

# It's **AAD** **AAP** Again...

Delhi Mood Report



**PEOPLES PULSE**  
*an ear to the ground*

It's **AAP** Again...

## DELHI MOOD REPORT

30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2020

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# DELHI 2020: GROUND ZERO

## METHODOLOGY

**Peoples Pulse**, a Hyderabad based research organisation specializing in fieldwork based political and electoral research undertook a 13-day field study from 17<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> January 2020, to map the mood of the Delhi electorates for the ensuing Assembly election. The study was conducted and led by Dr. Sajjan Kumar, a political analyst associated with Peoples Pulse, Dr Rajan Pandey, faculty of Political Science at Christ University, Bangalore and Dr Bijendra Jha, faculty at Delhi University.





Employing purposive sampling and focus-group interview method, the team visited a total of 63 Assembly constituencies spread through all the seven Lok Sabha to ensure the demographic (communities: migrant, local, Hindus and Muslims), spatial (all seven Lok Sabha: rural and urban in every segment), economic (planned colonies, JJ Clusters, designated slums, unauthorized colonies, unauthorized-regularized colonies, resettlement colonies, rural and urban villages and homeless and pavement dwellers) representativeness. Adopting a mix of narrative and thematic interview method, respondents were encouraged to express their opinion regarding their political preference, public policies, local candidates, state leadership, national and local issues and political parties in general. In case, no response came on their own, the respondents were asked for their opinion about the ongoing protests in Delhi, NRC and CAA and their linkages with their voting preference, if any.



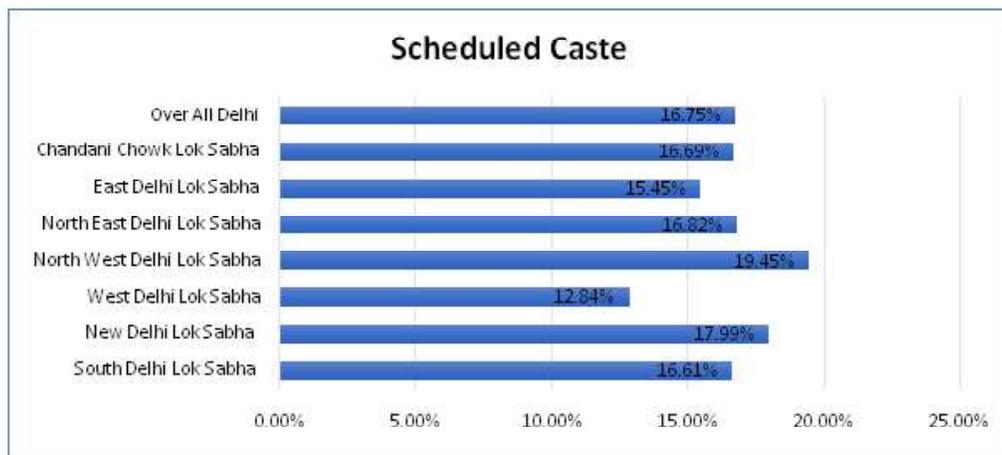
# DELHI ELECTORATE DEMOGRAPHY

**U**rban growth of Delhi has been unprecedented in the last four decades. As per World City Report 2016 Delhi has achieved the status of the most populous city in India having 21 million population—more than Mumbai (20 million) in 2013 besides being the second most populous city of the world after Tokyo (28 million). Notably, most of the growth of the NCT has been informal, both in terms of economy and spatial proliferation wherein most of the city dwellers live in informal colonies, namely, jhuggi-jhopadi cluster, designated Slums, unauthorized colonies, unauthorized-regularized colonies, resettlement colonies, rural and urban villages and homeless/pavement dwellers.

<b>DELHI DEMOGRAPHY</b>	
Households	3340538
Population	16787941
<b>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION</b>	
Rural	2
Urban	98
SC	16.75
ST	0
Hindus	81.68
Muslims	12.86
Christians	0.87
Buddhists	0.11
Sikh	3.4
Jain	0.99
Other	0.09
Literacy Rate	86.34

\* Based on Census 2011

For example, one of the informal residential practices in the city, namely, unauthorized colonies, constitutes more than 40 lakh of the city's population and many of these mega colonies are Assembly constituencies in themselves like Sangam Vihar, Ambedkar Nagar in South Delhi, Karawal Nagar in East Delhi and Kirari and Nangloi in west Delhi. As many as 40 lakh of the city electorate reside in these colonies. Hitherto, they remained bereft from basic amenities and have to struggle every day. Though, a stream of economically mixed-population lives in these colonies, most of them are poor or low income serving as labour to the city's economy gain.



Similarly, more than 5 per cent of Delhi population lives in Jhuggi-Jhipadi Cluster like Kusumpur Pahadi and Jai Hind Camp in Mehruali AC, Sanjay Camp in New Delhi AC, Ananat Ram Dairy Harijan Basti in Delhi Cantt. AC, Sonia Gandhi Camp and Akta Camp in RK Puram AC, Chandra Shekhar Azad camp in Adarsh Nagar AC, Punjabi Basti in Patel Nagar AC, Indira Kalyan Vihar in Tughalkabad AC.

In this backdrop, election has become a site for negotiation, especially for the ones living in informal colonies, where they press government to do/plan for their developmental infrastructure like water lines, sewerage and sanitation and parties promise to implement them once they come to power.

As more than 76% Delhi dwellers lives in informal colonies wherein the residents struggle for availing the basic amenities in general and water in particular. Until recently, it was a matter of everyday struggle, or they were forced to depend upon the private player for the same.

Further, as per Economic Survey of Delhi, 2018-19, Delhi has 98% of its total population residing in urban areas which accounts for 75% of the total area. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services/ civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government. About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 695 slums and JJ Clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services.

**DISTRIBUTION OF UNPLANNED DWELLING UNITS AND POPULATION: ACCOUNTING FOR 76% OF DELHI AREA.**

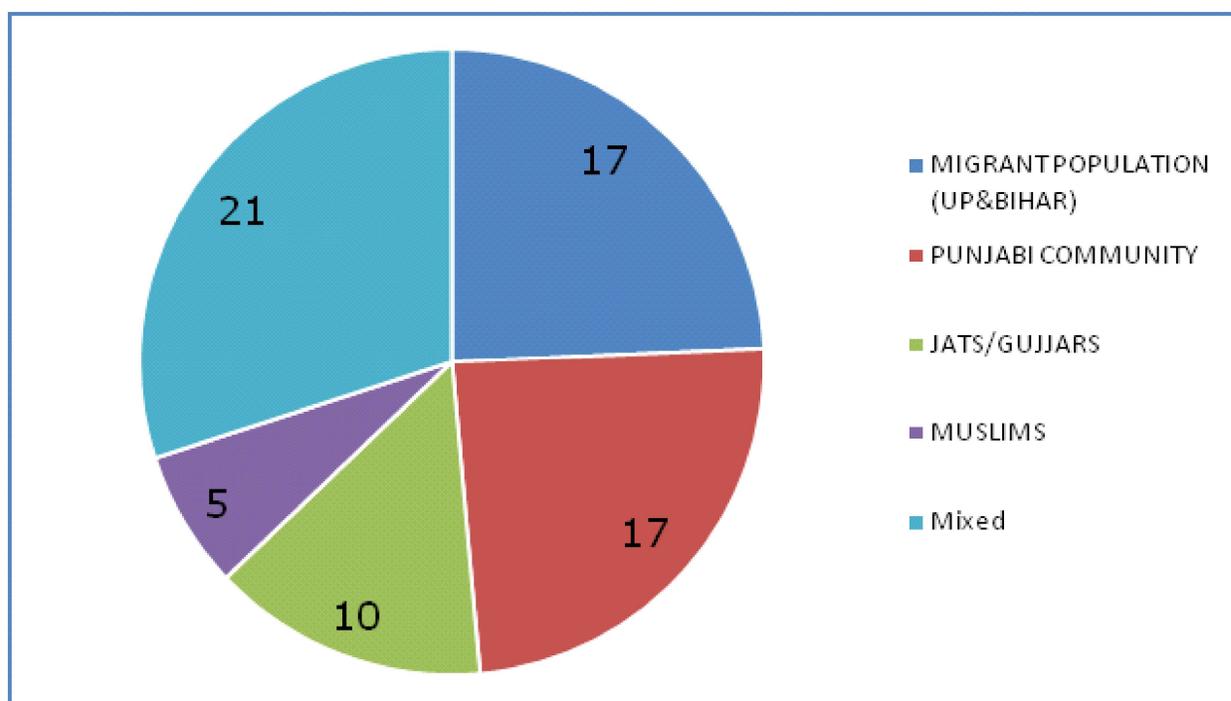
1	2	3
Jhuggi Basti	JJ Basti 755 (Dwelling units required about 0.3 million) Population 1.7 million	Encroached on public land (State government: 30% Central Government 70%).
Resettlement Colonies	Colonies 82 (45+37) Plots 267,859	Incorporated within the expanded city with good shelter consolidation without adequate services
Unauthorised Colonies	Colonies 1797 Population 40 lakh	Illegal colonies in violation of Master Plans, no clear land title
Notified Slum Areas (Katrass)	Katrass 2,423 Population 02 million	Notified under Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The residents are staying on a perpetual license basis.
Urban Villages	Urban Village 135 (227 rural villages not yet notified as urban)	Notified under Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
Homeless and Pavement Dwellers	Pavement Dwellers 16,000 persons	

Source: ECONOMIC SURVEY OF DELHI, 2018-19

It is interesting to note that only 24% of Residential areas in Delhi are formal and planned wherein middle and rich classes dwell.

# DOMINANT COMMUNITIES IN ASSEMBLY SEGMENTS

Out of total 70 Assembly constituencies, 17 are dominated by migrant electorates from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, while 17 seats are having a sizeable presence of Punjabi community. The local communities like Jats and Gujjars are influential in 10 Assembly segments while Muslims command substantial presence in 5 constituencies. Rest of the 21 Assembly constituencies witness a mixed-population.



<b>COMMUNITY'S</b>	<b>NO OF ASSEMBLY SEGMENTS</b>	<b>ASSEMBLY SEGMENTS</b>
MIGRANT POPULATION (UP&BIHAR)	17	Burari, Adarsh Nagar, Wazirpur, Uttam Nagar, Dwarka, Palam, Ambedkar Nagar, Sangam Vihar, Tughlakabad, Badarpur, Trilokpuri, Kondli, Seemapuri, Gokalpur, Mustafabad, Karawal Nagar and Kirari
PUNJABI COMMUNITY	17	Timarpur, Badali, Shalimar Bagh, Shakur Basti, Wazirpur, Patel Nagar, Madipur, Rajouri Garden, Tilak Nagar, Hari Nagar, Janakpuri, Jangpura, Malviya Nagar, Kalkaji, Vishwas Nagar, Krishna Nagar and Shahdara.
JATS/GUJJARS	10	Narela, Bawana, Mundka, Vikaspuri, Matiala, Najafgarh, Bijwasan, Mehrauli, Chhatarpur and Deoli
MUSLIMS	5	Chandani Chowk, Matia Mahal, Ballimaran, Gandhi Nagar and Seelampur
MIXED	21	

Source: HT-CSDS survey 2003 and Field study by authors January 2020.

# MOOD OF THE PEOPLE

## DELHI

### WELFARISM AND STRONG PRO-INCUMBENCY WAVE

*If* there is one binding narrative having a strong resonance across all the sub-regions and strata of the people, it's the positive reception of the welfare measures taken by the incumbent AAP government leading to a strong pro-incumbency sentiment for the ruling party and its leader. Interestingly, it was quite astonishing to find an overwhelming majority of poor as well as middle class respondents supporting the same set of welfare measures like laying down better infrastructure of water supply and making the usage of up to 400 litres of the same free per house hold, no electricity charges up to 200 units per month, significant improvement in health and in government schools besides free bus service for all women.



Here, the reasons for supporting the same set of welfare policies by both poor and middle class happen to be slightly different. While the poor residing in JJ clusters and notified slum areas find the infrastructural changes like laying down of water pipelines and construction of sewerages as a quantum jump in



the quality of their everyday lives, the free electricity and water consumption up to a limit comes to them as a bonus for the first time. In this backdrop, the realm of everyday struggle that they had hitherto to avail the basic needs like water and sanitation have literally come to end.

For the middle class, a majority of whom also reside in the 1797 unauthorised colonies wherein total population is to the tune of 40 lakh, it's the free usage of limited unit of electricity and litre of water consumption respectively that appeals to them.



Further, the recent initiative of free bus service for women find a much enthusiastic takers among the middle class household than the poor on account of majority of them having working women.

In this backdrop and after conducting a rigorous qualitative survey across the length and breadth of Delhi, covering a large sample across various age groups, communities, genders and professions, we can infer that Kejriwal is set to repeat his previous performance this time too. And a lot of it has to do with the old model of welfarism that he brought back into political discourse and made fashionable once again. Let's discuss it in detail.

In contemporary political discourses, the welfare state emerged in the aftermath of first world war, as a response to counter the popularity of socialist state. This state focused upon providing better living conditions through subsidized education, healthcare, better wages and work conditions etc to all of its citizens through policies that did not discriminate between citizens. This was the time of universal coverage.



As welfare state started taking a backseat with the advent of neo-liberalism since the 1980s along with the decline of challenge from socialist state, the universal coverage simply disappeared. Subsidy became a cuss word and market emerged as the panacea of all ills. However, as markets crashed and globalized induced instability brought new challenges, the neo-liberal state tried to respond by bringing some welfare back into the game through a new technique- targeting. This targeted welfare performed three important functions- decreased the discontent among poorer sections by giving them relief, brought legitimacy back to the state and kept the welfare spending in check. It is this targeted welfare that became the mantra for neo-liberal state across the globe, India being no exception to the trend. Various state governments in India further enriched it by various experimental permutation-combinations and 'freebies' like free TV to free gold to the poor emerged on the India political scene.

However, this targeted welfarism also created certain rifts within the society. Those who got the benefits became the supporters of the policy of government bringing it while those who were excluded simply became its fiercest critics, terming the beneficiaries as ‘freeloaders’ and what not. The state and statist political parties had no complaint against this as they were more interested in reaping the dividends of this divide.

The welfarism of AAP brings a fundamental change to this scenario for it brought back the old-fashioned, discarded concept of ‘universal coverage’ back into political discourse. Its policies of free electricity and water up to a certain limit cover all people, irrespective of community or class. Nobody can complain of having been left out of the benefits. Same is the case with its investment in the field of education. Those who send their children to private schools can also not complain as the government has ensured that the private schools do not increase the fees in past five years. CCTVs which the government promised have been installed across the localities, be it a slum or a gated community.

