



# 2009 Indian general election

General elections were held in [India](#) in five phases between 16 April 2009 and 13 May 2009 to elect the members of the [fifteenth Lok Sabha](#). With an electorate of 716 million, it was the largest democratic election in the world until being surpassed by the [2014 general election](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

By constitutional requirement, elections to the Lok Sabha must be held every five years or when Parliament is dissolved by the [president](#). The [previous elections](#) were held in May 2004 and the term of the [14th Lok Sabha](#) would have naturally expired on 1 June 2009. Elections are organised by the [Election Commission of India](#) (ECI) and are normally held in multiple phases to better handle the large electorate and security concerns.<sup>[2]</sup> The 2009 elections were held in five phases. In February 2009, [Rs.11.20 billion](#) ([\\$200.5 million](#)) was budgeted for election expenses by parliament.<sup>[3]</sup>

A total of 8,070 candidates contested 543 seats elected in single-member constituencies using [first-past-the-post voting](#).<sup>[4]</sup> Voter turnout over all five phases was around 58%. The results of the election were announced within three days of phase five, on 16 May.<sup>[5]</sup>

The [United Progressive Alliance](#) (UPA) led by the [Indian National Congress](#) formed the government after winning a majority of seats, with strong results in [Andhra Pradesh](#), [Kerala](#), [Maharashtra](#), [Rajasthan](#), [Tamil Nadu](#), [Uttar Pradesh](#) and [West Bengal](#). [Manmohan Singh](#) became the first [Prime Minister](#) since [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) in 1962 to be re-elected after completing a full five-year term.<sup>[6]</sup> The UPA was able to put together a comfortable majority with support from 322 of the 543 elected members. External support was provided by the [Bahujan Samaj Party](#) (BSP), [Samajwadi Party](#) (SP), [Janata Dal \(Secular\)](#) (JD(S)), [Rashtriya Janata Dal](#) (RJD) and other minor parties.<sup>[7]</sup>

The newly formed [Third Front](#) lead by [Communist Party of India \(Marxist\)](#) (CPI(M)) mainly constitute of regional parties gives a major challenge to [United Progressive Alliance](#) (UPA) and [National Democratic Alliance](#) (NDA) making the election a triangular fight.<sup>[8]</sup>

Singh was sworn in as Prime Minister on 22 May 2009 at the Ashoka Hall of [Rashtrapati Bhavan](#).<sup>[9][10]</sup>

## Background

The election, while following the normal five-year cycle, came after a break in the old UPA alliance after the left parties withdrew support of the [Indo-US nuclear deal](#) forcing a [vote of confidence](#) (which the government won).

## Electoral issues

### Delimitation

The 2009 elections adopted re-drawn electoral constituencies based on the [2001 census](#), following the 2002 [Delimitation Commission of India](#), whose recommendations were approved in February 2008.

In the 2009 general elections, 499 out of the total 543 [Parliamentary constituencies](#) were newly delimited constituencies. This affected the [National Capital Region of Delhi](#), the [Union Territory of Puducherry](#) and all the states except [Arunachal Pradesh](#), [Assam](#), [Jammu & Kashmir](#), [Jharkhand](#), [Manipur](#) and [Nagaland](#).<sup>[11]</sup> While comparing election results, it must be borne in mind that in many instances a constituency with the same name may reflect a significantly different population demographic as well as a slightly altered geographical region.

### Electronic voting machines

As in the 2004 election, this election was also conducted completely using [electronic voting machines](#) (EVMs), with 1,368,430 voting machines deployed across the country.<sup>[11]</sup>

### Polling stations

There were 828,804 [Polling Stations](#) around the country – a 20% increase over the number from the 2004 election. This was done mainly to avoid vulnerability to threat and intimidation, to overcome geographical barriers and to reduce the distance travelled by voters.<sup>[11]</sup>

## 2009 Indian general election

<span></span>		
<span></span>		
<b>16 April 2009 – 13 May 2009</b>		
543 of the 545 seats in the Lok Sabha 272 seats needed for a majority		
<b>Registered</b>	716,985,101	
<b>Turnout</b>	58.21% (▲ 0.14pp)	
	<span></span>	<span></span>
<b>Leader</b>	<a href="#">Manmohan Singh</a>	<a href="#">L. K. Advani</a>
<b>Party</b>	<a href="#">INC</a>	<a href="#">BJP</a>
<b>Alliance</b>	<a href="#">UPA</a>	<a href="#">NDA</a>
<b>Last election</b>	26.53%, 145 seats	22.16%, 138 seats
<b>Seats won</b>	<b>206</b>	116
<b>Seat change</b>	▲ 61	▼ 22
<b>Popular vote</b>	<b>119,111,019</b>	78,435,381
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>28.55%</b>	18.80%
<b>Swing</b>	▲ 2.02pp	▼ 3.36pp
<b>Alliance seats</b>	<b>262</b>	159
<span></span>		
<b>Results by constituency</b>		
<b>Prime Minister before election</b>	<b>Prime Minister after election</b>	
<a href="#">Manmohan Singh</a>	<a href="#">Manmohan Singh</a>	
<a href="#">INC</a>	<a href="#">INC</a>	

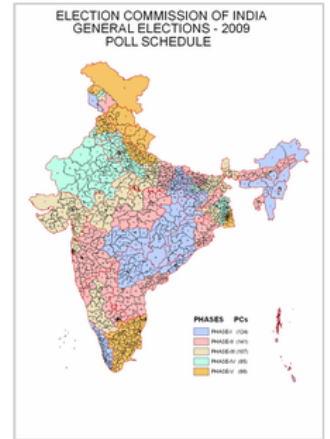
The CEC announced that the polling station in Banej village in the Una segment of Junagadh, Gujarat had the unique claim to being the only polling station in the country that catered to a single elector – Guru Shree Bharatdasji Bapu, a priest of a Shiva temple in the middle of the Gir Forest.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Electoral rolls

The electoral rolls had to be completely updated because of the delimitation that took effect from February 2008. The process of updating the electoral rolls continued until the last date of filing nominations. 714 million people were eligible to vote in 2009, up 6.4% (43 million) from 2004.

This election also saw the entire country except the states of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir use photo electoral rolls. This meant that the photo of each elector was printed on the electoral rolls and this was intended to facilitate easy identification and prevent impersonations.

In addition to the photo electoral rolls, the electors also needed to provide separate photo identification. Those electors who had already been issued Electoral Photo Identification Cards (EPIC) were only permitted to use the EPIC for identification at the polling station. According to the EC, 82% of the country's electors (except those in Assam) have been issued EPIC before the 2009 election was announced.<sup>[11]</sup>



Election schedule (All phases)

## Polling schedule

---

### Background

The Chief Election Commissioner of India (CEC), N. Gopalaswami, had stated on 28 December 2008, that the elections were likely to be held between April and May 2009. He attributed this schedule to the examination period from February to March, making polling places unavailable.<sup>[13]</sup>

On 31 January 2009, fractures within the Election Commission came to the fore when Gopalaswami recommended to President Pratibha Patil that Election Commissioner Navin Chawla be sacked for behaving in a partisan manner. This recommendation in itself was controversial, as it was unclear if a CEC had the legal and constitutional right to provide such a unilateral recommendation.<sup>[14]</sup> Chawla refused to resign as he was expected to take over the post of Chief Election Commissioner a few months later.<sup>[15]</sup>

This controversy also resulted in speculation that the Election Commission was unable to agree on the actual polling dates, with the incumbent CEC Gopalaswami preferring that at least one phase of elections be held before his retirement on 20 April 2009. Navin Chawla, on the other hand, wanted the election to only start after Gopalaswami retired.<sup>[16]</sup>

Eventually, on 1 March 2009, President Patil rejected Gopalaswami's recommendation to remove Chawla after the Government advised her to do so.<sup>[17]</sup> Soon after the above announcement by President Patil, the Election Commissioners got together to announce the details of the general election.

