

SOCIO-POLITICAL DYNAMICS OF MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN INDIA 1967-2022

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ABSTRACT

Manipur, one of the seven sisters in the north-eastern region is situated on the border of Myanmar. This state is a house of multiple cultural and ethnic groups and much sensitive to political gameplays and events and hence significant also. Out of Manipur's population, 40.88% are Scheduled Tribe, 41.39% are Hindus and 41.29% Christians. Thus the state is different when it comes to the socio-ethnic demography of the state in comparison with other states of north-eastern India. Manipur has a major part of its population almost 58.61% as Non-Hindus. From 1967 to 2022, Manipur has had twelve state assembly elections. The voters have given a clear mandate to a political party only twice. Hence, coalition government coming into power and getting collapsed anytime had been the political history of the state of Manipur.

BJP opened its account with one seat in the assembly elections of 1995 and soon within two decades in 2017 came into power. This government marked the beginning of saffron politics in the culturally, socially and ethnically different Manipur. The dominant caste *Meitei* through its urge and strong demand of getting status of Schedule Tribe has changed the political scenario throughout. The fall of Indian National Congress in Manipur has given birth too many regional parties and local groups. This paper while throwing light on the rise of these regional parties and BJP in Manipur during the period 1967-2022 through state assembly elections also analyses the socio-political change and dynamics of electoral power in the state.

Key-words: Manipur, Legislative Assembly Elections, Political Parties, Political instability, Political dynamics

Introduction:

In any modern society, status and quality of democracy depends upon the political dynamics. The voters through their voting rights and through continuous elections get the opportunity of peaceful political change in democratic system. Different ethnic groups and political identities in Manipur have set a unique political pattern of its own. Fractured mandate in elections, political instability, and the influence of political change in the Central government and the ethnic demography of the state of Manipur has kept the politics of Manipur dynamic always. This article analyses the twelve state legislative assembly elections in the state of Manipur with respect to the seats won by different political parties and nature of mandate during the period 1967 to 2022.

Research Methodology:

The proposed research article aims to analyse, evaluate and describe statistical data of Manipur assembly elections for the entire period from its inception to the present times. The resources in the form of election results and reports of assembly election of Manipur published by the election commission of India time to time from 1967 to 2022 have been used as references in this research paper. With this, data collected through census report of 2011, research papers, books and articles has also been used while writing this article.

Need of the Study:

In the history of Manipur legislative assembly elections only twice some single political party could have clear mandate. In the remaining ten elections, because of fractured mandate, alliance governments became inevitable. This study is important to understand the political trend in assembly elections of Manipur and performance of different political parties.

Significance of the Study:

The study is significant to understand the nature of party wise fractured mandates given by the voters of Manipur during the period-1967-2022. Further to explore political instability and political transformation in the state of Manipur, this study is important.

Objectives:

1. To know the status and electoral performance of different political parties in Manipur Legislative Assembly Elections
2. To investigate the reasons of fall of Congress and rise of BJP in the recent assembly elections in Manipur

Research Question:

1. What was the status and electoral performance of different political parties in the last twelve Manipur legislative assembly elections during 1967-2022?
2. Whether national political parties could have clear mandate in Manipur legislative assembly elections?

3. How was the status and electoral performance of regional political parties in Manipur legislative assembly elections?

To find and investigate answers to these questions is significant and relevant.

4. How the fall of Congress doestook place with rise of BJP in the state of Manipur?

Scope and Limitations:

Scope of this study is limited to the twelve state legislative assembly elections in Manipur from 1967-2022 only. The study is limited to the 744 elected members of different political parties of the state legislative assembly during the same period.

Hypothesis:

1. Though, Congress had been the major ruling party in Manipur state assembly but in the recent elections, the party has lost its control on electoral politics
2. The space created due to electoral fall of Congress in Manipur in the recent elections has been encashed by BJP and emerged with its saffron politics in Manipur
3. Role and status of independent MLAs has been crucial in the formation or power change in the state of Manipur.
4. Fractured mandate increases the significance and role of regional political parties in formation of governments in the state of Manipur but in the recent elections this trend is different.
5. Political instability and coalition government has become a rule in Manipur

Social Structure and Social Fabric of Manipur:

Manipur is much different than the north Indian states when it comes to the socio-cultural, socio-political customs and traditions. Hence, party politics in Manipur is different than the trends we see in northern Indian states. As per 2011 census, 3.41% SCs, 40.88% STs, 55.71% people of OBC and OPEN categories together lived in Manipur. Literacy rate during this period in Manipur was 63.83%. Though, Manipuri was the mother tongue of 53.29% people but *Mao, Thado, Thang-Khul, Kabui, Nepali* were the other languages spoken in the state and their percentage was almost 46.71% of the total population of Manipur.