Anshul, a young respondent who works as delivery man said in Sangam Vihar AC ; *“even bikes are safe now due to CC TV. Previously those like me who don’t have parking space in home used to park bikes in private parkings for safety. Now I park it in front of my as there is CC TV.”*



The mohalla clinics treat all and government run hospitals are giving better treatment conditions to all. Further, though its scheme of free bus rides covers only women, it covers all women irrespective of class or community. There is no targeting in these policies

and the unified support that we witnessed coming from the electorate is a result of this as no one of them is left out.

The water, electricity, bus fare, education and health policies of the AAP government are enabling families across class lines and regions to save 1500 to 3000 Rupees per month and that is a huge relief for even the middle class voters. Policies like CCTV installation and marshals in the buses are giving a sense of security to the people in a city which is widely considered as wild, angry and unsafe for women. These things could have been done by other governments too, but their unwillingness to break the stereotypical pattern of governance and inability to look out of the box disabled them in thinking about these. This was further exacerbated by their differently placed development priorities like preference to mega projects like flyovers, high government expenditures and unwillingness to curb rampant corruption. For once, Delhi has a government that has shown that it is willing to deliver by cutting its own expanses through checks on corruption and Delhi is surely liking it.

## **FREE BUS RIDE AND MAKING OF A WOMAN CONSTITUENCY**

Is the scheme of offering free bus rides to women just an election gimmick, a freebie of sorts aimed at nothing substantial then a very shallow objective of getting votes of the other half? Or is there a very profound understanding of gender and class relations behind it? We won't be able to answer that question with certainty but we can answer one question certainly- the question of its impact. Whether the results of this scheme are limited to the domain of electoral politics or they are making a bigger contribution to the society and political economy.





Gentrification of localities is a global phenomenon. As cities started growing cleaner, smarter and thus costlier, poor populations could not afford to live in their erstwhile localities which were sometimes luckily within the cities. While these poor people were forced to move out of the main parts of the cities to the margins, their places of work still lied in the very heart of the city. Thus, a housemaid or a driver, sweeper or security guard had to travel a long way from the margins of cities to their hearts to get to work and back. These long travel hours created a lot of hardships for the poor like foregoing opportunities, losing a significant amount of wages in commuting, lesser time for family etc.

Poor women were the worst affected by these things. As all household chores in Indian families are still primarily their responsibility, working women in poor and lower middle class families are overburdened beyond limits. However, they could not complain as that would mean losing the job and thus whatever financial freedom they had got for themselves and their children. Further, giving up the job is sometimes not even an option for poor women in cases where their partner's income is not enough or where they are the lone breadwinners of the family. The AAP scheme of free bus ride to women comes as a great relief in all such cases.

For other than helping women workers save their money in commutation to work, it also creates enabling conditions for the women to work, bringing gender balance in economy. It enables the poor women to continue their work, augment meagre savings and use them on the welfare of their children, while also helping not so poor women workers in their earnings. We will show this through two examples.



Dr. Ashish Shukla (name changed) an upper middle class respondent an academic in IP extension told us that his friend who used to live just three kilometers away from his house had a very good Odiya cook. The respondent had asked the lady cook a number of times to come and cook in his house also and he

was willing to give an increased wage for that but the lady was not willing. Reason- she had to change two buses for that and that would force her to spend at least 20 rupees per day on travel, which would amount to Rs 600 per month, a substantial sum for a poor working woman” said Shukla, citing her reasons. However, just some months back when he repeated the offer in front of her during a feast at the friend’s house, she surprisingly agreed, because now her commute was free. She also said that she was willing to take up the offer even then but the travel cost and time were forcing her to say no but with the travel cost gone, she was willing to take up some more work hours for a little extra income he added.

Another example is that of a young woman journalist - Kirti Chauhan (name changed) from Punjabi Bagh, working at less than Rs 20,000 monthly salary in one of the many news websites running from the city. Previously she used to sometimes also take metro to the place of work or field reporting but now she exclusively uses the buses as the amount of money that she saves this way goes as high as 1500 rupees a month which is quite a significant

saving, given the salary. She also said that a large number of working girls or young women in the salary bracket of Rs 10,000-20,000 are preferring bus rides. This decision is also fuelled by the fact that bus rides are now safer as Delhi government has ordered that there will be marshals in the buses and has trained around 13,000 personnel for this. Previously the scheme was only limited for night-evening shift with 3000 marshals but seeing the response and demand for more, the government increased the numbers. Rahul Khatri, a Punjabi lower middle class youth, born and brought up in Delhi said that in Azadpur area of Adarsh Nagar AC - "it is because of these reasons that now if the women are out, we still feel safe and don't have to worry."

One last thing that the journalist respondent also said was that most of the women whom she interviewed to know their views about the free bus ride scheme said that now they don't think twice if they have to go out via bus and this has increased their time out of home, bringing a change into their monotonous lives. Clearly, the scheme, along with the marshal appointment in buses has made travel for women safer, easier and free, achieving more than forming a solid voting block of women for the Aam Aadmi Party, which is a foregone conclusion.



## POLICY INTERVENTION

Despite the ever-increasing migrant population and the fact that there are 42 constituencies which includes fully or partially unauthorized colonies, Delhi's previous government's prioritised big infrastructural development projects like flyovers, CNG buses, Metro and commonwealth games which though were much desired but clouded the attention upon the basic issues informing the lives of a majority of city's households. AAP changed that.

In their famous book 'Poor Economics', Nobel winning economists Abhijit Bannerjee and Esther Duflo strongly make a point- that in place of waiting for a revolution to make things better, we should strive to make small policy changes which have the potential to make great positive impact. It is unclear if the AAP leaders read the book after taking over reins of Delhi government or not, but it is highly likely that if authors are asked to give one example of this principle in India, they will point their fingers towards Delhi and rightly so. For the government has changed the face of the governance and welfare in Delhi by bringing both small and big policy changes, without waiting for the revolution.

The AAP government of Delhi is a delight for policy science students for a number of reasons. It is a living examples that research matters in devising policies, and that research informed small policy measures can make huge impact. Take a few cases:



**SCHOOLS - PROPERTY MANAGERS AND PRINCIPLES:** The AAP government realized that principals can't focus on education as they have to do a lot of infrastructure related duties. So it created the post of property managers for every school and then steered the principals to focus on education. This gave great results.

**TEA-BISCUITS IN PTM:** The Parent Teacher Meetings were attracting fewer numbers as only those who had leisure used to come. The government popularized it by doing door to door campaign telling parents about its importance. It also made a provision of giving tea and biscuits to parents in



these meetings. It would be wrong to say that parents started coming to eat tea-biscuits in PTM but it surely acted as an enabling, encouraging factor for them to come. Besides, a large number of working class parents also felt a sense of pride after attending these meetings. *"the number have increased after the intervention of*

*this tea-biscuit scheme and door to door campaign"* admits Richa Singh, a middle aged teacher in Lajwanti Garden area of Harinagar AC, *"as a working class parents are not only aware of the significance of PTM, but also assured that at least morning tea and biscuits will be taken care of if they go to attend it."*

These small changes, clearly understood through research were incorporated into existing policies or altogether new policies were brought in after limitations of the previous ones were exposed through policy analysis and research. This swiftness and research informed policy interventions of AAP clearly brought in a lot of benefits for the people and created a whole section of beneficiaries who are willing to back the government. Previous governments too could have done these but they were not willing to break out of their comfort zones and established models of policy making. In the terminology of policy sciences, this is called incrementalism where policy makers either refuse to bring changes to old policies or are willing to make only minor changes. AAP government has shown that research informed policies too could make a better politics, and make one 'winnable' as well.

## LOCAL ISSUES TRUMP NATIONAL ISSUES

While it's a dominant electoral sense to privilege local issue at state Assembly level across India, the same holds true for Delhi with more intensity, given the economic aspect that brings majority of the people to the city. Further, as discussed above, the fact that 76% of the dwellers reside in informal colonies signify a preference for material issue at the state level. The past trend of Delhi since 1998 Assembly election is a testimony to the material preference of Delhi's electorates when one of the prominent factor for BJP's defeat happened to be souring onion prices.



There upon, Congress ruled for 15 years by posturing itself as a pro-poor party while BJP got identified with the rich class. In this backdrop, except among a miniscule segment of the middle class, issues like NRC, CAA and Modi-Shah bold leadership fail to resonate with majority of the electorates as the electorally relevant factors.

Majority of Delhi's electorates are preferring material issues of everyday life as more appealing given their class location. The slum dwellers, unemployed and rural people are more driven by material issues than the national ones. It is these class of electorates who constitute the majority- a factor making AAP's electoral fortune quite smooth.

## LOCAL VS MIGRANT CANDIDATES

In the local vs migrant fight, BJP is not favouring locals as such and AAP is not favouring migrants out and out. There are many shades into it. One shade is the class angle. Majority of the local leaders that BJP is promoting are rich and dominant people. AAP is also promoting leaders from the local communities but they are comparatively middle class or poor. So, both AAP and BJP have fielded Gujjar and Jat leaders who are both locals but while BJP's Jat-Gujjars are rich, coming from rich and established families, barring few exceptions, AAP's Jat-Gujjars, though from villages of Delhi and very much local, are from relatively humble backgrounds. So there is a 'within community' angle here, and AAP is actually giving voice and power to the weaker sections of these communities, creating new elites in opposition to the old, established elite that had generally sided with established parties e.g. BJP-Congress.



These dynamics got reflected at many places, an example is the Mundka AC where Jat votes matter a lot. BJP has fielded Master Azad, the brother of late Sahib Singh Verma who was one of the tallest leaders of the community but AAP has also fielded a Jat- DharamplaLakra. Though Lakra is not as tall a figure as Master Azad, it is in no way affecting his prospects as in Jat villages of the AC, we found majority Jats backing him. *"Though Master Azad is old, that doesn't make Lakra a lesser Jat, and since his party has done work, we will vote Kejriwal, despite the fact that we had voted Modi in 2019"*, said a group of young and old Jat respondents in Ghevra village of the area. While the established and richer sections of local dominant communities like Jats, Gujjars and Sikhs may identify more with the established leader, the young and the humbler background voters from the same community are identifying more with AAP's candidates if they are also from their own community.

# STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF AAP, BJP AND CONGRESS

## AAP

As stated above, AAP is riding on a strong pro-incumbency wave on account of five factors, namely, trusted and humble image of C.M Arvind Kejriwal; small and customized welfarism informing the everyday lives of majority of people; material policies seen as antidote to the general ambiance of economic recession and unemployment; the popular perception of the government not only being non-corrupt but also focussing tax-payer's money back to them; and the emerging political sense even among a section of pro-BJP voters that AAP as a regional party is good for Delhi – something they can identify with.

Hence, at this juncture, AAP doesn't seem to face much difficulty vis a vis BJP, despite latter's approach to fetch AAP to the slippery terrain of issues like ongoing protests at Shaheen Bagh and national issues like NRC and CAA. AAP is trading cautiously by not responding to BJP's charge.



## BJP

After a political hiatus of 22 Years, it would be embarrassing for BJP to loose yet another election in Delhi now. This embarrassment would be compounded by the fact that political analysts would read it in the backdrop of electoral setbacks in Haryana (where party failed to get majority on its own), Maharashtra (where regional parties snatched victory from BJP's lap) and Jharkhand. Therefore, BJP is leaving no stone unturned to brighten its electoral fortune. However, for the ensuing election, the party faces structural handicap on following six counts:

**POORVANCHAL FACTOR:** The fact that Poorvanchal migrant electorates constitute around 40% of total electorates and numerically dominate as many as 17 Assembly segments besides being in significant number in many other constituencies propelled BJP to appeal to them. The party responded to the strategy by appointing popular Bhojpuri singer/ actor turned politician Manoj Tiwari as state president. He was expected to mobilize this segment behind the party in the coming election.





However, the fact that more than 50 percent of the Poorvanchali electorates belong to the poor class who reside in JJ clusters, slums and other unauthorized colonies and work as labourers, happen to be the biggest beneficiaries of AAP government's welfare policies. Therefore, they are not willing to trade their support for AAP government that accruing them much required basic material benefit for a Poorvanchali face that BJP has as state president. Secondly, AAP's record in terms of fielding Poorvanchali candidate has been better than that of its rival – creating a trust among them.

**ISSUES:** Another factor limiting BJP's prospect is the preponderance of local material issues vis a vis national issues. Majority of electorates belonging to poor and middle class including a section that voted for BJP in 2019 Lok Sabha election opined that for state election they are driven by material issues of water, electricity, health, education, etc. that AAP has championed. In this backdrop, the perception regarding Modi-charisma and Shah's bold leadership are a non-starter from electoral point of view. BJP's plank of regularizing the slums is a positive move, but AAP already has the advantage of perception among the slumdwellers.

**LEADERSHIP:** One of the factor that haunts BJP in Delhi election is the question: WHO AGAINST KEJRIWAL? Ironically, while the Poorvanchali voters are swayed by AAP government's policies a significant section of Punjabi and Jat voters, who otherwise are BJP supporters are not enthused by seeing Manoj Tiwari as BJP's state president. AAP's rhetoric of projecting him as BJP's face further deepened this negative perception with regard to the state leadership.

Secondly, besides the problem of not having a credible leadership at the state level, BJP has a much daunting crisis of leadership face at the constituency level. Not only did the party have just three legislators elected in 2015, it was opined by majority of the respondents that except for a few constituencies, the party didn't have a face who was seen as active in the last five years. Fielding candidates just before the election doesn't cut much ice as far as a positive rapport with the electorates is concerned and when national leadership and issues take a backseat.

**DIFFERENTIAL VOTING:** Going by the textbook election pattern, a significant section of Delhi voters who identify with BJP at national level opined that Arvind Kejriwal led AAP government and its policies is good for Delhi.



**MISPLACED STRATEGY:** In this backdrop, BJP's attempt to go for over 5000 small Nukkad meetings would have been a good strategy, but for two factors: one, it started quite late and second, the approach to reduce their campaign to Shaheen Bagh protest, NRC and CAA doesn't engage with the core basis of AAP's appeal, that is material issues pursued through welfarism. The electoral history of Assembly elections since 1998 in Delhi clearly points out that local material issues have been indispensable to the electorates.

**NRC-CAA-DIFFERING IMPACT ON HINDUS AND MUSLIMS:** Lastly, our fieldwork indicated an interesting pattern on NRC-CAA and ongoing protests at Shaheen Bagh. While the issue has united Muslims behind the AAP rather than Congress, as the former has much higher winnability against BJP, for majority of Hindu electorate the issue doesn't become the electoral determinant, leaving BJP in a disadvantageous position.

