

विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित **प्रमुख**

समाचारों की क्लिपिंग्स

Wednesday, 05 June 2024



निरीक्षा शाखा

सूचना एवं जनसम्पर्क विभाग,

उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ

नतीजे: भाजपा-240, एनडीए-291 | कांग्रेस-99, इंडिया-230 | (परिणाम रात 2.15 बजे तक | इनमें रज्जान शामिल नहीं हैं।)

मोदी तीसरी पारी के लिए तैयार

संकल्प: एनडीए के इस कार्यकाल में देश कई बड़े और उत्तम फैसलों का नया अध्याय लिखेगा : प्रधानमंत्री

■ गठन जैड़ा

नई दिल्ली। 18वीं लोकसभा के गठन के लिए हुए आम चुनाव में भाजपा अपने दम पर बहुमत हासिल करने से चूक गई। हालांकि, राहत की बात यह है कि करीब 291 सीटें (खबर लिखे जाने तक) जीतने के साथ एनडीए को सरकार बनने का रास्ता साफ हो गया है।

इसके साथ ही मोदी देश के दूसरे ऐसे नेता बन जाएंगे, जो लगातार तीसरी बार चुनाव जीतकर प्रधानमंत्री बनें। अब तक यह रिकॉर्ड पीडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नाम है। नतीजों के बाद मंगलवार शाम प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी दिल्ली में भाजपा मुख्यालय पहुंचे। उन्होंने कहा कि एनडीए के तीसरे कार्यकाल में देश कई बड़े और उत्तम फैसलों का नया अध्याय लिखेगा। इस बार किसी भी तरह के भ्रष्टाचार को उखाड़ फेंकने पर काम होगा।

दस साल बाद केंद्र में गठबंधन सरकार : मंगलवार को आए चुनाव नतीजों में बहुमत नहीं मिलने के बावजूद भाजपा सबसे बड़े दल के रूप में उभरकर आई, जबकि एनडीए ने स्पष्ट बहुमत हासिल किया। इसलिए केंद्र में तीसरी बार एनडीए की सरकार बनना तय है। साथ ही दस साल बाद फिर केंद्र में गठबंधन सरकार को वापसी हुई है।

वर्ष 2014 में भाजपा ने जब स्पष्ट बहुमत के साथ केंद्र में सरकार बनाई थी तो माना गया कि तीन दशक से चला आ रहा गठबंधन सरकारों का दौर खत्म हो गया। 2019 में भी यह सिलसिला कायम रहा लेकिन 2024 में लौट आया। भाजपा की रणनीति की अच्छी बात रही कि उसने बीते दो चुनावों में बहुमत के बावजूद संयोगियों को साथ रखा और उन्हें सरकार में जगह दी।

मजबूत गठ में अच्छा प्रदर्शन नहीं: नतीजों के विरलेपण से स्पष्ट है कि



परिणाम आने के बाद मंगलवार को नई दिल्ली स्थित भाजपा मुख्यालय में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और पार्टी अध्यक्ष जेपी नड्डा का भव्य स्वागत किया गया। • सलमान अली

किस राज्य में कितनी सीटें

	दिल्ली	बिहार	गुजरात	कर्नाटक	महाराष्ट्र	झारखंड	उत्तराखंड	जम्मू-कश्मीर
भाजपा+	07 (00)	30 (-09)	25 (-01)	19 (-06)	17 (-24)	09 (-03)	05 (-00)	02 (-01)
कांग्रेस+	00 (00)	09 (+08)	01 (+01)	09 (+07)	30 (+25)	05 (+03)	00 (-00)	02 (-01)
अन्य	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	01

भाजपा अपने सबसे मजबूत गठ उत्तर प्रदेश में अच्छा प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकी। कर्नाटक में भी पिछला प्रदर्शन नहीं दोहरा पाई। महाराष्ट्र में शिवसेना, एनसीपी में टूट का एनडीए को नुकसान हुआ। बिहार में भी उम्मीद के अनुरूप

प्रदर्शन नहीं रहा। बंगाल में पिछला प्रदर्शन भी कायम नहीं रख सकी। राष्ट्रपति भवन ने नई सरकार के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह को तैयारियां शुरू कर दी हैं। नौ जून को एनडीए सरकार शपथ ले सकती है।

66 यह लोकतंत्र और संविधान में भरोसे की जीत है। हर भारतीय को हमारी चुनाव प्रणाली और उसकी विश्वसनीयता पर गर्व है। 1962 के बाद पहली बार कोई सरकार लगातार तीसरी बार सत्ता में आई है। -नरेंद्र मोदी, प्रधानमंत्री

काशी में तीसरी बार लहराया भगवा, मोदी ने लगाई हैट-ट्रिक

जागरण संवाददाता, वाराणसी : काशी एक बार फिर भगवामय हो गई है। पीएम नरेन्द्र मोदी ने वाराणसी संसदीय सीट से जीत की हैट-ट्रिक लगाकर इतिहास रचा। पहले चक्र की गिनती में पीछे रहने के बाद प्रधानमंत्री ने समस्त चक्रवार गणना में बढ़त बनाए रखते हुए छह लाख 12 हजार 970 मत हासिल कर निकटतम प्रतिद्वंद्वी आइएनडीआइए के कांग्रेस प्रत्याशी अजय राय को एक लाख 52 हजार 513 मतों से पराजित किया। अजय राय को कुल 4,60,457 वोट मिले। बसपा इस चुनाव में कुछ खास नहीं कर सकी और अतहर जमाल लारी को 33,766 वोट मिले।

पहड़िया मंडी में मतगणना सुबह आठ बजे शुरू हुई। एक्जिट पोल में भाजपा की शानदार बढ़त से उत्साहित कार्यकर्ताओं ने सुबह से ही डेरा डाल दिया था। कभी भाजपा तो कभी मोदी के जयकारे लगा रहे थे तो आइएनडीआइए के समस्त घटक दलों के कार्यकर्ता व पदाधिकारी

प्रत्याशियों को मिले मत

प्रत्याशी	पार्टी	परिणाम
नरेन्द्र मोदी	भाजपा	6,12,970
अजय राय	कांग्रेस	4,60,457
अतहर लारी	बसपा	33,766