The polling schedule for the 2009 General Elections was announced by the Chief Election Commissioner on 2 March 2009.<sup>[11]</sup>

Subsequently, the President's House announced on 4 March 2009 that CEC Gopalaswami would retire as scheduled on 20 April 2009 and Navin Chawla would take over as CEC starting 21 April 2009.<sup>[18]</sup> It was the first time in the history of Indian politics that two different people oversaw different phases of the same election.<sup>[19]</sup>

## Polling schedule

### Polling schedule for each State/UT in 2009 General Elections

States/UTs	Constituencies	Phases	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Avg Turnout
			16 April	Turnout <sup>[20]</sup>	22/23 April	Turnout <sup>[20]</sup>	30 April	Turnout <sup>[21]</sup>	7 May	Turnout <sup>[22]</sup>	13 May	Turnout <sup>[23]</sup>	
<a href="#">Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</a>	1	1	1	64.15%		–		–		–		–	64.15%
<a href="#">Andhra Pradesh</a>	42	2	22	69.75%	20	75.50%		–		–		–	72.40%
<a href="#">Arunachal Pradesh</a>	2	1	2	65.00%		–		–		–		–	65.00%
<a href="#">Assam</a>	14	2	3	67.61%	11	70.06%		–		–		–	69.68%
<a href="#">Bihar</a>	40	4	13	43.21%	13	45.83%	11	46.12%	3	37.00%		–	44.27%
<a href="#">Chandigarh</a>	1	1		–		–		–		–	1	65.51%	65.51%
<a href="#">Chhattisgarh</a>	11	1	11	58.19%		–		–		–		–	58.19%
<a href="#">Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</a>	1	1		–		–	1	73.22%		–		–	73.22%
<a href="#">Daman &amp; Diu</a>	1	1		–		–	1	71.85%		–		–	71.85%
<a href="#">Delhi</a>	7	1		–		–		–	7	51.79%		–	51.79%
<a href="#">Goa</a>	2	1		–	2	55.42%		–		–		–	55.42%
<a href="#">Gujarat</a>	26	1		–		–	26	47.92%		–		–	47.92%
<a href="#">Haryana</a>	10	1		–		–		–	10	67.67%		–	67.67%
<a href="#">Himachal Pradesh</a>	4	1		–		–		–		–	4	58.35%	58.35%
<a href="#">Jammu &amp; Kashmir</a>	6	5	1	49.68%	1	44.73%	1	26.43%	1	25.38%	2	45.63%	39.66%
<a href="#">Jharkhand</a>	14	2	6	51.16%	8	48.86%		–		–		–	49.77%
<a href="#">Karnataka</a>	28	2		–	17	60.00%	11	58.48%		–		–	59.44%
<a href="#">Kerala</a>	20	1	20	73.33%		–		–		–		–	73.33%
<a href="#">Lakshadweep</a>	1	1	1	86.10%		–		–		–		–	86.10%
<a href="#">Madhya Pradesh</a>	29	2		–	13	51.39%	16	51.22%		–		–	51.30%
<a href="#">Maharashtra</a>	48	3	13	55.74%	25	49.18%	10	41.24%		–		–	49.17%
<a href="#">Manipur</a>	2	2	1	83.70%	1	75.50%		–		–		–	79.80%
<a href="#">Meghalaya</a>	2	1	2	64.40%		–		–		–		–	64.40%
<a href="#">Mizoram</a>	1	1	1	50.93%		–		–		–		–	50.93%
<a href="#">Nagaland</a>	1	1	1	90.21%		–		–		–		–	90.21%
<a href="#">Orissa</a>	21	2	10	64.90%	11	62.00%		–		–		–	63.35%
<a href="#">Puducherry</a>	1	1		–		–		–		–	1	79.70%	79.70%
<a href="#">Punjab</a>	13	2		–		–		–	4	72.78%	9	68.13%	69.58%
<a href="#">Rajasthan</a>	25	1		–		–		–	25	48.50%		–	48.50%
<a href="#">Sikkim</a>	1	1		–		–	1	82.00%		–		–	82.00%
<a href="#">Tamil Nadu</a>	39	1		–		–		–		–	39	72.46%	72.46%
<a href="#">Tripura</a>	2	1		–	2	83.91%		–		–		–	83.91%
<a href="#">Uttar Pradesh</a>	80	5	16	45.37%	17	45.48%	15	46.12%	18	48.00%	14	47.55%	46.45%
<a href="#">Uttarakhand</a>	5	1		–		–		–		–	5	53.67%	53.67%
<a href="#">West Bengal</a>	42	3		–		–	14	80.71%	17	82.60%	11	76.30%	78.93%
<b>Total constituencies</b>	<b>543</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>59.07%</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>56.66%</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>52.12%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>52.32%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>65.74%</b>	<b>56.97%</b>
<b>Total states/UTs polling on this day</b>			<b>17</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>9</b>		
				<b>States/UTs</b>		<b>Constituencies</b>							
Number of states and UTs polling in single phase				22		164							
Number of states and UTs polling in two phases				8		163							

Number of states and UTs polling in three phases	2	90	
Number of states and UTs polling in four phases	1	40	
Number of states and UTs polling in five phases	2	86	
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>543</b>	
Source: Election Commission of India <sup>[11]</sup>			

## Coalitions

The 2009 general election saw three main national pre-poll alliances. Given the volatile nature of coalition politics in India, many parties changed alliances before, during and after the elections. The two larger coalitions, UPA and NDA, had clearly indicated their prime ministerial candidates during campaigning for the election. The Third Front announced repeatedly through the campaigning period that their prime ministerial candidate would only be decided after the election results came out. In Indian parliamentary system, the announcement of Prime Ministerial candidates prior to elections is not required.

### United Progressive Alliance

**Prime Minister candidate:** [Manmohan Singh](#) ([Indian National Congress](#) (INC))

The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was formed after the [2004 general election](#) to bring together parties that either allied with the Congress in various states, or were willing to support a Congress-led national government. Though the UPA never enjoyed a clear majority on its own in the [14th Lok Sabha](#), it managed to complete its five-year term from 2004 to 2009 by securing outside support from the left parties (CPI(M), CPI, AIFB, RSP), [Samajwadi Party](#) and [Bahujan Samaj Party](#) at different times during this tenure.

Following the August 2008 confidence vote victory for the current government, a statement by Congress President [Sonia Gandhi](#) caused speculation that the UPA would project Prime Minister Manmohan Singh as the Prime Ministerial candidate in the next elections.<sup>[24]</sup> While [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam](#) (DMK) leader [M. Karunanidhi](#) supported Manmohan Singh as the PM candidate, [Nationalist Congress Party](#) (NCP) chief [Sharad Pawar](#) tried to project himself as a possible Prime Ministerial candidate as well.<sup>[25]</sup> On 24 January 2009, Manmohan Singh underwent a cardiac bypass surgery at the [All India Institute of Medical Sciences](#), New Delhi.<sup>[26]</sup> Following the surgery, speculation of alternate PM candidates arose both within the Congress and amongst coalition partners. In an attempt to quell such speculations, Sonia Gandhi on 6 February 2009, confirmed that Manmohan Singh would be the UPA's PM candidate by writing so in the Congress party magazine *Sandesh*.<sup>[27]</sup> This was the first time in the history of Indian elections that the Congress party had declared its Prime Ministerial candidate prior to the elections.

### National Democratic Alliance

**Prime Minister candidate:** [Lal Krishna Advani](#) ([Bharatiya Janata Party](#) (BJP))

The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) was the first large national coalition formed by a national party supported by various regional parties. It was formed after the [1998 general election](#) and the NDA formed the Government led by BJP's [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](#). The government collapsed a few months later, but the NDA returned to power after the [1999 general election](#) and this time the Vajpayee-led Government completed its full term from 1999 to 2004. Due to the volatile nature of coalitions, NDA won 181 seats after the 2004 election, but due to parties changing alliances, before the 2009 election they had 142 seats.

The main [opposition party](#), BJP, and its NDA coalition partners announced on 11 December 2007 (more than a year before the election) that their candidate for prime minister would be BJP party leader Advani<sup>[28]</sup> who was the [Leader of the Opposition](#) at the time. On 23 January 2008, leaders from BJP and other NDA parties convened in the capital to officially elect him as their candidate for the election.<sup>[29]</sup>

### Third Front

**Seats: The newly formed alliance carried with them 109 seats before the 2009 election.**

The [CPI\(M\)](#) led the formation of the Third Front for the 2009 election. This front was basically a collection of regional political parties who were neither in UPA nor in the NDA.

### Fourth Front

**Seats: The newly formed alliance carried with them 64 seats before the 2009 election.**

The [Samajwadi Party](#), [Rashtriya Janata Dal](#) and the [Lok Janshakti Party](#) failed to reach seat sharing agreements with the Congress and decided to form a new front, hoping to be kingmakers after the election.<sup>[30]</sup> Despite announcing this front, the constituent parties continued to declare their support for the UPA.<sup>[31]</sup>

## Campaign

### United Progressive Alliance

The Congress party bought the rights for the [Oscar-winning](#) soundtrack "Jai Ho" from the movie [Slumdog Millionaire](#), which was used as the official campaign tune by the party. The song title "Jai Ho" translates to 'Let there be victory', and the Congress hoped that the popular song would galvanise the masses during the almost one-month-long election season.<sup>[32]</sup>

On 24 March 2009, Congress President Sonia Gandhi released the party's manifesto for the 2009 election.<sup>[33]</sup> The manifesto highlighted all the achievements of the UPA Government over the last five years in power and identified improving various policies to favour more rural & under-privileged sections of the Indian society.<sup>[34]</sup>

The Congress campaign ran into trouble when the Election Commission took exception to a full page advertisement on the 2010 Commonwealth Games taken out in major Delhi newspapers. The EC served notice to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Cabinet Secretary and the Chief Secretary of Delhi, stating that the advertisement was a clear violation of the model code of conduct since it enumerated the achievements of the UPA Government. The EC has also asked the violators to pay from their own pockets.<sup>[35][36]</sup>

## National Democratic Alliance

To counter the Congress' selection of "Jai Ho" as their official anthem, the BJP coined the phrase *Kushal Neta*,

On 3 April 2009, BJP released its election manifesto in New Delhi.<sup>[37]</sup> The party was taking on the incumbent UPA Government on the three fronts of *Good Governance, Development and Security*. The manifesto highlighted all the different NDA policies that the UPA reversed over the last five years. The manifesto laid a lot of importance on requiring strong, POTA-like anti-terrorism laws and vowed to make India a safer place if the BJP is elected. The full text of the manifesto is available at the BJP website.<sup>[38]</sup>

