

Vibrant Democracy of India: **GENERAL ELECTION OCTOBER 4, 2024:**

Elections in J&K, Haryana: Highest Voter Turn-out; NC-INC and BJP win

October 9, 2024

October 8, 2024: Delhi, India: **Triumph of democracy:** CEC Kumar: “The peaceful conclusion of the participative electoral process in Jammu & Kashmir is **a triumph of the democratic spirit of the people of the Union Territory,**” said Chief Election Commissioner **Rajiv Kumar** said on Tuesday, October 8, 2024. “**The will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir has been conveyed** as the historic legislative Assembly elections draw to a close,” he said.



***Rajiv Kumar** (b. 19 February 1960),
the 25th Chief Election Commissioner of India (from 15 May 2022)*

The **Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K):** The Coalition of **National Conference (NC)** and **Indian National Congress (INC)** has won a majority of seats in the UT Assembly. The **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** has emerged as the 2nd largest party by winning 29 constituencies, improving its all-time high tally of 25 seats recorded in 2014 elections. However, BJP's biggest setback was the loss suffered by **Ravinder Raina**, the President of BJP-UT from Nowshera constituency at the hands of **Surinder Choudhary**, the candidate of NC.



Ravinder Raina, the President of BJP - J&K from 13 May 2018
(Reference: <https://results.eci.gov.in/AcResultGenOct2024/index.htm>)

Jammu & Kashmir	
Assembly Constituencies	90
* Status of Top Five Parties	
Parties	Leading/Won
JKN	42
BJP	29
IND	7
INC	6
JKPDP	3

JKN stands for NC of J&K; IND stands for Independent i.e. a person, who does not belong to any political party.; JKPDP stands for **Peoples Democratic Party** of J&K.

---- A Brief NOTE on the ABROGATION of ARTICLE 370 on AUGUST 5, 2019 ----

ARTICLE 370 of the INDIAN CONSTITUTION of January 26, 1950: After the Assembly polls of November-December 2014, the Parliament had abrogated, on August 5, 2019, Article 370, which had been introduced in the Constitution of January 26, 1950 as a Temporary Provision. The Parliament had also been informed that the President had revoked Rule 35A about the process of introducing modifications in the Constitutional provisions in J&K and synchronized it with the process in the rest of the country. (35A was added as a special process for J&K, through the then President, by the Government of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the 1st Prime Minister of India.)

In October 2024, was organized the 1st election in the **Union Territory (UT)** of J&K, after the State of J&K was re-organized, after the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5, 2019.

According to the **Election Commission of India (ECI)**, 63.45 per cent voter turnout was recorded in all three phases. A voter turnout of 61% was registered in the first phase, 57.3% in the second phase of voting and 68.72% in the third phase. Voting concluded in J-K with voter turnout of 65. 58 pc in phase 3. The counting of votes was on October 8 and all the results were declared by the morning of October 9, 2024.

(Reference: <https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/voting-concludes-in-j-k-with-voter-turnout-of-65-58-pc-in-phase-3-counting-on-oct-820241001203704/>)

The Coalition of **National Conference (NC)** and **Indian National Congress (INC)** won a majority of seats in the UT Assembly. The **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** emerged as the 2nd largest party by winning 29 constituencies, improving its all-time high tally of 25 seats recorded in 2014 elections. However, BJP's biggest setback was the loss suffered by **Ravinder Raina**, the President of BJP-UT from Nowshera constituency at the hands of **Surinder Choudhary**, the candidate of NC.

---- Jammu & Kashmir, India: A NOTE on Peoples Democratic Party ----

Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) has been the Ruling Party in **Jammu & Kashmir (J&K)** from March 1, 2015 to 19 June 2018.

PDP is, a State political party in J&K, India. The PDP was headed and founded by **Mufti Mohammed Sayeed**. On March 1, 2015, Mufti Mohammed Sayeed was sworn in as the Chief Minister of J&K, as the leader of the Coalition of PDP and **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**. His daughter, **Mehbooba Mufti** (Chief Minister of J&K from 4 April 2016 to 19 June 2018.), succeeded him as Party Leader and as Chief Minister of J&K following the death of **Mufti Mohammed Sayeed** in January 2016.



