



March 2014



REGIONAL/STATE PARTIES IN INDIA
AN ANNOTATED ALMANAC

By

AJAY K. MEHRA

LARS PETER SCHMIDT



Research Assistance by

Alok Kumar

Centre for Public Affairs

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V. Liaison Office New Delhi

2014



March 2014

Preface

In May 2014 the Lok Sabha, the Indian lower house of parliament, will face its sixteenth general elections. Its multi-party system comprised of currently nearly 40 parties represents a vast conglomeration of ethnicities, religions and political ideologies of more than 725 million eligible voters. The complexity of India's socio-political landscape and numerous societal issues constitute a formidable challenge for the country and a massive exercise in terms of mass mobilisation when holding general elections. In order to assure adequate democratic standards and an inclusive election process, India introduced new technologies to cope with not only enormous administrative hurdles, but also with the marginalization of destitute and rural voters. Regarding the latter, a new electronic identification scheme was introduced after the last general elections in 2009. The Aadhaar project which aims at a fair and unbureaucratic distribution of social welfare subsidies provides many of the poor with an officially recognized identification. Another ambitious project which addresses one of the nation's fundamental issues is the National Food Security Act introduced in 2013 with the intent to support one-third of India's population with the most basic staples. New trends in voting behavior became visible already during the last state elections. However, in the upcoming polls, the election campaigns, at least in the case of some parties, focus on the personalities of the top candidates for office of the future prime minister and their potential to bring about a change in the most pressing issues of the country such as inflation, unemployment and economic growth. Other contentious challenges like the marginalized position of destitute and rural voters and other strata of society in terms of class and caste will have

repercussion on the dynamics of India's 2014 general elections. The increasing influence of regional parties, smaller and new parties in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections seems obvious, as the success of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) indicates. The AAP evolved out of a protest movement against corruption and has since then seized power in Delhi and bewildered the two mainstream parties, INC and BJP. It is thus consequential for the future comprehension of Indian politics to have a sound overview of regional parties in order to see if trends like their increasing influence on government policies will continue, how this impacts on dynamics of government coalitions and what the potential ramifications for policy formulations related to India's fundamental challenges at home and abroad could be.

Dr. Lars Peter Schmidt
Resident Representative
Konrad Adenauer Foundation India



March 2014

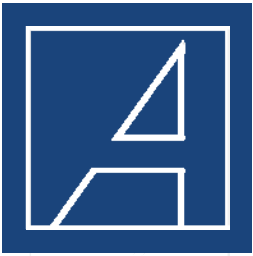
Abbreviations

AAGSP	All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad	JKNC	Jammu Kashmir National Front
AAP	Aam Admi Party	JKNPP	Jammu Kashmir National Panthers Party
AASU	All Assam Student Union	JKPDP	Jammu Kashmir National People Democratic Party
AC (M)	Arunachal Congress (Mithi)	JMM	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
AC	Arunachal Congress	JP	Jayaprakash Narayan
AGP (P)	Asom Gana Parishad (Progressive)	JVM	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha
AGP	Asom Gana Parishad	KAS	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
AIADMK	All India Anna Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam	KC (M)	Kerala Congress (Mani)
AIFB	All India Forward Block	KCR	K. Chandrasekhar Rao
AIMIM	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	LDF	Left Democratic Front
AITMC	All Indian Trinamool Congress	LJP	Lok Janshakti Party
AIUDF	All India United Democratic Front	MBC	Most backward Caste
BJD	Biju Janata Dal	MDMK	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party	MGP	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party
BPF	Bodoland Peoples Front	MGR	M. G. Ramchandran
BSP	Bahujan Samaj Party	MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
CM	Chief Minister	MLC	Member of Legislative Council
Congress (D)	Congress (Dolo)	MNF	Mizo National Front
CPA	Centre for Public Affairs	MNS	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena
CPI	Communist Party of India	MP	Member of Parliament
CPM	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	MPA	Meghalaya Progressive Alliance
DMK	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	MPP	Manipur Peoples Party
DPA	Democratic Progressive Alliance	MPTC	Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency
ECI	Election Commission of India	NA	Not Applicable
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	NCP	Nationalist Congress Party
GoM	Group of Ministers	NCR	National Capital Region
HJC (BL)	Haryana Janhit Cngress (Bhajn Lal)	NCT	National Capital Territory
INA	Indian National Army	NDA	National Democratic Alliance
Congress	Indian National Congress	NPF	Naga People's Front
IND	Independent	NPP	National Peoples Party
INLD	Indian National Lok Dal	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
IUML/MUL	Indian Union Muslim League	NTR	N.T. Rama Rao
JD (S)	Janata Dal (Secular)	OBC	Other Backward Caste
JDU	Janata Dal United	PM	Prime Minister
		PMC	Puducherry Munnetra Congress



March 2014

PMK	Pattali Makkal Katchi
PRP/PARP	Praja Rajyam Party
PURA	Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas
PWD	Public Works Department
RJD	Rashtriya Janata Dal
RLD	Rashtriya Lok Dal
RSP	Revolutionary Socialist Party
SAD	Shiromani Akali Dal
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDF	Sikkim Democratic Front
SHS	Shiv Sena
SKSD	Shramik Krishak Samajbadi Dal
SP	Samajwadi Party
SS	Shiv Sena
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TDP	Telugu Desam Party
TRS	Telangana Rashtra Samithi
UDP	United Democratic Party
UF	United Front
UKKD	Uttarakhand Kranti Dal
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UPA	United Progressive Alliance
UT	Union Territory
WB	West Bengal
ZPTC	Zila Parishad Territorial Constituency



March 2014

REGIONAL/STATE PARTIES IN INDIA AN ANNOTATED ALMANAC

Introduction

India has a multi-party system with a large number of political parties at state and regional levels. Such parties have acquired tremendous political significance at the national stage since the 1990s. Though popularly referred to as regional parties, Election Commission of India (ECI) recognises three categories of parties – national parties, state parties and registered unrecognised parties. As per its criteria a political party will be recognised as a State party if (a) its candidates have secured at least six per cent of total valid votes and it has returned at least two members to the Legislative Assembly; or (b) if it wins at least three per cent of the total number of seats in the Assembly. A national party is recognised if (a) the candidates set up by it in any four or more states at the election to the Lok Sabha or to the Assembly concerned have secured at least six per cent of total votes and it has returned at least four members to the Lok Sabha from any state or states; or (b) its candidates have been elected to the Lok Sabha from at least two per cent of the total seats (i.e. 11 seats in the House having 543 members), and these candidates have been elected from at least three different states.

In this annotated almanac of State Parties organised state wise as defined by the ECI, we have also added a few smaller parties defined as 'national parties', such as Bahujan Samaj Party and Nationalist Congress Party. In a study undertaken in collaboration with KAS, we attempted to redefine parties loosely

labelled as regional parties.¹ We found ourselves in a dilemma to develop a criterion. A major dilemma was of defining the term region, which in the Indian context could be a state, more than a state; even a state could have more than a region. Another criteria and definition used in the political science literature in India is 'politywide parties' for national parties and one/two/multi state parties for regional parties. Without getting into that definitional quagmire here, we have listed all the state parties mentioned by the Election Commission of India as state parties and two smaller parties mentioned as national parties. We have avoided smaller parties mentioned as Registered Unrecognised Parties, for that would have added a number of parties without adding to the analysis.

We present here the trends visible in brief. First, except a few, such as the Left parties, Asom Gana Parishad (Assam), Bahujan Samaj Party (UP) and Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), most parties in India have come into existence either by splitting from the Congress, or from a party that has earlier split from the Congress. Second, the mushrooming of parties in India has less to do with major ideological splits and more with either power sharing differences, or leadership issues, or both. Third, even though most parties keep the Congress decrying for 'dynastic' leadership both at the apex or laterally at different levels, most parties in India, except the Left, suffer from this malady. In fact, many state parties have already become family fiefdoms, where a Chief Minister's son follows the father's footsteps or every leader is launching his or her kin into politics. It also has to do with opaque party finances that

¹ Ajay K. Mehra and O.P. Sharma, *Emergence of Regional Parties in India: Implications for National Parties, Policies and the Democratic System*, KAS/CPA, 2009.



March 2014

appear secure only with the family. This has restricted the scope of politics in India and brought in avoidable anomalies.

State/regional parties in India are not present in each state or Union Territory of the country. Yet, such parties are present in two Uts and 23 states impacting a large number of parliamentary and Legislative Assembly seats. This has fractured the party system and fragmented mandates in election after election since the decline of the Congress, the party Maurice Duverger would define as the epochal party for India.²

Indeed, a culture of coalition politics has developed in India both at the state and national levels and for three terms since 1999, India has witnessed stable governments at the national level for three full terms. The questions being raised now are less about political stability and more about political compromises that come in the way of rational and quick decision making, more particularly on economic policy fronts. The dipping economic growth rate and allegedly increasing corruption have been attributed to this situation and phenomenon. Some foreign policy decisions too have become victims of coalition politics as well as regional parties ruling key border states influencing policy outcomes with their constituencies and vote banks (an Indian coinage) in mind.

The annotation below gives a brief picture of the prevailing situation.

Dr. Ajay K. Mehra
Director (Honorary)
Centre for Public Affairs

² Maurice Duverger, *Political Parties: Their Organisation and Activity in the Modern State*, New Delhi: B.I. Publications, 1979 (first Indian edition, a reprint of the third English Edition), p. 203.



March 2014

STATE PARTIES AND THEIR DETAILS

STATE 1

ANDHRA PRADESH

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen*	7
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	2
3	Communist Party Of India	4
4	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	1
5	Independent	156
6	Indian National Congress	3
7	Lok Satta Party *	1
8	Praja Rajyam Party*	18
9	Telangana Rashtra Samithi*	92
10	Telugu Desam*	10
11	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	295

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Praja Rajyam Party

Abbreviation: PRP

Party Symbol: Full sun with rays



Short History: Praja Rajyam Party was founded by popular Telugu cinema actor Chiranjeevi on 26 August 2008 amidst a huge gathering in the pilgrimage city Thirupathi.³ Nava Telangana Praja Party created by former Telugu Desam Party (TDP) minister T. Devender Goud merged with the PRP. Goud was appointed the Vice President of the party. The Nava Telangana Praja Party parted ways with the Praja Rajyam Party on 3 August 2009 and joined the Telugu Desam Party (TDP). On 6 February 2011 Chiranjeevi announced merger of the PRP with the Indian National Congress⁴ (Congress henceforth). Political observers felt that Chiranjeevi's move may have been prompted by his declining support due to his strong anti Telangana stand. Chiranjeevi's move strengthened Congress's hand in retaining the Kapu⁵ vote, as the PRP had a large support base among them. Chiranjeevi was inducted into the Union

³ 'Chiranjeevi launches Praja Rajyam', The Hindu, Chennai, Tuesday, August 26, 2008 <http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200808262032.htm> (accessed on 12 February 2014).

⁴ 'Praja Rajyam Party merges with Congress', The Hindu, New Delhi, Sunday, February 6, 2011 retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/article1161994.ece> (accessed on 12 February 2014).

⁵ The Kapu is a dominant peasant caste in coastal Andhra. Kapus are primarily an agrarian community and a heterogeneous peasant caste, considered to be Shudra. See K. Srinivasulu Caste & Class and Social Articulation of Andhra Pradesh: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories. Working Paper 179 London: Overseas Development Institute. September 2002, <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/2692.pdf> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

Cabinet on 28 October 2012 and was made the Minister of State for Tourism (independent charge). That the PRP eventually merged with the Congress reflects blurring of ideology that a state party may claim to profess.

Note: *Since, the party formally merged with Indian National Congress in August 2011, so the detailed information mentioned below are a record of past.*

Address: Plot No. 952, Road No. 46, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad

Leaders of the Party: Anil Kumar, C. Ramachandraiah, Ganta Srinivasa Rao

President: K. Chiranjeevi

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart: NA

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: NA

Party Members: NA

Last Election Results: Legislative Assembly Elections, 2009⁶

Party	Seats Won	Seats Change	Total Vote	% Vote	Gain/Loss %
PRP	18	+18	6,820,845	16.12	+16.12

The party was polled impressive 16 per cent votes in each Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly elections held simultaneously in 2009. It contested 42 Lok Sabha and 294

⁶ K.C. Suri, P. Narasimha Rao, V. Anji Reddy, 'Andhra Pradesh: A Vote for Status Quo?', Economic & Political Weekly, September 26, 2009, XLIV (39), p. 108.



March 2014

Legislative Assembly seats, winning 18 Assembly seats, but drawing a blank in the Lok Sabha.⁷ The President of PRP, Chiranjeevi himself contested from two Assembly seats – Thirupathi and Palacole, but won Thirupathi seat only. On debut, the party polled 16 per cent votes, considerable for a debutant party. After merger with the Congress, Chiranjeevi was elected unanimously to Rajya Sabha on March 22, 2012.⁸

Government Participation in State

Government: NA

Government Participation in Central

Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: The PRP emerged as a political formation based in Andhra Pradesh due to ambitions of a few leaders, its programmatic orientation was limited and it strategized to seek political advantages through an alliance with a larger party. Inspired by former President of India, Mr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, and his favourite project 'Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas', Chiranjeevi, in his first speech to the party, said that every effort would be made to realise Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'Gram Swaraj' (Village self-rule).⁹

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: Chiranjeevi launched the PRP as an alternative to the ruling Congress and the TDP. He expressed commitment of the party

to bringing in an era of social justice and administration with accountability in the state and to transform Andhra Pradesh into a happy (*santoshandhra pradesh*) state.¹⁰ However, within three years in 2011 the party merged with the Congress. Post-merger explanation by party President Chiranjeevi justified the move to improvement in governance and a better anti-corruption record of the Congress. However, political analysts in the state attributed this volte-face to the loss of popular support for his stand against the creation of a Telangana state by bifurcating Andhra Pradesh.

⁷ Ibid, p. 110.

⁸ <http://www.prajarajyamonline.com/Features/K-Chiranjeevi.htm> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

⁹ 'Chiranjeevi launches Praja Rajyam', The Hindu, Chennai, Tuesday, August 26, 2008 <http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200808262032.htm>, (accessed on 12 February 2014).

¹⁰ K.C. Suri, P. Narasimha Rao, V Anji Reddy, 'Andhra Pradesh: A Vote for Status Quo?', Economic & Political Weekly, September 26, 2009, XLIV (39), p. 109.



March 2014

Telugu Desam Party

Abbreviation: TDP

Party Symbol: Bicycle



Short History: Telugu Desam Party (TDP) was founded by popular Telugu actor N.T. Rama Rao, active on screen between 1950 and 1993, in 1983 on the platform of Telugu Aathma Gauravam (Telugu self-respect). So deep was the disenchantment with the Congress that within nine months of its formation the party came to power in January 1983, forming the first ever non-Congress government in Andhra Pradesh. Also, it became the first regional party, overriding all the national parties, to become the main opposition party with 33 MPs in the Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-1989). The TDP dominated Andhra Pradesh politics between 1983 and 2004, either as the ruling party, or as the main opposition; compelling the Congress to push it out of power between August and September 1984, when it was barely 19 months in power after 1983 win in the Legislative Assembly election. It returned to power and won the 1985 election too. It lost the 1989 election, but returned to power in 1994 and 1999. The party has ruled the state for sixteen years under NTR and his son-in-law Nara Chandrababu Naidu, who has headed the party since 1995, having ousted NTR from the party following his alleged plans to hand over the reins of the party to his second wife Lakshmi Parvathi. Fearing disintegration of the party in such a case, most of the TDP MLAs sided with Naidu.¹¹

¹¹ K.C. Suri, 'Telugu Desam Party: Rise and Prospects for Future', Economic and Political Weekly, April 3-10, 2004, pp. 1481-90

Address: Telugu Desam Party State Office, NTR Trust Bhavanam, Road No: 2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034, Andhra Pradesh
Tel.: +91 40 30699999
Fax: +91 40 23542108
Information Centre: +91 40 30269999

Leaders of the Party:

- President: N. Chandrababu Naidu
- Leader in Lok Sabha: Nama Nageswara Rao
- Leader in Rajya Sabha: Tulla Devender Goud

Collaboration with other Parties:

- National Front (1989-1991)
- United Front (1996-1998)
- NDA (1999-2005)

Organisational Chart:

- 14 members Politburo
- State Level Party Committee
- District Level Party Committees
- District Coordination Committee
- Presidents at State level
- Co-ordinations Committees at Constituency level
- Mandal (Block) Committees
- Village Committees and
- Booth Committees

Youth Wing/Youth Organisation: Telugu Yuvata (Youth Wing), Women's Wing.

Party Members: Principally people from NTR's Kamma community and other Telugu people.

Last Election Results: No. Of Seats

- Lok Sabha: 6/543 (25% votes)
- Rajya Sabha: 5/250
- Legislative Assembly: 92/294



March 2014

2009 Assembly Elections result¹²

Party	Seats Won	Seats Change	Total Vote	%Vote	Gain/Loss %
TDP	92	+45	11,826,483	28.03	-9.47

Government Participation in State Government: Currently the main opposition party in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Government Participation in Central Government: The TDP was an integral and important part of the United Front coalition consisting of non-Congress and non-BJP secular parties during 1996 and 1998. Naidu was reported to be a key actor in the selection of the Prime Minister both in 1996 and 1997. However, in 1999 Naidu joined the BJP-led NDA and gave outside support to the government during 1999 to 2004. The TDP came out of the NDA following 2004 general elections and continues unattached from any alliance since.

Programmatic orientation: The party originating on a platform of ensuring self-respect of the Telugus from the arbitrariness of the Congress and the leadership of the Gandhis, was spurred further by the public insult of the incumbent state chief minister T. Anjaiah by then Congress general secretary Rajiv Gandhi, son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister during 1984-89, at the Hyderabad airport. Developing its programmatic content further, it promised ensuring provisions for food, shelter and clothing to the common man at affordable prices and empowerment of women, youth and all backward segments of the society in Andhra Pradesh; it has had more or less a left of centre programmatic orientation.

¹² K.C. Suri, P. Narasimha Rao and V. Anji Reddy, 'Andhra Pradesh: A Vote for Status Quo?', *Economic and Political Weekly*, September 26, 2009, XLIV (39), p. 108.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The TDP became the first political party to issue a Vision 2020 document, which foresees an Andhra Pradesh without poverty, where every citizen has access to all opportunities and necessities that would help them lead a happy and prosperous life.¹³ However, it is doubtful if these policies have made a positive impact in rural Andhra Pradesh. The farmers' suicides haunted the TDP in 2004 Assembly elections.

¹³ 'Know the Telugu Desam Party', <http://www.rediff.com/election/2004/apr/14espec3.htm> (accessed on 12 February 2014).



March 2014

Telangana Rashtra Samithi

Abbreviation: TRS

Party Symbol: Car



Short History: Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) was founded in 2001 by K. Chandrashekar Rao (KCR) at Hyderabad. He was a member of the TDP until he quit due to 'differences' with N. Chandrababu Naidu on the issue of separate statehood for Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh. The Congress has historically been opposed to splitting the state. However, the BJP in its 1999 election manifesto had pledged for formation of Telangana, but could not do so after it came to power as its coalition partner TDP was against it. KCR formed the TRS on the political platform of bifurcating Andhra Pradesh (ten districts of the state) to create a Telangana state.¹⁴ That the party's agenda had a popular appeal was clear when it won one-third of Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituencies and one-quarter of Zilla Parishad Territorial Constituencies¹⁵ in the Telangana region within sixty days of its formation. In the 2004 Assembly elections, the TRS formed an alliance with the Congress and won 26 Legislative Assembly and five Lok Sabha seats. It joined the governments at both the state and national level in 2004 as a constituent of the UPA, but parted ways in September 2006 when the promise of creating Telangana state was not fulfilled.¹⁶

In November 2009, KCR began fast-unto-death demanding expeditious action in creating the state. Eleven days later, as Rao's health deteriorated the Union Government announced its decision to initiate the process to create a Telangana state. The announcement precipitated a political crisis as Congress MLAs and MPs from the coastal Andhra and Rayalseema regions of Andhra Pradesh resigned protesting the decision.¹⁷ On July 30, 2013, the state unit of the Congress party ruling the state resolved to request the Central government to take steps to form a separate state of Telangana (the 29th state of India). On 5 December 2013, the Union Cabinet approved the Telangana draft Bill prepared by the designated Group of Ministers to be presented to the Parliament. KCR's one-point agenda of creating Telangana has given the TRS a strong base in the region and it would be the most dominant party in the new state created on February 18, 2014.¹⁸

Address: House No. 8-2-220/110/1/3, Road No.14, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.