The BJP campaign faced its biggest controversy when the EC directed the District Magistrate of Pilibhit to lodge a criminal case against the BJP's candidate Varun Gandhi for his allegedly inflammatory speech against minority communities made on 7 March 2009.<sup>[39]</sup> This decision was taken after the EC had earlier issued a notice<sup>[40]</sup> to Varun Gandhi and the BJP. After reviewing the incident, the EC found Varun Gandhi guilty of violating the model code of conduct by creating feeling of enmity and hatred between different communities and issued a recommendation the BJP to drop him from their list of candidates.<sup>[41]</sup> The BJP however came out in support of Varun and refused to drop him as a candidate.<sup>[42]</sup>

## Third Front

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) formed a Third Front. The Third Front tried to contest the election, hoping to create a non-BJP, non-Congress government, by attracting many local and regional parties, that were once with the other two alliances. The Third Front came into the alliance with 109 MPs, and various polling conducted before the election projected the alliance of getting over 100 seats. The CPI(M) created a campaign website hosting its campaign information to attract sympathisers among the netizen public to vote for the party.<sup>[43][44]</sup>

## Innovative technology usage during campaigning

During this election, political parties used technology in innovative ways to reach out to the voters. Although SMS had been used during prior elections, political parties had realised that the rural and illiterate voters which form a majority could not read. Young and technology savvy politicians quickly realised that voice was the way to reach out to the rural community as they could speak their language. This turned out to be very interesting as two voice companies from India, TringMe and VoiceHawk played the pivotal role in reaching out to the billion people of India.<sup>[45]</sup>

## Opinion polling

Most opinion polls conducted by major agencies gave the UPA an edge over the NDA, but none were predicted to get absolute majority. The UPA including the Fourth front was, however, predicted by a few to get seats close to majority. The opinion polls reckoned that other regional parties would play an important role by winning a substantial number of seats. In results where the "Fourth Front" is indicated, the SP, RJD and LJP are not being counted in the UPA figure.

## Pre-poll surveys

Agency	Dates	Results			
		UPA	NDA	Others	
<u>CNN-IBN–CSDS</u>	8 Jan to 15/09	215–235	164–185	125–155	<sup>[46]</sup>
<u>Star–Nielsen</u>	5 to 17 March 2009	257 (Congress 144)	184 (BJP 137)	96	<sup>[47]</sup>
<u>Star–Nielsen</u>	26 Mar – 3 April 2009	203 (Congress 155)	191 (BJP 147)	Third Front 104, Fourth Front 39	<sup>[48]</sup>
<u>CVoter–The Week</u>	March–April 2009	234 (Congress 144)	186 (BJP 140)	Third Front 112	<sup>[49]</sup>
<u>Times of India</u>	March 2009	201 (Congress 146)	195 (BJP 138)	147	<sup>[50]</sup>
Actual Results	16 May 2009	262	159	79	

## Exit polls

In February 2009, the ECI banned the publishing of all exit polls starting 48 hours before Phase 1 of the election until the end of Phase 5. This was intended to prevent exit polls from earlier phases affecting voter decisions in later phases.<sup>[51]</sup> The ban ended with the close of Phase 5 voting at 5:00 pm IST on 13 May.

Polling organisation	UPA	NDA	Others
<u>CNN-IBN - Dainik Bhaskar</u>	185-205	165-185	153-193
<u>India TV-CVoter</u>	189-201	183-195	147-171
<u>Star-Nielsen</u>	199	196	148
<u>Headlines Today</u>	191	180	172
<b>Actual result</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Sources:-</b> <sup>[52][53]</sup>			

## Election phases

---

### Phase 1 – 16 April 2009

The first phase of the 2009 election took place on Thursday, 16 April with elections in 124 constituencies across 15 states and 2 union territories. There were incidents of violence in a few places in Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra and between 17 and 19 people were killed in Naxal attacks.<sup>[54]</sup> The dead included five poll officials and 10 security personnel, whose families received a compensation of Rs 1 million.<sup>[55]</sup> Naxals set fire to voting machines, attacked voters, security personnel and polling workers, and destroyed vehicles.<sup>[56][57]</sup> According to one news source, "It was apparent that the Naxals had clearly planned to disrupt the polls."<sup>[56]</sup>

Despite these incidents, the ECI expressed satisfaction about the conduct of the polls due to peaceful polling in many other parts of the country. Initial reports from the ECI place the voter turnout for this phase at approximately 60 percent. This phase of the election was held in 185,000 polling stations, serving an electorate of over 143.1 million deciding the fate of 1,715 candidates.<sup>[58][59]</sup>

The ECI ordered repoll in 46 polling booths across 7 of the states where polling took place in the first phase. These include 29 polling booths in Andhra Pradesh, 5 each in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, 3 in Nagaland, 2 in Kerala and 1 each in Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. The repoll in all these polling booths were held on 18 April 2009.<sup>[60]</sup>

One of the positive stories emerging from this phase of election was from Kandhamal district, where refugees of the 2008 Kandhamal riots came out in huge numbers to exercise their franchise. It is estimated that there was a turnout of 90% amongst Kandhamal refugees and 50% across the entire district. The administration had earlier identified large parts of the area as Naxal affected and vulnerable. Hence, the administration had deployed extra security in the area and the ECI has arranged for special transport to shuttle the refugees from the refugee camps to the polling booths. Both of these actions helped achieve the high turnout.<sup>[61]</sup>

### Phase 2 – 22 April 2009 and 23 April 2009

The second phase of the 2009 election was spread across Wednesday, 22 April (Phase 2A) and Thursday, 23 April (Phase 2B). Phase 2A saw election in a single constituency in Manipur as it was a state holiday on 23 April.<sup>[11]</sup>

According to the EC, the election in Manipur in Phase 2A was peaceful and witnessed a voter turnout of about 62%.<sup>[62]</sup> Following the election, though, the Communist Party of India (CPI) and Manipur People's Party (MPP) have alleged vote rigging by Congress workers during the polls in Phase 2A. The MPP claimed that the Congress workers captured 11 booths in the Andro Assembly segment of Imphal East.<sup>[63]</sup>

Phase 2B saw polling in 12 states for 140 constituencies – the most in any phase of this election. This phase was largely peaceful and saw about 55% turnout. There were stray incidents of violence in areas with active Naxalite groups in Jharkhand and Bihar.<sup>[64]</sup> The poor turnout in this phase was blamed on a heat wave sweeping the country that took the noon-time temperature on election day up to between 42 and 46 degrees Celsius in various parts of the country.<sup>[65]</sup> Two polling officials even died due to sun stroke in Orissa with two also falling ill.<sup>[66]</sup>

### Phase 3 – 30 April 2009

The third phase of the 2009 election was held on Thursday, 30 April with elections in 107 constituencies spread across nine states and two union territories. The fate of 1,567 candidates was decided in this phase including those of Congress President Sonia Gandhi, BJP's Prime Minister candidate L.K. Advani and former Prime Minister and Janata Dal (Secular) President Deve Gowda.<sup>[67]</sup> This phase included voting in Mumbai where the turnout was relatively low. The voter turnout around the country was moderate and this was primarily blamed on the extreme heat on election day.<sup>[68]</sup> Voting was largely peaceful all across the country. However, Maoist guerrillas exploded a landmine in West Bengal's Purulia district, injuring a paramilitary trooper.

### Phase 4 – 7 May 2009

The fourth phase of the election was held on Thursday, 7 May with elections for 85 seats across eight states involving 1,315 candidates. The phase's high-profile candidates included External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee and former chief ministers Mulayam Singh Yadav, Rajnath Singh, Lalu Prasad Yadav and Farooq Abdullah. Apart from bomb attacks in West Bengal's Asansol and Murshidabad districts that killed one person each and some violence in Rajasthan, this phase was relatively peaceful.<sup>[69]</sup> This phase saw voting in the nation's capital Delhi where the voter turnout was around 53%, much higher than the previous two elections in Delhi.<sup>[70]</sup>

### Phase 5 – 13 May 2009

The fifth and final phase of the 2009 election was held on Wednesday, 13 May with voting across seven states and two union territories for 86 constituencies. Overall the turnout was 62%. Numerous cases of voter omissions were reported in Tamil Nadu which had 39 seats up for grab. In Jammu & Kashmir, two polling stations could not be reached by the polling officials due to extreme snow which prevented their helicopters from landing at the site. The polling officials were forced to trek through deep snow to reach the polling stations and polls took place 2 days later on 15 May in these two stations.<sup>[71]</sup> A few cases of violence were also reported in this phase. One DMK official was stabbed to death in Tamil Nadu in a clash between the political parties and another person was killed in West Bengal in clashes between Trinamool Congress and CPI(M) party workers.<sup>[72]</sup>



Queue outside a polling station in Kolkata 13 May 2009.

