

HIGHLIGHTS

Global Comparison

- ❖ India's General Election - 2014 was the world's largest democratic event. This month long event (April 7th – May 12th) ran in nine phases and marked several first for India.
- ❖ The voting pool in India is the largest with more than 834 million electoral compared to the United States' 193.6 million and the United Kingdom's 45.5 million. It is also larger than the total population of the United States and Western Europe combined.
- ❖ The average population of a constituency is bigger than the entire population of Estonia (1.3m people).
- ❖ Ladakh, the largest constituency by geographical area, has more area (172374 sq. km.) compared to many sovereign countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and North Korea.
- ❖ Average constituency area in India (approx. 6054 sq. km) is greater than total area of many countries like Mauritius, Hong Kong and Bahrain.
- ❖ For the first time in 2014, Indian voters had an option to reject all candidates, using a "None of the Above" (NOTA) button on voting machines.
- ❖ India turned into an e-democracy in General Election 2004 when 10.75 Lakh Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used across all polling stations in the country. During 2014 Election, 17,20,080 control units and 18,78,306 ballot units were used.

□ Electoral Features

- ❖ The total electors were 83,41,01,479; male electors – 43,70,51,538 (52.40%); female electors – 39,70,49,941 (47.60%) in 2014 while the same were 71,69,85,101; 37,47,58,801 (52.27%) and 34,22,26,300 (47.73%), respectively in 2009. This marks an increase of more than 117 million electors with 16.33% growth.
- ❖ A newly introduced category in 2014 for electors was "Others" gender that constituted 28,314 (0.0035%) of total electors.
- ❖ 11,844 overseas and 13,28,621 service electors enrolled in the 2014 electoral rolls.
- ❖ The total electorate size of the country grew from 17,32,12,343 electors in the 1st General Election of 1951 – 1952 to become 83,41,01,479 in 2014 - more than 4.8 times than the number in 1951–52.
- ❖ Uttar Pradesh is the state with maximum electors - 13,89,65,820 in 2014 while 11,60,06,374 in previous 2009 election.
- ❖ Lakshadweep is a Union Territory (UT) and Parliamentary Constituency (PC), which has the minimum electors - 49,922 in 2014 while 45,983 in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014 and 2009, Malkajgiri PC in Andhra Pradesh has the largest number of electors – 31,83,325 and 23,43,050, respectively.
- ❖ Further, the top 5 states in terms of number of electors constitute 49% of the national electorate while the bottom 5 states constitute 0.49% of the total electorate of the country. Out of total electoral, the 28 states together accounts for 98.22% of electors while the 7 Union Territories together account for the remaining 1.78%.
- ❖ India has over 23 million electors in the age group of 18 to 19 years, which constitute 2.88% of total electors, against 0.75% electors in 2009.
- ❖ 9,19,452 polling stations were set up in 2014 as compared to 8,30,866 in 2009. This marks an increase of nearly 10.26 percent of polling stations.

□ Turnout

- ❖ General Election - 2014 has seen the highest ever voters-turnout in India with 66.4% of the electorate casting vote. The previous highest was 64.01%, recorded in 1984. In the previous General Election held in 2009, voters turnout was 58.19%. In absolute numbers, out of the total 83,41,01,479 electors, 55,38,01,801 people cast their vote in General Election 2014. 65.63% female voters and 67.09% male voters exercised their franchise.
- ❖ In 2014, the maximum voters turnout (88.22%) was in Dhubri PC, Assam while in 2009 the maximum voters turnout (90.32%) was in Tamluk PC, West Bengal.
- ❖ In 2014 and 2009, the minimum voters turnout was 25.90% and 25.55%, in Srinagar parliamentary constituency in Jammu & Kashmir, respectively.

