

# Indian Elections 2009: Assessing the Results

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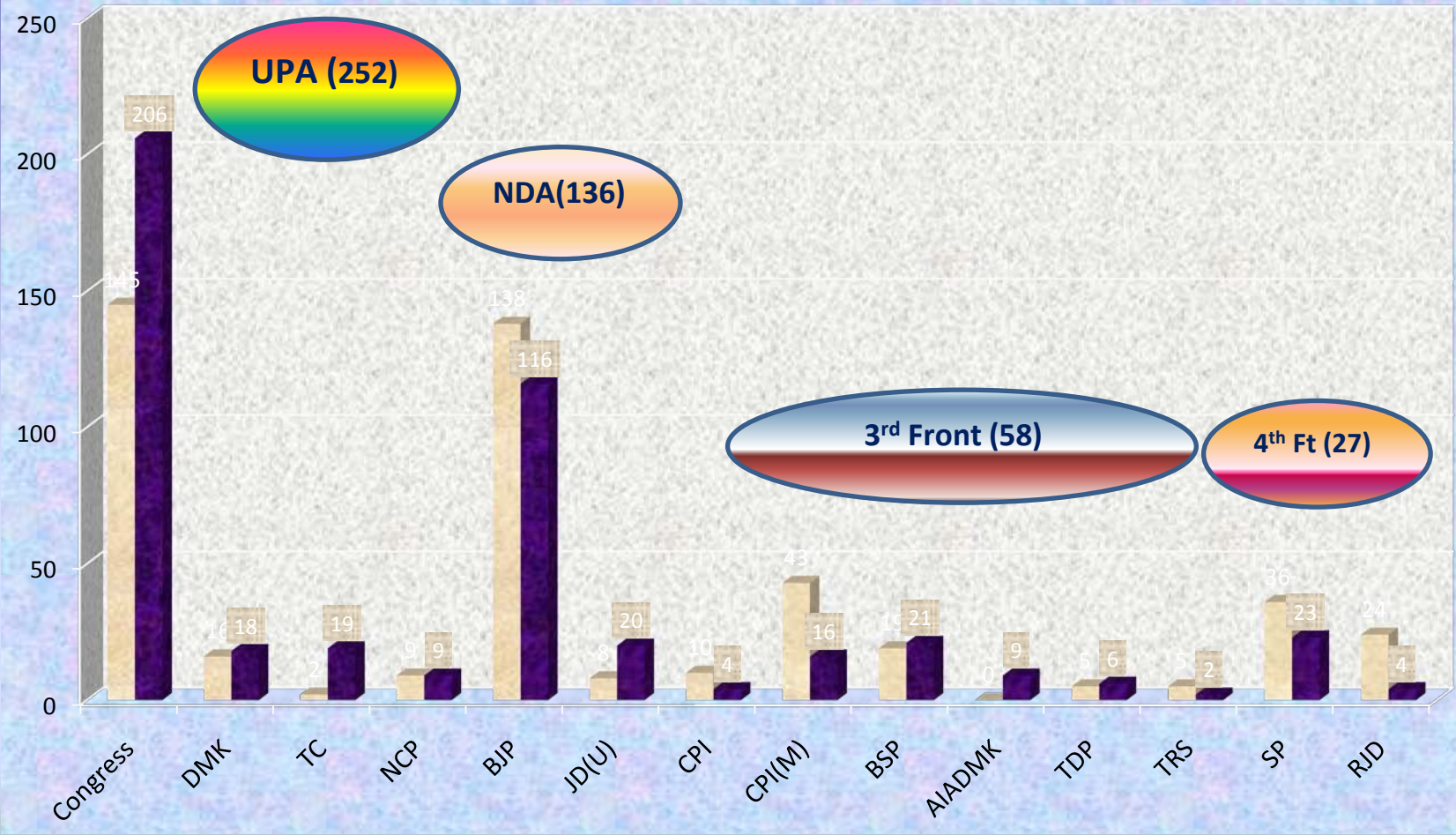
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# 15<sup>th</sup> General Elections to India's Lok Sabha

