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Performance of different political parties and independent candidates in Parliamentary election, 2009

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Abstract

India is the world's most populous democracy. Democracy is a form of government in which political decision makers are elected directly by the entire body of adult population of a country. In this paper, the main objective of the study is to examine the spatial pattern of the electoral performance of the national and state parties in India in the parliamentary election, 2009. In the present study, the electoral analysis has been carried out for the India as whole for the Parliamentary Election, 2009. The source of data for the Parliamentary Election, 2009 is election commission of India, New Delhi. The Parliamentary constituencies have been selected as the unit of analysis and the analysis was carried for all 543 parliamentary constituencies. The electoral performance of national and state parties was taken for the analysis. The total vote polled percent in 2009 election was 58.21. The national party performance declined in the last two decades and state parties had emerged at all India level, and they played a very important role in the formation of government in last two decades. On the basis, it appears that the state parties improved their position in terms of seats and vote polled. They played important role in the government formation and alliance formation at both levels-the state and the centre.

Keywords: Democracy, population, performance, election, alliance, performance, emergence, parties

Introduction

India is the world's most populous democracy. Democracy is a form of government in which political decision makers are elected directly by the entire body of adult population of a country. Election enables voters to elect their representatives and hold them accountable for their performance. The basic feature of a successful democracy is free and fair election by which decision makers are voted to power one of the main features of democracy is political parties. A political party is a group of people, organized to support/oppose certain public policies. The aim of a political party is to elect its representative who carries out its policies. A political party offers candidates for the public office. Each political party has its own position on issues, ranging from war and taxes to how children should be educated. When people in a democratic country disagree with policies of the government, they express their opinions by voting for those who could reflect their views. Political parties may be large or small, national or local. Large political parties parliamentary have millions of members and supporters. In democratic elections campaigns, parties compete for gaining more votes. Such competition is one of the hallmarks of democracy.

Evolution of party system in India

The origin of Indian party system can be traced to the formation of the Indian National Congress as a political platform in 1885. The other political parties and political groups originated after that. The Indian National Congress was formed as a response to the colonial rule and to achieve independence from the British government rule.

During the post independence period, with the adoption of a democratic constitution, a new party system had emerged. This new party system emerged in the wake of the first parliamentary election of 1952 and was based on universal adult franchise. It was the phase of 'One Party' dominance because with the exception of Kerala during 1956-59, the ruling party, both at the centre and in the states, was the Congress.

It was, however, during the period of 1962 that the Congress party faced on serious electoral threat to its dominant position in the states. The second phase (1967-77) saw the emergence of a multi-party system in India. In the assembly elections held in 1967, the Congress was defeated in eight states and for the first time non-Congress governments could form in these states. However, the Congress again became a dominant force at the centre after winning 1971 mid-term poll. Then, came the emergency period (1975-77), known as the 'Authoritarian period, in the history of Indian democracy. With lifting of the emergency, the dominance of the Congress ended. In the parliamentary election of 1977, the Congress was defeated by the Janata Party, which came into existence as a result of the merger of many opposition parties. However, in 1980 parliamentary elections, the Congress was voted to power again and remained in power till 1989. In 1989 elections, the National Front formed the government with the support of the BJP and the Left Front. But this formation could not last its tenure and elections for the 10th Lok Sabha were held in May-June, 1991. The Congress was voted to power as a result of sympathy wave in its favour due to assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. In 1996 parliamentary elections, the BJP had emerged as the single largest party and formed the government at the centre. Since it could not prove its majority, the government failed. The United Front, which was a combination of thirteen (13) parties, formed the government at the centre with the external support of the Congress and the CPI (M). However, this government also could not last its full term. Although the coalition government formed under the leadership of BJP in 1998, failed to prove its majority, the 1999 Lok Sabha elections again provided the BJP opportunity to form government. It lasted its full term under a multi-party coalition, known as National Democratic Alliance (NDA). In the 14th parliamentary election 2004, the Congress had emerged as the single largest party. It formed alliance with like-minded parties and formed government at the centre. The phase of Indian party system, which began in 1989, has been aptly called as a "phase of coalition's politics." In this phase, no single party was able to form government on its own at the centre. Again in 15th Parliamentary Election 2009, the Congress party continued its 2nd term in the centre. This time, however, there was decline in the number of seats won by the Congress in comparison 14th parliamentary elections. Once again the formation of government was on the basis of coalition *viz.* United Progressive Alliance (UPA).

Study area: Politically, India is the world's most populous democracy, a parliamentary republic with multi-parties system. As per the Election Commission of India, it has seven recognized national parties, including INC and BJP, and 34 regional (state parties) parties. India is a federation with a parliamentary system governed under the Constitution of India, which serves the country as supreme legal document. The parliamentary elections 2009, were held on the re-drawn electoral constituencies. There are based on the 2001 Census, following the 2002 Delimitation Commission of India, whose recommendations were approved in February 2008.

Data base methodology

In the present study, the electoral analysis has been carried

out for India as a whole for the Parliamentary Elections, 2009. The source of data for the Parliamentary Elections, 2009 is Election Commission of India, New Delhi. The parliamentary Constituency has been selected as the unit of analysis and the analysis was carried out for all the 543 parliamentary constituencies. In total, there are the 543. The electoral performances of National and state parties are analyzed at the India level at the unit of parliamentary constituency. The national parties had polled 38.81 percent of vote and won the 376 seats. The state parties had polled 14.39 percent of vote and won 146 seats. The pie and bar diagrams are used to show comparative picture of electoral performances of the parties. The choropleth method is used to show the pattern of seats won by different parties using 9.1 Arc GIS software.

Objective of the study

The main objective of the study is to examine the spatial patterns of the electoral performances of the National parties and State parties in India in the Parliamentary elections, 2009.

An overview on parliamentary election, 2009

In the parliamentary election of 2009, there were contestants from 7 national parties, 34 state parties, 332 unrecognized parties and 4228 Independent candidates. The overall vote polled percentage in this election was 58.21. In this election, no political party was able to reach the magic figure of 283 seats to form the government on its own. In overall terms, national parties won 376 (69.24 percent) seats, followed by 146 (26.88 percent) seats for state parties, 12 (2.20) seats for unrecognized parties and 9 (1.65) seats for independent candidates.