❑ Candidates

- ❖ 8,251 candidates contested the election in 2014 as compared with 8,070 candidates in 2009.
- ❖ 7,578 (91.8%) male candidates contested the election in 2014 as compared with 7,514 (93.1%) male candidates in 2009.
- ❖ 668 (8.10%) female candidates contested the election in 2014 as compared with 556 (6.9%) female candidates in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, the maximum number of candidates (42) contested from Chennai South constituency of Tamil Nadu and Varanasi constituency of Uttar Pradesh while maximum number of 43 candidates contested from Chennai South Constituency in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, the minimum number of candidates (2) contested from Meghalaya - Tura constituency while the minimum number of 3 candidates contested from Kokrajhar (Assam) and Nagaland constituency in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014 and 2009, Uttar Pradesh has the maximum number of female contestants in a State – 122 and 100, respectively.
- ❖ Uttar Pradesh has also the maximum number of female winners – 13 in 2014 and in 2009 as well.
- ❖ In 2014, the maximum age of the candidate – 93 years (Ram Sundar Das in Hajipur, Bihar) as compared with 99 years old (Arif Ahmed Shaikh Jafhar in Dhule, Maharashtra) in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, the minimum age of the candidate – 21 (Ravikant Yadav Independent candidate from Jaunpur - Uttar Pradesh) as compared with 25 (Many – 70 candidates) in 2009.
- ❖ The maximum age of the winning candidate – 86 (Lal Krishna Advani in Gandhinagar, Gujarat) in 2014 while the same was 88 (Ram Sundar Das in Hajipur, Bihar) in 2009.
- ❖ The minimum age of the winning candidate – 26 was the same in 2014 and 2009.

❑ Election Results

- ❖ In 2014, the maximum number of votes secured by a candidate Ramcharan Bohara in Jaipur, Rajasthan – 8,63,358 as compared with 8,32,224 by C. M. Chang in Nagaland, 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, the minimum number of votes secured by a candidate – S. Veeramani in Chennai South, Tamil Nadu – 105 as compared with 118 by Raja L.D in Chennai South, Tamil Nadu in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, the minimum number of votes secured by a winner – Mohammed Faizal P.P. in Lakshadweep – 21,665 as compared with 20,492 by a winner – Hamdullah Sayeed in Lakshadweep in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, Vadodara (Gujarat) PC with 5,70,128 votes (Winner – 8,45,464 votes, Runner-up – 2,75,336 votes) has the maximum winning margin as compared to Nagaland PC with 4,83,021 votes (Winner – 8,32,224 votes, Runner-up – 3,49,203 votes) in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, Ladakh PC in Jammu & Kashmir, 36 votes (Winner – 31,111 votes, Runner-up – 31,075 votes) has the minimum winning margin as compared to Tonk-Sawai Madhopur PC in Rajasthan, 317 votes (Winner – 3,75,572 votes, Runner-up – 3,75,255 votes) in 2009.
- ❖ A total of 6 million voters, 1.1% voters, chose NOTA. Interestingly, it had higher vote share than parties such as CPI and JD(U). In 44 constituencies, NOTA was the third choice of voters.
- ❖ 342 candidates won among 1,591 candidates fielded by national parties in 2014 as compared the same with 376 candidates who won among 1,623 candidates in 2009.
- ❖ 182 candidates won among 1,375 candidates fielded by state parties in 2014 as compared the same with 146 candidates who won among 759 candidates in 2009.
- ❖ 16 candidates won among 2,050 candidates fielded by un-recognised registered parties in 2014 as compared the same with 12 candidates who won among 1,857 candidates in 2009.
- ❖ 3 candidates won among 3,235 Independent candidates in 2014 as compared to the same with 9 candidates who won among 3,831 Independent candidates in 2009.
- ❖ For the first time in history, a party other than the Congress got clear majority in 2014.
- ❖ The total number of registered parties was 1,687 in General Election - 2014; this comprised of 6 national parties, 47 state parties and 1,634 unrecognized parties. The total number of registered parties was 1,060 in 2009. The increase in the total number of parties from 764 in 2004 to 1,687 in 2014 has been largely due to the rise in the number of unrecognized parties from 702 in 2004 to 1,634 in 2014.
- ❖ In the 2014 General Election, 8251 candidates contested the election, out of which 668 were women and 7,578 were men. Five transgenders also contested the polls this Election. The winning percentage of women in the 16th General Election was 9.13% while that of men was 6.36%.
- ❖ The average number of contestants per seat was 15.2 in 2014 compared to 14.86 in 2009.
- ❖ The 16th Lok Sabha has the highest number of women members ever at 61, compared to 59 women members in 2009.