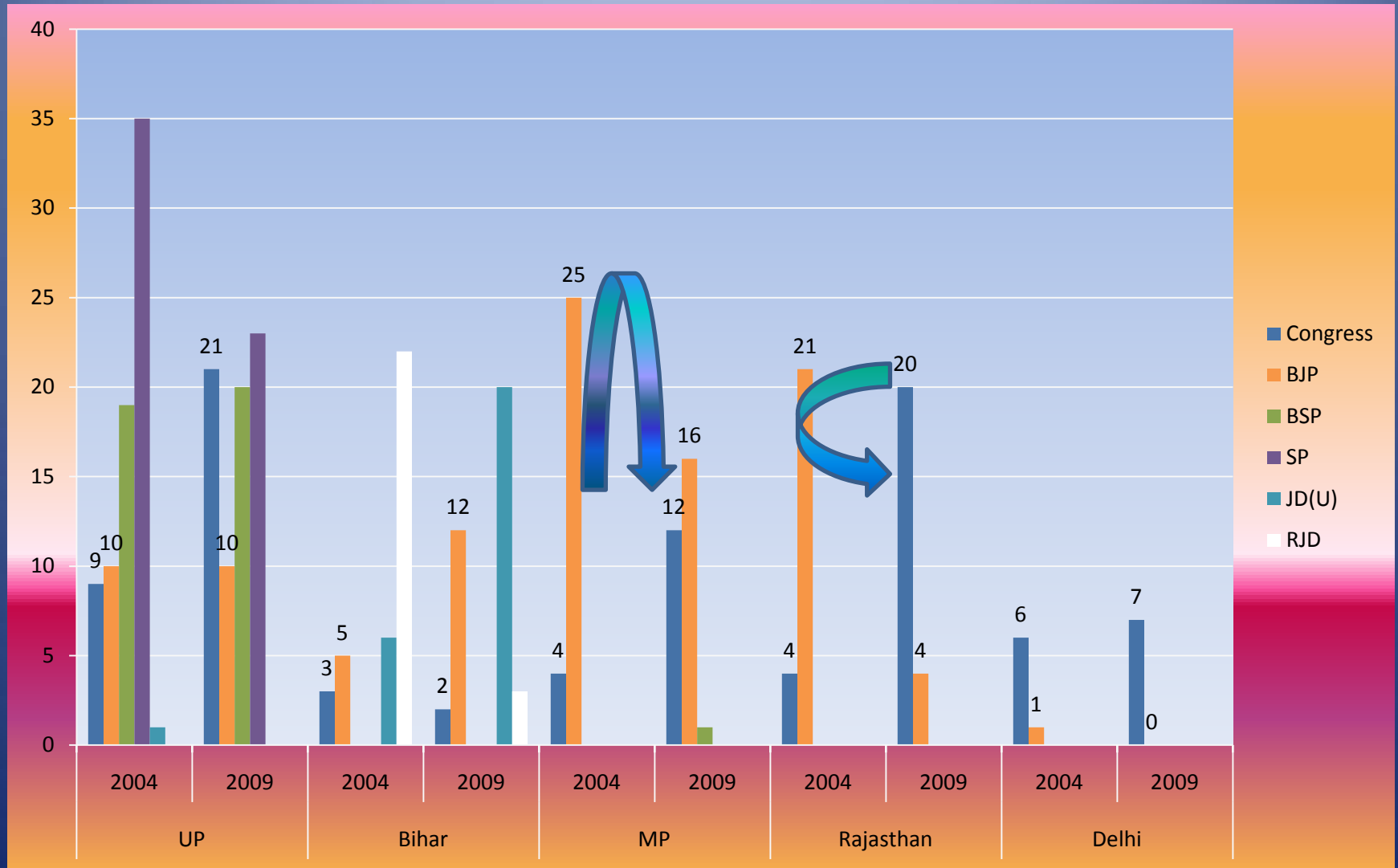
- April 16 – May 13 2009: 5 phases
- Largest Democratic Exercise in the World
- 543 constituencies: 29 states and 6 UTs
- 8,070 candidates
- 713.77 million enrolled voters
- 4,690,575 personnel; 834,944 polling stations
- Voter turnout : 58.43% (All-India 5 phase avg)
- Results : May 16 – 17, 2009