Web: www.trsparty.org.in

Leaders of the Party:

- President: K. Chandrashekar Rao
- General Secretary: Sirikonda Madhu Sudhana Chary
- Joint-Secretary: Chandu Goud Cikka
- Joint-Secretary: Ashok Goud Dusari
- Treasurer: Rajesh Ponnaju

¹⁴http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-01-07/news/28430661_1_telangana-region-separate-telangana-state-telangana-people (accessed on 12 February 2014).

¹⁵ Local government institutions.

¹⁶ <http://www.rediff.com/election/ap04detail.htm> (accessed on 12 February 2014).

¹⁷http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-01-07/news/28430661_1_telangana-region-separate-telangana-state-telangana-people (accessed on 12 February 2014).

¹⁸ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Telangana-Bill-in-Parliament/liveblog/30602873.cms> (accessed on 18 February 2014).



March 2014

- Advisory Board: Pocharam Surender Reddy, Vinod Chenna Vishnuvardhan, Reddy Venumuddala

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. President
2. General Secretary
3. Joint-Secretary
4. Joint-Secretary
5. Treasurer
6. Advisory Board

Youth Wing/Youth Organisation: NA

Party Members: Mainly people from Telangana region.

Last Election Results: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 2/543

Rajya Sabha: 0/250

2009 Legislative Assembly: 10/294¹⁹

Party	Seats Won	Seats Change	Total Vote	% Vote	Gain/Loss %
TRS	10	-16	1,678,906	3.99	-2.76

Programmatic orientation: TRS was formed on the issue of creation of separate Telangana state from Andhra Pradesh and to regain regional autonomy as it existed before the formation of Andhra Pradesh State in 1956. The TRS's main aim is the formation of a Telangana state only after formation of the state it will merge with Congress.

Commentary: The TRS is a one leader and one agenda party to begin with. Jury would be out in times to come on whether Telangana state

should have been created, but the single-minded politics of KCR and the party cannot be denied. KCR tied up with the UPA to fulfil his agenda of creating the state, resigned from ministerial position and the alliance when the promise was not fulfilled. Its alliance politics also gave the party a strategic presence both in the Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha. The party represents a region (Telangana) and now a state. But it has promised to merge with the Congress once the state comes into existence. A new assessment of the phenomenon and the process of regional party would begin if it does merge with the Congress.

¹⁹ K.C. Suri, P Narasimha Rao and V Anji Reddy, op. cit. p. 108.



March 2014

STATE 2

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	All India Trinamool Congress*	5
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	3
3	Independent	1
4	Indian National Congress	42
5	Nationalist Congress Party*	5
6	People's Party of Arunachal*	4
	Total	60

Source: Election Commission of India

* Regional Parties




March 2014

Arunachal Congress

Abbreviation: AC

Note: *Arunachal Congress was the only significant regional party in the state, which is not in existence since 2009 as it opted to merge with Indian National Congress (INC) ahead of 2009 assembly election.*

Party Symbol: Two Daos (Traditional Daggers)

Intersecting 

Short History: AC was founded in 1996 by the then Chief Minister of the state Gegong Apang. He left the Congress because of differences over policies with Congress President and Prime Minister P.V. Narshimha Rao. He received support of 54 of the 60 members of the state Assembly and won two Lok Sabha seats from the state in the 1998 general elections. The AC decided to align with the BJP and was a founding member of the NDA.

However, the party soon faced revolts from within leading to splits. Just after the 1998 general elections, party MP W. Rajkumar and five cabinet ministers in the state alleged nepotism by Apang and were expelled from the party. Mukut Mithi, one of the ministers in the Apang cabinet, formed a breakaway faction named Auranachal Congress (Mithi). The AC (M) strode to power with 40 MLAs. Though initially both the factions of the AC supported the NDA, but since W. Rajkumar was not given a ministerial berth in the NDA government at the Centre, the AC (M) merged with the Congress and the AC remained with the NDA during the 1999 general elections. However, after the AC failed to win any Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly seats, the party was disoriented and in July 2003 it faced a fresh split. Apang's AC joined Congress (Dolo)

formed by a breakaway group from the Congress and formed government in the state. On August 30, 2003 the party merged with BJP. Gegong Apang thus formed the first BJP government in a northeast state. Ahead of 2009 general elections, the Election Commission of India derecognised AC as a political party. The party merged with Congress in 2009²⁰.

Programmatic Content: Centrist, with focus on Arunachal Pradesh.

Commentary: The party's origin and its political trajectory clearly show that such parties have thin ideological content. Leadership is open to political adjustments given their personal predilections and possible political advantages.

²⁰<http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/arunachal-congress.html> (accessed on 12 February 2014).



March 2014

STATE 3

ASSAM

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	All India Trinamool Congress *	1
2	All India United Democratic Front*	18
3	Asom Gana Parishad*	10
4	Bharatiya Janata Party	5
5	Bodoland Peoples Front*	12
6	Independent	2
7	Indian National Congress	78
	Total	126

Source: Election Commission of India,

* Regional Parties



March 2014

All India United Democratic Front

Abbreviation: AIUDF

Party Symbol: Lock & Key



Short History: AIUDF, formerly known as United Democratic Front, was formed on October 2, 2005. The party began expanding its activities in a short span of eight year in states such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. It contested fourteen Lok Sabha seats in West Bengal in the 2009 general elections.²¹

Address: No. 3 Friends Path, Hatigaon, Guwahati 781038 (Assam)
Tel: +9136122343
Web: www.aiudf.com
E-mail: aiudfhq@gmail.com

Leaders of the Party:

- President: Maulana Badruddin Ajmal
- General Secretary: Dr Baharul Islam

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. General Secretaries
4. Secretaries

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: NA

Party Members: its mass base in the state of Assam, mainly people from the minority community.

Last Election Results:

Lok Sabha: 1/543

Rajya Sabha: 0/250

Legislative Assembly: 18/294

Legislative Assembly elections 2012 results

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	% Votes	% Votes in Seats Contested
AIUDF	77	18	12.56	20.05

Source: <http://www.elections.in/assam/> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

Government Participation in State

Government: Secured 18 seats in 2011 Legislative Assembly election and became main opposition party in Assam.²²

Government Participation in Central

Government: An ally of the Congress-led UPA coalition in Delhi.

Programmatic orientation: National

Inclusiveness with a Regionalist political position and Minority Inclusive Welfare. Ajmal has been accused of forming the AIUDF mainly to protect the Bangladeshis in Assam.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations:

The AIUDF runs a number of schools, colleges and orphanages, catering to the under-privileged sections of the society.

- Mariyam Ajmal Women's College in Hojai, Assam

²¹<http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/assam-united-democratic-front.html> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

²² Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, 'State Assembly Elections in India-2011: West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala', *Journal of Political Studies*, 19 (1), 2012, 19:34.



March 2014

- Markarul Ma'arif Education and Research Centre in Mumbai, to educate research methodology in English to madarsa students

Commentary: Ajmal's detractors accuse him of communal machinations.²³

²³ The All Assam Students Union held the AIUDF responsible for the fear psychosis that prompted mass exodus of students and people working in states such as Karnataka, Mumbai, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/perfume-baron-badrudin-ajmal-draws-fire-for-communalising-assam-riots/1/214254.html> (accessed on January 9, 2014).



March 2014

Asom Gana Parishad

Abbreviation: AGP

Party Symbol: Elephant



Short History: AGP originated in 1985 from the six-year-long Assam Movement (1979-85), spearheaded by the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) demanding the central government to save Assam from illegal Bangladeshi migrants. Several rounds of negotiations led to the signing of the 'Assam Accord' on August 15, 1985 between the AASU and the Government of India. The AASU transformed itself into Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) on October 14, 1985 at Golaghat. AASU President Prafulla Kumar Mahanta was elected President of the AGP. Smaller parties and organisations such as Asom Jatiyabadi Dal, Purbanchaliya Loka Parishad and Asom Sahitya Sabha merged with the AGP. The AGP swept the 1985 Assembly elections and formed the government.²⁴

The AGP face a split in March 1991 when party general secretary Bhrigu Kumar Phukan, Dinesh Goswami, Brindaban Goswami, Assam Assembly speaker Pulakesh Barua and others formed the Nutan (new) Asom Gana Parishad. This fraction came back to the party fold in 1992. In 2000, senior party leader Atul Bora moved away along with Pulakesh Barua and formed Trinamool Gana Parishad. After the second AGP Government's reign under Prafulla Kumar Mahanta came to an end and Congress came to power, several allegations were levelled against him, including his government's involvement in secret killings, corruption and inept

²⁴ For more details see:

http://www.asomganaparishad.org/About_Us/party_history.html. (accessed on January 9, 2014).

leadership. He was compelled to step down from the post of President of the party and accused of antiparty activities, he was expelled from the party on July 3, 2005. Mahanta then formed Asom Gana Parishad (Progressive). An effort to bring together all the splinter groups in 2008 led to merger on October 14, 2008. However, this reconciliation did not last long as Sarbananda Sonowal in 2011 and Atul Bora in 2013 left the party and joined BJP²⁵.

Address: Head Office: Gopinath Bordoloi Road, Guwahati- 781001(Assam).
Web: <http://www.asomganaparishad.org/>

Leaders of the Party:

- President: Prafulla Kumar Mahanta
- Others: Kumar Deepak Das is the Rajya Sabha MP. The Lok Sabha MP is Joseph Toppo from the prestigious Tezpur Parliamentary Constituency

Membership and Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

- President
- Vice president
- Secretary
- Assistant secretary
- Secretary (organization, finance, information and publicly and office)
- Executive member
- Nominated by president from amongst the members of the general house of the branch

Youth Wing: Asom Yuva Parishad

Women's wing: Asom Mahila Parishad

²⁵ *ibid*



March 2014

Peasant's wing: Asom Krishak Parishad

Party Members: Open to all in Assam.

Last Election Results: Seats won²⁶

Lok Sabha: 1/543

Rajya Sabha: 1/250

Legislative Assembly²⁷: 10/126

Party	Seats Contested
AGP	104

Government Participation in State

Government: Party leader Prafulla Kumar Mahanta served as the Chief Minister of Assam for two terms, first from 1985 to 1990 and then again from 1996 to 2001²⁸.

Government Participation in Central

Government: The AGP was a part of the National Front government from December 1989 to November 1990. The party also served the coalition governments of V.P. Singh, H.D. Deve Gowda and Inder Kumar Gujral.²⁹

Programmatic orientation: The AGP's rise was as a student movement opposing illegal migrations from Bangladesh that was allegedly distorting the demographic and social profile of the state. It later developed a left of centre political stance and was not chauvinistic against non-Assamese Indian citizens.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

²⁶ <http://www.elections.in/assam/2011.html>

²⁷ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, 2012, op. cit., 19:34.

²⁸ http://www.asomganaparishad.org/About_Us/party_history.html (accessed on February 12, 2014).

²⁹ Ibid.

Commentary: AGP had a stronghold in the state until Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, the then chief minister of the state, who left the party created new party Asom Gana Parishad (Progressive). Since then the political stronghold of the state lies in the hands of Congress and Mr. Tarun Gogoi is the Chief Minister.



March 2014

Bodoland Peoples Front

Abbreviation: BPF

Party Symbol: Nangol (traditional plough)



Short History: The Bodoland People's Front (BPF) was created in 2005 in Kokrajhar, Assam to represent the interests of the Bodo tribe inhabiting Kokrajhar, Baksa, Chirang and Udalguri districts of upper Assam located at the extreme north bank of the Brahmaputra river. In the 2009 general elections, its candidate Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary was elected to the fifteenth Lok Sabha from the Kokrajhar constituency. Biswajit Daimary of the BPF was elected to the Rajya Sabha in May 2008. The party had ten members in the 12th Assam Legislative Assembly. It won 12 seats in the 2011 Assam Assembly elections.³⁰

Address: Head Office- Kokrajhar, B.T.C., P.O.- Kokrajhar, Distt. Kokrajhar, Assam, 783 370.
Tel.: 03661270841
Fax: 036612 70854.
Web: <http://www.bpfassam.in/home.asp>

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Hagrama Mohilary
- General Secretary: Emmanuel Mosahary
- Leader in Lok Sabha: Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary
- Leader in Rajya Sabha: Biswajit Daimary

Collaboration with other Parties: Congress in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

³⁰<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/assam-polls-cong-sure-test-for-minority-party/article1-658650.aspx> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

Organisation Chart³¹:

Sl.	Name	Designation
1	Hagrama Mohilary	President
2	Pramila Rani Brahma	Vice-President
5	Sabharam Basumatary	Vice-president
7	Emmanuel Mosahary	General Secretary
8	Biswajit Daimary	Secretary
13	Kampa Borgoyari	Publicity Secretary/Spokesman
14	Daorao Dekhreb Narzary	Treasurer

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation³²:

Youth Wing Bodoland Peoples Front

Sl.	Name	DIST. COMTT.	Designation
1	Sri Mono Kr. Brahma	Kokrajhar	President, YBPF
2	Sri Maneswar Brahma	Kokrajhar	G. Secretary, YBPF

Women Wing Bodoland Peoples Front

Sl.	Name	DIST. COMTT.	Designation
1	Smt. Jamuna Rani Brahma	Kokrajhar	President, WBPF
2	Smt. Nirupama Borgoyary	Chirang	G. Secretary, WBPF

Party Members: Ethnic Bodo people.

Last Election Results: Seats won³³

Lok Sabha: 1

Rajya Sabha: 1

Legislative Assembly 2012 results: 12

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	% Votes
BPF	29	12	6.13

Source: <http://www.elections.in/assam/> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

³¹ <http://www.bpfassam.in/wings.asp> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

³² ibid

³³ See more <http://www.elections.in/assam/> (accessed on February 12, 2014).



March 2014

Government Participation in State Government: It is a constituent of the current Congress-led ruling coalition in Assam

Government Participation in Central Government: One of the supporting parties of UPA in fifteenth Lok Sabha, 2009.

Programmatic orientation: The party is ethno-centric, which reflects in its programmatic orientation too, which is limited. It is oriented towards making Bodo areas of upper Assam into a model and self-

sufficient state named Bodoland.

Commentary: The party is ethnic and regional in true sense of the word. It is a result of autonomist movement that has often indulged in ethnic clashes. Its alliance with the Congress has tempered its violent streak, but its autonomist demand for a separate Bodoland state continues.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA



March 2014

STATE 4

BIHAR

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	91
2	Communist Party Of India	1
3	Independent	6
4	Indian National Congress	4
5	Janata Dal (United)*	115
6	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha*	1
7	Lok Jan Shakti Party *	3
8	Rashtriya Janata Dal*	22
Total		243

Source: Election Commission of India

* Regional Parties



March 2014

Janata Dal (United)

Abbreviation: JDU

Party Symbol: Arrow 

Short History: The political legacy of the JDU comes from the post-independence socialist parties, which took part in the JP (Jaya Prakash Narayan-led) movement of 1974-75 and were part of the post-Emergency (June 1975-March 1977) Janata Party. It resurfaced as Janata Dal 1989, from where its current name and political legacy begins. The suffix 'U' has resulted from disintegration since 1990 and eventual merger of the factions on October 30, 2003. The JD led by Sharad Yadav and the Samata Party led by Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar formed the main constituents of the JDU. However, the party remains constricted to Bihar, mainly due to the stature and influence of Nitish Kumar. It began as a national party and eventually slid to becoming a state party with base only in Bihar. It is currently the fifth largest party in Lok Sabha with 20 seats. In the November 2010 Bihar Assembly elections, the party won 117 seats for in the 243 member house. It was a part of the BJP-led NDA then and had 208 seats in the Assembly.³⁴

Address: 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi-110001.

Tel: +91 11 23368833, 23367715,

Fax: +91 11 23368138

Web: <http://www.janatalunited.org/>

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Sharad Yadav

- Chief Minister Bihar: Nitish Kumar
- Vice-President: Dr. Mallanagouda Nadgoud
- Leader in Lok Sabha: Sharad Yadav
- Leader in Rajya Sabha: Shivanand Tiwari

Collaboration with other Parties: The JDU was in an alliance with the BJP and a part of the NDA for seventeen years. The party broke its ties with the BJP and the NDA in protest against the elevation of Narendra Modi as the prime ministerial candidate for the sixteenth general election in 2014.

Organisational Structure:³⁵

1. National:
 - (a) The Plenary session or Special session of the party
 - (b) The National Council
 - (c) The National Executive
2. State Units:
 - (a) The State Councils
 - (b) The State Executives
3. District Units:
 - (a) The District Councils
 - (b) The District Executives
4. Intermediate Units:
 - (a) Block or Tehsil or Constituency Councils
 - (b) Block or Tehsil or Constituency Executives
5. Primary Units: Primary Committees

Youth Wing:

- Yuva Janata Dal
- Janata Dal (United) Student
- Janata Dal (United) Kisan
- Janata Dal (United) Mahila

³⁴ Chandrashekhar G. Ranade, Economic & Political Weekly, November 27, 2010 XLV (48), p. 5.

³⁵ <http://www.janatalunited.org/organisational.html> (accessed on February 12, 2014).



March 2014

- Janata Dal (United) Majdoor
- Janata Dal (United) Minority

Party Members: The party is national in orientation; hence party membership is nationally open to all Indian citizens.

Last Election Results³⁶: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 20/543

Rajya Sabha: 8/250

Legislative Assembly seats³⁷: 117/243

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Change	% Vote	Gain/Loss %
JD(U)	141	117	+27	22.61	+2.15

Source:

http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2010/stat_BR_Nov2010.pdf (accessed on February 12, 2014).

Participation in State Government: The JDU heads the government in Bihar.

Participation in Central Government: The JDU was in an alliance with the BJP-led NDA government. The main Leaders of the party Mr. Nitish Kumar has served in Union Cabinets from 1990 to 2004 in different ministries.

Programmatic orientation: Most of the party leaders have a background of various factions of the socialist movement and parties in India. It can be referred as a social democratic party. However, the party has been part of an alliance with the right of centre BJP as its NDA alliance partner.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: However, it has carried on the tradition of splintering both in the socialist parties and the Janata Party/Dal. It broke its alliance with the NDA in 2013 when it declared Narendra Modi as its prime ministerial candidate³⁸. Having explored possibilities of alliance with the Congress-led UPA, it is attempting to build an alliance with like-minded regional parties for 2014 election.

³⁶<http://www.elections.in/bihar/2010.html> (accessed on February 12, 2014).

³⁷http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2010/stat_BR_Nov2010.pdf (accessed on February 13, 2014).

³⁸<http://www..in/commentary/nitish-kumars-honourable-exit.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

Rashtriya Janata Dal

Abbreviation: RJD

Party Symbol: Lantern (Hurricane Lamp)



Short History: The RJD or the 'National People's Party' was formed by Lalu Prasad Yadav, an ex-President of the Janata Dal and then Chief Minister of Bihar, on July 5, 1997 after splitting from Janata Dal. Yadav was being compelled to quit as the Chief Minister of the state when charged with embezzlement of the funds allocated for cattle fodder in Bihar. He instead decided to quit the party and along with Ranghuvansh Prasad Singh, Kanti Singh, seventeen other Lok Sabha MPs, eight Rajya Sabha MPs and thousands of his supporters and founded the party in Delhi. Though it attempted to expand to north-eastern states of Manipur and Nagaland too and was accorded the status of a national party by the Election Commission of India its main base remains in Bihar and with poor electoral performance since 2009, it has now been relegated to the status of a state party.³⁹

Address: 13, V P House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110001
Tel: +91 11 23357182

Bihar State Office
2, Virchand Patel Path Patna 800001
Tel.: +91 612 2211830, Fax: +91 612 2204795
E-mail: info@rjd.co.in

³⁹http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/India/RJD_gets_national_tag/rssarticleshow/3161803.cms (accessed on February 13, 2014).