Here it must be noted that BJP took the issue of Shaheen Bagh protest issue with much vigour under the leadership of Amit Shah in the backdrop of an alleged secessionist speech by Sharjeel Imam, an organizer of the protest. As per media reports it is reported that it could be a game changer as this is putting AAP leadership on a defensive. Though, our fieldwork was over before this issue picked up with new intensity, we can reasonably claim that this shift in strategy wouldn't take BJP beyond a point as majority of electorates aren't likely to abandon their preference for welfarism that AAP has championed. At the best, the approach may prevent a small section of BJP voters who were willing to vote for AAP at state level. However, that doesn't seem to affect the prospect of AAP candidates at assembly level given their immense popularity and goodwill.



## CONGRESS UNABLE TO FIRE IMAGINATION

In this polarized polity of local vs national issues and material vs cultural politics, Congress fails to secure a place for itself in the coming election so much so that in our field study we didn't find a mention for the party except in three constituencies, namely, Seelampur, Gandhi Nagar and Chandni Chowk wherein Chaudhary Mateen, Arvinder Singh Lovely and Alka Lamba are representing the grand old party. However, our fieldwork suggests that none of them would make it as all the three seats are having a Muslim dominance who see Congress candidates as potential spoilers against BJP. An overwhelming majority of Muslims and poor class have solidly consolidate behind AAP. In fact, in other constituencies, we had to ask the respondents about the prospect of Congress to solicit a response in the backdrop of absence of any reference of the party in their electoral articulation.



**MESSAGE THAT THEY HAVE DESERTED THE ROUND:** Another message taking ground among some informed electorates is the perception that the top state leaders of the party have deserted the ground and refusing to contest the election for the fear of a humiliating defeat. Some of the names that found mention were of leaders like Ajay Maken, Mahabal Mishra etc.

**SHEILA DIKSHIT VACUUM: BENEFIT TO AAP, LOSS TO BJP:** Upon probing the electorates, primarily relating for AAP, it came out categorically that an overwhelming majority of them have been Congress supporters who subsequently shifted to AAP since 2013. One common observation was about the non-cognizance of any state level leadership after Sheila Dikshit. Her demise has created a vacuum at the state level w.r.t having a familiar face of the party. As per the electorates, this augurs electorally well for AAP as anti-BJP votes would be consolidated behind the party and has gone against BJP for the same reason.



**SOCIAL BASE SHIFTED TO AAP :** The most astounding weakness of the party beside lack of a cognizable face happen to be the shifting of entire social support base of the party, namely, the migrant electorates, the JJ cluster and slum dwellers, the Muslims and local communities like Gujjars to AAP in the state Assembly election. Secondly, the fact that not only AAP captured Congress social support base but also championed the pro-poor and welfare plank - a trademark of Congress, made the party indistinguishable from AAP. In this backdrop, Congress is seen as a platform that AAP has captured as far as policies, image and support base is concerned. Fighting for the same plank, without a cognizable leadership after Sheila Dikshit and with a weaker winnability, the electorates, at this juncture, see the party more as a spoiler of AAP's prospect against BJP rather than as a platform with different policy prescription and distinguished appeal.

# CONCLUSION

## It's AAP Again...

**D**elhi 2020 holds important lessons for politics and election in India. First, it confirms to the newly emerged pattern of the return of the 'regional satraps' as far as state Assembly elections are concerned. That AAP's insignificance in the 2019 Lok Sabha vis a vis BJP and Congress in all the seven seats of Delhi suddenly took a diametrically opposite turn for good at the expense of both the BJP and Congress imply that state elections are emerging out of the arena of BJP's populism which had swept all elections until 2018. Since, the end of 2018 with BJP's loss in three populous state of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh and a spectacular victory in 2019 Lok Sabha which was further clouded by its electoral setbacks at Haryana and Jharkhand state elections followed by near sweeping position of AAP for the ensuing election at Delhi, offers a strong evidence that state elections led by regional satraps (Sharad Pawar, Bhupinder Hooda, Hemant Soren and now Arvind Kejriwal) have either effectively neutralized Modi's populism or altogether vanquished it. This also signify the return of material politics (agrarian issues, tribal and youth's anger and aspiration and basic needs of everyday lives) at the level of Assembly elections.

However, here Delhi presents an interesting and complicated case as far as different level of elections reveal different choice by the same set of electorates. For instance, in the last 15 years, it was either Congress or AAP which has ruled Delhi and it would be 22 years since 1998 when BJP lost power to Congress and then to AAP in 2013. However, BJP had swept 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha elections winning all the seven seats with huge margins. Complicating this binary of state and Lok Sabha election is the fact that in the same period, BJP had been dominating the MCD elections.



Hence what accounts for the different electoral choices by the Delhi voters' at the level of national election, state election and local election would be an interesting project to understand the changing electoral patterns in India. One justification given in support of BJP's dominance in local municipal election is the fact that those elections preceded the creation of Delhi as a state in 1993 when the migrant population from UP and Bihar whose support mattered in Assembly election to the advantage of Congress and then AAP, were not a relevant factor. Therefore, the leadership at the local election has been entrenched for a long time and BJP still enjoys the 'out of the box advantage' as the entrenched leaders for councillors post have a better familiarity and reputation vis a vis their rivals. This factor may undergo a shift in the next MCD election due in 2022 as AAP has made it an issue that they are unable to do much as MCD is not under them.

Therefore, while AAP seems to sweep Delhi on account of a strong pro-incumbency wave and welfarism, it needs to realize that this positive sentiment has emerged in the aftermath of its humiliating performance in 2019 Lok Sabha election. In other words, this victory of AAP, as far as field insights and electorates' articulation is concerned is limited to Assembly election per se. It also, indicate that AAP's change in strategy from going for an pan-India adventure, when party thought to launch itself as a national alternative to BJP failed to elicit desired electoral dividends, except some limited success in Punjab, to exclusive focus on Delhi is well rewarded. A significant section of Delhi's electorates are categorical about their preference to see AAP as a Delhi centric party and Kejriwal as their C.M. To extrapolate this popularity at national level would be no one's game.

Underlying the factor for a massive pro-incumbency sentiment in favour of AAP is both internal and external. While Kejriwal's image and AAP's welfarism are the internal factors, the crisis of leadership at state and constituency level for BJP and Congress gave AAP a smooth sailing. Here, AAP's ongoing campaigning style merits discussion. First, as is visible from the popular and catchy slogan of 'Achhe Bite 5 Saal, Lage Raho Kejriwal', AAP didn't go for a negative mode of campaigning as is the case with both BJP and the Congress. AAP's strategy has been to emphasize its positive achievement rather than responding to BJP's charges. This also reveals, party's exclusive focus of material issue at a time when Delhi news is all about Shaheen Bagh and other communitarian issues.

It is noteworthy, that while BJP's aggressive campaign to weave the electoral narrative around the protests, NRC, CAA and nationalism has gathered much noise on mainstream media and social media like Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. AAP too has been circulating an effective positive campaign in a quite creative way, highlighting their achievement via social media, albeit silently. One notable example is their latest social media campaign taking rounds on Twitters and WhatsApp is 'Welcome Kejriwal' wherein a series of user's customized clips are there in video formats, the pre-recorded footage of Kejriwal himself pressing the doorbell and introducing himself and then entering the household. Thereafter, he asks which issues, work and achievement of AAP government the households would like him to elaborate wherein the theme happen to be, water, electricity, health, education, unauthorised colonies, women empowerment and infrastructure. The user can click any issue of his/her interest and then pre-recorded footage of Kejriwal explains its achievement in an interactive manner, sitting on a chair inside the house.

Here, when juxtaposed, the BJP and AAP mode of campaigning by not engaging with each other's electoral plank reveals the battle to set and dominate the electoral theme and agenda wherein both parties are pretending to be on different plains. No one is willing to cede ground to the other and fall in their rival's trap. This explains why Kejriwal didn't take a stand on JNU, Jamia and Shaheen Bagh issues and BJP after endeavouring to compete on the welfare plank of AAP at the initial stage, altogether abandoned it and launched a blitzkrieg marking Shaheen Bagh protest as a conspiracy to 'Break India'.

Of late this has created a media centric perception that the ground may slip under the AAP's feet as entire BJP might has been invested under none other than Amit Shah himself who has exhorted the electorates to press their vote so hard that its shock could be felt at Shaheen Bagh. Knowing the chequered residential and demographic pattern of Delhi, BJP has gone for a strategy of over 5000 small meetings (Nukkad Sabha), meant to appeal to a larger section of voters more effectively and utilize the services and appeal of their national leaders as per demographic suitability of the locality as Budget Session is about to start.

However, much of BJP's campaign theme and investment therein is not likely to yield much result as a combination of factors like demographic weight of migrant, slum dweller and urban and rural poor in the political economy of Delhi wherein everyday access to basic amenities matters a lot outweighs the upper class who are not bothered by these basic concerns of everyday life. This demographic majority constitute the ready constituency for popular reception of the kind of small and customized welfare policies that AAP government has championed. They may shift to national issues as far as Lok Sabha election is concerned but the state election to them becomes an arena of bargain, reward and punishment to the leaders and parties.

While this majority constituency may appreciate BJP's pitch on CAA and NRC as a subtext, it is extremely unlikely that the same would become the defining electoral determinant for them and they would abandon the material incentive by not voting for the AAP. While the poor and lower middle class are clear about their pro-AAP choice, our field study reveals that majority of middle class voters across Delhi want nationalism to be a plank for Lok Sabha election and welfarism for the state election.

Other problem informing the limitation of BJP in Delhi is the strong indication that a section of their committed voters, namely, Punjabi Khatri, Sikhs, Jats and Gujjars are shifting to AAP on the plank of welfarism. This is all the more a pressing concern for the BJP. They might reconcile with the prospect of poor, slum, migrant and Muslim voters (the ones who have been voting predominantly for Congress and AAP in the past) not voting for them, but the prospect of their core voters being tactical and acting as 'floating electorates' worries them to the core. This explains the media report of BJP trying to win back around 25% of floating voters who have voted for different parties from 2015 state assembly election to 2019 Lok Sabha to the ensuing 2020 election. To BJP, this floating voter is likely to be won back. Since, a majority of these voters, in BJP's calculation are middle class, they may be persuaded to differentiate from the small welfarism of AAP around water, electricity, improvement in government run schools and hospitals etc. There comes the intensified campaign on the theme of cultural and security issues.

However, as our field report indicates, this attempt of BJP doesn't seem to cut much ice with the desired electorates. Two factors explains it. One, in most of the Punjabi dominated areas like Kalkaji, Punjabi Bagh, Janakpuri, Rajouri Garden, Tilak Nagar etc we found respondents, especially women positively receptive of the AAP government.

Two, even among the Punjabis, a majority Sikhs electorates seem to be consolidated behind AAP more intensely on account of welfarism as well as their disapproval with the NRC-AAP centric politics of BJP. In fact, in Kalkaji we found a significant section of Sikh respondents being quite receptive to the AAP candidate despite the fact that AAP denied ticket to the sitting Sikh MLA Avatar Singh. In fact, in their pro-AAP response many Sikh respondents added Akali Dal's decision of not contesting the Delhi election as a step against their disapproval over CAA and NRC.

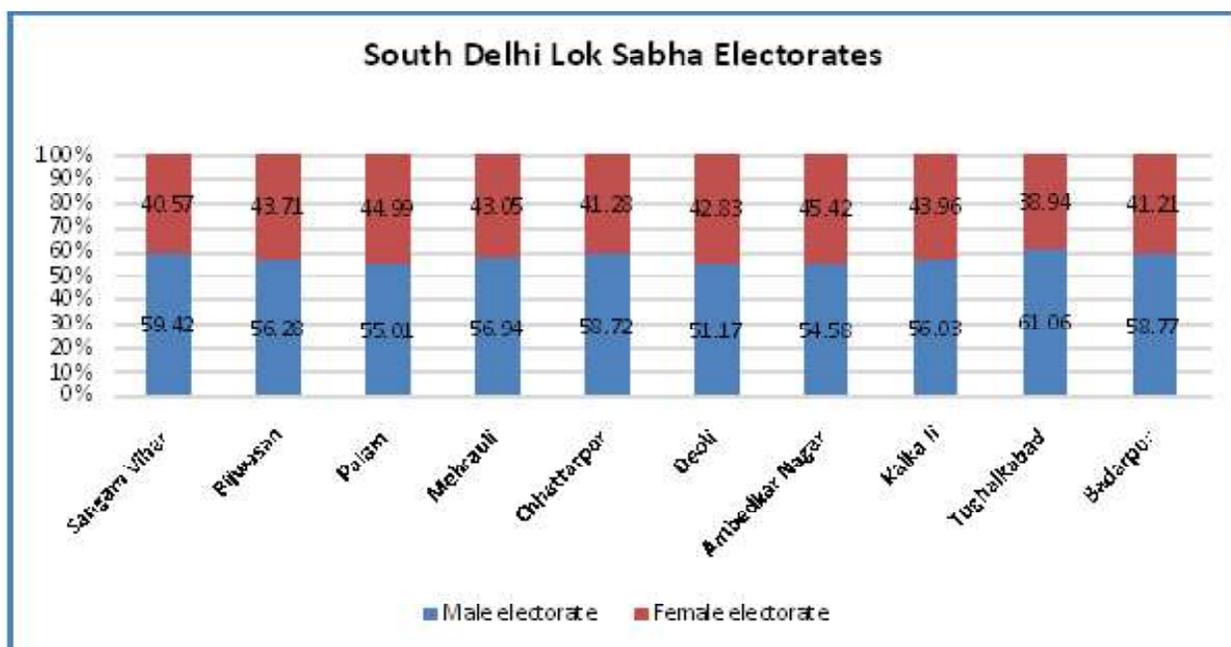
To conclude, it must be mentioned that this time people are voting more for AAP as a party and Kejriwal as a leader rather than the respective candidates fielded by the party. Therefore, at many constituencies the pro-AAP respondents were not as satisfied with their MLA as with the party and leader. This has neutralised the possibility of AAP detractors and candidates denied tickets by the party damaging its electoral prospects therein. In all likelihood, Delhi is set for a second stint of AAP without much hassle.