In terms of percentage of vote polled, the national parties in total had polled 63.58 percent of the total vote polled. With 28.55 percent vote, the Indian National Congress ranked at the top level. It was followed by the BJP (18.80 percent). Among rest of the five national parties, no parties could gain individually even seven percent of votes. The CPI and RJD each had polled even below than 2 percent vote. (Table 1)

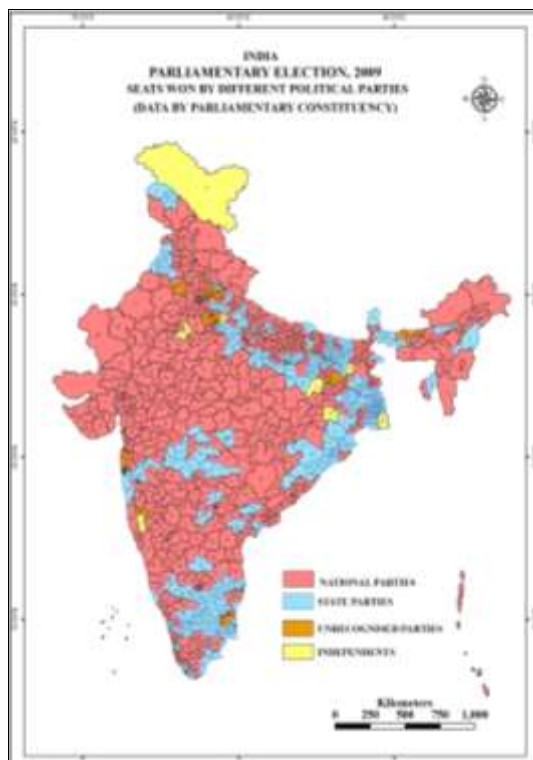
In terms of seats won, the national parties won 69.24 percent of the total 543 Lok Sabha seats. The maximum number of seats was won by the Congress (i.e. 206). It was followed by the BJP (116), BSP (21), CPI (M) (16), NCP (9), CPI and RJD (4 seats each). Among all the national parties, only two national parties (the Congress, the BJP) were benefitted from positive electoral bias (i.e. won more percentage of seats than the percentage of vote polled).

The pattern of 376 seats won by the national parties, indicate that maximum victories for these parties (i.e. 51 seats out of 80) came from Uttar Pradesh. It was followed by victories in Maharashtra 34 (out of 48), Andhra Pradesh 33 (out of 42), Madhya Pradesh 29 (out of 29), Gujarat 26 (out of 26), Karnataka 25 (out of 28), Rajasthan 24 (out of 25), Bihar 18 (out of 40), West Bengal 18 (out of 42), Kerala 17 (out of 20), Chhattisgarh 11 (out of 11), Tamil Nadu 10 (out of 39), Haryana 9 (out of 10), Punjab 9 (out of 13), Orissa 7 (out of 21), Uttarakhand 5 (out of 5), Himachal Pradesh 4 (out of 4), Goa 2 (out of 2). The states of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, also followed the same pattern. National parties occupied all the seats in Union Territories. However, these parties had failed to win seats of Nagaland and Sikkim (Table 1).

Table 1: Electoral performance of different political parties and independents in parliamentary election, 2009

Serial No	State & U. T.	Total Seats	Seats won by Parties			Independents
			National	State	Unrecognized	
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	33	08	01	-
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island	01	01	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	02	-	-	-
4	Assam	14	11	02	01	-
5	Bihar	40	18	20	-	02
6	Chandigarh	01	01	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	11	11	-	-	-
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01	01	-	-	-
9	Daman & Diu	01	01	-	-	-
10	Goa	02	02	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-
12	Haryana	10	09	-	01	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	04	04	-	-	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	06	02	03	-	01
15	Jharkhand	14	09	02	01	02
16	Karnataka	28	25	03	-	-
17	Kerala	20	17	03	-	-
18	Lakshadweep	01	01	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	29	-	-	-
20	Maharashtra	48	34	11	02	01
21	Manipur	02	02	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	02	02	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	01	01	-	-	-
24	Nagaland	-	-	01	-	-
25	NCT of Delhi	07	07	-	-	-
26	Orissa	21	07	14	-	-
27	Pondicherry	01	01	-	-	-
28	Punjab	13	09	04	-	-
29	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	01
30	Sikkim	01	-	01	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	39	10	28	01	-
32	Tripura	02	02	-	-	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	80	51	23	05	01
34	Uttrakhand	05	05	-	-	-
35	West Bengal	42	18	23	-	01
All India		543	376	146	12	09

Sources: Statistical Reports of Parliamentary Election, 2009 Volume-1



As the name depicts, these political parties had dominated the electoral outcomes in certain states. Among the state parties which had dominated in terms of percent vote polled include. In term of percentage of vote polled, the state parties in total had polled 22.01 percent of the total vote polled. The NPF (Nagaland People Front) had polled 69.97 percent vote in Nagaland. It was followed by the SDF (64.81percent) in Sikkim, BJD (37.24 percent) in Orissa, SAD (33.85 percent) in Punjab, AITC (31.21 percent) West Bengal, DMK (25.12 percent) in Tamil Nadu, TDP (25.02 percent) in Andhra Pradesh, ADMK (22.91 percent) in Tamil Nadu, JKPDP (20.06 percent) in Jammu & Kashmir, JKN (19.13 percent) in Jammu & Kashmir, JD (U) (17.79 percent) in Bihar, SP (17.30 percent) in Uttar Pradesh, SHS (17.01 percent) in Maharashtra, AUDF (16.10 percent) in Assam, INLD (15.78 percent) in Haryana and UDP (15.13 percent) in Meghalaya. Among the rest of 18 state parties, no parties gain individually even ten percent of votes. The Arunachal Congress had gained (9.30 percent), MPP (7.60 percent) in Manipur, LJP (6.55 percent) in Bihar, PMK (6.28 percent) in Tamil Nadu, JMM (5.13 percent) in Jharkhand, MUL (5.09 percent) in Kerala, MDMK (3.67 percent) in Tamil Nadu, RSP (3.56 percent) in West Bengal, AIFB (3.04 percent) in West Bengal, JKNP (2.81 percent) in Jammu & Kashmir, KEC (m) (2.53 percent) in Kerala,

KEC (2.09 percent) in Kerala, UKKD (1.24 percent) in Uttarakhand, MAG (1.18 percent) in Maharashtra and SGF (0.20 percent) in Goa.

In term of seats won, the state parties won 146 (26.88 percent) of the total 543 seats. The maximum number of seats was won by the SP (i.e. 23). It was followed by JD (U) (20), AITC (19), DMK (18), BJD (14), SHS (11), ADMK (09), TDP (06), SAD (4), JD (S) and JKN (3 seats each), AIFB, JMM, MUL, RSP and TRS (2 seats each), AGP, AUF, KEC (m), MDMK, NPF, SAF and SGF (one seats each). However, the failed to won seats of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Lakshadweep.

In terms of percentage of vote polled, the unrecognized parties in total had polled 1.66 percent of the total vote polled. With 10.01 percent vote, HJC (BL) ranked at the top level. It was followed by the BOPF (5.41 percent), JVM (2.89 percent), RLD (2.05 percent), BVA and SWP (1.90 percent), VCK (1.58 percent) and AIMIM (0.73 percent).