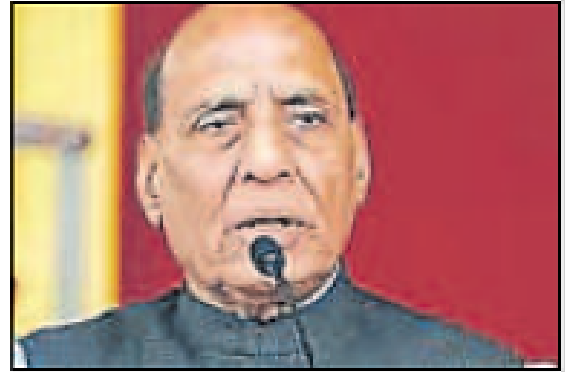
परिणाम सुनने के लिए अलसाए मन से भीड़ का हिस्सा बने हुए थे। प्रथम चक्र की गणना की उद्घोषणा जब हुई तो कांग्रेस प्रदेश अध्यक्ष अजय राय 22,805 वोट हासिल कर पीएम मोदी से 5,379 वोटों से आगे थे। दूसरे चक्र में अजय राय को 14,822 तो प्रधानमंत्री को 24,868 वोट हासिल हुए। मोदी ने इसी चक्र से 4,707 मतों की बढ़त बनाई और अंत में एक लाख 52 हजार 513 वोटों से जीते। जीत के बाद भाजपा कार्यकर्ताओं ने खूब मिठाइयां बांटीं व ढोल नगाड़े की थाप पर झुमे।

मोदी को 2014 में 5,81,022 वोट मिले थे, उन्होंने आप नेता अरविंद केजरीवाल को 3,78,784 मतों के भारी अंतर से हराया था।

लखनऊ से राजनाथ सिंह ने लगाई जीत की हैट्रिक

लखनऊ, प्रमुख संवाददाता। लखनऊ संसदीय क्षेत्र से भाजपा उम्मीदवार रक्षामंत्री राजनाथ सिंह ने जीत की हैट्रिक लगाई। वह लगातार तीसरी बार लखनऊ से सांसद निर्वाचित घोषित किए गए। राजनाथ सिंह ने इंडिया गठबंधन उम्मीदवार रविदास मेहरोत्रा को 1.35 लाख से अधिक वोटों के अंतर से शिकस्त दी।

राजनाथ सिंह जीत की हैट्रिक लगाने वाले लखनऊ के दूसरे सांसद हैं। इसके पहले पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्व. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी लगातार पांच बार चुनाव जीत चुके हैं। शीला कौल तीन बार सांसद रहीं लेकिन लगातार नहीं। उधर, मोहनलालगंज(सु) से इंडिया गठबंधन से सपा उम्मीदवार आरके चौधरी ने 70 हजार से अधिक वोटों से भाजपा उम्मीदवार केंद्रीय राज्यमंत्री कौशल किशोर को पराजित किया। राजनाथ सिंह को 612709, रविदास मेहरोत्रा



66 लखनऊ की जनता ने मुझे लगातार तीसरी बार लोकसभा में प्रतिनिधित्व करने का अवसर दिया है। इसके लिए मैं उसे हृदय की गहराइयों से धन्यवाद देता हूँ। - राजनाथ सिंह

को 477550 तथा बसपा के मो. सरवर मलिक को 30192 वोट मिले। राजनाथ सिंह 135159 मतों के अंतर से निर्वाचित घोषित किए गए। मोहनलालगंज में आरके चौधरी को 667869 मत मिले।

कांग्रेस प्रत्याशी को 89 हजार 61 वोट मिले, दूसरे स्थान पर रहे मुकेश सिंह चौहान

उपचुनाव : ओपी श्रीवास्तव ने लखनऊ पूर्व में खिलाया कमल

विजय

लखनऊ, प्रमुख संवाददाता। लखनऊ 173 पूर्व विधान सभा क्षेत्र के उपचुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रत्याशी ओपी श्रीवास्तव विजयी रहे। कुल 58.43 फीसदी वोटों के साथ उन्होंने जीत दर्ज की। इंडिया गठबंधन से कांग्रेस प्रत्याशी मुकेश सिंह चौहान ने हालांकि उनको तगड़ी चुनौती दी।

गठबंधन को इस सीट पर कुल 89 हजार 61 वोट यानी 36.41 फीसदी वोट मिले। वहीं, बहुजन समाज पार्टी के आलोक कुशवाहा 8 हजार 323 मतों के साथ तीसरे स्थान पर रहे। यह सीट 2022 में हुए विधान सभा सामान्य निर्वाचन में भाजपा के आशुतोष टंडन गोपाल जी ने जीती थी। उनका निधन हो जाने के बाद यह सीट खाली थी।



प्रत्याशी	पार्टी	कुल वोट	वोट प्रतिशत
ओपी श्रीवास्तव	भाजपा	142948	58.43
मुकेश सिंह चौहान	कांग्रेस	89061	36.41
आलोक कुशवाहा	बसपा	8323	3.4
विनोद कुमार वाल्मीकि	निर्दलीय	1595	0.65
नोटा		2707	1.11

लखनऊ पूर्व विधान सभा से उप चुनाव में भाजपा प्रत्याशी ओपी श्रीवास्तव विजयी घोषित किए गए।



देवतुल्य जनता ने जो प्यार दिया, उसका आभारी हूं। प्रचार के दौरान जो समस्याएं देखीं, उनके लिए संघर्ष करूंगा। मुकेश सिंह चौहान, कांग्रेस प्रत्याशी

द्वै० टाइम्स ऑफ़ इंडिया लखनऊ

AB KI BAAR, COALITION SARKAR: Exit polls had given NDA a huge majority, almost in line with Modi's 400-paar forecast – though ground reports suggested a much tighter race. With BJP on its own falling short of the magic mark, Modi – for the first time since he became Gujarat CM in 2001 – will have to depend on allies to form govt. **Nitish Kumar** and **Chandrababu Naidu**, who returned to NDA's fold just before the elections, have a track record of being fickle allies. For Rahul Gandhi and INDIA, the results brought back memories of 2004, when Sonia helmed Cong to an unexpected win over Vajpayee-led NDA, which was seen to be coasting to victory on the back of its 'India Shining' campaign

Hat-Tricky: NDA 272 Paar, INDIA Raises Bar

Short Of Majority, BJP Has To Rely On Ambitious Allies

TEAM TOI

Narendra Modi is set to take over as PM for the third time in a row, but suffered a setback as an unexpectedly strong show by Congress, Samajwadi Party and Trinamool Congress denied him a Lok Sabha majority.