Leaders of the Party:⁴⁰

- Chairperson: Lalu Prasad Yadav
- Leader in Rajya Sabha: Ram Kripal Yadav
- Others: Ms. Kanti Singh, Raguvansh Prasad Singh, Rabri Devi (Lalu's wife)
- President, Bihar State: Dr. Ramchandra Purve
- Leader of opposition Bihar Legislative Assembly: Mohammad Abdul Bari Siddqui
- Leader of opposition Bihar Legislative Council: Prof. Ghulam Gaus
- National Spokesperson: Mohammad Iliyas Hussain
- General Secretary: Ram Kripal Yadav
- Members of Lok Sabha: Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Jagada Nand Singh
- Members of Rajya Sabha: Ram Kripal Yadav and Prem Chand Gupta

Collaboration with other Parties: Supported United Front in 1997-98, joined UPA in 2004, attempted a fourth front with some parties as a bargaining strategy in 2009 elections. Supported the UPA II from outside when the party and its fourth front performed badly in 2009 general elections.

Organisation Chart⁴¹:

1. Primary units
Village/Ward/Committees
2. Intermediate units
 - a) Block / Prakhand/
Constituency Councils
 - b) Block / Prakhand /
Constituency Executives
3. District Units
 - a) The District Councils

⁴⁰<http://rjd.co.in/organisation.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁴¹<http://rjd.co.in/organisation.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

- b) The State Executives
- 4. State Units
 - a) The State Councils
 - b) The District Executives
- 5. National Units
 - a) The National Council
 - b) The National Executives

Youth Wing/ Other organisations:

- RJD Youth Wing
- Other Backward Caste Cell
- Most backward Caste Cell
- Mahila (Women's) Cell

Last Election Results⁴²: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 3/543

Rajya Sabha: 2/250

Legislative Assembly: 22/243⁴³

Legislative assembly elections 2010 results⁴⁴

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Change	% Vote	Gain/Loss %
RJD	168	22	- 32	18.84	-4.61

Government Participation in State Government:

Lalu Yadav became the Chief Minister of Bihar in 1990 and continued after he split the Janata Dal to form RJD. The RJD remained in power in Bihar from 1997 to 2005. After Lulu Yadav had to resign due to his alleged involvement in the fodder scam, his wife Rabri Devi was elected chief minister on

25 July 1997. The party held power in Bihar until 2005.⁴⁵

Government Participation in Central Government:

The RJD walked out of UPA in 2009 during the elections to float a fourth front. It supported the UPA II since then from outside without participating in the government.⁴⁶

Programmatic orientation:

Lalu Prasad Yadav, a protégé of the JP movement of 1974-75 led by Jaya Prakash Narayan, and coming from the tradition of Ram Manohar Lohia brand of socialism, has pitched social justice, social equality and secularism as the ideology of the party.⁴⁷

Membership:

Open to all. However, in Bihar, Yadavs (an Other Backward Caste) and Muslims, form the main social base of the party.⁴⁸

Commentary:

The RJD's origin is in Lulu Yadav's ouster from the Janata Dal on the issue of corruption. It has grown thereafter on his personalised and familial politics. When Yadav was compelled to resign as Bihar's Chief Minister following his arrest in the fodder scam, his wife Rabari Devi, an unlettered housewife till then, was anointed Chief Minister. She continued until the party lost election in the state. In 2004, Yadav joined the Congress-led UPA and was Minister of Railways in the cabinet of Dr. Manmohan Singh. Yadav is now promoting his son

⁴² <http://www.elections.in/bihar/2010.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁴³ <http://news.oneindia.in/2010/11/24/bihar-assembly-election-2010-results-rjd-jdu.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

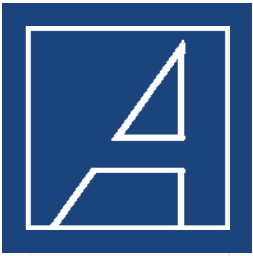
⁴⁴ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2010/sat_BR_Nov2010.pdf (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁴⁵ http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3514292.stm (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁴⁶ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/rashtriya-janata-dal.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁴⁷ http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3514292.stm (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁴⁸ <http://rjd.co.in/history.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

Yashashwi Yadav as a Leader of the Party. He is accused of pursuing caste-based politics.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3514292.stm (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

Lok Jan Shakti Party

Abbreviation: LJP

Party Symbol: Bungalow



Short History: Lok Janshakti Party was founded by Ram Vilas Paswan, in the year 2000 after he split from JDU. Paswan, a dalit (former untouchable) caste leader from the state is also a product of the JP movement of 1974. The party's social base is primarily amongst the Dalits and other 'lower castes' in the state. It joined the UPA and contested the fourteenth Lok Sabha election as coalition partner and won four Lok Sabha seats⁵⁰.

Address: 14, Janpath, New Delhi 110 011
Tel. : +91 11 23017681, +91 11 23015249

Leaders of the Party:⁵¹

- National President: Ram Vilas Paswan
- National Vice Presidents: Ramchandra Paswan
- National General Secretaries: A.K. Bajpayee
- Others: Suraj Bhan; Surya Narayan Yadav

Collaboration with other Parties: NDA, UPA

Organisation Chart: Family based party

Central Parliamentary Board: Chairman and Members

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Yuva Lok Jan Shakti

⁵⁰<http://politicalshakhsiyat.com/partyprofile.php?partyid=18#.Uv26fGKSw0g>

⁵¹ <http://www.lokjanshaktiparty.org.in/office-bearers.html>

Other Cells:

- Women Cell
- Minority Cell
- Chattra Cell
- Jan Shakti Mazdoor Sabha
- Legal Cell

Last Election Results:⁵² Seats Won

Lok Sabha: 0/543

Rajya Sabha: 1/250

2010 Legislative Assembly: 3/243⁵³

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Change	% Vote	Gain/Loss %
LJP	75	3	-7	6.75	-4.35

Government Participation in State

Government: The party was split in May 2005 when JDU Chief Nitish Kumar succeeded in persuading twelve members of LJP to defect; to prevent the formation of a government supported by LJP defectors, the Governor of Bihar dissolved the state Assembly and called for fresh election, keeping Bihar under President's Rule. In November 2005 election in the state, Paswan's alliance performed badly; the RJD-Congress alliance was reduced to a minority and NDA government led by Nitish Kumar came to power.

Government Participation in Central

Government: Until April 2002 party president Paswan was part of Union Ministry with various capacities. Paswan was in alliance with RJD for the general election 2009, dumping the party's erstwhile coalition partner United Progressive Alliance. His party

⁵²<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/specials/biharelections2010/index.jsp>

⁵³http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2010/stat_BR_Nov2010.pdf



March 2014

was not able to win any seats in the fifteenth Lok Sabha.⁵⁴

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

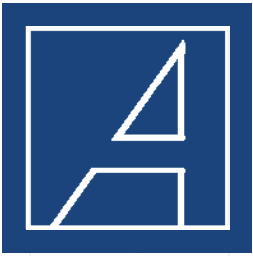
Programmatic Orientation: Paswan comes from the background of socialist leaders and was a part of the JP movement. It was his personal ambition that brought him out of the Janata Dal. He briefly became part of the NDA government. In 2004, he also joined the UPA government. He overplayed his cards by trying to create a fourth bargaining front in 2009, which brought him out of the UPA.⁵⁵

Commentary: Paswan has served as Union Minister under five different Prime Ministers and credited for holding on to a cabinet berth continuously in all the Council of Ministers formed since 1996 to 2009. He also has the merit of being part of all the national coalitions (the United Front, NDA and UPA), which have formed Union Government from 1996 to 2009.⁵⁶ He is now promoting his son Chirag Paswan as a leader of the party.

⁵⁴<http://www.archive.india.gov.in/govt/rajyasabhampiodata.php?mpcode=2169> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁵⁵<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2002/20020505/edit.htm#5> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁵⁶ <http://www.anindianmuslim.com/2008/03/ram-vilas-paswan-and-muslims.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 5

CHHATTISGARH

Chhatisgarh has no state party.

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bahujan Samaj Party*	1
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	49
3	Indian National Congress	39
4	Independent	1
5	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	91

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*

BSP has been trying to make its presence felt in Chhatisgarh, which has no state party of its own. It won one seat in the Legislative Assembly in 2013.



March 2014

STATE 6

GOA

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	21
2	Goa Vikas Party*	2
3	Independent	5
4	Indian National Congress	9
5	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak*	3
Total		40

Source: Election Commission of India

* Regional Parties



March 2014

Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party

Abbreviation: MGP

Party Symbol: Lion



Short History: Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP) was Goa's first ruling party after the end of Portuguese colonial rule in 1961. It ascended to power in December 1963 and remained in till 1979 when it was ousted defections. Dayanand Bandodkar was the first chief minister, who was succeeded by Shashikala Kakodkar, after her father died in office, approximately a decade after. After Shashikala Kakodkar left the MGP and joined the Congress, Ramakant Khalap became the Leaders of the Party in Goa Assembly. Under his charismatic leadership the MGP won eighteen seats in the subsequent elections from two earlier. At one point of time the MGP had a clear majority of 25 MLAs in the 40-member Assembly in Goa, however by blatant misuse of his powers under the Anti Defection Law and the Constitution of India. But the then Governor of Goa did not appoint Khalap as the Chief Minister. Since then the INC remained in power except during 2002-2005 when the BJP was in power and again in 2012 the BJP came to power.⁵⁷

Address: Vikas 'A' Building, 3rd Floor, Near Pharmacy, College, 18th June Road, Panaji-403001 (Goa).

⁵⁷ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/goa/50-years-later-Maharashtrawadi-Gomantak-Party-restricts-itself-to-Goa-and-Marathi/articleshow/25958773.cms> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

Leaders of the Party: Deepak Dhavlikar who is also the minister for cooperation is the president of the party and Pradip Naik is the general secretary.

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart: Due to escalating crisis over party control, its organisational structure is reduced in a few hands.

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Not significant.

Party Members: The party has its base amongst deprived groups that make up a large section of the poor half of the Goan society.

Last Election Results: Seats won⁵⁸

Lok Sabha: 0

Rajya Sabha: 0

Legislative Assembly 2012 results⁵⁹: 3/40

Party	Total Seats	Seats contested	Seats won	Change	% Vote
MGP	40	7	3	+ 1	5.92

Government Participation in State

Government: The MGP emerged as the main ruling party following decolonisation of Goa, Daman and Diu from Portugal in 1961. The party gradually declined, ceding political ground to the two main national parties – Congress and BJP. It however, remained on

⁵⁸ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/maharashtrawadi-gomantak.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁵⁹ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2012/S_tatistical_Report_GOA2012.pdf (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

the scene and has supported both the Congress and the BJP at different points of time with a few critical seats that it is able to win.⁶⁰

Government Participation in Central Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: A regional party situated in and focused on Goa.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: During the first eighteen years after integration with independent India, MGP led the state government. Today, however, the MGP is a marginalized state party.

⁶⁰ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/maharashtrawadi-gomantak.html> (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014



STATE 7

GUJARAT

No State Party in the state.

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	115
2	Gujarat Parivartan Party*	2
3	Independent	1
4	Indian National Congress	61
5	Janata Dal (United)*	1
6	Nationalist Congress Party*	2
7	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
Total		183

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*

The NCP, a small 'national party' that we have put in the alamanac as a state party from Maharashtra and the JDU, a state party in Bihar, contested the Gujarat Legislative Assembly election in 2012 and won 2 and 1 seats respectively. Gujarat Parivartan Party founded by Keshubhai Patel, a former BJP chief minister of the state, won 2 seats in the Legislative Assembly election in 2012. Keshubhai Patel and his party merged with the BJP in 2014.



March 2014

STATE 8
HARYANA

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bahujan Samaj Party*	1
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	4
3	Haryana Janhit Congress (BI)*	6
4	Independent	7
5	Indian National Congress	40
6	Indian National Lok Dal*	31
7	Shiromani Akali Dal*	1
	Total	90

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Haryana Janhit Congress (BL) Party

Abbreviation: HJC

Party Symbol: 'Paniharin' (a woman carrying traditional water pitcher)



Short History: Haryana Janhit Congress (HJC) was founded as a breakaway faction of the Congress by its former leader and former Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal in 2007. The Congress victory in 2005 Haryana Assembly elections caused a major rift in its state unit when the party selected Bhupinder Hooda, a Jat leader, as the Chief Minister instead of Bhajan Lal. Although Bhajan Lal kept silent initially, he officially announced formation of a new party in March 2007. When his son Kuldeep Bishnoi was suspended from the Congress for criticizing the party's central leaders, he was expelled from the party and Bhajan Lal came out and formed the HJC.⁶¹

Address: 135, Golf Links, New Delhi-110003.

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Kuldeep Bishnoi
- Youth Leaders:
 - Renuka Bishnoi
 - Pandit Jile Ram Sharma
 - Satpal Sangwan

 - Vinod Bhayana

⁶¹ 'Bhajan Lal quits Congress, floats new party', http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2007-12-03/india/27963923_1_bhajan-lal-haryana-janhit-congress-new-party (accessed on February 13, 2014).

- Rao Narender Singh
- Dharam Singh Chhokar

Collaboration with other Parties: In August 2009, it joined hands with the Bahujan Samaj Party but the alliance did not last. Later he even tried to have a tie up with BJP but could not succeed. Finally, HJC had to fight election alone.⁶²

Organisation Chart: A family based party

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Not specified

Party Members: Open to all.

Last Election Results:

Lok Sabha: 1/543

Rajya Sabha: 0

2009 Legislative Assembly⁶³: 6/90

Party	Total Seats	Seats contested	Seats won	% Vote
HJC (BL)	90	87	6	7.40

In the 2009 Assembly elections, the party won six seats. However, the most embarrassing defeat was when Jasma Devi, mother of the party supremo, was defeated from Nalwa, a pocket borough of Bhajan Lal clan for last 40 years.

Government Participation in State Government:

All the five MLAs left HJC and joined the Congress, leaving Kuldeep Bishnoi as the lone

⁶² Kushal Pal and Praveen Rai, 'Haryana: Congress Retains Its Electoral Supremacy', *Economic and Political Weekly*, September 26, 2009, XLIV (39).

⁶³http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/AE2009/S tats_HR_Aug2009.pdf (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

legislator of the party in the Haryana Assembly.

Government Participation in Central Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: Born due to personal discontent from the Congress and developed on family ties, the party hardly claims any ideological orientation.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: In 2011, HJC joined the NDA to contest Lok Sabha by-polls from Hisar and upcoming General Elections & Assembly polls in 2014.



March 2014

Indian National Lok Dal

Abbreviation: INLD

Party Symbol: Spectacles



Short History: INLD was founded in April 1998 by the political clan of Devi Lal, who was twice chief minister of Haryana (1977-79 and 1987-89) and twice Deputy Prime Minister of India (1989-90, 1990-91). It is a family based party. His son Om Prakash Chautala, who was four times chief minister of the state, is president and his elder son Ajay Singh Chautala is Secretary General. The party was a member of the NDA, and participated in the government too. Its leader Om Prakash Chautala is also Leader of Opposition in Haryana.⁶⁴

Address: 101, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi.

Leaders of the Party:

- National President: Om Prakash Chautala
- State President Haryana: Ashok Kumar Arora
- Secretary General: Ajay Singh Chautala

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart: A family based party.

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Yuva Cell of Indian National Lok Dal (INLD)

Others: Women cell, Legal Cell, S.C. Cell, Intellectual Cell, Kisan Cell, Backward Cell, Sports Cell, Ex Servicemen Cell, Labour Cell, Traders Cell, Karmachari (employee) Cell,

⁶⁴ <http://indiannationallokdal.com/> (accessed on February 13, 2014).

University Employees Cell, Medical Cell, Minority Cell.

Last Election Results⁶⁵: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 0

Rajya Sabha: 0

2009 Legislative Assembly⁶⁶: 31/99

Party	Total Seats	Seats contested	Seats won	% Vote
INLD	90	88	31	25.79

Since the demise of Devi Lal in April 2001, the INLD has faced political decline and lost all the four consecutive elections in Haryana. In 2009, the INLD-led alliance achieved a surprise win of 32 Assembly seats (INLD won 31 and its ally Shiromani Akali Dal won one seat), but its vote share got reduced to 26.5 per cent. Yet, the INLD is considered an important political party in Haryana.⁶⁷

Government Participation in State

Government: Its leader Om Prakash Chautala has been the Chief Minister of the state four times (1989-1990, 1990-1990, 1991 and 1999-2005) and is currently the Leader of Opposition. The party has 30 MLAs in the present Haryana Assembly.⁶⁸

Government Participation in Central

Government: The party has formed government four times in the state and has

⁶⁵ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁶⁶ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/StatisticalReports/AE2009/S tats_HR_Aug2009.pdf (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁶⁷ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 13, 2014).

⁶⁸ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014

participated in the Union Government as a member of the NDA.⁶⁹

Programmatic orientation: Though it pretends to be a national party, its focus in programme too is Haryana, concentrating on the peasant castes of the state.

Commentary: The INLD has dreams of becoming a national party. Since 2004 general elections it is contesting several Lok Sabha seats in Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh but its candidates have performed poorly.

⁶⁹ <http://indiannationallokdal.com/index.php/sh-om-prakash-chautala> (accessed on February 13, 2014).



March 2014



STATE 9

HIMACHAL PRADESH

No state party in Himachal Pradesh.

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	26
2	Himachal Lokhit Party*	1
3	Independent	5
4	Indian National Congress	36
Total		68

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*

Himachal Lokhit Party, only party listed as a state party in Himachal Pradesh is not recognised as a state party by the ECI. It is an unrecognised registered party.



March 2014

STATE 10
JAMMU & KASHMIR

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	11
2	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1
3	Independent	4
4	Indian National Congress	17
5	Jammu & Kashmir Democratic Party* Nationalist	1
6	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference*	28
7	Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party*	3
8	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party*	21
9	People's Democratic Front*	1
	Total	87

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Jammu & Kashmir National Conference

Abbreviation: JKNC

Party Symbol: Plough



Short History: The JKNC is the 'epochal' party⁷⁰ of the state. It is a transformed version of the Kashmir Muslim Conference formed in 1932 by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the most prominent Kashmiri leader in the state's modern history. On June 11, 1939, the Sheikh, who was leading the movement against the Dogra rule in the state, transformed the party into Jammu and Kashmir National Conference in order to enrol and ensure the support of all section of the society from all parts of the diverse state in the movement. In 1946, the National Conference launched an intensive agitation against the Dogra rule, directed against the Maharaja. In the election to the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir held in September 1951, the JKNC won all the 75 seats. Sheikh Abdullah remained the prime minister until his dismissal in August 1953 on the grounds of conspiracy against the Indian state. In 1965, the party merged with the Congress and became the Jammu and Kashmir state unit of the Congress Party. Sheikh Abdullah was arrested again in 1965 and remained under house arrest till 1968 for anti national activities. Sheikh Abdullah returned to power in February 1975 after striking a deal with the Government of India. In 1977, the party won the Assembly elections, and Sheikh Abdullah became the chief minister. His son Farooq Abdullah succeeded him after his

death in 1982. Farooq Abdullah's son Omar Abdullah succeeded him as chief minister in 2008.⁷¹

The JKNC has had a rival in the state since 2000 when Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party emerged with a strong popular support. In the 2002 Legislative Assembly elections, the JKNC could win only 28 seats and the PDP came to power.⁷²

Address: Sher-e-Kashmir Bhavan, Residency Road, Jammu (J & K). Nawai Subh Complex, Zero Bridge, Srinagar (J & K).