# Party Positions (Seats)

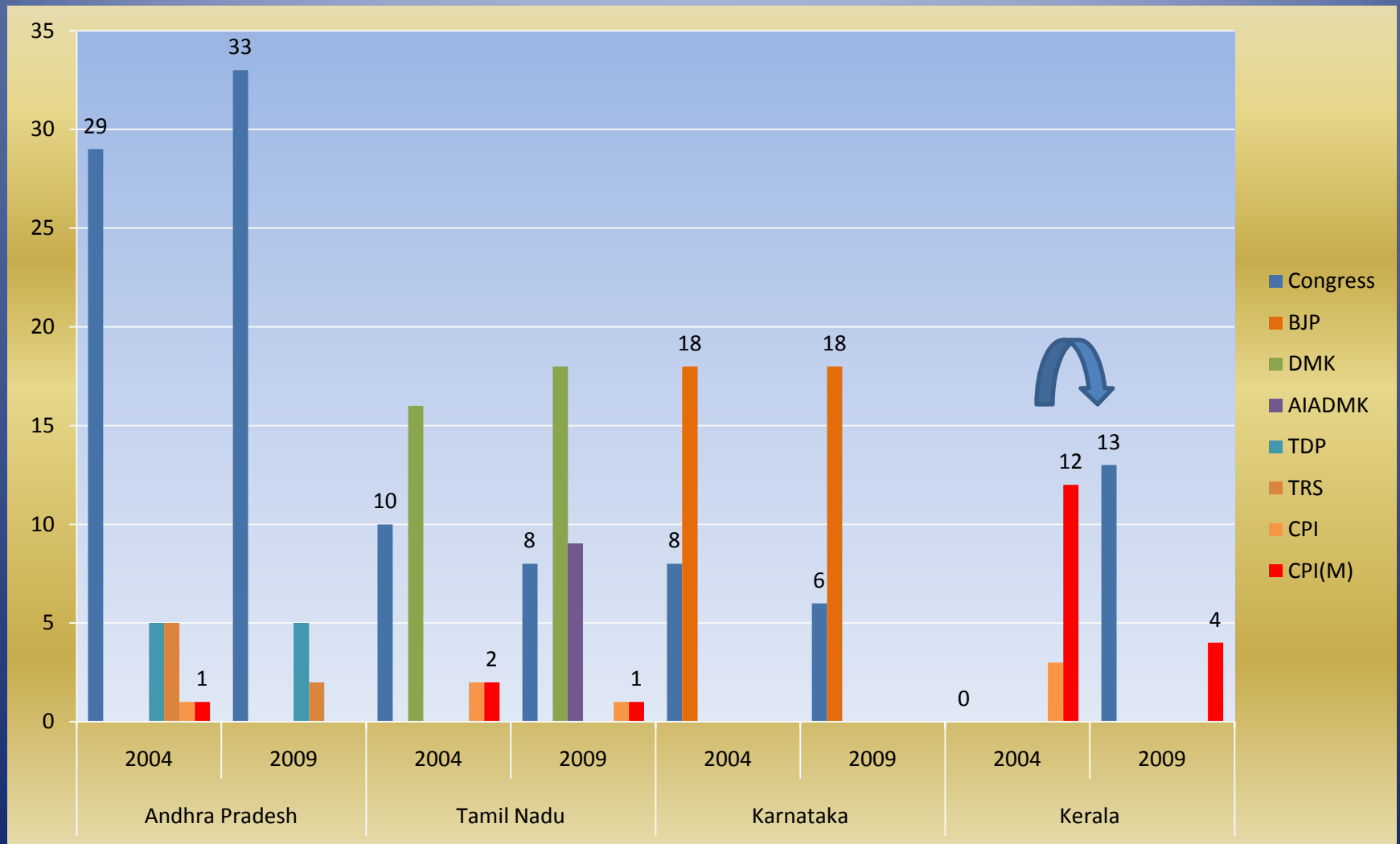