VICTORY MARGINS

Narendra Modi (Varanasi)	1.5L (2019: 4.8L)
Amit Shah (Gandhinagar)	7.4L (2019: 5.5L)
Shivraj S Chouhan (Vidisha)	8.2L (2019: Did not contest)
Rahul Gandhi (Rae Bareilly)	3.9L (2019: Did not contest)
Wayanad	3.6L (2019: 4.3L)
Rakibul Hussain (Cong) (Dhubri)	10.1L
Shankar Lalwani (BJP) (Indore)	10L (NOTA 2nd, with 2.1L votes)

FULL COVERAGE: P 2-17, FLAP INSIDE

► **Verdict in 11 Graphs, P 10-11**

The drop of 60-plus seats was caused by losses inflicted by Akhilesh Yadav's SP in the saffron stronghold of UP, which had played a crucial role in Modi's previous two victories; smart teamwork by Congress, Uddhav Thackeray and Sharad Pawar in Maharashtra; and Mamata Banerjee's

successful defence of her bastion in Bengal.

BJP managed to dodge a debacle because of its victory in Odisha, the sweep of Andhra Pradesh by its ally TDP and by saving its strongholds of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh from being breached. It also performed well in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and, along with ally JD(U), retained its dominance in Bihar.

The failure to secure an absolute majority dampened celebrations of Modi's success in becoming the first PM to secure three consecutive terms since Nehru in 1982. BJP's score of 241, while distinctly underwhelming when viewed through the prism of the previous two single-party majorities and the 400+ target Modi had set for himself, is still a creditable performance for a govt facing 10-year incumbency.

The loss of majority leaves BJP dependent on allies both bigger like TDP (16) and JD-U (12) as well as smaller ones like Chirag Paswan's LJP. All three promptly pledged support to Modi.

But both Chandrababu Naidu and Nitish Kumar are known for their transactional outlook and maximalist approach. The possibility of them using their leverage, encouraged further by feelers from Congress and others in the opposition, is going to be a constant worry for BJP.

► **Related report, P 19**

SWING STATUS 6 CHANGES FROM 2019 TO 2024

1 In 2019, Cong had won just 15 of 190 seats, or barely 8%, where it was in direct contest with BJP. This time, it won 61 or over 28% of 214 such direct contests

2 In 2019, BJP had 303 of NDA's 352 seats, a share of 86% in the alliance and majority on its own. Now, it has 240 of 290 – slightly reduced 83% – and no majority by itself

3 Four of the 5 states with most LS seats failed to deliver for BJP. Its tally in UP (total seats 80) almost halved from 62 to 33, fell from 23 to 10 in Maharashtra (48), from 18 to 12 in Bengal (42) and in TM (39) it failed to open its account. The 5th, Bihar, saw it shed 5 seats from its 2019 tally of 17, though NDA won 30 of the state's 40 seats

4 The northeast, where BJP had expanded massively in recent years, also dealt it a bit of a blow with both seats in Manipur going to Cong, as did the lone seat in Nagaland and 1 of 2 seats in Meghalaya. But BJP retained 9 seats in Assam and 2 each in Arunachal & Tripura

5 BJP had won 77 of 131 SC-ST seats across the country last time, while Cong had won just 11. This time, BJP's tally fell to 53, while Cong upped its kitty to 33

6 BJP will form a govt in Odisha for the 1st time, ending the 24-yr tenure of Naveen Patnaik, India's 2nd-longest serving CM

“ People have placed their faith in NDA for a 3rd consecutive time! This is a historic feat... | PM NARENDRA MODI'S POST ON X



New realities may make Modi tweak game but not faze him

► Continued from P 1

The new realities of coalition politics will mark a sharp change from the first two terms, when BJP's own numbers cushioned it from pulls and pressures from NDA partners.

In any case, the party will be faced with a 'difficult' Lok Sabha because of the jump in opposition's numbers and the new-found bounce in their step.

In their post-verdict comments, Rahul Gandhi and Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge loudly proclaimed their intent by claiming that PM Narendra Modi had suffered a moral defeat and needed to quit. Akhilesh, who played the caste card with precision, Mamata, Uddhav and Pawar will be more than ready to supplement Congress' aggression.

The changed complexion of the Lok Sabha, the return of coalition govt in the real sense of the term, and the revival of caste factor in Uttar Pradesh and pockets of Rajasthan and Haryana mark the return of politics that was the norm until Modi's two consecutive landslides.

All these may be constraints for Modi, requiring him to calibrate his game, but may not necessarily faze him. In his ad-



dress to party workers, he reiterated that his new term will be one of "historic decisions". "This is Modi's guarantee," he stressed while signaling the likelihood of steps particularly aimed at women, the poor, Dalits and tribals.

His statement that the year marks the 350th anniversary of the coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji also struck many as significant.

The shrinking gap with the opposition in a contest largely perceived to be stacked in the incumbent's favour was largely because of the performance of SP-Congress combine in Uttar Pradesh. The two partners managed to expand their support beyond the 'MY' constituency to build a larger coalition that also included a signifi-

cant number of non-Yadav backwards. They also managed to lure in large sections of Dalits, feeling disappointed with Mayawati, by successfully painting BJP's 400+ target as an anti-quota plot. As a result, election in vast swathes of the state, which accounts for 80 Lok Sabha seats got localised with caste prevailing over BJP's larger themes of nationalism, Hindutva and development. But the result also brought out Modi's resilience. BJP swept diverse geographies — from MP and Delhi to Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh — and posted impressive victories in Chhattisgarh, Assam and Jharkhand.

The Modi factor's pull was also manifest in the breakthrough in Kerala with BJP candidate Suresh Gopi recording the party's first-ever LS victory in the state, which has all along seen bipolar contests between Congress and Left. Despite the loss of seats, BJP retained its dominance in Rajasthan and, along with JD(U), in Bihar.

But the results underscore the strongest challenge that Modi has had to face since he moved to the Centre in 2014. The opposition's resolve to reduce him to a 'normal' PM and his response should make for an intense duel. Society, economy and polity will all feel the impact.

‘Bold decisions’ to define third term, says Modi, vows war against graft

TEAM TOI

Shrugging off celebrations in the opposition camp over BJP’s loss of majority, PM Narendra Modi Tuesday declared his third term would be defined by bold decisions, signalled the likelihood of fresh initiatives specifically aimed at women, the poor and SCs/STs and declared his intent to press on with his drive against corruption.

“All Indians will walk together and make the country progress... the third term will be used to write new chapters of bold decisions and it is a guarantee of Modi,” the PM

said in his address to BJP cadres who had gathered to applaud the verdict that will lead to the third consecutive Modi-led regime.

If he was feeling disappointed over the results, Modi did not show it. Nor was there any indication that the reduced numbers would act as a restraint with the PM saying that his drive against corruption would continue.

“If the country has to progress in the 21st century, then we will have to wage a war against corruption,” Modi asserted.

► **Third term, P 38**

Will use 3rd term to root out corruption in all forms: PM

► Continued from P 1

Digital India and technology have given wings to containing corruption, but this fight is becoming difficult. Glorifying the corrupt with extreme shamelessness is giving strength to them. However, the third term of NDA will be utilised to eradicate corruption in all forms, Modi said, an assertion which appeared significant in view of opposition's aggressive denunciation of alleged misuse of central probe agencies.

