

Assumptions of various states for preferences in voting:-

-Though Muslims have not preferred BJP, in 2014 a survey shows that nearly 10% Muslims voted for BJP

(<http://www.sunday-guardian.com/news/10-muslims-voted-for-bjp-in-uttar-pradesh-survey>)

So we are assuming that 10% of Muslims voted for BJP in all northern states.

- Christian too do not like BJP that much. We can assume 25% vote for BJP in most states.

<https://www.quora.com/Do-Christians-in-India-mostly-vote-for-the-BJP>

-If there is no much data about independent candidate and if he/she is first to be eliminated, I have divided its vote share equally among all other candidates.

-Castes gave preferences in proportion to their first preference

e.g-A,B,C gets 50%,30%,20% votes from a particular caste. So % of voters whose 1st preference was C, gave their 2nd preference to A and B in ratio 50:30.

-I have used 2011 census for religion distribution in various constituencies for preferential voting. In some states all seats have been won with more than 50% vote share and hence no such data is required for those states.

## **ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS**

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## **ANDHRA PRADESH**

-YSRCP is breakaway faction of INC. Due to death of CM YSR Reddy of INC and infightings later, his son formed the new party. Supporters of this party are hence unlikely to support INC and vice versa. So supporters would be indifferent between the 2nd preference.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YSR\\_Congress\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YSR_Congress_Party)

## **ASSAM**

-AIUDF is an islamic party and fielded all Muslim candidates, it is safe to assume that barely 2% Hindus and 2% of total Christians would vote for it.

-For BJP, going by extending our assumption of northern states to north east as well. Here since there are many choices for Muslim voters(AIUDF,AGP,INC etc.) it is highly unlikely that even Modi wave would be able to turn Muslim vote bank into their votes. 5% Muslims and 25% Christians voted for it.

-No alternative party like AAP here to vote for christians so mostly all remaining would vote for INC only.ie~70% of them.

-BOPF has support of Bengali Hindus(20%) in 4 districts.

-AGP has support of Assamese Hindus(32%) and Assamese Muslims(10%)

<https://politicalbaaba.wordpress.com/tag/bopf/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengali\\_Hindus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengali_Hindus)

CHANGE- is seen here in district where Muslims are in majority and BJP won due to vote splitting. Due to preferential voting, Muslims votes got added and INC took 2 seats from BJP.

## BIHAR

-During 2014, ideologically, BJP was closer to JD(U) and having formed govt twice with them, supporters of JD(U) will give 2nd preference to BJP despite slight rift at that time and vice versa. The only difference being that some of the Muslim voters of JD(U) might not give 2nd preference to BJP.

- As for Muslim vote bank, it has been stronghold of INC and RJD in Bihar and since both parties are contesting elections in alliance, 2nd preference of Muslim supporters of JD(U) won't make much difference.

-So we are assuming that roughly 70% of JD(U) supporters support BJP and vice versa.

-Again, since Nitish Kumar was earlier part of RJD and also Muslims would not vote for BJP and would vote to JD(U)(also because it formed alliance with CPI) due to communal reasons, we can assume that 75% of INC+ RJD supporters give second preference to JD(U).

-Since we are dealing with entire votes of an alliance, no caste data is required.

CHANGE- UPA lost its seats to NDA and JD(U) because their votes got split earlier in real elections.

## CHANDIGARH

-In a 3 sided contest between AAP,BJP and INC, BJP got more than 45% of votes after normalisation.

-AAP got least votes so it would be eliminated in the next round.

-It is safe to assume that majority of muslims would have not voted for BJP. We can assume that approximately 10% of total muslim population in Chandigarh voted for BJP(due to survey given above).

-In Punjab(Only Sikh majority state in india), NDA,INC and AAP got nearly equal vote share so we can safely assume that sikh masses voted roughly in equal numbers to all 3 parties and respective preferences as well.

-Without loss of generality we can assume that BJP gets its 10% of Muslim votes (30% to INC and 60% to AAP (in proportion to their vote share in Delhi))and 50% of sikh votes(remaining 50% to AAP as sikhs are indifferent). Remaining were Hindu votes for each party.

-So when AAP was eliminated, BJP received Muslim votes of AAP in proportion of 10:(10+30) ie 1:4 whereas INC got it in 3:4 ratio. Similarly for other castes.

## **CHHATTISGARH**

-INC got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation and BJP got more than 50% in other seats after normalisation so no need of such data.

## **DAMAN & DIU**

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## **DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI**

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## **DELHI**

-In a 3 sided contest between AAP,BJP and INC, BJP got more than 47% in all seats after normalisation.

-INC got least votes in all the constituencies so it would be eliminated from all the constituencies in the next round.

-It is safe to assume that majority of muslims would have not voted for BJP. We can assume that approximately 10% of total muslim population in Delhi voted for BJP(due to survey given above).