In terms of seats won the unrecognized party won 2.22 percent of the total Lok Sabha seats. The maximum number of seats was won by the RLD (i.e. 05). It was followed by AIMIM, BOPF, HJC (BL), JVM, BVA, SWP, and VCK (one seats each), (i.e. won more percentage of seats than the percentage of vote polled). The pattern of 12 seats won by unrecognised parties indicates that maximum victories or these parties (i.e. 5 out of 80) came from Uttar Pradesh. It was followed by Maharashtra 2 (out of 48) and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (one seats each). (Table 1)

In terms of percentage of vote polled, the independents candidate in total had polled 5.20 percent of the total vote polled. With 12.12 percent vote Bihar ranked at the top level. It was followed by Jharkhand (11.12 percent), Rajasthan (9.31 percent), Maharashtra (8.06 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (6.28 percent), Uttar Pradesh (4.52

percent) and West Bengal (3.08 percent). In terms of seats won, independent candidates won 4.92 percent of the total 543 lok sabha seats. The maximum number of seats won by Bihar and Jharkhand (2 seats each). After that in the same way Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (one seats each). (Table 1)

Electoral performance of national parties

Parliamentary Elections, of 2009 were more or less the same as experienced during previous successive decades. It has been observed that not even a single political party had come in the full majority, meaning thereby, not even a single party, had been successful to get even 282 seats. The Congress party has made a coalition government. The main points may be highlighted as follows:

- At parliamentary elections of 1991, the Congress won more than 200 seats for the first time; and or 206 seats in 2009 and with the coalition, 262 seats.
- Dr. Manmohan Singh was the only Prime-Minister of India, who had-successively completed his tenure, after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- In parliamentary elections, 2009 the Congress, there was regional party, based alliance rather that national parties.

Table 2: Electoral performance of different national parties, parliamentary election, 2009

Sr. No.	National Party	Seats			Votes % Polled
		Contested	Won	Won (% of total)	
1	BJP	433	116	21.36	18.80
2	BSP	500	21	3.86	6.17
3	CPI	56	04	0.73	1.42
4	CPI (M)	82	16	2.94	5.33
5	INC	440	206	37.93	28.55
6	NCP	68	09	1.69	2.04
7	RJD	44	04	0.73	1.27
All India			376	69.24	63.58

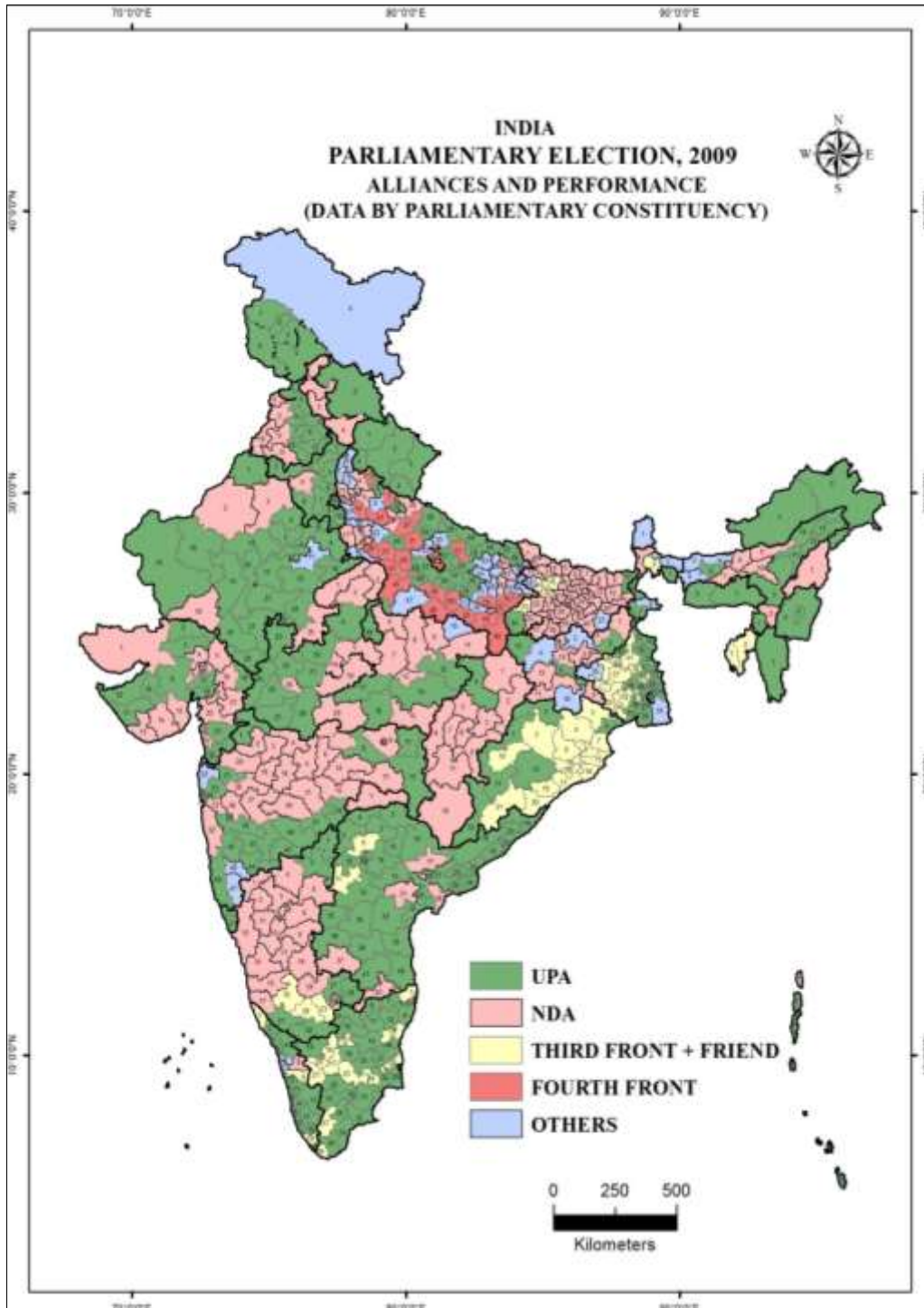
Source: Statistical Reports of Parliamentary Election, 2009 Volume-1