The trademark assertiveness extended to his digs at Congress and the praise of EC for "showing the mirror" to those who doubted the integrity of polls. Modi said Lok Sabha polls were a victory of democracy and a reflec-



PM Narendra Modi, Rajnath Singh and party president J P Nadda at BJP headquarters after LS election result in New Delhi on Tuesday

tion of people's unflinching faith in the country's Constitution and gave a boost to the pledge to make India a developed nation.

Hailing the EC, its officials and security personnel, the PM said 140 Indians should be proud of the credibility of the country's election process. "I exhort people of the country,

influencers, opinion makers that they should make the whole world aware of the country's electoral process, as it has given a new identity to the country," he said, an apparent response to opposition parties' continuous attack on the poll panel.

The PM said NDA's win was the victory of the world's

largest democracy, of unwavering loyalty to the Constitution, of the pledge of a developed India, of the mantra of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas', of 140 crore Indians.

Taking a swipe at opposition amid their celebrations over NDA's reduced victory margin, Modi said, "Our opponents together could not win as many seats as BJP alone has won."

Stating that it was an emotional moment, Modi said, "This is my first election after my mother passed away but millions of mothers, sisters and daughters of the country never let me feel the absence of my mother."

The PM said 10 years ago, the country gave a mandate for change as that was the time when the country had sunk to the depths of despair.

"We were blessed with terms like 'fragile five', newspaper headlines were filled with scandals every day, and the country's young generation became apprehensive about their future. Then the country entrusted us with the task of extracting pearls of hope from the deep ocean of despair. We all tried and worked with full sincerity. In 2019, expressing faith in this effort, the country again gave a massive mandate. After this, the second term of NDA became a guarantee of development and legacy," he said.

Modi further said, "In 2024, with this guarantee, we went to every corner of the country to seek people's blessings. Today, I bow down with humility to the blessings that NDA has received for the third time."

Modi's hat-trick in Varanasi comes with reduced margin

HT Correspondent

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VARANASI: Prime Minister Narendra Modi won the Varanasi Lok Sabha seat for the third time in a row on Tuesday, albeit with a reduced margin, defeating his nearest rival Uttar Pradesh Congress president and INDIA bloc candidate Ajay Rai by 1,52,513 votes.

In 2019, Modi's victory margin was 4,79,505 votes when he had defeated his nearest rival Shalini Yadav of the Samajwadi Party who polled 1,95,159 votes.

In 2014, Modi had won by a margin of 3,71,784 votes when he defeated AAP's Arvind Kejriwal.

This time, Modi polled 6,12,970 votes and Rai got 4,60,457 votes in Varanasi, which had gone to polls in the seventh phase of the Lok Sabha election on June 1. BSP candidate Athar Jamal Lari ended third with 33,766 votes.

Rai had finished third with 1,52,548 votes in 2019, but his votes increased to 4,60,457 in 2024 as he finished second.

In 2024, Modi received 61,694 votes less than what he got in 2019. Modi had polled 6,74,664 votes five years ago.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi polled 6,12,970 votes in Varanasi. AP FILE PHOTO

PM THANKS VOTERS OF KASHI

LUCKNOW: Prime Minister Narendra Modi thanked the voters of Varanasi from where he won the seat for third time in a row. In a post on X, he said, "With the blessings of Baba Vishwanath, the respected voters of Kashi have elected me as their MP for the third consecutive time. This is the victory of the faith of lakhs of voters of Kashi. I am heartily grateful to every member of my Kashi family for this victory. I believe that the development journey of Kashi will move forward at a faster pace in the future. Om Namah Parvati Pataye, Har-Har Mahadev!"

HTC

Huge support my moral victory: UPCC chief

VARANASI: UP Congress Committee President and INDIA bloc candidate from Varanasi LS constituency Ajay Rai said on Tuesday that the immense support given to him by great people of Kashi was his moral victory against Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He said he would always remain indebted to Baba Vishwanath's grace and Kashiites and his life would be dedicated to their service.

द्वै० हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स लखनऊ

Rajnath's 3rd, BJP's 9th win in row in Lko

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LUCKNOW: Defence minister Rajnath Singh on Tuesday secured his third and the Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP's) ninth consecutive victory in the Lucknow Lok Sabha seat. However, his victory margin in this time saw a steep fall and was the lowest in the three elections he fought since 2014.

While Singh secured 6,12,709 votes, his nearest rival and Samajwadi Party (SP) candidate Ravidas Mehrotra got 4,77,550 votes. BSP's Sarwar Malik got 30,192 votes. Also, 7350 people opted for NOTA. A total of 11,37,726 votes were polled in Lucknow. Rajnath's victory margin stood at 1,35,159.

In 2014, Singh's victory margin stood at 2,72,749 votes as he got 5,61,106 against the Congress' Rita Bahuguna Joshi (2,88,357 votes). In 2019, Singh pulled off a decisive victory with 633,026 votes against SP's Poonam



In the absence of Rajnath Singh, other BJP leaders received the victory certificate from DM Surya Pal Gangwar in Lucknow on Tuesday.

MUSHTAQ ALI/HT PHOTO

Sinha, the wife of actor Shatrughan Sinha, who got 285,724 votes. Acharya Pramod Krishnam of the Congress (INC) received 1,80,011 votes then.

However, Singh's 2024 opponent gave him a tough fight. While in the past two elections, the runners-up secured less than 3 lakh votes, Ravidas, a sitting MLA from the SP, won over 4 lakh votes and significantly brought down Singh's victory margin.

Singh also led in postal ballots. According to data, the Lucknow MP got 2,112, Mehrotra 1,247 and BSP's Sarwar Malik 210 votes through postal ballots. Out of the total 4,467 postal ballots counted, 34 voters had opted for NOTA and 834 votes were declared invalid after checking.

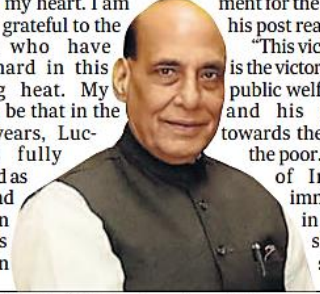
The Lucknow Lok Sabha constituency has been a BJP stronghold since 1991. Former prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee contested from here eight times.

Rajnath thanks Lucknowites

LUCKNOW: Defence minister and Lucknow MP Rajnath Singh in a social media post thanked locals for giving him the opportunity to represent them in the Lok Sabha for the third consecutive time.