Ms. Mehbooba Mufti, the President of J&K's Peoples Democratic Party **Ms. Mehbooba Mufti** contested 2019 Lok Sabha elections from **Anantnag seat** but lost it to **Hasnain Masoodi** of NC. **Mehbooba Mufti** also lost the 2024 Lok Sabha elections from **Anantanag - Rajouri seat** to **Mian Altaf Ahmed Larvi** of NC with a margin of 0.23 Mn votes.

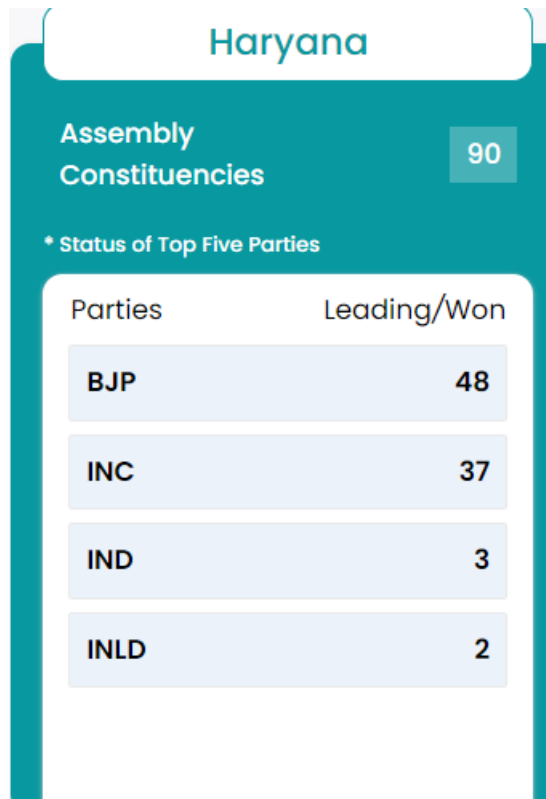
Iltija Mufti, the 37-year-old daughter of **Mehbooba Mufti**, conceded defeat in the **Srigufwara-Bijbehara constituency** of the UT's Assembly.

In October 2024, PDP won only 3 seats, one of its worst performances.



In an online post, **Iltija Mufti** said she accepted the people's verdict and thanked her party's workers for campaigning for her.

- ***Iltija Mufti, the daughter of Mehbooba Mufti, the former Chief Minister of J&K***



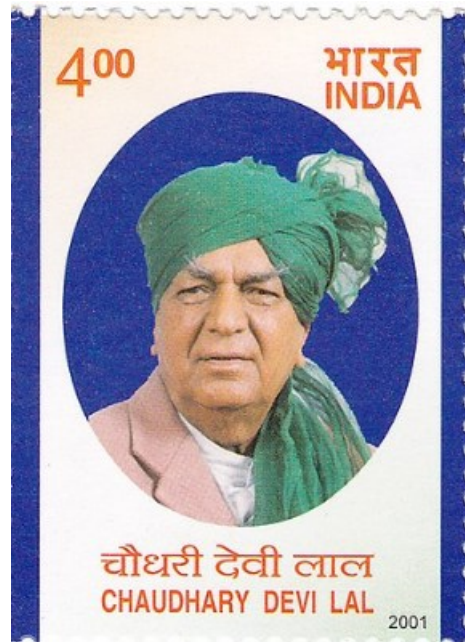
IND stands for Independent i.e. a person, who does not belong to any political party.; INLD

The **State of Haryana**: Beating the 10-year incumbency, BJP won a majority on its own in October 2024.

---- A BACKGROUNDER on INDIAN NATIONAL LOK DAL party ----

Indian National Lok Dal (INLD) is a political party based primarily in the Indian State of Haryana. It was initially founded as the **Haryana Lok Dal** (Rashtriya) by **Devi Lal** in 1996, who served as the Deputy Prime Minister of India. The party renamed into its current name in 1998.

Today, the party is led by **Om Prakash Chautala**, the son of **Devi Lal**, both of whom have served as the **former Chief Minister of Haryana**. **Om Prakash Chautala's** elder son, **Abhay Singh Chautala** is the General Secretary.