2004 2009

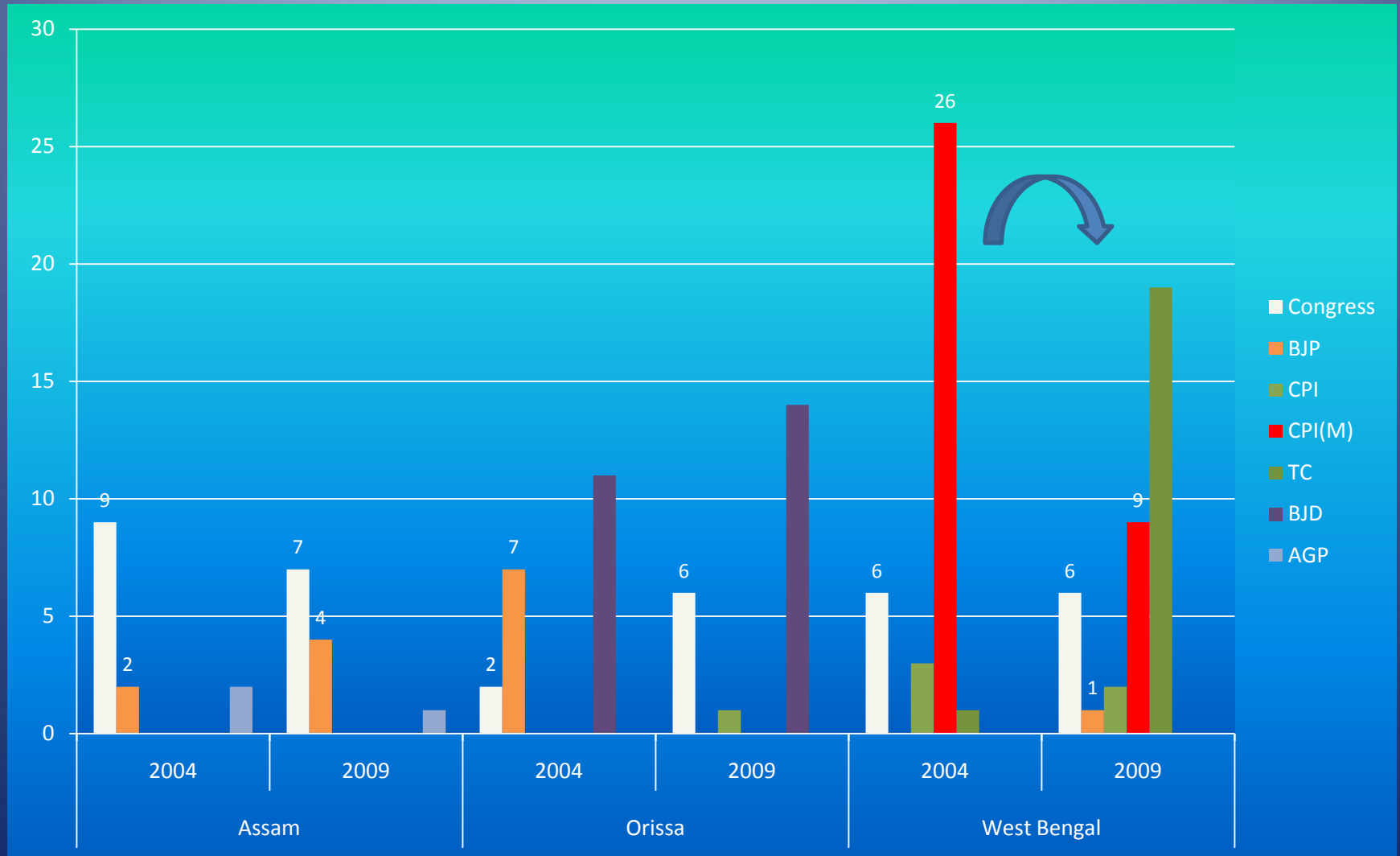
# North India (Seats)