"For this, I thank all the people of Lucknow from the bottom of my heart. I am especially grateful to the workers who have worked hard in this scorching heat. My effort will be that in the coming years, Lucknow is fully established as a smart and modern metropolis not only in

Uttar Pradesh and India but in the entire world," his social media post read. "I heartily thank the people of the country for the success of NDA under the leadership of Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi and for giving the mandate to form the government for the third time," his post read.



"This victory of NDA is the victory of Modi's public welfare policies and his dedication towards the welfare of the poor. The people of India have immense faith in his leadership," he said. **HTC**

After initial setbacks (third position in the 1955 bypoll and second in the 1957 and 1962 elec-

tions), Vajpayee secured victories in 1991, 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2004.

गोरखपुर से दोबारा सांसद चुने गए भोजपुरी अभिनेता रवि किशन गोरक्षपीठ की 'खड़ाऊ' ने फिर दिलाई जीत

■ एनबीटी, गोरखपुर : यह सीट गोरक्षपीठ की है, मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ की है, मैं तो 'खड़ाऊ' लेकर चल रहा हूँ, भाजपा प्रत्याशी रविकिशन का बार-बार, हर जगह दोहराया जाने वाला यह जुमला आखिरकार काम आ ही गया। शुरुआती रुझानों में सपा से कड़ी टक्कर होते दिखी मगर रविकिशन ने आखिर तक बढ़त बनाए रखी। आखिरकार 1,02,114 वोटों से जीत गए। रवि किशन की एक बार फिर जीत ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि गोरखपुर में गोरक्षपीठ की ही चलती है। सिर्फ रवि किशन ही नहीं, बांसगांव से कमलेश पासवान की नैया भी गोरक्षपीठ के आशीर्वाद से पार लगी है वरना वह तो मंझधार में



फंस ही गए थे।

गोरखपुर व आसपास के जिलों में 70 व 80 के दशक से ही गोरक्षपीठ का असर रहा है। 90 के दशक में यह असर और बढ़ा और गोरक्षपीठ में योगी आदित्यनाथ के पर्दापण के बाद इस इलाके में भगवा का रंग और गाढ़ा हुआ है। 2017 में मुख्यमंत्री बनने के बाद योगी ने यह सीट छोड़ी थी। 2018 के उपचुनाव में सपा ने यहां से बाजी जरूर मार ली थी मगर 2019 में योगी

ने अभिनेता रवि किशन को मैदान में उतारकर यह सीट फिर भाजपा की झोली में डाल दी थी। 2024 में पूरे देश में विपक्ष ने भाजपा की घेराबंदी की इस लिहाज से गोरखपुर व आसपास के इलाकों में भी इसका असर था मगर योगी आदित्यनाथ के इस किले में विपक्ष सेंध नहीं लगा सका। मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ के प्रभाव से गोरखपुर मंडल की सीटों पर फिर भगवा फहराया।

चुनौतियों भरी तीसरी पारी



डॉ. एके तर्मा

अबकी बार मोदी को घटक दलों, खासतौर से नीतीश कुमार और चंद्रबाबू नायडू पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा, जिससे सरकार में अस्थिरता न आने पाए

लोकसभा चुनावों में भाजपा सबसे बड़ी पार्टी के रूप में उभरी और राजग को बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ। जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बाद नरेन्द्र मोदी पहले प्रधानमंत्री हैं, जो तीसरी बार सत्ता में आने जा रहे हैं। वह चार सौ पार के लक्ष्य से काफी पीछे रह गए, पर उन्होंने जबरदस्त चुनाव-प्रचार किया और इसी कारण भाजपा ने ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश, हिमाचल, दिल्ली, बिहार, त्रिपुरा और असम आदि में बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया, मगर उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और बंगाल जैसे कुछ बड़े राज्यों में उसका प्रदर्शन निराशाजनक रहा। 2014 के बाद पहली बार भाजपा को अपने बलाबूते पूर्ण बहुमत यानी 272 सीटें नहीं मिलीं। इसके बाद भी यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि मोदी सरकार को दस वर्ष के सत्ताविरोधी रुझान का सामना करना पड़ रहा था। यह तय है कि भाजपा को घटक दलों पर कुछ ज्यादा ही आश्रित रहना पड़ेगा।

चुनाव परिणामों ने भारतीय लोकतंत्र को विजयी बनाया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर और विपक्ष द्वारा एक नैरेटिव गढ़ा गया

था कि भारत में लोकतंत्र खत्म हो गया है। विपक्षी गठबंधन ने तो चुनाव आयोग को ही कठघरे में खड़ा कर दिया। अनेक सवाल ईवीएम पर उठाए गए, लेकिन चुनाव परिणामों ने उन सभी पर विराम लगा दिया। विपक्षी दलों का प्रदर्शन शानदार रहा और यदि वे संसद में एकजुट रह सके तो भारतीय लोकतंत्र को सशक्त विपक्ष मिलेगा।

मोदी सरकार का तीसरी बार सत्ता में आना इसका संकेत है कि जनता ने विपक्ष के बजाय उसकी नीतियों को स्वीकृति दी। नतीजे भाजपा को अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप प्रदान करते हैं, क्योंकि उसने दक्षिण में कर्नाटक के अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्यों में भी अपनी पैठ बनाई। नतीजे विपक्ष की कामयाबी दर्शाने के बाद भी उसकी नकारात्मक राजनीति एवं आरोपात्मक मोदी-विरोधी विमर्श को खारिज करते हैं। वास्तव में ये नतीजे भारतीय लोकतंत्र के सशक्त होने का प्रमाण हैं, जिसके बारे में विपक्ष द्वारा झूठियाँ फैलाई गईं। वहीं, भाजपा के कमजोर प्रदर्शन के बाद भी मोदी की 'त्रिशूल रणनीति' काम आई, जो सुशासन एवं लोक-कल्याणकारी विकास, समावेशी राजनीति तथा जातीय-अस्मिता को वर्ग-राजनीति से संबद्ध करने से बनी है। इसने भारतीय राजनीति के व्याकरण को बदल डाला। दस वर्षों में मोदी की जन-कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ जनता को बिना भेदभाव मिला।

भारतीय राजनीति शुरू से ही जातीय अस्मिता के मकड़जाल में फंसी रही, लेकिन मोदी ने उसे वर्ग राजनीति से जोड़ा। उन्होंने महिलाओं, युवाओं, सीमांत किसानों और गरीबों-चार वर्गों का पुनर्सूजन किया और उन्हें जातीय-अस्मिता से संबद्ध कर सामाजिक-संरचना में वर्ग चेतना का संचार किया। आज देश



