

APPLICATIONS:

1. **Nomination Papers:** Candidates had to file nomination papers, which are formal documents declaring their candidacy for a specific Lok Sabha constituency. These papers include personal information, party affiliation (if any), and details of the constituency they intended to contest.

2. **Affidavits:** Candidates were required to submit affidavits providing information about their assets, liabilities, criminal records (if any), educational qualifications, and other personal details. This transparency is intended to help voters make informed choices.

3. **Party Nomination:** Candidates affiliated with political parties needed an official nomination from their respective parties. Parties often have their own internal processes for selecting candidates.

4. **Deposit:** Candidates had to deposit a certain amount of money as a security deposit, which is refundable if they secure a minimum percentage of votes in the election.

5. **Endorsements:** Independent candidates needed the endorsement of a specific number of registered voters from the constituency they intended to contest.

6. **Photographs:** Candidates had to submit recent passport-sized photographs for use on election ballots.

7. **Statement of Election Expenditure:** Candidates were required to maintain records of their campaign expenses and submit a statement of election expenditure within a stipulated time frame after the election.

8. **Consent and Affirmations:** Candidates had to provide their consent to stand for election and affirm their eligibility to contest as per the constitutional and legal requirements.

These applications were reviewed and verified by election officials to ensure that candidates met the eligibility criteria and complied with the election laws and regulations. Once the nominations were accepted, candidates officially became contestants in the Lok Sabha elections for their respective constituencies.