Tel: +91 194 2452326

Email: contact@jknc.in

Jammu office: SK Bawan, Residency Road. Jammu, J & K

Tel.: +91 191 2578010

E-Mail: contact@jknc.in

Web: <http://www.jknc.in>

Leaders of the Party:

- President: Farooq Abdullah
- Secretary General: Omar Abdullah
- Youth Leaders: (Dr.) Mirza Mehboob Beg, MP
- Sharifuddin Shariq, MP

Organisation Chart:

- President
- Vice President
- Gen Secretary
- Members of General Council
- Treasurer
- Central Committee
- Provincial Committee
- Zonal Committee
- Block Committee

⁷¹ : <http://www.jknc.in/History.aspx>

⁷² : <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/omar-to-lead-with-congress-deputy/article1-361799.aspx>

⁷⁰ Maurice Duverger



March 2014

- Halqa Committee at municipal ward level
- Basic Committee at village level

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Youth Wing/ Women Wing

Party Members: Open to all citizens of the state.

Last Election Results⁷³: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 3/543

Rajya Sabha: 1/250

Legislative Assembly: 28/87

Participation in State Government: The JKNC has formed an alliance with the Congress and the alliance is currently in power in the state.

Participation in Central Government: The JKNC has participated in the Central government first as part of the NDA and since 2004 as part of the UPA.

Programmatic orientation: Autonomy for Jammu and Kashmir within the Union of India and the reunification of the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir with J&K.

Commentary: The JKNC represents the legacy of the tallest leader of modern Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah. It began as the struggle of the Kashmiri people against the Dogra rule; later joined the national coalition against the British colonialism. The party mobilised people against Pakistani invasion of Kashmir in 1948. However, the Sheikh courted controversy due to his alleged leanings towards Pakistan in 1953 and spent major part of his life under house arrest. However, he made compromises and returned to

power, but in this phase JKNC became a family dominated party. He anointed his son Dr. Farooq Abdullah as Chief Minister of the state in his life time. Now his grandson Omar Abdullah is the Chief Minister,⁷⁴ while Farooq Abdullah is a minister in the UPA government.

⁷³ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 15, 2014).

⁷⁴ <http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200901051606.htm> (accessed on February 15, 2014).



March 2014

Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party

Abbreviation: JKNPP

Party Symbol: Bicycle



Short History: The JKNPP was founded on March 23, 1982 by Prof. Bhim Singh, the then a sitting Congress MLA who resigned from the party and also from the Legislative Assembly following serious differences with the Congress party in the state. The party gave the impression of turning its focus to the national stage by adding national in its name in 1996.⁷⁵

Address: 17, V.P. House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001

Tel.: +91 11 23718304, +91 11 23711194

Fax: +91 11 23320077

Central Office: 30-B, Gandhi Nagar Jammu Tawi, Tel: +91 191 2458131, +91 191 2458488

Kashmir Headquarters: 96, Rajbagh, Srinagar, (J&K), Tel: +91 194 2143535, +91 194 19008143

State Office: 2, Rajender Bazar, Jammu-Tawi (J&K), Jammu Tel: +91 191-2573673

Websites:

News: www.thevoiceofmillions.com

Official Site: www.nationalpanthersparty.com

Chairman website: www.profbhimsingh.com

Email: jkashmir@vsnl.com,

jkpanthers@yahoo.co.in & jknpp@bol.net.in,

kashmirpanthers@yahoo.com

Leaders of the Party:

- Founder & Chief: Bhim Singh
- President: Shri Balwant Singh Mankotia
- Deputy Chairperson: Mr. Uday Chand
- Other Leaders: Mushtaq Ahmed, Bharat Bhushan Kotwal, Bansi Lal Sharma

Organisation Chart:

1. State Panthers Council in every state.
2. The State Working Committee (SWC).
3. District Panthers Committee (DPC).
4. Region Development Council (RPC).
5. Block Panthers Committee (BPC).
6. Panchayat Panthers Committee (PPC).
7. Village or Ward Panthers Committee.
8. There will be three Regional Development Committees in Jammu, Ladakh and Kashmir regions and same pattern shall be followed in every state.

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Young Panthers Committee

Other Organisations:

- Women Panthers Council or Women Power
- Kisan Panthers Committee
- Weaker Section Committee
- Panthers Trade Union
- Panthers Employees Union
- Panthers Students Union
- Panthers Legal Aid Committee
- Panthers Medical Aid Committee
- Panthers Literacy Campaign Committee
- Panthers Study Circle Group

Party Members: Mainly Hindus, Youths, Refugees of partition and migrants from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

⁷⁵ : <http://nationalpanthersparty.com/history> (accessed on February 15, 2014).



March 2014

Last Election Results⁷⁶: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 0/543

Rajya Sabha: 0/250

Legislative Assembly: 3/87

Participation in State Government: In 2009, the JKNPP candidates won a seat in the Legislative Council by securing 31 votes (31 MLAs) though the Panthers Party had only three votes (3 MLAs).⁷⁷

Government Participation in Central Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: The Panthers Party is committed to promoting and strengthening secular bonds, democratic system so that all people irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, region and social status shall live in peace and harmony so that all people shall enjoy their fundamental rights and freedom of expression as is provided in Chapter III of the Constitution of India.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).

⁷⁷ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).

⁷⁸ <http://nationalpanthersparty.com/constitution> (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party

Abbreviation: JKDP

Party Symbol: Ink Pot & Pen



Short History: The JKDP was founded in 1999 by Mufti Mohammed Sayeed. The Mufti began his political career in the Congress, which he left with V.P. Singh in 1987 to form Jan Morcha and served as the Union Home Minister in 1989-90. He joined the Congress back in 1991 after P.V. Narasimha Rao became the prime minister. In 1991, he left the Congress and formed the JKDP in Srinagar. The first major success of the party came in 2002 when it emerged as the single largest party in the Assembly elections in October and formed the government. Since 2004 it has one member each in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It lost the 2008 Assembly elections to the National Conference Congress combine.⁷⁹

Address: Srinagar Office: Residency Road,
Srinagar 191 001, J&K

Tel.: +91 194 2483422

Jammu Office: A-2, Government Quarter,
Gandhinagar, Jammu 180004, J&K

Tel.: +91 191 2451228

Leaders of the Party:

- Patron: Mufti Mohammad Sayeed
- Chairperson: Ms Mehbooba Mufti (daughter of Mufti Mohammad Sayeed)
- Other Leaders: Muzaffar Hussain Baig, Molvi Iftikhar Hussain

⁷⁹ <http://jkdpd.org/our-party/history/> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart⁸⁰:

1. President
2. Vice President (2)
3. General Secretaries (4)
4. Treasurer (1)
5. Publicity and Public Relation Secretaries (2)
6. Political Affairs Committee (optional) – It must consist of five members.
7. Executive Committee: shall consist of 21 members including the aforesaid office bearers
8. State Council: It shall consist of presidents of all the block committees constituted in the State
9. There shall be office-bearers at the Provincial, Zonal, Block and Village levels also

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Youth Wing, Women's Wing

Party Members: Open membership in J&K

Last Election Results⁸¹: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 1

Rajya Sabha: 1

Legislative Assembly (87 Seats): 21

Government Participation in State

Government: Formed the government in the state October 2002 till 2008.

Government Participation in Central

Government: Since 2004 it has one member

⁸⁰ http://jkdpd.org/wp-content/uploads/Declaration_of_the_party.pdf (accessed on 15 February 2014).

⁸¹ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

each in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha. It was a member of the ruling United Progressive Alliance until the 2009 elections.

Programmatic orientation: The main objective lies in mobilizations of public opinion in the state as well as in the country to persuade the Government of India to adopt a policy of reconciliation and initiate an unconditional dialogue with the people of Kashmir to the resolution of the Kashmir problem.⁸²

Commentary: In a state where any national party has small base, the PDP has become part of the alternation process.

⁸² http://jkdpd.org/wp-content/uploads/Declaration_of_the_party.pdf (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014



STATE 11
JHARKHAND

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Ajsu Party*	5
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	18
3	Communist Party Of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)*	1
4	Independent	2
5	Indian National Congress	14
6	Jai Bharat Samanta Party*	1
7	Janata Dal (United)	2
8	Jharkhand Janadikhar Manch*	1
9	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha*	18
10	Jharkhand Party*	1
11	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajanatrik)*	11
12	Marxist Co-Ordination*	1
13	Rashtriya Janata Dal*	5
14	Rashtriya Kalyan Paksha*	1
15	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	82

Source: Election Commission of India


* Regional Parties



March 2014

Jharkhand Mukti Morcha

Abbreviation: JMM

Party Symbol: Bow & Arrow 

Short History: Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Jharkhand Liberation Front) was created on November 15, 1971 the birthday of Birsa Munda, the 19th century tribal warrior who stood up to free his homeland from the British rule, the then Chhotnagpur region of the Bihar province. Shibu Soren, a tribal leader, is the founder and president of the party. The party was formed to seek statehood for the Chhotanagpur plateau, then southern part of undivided Bihar state. The state of Jharkhand came into existence on Birsa Munda's birthday on November 15, 2000.⁸³ Primarily a Jharkhand based party, it has some influence in adjacent tribal areas of the neighbouring states of Odisha and West Bengal.⁸⁴ The party won two seats in the fifteenth Lok Sabha.

Address: Bariatu Road, Ranchi-834008 (Jharkhand).
Delhi: 224, North Avenue, New Delhi 110 001

Tel.: +91 11 23093857, 23093861

Leaders of the Party:

- President: Shibu Soren

⁸³ Belonging to the Munda tribe of the Chhotanagpur region of the Bihar province, Birsa Munda rebelled against the British due to agrarian crisis amongst the tribals resulting from the British policy of inviting landlords from outside the region to augment productivity marginalising the tribal chiefs and population and cultural changes. He was incarcerated at a young age of 25 and died on June 9, 1900 in prison under mysterious circumstances. He is revered in the region as Birsa Bhagwan (god). See 'The "Ulgulaan" of "Dharati Aba"', <http://www.cipra.in/ulgulaanch3.html> (accessed on 21 February 2014).

⁸⁴ <http://shibusoren.com/?p=7> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

- Spokesperson: Hariprasad
- Rajya Sabha member: Stephen Marandi
- Chief Minister of Jharkhand: Hemant Soren

Membership and Collaboration with other Parties:

The JMM is a small one state party confined to Jharkhand. It began as a movement and turned into a regional party in the eastern state of Bihar demanding autonomy for the regional and a better share of resources for the tribal population of the Chhotanagpur plateau. It needed to be in alliance to leverage itself. In 1991, it gave support to minority Congress government in New Delhi led by P.V. Narasimha Rao, which also snowballed into a major bribery scandal. It joined the BJP-led NDA for a brief period. It is now a constituent of the UPA.⁸⁵

Organisation Chart:

- President
- Vice President
- Gen Secretary
- Members of General Council
- Treasurer

Youth and other Organisations: The party has a student wing as well as a youth wing. It also has a women wing, different trade unions of the workers, and peasants' organization, called the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha Kisan Sabha.

Party Members: not specific

Last Election Results⁸⁶: Seats won Lok Sabha: 3/543

⁸⁵ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

⁸⁶ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

Rajya Sabha: 1/250
Legislative Assembly: 18/81

Government Participation in State Government: Currently Hemant Soren, a son of Sibhu Soren, is the CM of Jharkhand. In the unstable political history of the state since its creation in 2000, Sibhu Soren has been chief ministers thrice, once only for ten days.

Programmatic orientation: Ethnic Regionalism.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The JMM was one of the earliest outfits that struggled for the statehood of Jharkhand.



March 2014

Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)

Programmatic orientation: Regional Development

Abbreviation: JVM

Party Symbol: Comb

Commentary: It is a small state party, not very significant

Short History: Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik) was formed by former Jharkhand chief minister Babulal Marandi on 17th May 2000. Marandi was earlier a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, but he quit in mid-2006 because he felt he was being sidelined in the party⁸⁷.

Address: Atithishala, Morhavadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand

Web: www.jharkhandvikasmorcha.in

Leaders of the Party: Babu Lal Marandi (Chairperson)

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart: NA

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: NA

Party Members: Open in the state

Last Election Results: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 2/543

Seats in Rajya Sabha: 0/250

Legislative Assembly: 11/81

Government Participation in State Government: Opposition

Government Participation in Central Government: NA

⁸⁷ : <http://www.jharkhandvikasmorcha.in/>



March 2014



STATE 12
KARNATKA

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Badavara Shramikara Raitara Congress Party*	4
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	40
3	Independent	9
4	Indian National Congress	122
5	Janata Dal (Secular)*	40
6	Karnataka Jantha Paksha*	6
7	Karnataka Makkala Paksha*	1
8	Samajwadi Party*	1
9	Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha*	1
11	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
Total		225

Source: Election Commission of India

* Regional Parties



March 2014

Janata Dal (Secular)

Abbreviation: JD(S)

Party Symbol: A lady farmer carrying a bale of paddy on her head.



Short History: The JD(S) is led by H.D. Deve Gowda, former chief minister of Karnataka (December 11, 1994-May 31, 1996) and former Prime Minister of India (June 1, 1996-April 21, 1997). His sons form the second line of leadership, so it is in the tradition of a family owned party. It is recognised as a state party in the states of Karnataka and Kerala, but it has political presence mainly in Karnataka. It was formed in July 1999 following a split in the Janata Dal. The party claims its roots to the Janata Party which was formed on Jayaprakash Narayan's call for merging all the non-left parties under one banner in 1977, following the national emergency imposed (1975-77) by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was launched by the unification of the Janata Party with smaller opposition parties in Bangalore in 1988.⁸⁸ However, the party began to disintegrate following its brief tryst with power at the national level in 1989-1990 (eleven months), when V.P. Singh led National Front government had to resign, but the party continued in some form. H.D. Deve Gowda's election to lead the United Front government as Prime Minister in 1996 was a high moment for the party, but he had to quit in one year, when I.K. Gujral became Prime Minister, also for a year.

⁸⁸ <http://jds.ind.in/histor/> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

In Karnataka, the then Chief Minister J.H. Patel's decision to support the NDA split Janata Dal in 1999 and H.D. Deve Gowda formed the Janata Dal (Secular). Other factions of the party led by Sharad Yadav and Nitish Kumar merged as the JD (U). The 2004 Legislative Assembly elections revived the party and it became a part of the ruling coalition in the state. In February 2006 Deve Gowda's son H.D. Kumaraswamy headed a coalition government in the state with the support of the BJP for 20 months.⁸⁹

Address: National Headquarters: 5, Safdarjung Lane, New Delhi -110003
Tel.: +91 11 2379 4499, +91 11 2379 4431

Karnakata State Office: 3, Race Course Road, Bangalore-560 009
Tel.: +91 80 22261944

JD(s) Media Center: GF2, Ranka Apartment, Sir C V Raman Road, Near Mekri Circle, Sadashiv Nagar, Bangalore -560080
Tel.: +91 80 23619909
E-mail: itwing@jds.ind.in;
jdsmediacenter@gmail.com;
jdsecular2013@gmail.com
Web: www.jds.ind.in

Leaders of the Party:

- President: H.D. Deve Gowda, of Janata Dal (Secular), former Prime Minister of India and Former Chief Minister of Karnataka.
- Vice President: N. M. Joseph
- State President: A. Krishnappa
- Kerala State Unit President: Mathew T. Thomas
 - Tamil Nadu State President: P. Mohammad Ismail (Ex-MLA)

⁸⁹ *ibid*



March 2014

- National Secretary General: Kunwar Danish Ali
- Secretary: David Simeon
- Collaboration with other Parties: Erstwhile Third Front
- Organisation Chart:
 - President
 - Vice President
 - Secretary General
 - General Secretaries
 - Secretaries
 - Treasurer
- Youth Wing and other Wings:
 - Student Janata Dal, Yuva Janata Dal, Mahila Janata Dal

Party Members: Open recruitment

Last Election Results⁹⁰: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 3/543

Rajya Sabha: 0/250

Legislative Assembly: 40/224

Assembly Elections 2013

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	Votes Secured	Votes %
JD (S)	222	40	63,29,864	20.09

Lok Sabha Elections, 2009

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	Votes Secured	Votes %
JD (S)	21	03	33,35,530	13.58

Government Participation in State

Government: In 2004 elections, the JD (S) became part of the ruling coalition in the state and H.D. Kumaraswamy led a coalition government with BJP for 20 months.

Government Participation in Central

Government: Though it maintained distance with the Congress in the beginning, it is one of the parties supporting the UPA II since 2009.

Programmatic orientation: Social Democratic Secularism. The motto of the party is 'United by Value, Driven by Faith'. The JD (S) strives to provide equal opportunities for all the citizens of the country, by focusing on building a 'community that lasts'.

Commentary: It has been reduced to a family-based party. One of the sons of the party leader H.D. Deve Gowda, H.D. Kumaraswamy was the Chief Minister of the state during 2006-07.⁹¹

⁹⁰ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).

⁹¹ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/janata-dal-secular.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

STATE 13

KERALA

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Communist Party of India	13
2	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	45
3	Independent	2
4	Indian National Congress	38
5	Janata Dal (Secular)*	4
6	Kerala Congress (Jacob)*	1
7	Kerala Congress (M)*	9
8	Kerala Congress (B)*	1
9	Kerala Revolutionary Socialist Party(Baby John)*	1
10	Muslim League Kerala State Committee*	20
11	Nationalist Congress Party	2
12	Revolutionary Socialist Party*	2
13	Socialist Janta (Democratic)*	2
14	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	141

Source: Election Commission of India

* Regional Parties



March 2014

Kerala Congress (Mani)

Abbreviation: KC (M)

Party Symbol: Two leaves



Short History: KC (M) was formed in 1979, through a split in the Congress in Kerala. Its leader and chairman is K.M. Mani, who is the Minister for Finance in the Congress-led United Democratic Front (of which the party is a constituent), Government of Kerala. Another Kerala Congress faction led by P.J. Joseph, which was a part of Left Democratic Front (LDF) decided to leave LDF and merge with the KC (M) on April 30, 2010. P.J. Joseph is working chairman of the party. As of 2011, the party has nine MLAs in the Legislative Assembly, two members in Parliament (Jose K Mani) (Lok Sabha) and Joy Abraham (Rajya Sabha). The party is also a member of the UPA at the national level.⁹²

Address: State Committee Office: State Committee Office, Near Fire Station, Kottayam, South Kerala.

Web: <http://www.keralacongress.info/>

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: K. M. Mani
- Working Chairman: P. J. Joseph
- Vice Chairman: P. C. George

Youth Leaders:

C.F. Thomas Francis George, Joy Abraham, T.V Abraham, N. Jayaraj, Chev. Dr. T.U. Kuruvilla, Dr. K.C Joseph, Jose K. Mani, Monce Joseph,

T.S. John, Thomas Chazhikadan, Joseph M. Puthussery, Thomas Unniyadan Roshy Augustine, Antony Raju, Victor T. Thomas etc.

⁹² <http://manisonline.com/Kerala-Congress-M.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

Collaboration with other Parties: United Democratic Front in Kerala

Organisation Chart:

- Chairperson
- Working Chairman
- Deputy Chairman
- Vice Chairman
- Leader in Lok Sabha
- Leader in Rajya Sabha
- Secretary General
- General Secretaries
- Secretaries
- Treasurer

Youth and other party wings:

- Student wing: Kerala Students Congress (M)
- Youth wing: Kerala Youth Front (M)
- Labour wing: KTUC (M)

Party Members: Majority of the members of the party are Saint Thomas Christians professionally peasants and working class people.

Last Election Results⁹³: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 1/543

Rajya Sabha: 1/250

Legislative Assembly 2011⁹⁴: 9/140

Party	Seats Contested	Seats won	Gain/Loss	Votes	% Vote
KC(M)	15	9	+2	861829	4.94

⁹³ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).

⁹⁴ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, 'State Assembly Elections in India-2011: West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala', *Journal of Political Studies*, 19 (1), 2012, pp. 19-34.



March 2014

Government Participation in State

Government⁹⁵: The party is a coalition partner of the UDF coalition ruling the state. It has two ministers in the government.

Programmatic orientation: Centre left

Commentary: The party claims to draw its mass support from the working class, farmers and peasants. Being a centre-left party, it professes secular agenda and has a pro-poor manifesto.⁹⁶

⁹⁵ <http://manisironline.com/profile.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).


