | 15,82,855   | 0.25  | 0     | 0    |
|                   | YSR Congress Party                       | 1,33,16,134 | 2.06  | 4     | -18  |
|                   | Bahujan Samaj Party                      | 1,31,53,830 | 2.04  | 0     | -10  |
|                   | Biju Janata Dal                          | 94,12,674   | 1.46  | 0     | -12  |
|                   | All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | 89,52,587   | 1.39  | 0     | -1   |



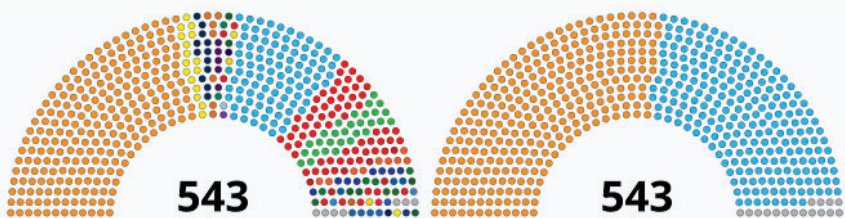
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance                             | Votes     | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| <b>Bharat Rashtra Samithi</b>                 | 36,57,237 | 0.57 | 0     | -9  |
| <b>Shiromani Akali Dal</b>                    | 18,14,318 | 0.28 | 1     | -1  |
| <b>All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen</b> | 14,00,215 | 0.22 | 1     | -1  |
| <b>Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam</b>       | 11,28,616 | 0.17 | 0     | 0   |
| <b>Bodoland People's Front</b>                | 7,77,570  | 0.12 | 0     | 0   |
| <b>Aazad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram)</b>         | 6,91,820  | 0.11 | 1     | +1  |
| <b>Indian Secular Front</b>                   | 6,50,229  | 0.10 | 0     | 0   |
| <b>All India United Democratic Front</b>      | 6,25,954  | 0.10 | 0     | -1  |
| <b>Voice of the People Party</b>              | 5,71,078  | 0.09 | 1     | +1  |
| <b>Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar)</b>         | 5,21,749  | 0.08 | 0     | 0   |



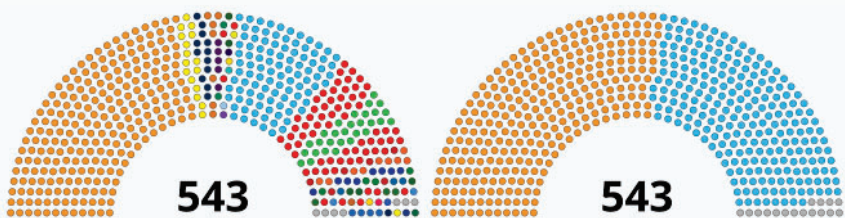
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance                           | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
| Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist) | 4,80,987 | 0.07 | 0     | 0   |
| Gondwana Ganatantra Party                   | 3,12,997 | 0.05 | 0     | 0   |
| Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi                       | 2,54,517 | 0.04 | 0     | 0   |
| Peoples Party of India (Democratic)         | 2,47,985 | 0.04 | 0     | 0   |
| Indian National Lok Dal                     | 2,26,975 | 0.04 | 0     | 0   |
| Zoram People's Movement                     | 2,08,552 | 0.03 | 1     | +1  |
| Jammu and Kashmir Apni Party                | 2,08,149 | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |
| Swabhimani Paksha                           | 1,85,371 | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |
| Gana Suraksha Party                         | 1,80,000 | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |
| Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference       | 1,74,890 | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |



