



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Impact Of Key Issues In India 2024 General Elections

DR. NASARULLA M KHAN

Associate Prof. of Political Science

Govt. First Grade College, Honnavar

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: This article is being written as India prepares for the 2024 elections in which PM N.Modi is the leader of the ruling BJP and the opposition is struggling to catch up.

Research objective: The main objective of this paper is to understand the key issues in the 2024 Indian elections and to provide a retrospective analysis of the 2024 Indian elections.

Research method: The study date of this article is Research Period: June 2024 and Sources: Sources compiled from secondary sources, various articles, newspapers, magazines, etc.

Data analysis: The data analysis in this article is the political caucus in the election, the political vote in the election, the region and the state.

Result: Many media outlets described the election as "surprising." Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party won fewer than 400 seats, below expectations. Despite pre-election predictions that the BJP would win a majority of voters, the party fared better in the polls, scoring well in states.

Conclusion: The article concludes that the battle for 2024 has begun and the BJP is yet to win hearts. Following disappointing state election results, the opposition has been forced to regroup.

Keyword: General Election 2024, Political party, Major Issue election 2024

1. INTRODUCTION:

India will hold general elections in seventh phases of between April 19 and June 1, 2024, to elect all 543 members of the Lok Sabha. The results of eighteenth Lok Sabha elections were declared on June 4, 2024. On June 7, 2024, PM Modi supported 293 representatives of Indian President Draupadi Murmu. This will be Modi's three time a president also first in government minister; Total 968 million of peoples to voted in the election 2024. A total of 641 million of people are participated in legislative elections 2024 held simultaneously with the general elections in 25 constituencies of 12 legislative assembly in state of AP, Odisha and Sikkim. The Governor has completed his second and third term. The BJP won at least 272 seats in the 2014 and 2019 elections;. This is a decisive victory for the NDA. However, PPP lost of majority in a Lok Sabha, winning 240 of the 303 seats it won in 2019, while the NDA won 293 of the 543 seats in the House of Representatives. While the All India Alliance beat expectations by winning 234 seats, the Congress won 99 seats, giving the working class its first victory in 10 years. The party's seven independents and ten non-aligned candidates also won Lok Sabha seats.

1.1 Current politics and past elections:

Throughout its history of independence, India has been more political than other democracies. It is estimated that over 200 political parties have been formed in India since independence in 1947, excluding unrecognized parties. All political parties that register to participate in elections are required to choose a symbol from the list of symbols provided by the Election Commission. The 4 political parties are: BJP, INC, Communist Party of India (Marxist), and National People's Party. India is a multi-ethnic country with two political parties: BJP and INC. The Bharatiya Janata Party has been led by Modi since 2014.

1.2 Election Process:

Chief Electoral Officer Rajiv Kumar announced the election date as March 16, 2024. Polling stations were built on the Gir forest at Gujarat to support of voters at temples cast their votes. Polling stations were built in 320 relief camps at Kerala deserts, Gujarat and Manipur lakes, where an estimated 59,000 people have been displaced due to drought. In March 2019, the Supreme Court rejected government request to ban the use of electronic voting machines and reform the election process and vote counting system. He spoke about the dangers of corruption in the party system. Around 55 million EVMs are being used in over 10 million polling stations, of which 15 million are security personnel. Vote at home. In Telangana, voting has been postponed by an hour in some areas to facilitate voters.

1.3 Preparation:

Important procedures during the Lok Sabha elections include monitoring expenditure, preventing of illegal goods and ensuring compliance with the administrative. Steps have been taken to suppress protests and demonstrations in the last 48 hours before the election. Strict rules will be enforced on Election Day to prevent interference and ensure safe and free to election. After election, the EVM will be locked and placed under tight security.

2. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

Main purposes of this article paper are:

- To know the importance of General Elections in India 2024.
- To understand the important issues in Indian General Elections 2024.
- To retrospective analysis of the 2024 Indian Elections.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research methods in this article paper are:

- Research period: Period June 2024
- Source of data: Source of data collected from secondary data various articles, newspapers, magazine etc.
- Research technique: Preprocessed and filtered using advanced modeling techniques.
- Data analysis: data analysis on the various issue of general election 2024.
- Research structure: 1. discusses the related study. 2. Details how the resource is generated, while 3. Presents a detailed analysis of general election 2024. 4. Discusses some use present result. Finally, 5. Concludes the paper and gives an insight into future study.

4. STUDY ON IMPACT OF KEY ISSUES:

India's 2024 elections will be influenced by many of the key issues that have dominated previous elections and will continue to shape the political landscape. This article explores the impact of several key issues on the 2024 elections.

4.1 Unemployment:

Unemployment is become major problem in India, especially affecting the young people. The unemployment rate in India is increase its highest level in the last 45 years. According to the World Bank's 2022 report, while the youth unemployment rate in India is 23.2 percent, the unemployment rate in the country is as high as 7 percent. By 2023, 42.3 percent of graduates will be unemployed, indicating that the workforce is still growing and is not meeting the needs of the workforce. A recent survey by the Center for Economic Development Studies (CSDS) revealed that unemployment and inflation are the main concerns of

voters. Some 62% of those surveyed in villages, towns and cities said it had become harder to find work. 65% of men and 59% of women said work was harder. Only 12% of those surveyed reported an increase in employment. The INC promised to fill 30 million civil service positions and provide everyone with the “right to work” as part of its divisive youth manifesto. People aged 25 and above are eligible to apply for jobs.

4.2 Ram Mandir devotion and religion:

The Bharatiya Janata Party is ready to manifesto for Ram Mandir project, which aims to concern with peoples across the country. With completion of Rama temple at Ayodhya, a new era of Hindu nationalism has dominated Indian politics. With Modi announcing his long-term commitment to building a Ram temple, the BJP appears to have sent a message to Hindus across the country. Modi and the BJP’s Hindu nationalist ideology also enjoy strong support from members of the Hindu community. Responding to concerns by Mmhonlumo Kikon has been "some threats" but said the party was working to change the situation. The invitation to the Ramadan conference had sparked controversy, with some describing it as a political situation and a "BJP versus BJP" issue. All four Shankaracaryas refused to attend the event. A half-day memorial ceremony was held at a temple opposite. At the rally, Modi accused the Congress party of prioritising Muslims in building the country's economy and said the party was ready to allocate resources to "people with children" and "working people", which include the majority of Muslims. The theory is that the BJP supports a movement that prioritises Muslims over Hindus. Congress leader Mallikarjun Haq described Modi's comments as "disturbing" and said the Rajasthan government was trying to prevent the government, including the BJP, from participating in the first phase of elections in China. The Election Commission of India has submitted a petition signed by more than 17,400 people accusing Modi of violating the Constitution and the Human Rights Act, 1951.

The Pran Pratishtha ceremony at the Ram Temple at Ayodhya is the highlight of the Bharatiya Janata Party’s first election campaign and the most important made by party leaders in India around the world. As per the government’s current plan, the Ram Mandir has been inaugurated on January 22, 2024, three months ahead of the 2024 Lok Sabha elections. The event has attracted national attention and, as the party hopes, has created new connections for the BJP. It’s no secret that politicians announce issues that they think will resonate with voters, and this year is no exception.

4.3 Electoral Certificates:

On February 15, 2024, the Supreme Court ruled to Modi government's election certificates for the 2017 elections can be issued anonymously and free of charge to individuals and companies, with no restrictions on politicians. Donors can fight for "political rights." . Chamber of Commerce and business election Council of India there is No right to tell the donor. Early reports suggest that the party's biggest donors include India's biggest companies. It also revealed that the BJP received almost half of the total