***Chaudhary Devi Lal** or **Devi Dayal Sihag** (b. 25 September 1914; d. 6 April 2001)
on a 2001 stamp of India.*

6th Deputy Prime Minister of India from 2 December 1989 to 21 June 1991;
5th Chief Minister of Haryana from 17 July 1987 to 2 December 1989, and,
from 21 June 1977 to 28 June 1979.

The party was a member of the **National Democratic Alliance** (NDA), and thus part of the **Bharatiya Janata Party** (BJP) led government from 1998 to 2004 at the Central level.

In the **Lok Sabha** (“*the Lower House of Indian Parliament*”) elections 1999, the INLD had an electoral alliance with BJP in Haryana. Each party contested five of the ten seats in the State. All ten were elected.

It failed to win any seats in **Lok Sabha** in 2004 and 2009 general elections, despite being in alliance with BJP in 2009.

Later, INLD broke its alliance with the BJP and left the NDA and the government. In 2004, the party contested on 20 **Lok Sabha** seats in the States of **Haryana**, **Rajasthan**, **Uttar Pradesh** and **Chandigarh**. 14 of those candidates lost their deposits, and, not even one candidate could succeed in winning a seat.

In the 16th **Lok Sabha** elections of May 2014, the INLD had won two seats. **Dushyant Chautala** was elected for the **Hisar Lok Sabha Seat** and **Charanjeet Singh Rori** was elected for the **Sirsa Lok Sabha Seat**.

In 2000, **Om Prakash Chautala** was elected as the Chief Minister of Haryana for the fifth time. In the 2000 State Assembly elections, INLD won 47 out of the 90 seats.



However, in the 2005 **Haryana** State Assembly elections, INLD lost its majority, winning just 9 out of the 90 seats compared to the Indian National Congress (INC) party's 67 seats.

In 2009, the INLD won 31 seats.

On 16 January 2013, **Om Prakash Chautala** and **Ajay Chautala** were sent to jail after a New Delhi court sentenced them to ten years imprisonment under various provisions of the IPC and the Prevention of Corruption Act.

In the 2014 Legislative Assembly election, the INLD won 19 seats and became the chief opposition party in the State. **Abhay Singh Chautala** was elected as Leader of Opposition in the State of Haryana. On 14 April 2015, INLD, Janata Dal (United), Janata Dal (Secular), Rashtriya Janata Dal, Samajwadi Party, and Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya) announced that they would merge into a new national Janata Parivar Alliance."

SPLIT in INLD: At an INLD rally at Gohana in October 2018, Abhay Chautala, the elder son of INLD leader Om Prakash Chautala was heckled. For the heckling, Ajay, the younger son of Om Prakash Chautala and Ajay's two sons - Dushyant Chautala and Digvijay Chautala, were blamed. Ajay, Dushyant and Digvijay were expelled from INLD for indiscipline at the rally.

On 9 December 2018, **Dushyant Chautala** founded the **Jannayak Janta Party** (“JJP”), with the ideology of Devi Lal, who had served as the Deputy Prime Minister of India *from 17 July 1987 to 2 December 1989*. At the Elections of May 2019, JJP was able to win 10 seats. JJP formed a coalition Government in Haryana, with **Dushyant Chautala** as the Deputy Chief Minister.



Dushyant Chautala (b. 3 April 1988)

6th Deputy Chief Minister of Haryana from 27 October 2019 to 12 March 2024;

President of Jannayak Janta Party from 9 December 2018;

Member of Haryana Assembly from 24 October 2019 to 8 October 2024;

Member of Parliament, India from 16 May 2014 to 23 May 2019;

(Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dushyant_Chautala)

On 27 January 2021, **Abhay Singh Chautala** resigned from the Assembly, as a protest against the BJP-led Union government’s refusal to accept farmers’ demands. He was later re-elected from the **Ellenabad constituency** in a bypoll election on 2 November 2022. However, this protest helped very little, bringing only one seat more to INLD in 2024.

In March 2024, BJP and JJP severed ties because JJP demanded to fight from 2 constituencies for the Lok Sabha elections of May 2024. (Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dushyant_Chautala). In 2019, BJP had won all the 10 seats from Haryana, and, in 2024, BJP wanted to repeat the performance of 2019. (The results of the June 2024 elections in Haryana were not according to the expectation of BJP or JJP. BJP and INC shared 5 seats each. JJP could not win even one seat.)