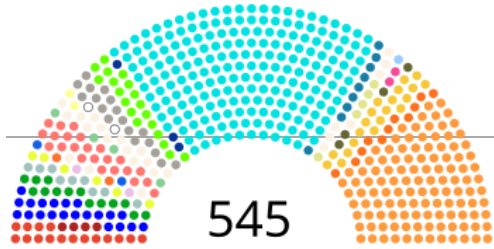
## State/UT-wise voter turnout details

State/UT	Total electors	Total voters	Total turnout	Total seats
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	265,108	170,713	64.16%	1
Andhra Pradesh	57,892,259	42,086,701	72.70%	42
Arunachal Pradesh	734,541	500,701	68.17%	2
Assam	17,470,329	12,149,244	69.54%	14
Bihar	54,505,246	24,236,447	44.47%	40
Chandigarh (UT)	524,444	343,558	65.51%	1
Chhattisgarh	15,476,577	8,556,714	55.29%	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	150,704	110,363	73.23%	1
Daman & Diu (UT)	95,382	68,025	71.32%	1
Goa	1,020,794	564,439	55.29%	2
Gujarat	36,484,281	17,476,688	47.90%	26
Haryana	12,087,710	8,160,212	67.51%	10
Himachal Pradesh	4,606,674	2,691,632	58.43%	4
Jammu & Kashmir	6,572,896	2,609,249	39.70%	6
Jharkhand	17,934,095	9,142,557	50.98%	14
Karnataka	41,790,939	24,581,348	58.82%	28
Kerala	21,859,536	16,041,499	73.38%	20
Lakshadweep (UT)	45,983	39,498	85.90%	1
Madhya Pradesh	38,085,179	19,488,923	51.17%	29
Maharashtra	72,954,058	37,007,538	50.73%	48
Manipur	1,736,251	1,342,309	77.31%	2
Meghalaya	1,277,739	822,614	64.38%	2
Mizoram	629,374	326,424	51.86%	1
Nagaland	1,321,878	1,189,742	90.00%	1
NCT OF Delhi	11,096,854	5,754,356	51.86%	7
Orissa	27,194,864	17,772,025	65.35%	21
Puducherry (UT)	762,440	608,509	79.81%	1
Punjab	16,958,380	11,833,887	69.78%	13
Rajasthan	37,060,011	17,942,477	48.41%	25
Sikkim	300,584	252,275	83.93%	1
Tamil Nadu	41,620,460	30,405,063	73.05%	39
Tripura	2,082,265	1,760,485	84.55%	2
Uttar Pradesh	116,006,374	55,435,386	47.79%	80
Uttarakhand	5,887,724	3,145,818	53.43%	5
West Bengal	52,493,168	42,740,865	81.42%	42
<b>India</b>	<b>716,985,101</b>	<b>417,357,674</b>	<b>58.21%</b>	<b>543</b>

## Results

Vote counting took place on 16 May<sup>[73]</sup> and the result were declared the same day. The EVMs were localised to 1,080 centres across the country and counting started at 08:00 hrs. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) took early lead and maintained it to emerge victorious. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader Rajnath Singh said that the BJP's performance in the election was very unexpected and the success of the NDA that had been hoped for had not materialised.<sup>[74]</sup> The CPI (M) led third front later said that it was ready to sit in the opposition.





Party	Votes	%	Seats
Indian National Congress	119,111,019	28.55	206
Bharatiya Janata Party	78,435,381	18.80	116
Bahujan Samaj Party	25,728,920	6.17	21
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	22,219,111	5.33	16
Samajwadi Party	14,284,638	3.42	23
All India Trinamool Congress	13,356,510	3.20	19
Telugu Desam Party	10,481,659	2.51	6
Nationalist Congress Party	8,521,502	2.04	9
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	7,625,397	1.83	18
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	6,953,591	1.67	9
Biju Janata Dal	6,612,552	1.59	14
Praja Rajyam Party	6,590,046	1.58	0
Shiv Sena	6,454,950	1.55	11
Janata Dal (United)	6,331,201	1.52	20
Communist Party of India	5,951,888	1.43	4
Rashtriya Janata Dal	5,280,084	1.27	4
Shiromani Akali Dal	4,004,789	0.96	4
Janata Dal (Secular)	3,434,082	0.82	3
Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam	3,126,117	0.75	0
Telangana Rashtra Samithi	2,582,326	0.62	2
Assam United Democratic Front	2,184,553	0.52	1
Pattali Makkal Katchi	1,944,619	0.47	0
Lok Jan Shakti Party	1,891,963	0.45	0
Rashtriya Lok Dal	1,821,054	0.44	5
Asom Gana Parishad	1,773,103	0.43	1
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1,665,173	0.40	2
Revolutionary Socialist Party	1,573,650	0.38	2
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	1,503,863	0.36	0
All India Forward Bloc	1,345,803	0.32	2
Indian National Lok Dal	1,286,573	0.31	0
Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	1,112,908	0.27	1
Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation	1,044,510	0.25	0
Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)	963,274	0.23	1
Muslim League Kerala State Committee	877,494	0.21	2
Nagaland Peoples Front	832,224	0.20	1
Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)	816,395	0.20	1
Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi	735,847	0.18	1
Bodoland People's Front	656,430	0.16	1
Kongunadu Munnetra Kazhagam	579,703	0.14	0
Lok Satta Party	557,376	0.13	0
Peace Party	537,638	0.13	0
Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	522,760	0.13	0
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	498,374	0.12	3
Apna Dal	495,032	0.12	0
Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh	492,470	0.12	0



**By states and territories**

The UPA carried 18 states, while the NDA and the Third Front carried 8 and 2 respectively.

**Source:** Election Commission of India<sup>[76]</sup>

State (# of seats)	Party	Seats won	% of votes	Alliance
Andhra Pradesh (42)	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	33	38.95%	United Progressive Alliance
	Telugu Desam Party	6	24.93%	Third Front
	<u>Praja Rajyam Party</u>	0	17.93%	Fourth Front
	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	2	6.14%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen</u>	1	1.93%	United Progressive Alliance
Arunachal Pradesh (2)	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	2	51.11%	United Progressive Alliance
Assam (14)	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	7	33.91%	United Progressive Alliance
	Bharatiya Janata Party	4	17.21%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Assam United Democratic Front</u>	1	17.10%	None
	Asom Gana Parishad	1	12.61%	National Democratic Alliance
	Bodoland Peoples Front	1		None
Bihar (40)	<b>Janata Dal (United)</b>	20	24.04%	National Democratic Alliance
	Bharatiya Janata Party	12	13.93%	National Democratic Alliance
	Rashtriya Janata Dal	4	19.30%	Fourth Front
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	2	10.26%	United Progressive Alliance
	Independent	2		None
Chhattisgarh (11)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	10	45.03%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	1	37.31%	United Progressive Alliance
Goa (2)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	1	44.78%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	1	22.60%	United Progressive Alliance
Gujarat (26)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	15	46.52%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	11	43.38%	United Progressive Alliance
Haryana (10)	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	9	41.77%	United Progressive Alliance
	<u>Haryana Janhit Congress</u>	1		Third Front
Himachal Pradesh (4)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	3	49.58%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	1	45.61%	United Progressive Alliance
Jammu & Kashmir (6)	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir National Conference</b>	3	19.11%	United Progressive Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	2	24.67%	United Progressive Alliance
	Independent	1		None
Jharkhand (14)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	8	27.53%	National Democratic Alliance
	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	2	11.70%	United Progressive Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	1	15.02%	United Progressive Alliance
	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)	1		None
	Independent	2		None
Karnataka (28)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	19	41.63%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	6	37.65%	United Progressive Alliance
	Janata Dal (Secular)	3	13.57%	Third Front
Kerala (20)	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	13	40.13%	United Progressive Alliance <u>United Democratic Front</u>
	<u>Left Democratic Front</u>	4		Third Front
	<u>Indian Union Muslim League</u>	2		United Progressive Alliance <u>United Democratic Front</u>
	Kerala Congress (Mani)	1	2.53%	United Progressive Alliance <u>United Democratic Front</u>
Madhya Pradesh (29)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	16	43.45%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	12	40.14%	United Progressive Alliance
	Bahujan Samaj Party	1	5.85%	Third Front
Maharashtra (48)	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	17	19.61%	United Progressive Alliance
	Shiv Sena	11	17.00%	National Democratic Alliance
	Bharatiya Janata Party	9	18.17%	National Democratic Alliance
	Nationalist Congress Party	8	19.28%	United Progressive Alliance
	Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi	1		None