In terms of religion there were 41.39% Hindus, 41.29% Christians, 8.40% Muslims, 0.25% Buddhists, 0.06% Jains, 0.05% Sikhs, 8.11% other religious and 0.38% population with no religion in Manipur. In Manipur, Christians and Muslims form almost 50% of the total population and the total non-Hindus in Manipur amount to 58.61% of the total population (Census of India-2011). The *Meitei* ethnic group represents around 53% of population of Manipur followed by various *Naga* tribes at 24% and various *Kuki-Zo* tribes at 16% (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/manipur>).

The data above helps us understand the difference in social structure and social fabric of Manipur in comparison with other northern Indian states. It also clarifies the dialectics and inter-competition among different ethnic groups in Manipur. The assembly election results exhibit the representation of these socially, culturally and ethnically different groups in Manipur. This new politics based on ethnic identity of voters in Manipur has become a necessity in electoral politics. Following this necessity, political parties in Manipur leave no stone unturned to attract these ethnic groups towards them by hook or by crook.

In course of this political turmoil, the ethnic groups naturally come close to local and regional political parties and groups. National parties on the other hand have to have their national agenda; hence they fall short in attracting these ethnic and cultural groups compared to their regional counterparts in Manipur (Refer to Table No. 2).

Analysis of Party-wise Election Results in Manipur:

Elections in Manipur are very interesting and always a close fights among the parties and contestants. The various cultural and ethnic groups try hard to have space through political parties. Only thrice the people of Manipur have given clear mandate to a political party in assembly elections. The result of which we see in the form of continuous political instability and coalition governments came into power in Manipur. The recent victory of BJP in the 2022 assembly elections proved to be the game changer in the political history of Manipur. Electoral performance and social support base of different political parties in Manipur in the last thirteen assembly elections from 1967 to 2022 is analysed as follows.

1. **Indian National Congress (INC):** Congress by winning 271 (36.42%) assembly seats out of 744 seats in thirteen assembly elections for the period 1967 to 2022 could have first position. Congress being all inclusive political party could have support more or less of all ethnic groups. In the rural as well as in the urban areas of Manipur we see the organizational base and network of Congress. Perhaps because of this only, Congress could rule this state for a longer period. But in the assembly election of 2022, Congress lost all 20 seats reserved for SCs and STs which is an indication that the traditional ways and machinery this party is continuing with has turned out-of-date. Similarly, congress failed to satisfy the growing demand of the people of Open and OBC category. BJP on the other hand, by managing these things systematically overtook Congress and turned successful. Congress needs to work hard so as to regain the lost support of different ethnic and cultural groups in Manipur. This analysis of the performance of Congress in the assembly elections of Manipur proves that

hypothesis number one above i. e. **Though, Congress had been the major ruling party in Manipur state assembly but in the recent elections, the party has lost its control on electoral politics** is found correct.

2. **Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP):** BJP which has been in power in the Manipur state assembly since 2014 to till date has won only 64 assembly seats (8.60%) out of 744 seats in thirteen assembly elections for the period 1967 to 2022 and could have fourth position. This party right from its inception as 'Jan Sangha' or later known as BJP could not even open its account in Manipur legislative assembly till 1995. In the state assembly elections of 1995, 2000 and 2002, BJP won 01, 06 and 04 seats respectively. But this party once again lost its support and remained at 0 seats in the 2007 and in 2012 elections. In the 2017 assembly elections BJP won 21 seats and emerged as the second largest party after Congress in Manipur. This party showing political maturity attracted the other regional and local parties to form government for the first time in Manipur. Because of the careless approach and loose political management of Congress party created a space and opportunity for BJP in Manipur.

Out of the seven states from North-East region, only two Hindu majority states Assam and Tripura have been ruled by BJP. Manipur though from this region but its religious and ethnic demography is completely opposite to the two states earlier mentioned. There are 58.61% non-Hindus and 41.39% Hindus in Manipur. Even after this, in 2017 (21 seats out of 60) and recently in 2022 BJP formed government in assembly with a clear mandate winning 32 out of 60 seats in 2022.