⁹⁶ <http://manisironline.com/awards.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

Indian Union Muslim League Kerala State

Abbreviation: IUML

Party Symbol: Ladder 

Short History: The IUML was founded on March 10, 1948. The party has a strong support base in northern Kerala with some influence in adjacent Tamil Nadu. It is the second largest party within the present ruling coalition UDF. Panakkad Sayed Hyderali Shihab Thangal is the current president of the IUML Kerala state unit.⁹⁷

Address: Kerala State, Committee, League House, Red Cross Road, Calicut-32
Web: <http://iuml.com/>

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Panakkad Sayed Hyderali Shihab Thangal
- Eminent leader: E. Ahamed
- National General Secretary: Prof. K.M. Kader Mohideen
- State General Secretary: K.A.M. Mohammed Abubacker
- Youth Leaders: E.T Muhammad Basheer (Ponnani), M. Abdur Rahman

Collaboration with other Parties: Kerala Muslim Cultural Centre (KMCC) and United Democratic Front

Organisation Chart:

- Chairperson
- Vice Chairman
- Secretary General
- General Secretaries
- Secretaries

⁹⁷ <http://iuml.com/history.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

- Treasurer

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation:

- Muslim Youth League
- Muslim Students Federation
- Muslim Women's League
- Trade union organisation: Swatantra Thozhilali Union

Party Members: Open to Kerala Muslims.

Last Election Results⁹⁸: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 3/543

Rajya Sabha: 0/250

Legislative Assembly 2011⁹⁹: 20/140

Party	Seats Contested	Seats won	Gain/Loss	Votes	% Vote
IUML	24	20	+13	1446570	8.28

Government Participation in State

Government: The party continues to be a UDF partner; hence it is in the government whenever the UDF is in power.

Government Participation in Central

Government: The party had two ministers in UPA II

Programmatic orientation: The only party of its kind in India since partition with the Muslim-only constituency. Though, based in northern Kerala and some parts of Tamil Nadu, it has kept the political ambition to acquire a national status.

⁹⁸ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).

⁹⁹ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, 'State Assembly Elections in India-2011: West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala', *Journal of Political Studies*, 19 (1), 2012, pp. 19-34.



March 2014

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA



March 2014

STATE 14 MADHYA PRADESH

There are no state parties in Madhya Pradesh.

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bahujan Samaj Party*	4
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	165
3	Indian National Congress	58
4	Independent	3
5	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
Total		231

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*

BSP, which has been recognised as a national party by the ECI, won 4 seats in the MP Legislative Assembly in 2013 election. The state does not have any other state party.



March 2014



STATE 15
MAHARASHTRA

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi*	2
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	46
3	Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh*	1
4	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1
5	Independent	24
6	Indian National Congress	82
7	Jan Surajya Shakti*	2
8	Loksangram*	1
9	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena*	13
10	Nationalist Congress Party*	62
11	Peasants And Workers Party of India*	4
12	Rashtriya Samaj Paksha*	1
13	Samajwadi Party*	4
14	Shivsena *	44
15	Swabhimani Paksha*	1
16	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	289

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Shiv Sena

Abbreviation: SHS

Party Symbol: Bow & Arrow



Short History: Shiv Sena is a Marathi ethnocentric and Hindu nationalist political party founded by political cartoonist Bal Thackeray on June 19, 1966. The party emerged from a movement demanding a preferential treatment for the native Marathis over migrants to the metropolitan city of Mumbai and was only a militant cultural organisation to begin with. It is currently headed by Uddhav Thackeray, a son of the founder Bal Thackeray. Though based mainly in Maharashtra, the party has some loose units in a few north Indian states.¹⁰⁰

Address: Shiv Sena Bhavan, Ram Ganesh Gadkari Chowk, Dadar, Mumbai 400 028.
Web: www.shivsena.org, Tel: +91 22 2422 2222

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson (Pramukh): Uddhav Thackeray

Collaboration with other Parties: National Democratic Alliance

Organisation Chart: It is a family based party. As long as he was alive, Bal Thackeray reigned supreme. There was a power struggle in his life time when he declared his son Uddhav Thackeray as the successor. His nephew Raj Thackeray, also involved in organisational matters, rebelled and floated his own party Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena (Maharashtra

Reconstruction Army), which practices the same politics of ethnic subnationalism.¹⁰¹

Youth Wing and Other Organisations:

- Student wing: Bharatiya Vidyarthi Sena (BVS)
- Youth wing: Yuva Sena
- Women's wing : Shiv Sena Mahila Aghadi

Party Members: It has an open membership policy. The cadre members of the party are referred to as Shiv Sainiks (Soldiers of the Lord Shiva).

Last Election Results¹⁰²: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 11/543

Seats in Rajya Sabha: 4/250

Legislative Assembly: 45/288

Government Participation in State Government:

The party has been a part of NDA governments in Maharashtra.

Government Participation in Central Government:

As a coalition partner of the NDA, it has participated in the Union Government during 1998-2004.

Programmatic orientation: Ethnic (Marathi) and Hindu nationalism.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/Institutional Affiliations:

The *Shaniya Lokadhikar Samiti* is affiliated with the Shiv Sena, which fights for the reservation of rights of employment for Marathis in

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.shivsena.org/foundation.php> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹⁰¹ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/shiv-sena.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹⁰² http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

Maharashtra. It also has a journal started by Bal Thackeray named Samna.

Commentary: The SS has a far-right political ideology focusing on Hindutva and Maratha nationalism. It promotes regional and ethnic subnationalism.



March 2014

Maharashtra Navnirman Sena

Abbreviation: MNS

Party Symbol: Railway Engine



Short History: The MNS is born out of a family feud in the Shiv Sena involving succession battle between Bal Thackeray's son Uddhav Thackeray and his nephew Raj Thackeray. Its chief Raj Thackeray is a nephew and a close associate of the Shiv Sena founder Bal Thackeray, who wanted to be anointed successor to his uncle's political legacy in the party. However, when Bal Thackeray anointed his son Uddhav Thackeray as his successor, Raj Thackeray revolted, split and founded the MNS on March 9, 2006. Naturally, it follows the same ideology as the Shiv Sena.¹⁰³ Given the competitive subnationalism between the two parties, the MNS at times is shriller in its call for enforcing the 'Sons of the Soil' principle in Mumbai and Maharashtra and spreading 'anti-outsiders' sentiments.¹⁰⁴

Address: 2nd Floor, Matoshri Towers, Padmabai Thakkar Marg, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Mumbai 400016, Maharashtra
Tel: +91 22 24333599 / 24333699 / 24333799
Fax: +91 22 24333899
Web: www.manase.org
E-mail : writetous@manase.org

Organisational Chart:

The Party President		
Central Executive Committee		
Associate Organisation	People's Organisation	Administrative Support Cell
Marathwada Executive Committee	Mumbai Executive Committee	Konkan Executive Committee
West Maharashtra Executive Committee	North Maharashtra Executive Committee	Vidarbha Executive Committee

Youth Leaders/Leaders of the Party¹⁰⁵:

Shishir Shinde, General Secretary and Spokesperson.

The party has General Secretaries in-charge in different parts of Maharashtra who coordinate the party activities in respective regions.

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Youth Wing / Other Organisation:

- MNS Student Wing: Maharashtra Navnirman Vidyarthi Sena
- MNS Women Wing Maharashtra Navnirman Mahila Sena
- MNS Workers Wing: Maharashtra Navnirman Kamgar Sena
- MNS Self Employed Wing: Maharashtra Navnirman Rojgar Swaymrojgar Sena
- MNS IT Wing: Maharashtra Navnirman Mahiti Tantradan Vibhag

Party Members: Marathi Manus (People of Maharashtra).

¹⁰³ <http://pages.rediff.com/maharashtra-navnirman-sena/651037> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹⁰⁴ Mahendra Gaur (2006), Indian Political Parties Annual, Delhi: Kalpaz Publications. p. 1048.

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.manase.org/en/maharashtra.php?mid=67&smid=15&id=280> (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

Last Election Results¹⁰⁶: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 0/543

Rajya Sabha: 0/250

Legislative Assembly: 13/288

Government Participation in State

Government: MNS won 13 assembly seats (out of 145 candidates) in the 2009 assembly elections Maharashtra. This result with 4.5 percent seats, makes MNS sixth largest party in the Maharashtra assembly.¹⁰⁷

Government Participation in Central

Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: Ethnocentrism, Marathi subnationalism – centric to a fault.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: It is still the sixth largest party in Maharashtra Assembly. It demonstrates that ethnic-centricity plays a role in Maharashtra, as also militant postures of the two Senas.

¹⁰⁶ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.manase.org/en/maharashtra.php?mid=67&smid=42&id=959> (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

Nationalist Congress Party

Abbreviation: NCP

Party Symbol: Analogue Clock



Short History: The NCP was formed by a breakaway group of the Congress led by Sharad Pawar, others being P.A. Sangma and Tariq Anwar on May 25 1999 after they were expelled from the party for questioning the leadership of Italian-born Sonia Gandhi, the widow of former Prime Minister late Rajiv Gandhi, due to her foreign descent. In a way it was also questioning of the pre-eminence and dominance of the Nehru-Gandhi family in the party and of dynastic succession. Another breakaway group Indian Congress (Socialist) also merged with it. On June 20, 2012, Sangma quit the NCP to contest the election for the post of the President of India as the candidate of the NDA. In January 2013, P.A. Sangma launched National People's Party.¹⁰⁸ Within months of its formation the NCP won eight seats in the Lok Sabha elections. Technically a national party, it is mainly concentrated in Maharashtra, with some base in Bihar and Meghalaya; the latter has been weakened due to the exit of Sangma.¹⁰⁹

Address: 10, Bishambhar Das Marg, New Delhi-110001

Web: <http://www.ncp.org.in/home>

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, Government of India.

¹⁰⁸<http://www.rediff.com/election/2004/apr/15espec1.htm> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.nationalistcongressparty.net/index.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

- Tariq Anwar Member of Parliament, Minister of State for Agriculture Government of India & NCP General Secretary.
- Praful Patel, Former Civil Aviation Minister, Cabinet Minister for Heavy Industries
- Devi Prasad Tripathi NCP General Secretary & Chief Spokesperson
- Ajit Pawar, Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra. (Sharad Pawar's nephew)

Collaboration with other Parties: UPA

Organisation Chart:

- The President
- Treasurer
- One or more General Secretaries
- One or more Secretaries/Joint Secretaries
- Members
- Delegates

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation:

- Youth wing
- Student wing
- Women's wing

Party Members: The NCP's main base is in Maharashtra.

Last Election Results¹¹⁰: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 9/543

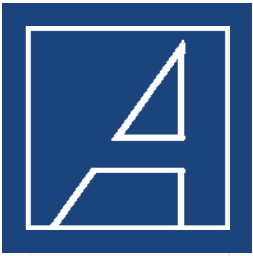
Rajya Sabha: 6/250

Legislative Assembly: 62/288

Government Participation in State

Government: The party has an alliance with the Congress in Maharashtra. The party has

¹¹⁰ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

15 Ministers and 7 Minister for State in Maharashtra Government. It also has 62 MLAs and 30 MLCs in the State Legislature.¹¹¹

bastion, but the Congress, the Shiv Sena and the MNS are its competitor there.

Government Participation in Central Government: It is a partner in the current UPA government at the Centre since 2004. Three of the NCP members are Ministers in the Union Cabinet. NCP President, Sharad Pawar is Union Minister for Agriculture, Praful Patel is the Minister of Heavy Industries and Tariq Anwar is Minister of State for Agriculture and food Processing Industries.¹¹²

2009 General Elections¹¹³:

Party	Seats won	Popular Vote	Vote %	% Change
NCP	9	8,521,349	2.04	+0.24

Programmatic orientation: The NCP believes in a democratic secular society and is committed to promoting equality for all sections of the society. It is a centrist party and ideologically maintains the same traits as that of the Congress

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: Maharashtra remains NCP's home turf, due to the stature and dominance of Sharad Pawar in the state. It also had a presence in Meghalaya due to P.A. Sangma's stature in the state and tried to spread in other states of the northeast region. After Sangma's departure it has been weakened there and currently Maharashtra remains its

¹¹¹ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹¹² http://www.ncp.org.in/about_ncp/party-profile (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹¹³ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on 15 February 2014).



March 2014

STATE 16
MANIPUR

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	All India Trinamool Congress*	7
2	Indian National Congress	42
3	Lok Jan Shakti Party*	1
4	Manipur State Congress Party*	5
5	Naga Peoples Front*	4
6	Nationalist Congress Party	1
Total		60

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Manipur People's Party

Abbreviation: MPP

Party Symbol: Bicycle



Short History: The MPP was founded by a breakaway group of Congress on December 26, 1968 in Manipur in India's northeast. The oldest regional party in the state, it has ruled the state thrice in 1972-73, 1974 and 1990-92. It was derecognized as a regional party in March 2013, but remained a registered party with the Election Commission of India.¹¹⁴

Address: People's Road, Imphal-795001
(Manipur)

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Laishram Jatra Singh
- Chief Advisor of MPP: Dr. Leishangthem Chandramani Singh
- National Spokesperson: Thounoujam Chaoba

Collaboration with other Parties: BJP

Organisation Chart:

1. Chairperson
2. Vice Chairman
3. Secretary General
4. General Secretaries
5. Secretaries
6. Treasurer

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation:

- Youth Wing
- Students Wing
- Women's Wing

Party Members: not specific

Last Election Results¹¹⁵: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 0

Rajya Sabha: 0

Legislative Assembly: 5/60

Government Participation in State

Government: It has not been part of the government in the state since 1992.

Government Participation in Central

Government: The party has never participated in the Central government, though it has been a part of the NDA.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/manipur-peoples-party.html> (accessed on 15 February 2014).

¹¹⁵ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹¹⁶ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/manipur-peoples-party.html> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

National People's Party

Abbreviation: NPP

Party Symbol: Book



Short History: The NPP was formed by P.A. Sangma after he quit the NCP on June 20, 2012 in order to contest the Presidential election in 2012 with support from the NDA against his own party the NCP and its alliance, the Congress-led UPA. He launched the party in January 2013. Though a party in Meghalaya, it also has some influence in Manipur.¹¹⁷

Address: Second Floor, Mohammad Building, M.G. Avenue, Imphal-795001 (Manipur).

Leaders of the Party:

Chairperson: P.A. Sangma

Youth Leaders: Kirori Lal Meena

Collaboration with other Parties: NDA

Organisation Chart¹¹⁸:

1. Chairperson
2. Vice Chairman
3. Secretary General
4. General Secretaries
5. Secretaries
6. Treasurer

Youth Wing / Other Organisations: It is a new party. Organisation is still in the process of being built. Theoretically all the wings exist, but the party website and other sources do not give any detail.

Party Members: Membership section on the website is blank. Though it would maintain its national orientation, it is restricted in a few north-eastern states for the moment.

Last Election Results: It has yet to participate in elections.

Government Participation in State Government: It has not participated in the state government so far.

Government Participation in Central Government: It has not participated in the Union Government so far.

Programmatic orientation: The party calls itself national and has national outlook, though situated so far in a few states of the northeast.

Commentary: Its strength is still untested.

¹¹⁷ <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/pa-sangma-launches-national-peoples-party-npp-forms-alliance-with-nda/1/240950.html> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹¹⁸ <http://npp.org.in/constitution/#> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 17
MEGHALAYA

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Garo National Council *	1
2	Hill State People's Democratic Party*	4
3	Independent*	13
4	Indian National Congress	29
5	National People's Party*	2
6	Nationalist Congress Party*	2
7	North East Social Democratic Party*	1
8	United Democratic Party*	8
	Total	60

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

United Democratic Party

Abbreviation: UDP

Party Symbol: Drum



Short History: The United Democratic Party was formed by E.K. Mawlong in the year 1997. Mawlong served the state as Chief Minister of Meghalaya till March 2000. The United Democratic Party was basically formed when the three regional parties of the state – the Hill State People’s Democratic Party, the Hill People Union and the Public Demand Implementation Convention – came together to form the UDP. The current party president is Donkumar Roy. The UDP has no MP in either house of parliament. It could not win any seat in the Lok Sabha in the 2009 general election. Despite it is the third largest political party in Meghalaya, after Congress and NCP.¹¹⁹

Address: Mawlai Nonglum, Shillong 793008 (Meghalaya).

Leaders of the Party: Donkumar Roy (Chairperson).

Organisation Chart:

1. General Council
2. General Executive Committee
3. District General Council
4. District Executive Committee
5. Circle Unit
6. Primary Unit

Central Executive Committee:

1. President
2. Vice Presidents (4)
3. General Secretary
4. Additional Secretaries (3)
5. Treasurer
6. Auditors
7. All M. Ps. M.L. As and M.D.Cs of the Party
8. Youth Wing President
9. Chief Youth Organiser
10. Women’s Wing President
11. Secretary Women’s Wing
12. District Executive Committee President
13. Secretaries of the District Executive Committee
14. Five representatives from each district to be nominated by the District Executive Committees including the Youth Wing and the Women’s Wing

Party Wings: Youth Wing and Women’s Wing

Party Members: Two kinds of members are mentioned in the party bylaws – active members and primary members. The membership is open to all.

Last Election Results¹²⁰: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 0

Rajya Sabha: 0

Legislative Assembly (Seats): 2/60

Government Participation in State

Government: The UDP and the NCP joined hands with other parties such as BJP and HSPDP and formed an alliance named, Meghalaya Progressive Alliance. This coalition came to power for a year with Donkumar Roy

¹¹⁹ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/united-democratic-party.html> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹²⁰ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

as the Chief Minister but this alliance could not survive and broke up in 2009.¹²¹

Government Participation in Central

Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: To secure the rights, justice, liberties and progress of the tribal people and for their all round development.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by

the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

¹²¹ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/united-democratic-party.html> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 18
MIZORAM

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Indian National Congress	34
2	Mizo National Front*	5
3	Mizoram People's Conference*	1
Total		40

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Mizo National Front

Abbreviation: MNF

Party Symbol: Star



Short History: The MNF emerged from the Mizo National Famine Front, which dropped 'famine' when becoming a political party. It was formed by Pu Laldenga on October 22, 1961 to protest against the inaction of the Union government towards the famine caused by *Bamboo blooming* in the Lushai Hills areas inhabited by Mizo tribes of the Assam state in 1959. Large scale disturbance erupted and the MNF staged a major uprising in 1966. After years of underground activities the MNF signed the Mizo Accord with the Government of India in 1986, with a commitment to give up violence and secessionist activities. In the 2008 Assembly election, the MNF suffered a setback and won only three seats in the 40 member house. This trend was repeated in 2013, when the Congress won 33 seats and the MNF seven seats.¹²²

Address: General Headquarters, Zarkawt, Aizawl (Mizoram).

Web: <http://mizonationalfront.org/>

Leaders of the Party:

- President: Pu Zoramthanga
- Vice President: Pu Tawnluia
- Treasurer: Pu Tlanghmingthanga

¹²² <http://mizoram.nic.in/about/history.htm> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisational Chart:

1. Chairperson
2. Vice Chairman
3. Secretary General
4. General Secretaries
5. Secretaries
6. Treasurer

Youth Wing and other Organisational Wings:

- Youth wing: Mizo National Youth Front
- Women's wing : Mizo National Women Front

Party Members: Open to the Mizos.

Last Election Results¹²³: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 0

Rajya Sabha: 1/250

Legislative Assembly: 7/40

Government Participation in State

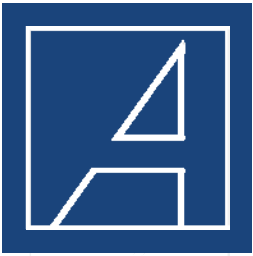
Government: The MNF won 21 out of 40 seats in the 2003 Legislative Assembly elections, got 31.66 percent votes and formed the government in the state. It became part of the NDA but later on dissociated itself from the alliance in 2007. However, the MNF lost power in 2008 and lost the 2013 election too.

Government Participation in Central

Government: The MNF has not participated in Union Government.