	Swabhimani Paksha	1		None
	Independent	1		None
<u>Manipur</u> (2)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>42.96%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
<u>Meghalaya</u> (2)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44.84%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
	Nationalist Congress Party	1	18.78%	United Progressive Alliance
<u>Mizoram</u> (1)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65.58%</b>	United Progressive Alliance
<u>Nagaland</u> (1)	<b>Nagaland People's Front</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69.96%</b>	None
<u>Orissa</u> (21)	<b><u>Biju Janata Dal</u></b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37.23%</b>	<b>Third Front</b>
	Indian National Congress	6	32.75%	United Progressive Alliance
	Communist Party of India	1	2.57%	Third Front
<u>Punjab</u> (13)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45.23%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
	<u>Shiromani Akali Dal</u>	4	33.85%	National Democratic Alliance
	Bharatiya Janata Party	1	10.06%	National Democratic Alliance
<u>Rajasthan</u> (25)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>47.19%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
	Bharatiya Janata Party	4	36.57%	National Democratic Alliance
	Independent	1		None
<u>Sikkim</u> (1)	<b>Sikkim Democratic Front</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63.30%</b>	<b>None</b>
<u>Tamil Nadu</u> (39)	<b>Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25.09%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
	<u>All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam</u>	9	22.88%	Third Front
	Indian National Congress	8	15.03%	United Progressive Alliance
	Communist Party of India	1	2.85%	Third Front
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	2.20%	Third Front
	<u>Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam</u>	1	3.66%	Third Front
	<u>Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi</u>	1	2.42%	United Progressive Alliance
<u>Tripura</u> (2)	<b>Communist Party of India (Marxist)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61.69%</b>	<b>Third Front</b>
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u> (80)	<b>Samajwadi Party</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23.26%</b>	<b>Fourth Front</b>
	Indian National Congress	21	18.25%	United Progressive Alliance
	Bahujan Samaj Party	20	27.42%	Third Front
	Bharatiya Janata Party	10	17.50%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Rashtriya Lok Dal</u>	5		United Progressive Alliance
	Independent	1		None
<u>Uttarakhand</u> (5)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43.13%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
<u>West Bengal</u> (42)	<b><u>All India Trinamool Congress</u></b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31.17%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
	<u>Left Front</u>	15		Third Front
	Indian National Congress	6	13.45%	United Progressive Alliance
	Bharatiya Janata Party	1	6.14%	National Democratic Alliance
	<u>Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)</u>	1		None <sup>[77]</sup>
<b>Territory (# of seats)</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Seats won</b>	<b>% of votes</b>	<b>Alliance</b>
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44.21%</b>	<b>National Democratic Alliance</b>
<u>Chandigarh</u> (1)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46.87%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46.43%</b>	<b>National Democratic Alliance</b>
<u>Daman &amp; Diu</u> (1)	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65.49%</b>	<b>National Democratic Alliance</b>
<u>Delhi</u> (7)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>57.11%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
<u>Lakshadweep</u> (1)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51.88%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>
<u>Puducherry</u> (1)	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49.41%</b>	<b>United Progressive Alliance</b>

## Reactions

## Analysis

This election defied the predictions made by pre-poll predictions and exit polls and resulted in a new mandate for incumbent UPA government. According to analysts after the election, many factors can be attributed for a landslide. The National Election Study 2009, published in *The Hindu* newspaper after the election, attributed the victory of the UPA government to the saturation of caste-based identity politics, focus on good governance and BJP's limitations.<sup>[79]</sup> Another factor was the vote-splitting by the Third Front, especially the BSP and MNS in Maharashtra, which resulted in the Indian National Congress gaining many of its seats without getting a majority in the corresponding constituency.

## Formation of the new government

The President, Pratibha Patil dissolved the 14th Lok Sabha with immediate effect on 18 May.<sup>[82]</sup> Prime Minister Manmohan Singh submitted the resignation of his Council of Ministers to the President, for him to be re-elected as the Prime Minister as well as for a new Council of Ministers to be elected.<sup>[82]</sup> On 19 May, Manmohan Singh and Sonia Gandhi were re-elected as party leader and chairperson respectively of the Congress Parliamentary Party. This effectively made him the prime minister-elect of the new government.<sup>[83]</sup> President Pratibha Patil invited Singh to then form the new government on 20 May.<sup>[81]</sup> The new government was sworn in on 22 May.

### Government formation

Due to the fact that UPA was able to get 262 seats – just short of 10 seats for a majority – all the external support came from parties who gave unconditional support to Manmohan Singh and the UPA. The Janata Dal, the Rashtriya Janata Dal, the Bahujan Samaj Party and the Samajwadi Party all decided to do so to keep out any possibility of a BJP government in the next 5 years.<sup>[84]</sup> Nagaland Peoples Front, Sikkim Democratic Front, and Bodoland Peoples Front, each with an MP, decided to join and support the UPA government. The three independent candidates to extend support for UPA were all from Maharashtra, and they were Sadashiv Mandlik, from Kolhapur constituency, Raju Shetty, from the political party Swabhimani Paksha, who won from Hatkandagle and Baliram Jadhav from Bahujan Vikas Aghadi party who won the Palghar constituency.<sup>[80]</sup>

On 21 May, it was announced that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) had decided to leave and give outside support to the UPA government, due to failed talks between the Congress and the DMK on cabinet positions.<sup>[85]</sup> After many deliberations between DMK and Congress, the DMK agreed to 3 cabinet ministers and 4 ministers of state. Kanimozhi, daughter of the DMK leader M. Karunanidhi, decided not to join the new government cabinet, instead she wanted to focus on improving the parties image. The two incumbent cabinet ministers from DMK, Dayanidhi Maran and A. Raja joined the cabinet, but due to concerns raised by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on T.R. Baalu, he was dropped from the cabinet, and Karunanidhi's son M.K. Azhagiri, replaced him as part of a compromise.<sup>[86][87]</sup> On 25 May 2009, DMK decided to join the UPA government, reversing the decision made in prior days to extend outside support.

## Notes

## See also

- List of members of the 15th Lok Sabha

## References

1. Ramesh, Randeep (16 April 2009). "In the Indian election, 700m voters, 28 days, 250,000 police: world's biggest democratic poll begins" (https://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/apr/16/indian-election-congress-polling). *The Guardian*. London. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130906101159/http://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/apr/16/indian-election-congress-polling) from the original on 6 September 2013. Retrieved 13 June 2009.

2. "Indian election statistics astonish British MPs" (http://www.samaylive.com/news/indian-election-statistics-astonish-british-mps/632142.html). samaylive.com. 4 June 2009. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20090609073003/http://www.samaylive.com/news/indian-election-statistics-astonish-british-mps/632142.html) from the original on 9 June 2009. Retrieved 13 June 2009.

3. "Rs 1120 crore allocated for Lok Sabha polls" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/4138129.cms). *The Times of India*. 16 February 2009. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20090219165944/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/4138129.cms) from the original on 19 February 2009. Retrieved 13 June 2009.

4. "Lok Sabha Election Facts: Candidate Seat Ratio increased from 4 in 1952 to 25 in 1996" (http://news.biharprabha.com/2014/03/candidate-seat-ratio-in-lok-sabha-elections-increased-from-4-in-1952-to-25-in-1996/). news.biharprabha.com. Indo-Asian News Service. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20141108072556/http://news.biharprabha.com/2014/03/candidate-seat-ratio-in-lok-sabha-elections-increased-from-4-in-1952-to-25-in-1996/) from the original on 8 November 2014. Retrieved 13 March 2014.

5. "India's ruling party wins resounding victory" (https://archive.today/20121206033206/http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5gf53I7BbUSc4DUHCgzjLF4YfW9CgD987BC100). Associated Press. 16 May 2009. Archived from the original (http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5gf53I7BbUSc4DUHCgzjLF4YfW9CgD987BC100) on 6 December 2012. Retrieved 16 May 2009.