donations. AITC received Rs 1,609.5 billion, Congress received Rs 1,419.9 billion, Bharati Rashtra Samithi received Rs 1,213.1 billion and Janata Dal received Rs 7.755 billion. The largest lottery ticket buyer in 2020 and 2024 will be Santiago Martin, director of Tamil Nadu Lottery Corporation and Hotel Services Pvt. Ltd., with lottery purchases of Rs 1,368 billion in 2020 and 2024. According to information disclosed by the SBI, the BJP is using state institutions to attack almost half of the 30 organizations that received donations before and after the government's grand convention meeting with voters. These are the key issues that will drive electoral debate and influence voters' choices in India's 2024 elections. How politicians address these issues and respond to voters' concerns will play an important part of determining the result. India scores very high on the Consumer Confidence Index in the Transparency Index.

5. DATA ANALYSIS:

This article analyses data for the 2024 elections. In fact, since 1962, an average of only 28.6 parties has participated in each session of the Lok Sabha. Actually, I get it. In Indian tradition, this means that when the working class comes to power, there will be less work for them. The ENP's vote share remained below 5 between 1962 and 1989, rising to 3.4 in 1977 and 4.7 between 1967 and 1989. 7.6 The UPA government was re-elected. Looking back, we see that the division among the people has ended. Five years later, from 2014, the ENP's vote fell to 5.4 in 2019. In 2024, this indicator remained almost unchanged at 5.3. Numerically, the results are similar. However, the number of ENP seats increased to 4.1 in 1989 peaked in 2004 and has been decreasing since then. In 2014, the number of ENP seats was 3.5, and in 2019 it decreased to 3.0.

Table No. 1
Seat share of parties in the election 2024

Sl.No.	Parties	Percentage (%)
1	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	43.89%
2	Indian National Congress (INC)	19.33%
3	Samantha Party (SP)	6.26%
4	All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	4.77%
5	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	5.01%
6	Telugu Desam Party (TDP)	1.64%
7	Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]	3.04%
8	Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray) [SS(UTB)]	1.31%
9	Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar [NCP(SP)]	1.38%
10	Shiv Sena (SS)	2.71%
11	Others	10.66%

	Total	100%
--	--------------	-------------

(Source: ECI)

On the above table No. 1 show that Seat share of parties in the election 2024. Majority set share by BJP party is 43.89% then follow by INC is 19.33%.

Table No. 2**Vote share of parties in the election 2024**

Sl.No.	Parties	Percentage (%)
1	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	35.04%
2	Indian National Congress (INC)	22.43%
3	Samatha Party (SP)	5.02%
4	All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	5.16%
5	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP)	2.58%
6	Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	1.97%
7	Telugu Desam Party (TDP)	1.61%
8	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	2.37%
9	Communist Party of India	2.08%
10	Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)	1.34%
11	Others	20.40%
	Total	100%

(Source: ECI)

On the above table No. 2 show that Vote share of parties in the election 2024. Majority set share by BJP party is 35.04% then follow by INC is 22.43%.

Overall, the latest data suggests that the BJP has maintained its political dominance. Nationally, central India's polling has fallen by a few percentage points, driven by economic growth in eastern and southern India. Despite its resurgence, the Congress still lags behind the BJP in votes also seats. The number of constituencies where the BJP performed well in general elections has doubled, while the Congress's strength has weakened. This happens all the time, everywhere in the country. More than 40 percent of Indian states are led by BJP leaders, and nearly four-tenths of state legislators are party members. The BJP's growth

in Indian states has increased its representation of less popular voters in Indian politics. Overall, the 2024 decision looks different from previous years, more like a national decision than a national wave. But the relationship between state and national elections is still less predictable than it was during the Coalition era, perhaps reflecting the preferences of different voters at different levels of government. As in 2014 and 2019, major parties increased their national vote share.