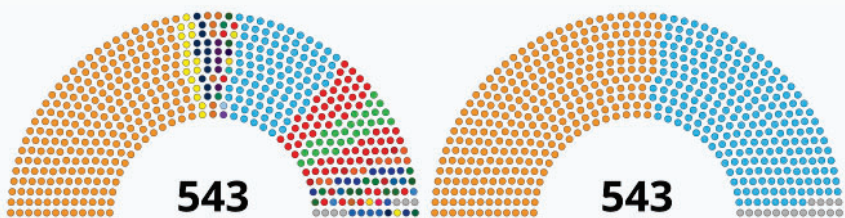
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                      | Votes    | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|-----|
|                   | Rashtriya Jansambhavna Party         | 1,68,740 | 0.03 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Republican Party of India (Athawale) | 1,56,302 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Twenty 20 Party                      | 1,45,450 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Mizo National Front                  | 1,40,264 | 0.02 | 0     | -1  |
|                   | Ambedkarite Party of India           | 1,32,444 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Bhartiya Shakti Chetna Party         | 1,15,024 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Jannayak Janta Party                 | 1,13,827 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Akhil Bhartiya Parivar Party         | 1,10,212 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Alliance of Democratic Reforms Party | 1,08,334 | 0.02 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Prahar Janshakti Party               | 90,759   | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |



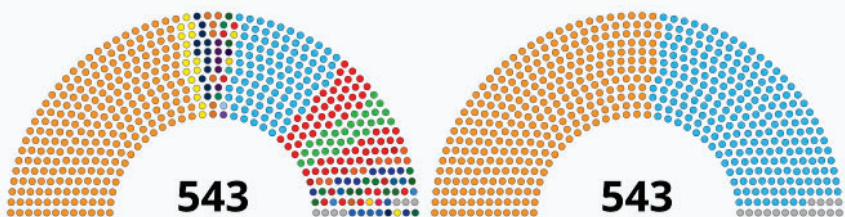
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance                                                                                               | Votes  | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
|  Citizen Action Party – Sikkim | 83,566 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  New Rashtriya Samaj Party     | 83,046 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Bharatheeya Jawan Kisan Party | 78,104 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Sikkim Democratic Front       | 77,171 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Bahujan Maha Party           | 76,254 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Viro Ke Vir Indian Party    | 75,950 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Bahujan Mukti Party         | 73,935 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Samata Party                | 73,318 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Navarang Congress Party     | 67,432 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Samnak Janta Party          | 67,374 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |



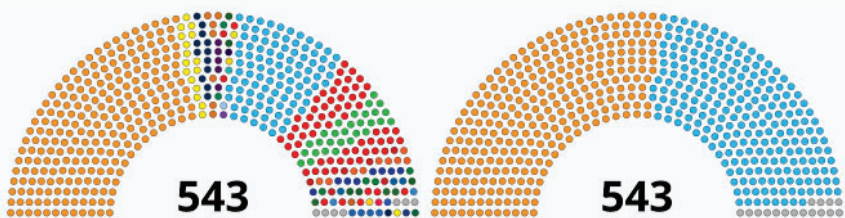
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance             | Votes  | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
| Revolutionary Goans Party     | 64,629 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Voters Party International    | 63,496 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Lokhit Adhikar Party          | 62,136 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Moolniwasi Samaj Party        | 61,033 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Ekam Sanatan Bharat Dal       | 61,024 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Right to Recall Party         | 58,024 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Rashtriya Shoshit Samaj Party | 53,911 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Bhagidari Party (P)           | 51,979 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Karnataka Rashtra Samithi     | 51,529 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
| Sardar Patel Siddhant Party   | 46,145 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |



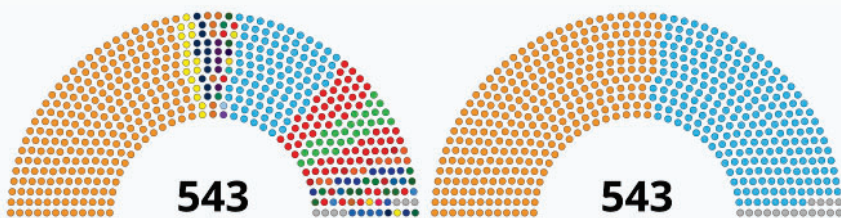
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance                                                                                                     | Votes  | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
|  Republican Party of India (A)       | 45,567 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  United Democratic Party (Meghalaya) | 44,563 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Social Democratic Party of India    | 42,465 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Hamar Raj Party                     | 40,746 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Democratic Progressive Azad Party  | 40,665 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Uttama Prajaakeeya Party          | 40,491 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Indian Peoples Green Party        | 39,778 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Apna Dal (Kamerawadi)             | 39,128 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Dharma Samaj Party                | 38,730 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|  Peace Party of India              | 38,506 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |



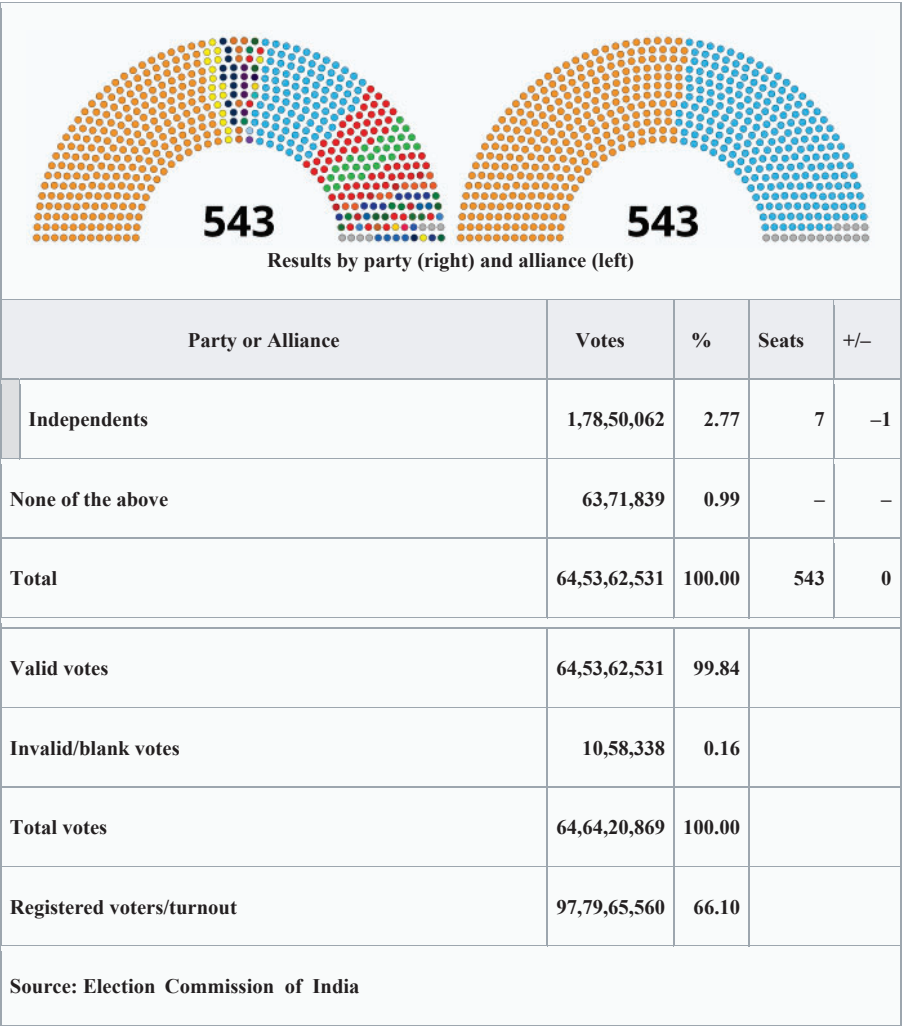
Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                     | Votes  | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|
|                   | Baliraja Party                      | 33,787 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Bahujan Bharat Party                | 32,870 | 0.01 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Rashtra Uday Party                  | 30,073 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Bahujan Republican Socialist Party  | 29,619 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Aadarsh Mithila Party               | 29,550 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Samaj Shakti Party                  | 29,235 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Rashtriya Samanta Dal               | 28,340 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Bharatiya Nyay-Adhikar Raksha Party | 28,192 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Bharatiya Yuva Jan Ekta Party       | 27,969 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | Pyramid Party of India              | 27,966 | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |

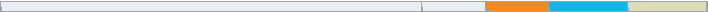


Results by party (right) and alliance (left)

| Party or Alliance |                                                         | Votes     | %    | Seats | +/- |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
|                   | <b>Bharatiya Gana Parishad</b>                          | 27,554    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Abhinav Rajasthan Party</b>                          | 26,294    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Bharatiya Praja Aikyata Party</b>                    | 26,271    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Moulik Adhikar Party</b>                             | 25,490    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Bhim Sena</b>                                        | 25,345    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Sanyukt Kisan Vikas Party</b>                        | 25,291    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Prabuddha Republican Party</b>                       | 24,361    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Bhartiya Sarthak Party</b>                           | 23,640    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>Jammu and Kashmir National Panthers Party (Bhim)</b> | 23,268    | 0.00 | 0     | 0   |
|                   | <b>608 other parties</b>                                | 28,76,122 | 0.45 | 0     | -2  |



By State & Union Territory- Results



|                   |    | NDA | INDIA | Others |
|-------------------|----|-----|-------|--------|
| Andhra Pradesh    | 25 | 21  | 0     | 4      |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2  | 2   | 0     | 0      |
| Assam             | 14 | 11  | 3     | 0      |
| Bihar             | 40 | 30  | 9     | 1      |
| Chhattisgarh      | 11 | 10  | 1     | 0      |
| Goa               | 2  | 1   | 1     | 0      |
| Gujarat           | 26 | 25  | 1     | 0      |
| Haryana           | 10 | 5   | 5     | 0      |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 4  | 4   | 0     | 0      |
| Jharkhand         | 14 | 9   | 5     | 0      |
| Karnataka         | 28 | 19  | 9     | 0      |
| Kerala            | 20 | 1   | 19    | 0      |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 29 | 29  | 0     | 0      |

|                      |           |           |           |          |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| <b>Maharashtra</b>   | <b>48</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Manipur</b>       | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>     | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Mizoram</b>       | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Nagaland</b>      | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Odisha</b>        | <b>21</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Punjab</b>        | <b>13</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>3</b> |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>     | <b>25</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Sikkim</b>        | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>    | <b>39</b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>39</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Telangana</b>     | <b>17</b> | <b>8</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Tripura</b>       | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | <b>80</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>1</b> |
| <b>Uttarakhand</b>   | <b>5</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> |

|                                                 |            |            |            |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| <b>West Bengal</b>                              | <b>42</b>  | <b>12</b>  | <b>30</b>  | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>              | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Chandigarh</b>                               | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu</b> | <b>2</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Delhi</b>                                    | <b>7</b>   | <b>7</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>                        | <b>5</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Ladakh</b>                                   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Lakshadweep</b>                              | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Puducherry</b>                               | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>   | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>543</b> | <b>293</b> | <b>234</b> | <b>16</b> |

## **Results by States and Union Territories**

### **States**

**Andhra Pradesh**-(25)- Telugu Desham Party- 16, BJP- 03, Jana Sena Party- 02, YSRCP- 04

**Arunachal Pradesh**-(02)- BJP -02

**Assam**-(14)- BJP-09, Asom Gana Parishad-01, UPPL-01, INC -03

(UPPL = United People's Party Liberal)

**Bihar**-(40)- BJP-12, Janata Dal(Secular)-12, LJP(Ram Vilas)- 05, HAM- 01

( LJP= Lok Janashakti Party, HAM = Hindustani Awam Morcha)

Rashtriya Janata Dal -04, INC-03, CPI-ML(Liberal)- 02,  
Independent- 01

**Chhattisgarh**- (11)- BJP-10, INC-01

**Gujarat**-(26)- BJP-25, INC-01

**Haryana**-(10)- BJP-05, INC-05

**Himachal Pradesh**-(04)- BJP-04

**Jharkhand**-(14)- BJP-08, AJSU-01, JMM-03, INC-02

(AJSU= All Jharkhand Students' Union, JMM=  
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha)

**Karnataka**-(28)- BJP-17, Janata Dal(Secular) -02, INC-09

**Kerala**-(20)- INC-14, IUML-02, RSP-01, KEC-01, CPI(M)-01 BJP-01

( IUML= Indian Union Muslim League, KEC = Kerala Congress)