6. "Second UPA win, a crowning glory for Sonia's ascendancy" (<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/second-upa-win-crowning-glory-for-sonia%5Cs-ascendancy/61892/on>). *Business Standard*. 16 May 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130116233259/http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/second-upa-win-crowning-glory-for-sonia%5Cs-ascendancy/61892/on>) from the original on 16 January 2013. Retrieved 13 June 2009.
7. "Smooth sailing for UPA, parties scramble to support" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090522121719/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/smooth-sailing-for-upa-parties-scramble-to-support/92967-37.htm>). CNN-IBN. 19 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/smooth-sailing-for-upa-parties-scramble-to-support/92967-37.html>) on 22 May 2009. Retrieved 13 June 2009.
8. Jain, Bharti (25 July 2008). "Third front can upset UPA, NDA plans" (<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/third-front-can-upset-upa-nda-plans/articleshow/3276997.cms?from=mdr>). *The Economic Times*. ISSN 0013-0389 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0013-0389>). Retrieved 25 May 2024.
9. "Team Manmohan set to form govt today" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090527164431/http://www.timesnow.tv/Team-manmohan-set-to-form-govt-today/articleshow/4317510.cms>). Times Now. 22 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.timesnow.tv/Team-manmohan-set-to-form-govt-today/articleshow/4317510.cms>) on 27 May 2009. Retrieved 13 June 2009.
10. "India PM Singh takes oath for second term" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/marketsNews/idUSDEL00004820090522>). Reuters. 22 May 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090525123414/http://www.reuters.com/article/marketsNews/idUSDEL00004820090522>) from the original on 25 May 2009. Retrieved 13 June 2009.
11. "General Elections – 2009" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090318023813/http://eci.nic.in/press/current/pn020309.pdf>) (PDF). Election Commission of India. 2 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://eci.nic.in/press/current/pn020309.pdf>) (PDF) on 18 March 2009. Retrieved 10 March 2009.
12. Kaushik, Himanshu (3 March 2009). "A polling station for one voter" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/India/A-polling-station-for-one-voter-/rssarticleshow/4213160.cms>). *The Times of India*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090303123714/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/India/A-polling-station-for-one-voter-/rssarticleshow/4213160.cms>) from the original on 3 March 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
13. "Indian Parliament elections likely in April–May 2009" (<http://www.topnews.in/indian-parliament-elections-likely-aprilmay-2009-2101737>). TopNews.in. 28 December 2008. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111002180907/http://www.topnews.in/indian-parliament-elections-likely-aprilmay-2009-2101737>) from the original on 2 October 2011. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
14. "Split within poll panel, CEC wants Chawla sacked" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090309180201/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/split-within-poll-panel-cec-wants-chawla-sacked/84152-3.html>). CNN-IBN. 31 January 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/split-within-poll-panel-cec-wants-chawla-sacked/84152-3.html>) on 9 March 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
15. "No support for CEC, Chawla says won't quit" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090309211436/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/no-support-for-cec-chawla-says-wont-quit/84136-3.html>). CNN-IBN. 31 January 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/no-support-for-cec-chawla-says-wont-quit/84136-3.html>) on 9 March 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
16. "Election Commission split over dates of general polls" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121001012453/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/election-commission-split-over-dates-of-general-polls/86231-37-0.html>). CNN-IBN. 25 February 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/election-commission-split-over-dates-of-general-polls/86231-37-0.html>) on 1 October 2012. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
17. "President rejects CEC advice, Navin Chawla stays" (<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/president-rejects-cec-advice-navin-chawla-stays/429613/>). *The Indian Express*. 2 February 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090605235427/http://www.indianexpress.com/news/president-rejects-cec-advice-navin-chawla-stays/429613/>) from the original on 5 June 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
18. "Chawla named next CEC" (<http://www.ndtv.com/convergence/ndtv/story.aspx?id=NEWEN20090085724&ch=342009100800PM>). NDTV. 4 March 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090306012838/http://www.ndtv.com/convergence/ndtv/story.aspx?id=NEWEN20090085724&ch=342009100800PM>) from the original on 6 March 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
19. Balaji, J. (22 April 2009). "Navin Chawla takes over as CEC" (<http://www.hindu.com/2009/04/22/stories/2009042258740100.htm>). *The Hindu*. Vol. 132, no. 95. Chennai, India. p. 1. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindu.com/2009/04/22/stories/2009042258740100.htm>) on 25 April 2009. Retrieved 23 April 2009.
20. "Phasewise Statewise Election Data" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090619062228/http://eci.nic.in/press/Phasewise\\_Statewise\\_data.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20090619062228/http://eci.nic.in/press/Phasewise_Statewise_data.pdf)) (PDF). Election Commission of India. 28 April 2009. Archived from the original ([http://eci.nic.in/press/Phasewise\\_Statewise\\_data.pdf](http://eci.nic.in/press/Phasewise_Statewise_data.pdf)) (PDF) on 19 June 2009. Retrieved 30 April 2009.
21. "Phasewise Statewise Election Data – 3rd Phase" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090619062439/http://eci.nic.in/press/DataOfPhaseIII.pdf>) (PDF). Election Commission of India. 1 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://eci.nic.in/press/DataOfPhaseIII.pdf>) (PDF) on 19 June 2009. Retrieved 3 May 2009.
22. "Phasewise Statewise Election Data – 4th Phase" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090619061435/http://eci.nic.in/press/DataOfPhaseIV.pdf>) (PDF). Election Commission of India. 11 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://eci.nic.in/press/DataOfPhaseIV.pdf>) (PDF) on 19 June 2009. Retrieved 13 May 2009.
23. "Phasewise Statewise Election Data – 5th Phase" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090619061324/http://eci.nic.in/press/data\\_phaseV.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20090619061324/http://eci.nic.in/press/data_phaseV.pdf)) (PDF). Election Commission of India. 15 May 2009. Archived from the original ([http://www.eci.nic.in/press/data\\_phaseV.pdf](http://www.eci.nic.in/press/data_phaseV.pdf)) (PDF) on 19 June 2009. Retrieved 16 May 2009.
24. "Manmohan PM candidate of the Congress: Sonia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090212180357/http://sify.com/news/fullstory.php?id=14740889>). *Sify*. 15 August 2008. Archived from the original (<http://sify.com/news/fullstory.php?id=14740889>) on 12 February 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
25. "Still running: Pawar won't give up on PM race" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090212015631/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/still-running-pawar-wont-give-up-on-pm-race/83880-3.html>). CNN-IBN. 28 January 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/still-running-pawar-wont-give-up-on-pm-race/83880-3.html>) on 12 February 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
26. "Prime Minister's bypass surgery update" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090318120910/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/prime-ministers-bypass-surgery-update/83552-3.html>). CNN-IBN. 24 January 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/prime-ministers-bypass-surgery-update/83552-3.html>) on 18 March 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
27. "Sonia does it again, picks Manmohan for PM job" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090308154122/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/sonia-does-it-again-picks-manmohan-for-pm-job/84648-3.html>). CNN-IBN. 6 February 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/sonia-does-it-again-picks-manmohan-for-pm-job/84648-3.html>) on 8 March 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
28. "India party declares PM candidate" ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/7137799.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7137799.stm)). *BBC News*. 11 December 2007. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090326124956/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/7137799.stm](https://web.archive.org/web/20090326124956/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7137799.stm)) from the original on 26 March 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.

29. "NDA endorses Advani as its prime ministerial candidate" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20090630100952/http://www.hindu.com/2008/01/23/stories/2008012359911200.htm>). *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. 23 January 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindu.com/2008/01/23/stories/2008012359911200.htm>) on 30 June 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
30. "SP, RJD, LJP unite to add weight" (<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/PoliticsNation/SP-RJD-LJP-unite-to-add-weight/articleshow/4532117.cms>). *The Economic Times*. 15 May 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090520201641/http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/PoliticsNation/SP-RJD-LJP-unite-to-add-weight/articleshow/4532117.cms>) from the original on 20 May 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
31. "UPA unbreakable, says 'fourth front' " (<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/PoliticsNation/UPA-unbreakable-says-fourth-front/articleshow/4358089.cms>). *The Economic Times*. 4 April 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090408203319/http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/News/PoliticsNation/UPA-unbreakable-says-fourth-front/articleshow/4358089.cms>) from the original on 8 April 2009. Retrieved 14 June 2009.
32. Fontanella, James (5 March 2009). "India's Congress buys rights to Slumdog tune" (<https://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/e6bd882c-08cd-11de-b8b0-0000779fd2ac.html>). *Financial Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090413053543/http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/e6bd882c-08cd-11de-b8b0-0000779fd2ac.html>) from the original on 13 April 2009. Retrieved 6 February 2014.
33. "Full text: Congress manifesto for General Elections '09" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090327000449/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/full-text-congress-manifesto-for-general-elections-09/88510-37-65.html>). CNN-IBN. 24 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/full-text-congress-manifesto-for-general-elections-09/88510-37-65.html>) on 27 March 2009. Retrieved 1 April 2009.
34. "Lok Sabha Elections 2009 MANIFESTO of the Indian National Congress" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090329082410/http://www.aicc.org.in/new/home-layout-manifesto.php>). Indian National Congress. Archived from the original (<http://www.aicc.org.in/new/home-layout-manifesto.php>) on 29 March 2009. Retrieved 1 April 2009.
35. "Election Commission pulls up Delhi, Centre over advertisement" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090625231432/http://www.hindu.com/2009/03/08/stories/2009030855320800.htm>). *The Hindu*. 8 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindu.com/2009/03/08/stories/2009030855320800.htm>) on 25 June 2009. Retrieved 6 February 2014.
36. "EC miffed over 2010 Games ad promoting UPA" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090311133938/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-miffed-over-2010-games-ad-promoting-upa/87134-37.html>). *ibnlive.in.com*. 8 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-miffed-over-2010-games-ad-promoting-upa/87134-37.html>) on 11 March 2009. Retrieved 6 February 2014.
37. "Full Text: BJP manifesto for General Elections 2009" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090405035802/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/full-text-bjp-manifesto-for-general-elections-2009/89404-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 3 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/full-text-bjp-manifesto-for-general-elections-2009/89404-37.html>) on 5 April 2009. Retrieved 5 April 2009.
38. "BJP Manifesto, Lok Sabha Election 2009" ([http://www.bjp.org/images/pdf/election\\_manifesto\\_english.pdf](http://www.bjp.org/images/pdf/election_manifesto_english.pdf)) (PDF). Bharatiya Janata Party. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090409220942/http://www.bjp.org/images/pdf/election\\_manifesto\\_english.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20090409220942/http://www.bjp.org/images/pdf/election_manifesto_english.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 9 April 2009. Retrieved 5 April 2009.
39. "EC to file criminal case against Varun Gandhi" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090320040611/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-to-file-criminal-case-against-varun-gandhi/87895-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 17 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-to-file-criminal-case-against-varun-gandhi/87895-37.html>) on 20 March 2009. Retrieved 17 March 2009.
40. "EC seeks report on Varun Gandhi 'communal' remarks" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090316210547/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-seeks-report-on-varun-gandhi-communal-remarks/87745-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 15 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-seeks-report-on-varun-gandhi-communal-remarks/87745-37.html>) on 16 March 2009. Retrieved 16 March 2009.
41. "Poll panel's order against Varun" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090324002240/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/scolded-slammed-poll-panels-order-against-varun/88380-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 23 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/scolded-slammed-poll-panels-order-against-varun/88380-37.html>) on 24 March 2009. Retrieved 23 March 2009.
42. "BJP backs Varun, asks EC to not advise" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090324014259/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/bjp-backs-varun-asks-ec-to-not-advise/88406-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 23 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/bjp-backs-varun-asks-ec-to-not-advise/88406-37.html>) on 24 March 2009. Retrieved 23 March 2009.
43. Ruhi Tewari (18 March 2009). "Reds go online for votes, cash in on run-up to 'young' polls" (<http://www.livemint.com/2009/03/17233826/Reds-go-online-for-votes-cash.html>). *Livemint*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110427025231/http://www.livemint.com/2009/03/17233826/Reds-go-online-for-votes-cash.html>) from the original on 27 April 2011. Retrieved 6 February 2014.
44. "Vote for CPI(M)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090409213057/http://vote.cpi.m.org/>). Archived from the original (<http://vote.cpi.m.org/>) on 9 April 2009. Retrieved 15 February 2014.
45. "Political parties use VoIP to woo voters" ([http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/cnbc-tv18-comments/political-parties-use-voip-to-woo-voters\\_392291.html](http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/cnbc-tv18-comments/political-parties-use-voip-to-woo-voters_392291.html)). *Moneycontrol.com*. 8 April 2009. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20140221234241/http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/cnbc-tv18-comments/political-parties-use-voip-to-woo-voters\\_392291.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20140221234241/http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/cnbc-tv18-comments/political-parties-use-voip-to-woo-voters_392291.html)) from the original on 21 February 2014. Retrieved 6 February 2014.
46. "CNN-IBN-CSDS: Predicting The Polls" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090325130339/http://blogs.outlookindia.com/default.aspx?ddm=10&pid=1613&eid=5>). Outlook India. 23 February 2009. Archived from the original (<http://blogs.outlookindia.com/default.aspx?ddm=10&pid=1613&eid=5>) on 25 March 2009. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
47. "Star-Nielsen Poll 1: Poll Gives UPA 257, NDA 184, Third Front 96" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090425211442/http://blogs.outlookindia.com/default.aspx?ddm=10&pid=1649&eid=5>). Outlook India. 23 March 2009. Archived from the original (<http://blogs.outlookindia.com/default.aspx?ddm=10&pid=1649&eid=5>) on 25 April 2009. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
48. "Star-Nielsen Poll 2: UPA to get 203 seats, NDA 191" (<http://election.rediff.com/report/2009/apr/11/loksabhapoll-upa-to-get-203-seats-nda-191-survey.htm>). *Rediff.com*. 11 April 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090414161124/http://election.rediff.com/report/2009/apr/11/loksabhapoll-upa-to-get-203-seats-nda-191-survey.htm>) from the original on 14 April 2009. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
49. "Outlook India – The Week: UPA to Get 234 Seats, Advani Best for PM" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090414175343/http://news.outlookindia.com/item.aspx?657789>). Outlook India. 9 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://news.outlookindia.com/item.aspx?657789>) on 14 April 2009. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
50. "TOI estimate: UPA ahead, but only just" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Lok-Sabha-polls-UPA-ahead-but-only-just/articleshow/4231179.cms>). *The Times of India*. 6 March 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090310130538/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Lok-Sabha-polls-UPA-ahead-but-only-just/articleshow/4231179.cms>) from the original on 10 March 2009. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
51. "No opinion polls 48 hours before voting begins: EC" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090221045735/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/no-opinion-polls-48-hours-before-voting-begins-ec/85616-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 17 February 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/no-opinion-polls-48-hours-before-voting-begins-ec/85616-37.html>) on 21 February 2009. Retrieved 14 May 2009.