- ❖ More than 50% Members of Parliament (MP) in the 16th Lok Sabha are first timers, the highest number of debutants in the last three decades. 315 (58%) first-time MPs have been elected to the Lok Sabha in 2014. 224 MPs (42%) have been elected to the 16th Lok Sabha with prior LS experience.
- ❖ Out of the 282 BJP MPs elected to the 16th Lok Sabha, 116 MPs (41%) have been MPs before, while 165 MPs (59%) have been elected to the Lok Sabha for the first time.
- ❖ Out of the 44 INC MPs, 35 (80%) have been MPs before. The AIDMK has 34 (90%) first-time MPs. AITC has 19 (56%) first-time MPs, while the BJD has 12 (60%).
- ❖ The AITC has the highest 35.3% of SC & ST MPs in the 16th Lok Sabha while BJP has 66 - the maximum numbers.

❑ Seats & Vote Percentage

- ❖ NDA contested 517 PCs in 2009 and was the winner, runner-up and third in 159, 142 and 130 PCs, respectively. In 2014, it contested 540 PCs and was the winner, runner-up and third in 336, 76 and 115 PCs, respectively.
- ❖ UPA contested 527 PCs in 2009 and was the winner, runner-up and third in 262, 178 and 51 PCs, respectively. In 2014, it contested 533 PCs and was the winner, runner-up and third in 59, 268 and 78 PCs, respectively.
- ❖ INC contested 440 PCs in 2009 and was the winner, runner-up and third in 206, 144 and 44 PCs, respectively. In 2014, it contested 464 PCs and was winner, runner-up and third in 44, 224 and 66 PCs, respectively.
- ❖ BJP contested 433 PCs in 2009 and was the winner, runner-up and third in 116, 110 and 121 PCs, respectively. In 2014, it contested 428 PCs and emerged as winner, runner-up and third in 282, 54 and 78 PCs, respectively.
- ❖ In 2014, NDA secured 38.59% votes compared to 24.62% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, UPA secured 23% votes compared to 36.70% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, BJP secured 31% votes compared to 18.80% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, INC secured 19.3% votes compared to 28.55% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, BSP secured 4.14% votes compared to 6.17% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, CPI secured 0.78% votes compared to 1.43% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, CPM secured 3.25% votes compared to 5.33% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, NCP secured 1.56% votes compared to 2.04% in 2009.
- ❖ In 2014, Left Front secured 8.39% votes compared to 7.45% in 2009.

❑ Polarity

- ❖ In 2009, the number of Single-party dominated PCs were 24 out of which INC won 7 and BJP won 5. While amongst 60 Single-party dominated PCs in 2014, INC won 1 and BJP won 42 PCs.
- ❖ In 2009, the number of Bipolar PCs was 300, out of which major contest was between INC & BJP on 126 PCs, INC won 66 and BJP won 60 PCs. While amongst 249 Bipolar PCs in 2014, major contest between INC & BJP was in 121 PCs, INC won 14 and BJP won 107 PCs.
- ❖ In 2009, the number of Tri-polar PCs was 132 compared to 187 in 2014.
- ❖ In 2009, the number of Multi-polar PCs was 75 compared to 34 in 2014.