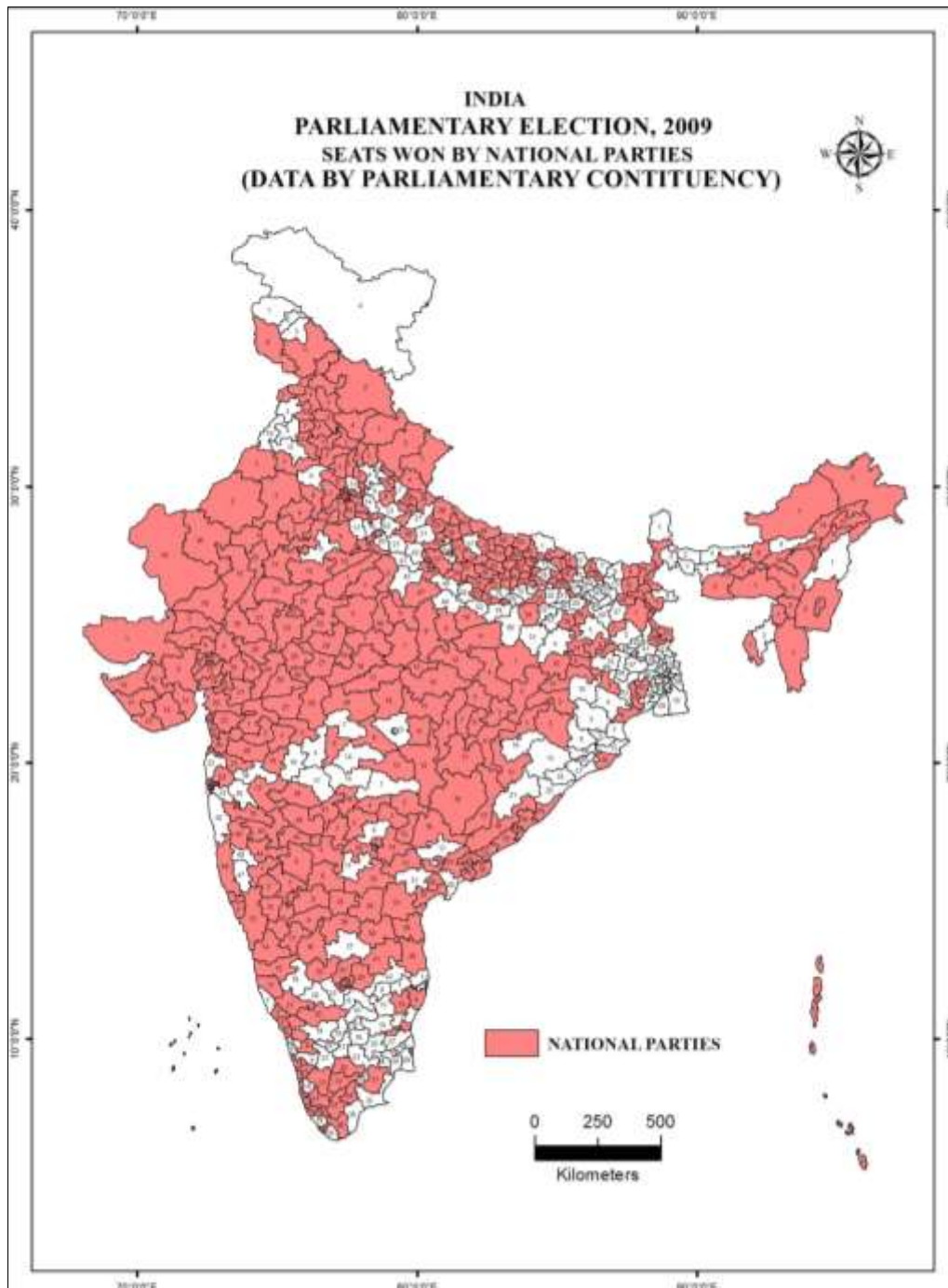
Table 3: Electoral performance of national parties in parliamentary election, 2009

Sr. No.	State/ UT	Performance of National parties			
		Total seats	Won seats	All over vote Polled	(%) vote Polled
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	33	72.69	45.24
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island	01	01	64.16	97.01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	02	68.15	79.16
4	Assam	14	11	69.54	52.98
5	Bihar	40	18	44.46	51.05
6	Chandigarh	01	01	65.51	97.82
7	Chhattisgarh	11	11	55.28	87.91
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01	01	73.23	95.10
9	Daman & Diu	01	02	71.32	93.07
10	Goa	02	02	55.29	93.00
11	Gujarat	26	26	47.90	92.09
12	Haryana	10	09	67.50	70.31
13	Himachal Pradesh	04	04	58.42	97.54
14	Jammu & Kashmir	06	02	39.69	47.02
15	Jharkhand	14	09	50.97	53.10
16	Karnataka	28	25	58.81	81.26
17	Kerala	20	17	73.38	86.35
18	Lakshadweep	01	01	85.90	100
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	29	51.17	90.10
20	Maharashtra	48	34	50.72	65.54
21	Manipur	02	02	77.31	73.70
22	Meghalaya	02	02	64.38	64.44
23	Mizoram	01	01	51.86	66.59

24	Nagaland	01	-	90.00	29.33
25	NCT of Delhi	07	07	51.85	97.76
26	Orissa	21	07	65.35	56.06
27	Pondicherry	01	01	79.81	52.22
28	Punjab	13	09	69.78	61.51
29	Rajasthan	25	24	48.41	88.64
30	Sikkim	01	-	83.92	31.35
31	Tamil Nadu	39	10	73.05	23.18
32	Tripura	02	02	84.54	96.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	80	51	47.78	66.87
34	Uttrakhand	05	05	53.43	92.74
35	West Bengal	42	18	81.42	57.40
All India		543	376	58.21	63.58

Source: statistical Report Parliamentary Election, 2009. Volume-I





In terms of percentage of vote polled, the national parties in total had polled 63.58 percent of the total vote polled. With 28.55 percent vote, the Indian National Congress ranked at the top level. It was followed by the BJP (18.80 percent). Among rest of the five national parties, no parties could gain individually even seven percent of votes. The CPI and RJD each had polled even below than 2 percent vote. (Table 2) In terms of the percentage of the total votes polled, the national parties got 63.58 percent of the total vote share. In Lakshadweep, the national party swept the 100 percent vote polled. It was followed by the Chandigarh (97.82 percent), NCT of Delhi (97.76 percent), Himachal Pradesh (97.54 percent), Andaman and Nicobar Island (97.01 percent), Tripura (96 percent), Dadar Nagar Haveli (95.10 percent), Daman and Diu (93.07 percent), Goa (93 percent), Uttarakhand (92.74 percent), Gujarat (92.09 percent), Madhya Pradesh (90.10 percent), Chhattisgarh (87.91 percent), Rajasthan (88.64 percent), Kerala (86.35 percent),

Karnataka (81.26 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (79.16 percent), Manipur (73.70 percent), Haryana (70.31 percent), Uttar Pradesh (66.87 percent), Mizoram (66.59 percent), Maharashtra (65.54 percent), Meghalaya (64.44 percent), Punjab (61.51 percent), West Bengal (57.40 percent), Orissa (56.06 percent), Jharkhand (53.10 percent), Assam (52.98 percent), Puducherry (52.22 percent), Bihar (51.05 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (47.02 percent), Andhra Pradesh (45.24 percent), Sikkim (31.35 percent), Nagaland (29.33 percent) and Tamil Nadu (23.18 percent) (Table 3)

Electoral performance of state parties

In coalition politics, state parties have played a most important role during last two decades. It is evident in the P.V. Narsimha Rao government of 1989 and thirteen days government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1994. At this time, the state parties played a nucleus role in the formation of the centre government. The vote percentage of state parties had

increased from 12 percent in 1984 to 31 percent in 2009. During this period, a corresponding decline could be seen in the vote percentage of the national parties which plummeted from 70 percent in 1984 to 64 percent in 2009 parliamentary elections.