52. "UPA emerges single largest group in TV exit polls" (<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/upa-emerges-single-largest-group-in-tv-exit-polls-394211>). *NDTV.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240113125932/https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/upa-emerges-single-largest-group-in-tv-exit-polls-394211>) from the original on 13 January 2024. Retrieved 13 January 2024.
53. "Exit polls, survey give Congress, allies a slender edge" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090516024654/http://www.hindu.com/2009/05/14/stories/2009051457840100.htm>). *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. 14 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindu.com/2009/05/14/stories/2009051457840100.htm>) on 16 May 2009. Retrieved 14 May 2009.
54. "Naxalite violence mars Chhattisgarh polls" (<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/naxalite-violence-mars-chhattisgarh-polls/355387/>). *Business Standard*. 17 April 2009. Archived (<http://web.archive.org/web/20110607153144/http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/naxalite-violence-mars-chhattisgarh-polls/355387/>) from the original on 7 June 2011. Retrieved 18 April 2009.
55. "Rs 10 lakh compensation to officials who die in poll duty" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/India/Rs-10-lakh-compensation-to-officials-who-die-in-poll-duty/articleshow/4415427.cms>). *The Times of India*. 17 April 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090421103452/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/India/Rs-10-lakh-compensation-to-officials-who-die-in-poll-duty/articleshow/4415427.cms>) from the original on 21 April 2009. Retrieved 18 April 2009.
56. Pasha, Seemi (17 April 2009). "Naxal violence disrupts first phase polling" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090423081910/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/naxal-violence-disrupts-first-phase-polling/90439-37.html>). CNN-IBN. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/naxal-violence-disrupts-first-phase-polling/90439-37.html>) on 23 April 2009. Retrieved 18 April 2009.
57. "Naxal violence rocks 1st phase of Lok Sabha polls, 17 killed" (<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200904161242.htm>). *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. 16 April 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090419155910/http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200904161242.htm>) from the original on 19 April 2009. Retrieved 19 April 2009.
58. Unattributed (17 April 2009). "58–62% turnout in Phase I polls; naxalites kill 19" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090419132852/http://www.hindu.com/2009/04/17/stories/2009041758120100.htm>). *The Hindu*. Vol. 132, no. 91. Chennai, India. p. 1. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindu.com/2009/04/17/stories/2009041758120100.htm>) on 19 April 2009. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
59. "Despite red marks, India scores 60 pc in Phase 1" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090419141155/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/despite-red-marks-india-scores-60-pc-in-phase-1/90426-37-single.html>). CNN-IBN. 16 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/despite-red-marks-india-scores-60-pc-in-phase-1/90426-37-single.html>) on 19 April 2009. Retrieved 17 April 2009.
60. "EC to conduct re-polling in 46 booths on 18 April" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090419210246/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-to-conduct-repolling-in-46-booths-on-april-18/90515-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 17 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/ec-to-conduct-repolling-in-46-booths-on-april-18/90515-37.html>) on 19 April 2009. Retrieved 20 April 2009.
61. "Riot-hit Kandhamal comes out to vote in huge numbers" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20090420135429/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/riothit-kandhamal-comes-out-to-vote-in-huge-numbers/90434-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 27 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/riothit-kandhamal-comes-out-to-vote-in-huge-numbers/90434-37.html>) on 20 April 2009. Retrieved 20 April 2009.
62. "62 per cent votes cast in Manipur" (<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200904221612.htm>). *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. 22 April 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/201211104083915/http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200904221612.htm>) from the original on 4 November 2012. Retrieved 29 April 2009.
63. "Manipur rigging clamour rises" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20110526072011/http://www.telegraphindia.com/1090427/jsp/northeast/story\\_10879491.jsp](https://web.archive.org/web/20110526072011/http://www.telegraphindia.com/1090427/jsp/northeast/story_10879491.jsp)). *The Telegraph*. 26 April 2009. Archived from the original ([http://www.telegraphindia.com/1090427/jsp/northeast/story\\_10879491.jsp](http://www.telegraphindia.com/1090427/jsp/northeast/story_10879491.jsp)) on 26 May 2011. Retrieved 29 April 2009.
64. "Elections Round II over, 55 pc cast their vote" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090426125050/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/election-round-ii-over-55-pc-cast-their-vote/90963-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 23 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/elections-round-ii-over-55-pc-cast-their-vote/90963-37.html>) on 26 April 2009. Retrieved 29 April 2009.
65. "Polling ends, poor turnout due to heat wave" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090426114459/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/polling-ends-poor-turnout-due-to-heat-wave/90948-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 23 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/polling-ends-poor-turnout-due-to-heat-wave/90948-37.html>) on 26 April 2009. Retrieved 29 April 2009.
66. "Two polling officials die due to sun stroke in Orissa" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090426182348/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/two-polling-officials-die-due-to-sun-stroke-in-orissa/90937-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 23 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/two-polling-officials-die-due-to-sun-stroke-in-orissa/90937-37.html>) on 26 April 2009. Retrieved 29 April 2009.
67. "India votes in III phase, turnout moderate" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100821031057/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/india-votes-in-iii-phase-turnout-moderate/91464-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 30 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/india-votes-in-iii-phase-turnout-moderate/91464-37.html>) on 21 August 2010. Retrieved 19 May 2009.
68. "Heat keeps voters in, Phase 3 a no show" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090502182927/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/heat-keeps-voters-in-phase-3-a-no-show/91497-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 30 April 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/heat-keeps-voters-in-phase-3-a-no-show/91497-37.html>) on 2 May 2009. Retrieved 19 May 2009.
69. "Phase IV polls over, no party claims to be No 1" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090510130909/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/phase-iv-polls-over-no-party-claims-to-be-no-1/92047-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 7 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/phase-iv-polls-over-no-party-claims-to-be-no-1/92047-37.html>) on 10 May 2009. Retrieved 19 May 2009.
70. "Round 4 polling ends in Delhi" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090508130004/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/round-4-polling-ends-in-delhi-overall-peaceful/92035-37-65.html>). CNN-IBN. 7 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/round-4-polling-ends-in-delhi-overall-peaceful/92035-37-65.html>) on 8 May 2009. Retrieved 19 May 2009.
71. "Roundup: Overall 60 pc polling in phase V" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090517091345/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/roundup-overall-60-pc-polling-in-phase-v/92539-37-single.html>). CNN-IBN. 13 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/roundup-overall-60-pc-polling-in-phase-v/92539-37-single.html>) on 17 May 2009. Retrieved 19 May 2009.
72. "Violence at Indian election sees two dead" (<https://archive.today/20120707171337/http://breakingnews.iol.ie/news/world/violence-at-indian-election-sees-two-dead-410631.html>). Ireland OnLine. 13 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://breakingnews.iol.ie/news/world/violence-at-indian-election-sees-two-dead-410631.html>) on 7 July 2012. Retrieved 20 May 2009.
73. "India's marathon poll concludes" ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/8045567.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8045567.stm)). *BBC News*. 13 May 2009. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20110201160531/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/8045567.stm](https://web.archive.org/web/20110201160531/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8045567.stm)) from the original on 1 February 2011. Retrieved 5 May 2010.