Programmatic orientation: Christianity dominates the politics of Mizoram; the MNF makes political use of this in elections. Apart from that Mizo nationalism, social liberalism,

¹²³ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

democratic socialism and social democracy are mentioned as the party's ideological moorings.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: Mizoram is the only state in India where women voters outnumber men by 9,806 in the electorate of 690,860.¹²⁴ The MNF is a historic party, an 'epochal' one in the context of the state but it is a party in a small state.

¹²⁴ : <http://mizoram.nic.in/about/history.htm> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

Mizoram People's Conference

Abbreviation: MPC

Party Symbol: Electric Bulb



Short History: The MPC was formed by Brigadier Thenphunga Sailo on 17 April 1975, who continues to be the party chairman. He was the chief minister of Mizoram from 1979 to 1984. Thenphunga was an army officer and then a human rights activist before he founded this political party.¹²⁵

Address: General Headquarters, Treasury Square, Aizawl-796001 (Mizoram).

Chairperson: Brig Thenphunga Sailo

Organisation Chart:

1. Founder President
2. President
3. Working President
4. Senior Vice President
5. Vice President
6. Treasurer
7. Consultant not more than six
8. Board/Sub-Committee Chairman (appointed)
9. General Secretaries (appointed): 4 (may be more than 4 if necessary)
10. Secretaries (appointed) 20 (more if needed)
11. Secretaries of the Boards/Sub Committee
12. Chief Organiser (appointed)
13. President of each Frontal Wings
14. Party MP/MLA/MOHAMMADC

Organisational Wings: Youth wing, Women's wing; names not given.

Last Election Results and Government Participation in State Government:

After losing the 1984 Assembly elections, the MPC remained the main opposition party for the next two decades. In the 2003 Assembly elections, the party won only three seats, and could not win any seat in the 2009 assembly elections.¹²⁶

Government Participation in Central Government: None so far.

Programmatic orientation: Regionalism

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: It is a small party in a small state. It has very little significance in the state, none at the national level.

¹²⁵ ibid

¹²⁶ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 19
NAGALAND

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	1
2	Independent	8
3	Indian National Congress	8
4	Janata Dal (United)*	1
5	Naga Peoples Front*	38
6	Nationalist Congress Party*	4
Total		60

Source: Election Commission of India


** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Nagaland Peoples Front

Abbreviation: NPF

Party Symbol: Cock 

Short History: One of the oldest parties in Nagaland, the NPF has some presence in neighbouring Manipur too. It changed its name from Nagaland People's Council to Nagaland People's Front in the ninth general convention of the Front held in state capital Kohima in October 2002. It has been seeking a permanent political solution to the Naga imbroglio since its inception. On March 22, 2004, Nagaland Democratic Party also merged with the NPF. It has been in power in the state since 2003. The party has been a part of the NDA in the state, but at the national level it is not part of any alliance. Dr. Shürhozelie is the president of the party and Neiphiu Rio is Chief Minister of the state¹²⁷.

Address: Post Box No.565, Kohima-797001, Nagaland.

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Dr. Shürhozelie Liezietsu
- General Secretary: Kru Zakie
- Chief Minister of Nagaland: Neiphiu Rio
- Leader in Lok Sabha: C.M. Chang

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

¹²⁷http://e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=news_section.Naga_Peace_Process_Indo-Naga_Talks_2012.Expansion_of_NPF_beyond_Nagaland_A_Naga_unification_movement_Part_1 (accessed on February 16, 2014).

Organisation Chart:

1. Chairperson
2. Vice Chairman
3. Secretary General
4. General Secretaries
5. Secretaries
6. Treasurer

Youth Wing/Organisation: The party has different organisational wings, but details are not available.

Party Members: Citizens of Nagaland.

Last Election Results¹²⁸: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 0

Rajya Sabha: 1/250

Legislative Assembly: 35/600

Government Participation in State

Government: The party is in power in the state.¹²⁹

Government Participation in Central

Government: the NPF has not participated in government at the national level.

Programmatic orientation: The NPF by nomenclature is a party focused on the state and its people. It seeks a solution to the Naga issue and integration of Naga majority areas in neighbouring states such as Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.¹³⁰

¹²⁸ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹²⁹ http://www.ceonagaland.nic.in/election_results.html (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹³⁰ http://e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=news_section.Naga_Peace_Process_Indo-Naga_Talks_2012.Expansion_of_NPF_beyond_Nagaland_A_Naga_unification_movement_Part_1 (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

Foundations or Institutes funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The Naga problem surfaced soon after independence when the Naga Hill District of the erstwhile undivided Assam declined to join the Indian Union and sought independence. Ever since the Naga issue has

been a festering wound for India. The matter was further complicated with the demand for Nagalim, or greater Nagaland, including parts from the adjacent state Manipur, which has a substantive Naga population. That explains the NPF's presence in Manipur. The NPF has been a reconciliatory party and has a state level tie with a national alliance.



March 2014

STATE 20

ODISHA

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	6
2	Biju Janata Dal*	103
3	Communist Party of India	1
4	Independent	6
5	Indian National Congress	27
6	Nationalist Congress Party*	4
Total		147

Source: Election Commission of India

* Regional Parties



March 2014

Biju Janata Dal

Abbreviation: BJD

Party Symbol: Conch



Short History: The BJD was formed in December 1997, after its leader Naveen Patnaik, the son of former state chief minister and legendary Odia leader Biju Patnaik, split from the JD over its failure to align with the BJP. Naveen Patnaik had won his father's Lok Sabha seat in 1996 representing JD. He named the party in the memory of his father Biju Patnaik as Biju Janata Dal since the legendary leader's name has an emotional appeal for the people of the state. The party has participated in several ruling coalitions with the BJP both at the Centre and in Odisha. It claimed to maintain its professed secular credentials even while a part of the NDA. Much of the popularity and electoral success of the party is credited to Patnaik's image as an incorruptible and 'clean' leader.¹³¹

Address: Naveen Nivas, Aerodrome Gate, Bhubaneswar 751009 (Odisha).
E-mail: bijujanatadalodisha@gmail.com

Leaders of the Party¹³²:

1. Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister, President
2. Anang Uday Singh Deo, Vice-President
3. Dr. Damodar Raut, Vice-President
4. Prof. Kalindi Behera, Vice-President
5. Shri Surjya Narayan Patro, Vice-President
6. Shri Lal Bihari Himirika, Treasurer
7. Shri Badri Narayan Patra, General Secretary
8. Shri Jhina Hikaka, Secretary
9. Shri Debendra Kanhar, Secretary

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Youth Wing/Youth Organisation:

1. Yuba Janata Dal
2. Mahila Janata Dal
3. Chhatra Janata Dal
4. Minority Cell
5. Krushaka Janata Dal

Last Election Results¹³³: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 14/543

Rajya Sabha: 6/250

Legislative Assembly: 108/147

Government Participation in State Government:

The party has been in power in Odisha since 2000, winning the 2004 election also with ease. It has been a part of the NDA. The party won eleven Lok Sabha seats in the 2004 general elections. However, it parted ways with the NDA and BJP in 2009 citing

¹³¹ Surya Narayan Misra, 'Naveen Patnaik Authors a New Chapter for Orissa', Economic And Political Weekly, XLIV (39), September 26, 2009, pp. 148-150.

¹³² <http://www.bjdodisha.org.in/aboutBJD.jsp> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹³³ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

differences in seat sharing. Currently, it is not part of any alliance.¹³⁴

Government Participation in Central Government: The BJD has participated in government as a prominent partner of the NDA. In 1998, Naveen Patnaik was named the Minister for Mines. After the NDA victory in the Assembly elections in 2000, Naveen Patnaik moved to the state as the Chief Minister. Patnaik and the BJD have been invincible in the state since; 108 seats in the Assembly of 147 in 2009 election are evidence of his dominance in the state.¹³⁵

Programmatic orientation: It has emerged out of the JD, hence maintains its centrist and social democratic credentials. It did not move right of centre even while in the NDA. It inherited socialist ideology from the JD, hence that reflects in the party's programmes.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The success of the BJD in Odisha is indicative of the presence of a cult figure that a leader and his/her family could acquire in an Indian state. The legend of Biju Patnaik, who was also a close associate of the first Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, survives. Of course it is further backed by a clean administration Naveen Patnaik has given to the state. He has deftly used the emerging coalition politics and the alliance system to his advantage.¹³⁶

¹³⁴ Surya Narayan Misra, op. cit., pp. 148-150.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ <http://politicalshakhsyat.com/partyprofile.php?partyid=39#.UwA1k2KSw0g> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 21

PUNJAB

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	12
2	Independent	3
3	Indian National Congress	46
4	Shiromani Akali Dal*	56
	Total	117

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Shiromani Akali Dal

Abbreviation: SAD

Party Symbol: Scales 

Short History: The SAD is a religio-ethnic political party, which the complex politics of Punjab represents. Formed on December 20, 1920 as a task force of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, i.e., the management committee of Sikh religious places – *Gurudwara* – that had become hotbed of political contest within the powerful Sikh groups for control due to the resources they commanded. Obviously, the party emerged representing religio-ethnic rightist politics of the state that consists of 60 percent Sikhs and 37 percent Hindus in its population since its bifurcation into Punjab and Haryana in 1966. The Sikhs are mainly concentrated in Punjab. Prakash Singh Badal is the most prominent Leaders of the party and Chief Minister of the state. He has anointed his son Sukhbir Singh Badal, who is now Deputy Chief Minister, as his successor. The party also controls Sikh religious bodies such as Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee and is the largest and most influential Sikh political party worldwide.¹³⁷

Address: Building No.6, Sector-28 B, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh – 160028.
Email: contact@shiromaniakalidal.org.in

Leaders of the Party:

- Prakash Singh Badal
- Sukhbir Singh Badal

¹³⁷ <http://www.shiromaniakalidal.org.in/akali-dal-history-akali-movement/> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. Patron
2. President
3. Sr. Vice- President
4. Vice- President
5. Jt. Vice-President
6. General Secretary and spokesperson
7. General Secretary
8. Organising Secretary

Youth Wing /Organisation: The party website mentions Youth Wing and Women's Wing, does not give any name for them.

Party Members: Citizens of Punjab, mostly Sikhs.

Last Election Results: Seats won¹³⁸

Lok Sabha: 4/543

Rajya Sabha: 3/250

2012, Legislative Assembly: 56/117

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	% Votes	% Votes in Seats Cont.
SAD	94	56	34.59	42.19

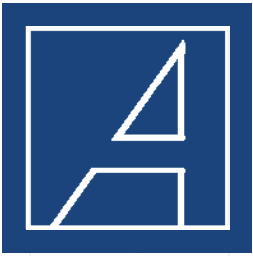
Government Participation in State

Government: The party first came to power in alliance during 1967 phase of coalition politics in several north Indian states. It also formed the post-emergency government in the state in 1977. It has been continuously been in power in the state since 1997.

Government Participation in Central

Government: It had been part of NDA led by A.B. Vajpayee. The party has four members in

¹³⁸ Ashutosh Kumar, 'Fourteenth Assembly Elections in Punjab', *Economic And Political Weekly*, XLVII (14), April 07, 2012.



March 2014

the Lok Sabha and it is one of the main political opponent to the ruling Congress in the state.¹³⁹

Programmatic orientation: The basic philosophy of Akali Dal (Badal) is to give political voice to Sikh issues and it believes that religion and politics go hand in hand.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: Emerging from the politics of the politics of the Sikh places of worship, *Gurudwaras*, the SAD has emerged as a prominent political party of Punjab, India's northern state bordering Pakistan. With the stabilisation of Prakash Singh Badal led SAD as the predominant party, the problem of factionalism has been taken care of. The party faced its gravest challenge during the period of militancy in Punjab during the 1980s. In its current phase, it is trying to emerge out of the tag of being the Sikh-only party. Yet, as the party's second generation is taking over, it is also being reduced to being a family oriented party as Prakash Singh Badal's son Sukhbir Singh Badal is the chosen one to succeed him and is the Deputy Chief Minister¹⁴⁰.

¹³⁹ Ashutosh Kumar, op. cit.

¹⁴⁰ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/shiromani-akali-dal.html> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 22 RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan has no state party.

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bahujan Samaj Party*	3
2	Bharatiya Janata Party	163
3	Indian National Congress	21
4	National People's Party*	4
5	National Unionist Zamindara Party*	2
6	Independent	7
Total		200

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*

BSP won 3 seats in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in 2013 election. National People's Party floated by P.A. Sangma after he left the NCP, fielded candidates under the leadership of Kirori Lal Meena. It won 4 seats. The details of the NPP are the same as given about it in Meghalay.



March 2014

STATE 23

SIKKIM

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Sikkim Democratic Front*	32
	Total	32

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Sikkim Democratic Front

Abbreviation: SDF

Party Symbol: Umbrella



Short History: The SDF was founded as a party catering to the second smallest state of the country by Pawan Kumar Chamling in 1993, who has been the state's chief minister since 1994. In 1999 elections the party won 31 of the 32 Assembly seats and in 2004 swept all 32 seats, unprecedented in India's electoral history. It also retained the lone Lok Sabha seat in 2009 general elections, showing its complete dominance in state politics.¹⁴¹

Address: Upper Deorali, Gongtok, East Sikkim.

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Pawan Kumar Chamling
- Leader in Lok Sabha: Prem Das Rai
- Leader in Rajya Sabha: Hishey Lachungpa

Collaboration with other Parties: UPA

Organisation Chart:

- Central Committee
- District Committee
- Block Level
- Ward Level

Youth Wing / Other Organisational Wings:

The party has the following wings, no specific names given to any one of these.

- Youth Wing
- Student's wing
- Women's Wing
- Lagour Wing

¹⁴¹ Mukund Giri, 'Sikkim: Politics of Inclusiveness and One-Party Dominance', *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIV (39), September 26, 2009, pp. 150-152.

- Cultivator's and Organic Farmer's Wing
- Trader's Wing
- Ex-service men's Wing
- SC Welfare Wing and
- ST Welfare Wing

Party Members: Citizens from Sikkim.

Last Election Results: Seats won¹⁴²

Lok Sabha: 1/543

Rajya Sabha: 1/250

2009 Legislative Assembly¹⁴³: 32/32

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	% Votes	% Votes in Seats Cont.
SDF	32	32	65.91	42.19

Government Participation in State Government:

The party has been in power in the state since 1994, a year after it was founded, and has dominated the politics of the state since.¹⁴⁴

Government Participation in Central Government:

The party has been an alliance partner of the UPA.

Programmatic orientation: A centrist state-centric party.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

¹⁴² http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁴³ <http://ceosikkim.nic.in/Index.htm> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁴⁴ Ibid



March 2014

Commentary: It continues to be the dominant party of this small state and Chamling continues to be the most popular leader.



March 2014

STATE 24
TAMIL NADU

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam*	150
2	All India Forward Bloc*	1
3	Communist Party of India	9
4	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	10
5	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam*	29
6	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam*	23
7	Indian National Congress	5
8	Manithaneyya Makkal Katchi*	2
9	Pattali Makkal Katchi*	3
10	Puthiya Tamilagam*	2
11	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	235

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Abbreviation: AIADMK

Party Symbol: Two leaves



Short History: AIADMK was formed in 1972 by a veteran and popular Tamil film star, M.G Ramachandran, hero-worshipped famously as MGR, when he broke away from the DMK and its leader Karunanidhi. The two were close associates and had shaped the party during the 1960s. The prefix 'All India' in its name is not so much to declare its national intent as to distinguish it from the DMK. The party's mass base continues to be in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. In 1979, AIADMK became the first state party from the state to be part of the Union Cabinet, when two AIADMK MP's joined the short-lived Charan Singh government (1979-80).¹⁴⁵

After MGR's sudden death on December 24, 1987, the party was divided into two factions, the followers flocking the two women in his life – wife Janaki Ramachandran and his co-star in films and political associate J. Jayalalitha. The wrangle resulted in the Election Commission's freezing the party's two-leaves symbol. The party's defeat in subsequent election to its arch rival DMK, made the two factions rethink their politics and unite under Jayalalitha. The frozen election symbol was restored to the united AIADMK and the party emerged again as one of the two major political forces in the state. J. Jayalalitha was accepted as the political heir of MGR and she is the current Chief Minister of the state.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.jayalalitha.in/aiadmk/?p=557> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁴⁶ *ibid*

Address: 275, Avvai Shanmugam, Salai, Royapettah, Chennai-600014 (Tamil Nadu)

E-mail: PoesGardens@hotmail.com ,

AIADMK@hotmail.com

Tel: 044- 25672345

Fax: 044-25671441

Web: <http://www.aiadmkallindia.org/>

Leaders of the Party:

The leaders of the AIADMK:

- Jayalalitha Jayaram, President and General Secretary of AIADMK; fourth term in office.
- Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal, Secretary of the Medical Wing of AIADMK.

Collaboration with other Parties: NDA (1998 & 2004–06)

Organisation Chart:

1. President
2. Vice Presidents (4)
3. General Secretary
4. Additional Secretaries (3)
5. Treasurer
6. Auditors
7. All MPs ML As and MDCs of the Party
8. Youth Wing President
9. Chief Youth Organiser
10. Women's Wing President
11. Secretary Women's Wing
12. District Executive Committee President
13. Secretaries of the District Executive Committee.

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: MGR

Youth Wing, Women's Wing

Party Members: Open to all citizens.



March 2014

Last Election Results¹⁴⁷: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 9/543

Rajya Sabha: 5/250

2011, Legislative Assembly¹⁴⁸: 150/234

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	Gain/Loss	% Votes	Total Vote
AIADMK	165	150	89	38.42	14,150,289

Seats in 2009 General Elections¹⁴⁹

General Election	Votes Polled	Seats Won
15 th Lok Sabha	6,953,591	9

Government Participation in State Government:

The party has headed government in the state six times since 1977. It has been in alternation with the DMK since then, ruling out any possibility of the Congress or any other national party even to compete for power in the state.¹⁵⁰

Government Participation in Central Government:

The AIADMK first participated in the Central Government in the short-lived Charan Singh government in 1979-80. It has had electoral arrangement with the Congress during the reign of Indira Gandhi, without actually participating in the government. It aligned with the NDA in 1998, but withdrew support within a year and caused the fall of the Vajpayee government in a year in 1999. In 1999 general elections it aligned with the Congress. In 2004, when the Congress put together United Progressive Alliance, the AIADMK was one of the parties that

supported from outside. However, in 2009 it walked out of the UPA.¹⁵¹

Programmatic orientation: It is a Dravidian ethnic party; its programmatic orientation focuses on the development of the state and programmes that attract the poor and lower middle class of the state.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: AIADMK is part of the Dravidian politics of Tamilnadu, which has had strong linkages with the Tamil film industry. At one time K. Karunanidhi, DMK leader and a script writer, and popular actor MGR worked together to exploit popular sentiments. After the split, both carved out their own political spaces and became part of the alternation process in the state. The leadership processes of the party are opaque. J. Jayalalitha, known and addressed as the *Amma* or the mother, is the sole leader. There is no inner party democracy and the scenario after her is unclear.

¹⁴⁷ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁴⁸ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, op. cit., pp. 19-34.

¹⁴⁹ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.jayalalitha.in/aiadmk/?p=557> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁵¹ *ibid*



March 2014

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Abbreviation: DMK

Party Symbol: Rising Sun



Short History: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (founded 1949, Madras Presidency) has presence in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. It was founded by C. N. Annadurai, who broke away the Dravidar Kazhagam (known as Justice Party till 1944) headed by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker-Periyar. Since the death of Annadurai in 1969, DMK is headed by M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The DMK holds the distinction of being the first party other than the Congress to win a state election with a clear majority in the Assembly on its own¹⁵².

Address: Anna Arivalayam, Anna Salai, Chennai 600 018

Leaders of the Party:

- M. Karunanidhi
- Secretary-General: K Anbazhagan
- Founder: C. N. Annadurai
- Leader in Lok Sabha: T. R. Baalu

Organisation Chart: DMK has been accused of trying to promote nepotism and propagating a political dynasty on the same lines of the Nehru-Gandhi family. Vaiko, one of the prominent leaders quit the DMK in 1994 on the same issue. Political observers say that Vaiko was sidelined as he was seen as a threat to Karunanidhi's younger son M.K. Stalin and other family members.¹⁵³

¹⁵² 'Shifting Allegiances', Economic and Political Weekly, 44 (15), April 11-17, 2009, p. 6.