During the last two decades, state parties had a major contribution in the rise of total vote percentage which further led to a change in political system or federal system. Till 1967, in India one party system prevailed but after that, in several states like Andhra Pradesh and Kerala regional parties emerged. In 1967, the faced threat from these regional/state parties. But it was in 1977 that for the first time in the parliamentary elections, Janata party, non-Congress party, formed the government. And it was the begging of coalition government in India. In the post emergency period, the state parties were merged to form government against the Congress.

Ever since 1977, the state parties had been playing a very crucial role in the formation of government at the centre. In 2009 parliamentary elections, 34 state parties contested elections out of which 32 won at list one seat. These parties had alliance with two major groups the UPA and the NDA. The UPA represent the Congress and its alliances whereas the NDA stand for the BJP and its coalition partners (Table 3.4). And its shows clearly that they played very crucial role in the parliamentary election, 2009 and its shown in the table below (Table 4).

In 2009, India, as federal unit, consisted 28 states and 7 Union Territories. Out of these in six states there are no state parties won any seats: Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and Chhattisgarh. Except Puducherry, no Union Territories had the regional/states parties won any seats. For example, Tamil Nadu, a non-Hindi speaking state of India, is dominated by the DMK, a state party and coalition partner of the Congress. Due to regional issues and the promised of the availability of rice at a cheap price, the party won the many seats and helped the Congress at the centre level.

The JD (U) is another state party which wields a huge influence at the state level (Bihar) and because of its coalition, the NDA gained in success in the post 2004 elections. But in 2009 parliamentary elections the JD (U) snapped the alliance with the UPA and joined the fourth front of the SP, and the LJP.

The BJD is another major state political party headed by Naveen Patnaik. In 2009, the BJD withdrew its membership from the NDA due to the dispute of the distribution of seats. In this election, the BJP contested the election on its own and won 14 seats.

As the name depicts, these political parties had dominated the electoral outcomes in certain states. Among the state parties which had dominated in terms of percent vote polled include. In term of percentage of vote polled, the state parties in total had polled 14.39 percent of the total vote polled (Table 4).

In terms of the percentage of the total votes polled, the state parties got 14.39 percent of the total vote share. In Nagaland, the state parties swept the 70.64 percent votes polled. It was followed by the Sikkim (63.30 percent), Tamil Nadu (53.92), Jammu and Kashmir (42.65 percent), Orissa (39.28 percent), West Bengal (38.40 percent), Puducherry (34.49 percent), Punjab (34.25 percent), Bihar (31.60 percent), Assam (31.25 percent), Andhra Pradesh (31.14 percent), Uttar Pradesh (23.57 percent), Maharashtra

(18.28 percent), Haryana (16.10 percent), Meghalaya (15.12 percent), Jharkhand (14.20 percent), Karnataka (13.92 percent), Kerala (9.75 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (9.29 percent), Madhya Pradesh (3.83 percent), Utrkhand (3.31 percent), Dam and Diu (1.61 percent), Gujarat (1.03 percent), Rajasthan (0.88 percent), Goa (0.76 percent), Tripura (0.55 percent), Chhattisgarh (0.54 percent), Himachal Pradesh (0.53 percent), NCT of Delhi (0.34 percent), Dadar and Nagar Haveli (0.21 percent), Chandigarh (0.19 percent) and Manipur (0.09 percent). However, these states had failed to vote percent of Andaman and Nicobar Island Lakshadweep and Mizoram. (Table 4)

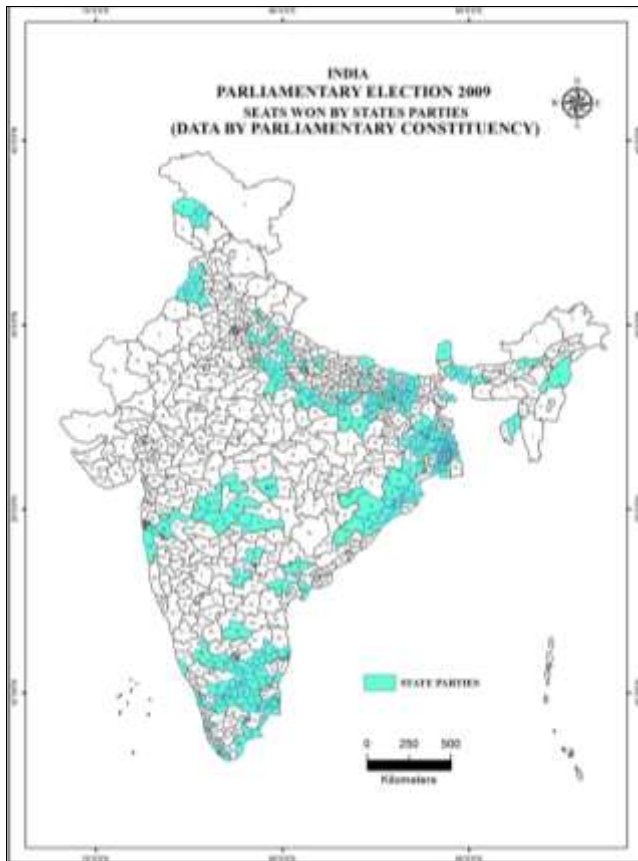
Table 4: Electoral performance of state parties in parliamentary election, 2009

Sr. No.	State/ UT	Performance of State parties			
		Total seats	Won seats	All over vote Polled	(%) vote Polled
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	08	72.69	31.14
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island	01	-	64.16	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	-	68.15	9.29
4	Assam	14	02	69.54	31.25
5	Bihar	40	20	44.46	31.60
6	Chandigarh	01	-	65.51	0.19
7	Chhattisgarh	11	-	55.28	0.54
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01	-	73.23	0.21
9	Daman & Diu	01	-	71.32	1.61
10	Goa	02	-	55.29	0.76
11	Gujarat	26	-	47.90	1.03
12	Haryana	10	-	67.50	16.10
13	Himachal Pradesh	04	-	58.42	0.53
14	Jammu & Kashmir	06	03	39.69	42.65
15	Jharkhand	14	02	50.97	14.20
16	Karnataka	28	03	58.81	13.92
17	Kerala	20	03	73.38	9.75
18	Lakshadweep	01	-	85.90	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	-	51.17	3.83
20	Maharashtra	48	12	50.72	18.28
21	Manipur	02	-	77.31	0.09
22	Meghalaya	02	-	64.38	15.12
23	Mizoram	01	-	51.86	-
24	Nagaland	01	01	90.00	70.64
25	NCT of Delhi	07	-	51.85	0.34
26	Orissa	21	14	65.35	39.28
27	Pondicherry	01	-	79.81	34.49
28	Punjab	13	04	69.78	34.25
29	Rajasthan	25	-	48.41	0.88
30	Sikkim	01	01	83.92	63.30
31	Tamil Nadu	39	28	73.05	53.92
32	Tripura	02	-	84.54	0.55
33	Uttar Pradesh	80	23	47.78	23.57
34	Utrkhand	05	-	53.43	3.31
35	West Bengal	42	23	81.42	38.40
All India		543	146	58.21	14.39