BJP also has won an only seat reserved for SC in 2017 and in 2022 elections. Whereas, out of the total 19 reserved seats for ST, BJP has won 05 and 06 seats in the assembly elections of 2017 and 2022 respectively. In the 2022 election, out of the total 20 seats reserved for SCs and STs in Manipur, BJP won 07 and the rest of all are won by regional parties leaving Congress behind at 0 seats. The growing support of SCs and STs to BJP in Manipur paved the way for clear mandate in assembly election for this party. With these local issues, BJP's being in power both at the centre and back at home also helped in many ways.

BJP's success in a non-Hindu majority state in the North-East is a bit unexpected and shocking to many. The major reason behind this magical win could be polarisation of Hindu vote bank and distorted and turned weak opposition in the form of Congress contributed in this massive win of BJP in 2022 election. With these factors, it seems like a few of the non-Hindu voters who could have benefits through various schemes of the government have also voted for BJP, that helped this party in scaling heights of success in 2022. In future, for political parties and especially for BJP it will be a challenge to seek and maintain relentless support of Hindus and non-Hindus as well. On the basis of the above analysis and interpretation **hypothesis number two** i. e. **The space created due to electoral fall of Congress in Manipur in the recent elections has been encashed by BJP and emerged with its saffron politics in Manipur** stands true vis-à-vis.

3. Independent MLAs:

With an exception of 1980 and 2002 assembly elections in Manipur, independent MLAs have played a major role in the making or breaking of the governments. A total of 89 (11.90%) seats have been won by independent MLAs out of 744 for the entire period from 1967 to 2022 and thirteen elections. No other independent political party other than Congress could win the number of seats these candidates have won in assembly elections of Manipur. In fact, these candidates were more than any other single party in the elections of 1974 and 1980. Out of the thirteen elections contested in Manipur only thrice a political party could have clear mandate. In all other elections it was a fractured mandate. Due to this instable situation in the state, the role of these independent candidates have become very crucial in the formation or collapsing the government.

President's rule was imposed in Manipur ten times and twenty three Chief Ministers this assembly could have from 1963 to 2022. Independent MLAs played a significant role in these happenings is the political history of the state of Manipur. No other party except Congress in Manipur could have the electoral success as the independent MLAs have. Even, out of the total 89 independent MLAs in Manipur most of them were the rebels from Congress party. Based on this analysis and the role of these MLAs in Manipur our earlier **hypothesis stating, "Role and status of independent MLAs has been crucial in the formation or power change in the state of Manipur"** is found correct.

4. Manipur People's Party (MPP)

MPP was established by a group of leaders who were divorced with congress in 1968. This party on the basis of its representation stood second in position after congress winning 80 seats (10.75%) out of total 744 for the entire period from 1967-2022 through 13 assembly elections. The party could have its Chief Ministerial candidates twice. Even after this success, the party could not even open its account in the elections of 2012, 2017 and 2022 is a fact. The internal fractions and the outflow of its leaders into other parties reduced this party to a trickle in the recent elections.

5. Manipur State Congress Party (MSCP)

This party also came into existence in 1995 by the rebels of Congress and in a very short duration in 2014 it got merged into the Congress once again. The total seats share in assembly elections of this party was 37 (4.97%) out of 744. The party fought four assembly elections in 1995, 2000, 2002 and 2012 winning 02, 23, 07 and 05 seats respectively and the party could once give Chief Ministerial candidate also.

6. Federal Party of Manipur (FPM)

Gangmumei Kamei founded this party in the year 1995 and soon after a decade in 2007 it got merged into Manipur People's Party. FPM won a total of 21 seats (2.82%) in the 1995, 2000 and 2002 elections this party could win 02, 06 and 13 seats respectively.

7. Janata Dal (JD):

Under the leadership of V. P. Singh, JD came into power in the union government and this party contested election in Manipur in the 1990 (11) and 1995 (07) winning total of 18 seats (2.41%). As, the central government lead by this party collapsed and the party got split into fractions which resulted in losing its base in Manipur assembly as well.

8. National People's Party (NPP):

This party in Manipur is known after the name of its charismatic leader P. A. Sangma. The party has had its origin and head-quarter in Meghalaya. In Manipur state assembly polls this party contested in 1990, 1995, 2007, 2017 and 2022 and could win 01,02, 03, 04 and 07 seats making a total of 17 seats (2.28%). The party has had the status of 'National Party' in 2019 and at present the party has its one representative each in the Loksabha and Rajyasabha.