¹⁵³ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/dravida-munnetra-kazhagam.html> (accessed on February 16, 2014).

Party Members: Open to all.

Last Election Results: Seats won¹⁵⁴

Lok Sabha: 18/543

Rajya Sabha: 7/250

2011 Legislative Assembly: 23/234¹⁵⁵

Party	Seats won	Seat Change	Total Vote	Vote %
DM	23	-73	8,249,991	22.4

Government Participation in State

Government: The DMK has ruled Tamil Nadu since 1967 and became a part of political alternation with the breakaway AIADMK since 1977. Lately, it was in power from 2006 to 2011 with M. Karunanidhi as the Chief Minister.¹⁵⁶

Government Participation in Central

Government: It was part of NDA from 1999 to 2004. From 2004 to early 2013, the DMK was in alliance with the UPA I and UPA II. The party withdrew support from the UPA II over the issue of alleged human rights violation on the Sri Lankan Tamils in March 2013.¹⁵⁷

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The DMK began its journey in 1967 under the leadership of C. Annadurai, a towering Tamilian leader. It remained strong despite the untimely demise of Annadurai in

¹⁵⁴ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁵⁵ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, State Assembly Elections in India-2011: West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala, Journal of Political Studies, Vol. 19, Issue - 1, 2012, 19:34

¹⁵⁶ Shifting Allegiances, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 44, No. 15 (Apr. 11 - 17, 2009), p. 6.

¹⁵⁷ *ibid*



March 2014


February 1969. His successor M. Karunanidhi steered it well. Despite the split in 1974 that saw MGR coming out and forming AIADMK, the DMK Karunanidhi remained significant in state politics and acquired national significance in national politics too. The two Tamilian parties have alternated in national alliances and have increased their influence at the national level too. However, with Karunanidhi declining in health, his children moving up in the party hierarchy and near fratricidal rivalry between his two sons K Alagiri (who revolted against the party and Karunanidhi) and K Stalin, the latter younger son being the favoured one by the father, has lately damaged the party.



March 2014

Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Abbreviation: MOHAMMADMK

Party Symbol: Top 

Short History: The MOHAMMADMK was founded in 1994 by Vaiko, a DMK leader. It is obviously an offshoot of dravida sub nationalism and is a small party in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. He had to leave the party because of his reported outspoken personality. Another reason cited for his ouster is that he was seen as a threat to M.K. Stalin, Karunanidhi's younger son and heir-apparent and his other family members. In order to gain popularity in the state he has sympathised with the cause of the Sri Lankan extremist organisation Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.¹⁵⁸

Address: 'THAYAGAM', No.141, Rukmani, Lakshmi Pathi Salai, Egmore, Chennai-600008 (Tamil Nadu)
Head-Office Address: Thaayagam, Egmore, Chennai – 600008
Web: <http://Mohammadmk.org.in>
Email Id: info@marumalarchidmk.in

Leaders of the Party:

- Secretary-General: Vaiko
- Leader in Lok Sabha: Ganesamoorthy
- District Secretary Madurai: Pon. Muthuramalingam
- District Secretary South Arcot: Gingee Ramachandran
- Treasurer: M. Kannappan.

Collaboration with other Parties: CPI (M)

¹⁵⁸ http://www.vaiko-mdmk.com/history_of_mdmk.html (accessed on February 16, 2014).

Organisation Chart:

1. Secretary General
2. Speaker
3. Treasurer
4. Deputy General Secretary (3)
5. Political Consultative Secretary

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: The party has a Youth Wing and a Women's Wing, but no specific names are given.

Party Members: Ethno-centric Tamils

Last Election Results: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 1/543

Rajya Sabha: 0

2011 Legislative Assembly: The party boycotted the elections because it had differences with Ms Jayalalitha (AIADMK, current Chief Minister) over seat sharing.¹⁵⁹

Government Participation in State Government: The party has not participated in the state government so far.

Government Participation in Central Government: The party has not participated in the Central Government so far.

Programmatic orientation: Tamil sub-nationalism

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: It has an ethno-centric Tamil sub-nationalist stance and is a sympathiser for Sri Lankan Tamils' cause. It is a small party but the leader Vaiko has national ambitions too.

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/mdmk-quits-aiadmk-alliance/article1555789.ece> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

Pattali Makkal Katchi

Abbreviation: PMK



Party Symbol: Mango

Short History: The PMK was founded in 1989 by S. Ramadoss. President of the party is G.K. Mani. Ramdoss had earlier worked with the Vanniyar Sangham, a social group of the Vanniyar caste,¹⁶⁰ PMK's main support base, who make up 20 percent of the population in northern Tamil Nadu. In June 2013, PMK completed 25 years of existence; it had a brief period of crisis in 2011, when it was in danger of losing its official regional party status. It continues to be a small but prominently noticed party due to its overt political stance.

Address: Villupuram District, Tindivanam, Chennai – 604001, Tamil Nadu
Tel.: 04147- 222709
Web: <http://www.pmkparty.in/>

Leaders of the Party:

- Founder-Leader of PMK: S. Ramadoss
- President of PMK: G.K. Mani
- Leader of minority wing of PMK: Mohamed Amukurajuddin
- Anbumani Ramadoss: Former Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha and a minister in UPA II.
- N.T. Shanmugam: Former Minister of State for Food Processing Industries
- A.K. Moorthy: Former Union Minister
- Rangasamy Velu: Former Union Minister of Railways

¹⁶⁰ Vanniyars are the single largest community in Tamil Nadu, mostly agricultural labour engaged in oil pressing (at least 50 percent of them). They have been classified as the 'Most Backward Caste' after successful agitations in the 1980s. See, Hugo Gorringe, *Untouchable Citizens: Dalit Movements and Democratization in Tamil Nadu*, New Delhi, Sage, 2005.

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. President
2. Sr. Vice- President
3. Vice- President
4. Jt. Vice-President
5. General Secretary and spokesperson
6. General Secretary
7. Secretaries

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: No names given to various wings of the party.

- PMK Minority Wing
- PMK Youth Wing
- PMK Students Federation

Party Members: Mainly Vanniyars, the Most Backward Classes of Northern Tamilnadu.

Last Election Results: Seats won

Lok Sabha: 1/543

Rajya Sabha: 0

2011 Legislative Assembly¹⁶¹: 3/234

Party	Seats won	Change	Vote %
PMK	3	-15	5.2%

Government Participation in State

Government: The PMK was part of Democratic Progressive Alliance (DPA), a pan-Tamil front formed in 2004 by DMK. But due to ideological differences, the PMK detached itself with DMK which was a major setback to the DPA. Ahead of 2009 general elections, the PMK formed an alliance with the AIADMK.¹⁶²

¹⁶¹ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-34.

¹⁶² *Shifting Allegiances*, *op. cit.*



March 2014

It has participated in government with its alliance partners.

Government Participation in Central Government: The PMK was in coalition with NDA for a period of 1998 to 2004 at the Centre but it shifted alliance to the UPA 2004 onwards. It had one minister in UPA I.¹⁶³

Programmatic orientation: Regional nationalism and caste politics.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: Anbumani Ramadoss as Union Health Minister started the famous National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005¹⁶⁴, which brought development in terms of better medical facilities and enhanced treatments for the rural poor. Ramadoss has also been a strong advocate of the anti-tobacco campaigns to control sale of tobacco and alcohol in the country. It was his efforts to ban the drinking and smoking or their respective advertisements in and around educational institutes or at public places¹⁶⁵.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ http://203.193.146.66/hfw/NRHM_Initiatives.asp?GL=8 (accessed on February 16, 2014).

¹⁶⁵ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/pattali-makkal-katchi.html> (accessed on February 16, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 25

TRIPURA

Tripura does not have a state party.

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Communist Party of India	1
2	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	49
3	Indian National Congress	10
Total		60

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

STATE 26
UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Apna Dal*	1
2	Bahujan Samaj Party*	80
3	Bharatiya Janata Party	47
4	Independent	6
5	Indian National Congress	28
6	Ittehad-E-Millait Council*	1
7	Nationalist Congress Party*	1
8	Peace Party*	4
9	Quami Ekta Dal*	2
10	Rashtriya Lok Dal*	9
11	Samajwadi Party*	224
12	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	404

Source: Election Commission of India


** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Bahujan Samaj Party

Abbreviation: BSP

Party Symbol: Elephant 

Note: The BSP has been classified by the Election Commission of India as a national party, as it has some presence in other states too and has been fielding candidates in those states, which has not got it many seats, but the aggregate (and percentage of) votes, along with major success in UP, it has fulfilled the technical criteria of a national party. In the fifteenth general election in 2009, the party fielded 500 candidates for the Lok Sabha across the country. While it won seats only from UP, its aggregate vote percentage reached 8 percent. In Assam the election symbol given above is not valid, where its candidates will have to choose a symbol from out of the list of free symbols specified by the Election Commission.

Short History: Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national political party according to the Election Commission of India, but its main base is in UP. 'Bahujan' (majority of the people) 'samaj' (society or community), is about BSP's assertion that the majority in India is represented by the oppressed sections of the society such as the SC, ST and OBC as well as religious minorities and they are neglected by the dominant sections and upper castes. The party was founded by Kanshi Ram, a retired junior government servant in 1984. The current leader of the party Ms. Mayawati succeeded him in 2003. The party is inspired by the philosophy of Dr.

B.R. Ambedkar, the most towering dalit intellectual, legal luminary and credited with drafting the Constitution of India as the

Chairman of the Drafting Committee, who later embraced Buddhism to escape oppression of the caste system. The party won 21 seats in the fifteenth Lok Sabha from UP, making it the fourth largest party in the House.¹⁶⁶

Address: New Delhi: 4, Gurudwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi 110 001

Lucknow: Mall Avenue, New Lucknow, Lucknow – 226 004

Tel.: New Delhi: +91 11 2335 8219

Tel.: Lucknow: +91 522 223 8864

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisational structure: The central organisation of the Bahujan Samaj Party includes

1. The National President of the Party.
2. The National Vice President of the Party.
3. General Secretaries of the Party.
4. Secretaries of the Party.
5. Treasurer of the Party.
6. Central General Council.
7. Central Executive Committee.

The local organisation of the Bahujan Samaj Party includes

1. A State/UT General Council for each State/UT.
2. A State/UT Executive Committee.
3. A District General Council for each District.
4. A District Executive Committee for each district.

¹⁶⁶ <http://www.bspindia.org/about-bsp.php> (accessed at February 17, 2014).



March 2014

Office Bearers:

- National President: Ms. Mayawati
- National General Secretary- Narender Kumar Kashyap
- Secretaries General: Satish Chandra Mishra, Dr. Suresh Mane, Naseem Uddin Siddiqui, Swami Prasad Maurya
- Leader in Lok Sabha: Rajesh Verma
- Leader in Rajya Sabha: Ms. Mayawati
- Media Coordinator: Sukhwinder Kotli

Youth Wing / Other Organisations: All the party wings and organisations have not been given specific names.

- Youth Wing
- Women's Wing
- Bahujan Volunteer Force
- Brotherhood Committees

Party Members: Initially restricted to the SC (*dalit*), the ST (*janjaati*) and the OBCs (erstwhile *shudra*) and the Minorities, the party changed its slogan to 'sarvajan' during the 2009 elections, realising that the limited appeal of 'bahujan' restricted its chances of gaining power. A key confidant of the party supremo Mayawati is an upper caste Brahmin.

Last Election Results: Seats won¹⁶⁷

Lok Sabha: 21/543

Rajya Sabha: 15/250

General Election 2009	Seats Contested	Seats won	% Votes	State (seats)
15 th Lok Sabha	500	21	6.17	MP (01), UP (20)

2012 Legislative Assembly (Seats 403): 80/404

¹⁶⁷ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 17, 2014).

Legislative Assembly Elections	Seats Contested	Seats won	% of Votes
16 th Vidhan Sabha	403	80	25.95

Government Participation in State Government:

BSP has been in power game aggressively despite its limitations. It formed the government in UP in 1995 in coalition with the Samajwadi Party and again in 1997 and 2002 in coalition with the BJP, each time Mayawati was the Chief Minister. The party won with a thumping majority in the 2007 UP Assembly poll; the party had broadened its social base. However, its five year rule was ridden with controversies and charges of corruption. The party lost the 2012 Legislative Assembly elections to its arch rival Samajwadi Party.¹⁶⁸

Government Participation in Central Government:

Although BSP's success in the Lok Sabha came mainly from UP, its electoral experiences led to considerable activity for the party over the years. In 2009 Lok Sabha election the party managed to get 21 seats UP (20) and Madhya Pradesh (01).

Programmatic orientation: Social transformation and economic empowerment of the Bahujan Samaj which comprises of the SCs, the STs, the other Backward Classes (OBCs) and religious minorities such as Sikhs, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists.¹⁶⁹ The party's website is explicit that it is only through capturing political power that the

¹⁶⁸ Darshan Desai, The Uneasy Pendulum: What's in store for Mayawati, <http://www.caravanmagazine.in/perspectives/uneasy-pendulum> (accessed on February 17, 2014).

¹⁶⁹ <http://www.bspindia.org/uttarpradesh/> (accessed on February 17, 2014).



March 2014

marginalised sections of the Indian society can get over their miseries and transform their lives.

leader Ms Mayawati has never veiled her quest for the top job of Prime Minister of the country.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The BSP began with slogans that paradoxically rejected the deeply entrenched discrimination based social system, perpetuated further by the exercise of political power and aimed at grabbing the power. One such slogan was '*Tilak, taraju aur talwar; inko maaro joote chaar!*'¹⁷⁰ The second slogan was '*Election se PM, CM; Aarakshan se SP, DM*' (We will take the posts of Prime Minister and Chief Minister through elections and that of Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate through job reservations ensured through protective discrimination in the Constitution of India).¹⁷¹ The tongue lashing about thrashing with shoes is a disdainful rejection and appropriating power through available means is an assertive recognition of capturing political and executive power for the upliftment of the community. True to their words, the party has been in power in UP thrice, twice for shorter duration in coalition with first Smajwadi Party and then with the BJP and one full term 2007-12 on its own. Its

¹⁷⁰ 'Tilak' or vermillion mark on the forehead (representing the Brahmins), taraju or balance (representing the bania or tradesmen) and talwar or sword (representing the Kshatriya, the rulers and warriors) – the three higher castes in the Hindu varna system – should be thrashed with shoes.

¹⁷¹ The reference is to the two top elected posts at the national and state levels (PM and CM) and the two critical top posts in a district (SP and DM). Dalits or the Scheduled Caste population has 15 per cent reservation ensured through Part VI of the Constitution of India in Parliament, State legislatures and public sector employment. Aggressive sloganeering is about maximizing advantages through the democratic process and the constitutional guarantees.



March 2014

Rashtriya Lok Dal

Abbreviation: RLD



Party Symbol: Hand Pump

Short History: RLD is the party founded by Ajit Singh, the son of the towering Jat (caste) leader Chaudhary Charan Singh who was the Chief Minister of UP during 1960s and the Prime Minister of India between July 1979 and January 1980. Obviously, Ajit Singh is carrying on the political legacy of his father as a Jat leader. Charan Singh had founded Lok Dal after leaving the Congress after the fourth general elections in 1967, which was the largest constituent of the Janata Party in 1977. The RLD commands influence in the western region of UP.¹⁷² From 2002-2007, the party had six ministers in the UP government. Ajit Singh is currently serving his sixth term as a Lok Sabha MP in the 15th Lok Sabha and is the minister for Civil Aviation in the Union Government with his party as an ally of the UPA.

Address: 12, Tughlaq Road, New Delhi, Delhi-110011

E.mail: rld@rashtriyalokdal.com

Tel.: +91 11 23016892, 23792040, 23792080

Fax: +91 11 23792037

Leaders of the Party:

- President: Ajit Singh
- National General Secretary: Jayant Chaudhary and Satyaveer Tyagi
- National Secretary: Girish Kumar Chaudhary
- Treasurer: Bijendra Panwar

- Convener (Legal Cell): Mr. Ravi Kant Chadha

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. President
2. National General Secretary
3. National Secretary
4. Treasurer
5. Convener (Legal Cell)
6. Members

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: Yuva Rashtriya Lok Dal

Party Members: Mainly Jats, the agriculturist caste from western UP.

Last Election Results: Seats won¹⁷³

Lok Sabha: 5/543

Rajya Sabha: 0

2012 Legislative Assembly (Seats 403): 9/404

Party	Seats won	Seat change
RLD	9	-1

Government Participation in State

Government: From 2002-2007, the party had six ministers in the Uttar Pradesh government.

Government Participation in Central

Government: Ahead of 2009, Lok Sabha elections RLD was in alliance with BJP led NDA. In agreement with BJP, RLD contested only seven seats in the Western UP and won five seats. However, the RLD joined the Congress-led UPA on December 12, 2011 and

¹⁷² <http://rashtriyalokdal.com/> (accessed on February 17, 2014).

¹⁷³ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 17, 2014).



March 2014

Ajit Singh became Union Minister of Civil Aviation¹⁷⁴.

Programmatic orientation: Land reforms, agriculture development and rural development.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The party's influence is limited to western region of UP.

¹⁷⁴ 'Cong seals first UP deal: RLD in, Ajit Singh may get Civil Aviation', <http://indianexpress.com/article/news-archive/web/cong-seals-first-up-deal-rld-in-ajit-singh-may-get-civil-aviation/>



March 2014

Samajwadi Party

Abbreviation: SP

Party Symbol: Bicycle



Short History: The SP (founded October 4, 1992) is mainly based in UP. The party's origin is in the splintering of the Janata Dal that came together in 1989 as a left of centre alternative to the Congress. Mulayam Singh Yadav, who was the Chief Minister of the state in 1989-90, 1993-95 and 2003-07 and the Defence Minister of India during the United Front government in 1996-98, split from the JD and founded the SP. Though the party claims its presence in states such as Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand, its base is primarily in UP and among the OBCs, dalits and Muslims. Ideologically and politically the party is an adherent of Ram Manohar Lohia's tradition of socialism that was popular among a section of political groups in the 1950s and 1960s.¹⁷⁵

Address: New Delhi Office: 18 Copernicus Lane, New Delhi
Tel.: +91 11 2338 6842
Fax no.: +91 11 2338 2430
E-Mail: samajwadipartynewdelhi@gmail.com

Lucknow Office: 19, Vikramaditya Marg, Lucknow
Tel. +91 522 223 5454
Call Center no : +91 522 223 6868
E-Mail: samajwadiyuvjansabha@gmail.com

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: Mulayam Singh Yadav

- National General Secretary: Azam Khan
- General Secretary: Kiranmoy Nanda and Ramgopal Yadav
- Leader in Lok Sabha: Mulayam Singh
- Leader in Rajya Sabha: Ram Gopal Yadav
- Youth Leaders: Brijbhushan Tiwari, Mohan Singh, Jaya Bachchan etc.

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. Chairperson
2. National General Secretary
3. General Secretary
4. Leader in Lok Sabha
5. Leader in Rajya Sabha
6. Youth Leaders

Party Members: Its support is largely based on OBCs (Other Backward Castes), particularly Mulayam Singh Yadav's own Yadav caste, and Muslims.

Last Election Results: Seats won¹⁷⁶
Lok Sabha: 22/543
Rajya Sabha: 8/250
2012 Legislative Assembly (Seats 403): 224/404

Party	Seats Contested	Seats won	Seat change	% Vote	Gain/Loss %
SP	403	224	+127	29.15	+3.72

Government Participation in State Government:

It has formed five governments in UP so far. In the 2012 Assembly elections, the SP registered a landslide victory with a

¹⁷⁵ <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/samajwadi-party.html> (accessed on February 17, 2014).

¹⁷⁶ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 17, 2014).



March 2014

clear majority in the House to form the government in the state. Akhilesh Yadav, son of SP supremo Mulayam Singh Yadav, was chosen to be the new chief minister (the youngest ever in the state's political history).¹⁷⁷

Government Participation in Central Government: The party was a part of the United Front government in 1996-98, during which Mulayam Singh Yadav was Defence Minister. It provided outside support to the UPA II with 22 members in the 15th Lok Sabha.