-In Punjab(Only Sikh majority state in india)(Only state with population of Sikhs more than 5%), NDA,INC and AAP got nearly equal vote share so we can safely assume that sikh masses voted roughly in equal numbers to all 3 parties and respective preferences as well.

-Without loss of generality we can assume that BJP gets its 10% of Muslim votes (30% to INC and 60% to AAP (in proportion to their vote share in Delhi))and 50% of sikh votes(remaining 50% to AAP as sikhs are indifferent). Remaining were Hindu votes for each party.

-So when INC was eliminated, BJP received Muslim votes of INC in proportion of 10:(10+60) ie 1:7 whereas AAP got it in 6:7 ratio. Similarly for other castes.

## **GOA**

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## **GUJARAT**

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## **HARYANA**

-Assuming proportional split of votes of INC and AAP(There is vote share is small enough and hence we can assume that).

-INLD formed govt with BJP many times in state and were in alliance together. So their supporters are more likely to support each other than support INC.

-INC supporters would support INLD more as they would not want BJP to come to power.

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## JAMMU & KASHMIR

-In Ladakh, BJP and INC fielded Buddhist candidates whereas 2 muslim independent candidates also got huge vote share. So here INC supporters would support BJP and independent supporters would support each other.

CHANGE-IND won Ladakh seat from BJP

## JHARKHAND

-JVM supporters are more likely to support BJP due to 2 seasons.

1)[Babulal Marandi](#) was CM of new state of Jharkhand in 2000s as a BJP candidate who later formed this party in 2006.

2)6 MLAs recently joined BJP.

-In Kodarma constituency, CPI(M) is a contender. Since it had provided outside support to INC govt and helped in formation of govt many times, INC supporters are more likely to support it.

-INC is more likely to support JVM instead of BJP as they would like to stop the so called “Modi Wave”

-INC supporters might prefer independent candidate to BJP a bit more only, due to “Modi wave” and no main opposition.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jharkhand\\_Vikas\\_Morcha\\_%28Prajatantrik%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jharkhand_Vikas_Morcha_%28Prajatantrik%29)

CHANGE- BJP gained seats as it lost votes due to splitting to JVM in real elections.

## KARNATAKA

-JD(S) supporters are more likely to support BJP as they had alliance earlier in the state and had formed government earlier. Also JD(S) is part of LDF group in Kerala which is main opponent of INC backed UDF.

-BJP supporters are also more likely to support JD(S) as they had alliance earlier in the state and had formed government earlier.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janata\\_Dal\\_%28Secular%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janata_Dal_%28Secular%29)

CHANGE- BJP and JD(S) gained seats as they lost votes due to splitting in real elections.

## KERALA

-NDA parties are eliminated in first round in all except one constituencies(CPI is eliminated in that constituencies). NDA has ideological differences with LDF but UDF is main opposition. So NDA supporters will support UDF more than LDF.

-CPI supporters would support UDF more than NDA due to ideological difference. Also they had helped UPA by giving outside support when they were in power.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian\\_general\\_election,\\_2014\\_%28Kerala%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_general_election,_2014_%28Kerala%29)

CHANGE-INC won 3 seats from LDF due to ideological support from NDA.

## **LAKSHADWEEP**

-NCP got more than 50% in all seats, so no need of such data.

## **MADHYA PRADESH**

-BSP vote bank mainly comprises of harijans(SCs and STs). No great work has been done by BSP which will compel other people to vote for it. Moreover due to strong "Modi Wave", even less non-Harijans voted for it. So it is safe to assume that around 90% of votes received by BSP were from harijans.

-10% Muslims for BJP, 25% for BSP and with no other choice for this vote bank rest 65% for INC.

[http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_madhya\\_pradesh.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_madhya_pradesh.pdf)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribals\\_in\\_Madhya\\_Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribals_in_Madhya_Pradesh)

Although there was no change in final result but BJP won with less than 1% of vote difference in 2 seats from INC when preferential voting was used.

## **MAHARASHTRA**

-Although in most constituencies one party has got more than 50% normalised votes, votes of other minor parties are assumed to be distributed proportionally.

-In Maval, when NCP is eliminated, its voters are more likely to support independent candidate than Shiv Sena Candidate.(Although that candidate(Laxman Pandurang) later joined BJP and is MLA from that party)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian\\_general\\_election,\\_2014\\_%28Maharashtra%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_general_election,_2014_%28Maharashtra%29)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laxman\\_Pandurang\\_Jagtap](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laxman_Pandurang_Jagtap)

## **MANIPUR**

-NCP is ideologically to INC as it is split fraction and has alliance with INC in many other states so its supporters are more likely to support INC.