# South India (Seats)



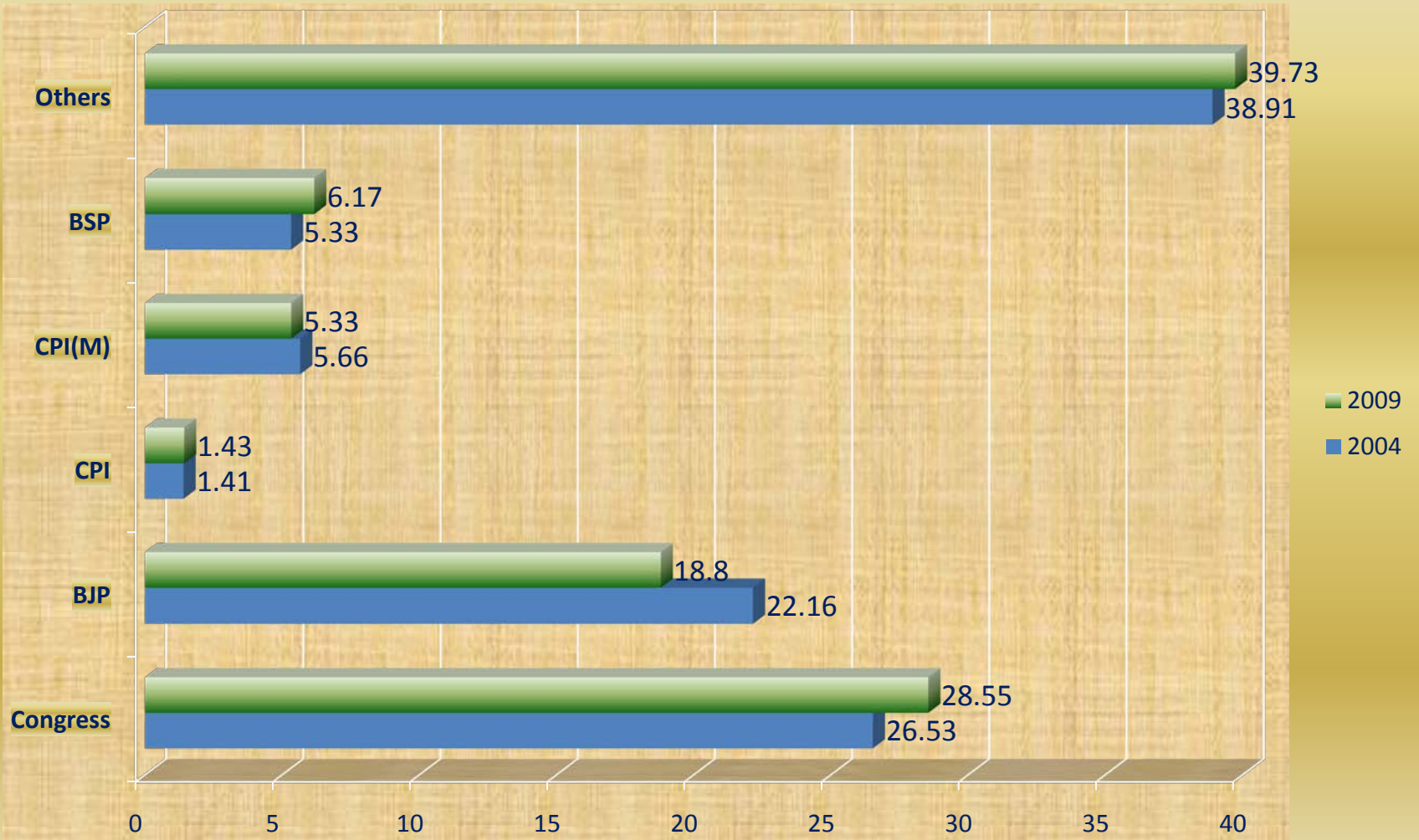
# East India (Seats)