74. "BJP's performance very unexpected: Rajnath Singh" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090519095154/http://www.hindustantimes.com/Election09/storypage.aspx?ID=88627c79-02a7-47d6-acf8-55ecd6b173fa&Category=Chunk-HT-UI-Elections-SectionPage-TopStories&Headline=BJPs-performance-very-unexpected-Rajnath-Singh>). *Hindustan Times*. 16 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindustantimes.com/Election09/storypage.aspx?ID=88627c79-02a7-47d6-acf8-55ecd6b173fa&Category=Chunk-HT-UI-Elections-SectionPage-TopStories&Headline=BJPs-performance-very-unexpected-Rajnath-Singh>) on 19 May 2009. Retrieved 6 February 2014.
75. "Lok Sabha Results Constituency Map: Lok Sabha Election Result with constituencies details along electoral map" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/elections/constituency-map>). *The Times of India*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210804170258/https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/elections/constituency-map>) from the original on 4 August 2021. Retrieved 20 July 2021.
76. "Election Commission of India : Assembly Elections December 2013 Results" (<http://ecresults.nic.in/>). *Eciresults.nic.in*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120223225105/http://eciresults.nic.in/>) from the original on 23 February 2012. Retrieved 6 February 2014.
77. "SUCI not to support Congress-led UPA Govt" (<http://www.newkerala.com/nkfullnews-1-42549.html>). [newKerala.com]. 21 May 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110614095505/http://www.newkerala.com/nkfullnews-1-42549.html>) from the original on 14 June 2011. Retrieved 29 June 2009.
78. "BJP concedes defeat, says results unexpected" (<https://www.indiatoday.in/election-2009-reactions/bjp/story/bjp-concedes-defeat-says-results-unexpected-47686-2009-05-15>). *India Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240110120545/https://www.indiatoday.in/election-2009-reactions/bjp/story/bjp-concedes-defeat-says-results-unexpected-47686-2009-05-15>) from the original on 10 January 2024. Retrieved 10 January 2024.
79. "How India Voted: 2009 Overview" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090530142141/http://www.hinduonnet.com/nic/howindiavoted2009/page2.pdf>) (PDF). *The Hindu*. 19 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.hinduonnet.com/nic/howindiavoted2009/page2.pdf>) (PDF) on 30 May 2009. Retrieved 9 July 2009.
80. "Smooth sailing for UPA, parties scramble to support" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090521022032/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/smooth-sailing-for-upa-parties-scramble-to-support/92967-37.html>). CNN-IBN. 19 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/smooth-sailing-for-upa-parties-scramble-to-support/92967-37.html>) on 21 May 2009. Retrieved 20 May 2009.
81. "Manmohan gets presidential invite to form govt" ([http://www.ndtv.com/news/india/manmohan\\_gets\\_presidential\\_invite\\_to\\_form\\_govt.php](http://www.ndtv.com/news/india/manmohan_gets_presidential_invite_to_form_govt.php)). NDTV. 20 May 2009. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090523084453/http://www.ndtv.com/news/india/manmohan\\_gets\\_presidential\\_invite\\_to\\_form\\_govt.php](https://web.archive.org/web/20090523084453/http://www.ndtv.com/news/india/manmohan_gets_presidential_invite_to_form_govt.php)) from the original on 23 May 2009. Retrieved 20 May 2009.
82. "President dissolves 14th LS with immediate effect" ([http://www.ndtv.com/news/elections/last\\_cabinet\\_meet\\_of\\_upa\\_government\\_begins.php](http://www.ndtv.com/news/elections/last_cabinet_meet_of_upa_government_begins.php)). NDTV. 18 May 2009. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090519225103/http://www.ndtv.com/news/elections/last\\_cabinet\\_meet\\_of\\_upa\\_government\\_begins.php](https://web.archive.org/web/20090519225103/http://www.ndtv.com/news/elections/last_cabinet_meet_of_upa_government_begins.php)) from the original on 19 May 2009. Retrieved 20 May 2009.
83. "Manmohan Singh re-elected Cong Parliamentary Party leader" (<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/manmohan-singh-reelected-cong-parliamentary-party-leader/462380/>). *The Indian Express*. 19 May 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090522093926/http://www.indianexpress.com/news/manmohan-singh-reelected-cong-parliamentary-party-leader/462380/>) from the original on 22 May 2009. Retrieved 20 May 2009.
84. "Scramble by rivals to support victorious UPA" (<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200905191832.htm>). *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. 19 May 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090522133517/http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200905191832.htm>) from the original on 22 May 2009. Retrieved 20 May 2009.
85. "DMK leaves UPA, gives outside support" ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/8062158.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8062158.stm)). BBC. 21 May 2009. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090525113219/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/8062158.stm](https://web.archive.org/web/20090525113219/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8062158.stm)) from the original on 25 May 2009. Retrieved 21 May 2009.
86. "DMK wooed, likely to join govt on Tuesday – Politics – IBNLive" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121001115928/http://ibnlive.in.com/news/dmk-wooed-likely-to-join-govt-on-tuesday/93249-37.html>). *ibnlive.in.com*. 24 May 2009. Archived from the original (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/dmk-wooed-likely-to-join-govt-on-tuesday/93249-37.html>) on 1 October 2012. Retrieved 14 December 2012.
87. "Kanimozhi opts out of Cabinet race, DMK likely to join UPA by Monday – ThaIndian News" ([http://www.thaIndian.com/newsportal/india-news/kanimozhi-opts-out-of-cabinet-race-dmk-likely-to-join-upa-by-monday\\_100196443.html](http://www.thaIndian.com/newsportal/india-news/kanimozhi-opts-out-of-cabinet-race-dmk-likely-to-join-upa-by-monday_100196443.html)). *ThaIndian.com*. 24 May 2009. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20120407004121/http://www.thaIndian.com/newsportal/india-news/kanimozhi-opts-out-of-cabinet-race-dmk-likely-to-join-upa-by-monday\\_100196443.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20120407004121/http://www.thaIndian.com/newsportal/india-news/kanimozhi-opts-out-of-cabinet-race-dmk-likely-to-join-upa-by-monday_100196443.html)) from the original on 7 April 2012. Retrieved 14 December 2012.

## External links

### Official website

- Lok Sabha General Elections 2019 – Parliamentary Polls 2019 India News (<https://www.loksabhaelection2019.com/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190325154609/https://www.loksabhaelection2019.com/>) 25 March 2019 at the Wayback Machine
- Official website of the Election Commission of India (<http://eci.nic.in/>)

### News websites

- News Coverages of General Elections 2009 – NDTV (<http://elections.ndtv.com/>)
- Graphical Representation of General Elections 2009 for All States in India – NationsRoot (<http://www.nationsroot.com/loksabha.php>)
- News Coverages of General Elections 2009 – CNN-IBN (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090203131351/http://ibnlive.in.com/politics/>)
- News Coverages of General Elections 2009 – Sify (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081108073700/http://sify.com/news/election/>)
- Information About India Elections (<http://www.indiaelections.co.in>)
- News Coverages of General Elections – Wionews (<https://www.wionews.com/elections>)

### Archived websites

- Indian General Elections 2009 Web Archive (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/lcwa/html/inelec09/inelec09-overview.html>) from the US Library of Congress

## Further reading

- Arora, Balveer & Tawa Lama-Rewal, Stéphanie (eds). *Contests in Context: Indian Elections 2009* (<https://journals.openedition.org/samaj/1092>). *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal*. Issue 3, 2009.

---

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2009\\_Indian\\_general\\_election&oldid=1234020847](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2009_Indian_general_election&oldid=1234020847)"

■