-BJP and NPF have alliance in the state. They both fielded candidates due to candidate issues. Still BJP supporters will support NPF as it is still in alliance with NDA.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalist\\_Congress\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalist_Congress_Party)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naga\\_People's\\_Front](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naga_People's_Front)

## **MEGHALAYA**

-P.\_B.\_M.\_Basaiaimoit(IND) whose manifesto advocacy for rights for Christian Dalits, review of RTE Act,look east policy etc. got 30% votes in his constituency. NPEP(another hill party)(in NDA alliance ) are more likely to support him due to similar interests.

-UDP party which is eliminated next is NDA supporter and its supporters are most likely won't support INC.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Democratic\\_Party\\_%28Meghalaya%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Democratic_Party_%28Meghalaya%29)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P.\\_B.\\_M.\\_Basaiawmoit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._B._M._Basaiawmoit)

CHANGE-Basaiawmoit(IND) won his seat from INC

## **MIZORAM**

-INC got more than 50% in all seats, so no need of such data.

## **NAGALAND**

-NPF got more than 50% in all seats, so no need of such data.

## **ODISHA**

-BJP and BJD were alliance partners for a long period of time before they broke of alliance due to seat sharing. Thy have similar ideology and their supporters would mainly support each other.  
-INC would be prefer BJD more more due to clean image of their leader Navin Patnaik and good work done by BJD in last 15 years under him.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biju\\_Janata\\_Dal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biju_Janata_Dal)

CHANGE- BJP lost lone seat it won to BJD and BJD had clean sweep across state. This is due to huge popularity of Patnaik among masses. Well, it can be said that there is "Patnaik wave" in Odisha.

## **PUDUCHERRY**

-AINRC is a breakaway faction of INC and is currently part of NDA. AIADMK had been in alliance with both INC and BJP. But since INC had been in recent times aligned with DMK(principal opposition in Tamil Nadu), its supporters would support NDA a bit more.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All\\_India\\_N.R.\\_Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_N.R._Congress)

## **PUNJAB**

-With Arvind Kejariwal blaming both INC and BJP of corruption and other charges, AAP supporters are unlikely to support any one of those. So their votes would be split between the two.

-With NDA and INC being main rivals, their second preference would be AAP.

## **RAJASTHAN**

- BJP got more than 50% in almost all seats after normalisation.

- In remaining 3 seats where it did not win at least 50% votes, it faced competition from independents, all of which were denied ticket from the party.

-Hanuman Beniwal from Nagaur, Kirodi Lal from Dausa and Jaswant

Singh(ex-Finance,ex-Defence,ex-Foreign affairs minister under Vajpyee rule)

-Beniwal and Kirodi Lal were expelled from the party for unacceptable comments to party members.

-Jaswant Singh was denied ticket from Barmer and then expelled when he filed as independent.

-Hanuman Beniwal is last while other 2 are second in their constituency. Beniwal's supporter would support mostly INC as BJP expelled their leader.

-Similarly in other 2 constituencies, INC supporters would mainly support independents as BJP is main rival of INC and both of them had been MPs from their respective constituencies for a long period of time and did a lot of good work before getting expelled.

-Assuming 20% second preferences for BJP and 80% for other candidate.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanuman\\_Beniwal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanuman_Beniwal)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirodi\\_Lal\\_Meena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirodi_Lal_Meena)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaswant\\_Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaswant_Singh)

CHANGE- is seen here in district where Independents(ex-BJP) stood for elections.

## **SIKKIM**

-SDF got more than 50% in all seats, so no need of such data.

## **TAMIL NADU**

-INC received more than 5% votes in very few constituencies so I am considering only those unlike hypothesis given by me to consider all constituencies of a major party.

-With DMK breaking alliance with INC for 2014 and again forming for 2016 Assembly elections, it is most likely that their supporters would have supported other party as well and vice versa.

-Now DMK sees both BJP and AIMDMK as threat. BJP due to 'HINDI' party and AIMDMK as major opposition in state. But AIMDMK is regional party and DMK had formed govt in alliance with BJP earlier. So its supporters would support both equally. If it is eliminated, due to normalisation both will get almost proportional vote share.

-BJP is not on its own but with several other regional Dravidian parties. So its voter might support DMK a little more as DMK formed great Dravidian alliance(DPA) which has more dravidian parties.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dravida\\_Munnetra\\_Kazhagam#Party\\_ideology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dravida_Munnetra_Kazhagam#Party_ideology)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Progressive\\_Alliance#Current\\_membership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Progressive_Alliance#Current_membership)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Democratic\\_Alliance\\_%28India%29#For\\_Lok\\_Sabha\\_election\\_1999](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Democratic_Alliance_%28India%29#For_Lok_Sabha_election_1999)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic\\_Progressive\\_Alliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Progressive_Alliance)

## **TELANGANA**

-Constituencies where AIMIM or YSRCP got less than 2% of votes, are being treated as 0 and their vote share is being distributed proportionally to other parties as they did not stand the chance to win.