❑ Social Groups

- ❖ By general-reserved break up, Scheduled Castes (SC) Reserved, Scheduled Tribes (ST) Reserved, Scheduled Castes dominated, Scheduled Tribes dominated and General PCs are 84, 47, 156, 68 and 412, respectively.
- ❖ Out of 84 SC reserved constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 30 in 2009 to 7 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 12 in 2009 to 40 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 47 ST reserved constituencies, seats won by INC declined from 20 in 2009 to 5 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 14 in 2009 to 27 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 156 SC dominated constituencies, seats won by INC declined from 53 in 2009 to 13 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 22 in 2009 to 74 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 68 ST dominated constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 31 in 2009 to 6 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 19 in 2009 to 40 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 412 Unreserved (General) constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 156 in 2009 to 32 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 90 in 2009 to 215 in 2014.

❑ Religious Groups

- ❖ Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Buddhist-dominated PCs are 398, 106, 22, 15 and 2, respectively.
- ❖ Out of 398 Hindu-dominated constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 144 in 2009 to 21 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 87 in 2009 to 219 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 106 Muslim-dominated constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 38 in 2009 to 11 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 23 in 2009 to 52 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 22 Christian-dominated constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 14 in 2009 to 9 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 4 in 2009 to 7 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 15 Sikh-dominated constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 10 in 2009 to 3 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 1 in 2009 to 3 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 2 Buddhist-dominated constituencies, 1 seat won each by BJP and SDF in 2009 and as well as in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 164 Minority-dominated constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 68 in 2009 to 25 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 32 in 2009 to 72 in 2014.

❑ Rural-urban break-up

- ❖ The numbers of Urban, Rural and Rural + Urban PCs are 37, 86, and 420, respectively.
- ❖ Out of 37 Urban constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 20 in 2009 to 01 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 6 in 2009 to 22 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 86 Rural constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 28 in 2009 to 6 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 11 in 2009 to 47 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of 420 Rural + Urban constituencies, seats won by INC fell from 158 in 2009 to 37 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 99 in 2009 to 213 in 2014.

❑ Poll Percentage (Votes Turnout)

- ❖ The national average poll percentage increased in 2014 (66.40 %) from the last election 2009 (58.19%).
- ❖ Total 276 PCs were accounted above average poll percentage and 267 PCs were below average poll percentage in 2014. While there were 256 PCs with above average and 287 PCs with below average poll percentage in 2009 election.
- ❖ Out of above average poll percentage 256 PCs in 2009 and 276 PCs in 2014, seats won by INC fell from 108 in 2009 to 30 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 28 in 2009 to 83 in 2014.
- ❖ Out of below average poll percentage 287 PCs in 2009 and 267 PCs in 2014, seats won by INC fell from 98 in 2009 to 14 in 2014, while those won by BJP increased from 88 in 2009 to 199 in 2014.

❑ Vote Difference and Swing Impact

- ❖ UPA 2014 lost 2,57,45,069 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 13.70% vote share was declined.
- ❖ NDA 2014 gained 11,10,23,822 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 13.97% vote share was increased.
- ❖ BJP in 2014 gained 9,32,22,168 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 12.19% vote share was increased.
- ❖ INC in 2014 lost 1,21,72,777 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 9.24% vote share was declined.
- ❖ BSP in 2014 lost 27,82,738 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 2.02% vote share was declined.
- ❖ CPM in 2014 lost 42,32,338 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 2.08% vote share was declined.
- ❖ NCP in 2014 gained 1,14,052 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 0.48% vote share was declined.
- ❖ CPI in 2014 lost 16,24,590 votes from its previous 2009 election performance while 0.65% vote share was declined.
- ❖ UPA 2014 gained 2,46,77,446 votes at the cost of NDA 2009 while the impact of swing 1.62% was negative for UPA 2014 as compared with NDA 2009.
- ❖ NDA 2014 gained 6,06,01,307 votes at the cost of UPA 2009 while the impact of swing 1.89% was in favour of NDA 2014 as compared with UPA 2009.
- ❖ INC in 2014 gained 2,85,02,861 votes at the cost of BJP in 2009 while the impact of swing 0.51% was in favour for INC in 2014 as compared with BJP in 2009.
- ❖ BJP in 2014 gained 5,25,46,530 votes at the cost of INC in 2009 while the impact of swing 2.44% was in favour of BJP in 2014 as compared with INC in 2009.