अवधेश राजगूत

'भाजपा-सिस्टम' की ओर जा रहा है, ठीक वैसे ही जैसे स्वतंत्रता बाद 'कांग्रेस-सिस्टम' की ओर गया था, जिसमें कांग्रेस की सामाजिक संरचना का विस्तार सभी राज्यों में हो गया था, लेकिन इस बार विपक्ष के विमर्श से उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में पिछड़ी जातियों और दलितों में भी आरक्षण और संविधान को लेकर एक शंका पैदा हो गई और वे भाजपा से दूर हो गए। चार सौ पार नारे ने भी इस भय को हवा दी कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में सीटें जीतकर भाजपा कहीं संविधान न बदल दे। भाजपा और मोदी उन्हें यह नहीं समझा सके कि आखिर चार सौ से ज्यादा सीटें क्यों चाहिए? यह मनोवैज्ञानिक दबाव मोदी की तमाम लोक-कल्याणकारी योजनाओं पर भारी पड़ा। मोदी सरकार द्वारा 80 करोड़ लोगों को मुफ्त राशन देने का अर्थ विपक्ष ने यह बताया कि देश में बहुत गरीबी है, जबकि 80 करोड़ लोग जान रहे थे कि उनके घर कोई भूखा नहीं सोएगा। मोदी सरकार ने आयुष्मान से स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा, नल से जल द्वारा जल सुरक्षा, फसल बीमा योजना से फसलों की सुरक्षा, जनधन योजना, किसान सम्मान निधि और डीबीटी से वित्तीय सुरक्षा,

स्वच्छ भारत योजना से महिला सुरक्षा और अन्य योजनाओं से जो 'सुरक्षा कवच' गरीबों के लिए निर्मित किया, वह इस मनोवैज्ञानिक भय के सामने उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में कुछ काम न आया कि यह सरकार फिर सत्ता में आई तो आरक्षण खतरे में पड़ सकता है।

दक्षिणी राज्यों तेलंगाना, आंध्र में तो भाजपा का प्रदर्शन अच्छा रहा, लेकिन राजस्थान में अंतर्कलह और टिकट आवंटन के कारण भितरघात से पार्टी का प्रदर्शन उतना अच्छा नहीं रहा। महाराष्ट्र में भी भाजपा के प्रयोग अपना प्रभाव न छोड़ सके। सबसे चौकाने वाले परिणाम बंगाल के रहे, जहां ममता बनर्जी ने वर्चस्व बनाए रखा और भाजपा अपना जनाधार न बढ़ा सकी। इसके विपरीत ओडिशा विधानसभा और लोकसभा में भाजपा का शानदार प्रदर्शन रहा और लंबे समय बाद नवीन पटनायक को विस्थापित कर वह अपनी सरकार बनाएगी। आंध्र में भी चंद्रबाबू नायडू की टीडीपी और जनसेना से गठबंधन कर भाजपा ने लोकसभा और विधानसभा में शानदार प्रदर्शन किया।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अखिलेश यादव और राहुल गांधी ने मिलकर उम्दा प्रदर्शन

किया। उन्होंने न केवल अपनी सीटें अप्रत्याशित रूप से बढ़ाईं, बल्कि अपना जनाधार भी बढ़ाया। उन्होंने 2017 वाली दो-लड़कों की छवि को तोड़ा और जनता का विश्वास हासिल किया। यह आगामी विधानसभा चुनावों में काफी प्रभावी हो सकता है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अनुच्छेद-370 हटने के बाद जनता की उत्साहपूर्ण सहभागिता और उमर अब्दुल्ला एवं महबूबा मुफ्ती का हारना लोकतंत्र के लिए सकारात्मक संदेश है, लेकिन पंजाब में खालिस्तान समर्थकों का चुनाव जीतना शुभ संकेत नहीं।

भारतीय राजनीति में कुछ अपवादों को छोड़कर वामपंथ केंद्रित सरकारों का वर्चस्व रहा, लेकिन 2014 से दक्षिणपंथी सरकारों का दबदबा बढ़ा। इस विचारधारामूलक संक्रमण के कारण राजनीति में उथलपुथल है और विपक्ष को लोकतंत्र और संविधान पर खतरा दिखाई देता है, लेकिन भाजपा अभी भी मजबूत स्थिति बनाए रख सकती है। इसमें उसका संगठन, जनसंपर्क, कुशल चुनाव एवं बूथ प्रबंधन तथा कार्यकर्ताओं की निष्ठा उत्तरदायी होगी। चूंकि तीसरी बार सत्ता में आने जा रहे मोदी के सामने चुनौतियाँ अधिक होंगी, इसलिए उन्हें न केवल व्यक्तिगत समर्पण, वरन अपने सांसदों और विधायकों के जनसंपर्क और जनसमर्पण को सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा। अबकी बार मोदी को राजग के घटक दलों-खासतौर से नीतीश कुमार और चंद्रबाबू नायडू पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा, जिससे सरकार में किसी प्रकार की अस्थिरता न आए।

(लेखक सेंटर फार द स्टडी आफ सोसायटी एंड पॉलिटिक्स के निदेशक एवं राजनीतिक विश्लेषक हैं) response@ajagran.com

Results reversal for BJP in UP comes as a reality check for Yogi

Team TOI

The setback that BJP has received in UP, has come as a stunning reality check for Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath. The Yogi factor — a combination of strong law and order, development and aggressive Hindutva — which was a strong pitch used by BJP in addition to the Modi factor appeared to find resonance on the ground during the campaign. But the 'double engine' faltered this time around and SP chief Akhilesh Yadav's catchphrase 'PDA' targeting Pichade (backwards), Dalits and Alpsankhyak (minorities) had a deeper connect with voters, especially Dalits and backwards.

Yogi has spearheaded BJP's consecutive victories in five back-to-back elections in the state — 2017 and 2022 state polls, 2019 Lok Sabha elections and two local body polls before the reversal of the trend. "Since Yogi had been credited with the wins, he will have to take the responsibility for the dismal show also," says a political observer, adding "but he cannot be made a scapegoat."

The selection of candidates was done ignoring anti-incumbency and brewing resentment against them and has emerged as one of the main reasons for the loss. A party insider said that Yogi stands clear as the candidate selection responsibility rested with the central leadership.

"Yogi is seen as a saviour for BJP. He had no say in the selection of candidates. Those who won despite the brewing anger against them will definitely credit Yogi's contribution along with the Modi factor when they introspect the reasons for their success," he added.

In every election rally that he addressed in UP this time, PM Narendra Modi not only praised the Yogi model of law and order that prepared a conducive atmosphere for investment in the state, but also highlighted his development initiatives.

