

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Overview

1. Narendra Modi (BJP): Incumbent Prime Minister Narendra Modi contested from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, and also campaigned extensively across the country.

2. Rahul Gandhi (INC): Rahul Gandhi, the leader of the Indian National Congress, contested from two seats - Amethi, Uttar Pradesh, and Wayanad, Kerala.

3. Amit Shah (BJP): Amit Shah, the President of the Bharatiya Janata Party, contested and won from Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

4. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra (INC): Priyanka Gandhi Vadra campaigned for the Congress party but did not contest as a candidate.

5. Mamata Banerjee (AITC): The Chief Minister of West Bengal and leader of the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), Mamata Banerjee, played a significant role in the elections in her state.

1.2 Purpose:

1. To Represent Constituents: Candidates aimed to represent the interests and concerns of the people residing in their respective constituencies in the Lok Sabha.

2. To Formulate and Pass Laws: Once elected, candidates become Members of Parliament (MPs) and play a crucial role in the legislative process, including the formulation and passage of laws that affect the entire nation.

3. To Contribute to Governance: Winning candidates had the opportunity to contribute to the governance of the country by participating in parliamentary debates, discussions, and decision-making.

4. To Uphold Party Ideologies: Candidates from political parties aimed to uphold and promote the ideologies and policies of their respective parties. Winning candidates helped their parties gain seats in the Lok Sabha.

5. To Represent Minority Interests: Some candidates represented specific minority groups or communities and sought to address their unique issues and concerns.