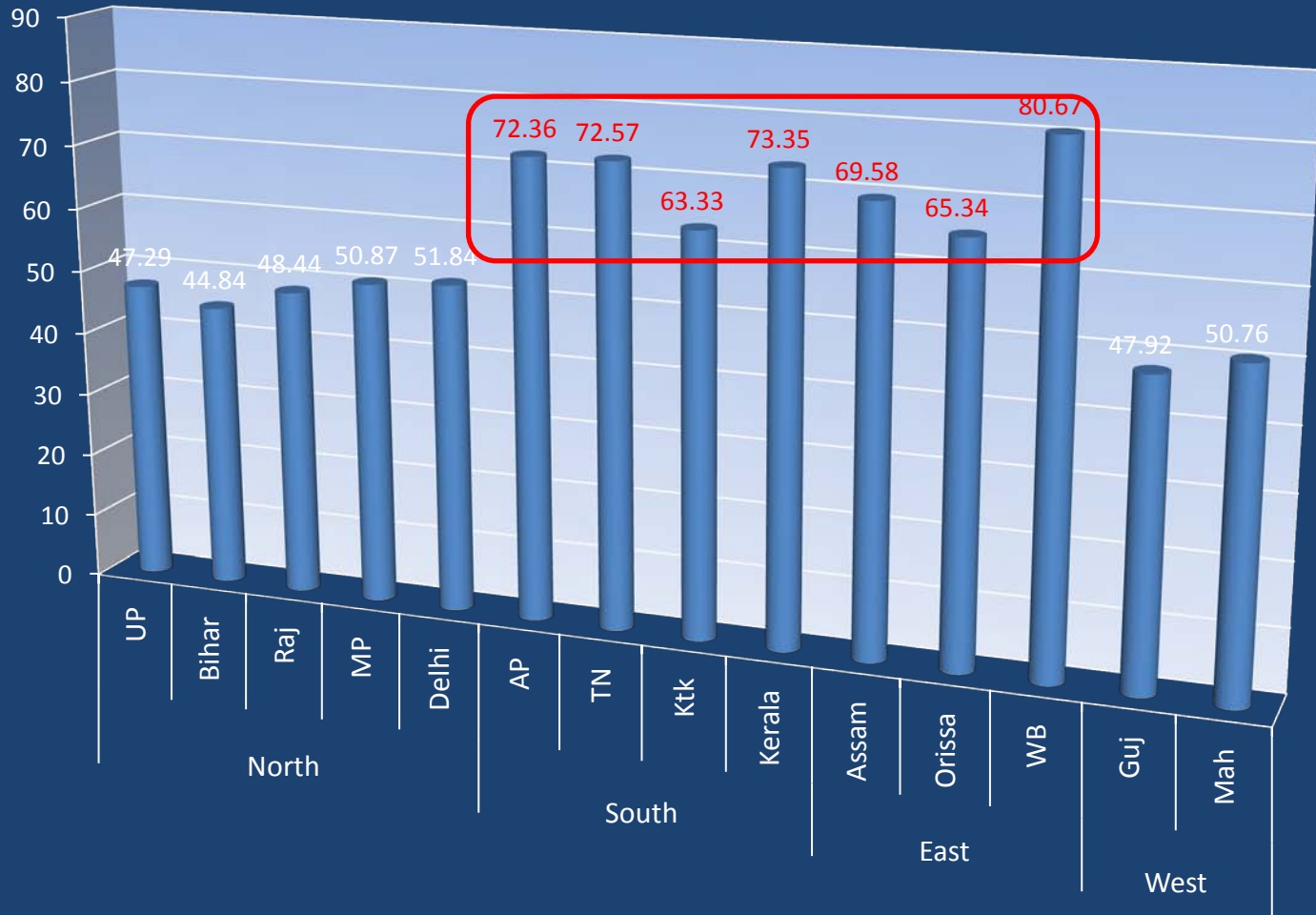
# West India (Seats)



# Vote Shares (%)



# Voter Turnouts (%)



# Regional Analysis

- Congress and its allies are almost 100 seats ahead
- North: Congress gained in UP, MP & Rajasthan
- South: **Kerala**; AP & TN: Stronger
- East: **West Bengal**
- West: Gains in Maharashtra

Congress has gained in almost all big states except Bihar, Karnataka and Orissa

# Change in Vote Share (2004-2009)

Party	Change in Vote Share (%)
1. Congress	+2.02
2. BJP	-3.36
3. CPI(M)	-0.33
4. CPI	+0.02
5. BSP	+0.84
6. Others	+0.82

# Voter Turnout Analysis

- Voter turnout varied from 39.90% (J&K) to 90.99% (Nagaland)
- Turnout more in South and East
- In Left-dominated 'swing' states, voter turnout far higher than average (Kerala 73.35%; West Bengal 80.67%)
- However, higher turnout doesn't imply anti-incumbency vote.

# Overall Assessment

- UPA led by Congress poised to form Government for a second term
- NDA led by BJP to be in Opposition
- Left's strength in Lower House reduced to less than half
- Third Front – a failed experiment
- Most Regional Parties marginalised

Thank You.