In his quest to get improved numbers, he knows which is the most crucial "engine" he could have banked on. "However, this "double engine" narrative failed to attract voters in the state. This could be because it is a much-flogged slogan and Yogi has reached the halfway mark of the second term of his govt," says another analyst.



TARNISHED HALO? Though he had little say in candidate selection, the lack of trust of minorities in his govt played a role in the loss

To his credit, he was one of the most sought-after campaigners for the party, having addressed nearly 170 rallies — not only in UP but also outside. Before that, he had already visited all 75 districts. But it clearly was not enough and his position in the party's top echelon will take a beating. The extent could be a matter of debate.

Since Yogi had been credited with the wins, he will have to take the responsibility for the dismal show. But he cannot be made a scapegoat

—POLITICAL OBSERVER

However, the narrative set by Delhi CM Arvind Kejriwal in the middle of the campaign is back in discussion. While addressing rallies, Kejriwal claimed that after BJP's win, Yogi will be removed like several other BJP CMs. According to UP watchers, the Delhi CM tried to create a fake narrative that all was not well within the BJP and the top leadership was wary of Yogi because of his growing popularity and it might have impacted a section of voters.

"Although he was playing on Yogi's popularity, giving a message to the latter's admirers and voters that if you vote for the saffron party, your 'favourite' CM would be dispensed with, BJP came out with a rebuttal. However, with BJP losing ground in these polls, this narrative is bound to return to haunt the party," says a BJP insider.

His name also came up during discussions around Thakur protests during the election. The hype around the protest likely affected the party's prospects, especially in the first two rounds. "But he was not alone. UP BJP's inability to assess the intensity of the protest will also be discussed in the same breath," the analyst says and adds it was because of Yogi that the extent of damage was curtailed. Seats won by BJP do reflect the same, he further says.

While Yogi is in the third year of his second tenure and his welfare measures have reached the last strata of the society, his govt is yet to earn the trust of the minority community, as apparent from the voting pattern. "This would be a task cut out for his govt to bridge that gap," says a political analyst.

However, while making the governance more robust, the Yogi govt must be wary of its image as being "over-dependent" on bureaucracy. "Ignoring party workers and people's representatives was a reason quoted for the lack of enthusiasm among party cadre," he adds.



The verdict's impact on some key leaders

Prashant Jha looks at how the 2024 general election results could shape political fortunes

{ NARENDRA MODI } PRIME MINISTER

Historic return, but with a spoiler effect

Narendra Modi remains India's most popular leader. It is only because he has redefined the idea of political and electoral success that what would have been considered a huge accomplishment a decade ago is today seen as a setback. Modi, 73, is on the verge of returning to power for a third time, a record that only Jawaharlal Nehru has had in Independent India's history. Modi may also become the only leader to complete three consecutive elected terms in office if he stays on till 2029; remember Nehru died two years into his third elected term.

But notwithstanding the achievement, this time around, Modi will at best be the head of a coalition government without an absolute majority for his party, a constraint that he hasn't had to work with for the 22 years that he has helmed a government either in Gujarat or in Delhi. This isn't to suggest that he can't adapt, just that he will have to. And therefore the first implication of this verdict for Modi is forming a government that will involve a much higher degree of accommodation. Dealing with allies, in terms of ministerial appointments or policy announcements, legislations or credit-sharing, requires give-and-take. It is an art that the current BJP leadership will have to pick up from the era when Atal Bihari Vajpayee headed the first avatar of the National Democratic Alliance.

But while how he runs the next government is the first big challenge for Modi, learning the lessons from this verdict will have to be the next priority for the PM in terms of the governance and political agenda. The 2024 mandate cannot be read and dismissed as a result of popular disillusionment with local BJP leaders or the inability of the party to keep up with the PM's popularity. Modi had shown an ability to lift a weak local organisation and weak local candidates in the past two elections, and if it didn't happen this time, it is also a reflection of the perceptions that voters have of Modi's own record and promise. And here the signal of discontent is coming bottom-up, especially from areas where BJP was strongest in the past. Whether this discontent is a result of Modi's governance style or his government's mixed economic record or the party's inability to manage social contradictions or a mix of all these factors will need careful examination. Either way, though, it will be for Modi 3.0 to address the root causes of the BJP's relative decline and take corrective steps. And this will require greater humility and engagement with the wider public sphere than the BJP leadership has shown in recent years.

Over two years ago, Modi, in an internal meeting of his party, told

leaders that he was concerned with the increasing drift of the younger voters, particularly those in the 18-25 bracket, away from the party. This is a segment that has grown up only with the reality of Modi's government; it consumes information from multiple sources including dissenters on social media and is instinctively anti-establishment; it is a segment that is increasingly impatient especially with the lack of opportunities to earn higher incomes and obtain stable jobs even as they have studied more than anyone else in their family has. There is no easy answer for the jobs or incomes puzzle, a puzzle that has haunted every Indian government. But unless Modi is able to bring the single minded focus he brought to improving India's welfare delivery architecture to creation of jobs, the political challenge may only grow. Dealing with the aspirations is his third big challenge.

Modi will also need to institute correctives in the functioning of the BJP itself. There is no doubt that despite the setback, the party remains extraordinarily well-organised and disciplined. Its ability to penetrate and grow in newer geographies has been on display in these elections; look at Odisha and Telangana. Its ability to co-opt new social groups while maintaining its existing base is also still impressive. But the overwhelming dependence of the party on a single leader has clearly led to a hollowing out of the party structure in key respects. It has resulted in a neglect of local factors and led to a sense of smugness that the PM's image can address all issues — it can't. Results from states such as Uttar Pradesh have shown that Modi will have to critically examine the role of even prominent CMs such as Yogi Adityanath. And results from states such as Rajasthan indicate that centrally imposed local leaders at the cost of ignoring local satraps may not be able to sustain the party's winning coalitions.

And finally, Modi will have to adapt. From being a Hindutva mascot to a development-oriented leader to the messiah of the poor to the man who has enhanced India's global prestige, he has crafted different images at different times in his career. But the perception of his regime enjoying and exercising untrammelled power, and his own recent rhetoric that explicitly targeted Muslims, hasn't helped in winning voters. Modi may continue to govern India, but he will need to go back and carefully examine what the voters are telling him about how they want him to govern this time around. This mandate is a call to one of India's most pragmatic and successful politicians to shift gears.

{ YOGI ADITYANATH } UP CHIEF MINISTER

UP setback may impact dreams of national role

Along with PM Narendra Modi, chief minister Yogi Adityanath of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)'s campaign in Uttar Pradesh. With a five-year term as chief minister of India's most politically significant state between 2017 and 2022, the BJP's success in the Lok Sabha elections in 2019 and in the state assembly elections in 2022 when he led the state, his second ongoing stint as the CM, his connect with the party's core Hinduva base, his administrative record of law and order that included tools such as "bulldozer justice" targeted at minorities, and policy measures to woo private capital. Adityanath, 51, was in the process of projecting himself as the next generation leader of the BJP, ready for a national role.