# DELHI VIDHAN SABHA PROFILE: LOK SABHA WISE

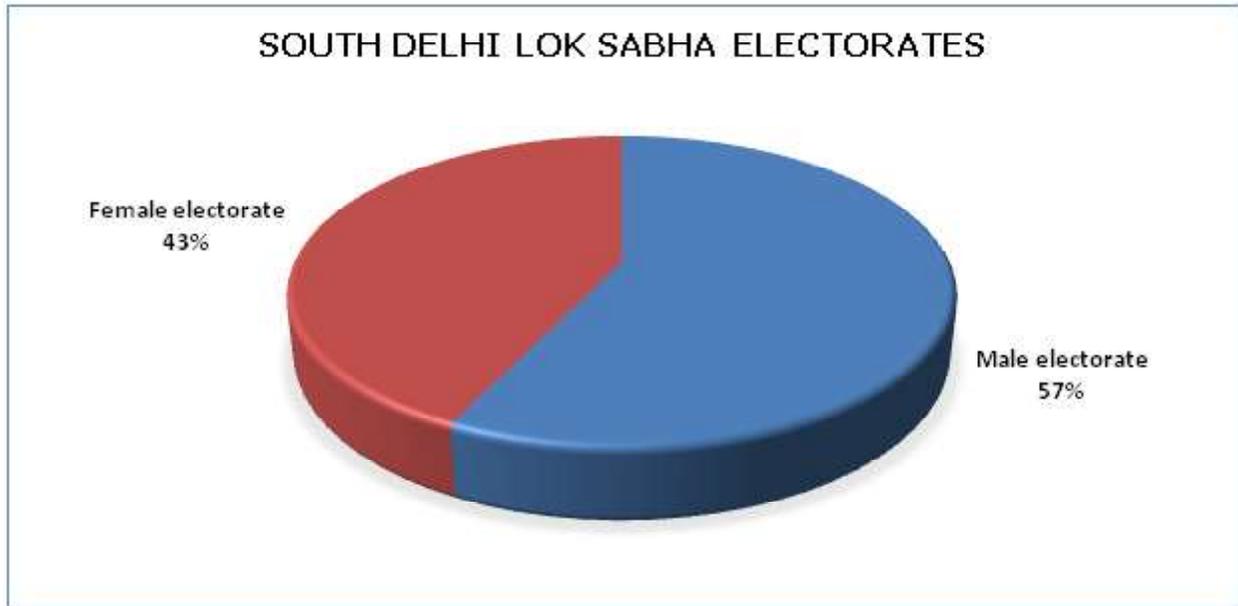
## SOUTH DELHI LOK SABHA

Sangam Vihar assembly constituency is part of South Delhi Lok Sabha Constituency consists of 10 Assembly constituencies, namely: Sangam Vihar, Bijwasan, Palam, Mehrauli, Chhatarpur, Deoli, Ambedkar Nagar, Kalkaji, Tughalkabad, and Badarpur.



The Sangam Vihar Assembly Constituency consists of agglomeration of several unauthorized colonies. In the 1980s, the migrant labour of eastern and Middle India like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orrisa, with the help of local dominant caste especially Gujjar, started making their shelter on agricultural land of four neighboring villages, namely, Tughalkabad, Deoli, Khanpur and Tigri. Earlier these small-small blocks named as A, B, C, D and so on were part of Tughalkabad constituency before 2008. In 2008, it has become a separate constituency.

These urban agglomerations of unauthorized colonies are inhabited by low-income groups who supply labour-power to the industries of Okhla, offices and planned residential settlement of south-Delhi, and market of south Delhi including Nehru Place, a famous market for electronic goods, and an IT hub especially computer Hardware in Delhi.



The neighboring constituencies, namely, Deoli consists areas like Tigri, and Deoli Village, Durga Vihar, Sangam Vihar A Block, B Block, L1 Block, L-2 Block, South Sainik Farm. And Ambedkar Nagar consists Pushp vihar, Madangir, Dakshinpuri, Madangir Flats, J J Colony Khanpur and Khanpur village. Both Deoli and Ambedkar Nagar are more or less similar in nature like Sangam Vihar inhabited by low income group residents. However, there are few big local elites have their business and homes in such colonies like Sanik Farm. The low-income residents of these unauthorized and resettlements colonies serving labour power to offices, nearby market like Nehru Place, and to the elite household of posh south Delhi colonies like Greater Kailash and Vasant Vihar. While Sangam Vihar is an open constituency, Deoli and Ambedkar Nagar are reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes.

Constituency like Bijwasan consists of Dwarka, Raj Nagar, Bagdola, Kapasheda, Mahipalpur and Bijwasan villages. While Dwarka is a planned settlement divided into different sector, Raj Nagar is regularized-unauthorized colonies. The neighboring constituency like Palam is one of the fastest growing area consists of Vijay Enclave, Mahavir Enclave, Madhu Vihar A-1 Block, Old and New Rajapuri, Bharat Vihar, and Sector-1 Dwarka. The constituency consists of new middle class of metropolitan city.

Mehrauli and Chhatarpur are two neighboring assembly constituency in Delhi. The Mehrauli assembly includes Kusumpur Pahari (a Jhugi-Jhopadi Cluster Area) as well as area like Vasant Kunj, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Ber Sarai and Katwaria Sarai, Saket, and Lado sarai. The slum of the Kusumpur Pahari supply labour power to Jawaharlal Nehru University and elite residential areas like Vasant kunj and Saket. It is important to note that these all assembly areas are close to each-other and even Sangam Vihar people come to work in saket, vasant Kunj and Jawahar Lal Nehru University and adjoining areas. The Chhatarpur constituency includes areas, namely, Neb Sarai, Indra Nagar Camp, Maidan Garhi, Manglapuri, Asola and Fatehpur village, Shultanpur, Ghitorni, Aya Nagar, mandi and Dera Village, and Bhati Mines.

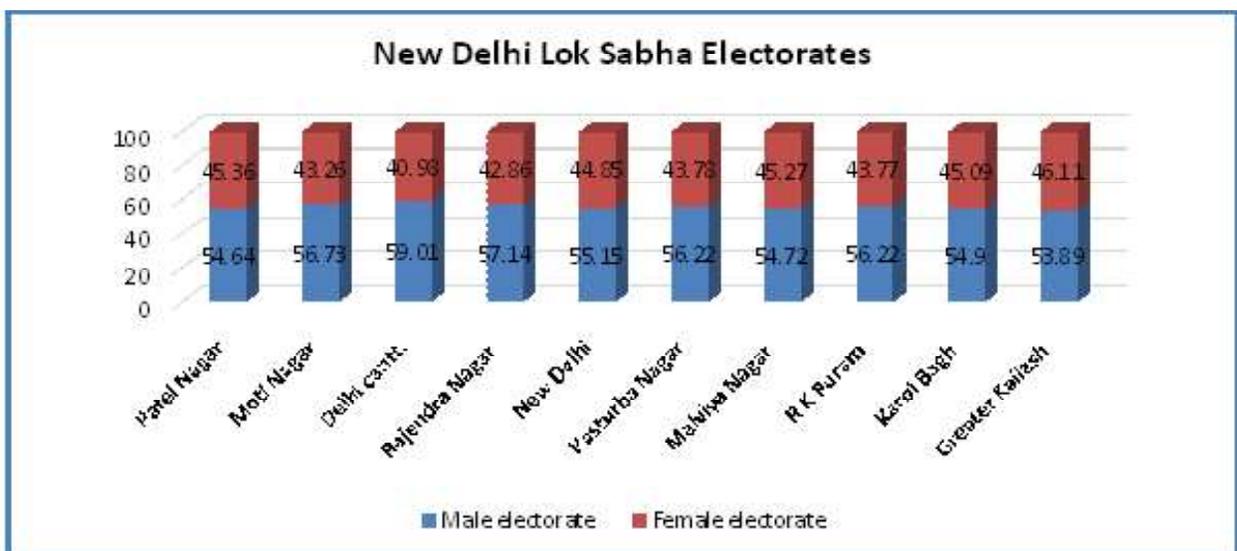
Kalkaji Assembly constituency consists of Mehrani Bagh, Bharat Nagar, Sri Niwaspuri, East of Kailash, Sukhdev Vihar, Ishwar Nagar, Shyam Nagar, Govindpuri and Kalka Ji area. The constituency comprises of posh colony like East of Kailash and middle-class areas like Sri Niwaspuri. The neighboring constituency Tughalkabad includes area like Harkesh Nagar, Sanjay Colony, JJ Camp, Indra Kalyan Vihar JJC, Janta Jeevan Camp, Okhla Industrial areas, Kalkaji Extension, Tughalkabad Village, Tekhand Village, Railway Colony, and Lal Kuan. Important to note that area like Okhala is an old industrial area where labour of Indra Kalyan Vihar JJC, Sanjay camp and other low-income area engaged as labour in these offices and factories. The labour from Sangam Vihar, Deoli and Ambedkar Nagar come these industrial areas to work. Badarpur constituency includes Gautam Puri, Saurabh Vihar, Hari Nagar, Jaitpur, Tajpur and Molar Band.

S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
1)	Sangam Vihar	Dr. S L C Gupta (BJP) Amod Kumar kanth (Cong)	Dinesh Mohaniya (AAP) Dr. S L C Gupta (BJP)	Dinesh Mohaniya (AAP) Dr. S L C Gupta (BJP)	Dinesh Mohaniya (AAP) Punam Azad (Congress) and Dr. S L C Gupta (JDU)
2)	Bijwasan	Sat Prakash Rana (BJP), Vijay Singh (Congress)	Sat Prakash Rana (BJP) Devinder Sherawat (AAP)	Devinder Sherawat (AAP) Sat Prakash Rana (BJP)	B J Soon (AAP) Sat Prakash Rana (BJP), Praween Rana (Congress)
3)	Palam	Dharm Dev Solanki (BJP), Mahendra Yadav (Congress) Madan Mohan (BSP)	Dharm Dev Solanki (BJP) Bhavna Gaur (AAP) Madan Mogan (BSP)	Bhavna Gaur (AAP) Dharm Dev Solanki (BJP) Madan Mohan (Congress)	Bhavna Gaur (AAP) Vijay Pandit (BJP) Nirmal Kumar Singh (RJD)
4)	Mehrauli	Dr. Yoganand Shastri (Cong) Sher Singh Dagar (BJP) Satbeer Singh (Ind)	Prawesh Sahib Singh (BJP) Narindra Singh Sejwal (AAP) Dr. Yoganad shastri (Cong)	Naresh yadav (AAP) Sarita Chaudhari (BJP) Satbir Singh (Congress)	Naresh Yadav (AAP) Kusum Khatri (BJP) Mohinder Chaudhary (Cong)
5)	Chhattarpur	Balram Tanwar (Cong) Brahma Singh Tanwar (BJP) Kanwar Singh Tanwar (BSP)	Brahama Singh Tanwar (BJP) Balram Singh Tanwar (Cong) Rishi Pal (AAP)	Kartar Singh Tanwar (AAP) Brahma Singh Tanwar (BJP) Balram Tanwar (Cong)	Kartar Singh Tanwar (AAP) Brahma Singh Tanwar (BJP) Shatish Lohiya (Cong)

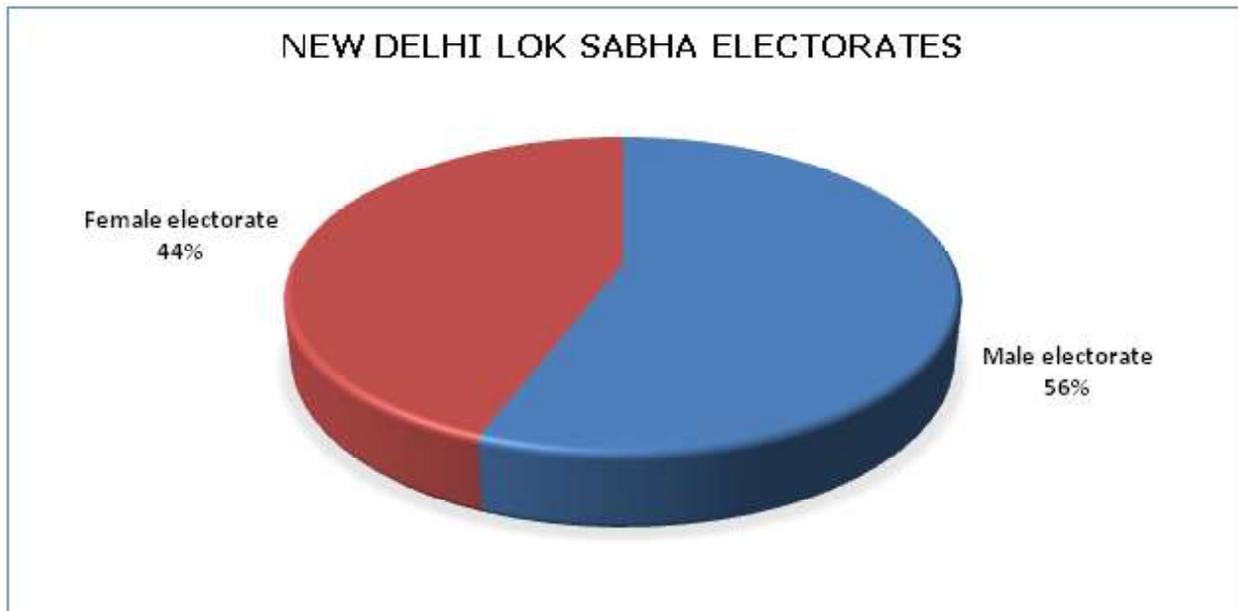
S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
6)	Deoli	Arwinder Singh Lovely (Cong) Shri Lal (BSP) Bhim Singh (BJP)	Prakash Jarwal (AAP) Arwinder Singh Lovely (Cong)	Prakash Jarwal (AAP) Arvind kumar (BJP)	Prakash Jarwal (AAP) Arvind Kumar (BJP) Arvinder Singh (Cong)
7)	Ambedkar Nagar	Ch. Prem Singh (Cong) Suresh Chand (BJP) Prahlad Kumar Malviya (BSP)	Ashok Kumar Chauhan (AAP) Khusi Ram Chunar (BJP) Ch. Prem Singh (Cong)	Ajay Dutta (AAP) Ashok Kumar Chauhan (BJP) CH. Prem Singh (Cong)	Ajay Dutta (AAP) Khusi Ram (BJP) Yadu Raj Chaudhri (Cong)
8)	Kalka Ji	Subhas Chopra (Cong) Jai Gopal Abrol (BJP) Avinash Kaur (BSP)	Harmeet Singh Kalka (BJP) Dharamveer Singh (AAP) Subhas Chopra (Cong)	Avtar Singh (AAP) Harmeet Singh Kalka (BJP) Subhas Chopra (Cong)	Atishi Singh (AAP) Dharambeer Singh (BJP) Shivani Chopra (Cong)
9)	Tughalkabad	Ramesh Bidhuri (BJP) Sahi Ram Pahelwaan (BSP) Shish Pal Singh (Cong)	Ramesh Bidhuri (BJP) Sahi Ram Pahelwaan (BSP) Manoj Kumar Ray (AAP)	Sahi Ram Pahelwaan (AAP) Vikram Bidhuri (BJP) Sachin (Congress)	Sahi Ram Pahelwaan (AAP) Vikram Bidhuri (BJP) Subham Sharma (Cong)
10	Badarpur	Ram Singh Neta ji (BSP) Ram Vir Singh Vidhuri (Cong) Khem Chand (BJP)	Ram Vir Singh Bidhuri (BJP) Ram Singh Neta Ji (Cong) Nar Singh Shah (BSP)	Narayan Dutt Sharma (AAP) Ram Vir Singh Bidhuri (BJP) Neta Ji, Ram Singh Neta Ji (Cong)	Ram Singh Neta ji (AAP) Ram Vir Singh Bidhuri (BJP) Pranod Kumar Yadav (Cong)

## NEW DELHI LOK SABHA

New Delhi Lok Sabha consist of 10 State Assembly Constituencies, namely, Patel Nagar, Moti Nagar, Delhi Cantt, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi, Kasturba Nagar, Malviya Nagar, R K Puram, Karol Bagh, and Greater Kailash. Except for Moti Nagar which was an industrial area, all nine Assembly constituencies conglomerate into middle class and upper middle class areas. New Delhi constituency is home to the power elite of the city including all ministers of Central Government, Bureaucrats, Judges of High Court and Supreme Court and so on. Economically, New Delhi Lok Sabha includes its world known markets like Karol Bagh, Connaught Circus, and offices of all major Banks and financial institutions, life insurance and bull markets. These characteristics of market, offices and hotels are available in all these constituencies attract labour from East Delhi, North-East, North-West Delhi and south Delhi. However, there are many slums and unauthorized colonies dwelled by poor and low-income family extend labour to these middle-class and upper middle-class households.