---- Haryana Assembly Election Results after 2014 ----

Haryana is moving towards a 2-party polity as the following Table shows:

● BJP ● INC ● INLD ● Independents

Party	2024	2019	2014
● BJP	48	40	47
● INC	37	31	15
● JJP	0	10	
● INLD	2	1	19
● Independents	3	7	5
● Others	0	1	4

---- A BACKGROUNDER on NATIONAL CONFERENCE Party ----



Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah

(Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheikh_Abdullah)

(b. 5 December 1905 at Soura, J&K, d. 8 September 1982 at Srinagar, J&K)

Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State of India

(from 5 March 1948 – 31 October 1951);

1st Elected Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir

(from 31 October 1951 – 9 August 1953);

3rd Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir

(from 25 February 1975 – 26 March 1977, and,

from 9 July 1977 – 8 September 1982).

Founded as the **All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference** by **Sheikh Abdullah** and **Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas** on 15th October 1932 in the princely state of **Jammu & Kashmir**, the organization renamed itself to **National Conference** in 1939 in order to represent all the people of the state. **It supported the accession of the princely state to India in 1947.**

Prior to that, in 1941, a group led by **Ghulam Abbas** broke off from the National Conference and **revived the old Muslim Conference**. The revived Muslim Conference supported the accession of the princely state to Pakistan and led the movement for **Azad Kashmir** (means “free Kashmir”).

On 3rd June 1947, the British government proposed the Mountbatten Plan which included the following principles:

- i. Principle of the partition of British India into two separate countries was accepted by the British Government.
- ii. India would be partitioned to carve out a new country, called Pakistan, consisting of those districts of British India, in which Muslims were in a majority
- iii. The two successor governments – India (i.e. the truncated part, after removing the districts, which were to form Pakistan) and Pakistan, would be given dominion status.
- iv. Autonomy and sovereignty would be granted to both countries.
- v. Both the countries would have the authority to make their own constitution.
- vi. Princely states would be given the right to join either India or Pakistan (with no option to remain independent), based on two major factors: geographical contiguity and the people's wishes.

The **Indian Independence Act** was approved by the **British Parliament** on 18th July 1947. India was partitioned on 15TH August 1947 to create two new countries India and Pakistan.

NOTE: On India-Pakistan war of October 1947-1949 and on Jammu & Kashmir, the following will be of interest:

Please read "Attacks by Baluchistan Liberation Army on Pakistan Army: More Lethal" dated September 1, 2024 at <https://diginews360.com/attacks-by-baluchistan-liberation-army-on-pakistan-army-more-lethal/>. Along with this news-item, www.DiGiNews360.com brings for its Readers from all over world the following: 1. A Brief BACKGROUNDER on China–Pakistan Economic Corridor, including pertinent INFORMATION ABOUT BALOCHISTAN; 2. A Brief BACKGROUNDER on JAMMU & KASHMIR, including INFORMATION ABOUT the WAR OF 1947-49 and the UN RESOLUTION 47 on J&K; 3. A Brief BACKGROUNDER on OBOR; 4. A BACKGROUNDER on BALOCHISTAN. You may find the EDITORIAL COMMENTS on page 6 of interest.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS: www.DiGiNews360.com notes that to placate the leadership of Indian National Congress, Sheikh Abdullah changed the name of the party from All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference to Jammu and Kashmir National Conference on June 11, 1939.

When Pakistan was carved out by partitioning united British India into the truncated India and a new country called Pakistan, millions of refugees came to India. All the other States of India tried to provide all the help, that they could. But, Sheikh Abdullah's Government not only provided no help to the hapless refugees, it did not give them even citizenship. It was only after August 5, 2019, that these stateless refugees could become citizens of India. It showed the radical Islamist thinking of Sheikh Abdullah. Both Dr Farooq Abdullah and Omar Abdullah have not taken any steps, when they were in power, to show that they are more liberal and less radical than Sheikh Abdullah.



Dr Farooq Abdullah
Chief Minister of J&K
9 Oct 1996 – 18 October 2002
7 Nov 1986 – 18 Jan 1990
8 Sep 1982 – 2 July 1984



Omar Abdullah.
**1st Chief Minister of Union
territory Designate**
Chief Minister of J&K
5 Jan 2009 – 8 January 2015