**Madhya Pradesh-(29)---** BJP-29

**Maharashtra-(48)-** INC- 13, Shiv Sena(Uddhabh Thakeray)-09,  
NCP(Sharad Pawar)-08

BJP- 09, Shiv Sena( Eknath Shinde)-07, NCP(Ajit  
Pawar)-01

Independent- 01

**Manipur- (02)-** INC -02

**Meghalaya-(02)-** INC 01, Voice of People's Party -01

**Mizoram – (01)-** Zoram People's Movement -01

**Nagaland- (01)-** INC -01

**Odisha- (21) -** BJP-20, INC-01

**Punjab-(13)-** INC-07, AAP-03, Shiromoni Akali Dal -01, Independent -01

**Rajasthan-(25)-** BJP-14, INC-08, BAP-01, CPI(M)-01, RLP-01

(BAP = Bharat Adivasi Party, RLP = Rashtriya  
Loktantrik Party)

**Sikkim- (01)—**Sikkim Krantikari Morcha -01

**Tamil Nadu- (39)-** DMK-22, INC-09, CPI-02, CPI(M)-02, VCK-02,  
IUML-01, MDMK-01

**Telengana-(17)-** INC -08, BJP-08, AIMIM-01

**Tripura-(02)—**BJP-02

**Uttar Pradesh-(80)-** Samajwadi Party- 37, INC -06

BJP- 33, RLD-02, Apna Dal(Sonelal)-01, Aazad Samaj  
Party(Kanshi Ram) -01

**Uttarakhand-** (05)- BJP-05

**West Bengal –** (42)- Trinamool Congress- 29, INC-01          BJP-12

### **Union Territories**

**Andaman & Nicobar Islands-** (01) – BJP -1

**Chandigarh-** (01)- INC -01

**NCR Delhi-** (07)- **BJP-07**

**Jammu & Kashmir-**(05)—Jammu Kashmir National Congress- 02, BJP-02,  
Independent-01

**Ladakh-** (01)- Independent-01

**Lakshadwip-** (01)- INC-01

**Puducherry –** (01)- INC- 01

### **Aftermath**

Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi called the NDA's lead "A Historical Ffeat in India's History", while Congress Party President Mallikarjun Kharge said the Election was a "moral and political loss" for Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi , and a "Win for Democracy" and the Public.

In a speech to his supporters on 04 June, 2024, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi said that the NDA would form a Third Consecutive Government. Following a meeting with other members of the NDA on 05 June, 2024, Shri Narendra

Damodardas Modi was formally endorsed to become Prime Minister again. On 07 June, he was selected as Leader of the NDA Parliamentary Unit and was inaugurated as Prime Minister on 09 June, 2024 by Smt. Drapaudi Murmu, The President of Republic of India in Rashtrapati Bhawan.

On 10 June, 2024, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi unveiled his 71-member Cabinet, of which the BJP took 61 portfolios, including External Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance and Defence, while the Telugu Desam Party and Janata Dal (United) took two ministries each, with the rest going to other members of the NDA. The BJP's Shri Om Birla was re-elected for a second term as Speaker of the Lok Sabha on 26 June, 2024.

Independent MPs from Sangli and Purnia, Vishal Patil and Pappu Yadav, both of whom are Primary members of the Congress party, extended their support to it after the Election, effectively increasing the opposition alliance's tally to 236.

On 08 June, 2024, the leadership of the Congress Party unanimously nominated Rahul Gandhi to become Leader of the Opposition, a position which had been vacant since 2014. He formally assumed the post on 25 June, 2024.