Patel Nagar Assembly includes Prem Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Baljeet Nagar, Than Singh Nagar, Rajasthani Colony, Panjabi Basti, Anand Parwat. Importantly the more than 70 per cent constituency are informal and unplanned dwelled by the people of UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana. Few colonies like Ranjeet Nagar, and West Patel Nagar are resettlement colonies that came up after Partition. The informal colonies supply labour to nearby market like Rajendra Place and Karol Bagh.



Moti Nagar Constituency consists of Sudarshan park, Ramesh Nagar, Moti Nagar, Kirti Nagar, Mansarovar Garden, Saraswati Garden. Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, Karampura, New Moti Nagar and East Punjabi Bagh. Industrial areas of Kirti Nagar provides jobs to many. Low income -people reside in areas like Sudarshan Park. Remaining residential areas are middle-class and upper middle-class area, especially Kirti Nagar and Punjabi Bagh. The neighboring like Rajendra Nagar includes Pandav Nagar, part of Karol Bagh, Pusha Road, Rajindra Nagar residential areas and office areas, Loha Mandi Narayana, J J Colony Inderpuri, Narayana Vihar, and Dasghara.

And the Karol Bagh constituency includes Bapa Nagar, Srari Rohilla, Dev Nagar, Reghar pura, Nai Wala, Ramjus Road, Manak Pura, Jhande Walan, Chuna Mandi, Arya Nagar, Aram Bagh and Motia Khan. Few areas like Bapa Nagar is largely comprises of labour class who work in the formal and informal markets of Karol Bagh. Construction around the constituency is like messy lived by the urban poor.

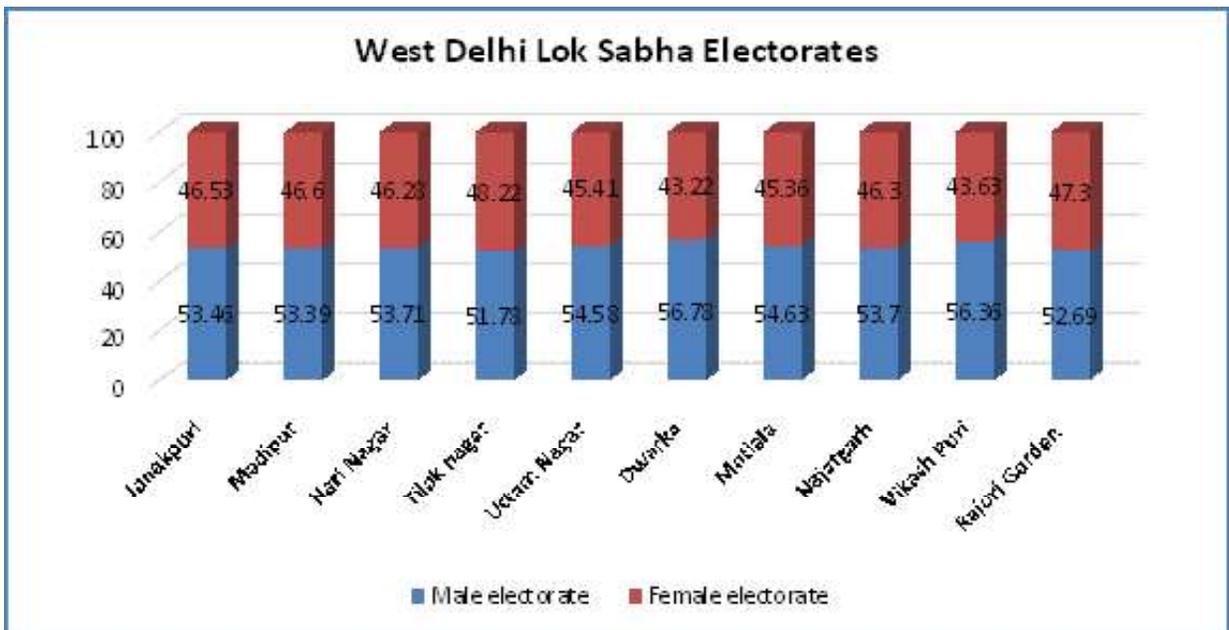
New Delhi, Malviya Nagar, R K Puram constituencies have few similarities like all there are majorly planned. However, there are slums at regular interval in these areas who provide domestic labour to these colonies' households. While New Delhi and R K Puram are urban space dwelled by the power elite working in the Central Government, Malviya Nagar is an upper middle-class residential area. However, there are few urban villages like Munirka coexist with the its famous market. Greater Kailash assembly constituency includes Asiad Village, Shappur Jat, Greater kailash I, East of Kailash, Sant Nagar, Panch Sheel, Pampos Colony, Savitri Nagar, C R Park, Greater Kailash II, Parts of Kalka Ji, Chirag Delhi and Khirki Extension. The constituency mostly inhabited by upper middle class and few wealthy families of the city.

S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
1)	Patel Nagar	Rajesh Lilotia (Congress) Anita Arya (BJP) Madan Lal (BSP)	Veena Anand (AAP) Poornima Vidyarthi (BJP) Rajesh Lilotia (Congress)	Hazari Lal Chauhan (AAP) Krishna Tirath (BJP) Rajesh Lilotia (Congress)	Raj Kumar Anand (AAP) Pravesh Rattan (BJP) Krishna Tirath (Cong)
2)	Moti Nagar	Subhas Sachdeva (BJP) Anjali rai (Congress) Birendra Kumar Mahajan (BSP)	Subhas Sachdeva (BJP) Kuldeep Singh Channa (AAP) Shusil Kumar Gupta (Cong)	Shiv Charan Goyal (AAP) Subhas Sachdeva (BJP) Raj Kumar Maggo (Cong)	Shiv Charan Goyal (AAP) Subhas Sachdeva (BJP) Ramesh Kumar Popli (Cong)
3)	Delhi Cantt.	Karan Singh Tanwar (BJP) Ashok Ahuja (Cong) Sri Chand Chauhan (BSP)	Surendra Singh (AAP) Karan Singh Tanwar (BJP) Ashok Kumar Jain (Cong)	Surendra Singh (AAP) Karan Singh Tanwar (BJP) Sandeep Tanwar (Cong)	Virendra Singh Kadian (AAP) Manish Singh (BJP) Sandeep Tanwar (Cong)
4)	Rajendra Nagar	Rama Kant Goswami (Cong) Asha Yogi (BJP) Aman Preet Singh (BSP)	R P Singh (BJP) Vijender Garg Vijay (AAP) Rama Kant Goswami (Cong)	Vijender Garg Vijay (AAP) R P Singh (BJP) Brahm Yadav (Cong)	Raghav Chadda (AAP) R P Singh (BJP) Rockey Tuseed (Cong)
5)	New Delhi	Sheela Dikshit (Cong) Vijay Jolly (BJP) Rajib Singh (BSP)	Arvind Kejriwal (AAP) Sheela Dikshit (Cong) Vijendra Gupta (BJP)	Arvind Kejriwal (AAP) Nupur Sharma (BJP) Kiran Walia (Cong)	Arvind Kejriwal (AAP) Sunil Yadav (BJP) Romes Shabrawal (Cong)

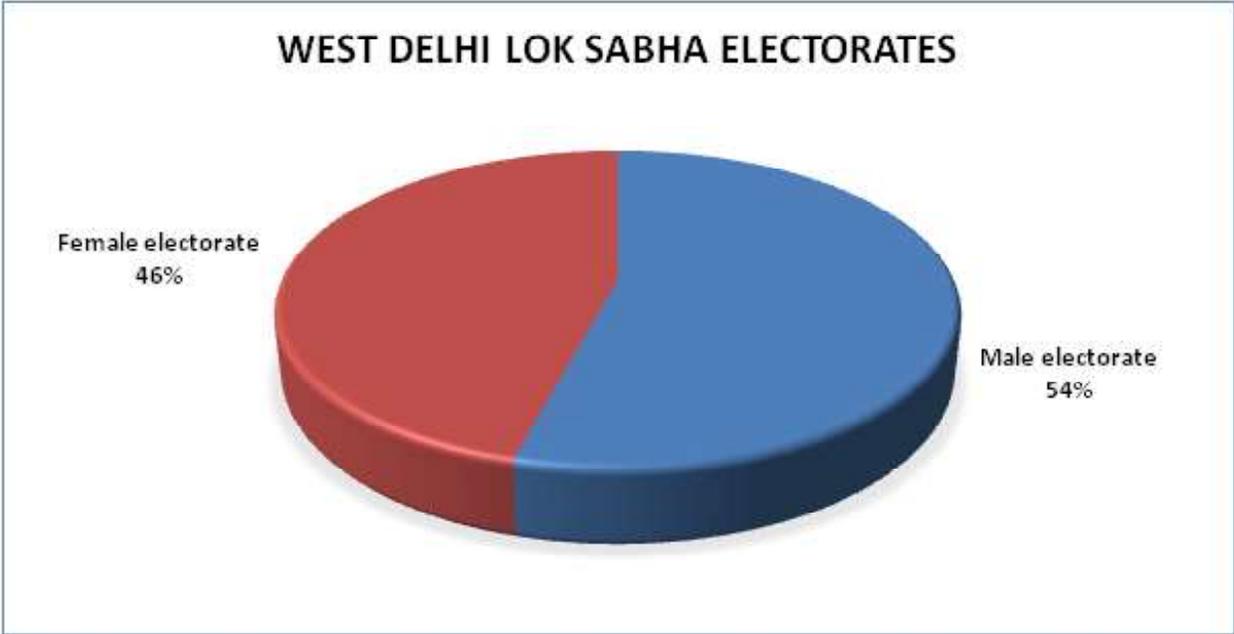
S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
6)	Kasturba Nagar	Neeraj Basoya (Congress) Sushil Chaudhary (BJP) Satish Basoya (BSP)	Madan Lal (AAP) Shikha Roy (BJP) Neeraj Basoya (Cong)	Madan Lal (AAP) Ravindra Chaudhary (BJP) Neeraj Basoya (Cong)	Madan Lal (AAP) Ravindra Chaudhary (BJP) Abhisekh Dutta (Cong)
7)	Malviya Nagar	Kiran Walia (Cong) Ram Bhaj (BJP) Shri Pal Shaini (BSP)	Somnath Bharti (AAP) Arti Mehra (BJP) Kiran Walia (Cong)	Somnath Bharti (AAP) Dr. Nandani Sharma (BJP) Dr. Yoganand Shastri (Cong)	Somnath Bharti (AAP) Shailendra Singh Monty (BJP) Neetu Verma (Cong)
8)	R K Puram	Barkha Singh (Cong) Radhe Shyam Sharma (BJP) Kulbir Singh (BSP)	Anil Sharma (BJP) Shazia Ilmi (AAP) Barkha Singh (Cong)	Parmila Tokas (AAP) Anil Kumar Sharma (BJP) Liladhar Bhatt (Cong)	Parmila Tokas (AAP) Anil Kumar Sharma (BJP) Priyanka Singh (Cong)
9)	Karol Bagh	Surendrapal Ratawal (BJP) Madan Khorwal (Cong) Veena Singh (BSP)	Vishesh Ravi (AAP) Surendrapal Ratawal (BJP) Madan Khorwal (Cong)	Vishesh Ravi (AAP) Yogendra Chandolia (BJP) Madan Khorwak (Cong)	Vishesh Ravi (AAP) Yogendra Chandolia (BJP) Gaurav Dhanak (Cong)
10)	Greater Kailash	Vijay Kumar Melhotra (BJP) Jitendra Kumar Koacher Rajendra Kumar Gupta (BSP)	Saurabh Bhadwaj (AAP) Ajay Kumar Melhotra (BJP) Virendra Kasana (Cong)	Saurabh Bhadwaj (AAP) Ramesh Kumar Gullaiya (BJP) Sharmistha Mukherjee (Cong)	Saurabh Bhadwaj (AAP) Shikha Roy (BJP) Sukhbeer Singh Pawar (Cong)

## West Delhi Lok Sabha

West Delhi Lok Sabha, like other Lok Sabha, consists of 10 Assembly constituencies of the City, namely, Janakpuri, Madipur, Hari Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Uttam Nagar, Dwarka, Matiyala, Najafgarh, Vikaspuri and Rajori Garden. While Rajori garden is majorly inhabited by migrated Punjabi from west Pakistan in the early 1950s, constituencies like Janakpuri, Matiala, Dwarka, and Vikas Puri has mixed population especially migrated majorly in the 1970s and onwards.



Rajori Garden constituency includes Shyam Nagar, Vishnu Garden, Khyala Village, Narsingh Garden, Chand Nagar, J J Colony Khayala, Raghuvver Nagar, Tagore Garden, Mukherjee Park, Tilak Nagar, and Rajouri Garden. The colony came up in the wake of Partition when lakhs of people migrated from east Pakistan to Delhi. The constituency has significant population of Punjabi community. Janakpuri, Vikaspuri and Dwarka are just adjacent constituencies having many similarities in structure and community distribution. There are unauthorized-regularized colonies, unauthorized colonies, urban villages and plan settlements. Janakpuri includes Janakpuri, Shiv Nagar, Hari Nagar, Varinder Nagar, Tihar Jail, Uttam Nagar, Prem Nagar, Chanakya Place, Jeevan Park, Mahavir Enclave, and Sita Puri.