6. RESULTS:

ECI is declaring for schedule of 18th Lok Sabha elections in 2024. Despite the fierce competition, voters are seeing the power and strength of India's freedom. India's ability to successfully conduct this election reflects the strength of its democracy and the struggle of its people. She was elected unopposed and won her first seat. The election could not be held in the districts approved by the Election Commission two weeks ago due to no candidates. The defeat did not fulfill the hope of near 400 seats. Despite advance poll that the BJP would win a majority of voters, the party's performance in states like UP, Maharashtra and West Bengal did not match predictions. The BJP has to rely on Bharatiya Janata Party win by Chandrababu Naidu and Telugu win by Nitish Kumar Behar Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh. The BJP needs to win 28 seats to maintain its majority over the Janata Party. Malikajun Haq said the election was "fair and just". On June 5, Modi was confirmed as prime minister after a meeting with other members of the National Democratic Alliance.

7. CONCLUSION:

This article concludes that the BJP's mind control war in 2024 has begun. It is home to India's most popular leaders, most powerful political organizations and elites. The opposition was forced to regroup after disappointing state election results. Its government offered a ceasefire so the military could deal with the current threat. Even the Congress Party, which faces accusations of dynasty and nepotism, has a leader who is not named Gandhi after a long hiatus. The question is how different opposition groups can create and change political narratives. The opposition has a long way to go and time is not on their side.

REFERENCES:

1. ABP News Bureau (1 June 2024). "ABP-CVoter Exit Poll: Final Projections For NDA Vs I.N.D.I.A. Battle To Be Unveiled Today | ABP News". news.abplive.com.
2. Basak, Sanjay (25 October 2023). "Ram Mandir Takes Center Stage for Saffron Victory". www.deccanchronicle.com.
3. Dash, Nivedita (1 June 2024). "India TV-CNX Exit Poll predicts record third term for PM Modi with massive majority: Highlights". www.indiatvnews.com.
4. Kumar, Raju (18 July 2023). "INDIA, Indian National Democratic Inclusive Alliance of Opposition parties, to take on Modi-led NDA in 2024". India TV.
5. Mollan, Cherylann (7 May 2024). "Lok Sabha elections 2024: Millions brave searing heat to vote in India". BBC.
6. Mogul, Rhea; Yeung, Jessie; Madhok, Diksha; Radford, Antoinette (4 June 2024). "India decides: Modi declares victory in election but his party faces shock losses". CNN.
7. M, Sambasiva Rao (15 May 2024). "AP Polling Percentage: Andhra Pradesh registers a polling percentage of 81.86, the highest so far in the country, says Chief Electoral Officer". The Hindu. ISSN 0971-751X.
8. Perinchery, Aathira; Mahaprashasta, Ajoy Ashirwad; Kaur, Banjot; Sen, Jahnvi; Chishti, Seema; Shantha, Sukanya (21 March 2024). "Who Were the Top Buyers of Electoral Bonds Paying?". thewire.in.
9. Pathi, Krutika (15 April 2024). "India's national election will take place in phases over 44 days. Here's why it takes so long". ABP news.
10. Sharma, Sheenu (2 May 2024). "Lok Sabha Elections 2024: Re-polling underway at Nandsi voting booth in Rajasthan's Ajmer". www.indiatvnews.com.
11. Siddiqui, Usaid; Asrar, Nadim (13 May 2024). "India election 2024 updates: Modi, rivals fight Phase 4 of Lok Sabha vote". Al Jazeera. Archived from the original on 20 May 2024.
12. Singh, Shiv Sahay (1 June 2024). "Phase 7 polls: Mob loots reserve EVMs, throws VVPAT machine in pond in West Bengal". The Hindu. ISSN 0971-751X. Archived from the original on 1 June 2024.
13. Tiwari, Ayush (18 May 2024). "Varanasi poll: As 33 nominations are rejected; eight applicants allege that the process was rigged". Scroll.in.
14. Venu, M. K. (16 March 2024). "Electoral Bonds Blow Giant Holes in Modi's Anti-Corruption Plank". The Wire (India). Archived from the original on 1 April 2024.
15. Walia, Aggam (21 September 2023). "42.3% of graduates under 25 unemployed, finds latest State of Working India report". The Indian Express.