### **Chief Election Commissioners of India (Since 1951)**

- **Sukumar Sen: 21 March 1950 – 19 December 1958**
- **K.V.K. Sundaram: 20 December 1958 – 30 September 1967**
- **S.P. Sen Verma: 01 October 1967 – 30 September 1972**
- **Dr. Nagendra Singh: 01 October 1972 – 06 February 1973**
- **T. Swaminathan: 07 February 1973 – 17 June 1977**
- **S.L. Shakti: 18 June 1977 – 17 June 1982**
- **R.K. Trivedi: 18 June 1982 – 31 December 1985**
- **R.V.S. Peri Sastri: 01 Jan 1986 – 25 November 1990**
- **Smt. V.S. Ramadevi: 26 November 1990 – 11 December 1990**
- **T.N. Seshan: 12 December 1990 – 11 December 1996**
- **Dr. M.S. Gill: 12 December 1996 – 13 June 2001**
- **J.M. Lyngdoh: 14 June 2001 – 07 February 2004**
- **T.S. Krishna Murthy: 08 February 2004 – 15 May 2005**
- **B.B. Tandon: 16 May 2005 – 29 June 2006**
- **N. Gopalaswami: 30 June 2006 – 20 April 2009**
- **Navin B. Chawla: 21 April 2009 – 29 July 2010**
- **Dr. S.Y. Quraishi: 30 July 2010 – 10 June 2012**
- **V.S. Sampath: 11 June 2012 – 15 January 2015**

- **H.S. Brahma: 16 January 2015 – 18 April 2015**
- **Dr. Nasim Zaidi: 19 April 2015 – 05 July 2017**
- **A.K. Joti: 06 July 2017 – 22 January 2018**
- **O.P. Rawat: 23 January 2018 – 01 December 2018**
- **Sunil Arora: 02 Dec 2018 – 12 April 2021**
- **Sushil Chandra: 13 April 2021 – 14 May 2022**
- **Rajiv Kumar: 15 May 2022 – 18 February 2025**
- **Gyanesh Kumar: 19 Feb 2025 – Present**

As of March 2026, the Election Commission of India (ECI) consists of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar (from February 19, 2025) and Election Commissioners Sukhbir Singh Sandhu and Vivek Joshi. The Election Commission of India , established on January 25, 1950, is a Constitutional Body that transitioned from a single-member to a multi-member body in 1993.

### **Speakers of the Lok Sabha**

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the Presiding Officer and the highest authority of the Lok Sabha, the Lower House of the Parliament of The Republic of India. The Speaker is elected generally in the first meeting of the Lok Sabha following a General Election and ranks 6th in the Order of precedence in India.

The Speaker does not enjoy security of tenure and their term is subject to the pleasure of the house i.e. they can be removed anytime by a resolution of the Lok Sabha by a majority of the all the Members of the House. The longest-serving speaker was Balram Jakhar, whose tenure lasted 09 years and 329 days.

### **Election of the Speaker**

Newly elected Members of Parliament from the Lok Sabha elect the Speaker among themselves. The Speaker should be someone who understands how the Lok Sabha functions and the Speaker should be someone accepted among the Ruling and Opposition parties.

After the General Elections, the President of India notifies the first meeting of the Lok Sabha as well as the date for the Election of the Speaker. Generally either on the day of the Election of the Speaker or a day before it, the Prime Minister or the

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs proposes the name of the candidate. Any other candidate may also submit their names . There have been four instances viz. 1952, 1967, 1976, and 2024 when there were elections to the speaker post. If only one name is proposed, the Speaker is elected without any formal vote. However, if more than one nomination is received, a division is called through Voice Voting by all members of the Lok Sabha. The successful candidate is elected as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

### **Pro tem Speaker**

After a General Election and formation of a new Government, a list of senior Lok Sabha members prepared by the Legislative Section is submitted to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who forwards the name to the President of India. The President of India appoints the Protem Speaker.

The first meeting after the General Election when the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are selected by members of the Parliament is held under the pro tem Speaker. In absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker acts as Speaker and in the absence of both, a committee of six members selected by the Speaker will act as Speaker according to their seniority.

### **Eligibility for Speaker of the Lok Sabha include:**

- Being a citizen of India;
- Not be less than 25 years of age;
- Not holding any office of profit under the Government of India, or a State Government; and
- Not being a Criminal Offender.

### **Powers and Functions of the Speaker**

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha conducts the business in house, and decides whether a bill is a money bill or not. They maintain discipline and decorum in the house and can punish a member for unruly behaviour with respect to law after suspending them. They also permit the moving of various kinds of motions and resolutions such as a motion of no confidence, motion of adjournment, motion of censure and calling attention notice as per the rules. The Speaker decides on the agenda to be taken up for discussion during the meeting. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President. Further, all comments and speeches made by members of the House are addressed to the Speaker. The Speaker also presides over the joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament of India. The counterpart of the Speaker in the Rajya Sabha (Council of the States) is its Chairperson; the Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. On the order of precedence, the Speaker of Lok Sabha ranks sixth, along with the Chief Justice of India. The Speaker is answerable to the House. Both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker may be removed by a resolution passed by the majority of the members. Lok Sabha Speaker can be elected by President on a nomination basis.