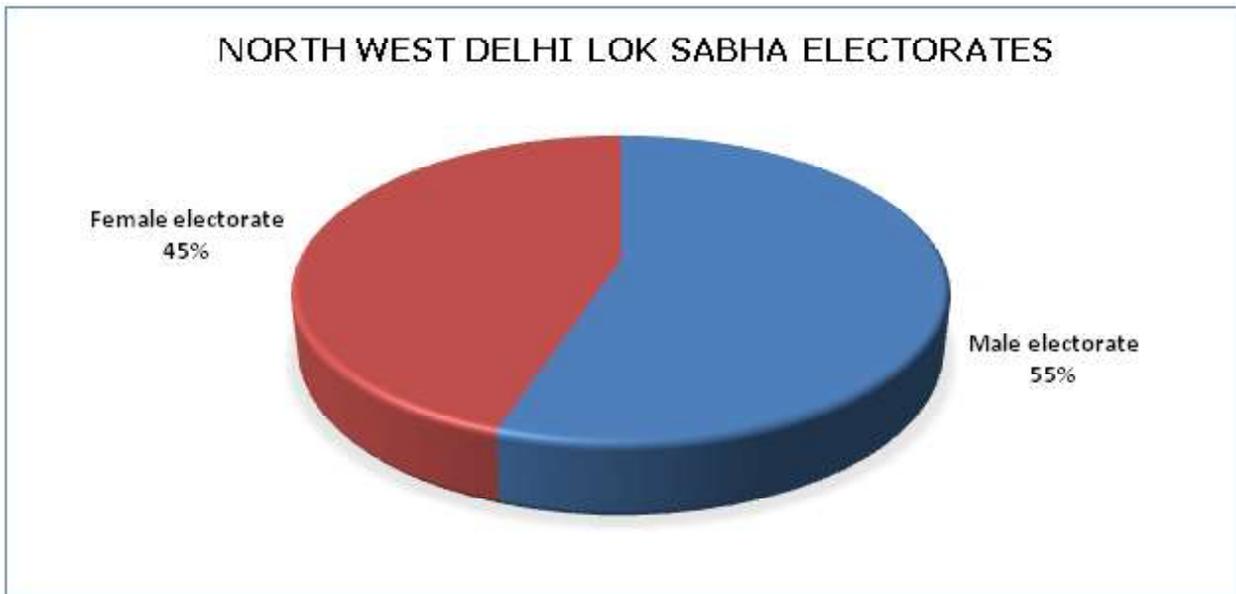
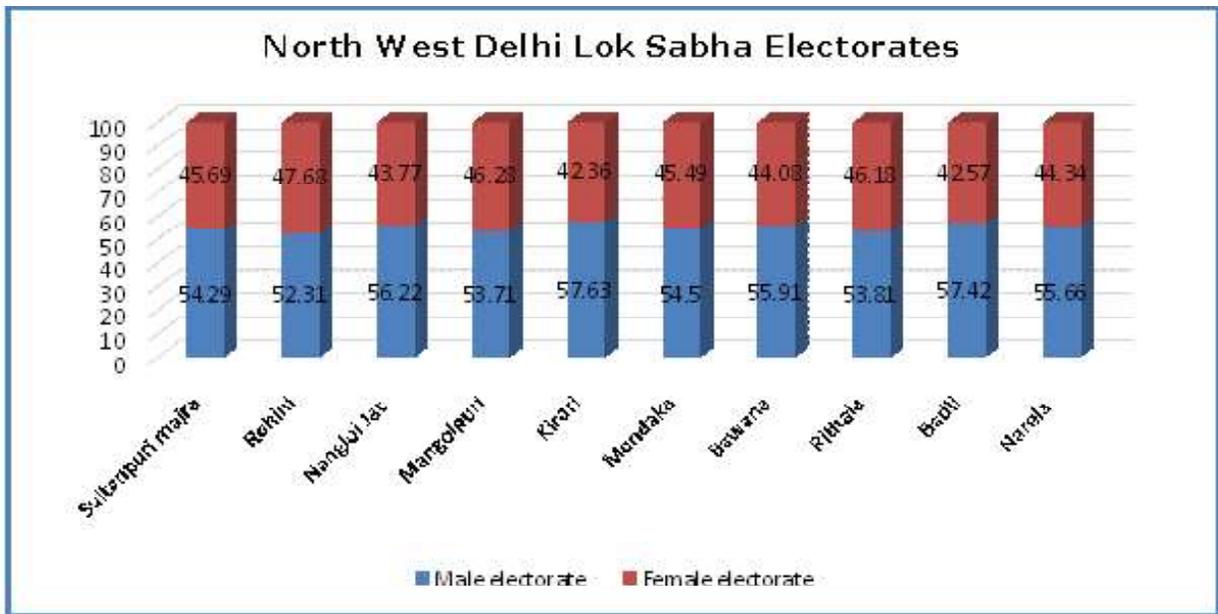


S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
1)	Janakpuri	Porf. Jagdish Mukhi (BJP) Deepak Arora (Cong) Prem Chand Baswal (BSP)	Porf. Jagdish Mukhi (BJP) Rajesh Rishi (AAP) Ragni Nayak (Cong)	Rajesh Rishi (AAP) Prof. Jagdish Mukhi (BJP) Suresh Kumar (Cong)	Rajesh Rishi (AAP) Ashish Sood (BJP) Radhika Khara (Cong)
2)	Madipur	Mala Ram Gangwal (Cong) Kailash Shankla (BJP) Mohan Lal (BSP)	Girish Soni (AAP) Kailash Shankla (BJP) Mala Ram Gangwal (Cong)	Girish Soni (AAP) Raj Kumar (BJP) Mala Kumar Gangwal (Cong)	Girish Soni (AAP) Kailash Shankla (BJP) Jay Prakash Panwar (Cong)
3)	Hari Nagar	Har Sharan Singh Bali (BJP) Ramesh Lamba (Cong) Prem Sharma (BSP)	Jagdeep Singh (AAP) Shyam Sharma (SAD) Har Sharan Singh Bali (Cong)	Jagdeep Singh (AAP) Avtar Singh Hit (SAD) Chander Prakash (Cong)	Raj Kumari Dhillon (AAP) Tajendrapal Singh Bagga (BJP) Surenra Setia (Cong)
4)	Tilak nagar	O P Babbar (BJP) Dr. Anita Babbar (Cong) Ajit Singh Chadda (Cong)	Jarnail Singh (AAP) Rajib babbar (BJP) Amrita Dhawan (Cong)	Jarnail Singh (AAP) Rajib Babbar (BJP) Duli Chand Lohia (Cong)	Jarnail Singh (AAP) Rajib Babbar (BJP) Raminder Singh Barmah (Cong)
5)	Uttam Nagar	Mukesh Sharma (Cong) Pawan sharma (BJP) Rajendra Bhardwaj (NCP)	Pawan sharma (BJP) Mukesh Sharma (Cong) Desh raj Raghav (AAP)	Naresh Balyan (AAP) Pawan sharma (BJP) Mukesh Sharma (Cong)	Naresh Balyan (AAP) Krishna Gahlot (BJP) Shakti Kumar Bishnoi (Cong)

S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
6)	Dwarka	Pradyuman Singh Rajput (BJP) Tilotma Chaudhry (Cong) Madan Mohan (Ind)	Pradyuman Singh Rajput (BJP) Ravi Kumar Suryan (AAP) Tasver Solanki (Cong)	Adarsh shastri (AAP) Pradyuman Rajput (BJP) Mahabal Mishra (Cong)	Vinay Kumar Mishra (AAP) Pradyuman Rajput (BJP) Adarsh Shastri (Cong)
7)	Matiala	Sumesh Shaukeen (Cong) Kamal Jeet (BJP) Manoj Bhadwaj (BSP)	Rajesh Gahlot (BJP) Gulab Singh (AAP) Sumesh Shaukeen (Cong)	Gulab Singh (AAP) Rajesh Gahlot (BJP) Sumesh Shaukeen (Cong)	Gulab Singh (AAP) Rajesh Gahlot (BJP) Sumesh Shaukeen (Cong)
8)	Najafgarh	Bharat Singh (Ind) Kanwal Singh Yadav (Cong) Bijander Dutta (BSP)	Ajit Kharkhari (BJP) Bharat Singh (INLD) Mukesh Kumar Dagar (AAP)	Kailash Gahlot (AAP) Bharat Singh (INLD) Ajit Kharkhari (BJP)	Kailash Gahlot (AAP) Ajit Kharkhari (BJP) Sahib Singh Yadav (Cong)
9)	Vikash Puri	Nand Kishor (Cong) Krishan Gehlot (BJP) Ashok Kumar Lakra (BSP)	Mahinder Yadav (AAP) Krishan Gehlot (BJP) Nand Kishor (Cong)	Mahinder Yadav (AAP) Sanjay Singh (BJP) Nand Kishor (Cong)	Mahinder Yadav (AAP) Sanjay Singh (BJP) Mukesh Sharma (Cong)
10)	Rajori Garden	Dayanand Chandela (Cong) Avtar Singh Hit (SAD) Duli Chad (NCP)	Majinder Singh Sirsa (SAD) Dhanwanti Chandela (Cong) Prit Pal Singh (AAP)	Jarnail singh (AAP) Majinder Singh Sirsa (SAD) Meenakshi Chandela (Cong)	Dhanwanti Chandela (AAP) Ramesh Khanna (BJP) Amardeep Singh Sudan (Cong)

# NORTH WEST DELHI LOK SABHA

North-West Delhi Lok Sabha is the outer part of the city having many rural villages, industrial areas like Bawana and Narela, and agri-cultural land like Mundaka. It has also Delhi’s largest planned residential settlement areas known as Rohini. The Lok Sabha constituency is reserved for the Scheduled Caste. The many constituencies which are dominated by the Jat community like Narela, Mundka, Nagloi Jat, whereas few constituencies are fully inhabited by migrant of UP and Bihar like Kirari which supply labour to industrial areas and offices in the market.

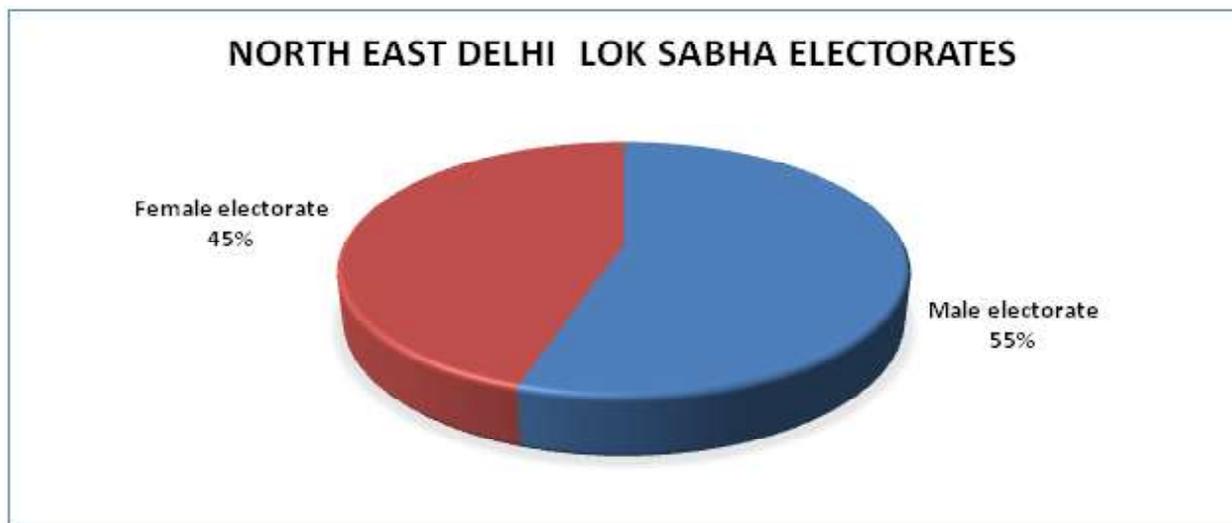
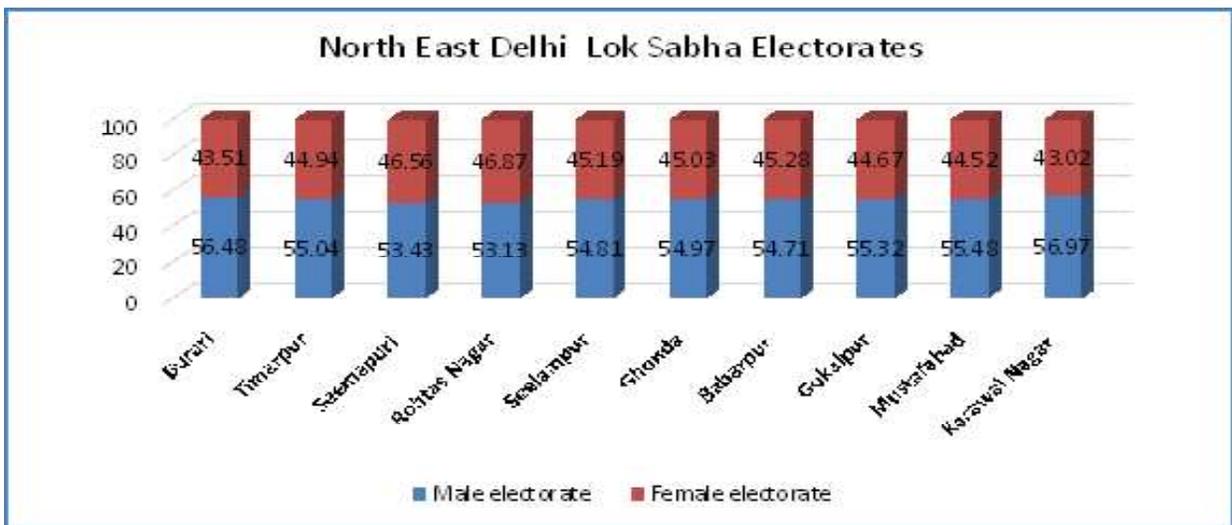