Source: Statistical Report Parliamentary Election, 2009. Volume-I

In term of seats won, the state parties won 146 (26.88 percent) of the total 543 seats. The maximum number of seats was won by the SP (i.e. 23). It was followed by JD (U) (20) in Bihar, AITC (19) in West Bengal, DMK (18) in Tamil Nadu, BJD (14) in Orissa, SHS (11) in Maharashtra, ADMK (09) in Tamil Nadu, TDP (06) in Andhra Pradesh, SAD (4) in Punjab, JD (S) in Bihar and JKN (3 seats each)

in Jammu & Kashmir, AIFB, JMM, MUL, RSP and TRS (2 seats each), AGP, AUIF, KEC (m), MDMK, NPF, SAF and SGF (one seats each). However, the failed to won seats of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Lakshadweep.



The pattern of 146 seats won by the state parties indicates that maximum victories for these parties (i.e. 28 seats out of 39) came from Tamil Nadu. It was followed by West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh (23 seats each), Bihar 20 (out of 40), Orissa 14 (out of 21), Maharashtra 12 (out of 48), Andhra Pradesh 8 (out of 42), Punjab 4 (out of 13), Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala (3 seats each), Assam or Jharkhand (2 seats each), Nagaland or Sikkim (one seat each). However, these parties had failed to won seats Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Rajasthan, four North-Eastern state of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, and all Union Territories. (Table 4)

If we find out the average base analysis, national parties total seats average exiting 11.39 percent. Eleven states which Uttar Pradesh (51) occupied highest position. It was followed by Maharashtra (34), Andhra Pradesh (33), Madhya Pradesh (29), Gujarat (26), Karnataka (25), Rajasthan (24), West Bengal and Bihar (18 seats each) and Assam and Chhattisgarh (11 seats each). While below

average recorded by Tamil Nadu (10), Jharkhand (09), Punjab and Haryana (9 seats each), NCT of Delhi and Orissa (7 seats each), Uttrakhand (5), Himachal Pradesh (4), Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya and Tripura (2 seats each), and all Union Territories (one seats each).

On the other hand, state parties seats average 9.73 percent, in which Tamil Nadu (28) record highest position in the state parties won seats. It was followed by Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (23 seats each), Bihar (20), Orissa (14) and Maharashtra (11). Eight states value below from average in, Which Nagaland and Sikkim (one seat each) recorded lowest position, followed by Punjab (4), Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Assam and Jharkhand (2 seats each).

North-Western parts of India, always dominated by national parties. If we talk about Uttar Pradesh this state won highest seats in which BSP gained victories by 21 seats. This is caste based party or fulfils the criteria of national.

Hindi-speaking state or Brahmin ideologies are the main occurring reasons of highest seats share of national parties. In all union territories national parties won all seats caused by education awareness of people.

National parties worst condition occurred in South India, because they are non- Hindi speaking states and state parties occurred there, playing better performance (i.e.) the BJD and the DMK. If exclude Uttar Pradesh, we find that most of seats won gain by state parties in Eastern and Southern part of India, in which Tamil Nadu achieved, highest seats because of non-Hindi speaking state and other hand, there are the DMK government conducting better performance.

Electoral performance of unrecognised party

In India, 332 unrecognised parties existed out of which only eight parties got success to win seats. All these parties had been made by separation of different parties. These parties participated only at state level. We can see the example of it in Haryana state: in Haryana, Janhit Congress (BL) was made due to separation in the Congress party.

If we saw the performance of unrecognised party, RLD won most of (5) seats in Uttar Pradesh or that vote percent in state only 2.05. It was followed by Haryana Janhit Congress (BL), All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul (AIMIM), Bhaujan Vikas Aaghadi (BVA), Bodoland People Front (BPF), Jharkhand Vikas Morcha, Swabhimani Parsha and Viduthalai Chiruthaig Katchi (VCK) won (one each seat).

In terms of vote polled by the unrecognized parties maximum by (i.e. Haryana Janhit Congress (BL). It was followed by Bodoland People Front (5.14 percent), Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (2.89 percent), Rashtriya Lok Dal (2.05 percent), Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katch (VCK) (1.58 percent), Swabhimani Paksha (1.30 percent), All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul (0.73 percent) and Bhujan Vikas Aaghadi (0.6 percent). The pattern of 12 seats won by unrecognised parties indicates that maximum victories for these parties (i.e. 5 seats out of 80) came from Uttar Pradesh.