All bills passed requires the speaker's signature to go to the Rajya Sabha for its consideration. The Speaker also has a casting vote in the event of a tie. It is customary for the Presiding Officer to exercise the casting vote in such a manner as to maintain the status quo.

### **Removal of the Speaker**

Speaker can be removed by the Lok Sabha by a resolution passed by the majority of all the then members of the House as per Constitution of India [Articles 94].

The Speaker is also removed on being disqualified for being Lok Sabha member under Sections 7 and 8 of Representation of the People Act, 1951

### Speakers of Lok Sabha of Republic of India

| Sr. No. | Speaker               | Constituency | Term from  | Term to    | Period              | Political Party | Lok Sabha                    |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 01      | G.V. Mavalankar       | Ahmedabad    | 15.05.1952 | 27.02.1956 | 3 years<br>288 days | INC             | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>(1951-52) |
| 02      | M.A.Ayyangar          | Chittoor     | 08.03.1956 | 04.04.1957 | 6 years<br>22 days  | INC             | 1 <sup>st</sup><br>(1951-52) |
|         |                       |              | 05.04.1957 | 31.03.1962 |                     |                 | 2 <sup>nd</sup><br>(1957)    |
| 03      | Hukam Singh           | Patiala      | 17.04.1962 | 16.03.1967 | 4 years<br>333 days | INC             | 3 <sup>rd</sup><br>(1962)    |
| 04      | Neelam Sanjiva Reddy  | Hindupur     | 17.03.1967 | 19.07.1969 | 2 years<br>124 days | INC             | 4 <sup>th</sup><br>(1967)    |
| 05      | Gurdial Singh Dhillon | TaranTaran   | 08.08.1969 | 17.03.1971 | 6 years             | INC<br>Indira   | 4 <sup>th</sup><br>(1967)    |
| 06      | Gurdial               | TaranTaran   | 22.03.1971 | 01.12.1975 | 110 days            | INC             | 5 <sup>th</sup>              |