-YSRCP is breakaway faction of INC. Due to death of CM YSR Reddy of INC and infightings later, his son formed the new party. Supporters of this party are hence unlikely to support INC. So they will support other alternative(BJP) instead.

-AIMIM is a muslim right wing party and hence most likely won't support BJP(NDA and hence TDP as well). Split between INC and TRS.

-TRS would neither support BJP nor INC and is member of 3rd front. INC delayed in formation of state of Telangana and BJP has alliance with TDP which did not want partition of state to take place. So its supporters are likely to support any other alternative if available.

-BJP+TDP won't support TRS as TDP wanted united Andhra whereas TRS wanted separate Telangana. Despite INC being main national opposition threat, their supporters would support INC more than TRS.

-INC is more likely to support TRS/YSRCP as BJP is main rival a centre.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YSR\\_Congress\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YSR_Congress_Party)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All\\_India\\_Majlis-e-Ittehadul\\_Muslimeen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Majlis-e-Ittehadul_Muslimeen)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third\\_Front\\_%28India%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Front_%28India%29)

CHANGE-TRS lost 4 seats as votes who wanted united Andhra were splitted in real elections.

## TRIPURA

-CPI(M) got more than 50% in all seats, so no need of such data.

## UTTAR PRADESH

-Religion have been taken with error of  $\pm 3\%$ .

-For independents, it is assumed that they give their further preferences without any bias to all parties in proportion.

- With caste demographics, assuming 90% of Yadavs(8.5%) vote for SP, 90% of Kurmis(3%) vote for AD+BJP(Kurmi is vote bank of AD), BSP's major chunk of vote comes from Dalits(20.5%), Brahmins(10%) and Thakurs(8.5%) mainly vote for BJP. I am assuming proportionate data across all constituencies since I could not find exact caste wise data of each district.

-Dalits are indifferent about INC and BJP in their second preference after BSP.

-Muslims are mainly split between SP and INC. So are top 2 preference of that vote bank and they prefer BSP over BJP due to communal reasons.

<http://infoelections.com/infoelection/index.php/up-news/7444-caste-religion-wise-population-in-uttar-pradesh.html>

CHANGE-BJP won 7 seats less while other parties gained as parties received votes which they lost due to vote splitting.

## UTTARAKHAND

-BJP got more than 50% in all seats after normalisation, so no need of such data.

## WEST BENGAL



- Religion have been taken with error of  $\pm 2\%$ .
- Muslims have started to shift from CPI(M) to AITC and hence surge in seats of AITC and decrease for that of left parties.
- In the 4 sided contest between AITC,INC,BJP and CPI(M), AITC is clear winner.
- Now we need to know political position. INC is Centre, BJP is right wing, AITC is centre left and left parties are far-left.
- Votes of other religion apart from Hindus and Muslim have been divided proportionally among all.
- When INC is eliminated, their muslim vote is mainly transferred to AITC and hindu vote mainly to AITC and some to BJP.(INC and AITC are of similar ideology and had alliance earlier).
- When AITC is eliminated, their muslim vote is mainly transferred to INC and some to CPI(M) and hindu vote mainly to INC and some to BJP.(INC and AITC are of similar ideology and had alliance earlier).
- When BJP is eliminated, their vote is transferred to AITC and some to INC.(Note despite rift between INC and BJP at national level, vote is not transferred to CPI(M) because CPI(M) has mainly muslims as their vote bank and BJP as Hindus. Also there is ideological difference between the 2 parties. BJP is right wing whereas CPI(M) is extreme left.)
- CPI is eliminated when only BJP and AITC/INC are remaining. AITC is centre left and INC is centrist and has muslim support as well which both lacked by BJP. Hence votes mainly transferred to AITC/INC.
- AIBF, CPI and CPI(M) have support mainly from muslims in the state. When they are eliminated first, then their vote is transferred to AITC and INC.

<http://www.dnaindia.com/analysis/standpoint-lok-sabha-elections-2014-is-bengal-s-muslim-vote-bank-headed-for-mandalisation-1975912>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All\\_India\\_Trinamool\\_Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Trinamool_Congress)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharatiya\\_Janata\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharatiya_Janata_Party)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian\\_National\\_Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist\\_Party\\_of\\_India\\_\(Marxist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_India_(Marxist))

CHANGE-BJP lost 1 seat, CPI(M) lost its both seats. INC and AITC gained seats as they recovered the lost vote share due to vote splitting.

## CONCLUSION

- BJP lost 8 seats. SP,BSP and INC increased their tally. Still BJP was able to form government with other NDA parties.
- Although finally NDA formed the government, BJP did not get absolute majority. It won in some states and lost in others.
- This result represents a better numbers and representation of people.



