

# DISADVANTAGES:

1. Resource Constraints: Many candidates, especially those from smaller or independent parties, lacked the financial resources for extensive campaigning, advertising, and voter outreach.
2. Tough Competition: The elections were highly competitive, with multiple candidates contesting in each constituency, making it difficult to stand out.
3. Negative Campaigning: Candidates often faced negative campaigning and personal attacks from opponents, which could harm their public image.
4. Incumbency Disadvantage: Incumbent candidates had to defend their performance in office, and if there was widespread dissatisfaction, it could work against them.
5. Local Dynamics: Candidates had to navigate complex local dynamics, including caste, religious, and regional factors, which could impact their electoral prospects.
6. Party Politics: Candidates affiliated with major political parties sometimes had to contend with internal party politics, including power struggles and factionalism.
7. Voter Apathy: Convincing voters to participate in the electoral process, particularly in regions with historically low voter turnout, was a significant challenge.
8. Legal and Ethical Scrutiny: Candidates had to adhere to strict election laws and ethical standards, facing legal consequences for violations.
9. Media Scrutiny: Candidates were under constant media scrutiny, which could expose any past controversies or missteps.
10. Anti-Incumbency Sentiment: In some areas, there was a prevailing sentiment against incumbents or their parties, making it difficult for them to retain their seats.