S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
1)	Sultanpuri Majra	Jai Kishan (Cong) Nand Ram Bagri (BJP) Satya Pal Singh (BSP)	Jai Kishan (Cong) Sandeep Kumar (AAP) Mukesh Kumar Ahlawat (BSP)	Sandeep Kumar (AAP) Prabhu Dayal (BJP) Jai Kishan (Cong)	Mukesh Kumar Ahlawat (AAP) Ramchanda Chawdia (BJP) Jai Kishan (Cong)
2)	Rohini	Jai Bhagwan Agrawal (BJP) Vijendra Jindal (Cong) O P Melhotra (BSP)	Rajesh Garg (AAP) Jai Bhagwan Agrawal (BJP) K K Wadhwa (Cong)	Vijendra Gupta (BJP) C L Gupta (AAP) Shukhbeer Sharma (Cong)	Rajesh Nama Banshiwala (AAP) Vijendra Gupta (BJP) Sumesh Gupta (Cong)
3)	Nangloi Jat	Bijender Singh (Cong) Raj Singh (BJP) Naresh Goel (BSP)	Manoj Kumar Shaukeen (BJP) Dr. Bijendra Singh (Cong) Naveen Mehta (Cong)	Raghuvinder Shaukeen (AAP) Manoj Kumar Shaukeen (BJP) Dr. Bijendra Singh (Cong)	Raghuvinder Shaukeen (AAP) Sumanlata Shaukeen (BJP) Mandeep Singh (Cong)
4)	Mangolpuri	Raj Kumar Chauhan (Cong) Yogesh Aatray (BJP) Mukesh Kumar Alhawat (BSP)	Rakhi Birla (AAP) Raj Kumar Chuhan (Cong) Ram Kishor Navriya (BJP)	Rakhi Birla (AAP) Raj Kumar Chuhan (Cong) Surjeet Kumar (BJP)	Rakhi Birla (AAP) Karam Singh Karma (BJP) Rajesh Lilotia (Cong)
5)	Kirari	Anil Jha (BJP) Pushp Raj (NCP) Shabnam (Cong)	Anil Jha (BJP) Rajan Prakash (AAP) Amit Malik (Cong)	Rituraj Jha (AAP) Anil Jha (BJP) Pratush Kantha (Cong)	Rituraj Jha (AAP) Anil Jha (BJP) Dr. Riyajuddin Khan (RJD)

S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
6)	Mundaka	Manoj Kumar (BJP) Prem Cheder Kaushik (Cong) Jashbir (BSP)	Rambir Shaukeen (Ind) Master Azad (BJP) Krishan Kumar (AAP)	Sukhbeer Singh Dalal (AAP) Master Azad (BJP) Rita Shaukeen (Cong)	Dharm Pal Lakra (AAP) Master Azad Singh (BJP) Dr. Naresh Kumar (Cong)
7)	Bawana	Surendra Kumar (Cong) Chand Ram (BJP) Ramchandra (BSP)	Gagan Singh (BJP) Manoj (AAP) Surider Kumar (Cong)	Ved Prakash (AAP) Gagan Singh (BJP) Surrender Kumar (Cong)	Jai Bhagwan Upkar (AAP) Ravindra Kumar Indraj (BJP) Surendra Kumar (Cong)
8)	Rithala	Kulwant Rana (BJP) Shambhu Dayal Sharma (Cong) Ranbir Singh Saroha (BSP)	Kulwant Rana (BJP) Harish Awasthi (BJP) Indrajeet Singh (Cong)	Mohinder Goyal (AAP) Kulwant Rana (BJP) Gagdish Yadav (Cong)	Mohinder Goyal (AAP) Manish Chaudhary (BJP) Pradeep Kumar Pandey (Cong)
9)	Badli	Devendra Yadav (Cong) Ajesh Yadav (BSP) Rajesh Yadav (BJP)	Devendra Yadav (Cong) Vijay Kumar Bhagat (BJP) Mohan Krishna (AAP)	Ajesh Yadav (AAP) Devendra Yadav (Cong) Rajesh Yadav (BJP)	Ajesh Yadav (AAP) Vijay Bhagat (BJP) Devendra Yadav (Cong)
10)	Narela	Jashwant Singh (Cong) Sharad Chauhan (BSP) Ajit Singh (BJP)	Neel Dhaman Khatri (BJP) Virender (BSP) Jashwant Singh (Cong)	Sharad kumar Chauhan (AAP) Neel daman Khatri (BJP) Praveen Kumar Bhugra (Cong)	Sharad kumar Chauhan (AAP) Neel Daman Khatri (BJP) Siddhartha Kundu (Cong)

# NORTH EAST DELHI LOK SABHA

North-East Constituency Lok Sabha constituency consists of 10 State Assembly Constituencies, namely, Burari, Timarpur, Seemapuri, Rahtas Nagar, Seelampur, Ghonda, Babarpur, Mustafabad, Gokulpur and Karawal Nagar. Important to note that majority of North East Delhi evolved in the post Emergency period, gradually swelled in the post-liberalization of Delhi in which market offered better opportunities in the city. Consequently, areas developed and gradually swelled as people came to the city. The Karawal Nagar provides labour to the Central Delhi and market of the Chandani Chowk and old Delhi areas. Most of the constituencies consists of people of UP, Bihar, MP, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan and Haryana. Few of the constituencies like Seelampur and Mustafabad consists significant Muslim population engaged in self-employment of garments and auto-mobile repairing. Few areas like Seemapuri is resettlement areas rehabilitees of the slum demolition of slums in mid-Delhi during the emergency. Seemapuri and Gokulpur is reserved for Scheduled Caste. One of the important points is to note that Bahujan Samaj party has significant vote-base that has shifted to the Aam Adami Party.

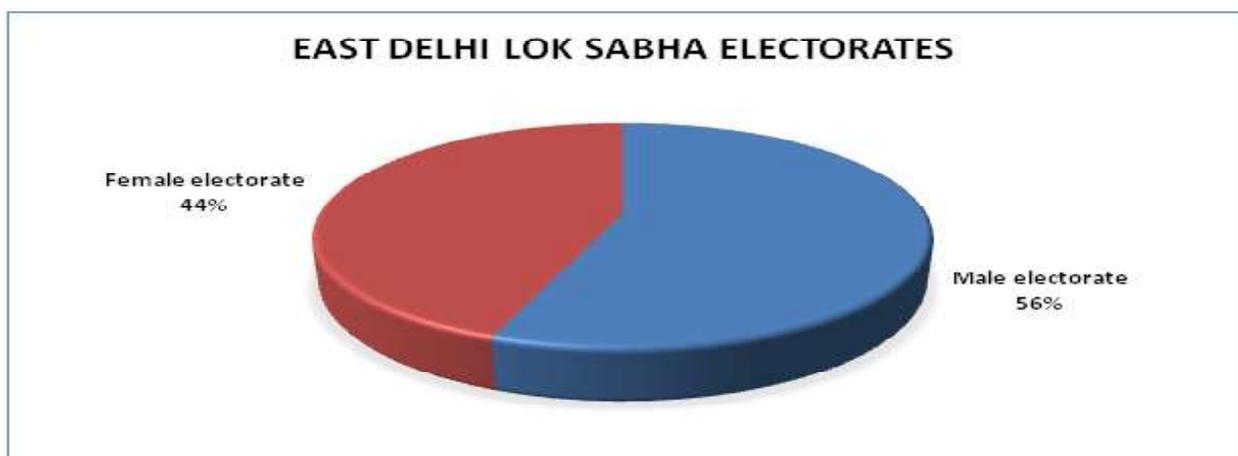
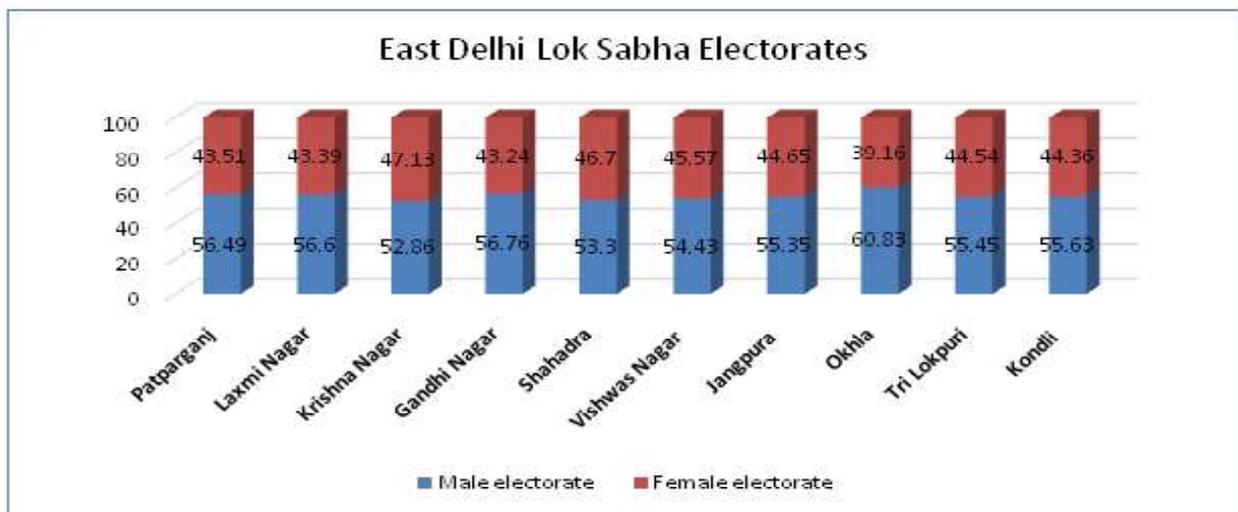


S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
1	Burari	Shri Krishan (BJP) Deepak Tyagi (Cong) Vinod Kumar (LJP)	Sanjeev Jha (AAP) Sri Krishan (BJP) Deepak Tyagi (Cong)	Sanjeev Jha (AAP) Gopal Jha (BJP) J S Chauhan (Cong)	Sanjeev Jha (AAP) Sailendra Kumar (IDU) Pramod Tyagi (RJD)
2)	Timarpur	Surendra Pal Singh (Cong) Surya Prakash Khatri (BJP) Sanjeev Kumar (BSP)	Harish Khanna (AAP) Rajni Abbi (BJP) Surendra Pal Singh (Cong)	Pankaj Pushkar (AAP) Rajni Abbi (BJP) Surendra Pal Singh (Cong)	Dilip Pandey (AAP) Surendra Singh Bittu (BJP) Ms Amar Lata Sangwan (Cong)
3	Seemapuri	Veer Singh Dhinghan (Cong) Chandra Pal Singh (BJP) Lallan Prasad (BSP)	Dharmendra Singh (AAP) Veer Singh Dhinghan (Cong) Ram Pal Singh (BJP)	Rajendra Pal Gautam (AAP) Karmvir (BJP) Veer Singh Dhinghan (Cong)	Rajendra Pal Gautam (AAP) Veer Singh Dhinghan (Cong)
4	Rohtas Nagar	Ram Babu Sharma (Cong) Alok Kumar (BJP) Lokesh Dixit (BSP)	Jitendra Kumar (BJP) Mukesh Hooda (AAP) Vipin Sharma (Cong)	Sarita Singh (AAP) Jitendra Mahajan (BJP) Vipin Sharma (Cong)	Sarita Singh (AAP) Jitendra Mahajan (BJP) Vipin Sharma (Cong)
5	Seelampur	Chaudhary Mateen Ahmed (Cong) Sita Ram Gupta (BJP) Hazi Afzazal (BSP)	Chaudhary Mateen Ahmed (Cong) Kaushal Kishor Mishra (BJP) Abdul Rehman (BSP)	Mohammad Ishraque (AAP) Sanjay Jain (BJP) Chaudhary Mateen Ahmed (Cong)	Abdul Rehman (AAP) Kaushal Mishra (BJP) Chaudhary Mateen Ahmed (Cong)

S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
6)	Ghonda	Sahab Singh Chauhan (BJP) Bhisham Sharma (Cong) Rohtas Kumar (BSP)	Sahab Singh Chauhan (BJP) Bhisham Sharma (Cong) Dataram (AAP)	Sri Dutta Sharma (AAP) Sahab Singh Chauhan (BJP) Bhisham Sharma (Cong)	Sri Dutta Sharma (AAP) Ajay Mahawar (BJP) Bhisham Sharma (Cong)
7)	Babarpur	Naresh Gaur (BJP) Hazi Dilshad Ali (BSP) Anil Kumar Vashistha (Cong)	Naresh Gaur (BJP) Zakir Khan (Cong) Gopal Rai (AAP)	Gopal Rai (AAP) Naresh Gaur (BJP) Zakir Khan (Cong)	Gopal Rai (AAP) Naresh Gaur (BJP) Anveeksha Tripathi Jain (Cong)
8)	Gokalpur	Surendra Kumar (BSP) Balzor Singh (Cong) Ranjeet Singh (BJP)	Ranjeet Singh (BJP) Surendra Kumar (Ind) Devi Dayal (AAP)	Fateh Singh (AAP) Ranjeet Singh (BJP) Surendra Kumar (BSP)	Chaudhary Surendra Kumar (AAP) Ranjeet Kashyap (BJP) S P Singh (Cong)
9)	Mustafabad	Hasan Ahmed (Cong) Yogendra Kumar Sharma (BJP) Sher Khan malik (BSP)	Hasan Ahmed (Cong) Jadish Pradhan (BJP) Kapil Kumar Dhama (AAP)	Jadish Pradhan (BJP) Hasan Ahmed (Cong) Md. Yunush (AAP)	Haji Yunush (AAP) Jadish Pradhan (BJP) Ali Mehndi (Cong)
10)	Karawal Nagar	Mohan Singh Bisht (BJP) Satan Pal Dayama (Ind) Diwan Singh Nayal (Cong)	Mohan Singh Bisht (BJP) Kapil Mishra (AAP) Beg Raj Singh (Cong)	Kapil Mishra (AAP) Mohan Singh Bisht (BJP) Satan Pal Dayama (Cong)	Durgesh Pathak (AAP) Mohan Singh Bisht (BJP) Arbind Singh (Cong)

## EAST DELHI LOK SABHA

**E**ast Delhi Lok Sabha is made up of 10 State Assembly constituencies, namely, Patparganj, Laxmi Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Shahdra, Viswas Nagar, Jangpura, Okhla, Tri Lokpuri, and Kondli. Gandhi Nagar, Krishna Nagar, and Viswas Nagar are the adjacent constituencies and have famous market like Gandhi Nagar and Krishna Nagar famous for garment trade, while Viswas Nagar has industrial area. Okhala is famous old industrial areas and bird sanctuary areas. It includes areas like Taimor Nagar, New Friends Colony, Zakir Nagar, Batla House, Shaheen Bag, Sarita Vihar, Madanpur Khadar, Aali Vihar. The constituency has significant population of Muslim mostly self-employed. The constituency like Tri Lokpuri is resettlement colonies inhabited by the migrant population in the post emergency time. It has been noted that there are significant Punjabi population rehabilitated in the post- 1984 Sikh riots. While Shahadra and Laxmi Nagar is semi-market areas can be categorized as regularized-unauthorized colonies inhabited by city’s middle class, Kondli urban agglomeration of unauthorized colonies.