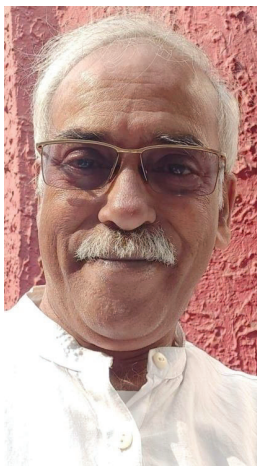
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|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                | <b>Singh Dhillon</b>                |                            |                   |                   | <b>Total 02 terms</b>                 | <b>Indira</b>              | <b>(1971)</b>                     |
| <b>07</b>      | <b>BaliramBhagat</b>                | <b>Arrah</b>               | <b>15.01.1976</b> | <b>25.03.1977</b> | <b>1 year<br/>69 days</b>             | <b>INC<br/>Indira</b>      | <b>5<sup>th</sup><br/>(1971)</b>  |
| <b>08</b>      | <b>Neelam<br/>Sanjiva<br/>Reddy</b> | <b>Nandyal</b>             | <b>26.03.1977</b> | <b>13.07.1977</b> | <b>109 days</b>                       | <b>Janata<br/>Party</b>    | <b>6<sup>th</sup><br/>(1977)</b>  |
| <b>Sr. No.</b> | <b>Speaker</b>                      | <b>Constituency</b>        | <b>Term from</b>  | <b>Term to</b>    | <b>Period</b>                         | <b>Political<br/>Party</b> | <b>Lok<br/>Sabha</b>              |
| <b>09</b>      | <b>K.S.Hegde</b>                    | <b>Bangalore<br/>South</b> | <b>21.07.1977</b> | <b>21.01.1980</b> | <b>2 years<br/>184 days</b>           | <b>Janata<br/>Party</b>    | <b>6<sup>th</sup><br/>(1977)</b>  |
| <b>10</b>      | <b>Balaram<br/>Jakhar</b>           | <b>Ferozpur</b>            | <b>22.01.1980</b> | <b>15.01.1985</b> | <b>9 years</b>                        | <b>INC<br/>(Indira)</b>    | <b>7<sup>th</sup><br/>(1980)</b>  |
| <b>11</b>      | <b>Balaram<br/>Jakhar</b>           | <b>Sikar</b>               | <b>16.01.1985</b> | <b>18.12.1989</b> | <b>329 days<br/>In total 02 terms</b> | <b>INC<br/>(Indira)</b>    | <b>8<sup>th</sup><br/>(1984)</b>  |
| <b>12</b>      | <b>Rabi Ray</b>                     | <b>Kendrapara</b>          | <b>19.12.1989</b> | <b>09.07.1991</b> | <b>1 year<br/>202 days</b>            | <b>Janata<br/>Dal</b>      | <b>9<sup>th</sup><br/>(1989)</b>  |
| <b>13</b>      | <b>Shivraj Patil</b>                | <b>Latur</b>               | <b>10.07.1991</b> | <b>22.05.1996</b> | <b>4 years<br/>317 days</b>           | <b>INC<br/>(Indira)</b>    | <b>10<sup>th</sup><br/>(1991)</b> |
| <b>14</b>      | <b>P.A.Sangma</b>                   | <b>Tura</b>                | <b>23.05.1996</b> | <b>23.03.1998</b> | <b>1 year<br/>304 days</b>            | <b>INC<br/>(Indira)</b>    | <b>11<sup>th</sup><br/>(1996)</b> |
| <b>15</b>      | <b>GMC Balayogi</b>                 | <b>Amalapuram</b>          | <b>24.03.1998</b> | <b>19.10.1999</b> | <b>3 years</b>                        | <b>TDP</b>                 | <b>12<sup>th</sup><br/>(1998)</b> |

|    |               |                            |            |            |                                   |          |                            |
|----|---------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 16 | GMC Balayogi  | Amalapuram                 | 22.10.1999 | 03.03.2002 | 342 days<br>in total<br>two terms | TDP      | 13 <sup>th</sup><br>(1999) |
| 17 | Manohar Joshi | Mumbai<br>North<br>Central | 10.05.2002 | 02.06.2004 | 2 years<br>23 days                | ShivSena | 13 <sup>th</sup><br>(1999) |

| Sr. No. | Speaker                  | Constituency | Term from  | Term to    | Period              | Political<br>Party | Lok<br>Sabha               |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 18      | Somnath<br>Chattopadhyay | Bolpur       | 04.06.2004 | 31.05.2009 | 4 years<br>361 days | CPI(M)             | 14 <sup>th</sup><br>(2004) |
| 19      | Smt Meira<br>Kumar       | Sasaram      | 04.06.2009 | 04.06.2014 | 5 years             | INC                | 15 <sup>th</sup><br>(2009) |
| 20      | Smt. Sumitra<br>Mahajan  | Indoor       | 06.06.2014 | 17.06.2019 | 5 years<br>11 days  | BJP                | 16 <sup>th</sup><br>(2014) |
| 21      | Shri Om Birla            | Kota         | 19.06.2019 | 24.06.2024 | 5 years<br>5 days   | BJP                | 17 <sup>th</sup><br>(2019) |
| 22      | Shri Om Birla            | Kota         | 26.06.2024 | Incumbent  | Till<br>Continuing  | BJP                | 18 <sup>th</sup><br>(2024) |

It is my humble effort to compile this History of 73 years( from 1951-52 to 2024) of General Elections of Republic of India, to form the Lok-Sabha, chronologically. Last General Election was in the year 2024 to form the 18<sup>th</sup> Lok-Sabha.It is my honour to try to enumerate and compile all the available details of The General Elections of our Country, sinhce its Edition to the Current one.

**Jai Hind, Vande-Mataram, Bharat Mata ki Jay**



**SUBHESWAR DASGUPTA**