But the 2024 verdict has a message for him: Not so soon. The setback in UP, where the BJP has seen a fairly dramatic reduction in vote share along with a dip in seat tally, is a setback for the BJP's national leadership including Modi, who is a candidate from the state and campaigned extensively.

But it also reflects poorly on Adityanath, who played a key role in determining the tone and tenor of the election campaign and its strategy, of which

anti-Muslim sloganeering was a key component.

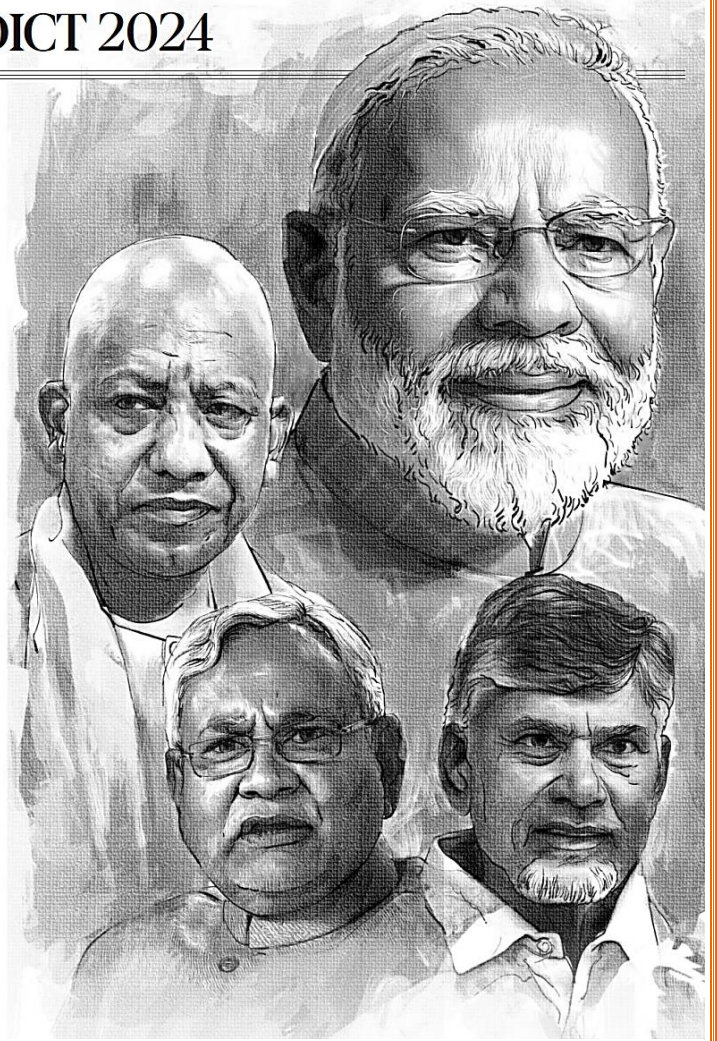
The fact that the BJP has lost in every region in the state and that anecdotal reporting from the ground showed disillusionment with the governments both at the Centre and the state means that if the CM wants to remain a key player in the national political battle in the future, he needs to hunker down and make corrections both in terms of accommodating all social groups and addressing economic discontent.

The UP chief minister may have his eyes on 2029 and 2034, but before that, there is 2027 — and success in the assembly election will be a prerequisite for any future political growth for the mahant from Gorakhpur.

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BJP's poor showing in UP puts spotlight on CM Yogi

Rajesh Kumar Singh

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LUCKNOW: In the 2022 Uttar Pradesh assembly elections, the BJP stormed back to power with a decisive mandate, giving the incumbent chief minister Yogi Adityanath a second successive term in a result seen as an affirmation of his staunch Hindutva politics, coupled with stern action against criminals and a determined investment push.

Now, with the BJP receiving a drubbing at the hands of the Samajwadi Party (SP)-Congress alliance in Uttar Pradesh in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, the focus is back on Adityanath, although most leaders who spoke to HT said he remains the party's tallest leader in the state, and that the party may have paid a price for not giving him enough say in the selection of candidates.

Still, the possible impact the poll results could have on Adityanath's position in the state and the party's internal politics will be watched on the road to the 2027 assembly polls.

In the 2017 assembly elections, Adityanath emerged as the surprise choice for chief minister, built on his standing as the head of an influential monastery, with a slew of devel-



Uttar Pradesh chief minister Yogi Adityanath during a roadshow in Jhansi on May 15. ANI

opment and infrastructure projects and a crackdown on crime. Riding on the performance of both the Union and the state governments, the BJP won the 2019 Lok Sabha as well as the 2022 assembly elections.

Though Prime Minister Narendra Modi was the face of the BJP election campaign in 2024, the party was dependent on its star campaigner Adityanath to counter the Opposition. Adityanath addressed 169 public meetings, 15 prabudh sammelans and held 13 roadshows to give momentum to

the party's campaign.

The BJP faced a tough contest from the INDIA bloc in its stronghold, the Varanasi region, where Modi won the Varanasi seat albeit by a reduced margin. The BJP also won the Bhadohi seat but lost the Chandauli, Ghazipur and Jaunpur seats. Union minister and two-term MP Mahendra Nath Pandey was defeated by SP candidate Birendra Singh in Chandauli.

In Gorakhpur division, the home turf of Adityanath, the BJP won five seats – Gorakhpur,

Maharajganj, Deoria, Kushinagar and Bansaon. Polling in Gorakhpur region was held in the seventh phase; Adityanath camped in Gorakhpur to monitor and give a push to the party campaign there. His effort paid dividends as the BJP won the Domariyaganj and Gonda seats as well.

"In the Lok Sabha elections, rather than state factors, national ones are in play. Despite an SP surge in the 2022 assembly elections, Adityanath ensured that the BJP returned to power with a comfortable majority of seats. He has the capability to pull the BJP out of the quagmire of defeat to victory in the 2027 assembly elections," said SK Singh, a political analyst.

A BJP leader said Adityanath's role was limited in the selection of candidates, suggesting that this could have played a part in the party's poor showing in the state. Another leader said there may have been strong anti-incumbency against a majority of the two and three-term MPs. Among the 62 MPs who won the 2019 Lok Sabha elections in the state, 55 were repeated in the 2024 elections. Many lost. During a meeting, state leaders briefed the central leadership about possible anti-incumbency, but were ignored, he said.