Programmatic orientation: The SP believes in creating a socialist society, based on the principle of equality. The party with secular and democratic outlook focuses on the upliftment of the weaker sections of society, especially the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Muslims and other minorities.¹⁷⁸

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The SP has its origin in the personal ambition of its leader Mulayam Singh Yadav, who decided to use the influence he had on certain sections of the society in UP to carve out a party. He has shaped the party with the help of members of his family and a few trusted followers. In doing so, he untied himself from a national party and its organisational compulsions and leadership, who were dependent on him for support from the state. He took advantage of the splintering of the Janata Dal after the 1991 general elections that returned Congress to power to ensure his own domain. The party is

heavily dependent on the Yadav family – brothers (and their families), Mulayam Singh Yadav's son (currently the Chief Minister of UP), his daughter-in-law as well as some trusted friends and followers.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁷ <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/akhilesh-yadav-becomes-youngest-cm-of-uttar-pradesh/924053/> (accessed on February 17, 2014).

¹⁷⁸ <http://www.samajwadiparty.in/> (accessed on February 17, 2014).

¹⁷⁹ http://www.telegraphindia.com/1120315/jsp/frontpage/story_15254188.jsp#.UwGOj2KSw0g (accessed on February 17, 2014).



March 2014

STATE 27
UTTARAKHAND

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bahujan Samaj Party*	3
2	Bharatiya Janata Party*	31
3	Independent	3
4	Indian National Congress	32
5	Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (P)*	1
Total		70

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

Uttarakhand Kranti Dal

Abbreviation: UKKD

Party Symbol: Chair



Short History: The Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (Uttarakhand Revolutionary Party) was established on July 26, 1979. The party led a movement to carve out a separate state from the hill districts of UP called Uttarakhand. Former Vice-Chancellor of Kumaon University Dr. D.D. Pant was instrumental in its formation. Mr. Kashi Singh Airy, a local leader, was also in the forefront in the struggle for statehood. The state formed on November 9, 2000 was first named Uttaranchal, later renamed Uttarakhand, in keeping with the sentiments of the people of the state. However, in the first state Assembly elections in 2002, the party won only four seats out of 70, and was out-manoeuvred by the two national parties the Congress and the BJP.¹⁸⁰

Address of the Party: Rochipura, P.O. Majra, Dehradun, (Uttarakhand)

Leaders of the Party:

- President- Mr Kashi Singh Airy,
- Vice President- Sri Bhuwan Chandra Joshi and
- Most prominent lady face- Beena Bahuguna,

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. Chairperson
2. Vice Chairman
3. Secretary General

4. General Secretaries
5. Secretaries
6. Treasurer

Youth Wing/Youth Organisation: Youth Wing, Women's Wing

Last Election Results: Seats won¹⁸¹

Lok Sabha: 0

Rajya Sabha: 0

Legislative Assembly: 1/70

2012 Assembly elections:

Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	% Votes
UKKD	44	1	1.93

Government Participation in State Government: In the January 2012 state Assembly elections, the party won only one seat out of 70.

Government Participation in Central Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: Development of the hill areas and welfare of its people.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The party exists, but it is marginalised even in the state.

¹⁸⁰ <http://cp.sify.com/webdata/ukd.org.in/home.htm> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁸¹ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 18, 2014).



March 2014



STATE 28
WEST BENGAL

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	All India Forward Bloc*	11
2	All India Trinamool Congress*	184
3	Communist Party of India	2
4	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	40
5	Democratic Socialist Party (Prabodh Chandra)*	1
6	Gorkha Janmukti Morcha*	3
7	Independent	2
8	Indian National Congress	42
9	Revolutionary Socialist Party*	7
10	Samajwadi Party*	1
11	Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)*	1
12	Nominated (Anglo Indian)	1
	Total	295

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*



March 2014

All India Forward Bloc

Abbreviation: AIFB

Party Symbol: Lion



Short History: The AIFB is a leftwing nationalist political party, which got the status of an independent political party after independence. It emerged as a faction within the Congress in 1939 led by Subhas Chandra Bose, the legendary leader who was President of the Congress in 1938 and 1939, but had to give up when his call for a new politics and a new ideology were not accepted. He had to flee the country for his radical politics and formed the Indian National Army with the support from Germany and Japan that fought the British forces on the eastern theatre of Malaya during the Second World War for the liberation of India from the British colonial rule.¹⁸² The party is now mainly based in West Bengal.

Address: 28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road, New Delhi 110 001

Central Office: 28 Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road, New Delhi – 110 001,
Tel.: +91 11 2371 4131, +91 11 2371 2273,
Telefax: +91 11 2371 4131
Email: in1fo@forwardbloc.org

General Secretary: Com. Debabrata Biswas,
28, Gurudwara Rekab Ganj Road, New Delhi
110 001

Tel.: +91 98681 81772, +91 94330 46247
E-mail: biswasd.aifb@yahoo.co.in;
debabrata.biswas@forwardbloc.org

Leaders of the Party:

- Chairperson: N. Velappan Nair
- Secretary-General: Debabrata Biswas

Organisation Chart:

1. N. Velappan Nair, Chairman
2. Jambuwantao Dhote, Dy. Chairman
3. P.V. Kathiraman, Dy. Chairman
4. Debabrata Biswas, General Secretary
5. Asok Ghosh, Finance Secretary
6. G. Devarajan, Secretary
7. Naren Dey, Secretary
8. Subrata Bose, Secretary

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation:

- All India Youth League (youth's organization)
- All India Students Bloc (student's organization)
- Trade Union Coordination Committee (trade union organization)
- All India Agragami Kisan Sabha (peasants' organization)
- All India Agragami Mahila Samiti (women's organization)
- Agragami Adivasi Samiti (tribal's organization)

Party Members: None in particular

Last Election Results: NA

Government Participation in State

Government: The party was part of the Left Front government in West Bengal and as it had ministers in the government.

Government Participation in Central Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: Marxism, Socialism

¹⁸² <http://www.forwardbloc.org/history.html> (accessed on February 18, 2014).



March 2014

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: 'India – China Friendship Association'

Commentary: AIFB exists ideologically, but is a marginal party.



March 2014

All India Trinamool Congress

Abbreviation: AITMC

Party Symbol: Flowers & Grass



Short History: The AITMC has branched out from the Congress. It was founded on January 1, 1998 by Ms. Mamata Banerjee, who was a member of the Congress for two decades. She took on over three decade old uninterrupted regime of the CPM that appeared too well-entrenched to be challenged; she is now the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The party formed an alliance with the BJP in the NDA coalition at the Centre in 1999. Mamata Banerjee was the Minister of Railways during the NDA regime, but she resigned within a short span of time due to differences. In the 2009 general elections, the AITMC joined the UPA and was the Minister for Railways again. She contested the 2011 Assembly elections of West Bengal as a UPA partner and became the Chief Minister. She decided to walk out of the UPA on September 18, 2012 after her party's demands of abolition FDI in retail, rolling back diesel price hike and increasing the number of subsidised LPG cylinders, were not attended.

Address: 30-B, Harish Chatterjee Street, Kolkata-700 026 (West Bengal)
Tel. : +91 33 2454 0881
Fax: +91 33 2454 0880
E-mail: aitmc@aitmc.org
Web: <https://aitmc.org/>

Leaders of the Party:

- Mamata Banerjee : Chief Minister and Chairperson
- Sudip Bandyopadhyay: Party Leader in Lok Sabha

- Mukul Roy: Party Leader in Rajya Sabha
- Partha Chatterjee: Party Leader in the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal
- Kanwar Deep Singh: Party Head in North India

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

1. Polling Booth Committees
2. Ward / Anchal Committee
3. Town / Block Committee
4. Assembly Constituency Committees
5. District Committee
6. State Executive Committee

Youth Wing / Other Organisational Wings:

1. Youth wing: All India Trinamool Yuva
2. Women's wing: All India Trinamool Mahila Congress
3. Labour wing: Indian National Trinamool Trade Union Congress
4. Peasants' wing: All India Trinamool Kisan Congress
5. Students' wing: Trinamool Chhatra Parishad

Party Membership: Open

Last Election Results: Seats won¹⁸³

Lok Sabha: 19/543

Rajya Sabha: 9/250

Legislative Assembly¹⁸⁴: 184/294

Party	Seats contested	Seats won	Gain/ Loss
AITMC	229	184	+154

¹⁸³ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁸⁴ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, op. cit., pp. 19-34.



March 2014

General Elections 2009¹⁸⁵

Party	Seats won	Change	Vote	% Vote	Gain/Loss %
AITMC	19	+17	13,355,986	3.20	+1.13

Government Participation in State Government:

With the main focus of the party on West Bengal, Mamata Banerjee worked persistently against the rule of the Left Front, ruling the state uninterrupted since 1978. She reined in the 34-year uninterrupted rule of Left front in 2011, when the TMC in alliance with the Congress and other smaller parties won 227 seats in the 294 member Legislative Assembly.¹⁸⁶

Government Participation in Central Government:

The TMC has been part of both the NDA and the UPA and Mamata Banerjee or her associates have held major responsible positions in the governments led by both the coalitions. Mamata Banerjee was Union Minister for Railways both during the NDA rule under Atal Behari Vajpayee and in UPA II under Dr. Manmohan Singh.¹⁸⁷ She quit the Union Government to be the Chief Minister of West Bengal in May 2011¹⁸⁸, but the ministry had to be given to her nominee, whom she changed in 2012 in the midst of the budget session of Parliament because he did not heed her diktat of not raising railway fare. Later she withdrew support to the UPA government for

allowing FDI in retail market.¹⁸⁹ She had withdrawn from the NDA too, only to rejoin it a little later. It had nineteen members in the fifteenth Lok Sabha.

Programmatic orientation: Populism, Socialism, Secularism.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The party leader Ms. Mamata Banerjee is astutely unpredictable in her political moves. If her joining the NDA despite a Congress political legacy came as a surprise, her leaving the Vajpayee government and rejoining too was a surprise to Mamata watchers. No less surprising was her joining the UPA and then leaving it when she thought that she was well-ensconced in West Bengal. The party has roots in West Bengal, has been trying to expand and would have clout following 2014 elections because the state has 42 seats in the Lok Sabha and it expects to do well. Ms Banerjee does not hide her Prime Ministerial ambition.

¹⁸⁵ http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/ElectionStatistics.aspx (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁸⁶ Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu and Sumandeep Kaur Punia, op. cit. pp. 19:34.

¹⁸⁷ <https://aitmc.org/theleaderspeaks.php> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁸⁸ <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/mamata-banerjee-swearing-in-as-first-woman-chief-minister-of-west-bengal/1/138712.html> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁸⁹ <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/upa-fdi-trinamool-congress-mamata-banerjee-prime-minister-manmohan-singh/1/217848.html> (accessed on February 18, 2014).



March 2014

Revolutionary Socialist Party

Abbreviation: RSP

Party Symbol: Spade & Stoker



Short History: Revolutionary Socialist Party is a political party of West Bengal based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. The party was founded on March 19, 1940 with roots that go back to Bengal liberation movement and the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.¹⁹⁰

Address: 37 Ripon Street (Muzaffar Ahmed Sarani), Kolkata 700016 (WB)

Leaders of the Party:

- General Secretary: T. J. Chandrachoodan
- Tamil Nadu State Secretary: Dr. A. Ravindranath Kennedy

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:

- Chairperson
- Vice Chairman
- Secretary General
- General Secretaries
- Secretaries
- Treasurer

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation¹⁹¹:

- United Trade Union Congress (UTUC)
- Samyukta Kisan Sabha (SKS, Peasant organisation)
- Revolutionary Youth Front (RYF)

- All India Progressive Students' Union (AIPSU)
- All India United Mahila Sangha (AIUMS)
- Nikhil Banga Mahila Sangha (NBMS, women's wing in West Bengal)

Party Members: RSP has always had its stronghold in West Bengal, but has branches in 18 states. In Kerala, it is concentrated to the Kollam area, with support amongst fishing communities.

Last Election Results: NA

Government Participation in State Government: NA

Government Participation in Central Government: The party got around 0.4% of the votes and three seats in the Lok Sabha elections in 1999 and 2004.¹⁹²

Programmatic orientation: RSP adheres to the Marxist-Leninist theory of 'Permanent' or 'Continuous' Revolution.¹⁹³

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: RSP based on Marxist-Leninist ideology has its roots in the Bengali liberation movement Anushilan Samiti and the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. The party claims that it was established to advance the cause of the proletarian revolution.

¹⁹⁰

[http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Revolutionary-Socialist-Party-\(India\)](http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Revolutionary-Socialist-Party-(India)) (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

¹⁹² <http://www.rsp.org.au/?q=node/18> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁹³ Ibid.



March 2014



STATE PARTIES IN UNION TERRITORIES (UT)

UT 1: Andaman Nicobar Islands: No state parties.

UT 2: Chandigarh: No state parties.

UT 3: Dadra and Nagar Haveli: No state parties.

UT 4: Daman and Diu: No state parties.

UT 5: Lakshadweep: No state parties.

UT 6: NCT Delhi

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party	31
2	Indian National Congress	8
3	Janata Dal (United)*	1
4	Shiromani Akali Dal*	1
5	Aam Aadmi Party*	28
6	Independent	1
Total		70

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*

JDU, a state party in Bihar, fielded candidates in NCT Delhi Legislative Assembly in 2013 and won 1 seat. SAD is a state party mainly in Punjab and is an integral part of the NDA. It also won 1 seat in Delhi Legislative Assembly.



March 2014

Aam Aadmi Party

Abbreviation: AAP

Party Symbol: Jhadu (Broom)



Short History: The AAP was launched on November 26, 2012.¹⁹⁴ Within a year of its formation the AAP contested Assembly election in Delhi and won 28 of the 70 seats¹⁹⁵ and formed a government with outside support of the Congress with Arvind Kejriwal as Chief Minister that lasted for 49 days. Its electoral performance in Delhi entitled it to the status of a state party by the Election Commission of India.¹⁹⁶

The AAP's origin is in the protest movement against corruption and for creating the institution of Lok Pal (Ombudsman) since 2010. The movement rejected the government's Lok Pal Bill being presented in the parliament and pushed for its own Jan Lok Pal (People's Ombudsman) Bill that would include each public office, even that of the Prime Minister within its ambit. The movement turned rather contentious with all the mainstream parties castigating the leaders of the party, more particularly its founder Arvind Kejriwal, to go to the people and

contest elections. The decision to enter the political arena was taken by the leaders of the movement following the above developments. The group behind the party since began organising micro campaigns on citizens' grievances in the capital, which eventually led to its spectacular success in its first political foray.¹⁹⁷ Since no party got absolute majority and the largest party BJP (31) was five short of the target and not prepared to form the government in alliance, the AAP was asked to form the government, which it did with support from the Congress, the party it trounced. With the resignation Arvind Kejriwal as Chief Minister on February 14, 2014, it was an end to Delhi's experiment with a minority government in just 49 days. The issue before the AAP was whether it could table the much publicised and politically contentious Jan Lokpal Bill that no established party endorsed.¹⁹⁸

The AAP is a much discussed and constantly-under-lens phenomenon that would be watched keenly during the sixteenth general elections to be held in April-May 2014. AAP has attempted to redefine the political discourse and politics in the country. It is not the first time that corruption in the country is a political plank in an election; it happened in 1977 and 1989. Whether the party would be able to gain any mileage across the country would be keenly watched. Its aggressive politics that witnessed the entire cabinet on a *dharna* (sit-in) in the national capital at a time when preparations for celebrating the Republic Day were on, threatening to disrupt the celebrations if its demands were not

¹⁹⁴ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-india-20492056> (accessed on February 18, 2014) and <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/arvind-kejriwal-aam-aadmi-party-formal-launch-jantar-mantar/1/234729.html> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁹⁵ <http://www.businessinsider.in/Indias-Left-Leaning-Anti-Graft-Party-Made-A-Stunning-Debut/articleshow/27328073.cms> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/aam-aadmi-party-now-a-registered-political-party/article4539185.ece> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁹⁷ <http://www.aamaadmi-party.org/why-are-we-entering-politics> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

¹⁹⁸ <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/arvindkejriwalacommonmaninpolitics/delhi-cm-arvind-kejriwal-announces-his-resignation-over-jan-lokpal-bill/article1-1183997.aspx> (accessed on February 18, 2014).



March 2014

conceded. In the process it gained some admiration and lost some support. Aside from corruption, a significant issue of governance that it brought into discourse was that of participation of local communities in governance in a democratised process. It has left behind the question whether it would sustain, something that would be watched after 2014 elections.

Address: Ground Floor, A-119, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad – 201010.
Tel: +91-9718500606.
E-mail: contact@aamaadmiparty.org

Leaders of the Party: The AAP claims that there is no central high command in the party. The party structure follows a bottom to top approach where the council members elect the Executive Body and holds the power to recall it.¹⁹⁹

1. Arvind Kejriwal- The national convener of the Party.
2. Gopal Rai
3. Ilias Azmi
4. Yogendra Yadav
5. Manish Sisodia
6. Pankaj Gupta
7. Prashant Bhushan
8. Sanjay Singh
9. Kumar Vishwas

Membership and International Collaboration with other Parties: NA

Organisation Chart:²⁰⁰

Five levels of organisation:

1. Primary Unit
2. Block Council
3. District Level:

¹⁹⁹ <http://www.aamaadmiparty.org/national-executive> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

²⁰⁰ <http://www.aamaadmiparty.org/organization-and-structure> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

- District Council
 - District Executive
 - District Political Affairs Committee
4. State Level:
- State Council
 - State Executive
 - State Political Affairs Committee
5. National Level:
- National Council
 - National Executive
 - National Political Affairs Committee

Youth Wing / Youth Organisation: NA

Party Members: common men

Last Election Results: Seats won²⁰¹

Lok Sabha: 0

Seats in Rajya Sabha: 0

Legislative Assembly 2013: 28/70

Government Participation in State

Government: The AAP was formed a minority government in the NCT of Delhi for 49 days after the Delhi Legislative Assembly elections in January 2014.²⁰²

Government Participation in Central

Government: NA

Programmatic orientation: Swaraj, good governance to the common man.

Foundation or Institutes who are funded by the party/ Institutional Affiliations: NA

Commentary: The party has had the most spectacular rise in the history of Indian party

²⁰¹ <http://eciresults.nic.in/PartyWiseResult.htm> (accessed on February 18, 2014).

²⁰² <http://www.businessinsider.in/Indias-Left-Leaning-Anti-Graft-Party-Made-A-Stunning-Debut/articleshow/27328073.cms> (accessed on February 18, 2014).



March 2014

politics. Its anti-corruption campaign, unusual methods of mobilisation, its straight forward approach, its terse political vocabulary against the established parties and leaders tarred lately due to corruption, scams, absence of inner-party democracy, opaque party and election finances, lack of accountability and virtually deligitimised due to a mix of these, won the party support and voluntary funding.²⁰³ The party is planning to field at least 400 candidates across country for the Lok Sabha and hopes to emerge as a national party by May 2014.

²⁰³<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/assembly-elections-2013/delhi-assembly-elections/Aam-Admi-Arvind-Kejriwal-takes-oath-as-Delhi-CM-vows-change-in-governance/articleshow/28047952.cms> (accessed on February 18, 2014).



March 2014

UT 7 Puducherry

No state party in the UT.

A breakaway party from the Congress named Puducherry Munnetra Congress since 2006, merged back in the Congress in 2009.

S. No.	Party	Seats
1	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam*	5
2	All India N.R. Congress*	15
3	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam*	2
4	Independent	1
5	Indian National Congress	7
Total		30

Source: Election Commission of India

** Regional Parties*

Aside from AIADMK and DMK of Tamilnadu being active in UT Puducherry, All India N.R. Congress, a breakaway from the Congress, is a registered unrecognised party in the UT. It is also the ruling party, having won 15 of the 30 seats in the Legislative Assembly and secured 31.75 per cent of the total votes and 55.87 per cent of the votes in the seats it contested.