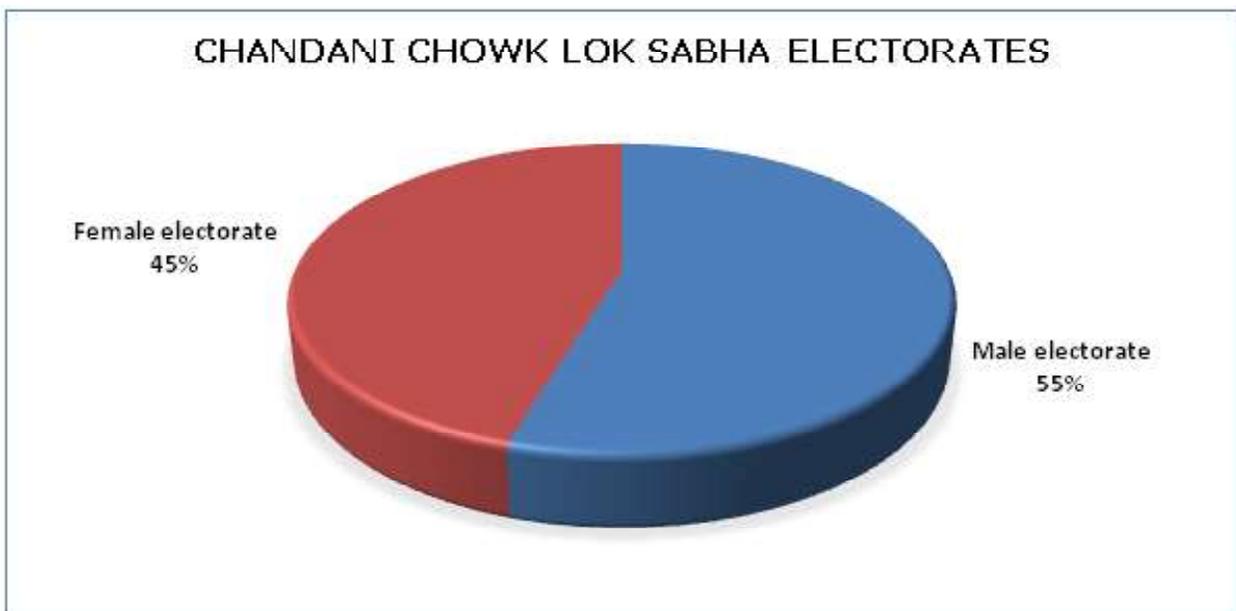
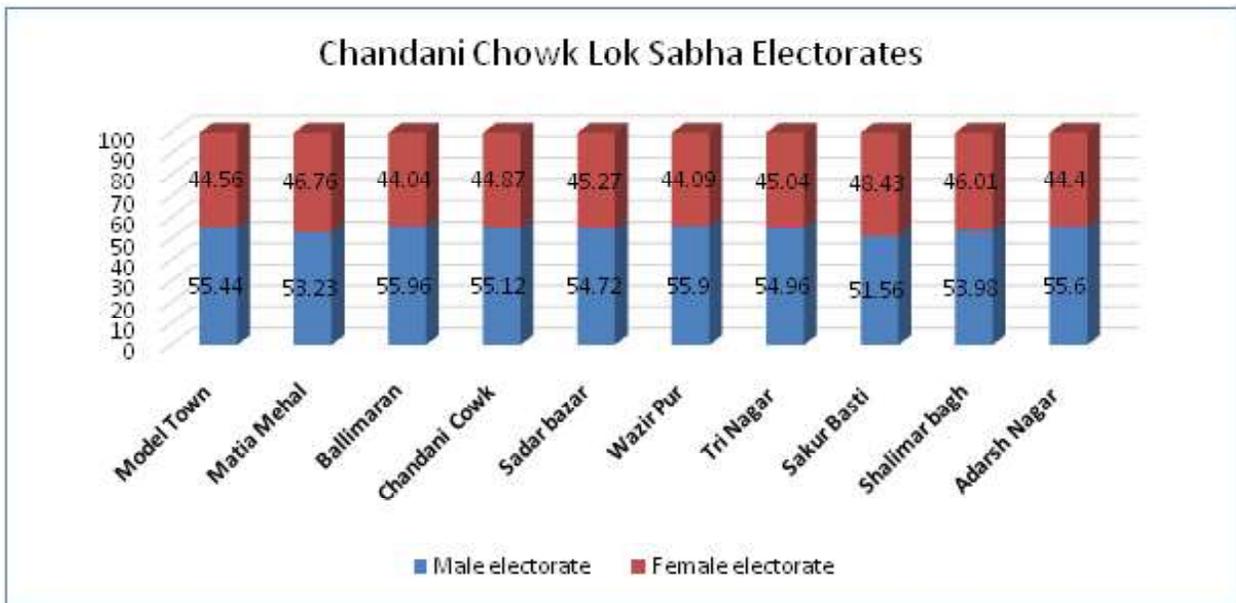


S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
1)	Patparganj	Anil Kumar (Cong) Nakul Bhardwaj (BJP) Madan Singh (BSP)	Manish Shisodia (AAP) Nakul Bhardwaj (BJP) Anil Kumar (Cong)	Manish Shisodia (AAP) Binod Kumar Binny (BJP) Anil Kumar (Cong)	Manish Shisodia (AAP) Ravi Negi (BJP) Laxman Rawat (Cong)
2)	Laxmi Nagar	Dr. A K Walia (Cong) Murari Singh Panwar (BJP) Avinash Sharma (BSP)	Vinod Kumar Binny (AAP) Dr. A K Walia (Cong) Abhay Kumar Verma (BJP)	Nitin Tyagi (AAP) B B Tyagi (BJP) Dr. A K Walia (Cong)	Nitin Tyagi (AAP) Abhay Kumar Verma (BJP) Hari Dutta Shrama (Cong)
3)	Krishna Nagar	Dr. Harsh Vardhan (BJP) Deepika Khullar (Cong) Kamruddin (BSP)	Dr. Harsh Vardhan (BJP) Dr. Vinod Monga (Cong) Ishrat Ali Anshari (AAP)	S K Bagga (AAP) Kiran Bedi (BJP) Bansi Lal (Cong)	S K Bagga (AAP) Anil goyal (BJP) A K Walia (Cong)
4)	Gandhi Nagar	Arvinder Singh Lovely (Cong) Kamal Kumar jain (BJP) Sanjay Gaur (BSP)	Arvinder Singh Lovely (Cong) Ramesh Chand Jain (BJP) Anil Kumar Vajpai (AAP)	Anil Kumar Vajpai (AAP) Jitendra (BJP) Surendra Prakash Sharma (Cong)	Naveen Chaudhey (DEEPU), (AAP) Anil Kumar Vajpai (BJP) Arvinder Singh Lovely (Cong)
5)	Shahadra	Dr Narender Nath (Cong) Jitender Singh Shunty(BJP)	Jitender Singh Shunty (BJP) Dr Narender Nath (Cong)	Ram Nirwas Goel (AAP) Jitender Singh Shunty (BJP)	Ram Nirwas Goyal (AAP) Sanjay Goyal (BJP) Narender Nath (Cong)

S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
6)	Vishwas Nagar	Naseeb Singh (Cong) OM Prakash Sharma (BJP) Narendra Kumar Pandey	OM Prakash Sharma (BJP) Naseeb Singh (Cong) Dr. Atul Gupta	OM Prakash Sharma (BJP) Dr. Atul Gupta (AAP) Naseeb Singh (Cong)	Deepak Singhal (AAP) OM Prakash Sharma (BJP) Gurcharan Singh Raju (Cong)
7)	Jangpura	Tarvinder Singh Marwah (Cong) Manjinder Singh Sirsa (BJP) Gaje Singh (BSP)	Mahinder Singh Dhir (AAP) Tarvinder Singh Marwah (Cong) Pankaj Jain (BJP)	Praveen Kumar (AAP) Mahinder Singh Dhir (BJP) Tarvinder Singh Marwah (Cong)	Praveen Kumar (AAP) Impreet Singh Baxshi (BJP) Tarvinder Singh Marwah (Cong)
8)	Okhla	Parvez Hasmi (Cong) Asif Muhammad Khan (RJD) Barham Singh Bidhuri (BSP)	Asif Muhammad Khan (Cong) Irfanullah Khan (AAP) Dhir Singh Bidhuri (BJP)	Amantullah Khan (AAP) Brahm Singh (BJP) Asif Muhammad Khan (Cong)	Amantullah Khan (AAP) Brahm Singh (BJP) Parvesz Hasmi (Cong)
9)	Tri Lokpuri	Sunil Kumar (BJP) Anjana (Cong) Ganga Ram (BSP)	Raju Dhingra (AAP) Sunil Kumar (BJP) Harnam Singh (Cong)	Raju Dhingra (AAP) Kiran Vaidya (BJP) Brahm Pal (Cong)	Rohit Kumar Mehraulia (AAP) Kiran Vaidya (BJP) Vijay Kumar (Cong)
10)	Kondli	Amrith Singh Gautam (Cong) Dushyant Gautam (BJP) Chander Pal Singh (BSP)	Manoj Kumar (AAP) Dushyant Kumar Gautam (BJP) Amrith Singh Gautam (Cong)	Manoj Kumar (AAP) Hukum Singh (BJP) Amrith Singh Gautam (Cong)	Kuldeep Kumar (MONU) (AAP) Raj Kumar Dhillion (BJP) Amrith Singh Gautam (Cong)

# CHANDANI CHOWK LOK SABHA

Chandani Chowk is one of the oldest parts of Delhi reflects Mughal and later Mughal culture and architecture is now transformed into a dense market. Matia Mehal, Ballimaran and Chandani Chowk, and Sadar Bazar are adjacent constituencies have significant population of Muslim and Vaishya communities which have good hold over market which have surrounded these constituencies. Mughal monuments like Red Fort and Jama Masjid, Meena Bazar are attractive place apart from famous market of Chandani Chowk and Sadar Bazar which have global connectivity regarding economy. Unlike Chandni Chowk and Balimaran and Sadar Bazar, which are unplanned and few areas are designated slum, the Model Town and Shalimar Bagh are planned settlements came in the post independent India.



S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
1)	Model Town	Kanwar Karan Singh (Cong) Bhola Nath Vij (BJP) Solomon Gorge (BSP)	Akhilesh Pati Tripathi (AAP) Ashok Goel (BJP) Kanwar Karan Singh (Congress)	Akhilesh Pati Tripathi (AAP) Vivek Garg (BJP) Kanwar Karan Singh (Congress)	Akhilesh Pati Tripathi (AAP) Kapil Mishra (BJP) Ms Akanksha Ola (Cong)
2)	Matia Mehal	Shoaib Iqbal (LJP) Mehmood Zia (Cong) Abhay Singh Yadav (BSP)	Shoaib Iqbal (JDU) Mirza Zaved Ali (Cong) Shakeel Anjum (AAP)	Ashim Ahmed Khan (AAP) Shoaib Iqbal (Cong) Shakeel Ahmed Dehalvi (BJP)	Shoaib Iqbal (AAP) Ravindra Gupta (BJP) Mirza Zaved Ali (Cong)
3)	Ballimaran	Haroon Yusuf (Cong) Moti Lal Sodhi (BJP) Mushrafain (BSP)	Haroon Yusuf (Cong) Moti Lal Sodhi (BJP) Imraan Hussain (BSP)	Imraan Hussain (AAP) Shyam Lal Morwal (BJP) Haroon Yusuf (Cong)	Imraan Hussain (AAP) Lata Sodhi (BJP) Haroon Yusuf (Cong)
4)	Chandani Cowk	Parlad Singh Sawhney (Cong) Praveen khandelwaal (BJP) Khurram Iqbal (LJP)	Parlad Singh Sawhney (Cong) Suman Kumar Gupta (BJP) Vikram Badhwar (AAP)	Alka Lamba (AAP) Suman Kumar Gupta (BJP) Parlad Singh Sawhney (Cong)	Parlad Singh Sawhney (AAP) Suman Kumar Gupta (BJP) Alka Lamba (Cong)
5)	Sadar bazar	Rakesh Jain (Cong) Jai Prakash (BJP) Rajendra Kumar Prajapati (BSP)	Som Dutta (AAP) Jai Prakash (BJP) Rajesh Jain (Cong)	Som Dutta (AAP) Parveen Kumar Jain (BJP) Ajay Maken (Cong)	Som Dutta (AAP) Jai Prakash (BJP) Satbir Sharma (Cong)

S.N.	Name of the Constituency	2008	2013	2015	Key Candidates Fray (2020)
6)	Wazir Pur	Hari Shankar Gupta (Cong) Mange Ram Garg (BJP) Janesh Kumar Bhadana (BSP)	Dr. Mahendra Nagpal (BJP) Praveen Kumar (AAP) Hari Shankar Gupta (Cong)	Rajesh Gupta (AAP) Dr. Mahendra Nagpal (BJP) Hari Shankar Gupta (Cong)	Rajesh Gupta (AAP) Dr. Mahendra Nagpal (BJP) Hari Kiahana Jindal (Cong)
7)	Tri Nagar	Anil Bhardwaj (Cong) Nand Kishor Garg (BJP) Puran Mal Goel (BSP)	Nand Kishor Garag (BJP) Jitendra Singh Tomar (AAP) Anil Bhardwaj (Cong)	Jitendra Singh Tomar (AAP) Nand Kishor Garg (BJP) Anil Bhardwaj (Cong)	Preeti Tomar (AAP) Tilakram Gupta (BJP) Kamal Kant Sharma (Cong)
8)	Sakur Basti	Shyam lal Garg (BJP) S C Vats (Cong) Jaideep Das Gupta (BSP)	Satyendra Jain (AAP) Shyam lal Garg (BJP) S C Vats (Cong)	Satyendra Jain (AAP) S C Vats (BJP) Chaman Lal Sharma (Cong)	Satyendra Jain (AAP) S C Vats (BJP) Dev Raj Arora (Cong)
9)	Shalimar bagh	Ravindra Bansal (BJP) Ram Kailash Gupta (Cong) Mukesh Rajore (BSP)	Bhadana Kumari (AAP) Ravindra Bansal (BJP) Naresh Kumar Gupta (Cong)	Bhadana Kumari (AAP) Rakesh Gupta (BJP) Sulekh Agrawaal (Cong)	Bhadana Kumari (AAP) Rakesh Gupta (BJP) J S Nayol (Cong)
10)	Adarsh Nagar	Mangat Ram Singhal (Cong) Raviner Singh (BJP) Sanjay Nagpal (BSP)	Ram Kishan Singhal (BJP) Jagdeep Rana (AAP) Mangat Ram Singhal (Cong)	Pawan Sharma (AAP) Ram Kumar Singhal (BJP) Mukesh Goel (Cong)	Pawan Sharma (AAP) Raj Kumar Bhati (BJP) Mukesh Goel (Cong)



# PEOPLES PULSE

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