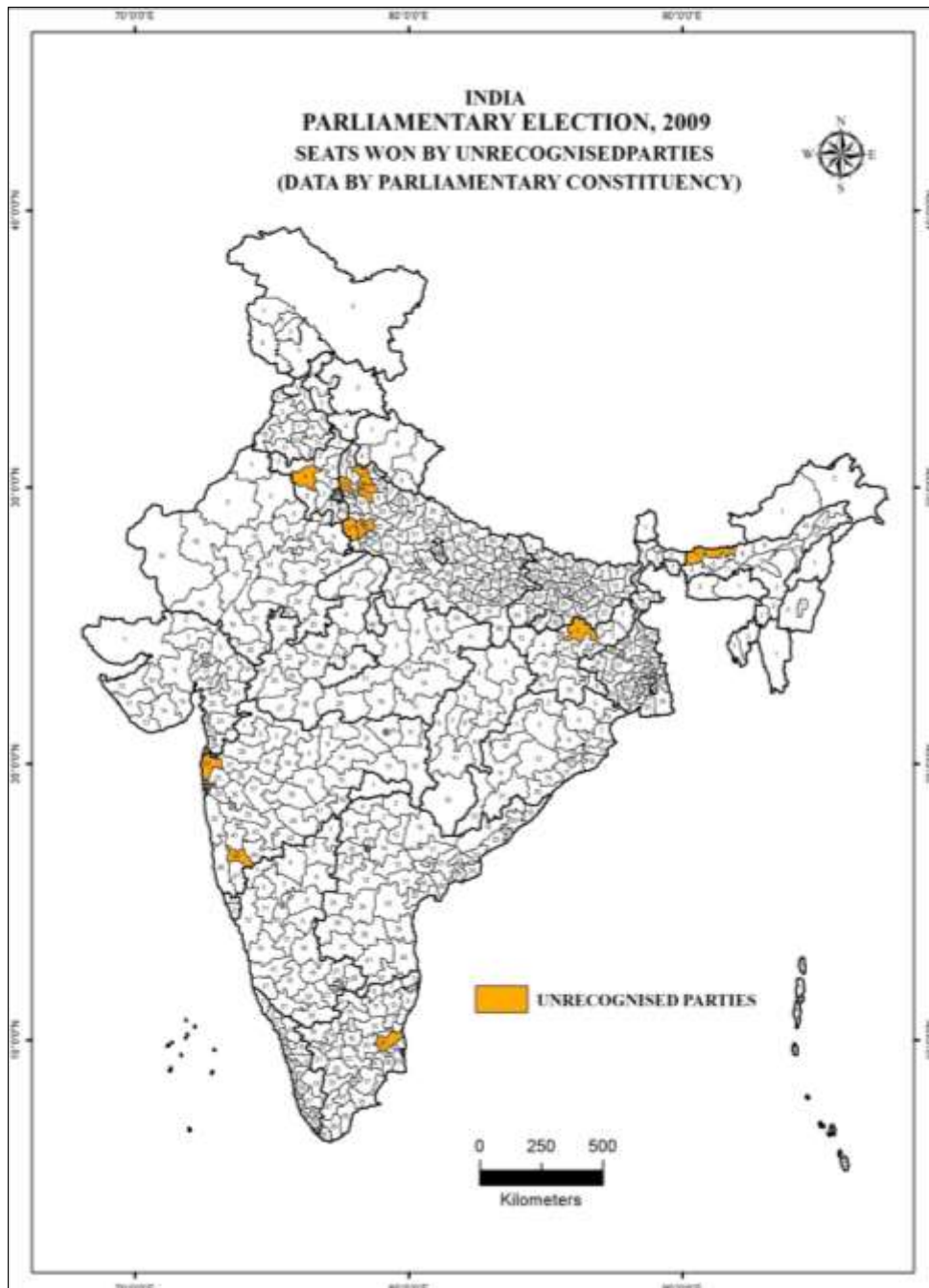


Table 5: Electoral performance of unrecognized parties in parliamentary election, 2009

Sr. No.	State/ UT	Performance of Unrecognized parties			
		Total seats	Won seats	All over vote Polled	(%) vote Polled
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	01	72.69	20.32
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island	01	-	64.16	1.49
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	-	68.15	10.92
4	Assam	14	01	69.54	8.19
5	Bihar	40	-	44.46	12.12
6	Chandigarh	01	-	65.51	0.12
7	Chhattisgarh	11	-	55.28	1.7
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01	-	73.23	0.01
9	Daman & Diu	01	-	71.32	0.02
10	Goa	02	-	55.29	4.15
11	Gujarat	26	-	47.90	2.12
12	Haryana	10	01	67.50	1.97
13	Himachal Pradesh	04	-	58.42	0.45
14	Jammu & Kashmir	06	-	39.69	4.05
15	Jharkhand	14	01	50.97	21.58
16	Karnataka	28	-	58.81	0.64
17	Kerala	20	-	73.38	20.09

18	Lakshadweep	01	-	85.90	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	-	51.17	1.16
20	Maharashtra	48	02	50.72	11.12
21	Manipur	02	-	77.31	24.48
22	Meghalaya	02	-	64.38	17.75
23	Mizoram	01	-	51.86	32.16
24	Nagaland	01	-	90.00	-
25	NCT of Delhi	07	-	51.85	0.79
26	Orissa	21	-	65.35	2.34
27	Pondicherry	01	-	79.81	9.02
28	Punjab	13	-	69.78	1.92
29	Rajasthan	25	-	48.41	1.17
30	Sikkim	01	-	83.92	3.89
31	Tamil Nadu	39	01	73.05	19.12
32	Tripura	02	-	84.54	1.42
33	Uttar Pradesh	80	05	47.78	5.11
34	Uttrakhand	05	-	53.43	1.21
35	West Bengal	42	-	81.42	1.13
All India			12	63.58	1.66

Source: Statistical Report Parliamentary Election, 2009. Volume-I

It was followed victories in Maharashtra (2 out of 48), Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu (one seat each).

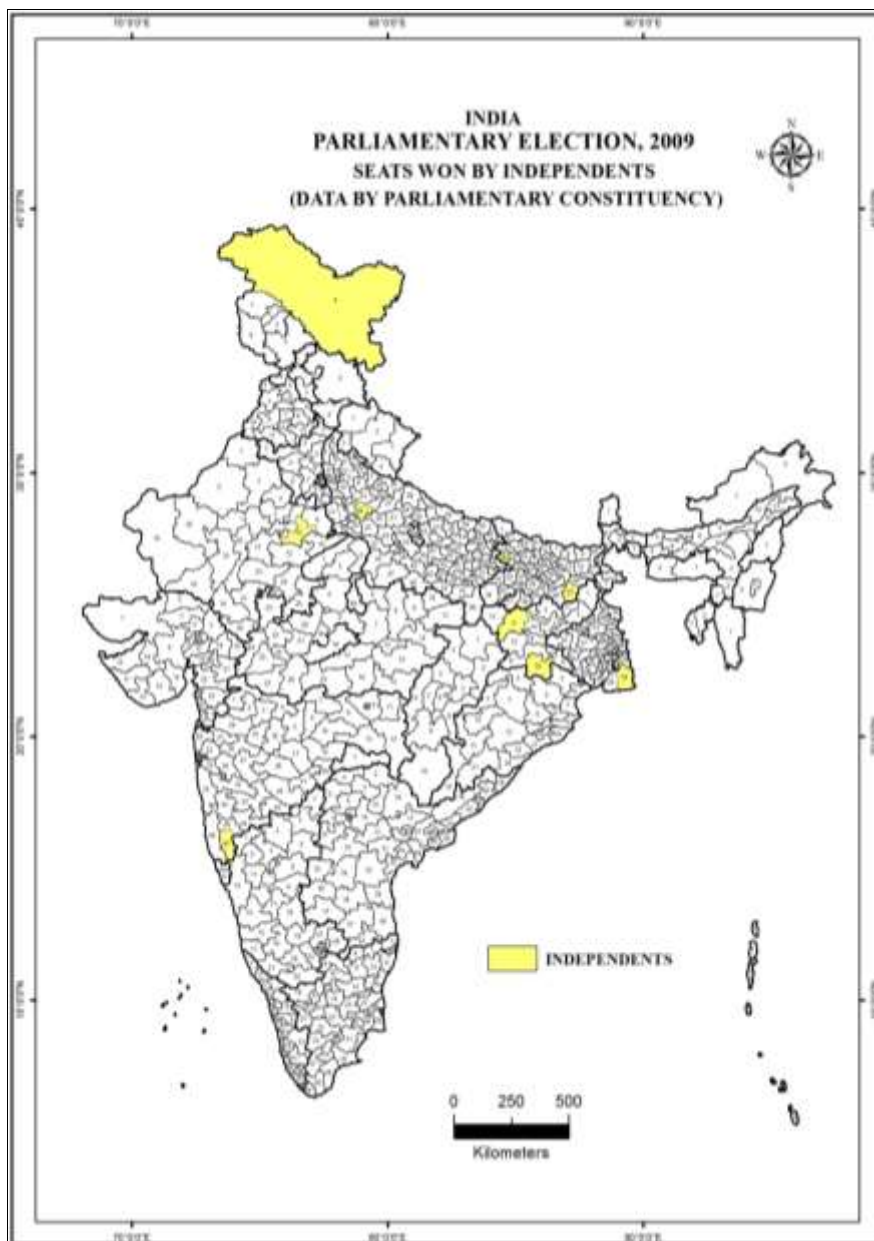


Table 6: Electoral performance of independents in parliamentary election, 2009

Sr. No.	State/ UT	Performance of Independents			
		Total seats	Won seats	All over vote Polled	(%) vote Polled
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	-	72.69	3.30
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island	01	-	64.16	1.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	-	68.15	0.63
4	Assam	14	-	69.54	7.58
5	Bihar	40	02	44.46	5.23
6	Chandigarh	01	-	65.51	1.87
7	Chhattisgarh	11	-	55.28	9.85
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	01	-	73.23	4.68
9	Daman & Diu	01	-	71.32	5.30
10	Goa	02	-	55.29	2.09
11	Gujarat	26	-	47.90	4.76
12	Haryana	10	-	67.50	2.62
13	Himachal Pradesh	04	-	58.42	1.48
14	Jammu & Kashmir	06	01	39.69	6.28
15	Jharkhand	14	02	50.97	11.12
16	Karnataka	28	-	58.81	4.12
17	Kerala	20	-	73.38	3.81
18	Lakshadweep	01	-	85.90	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	-	51.17	4.91
20	Maharashtra	48	01	50.72	8.06
21	Manipur	02	-	77.31	1.73
22	Meghalaya	02	-	64.38	2.59
23	Mizoram	01	-	51.86	1.25
24	Nagaland	01	-	90.00	-
25	NCT of Delhi	07	-	51.85	1.11
26	Orissa	21	-	65.35	2.32
27	Pondicherry	01	-	79.81	4.27
28	Punjab	13	-	69.78	2.32
29	Rajasthan	25	01	48.41	9.31
30	Sikkim	01	-	83.92	1.46
31	Tamil Nadu	39	-	73.05	3.78
32	Tripura	02	-	84.54	2.03
33	Uttar Pradesh	80	01	47.78	4.52
34	Uttarakhand	05	-	53.43	2.74
35	West Bengal	42	01	81.42	3.07
	All India		09	63.58	4.92

Source: Statistical Report Parliamentary Election, 2009. Volume-I

Independent candidates

Independents candidate won seats through the local identity and own local ground level social work won by constituency. In terms of seats won, independent candidates won 1.56 percent of the total 543 Lok Sabha seats. The maximum number of seats won by Bihar and Jharkhand (2 seats each). After that in the same way Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (one seat each).

In parliament election 2009, independent candidates won most of seats in Bihar or Jharkhand (2) and there vote percent also high same as sequence in Bihar (12.12 percent) or Jharkhand (11.12 percent). It was followed by J & K (6.8 Percent), Maharashtra (8.6 percent), Rajasthan (9.31 percent), Uttar Pradesh (4.52 percent), and West Bengal (3.08 percent) each one seat won.

In terms of the percentage of the total votes polled, the independents candidate got 4.92 percent of the total vote share. In Jharkhand the independents swept the 11.12 percent votes polled. It was followed by Chhattisgarh (9.85 percent), Rajasthan (9.31 percent), Maharashtra (8.06 percent), Assam (7.58 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (6.28 percent), Dam and Diu (5.30 percent), Bihar (5.23 percent), Madhya Pradesh (4.91 percent), Gujarat (4.76 percent), Dadar and Nagar Haveli (4.68 percent), Uttar Pradesh (4.52

percent), Puducherry (4.27 percent), Karnataka (4.12 percent), Kerala (3.81 percent), Tamil Nadu (3.78 percent), Andhra Pradesh (3.30 percent), West Bengal (3.07 percent), Uttarakhand (2.74 percent), Haryana (2.62 percent), Meghalaya (2.59 percent), Punjab and Orissa (each 2.32 percent), Goa (2.09 percent), Chandigarh (1.87 percent), Manipur (1.73 percent), Andaman and Nicobar Island (1.50 percent), Himachal Pradesh (1.48 percent), Sikkim (1.46 percent), Mizoram (1.25 percent), NCT of Delhi (1.11 percent) and Arunachal Pradesh (0.63 percent). However, these states had failed to vote percent of Nagaland and Lakshadweep. (Table 3.11)

It is obvious; the voting behaviour is determined by some of 'pulling' and some of the 'pushing' factors, from time to time. Secondly, the spatial variability of pulling distribution has also been determined by the manifesto declared by the different political parties as well the contemporary issues in that particular region or the state.

Conclusion and Finding

In this election, by winning 206 seats, the Congress was the largest party in the UPA. The main finding of the study is that the emergence of regional parties at the national level has affected the federal system in India. The perceptible change is in the centre-state relations.

In coalition politics, state parties played a most important role during last two decades. At this time, the state parties played a nucleus role in the formation of the centre government. During the last two decades, state parties had a major contribution in the rise of total vote percentage, which further led to a change in political system or federal system. The present study was initiated with a view of analyze the electoral performance of different political parties in parliamentary election, 2009. Besides detail discussion of parliamentary election 2009, the study highlights the reasons behind the emergence of state parties, the electoral performance of different political parties and independent candidates and comparative analysis of national and state parties in parliamentary election, 2009. The analysis included all 543 constituencies in parliamentary election, 2009. The electoral performance of both the parties and independent candidates was analyzed in terms of seats won and vote polled.

The main findings of the study are as follows in parliamentary election 2009, due to existing politics of alliance and coalition, our federal structure recorded major change. This had increased the importance of state parties make government at centre level.

In parliamentary election, 2009, for the first time the Congress had alliance with only state parties. After 1984, first time the Congress won 206 seats in election, 2009. In politics of last two decades (1989-2009), national parties' performance decrease in every election in terms of vote and seats percent. The Congress party now focused on regional issues and alliance with state parties all over India.

If we compare the electoral performance of national v/s state parties, it was observed that the state parties' performance was better in comparison to national parties. The Congress won 206 seats in comparison to 145 to parliamentary election, 2004. For example, state parties won most of seats in south while national parties won north-western part of India.

In nutshell, this can be said that the electoral performance of national, state and unrecognized and independent candidates in parliamentary election, 2009, the state parties, played the most important role in making government on centre level, total vote shares also increased. The Congress also was in alliance with state level parties, while in 2004, its alliance was only with national parties.

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