9. Janata Party (JNP):

JNP was established on 23rd Jan. 1977 and soon after it came into power in the union government. The influence of this could be seen in the assembly elections of Manipur in 1980 and 1985 winning 10 and 04 seats respectively. The party could also have its influence in Manipur during the period and could have its Chief Minister also.

10. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP):

In the year 1999 another group of leaders in Congress under the leadership of Sharad Pawar, P. A. Sangama and Tariq Anwar rebelled and formed this party. NCP contested four assembly elections in Manipur in the year 2000, 2002, 2007 and 2012 winning 05, 03, 05 and 01 (14) seats respectively. But the party could not open its account in the 2017 and 2022 assembly elections in Manipur. In the lack of local leadership in the region like Sangama, this party lost its base in the region.

11. Naga People's Front (NTF):

NTF was established in 2002 and it has its representatives in the Loksabha and Rajyasabha one each. This party has its base and influence among Naga tribe spread in the border regions of Mizoram and Nagaland. NTF contested 2012, 2017 and 2022 assembly elections in Manipur and could win 04, 04 and 05 (13) seats (1.74%). This party since its inception is a partner in NDA.

12. Manipur Hills Union (MHU):

MHU magically appeared on scene in Manipur legislative assembly in the 1974 election winning 12 seats (1.61%). Due to the political situation, this party could give its Chief Ministerial candidate. This underlines, small parties with their limited representation could play major role in Manipur state assembly in case of MHU. The party disappeared soon after this only election and has no representation thereafter.

13. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC):

On January 1st 1998 Congress rebel Mamata Banerjee founded this party. Having its very strong base in Bengal, this party contested elections in Manipur as well to get national status. This party could win total of 08 seats in the year 2012 (07) and 2017 (01). In the 2022 assembly election, this party could not open its account in Manipur.

14. The Kuki Nationalist Army (KNA):

The Kuki Nationalist Party had an ideal of creating separate state administered by Kuki people. This party contested 1974, 1980, 1985 and 1990 assembly elections in Manipur winning 02, 02, 01 and 02 seats. Total seven seats the party could win in Manipur assembly (0.74%). The party could not even open its account after 1990 elections in Manipur.

15. Kuki People's Alliance (KPA):

This is the youngest of all parties in Manipur established in 2022. This party having its base among educated and retired professionals could open its account with two seats in 2022 assembly elections of Manipur. While BJP's saffron politics growing in the North-East region, this newly formed party's performance is shocking.

16. Indian National Congress (United) (INC)(U):

One more fraction of congress party in 1980 established this party in Manipur and in the very first election of 1980 the party bagged 06 seats (0.80%).

17. Samata Party (SAP):

In the year 1994 George Fernandez established this party and soon after in 2003 this party merged in JDU. SAP in the assembly elections of 1995, 2000 and 2002 won 02, 01 and 03 seats. Totally the party could win 06 seats in all (0.80%).

18. Samyukta Socialist Party/Socialist Party (SOP):

SOP contested and won total of 05 (0.67%) seats in 1972 (02) and 1974 (03). There after this party could have no representation in the politics of Manipur.

19. Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha) (SCS):

SCS also magically could participate and win 04 (0.53%) seats in Manipur state assembly in 1990 election and there after this party almost disappeared from the political scenario in Manipur.

20. Sanghata Socialist Party (SSP):

SSP emerged with 04 assembly seats in the 1967 election and there after no representation in Manipur assembly.

21. Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD):

RJD is established by Lalu Prasad Yadav. In the Manipur state assembly elections of 2000 and 2007 this party could win 01 and 03 seats respectively (0.93%). RJD could not maintain its influence in Manipur.

22. Democratic Revolutionary People's Party (DRPP):

DRPP could win 02 seats in the 2002 assembly election of Manipur.

23. Lok Jana Shakti Party (LJP):

Ram Vilas Paswan founded this party. This party in the assembly elections of 2012 and 2017 won 02 seats, 01 each (0.26). Death of its founder and the fraction thereafter in the party ruined its future in the 2022 election in Manipur.

24. Indian National Congress (Organization) (NOC):

In the 1972 state assembly elections of Manipur, NOC contested and own 01 seat. The party was again a fraction of congress.

25. Communist Party of India (Marxist):

Communist Party of India could have just one seat in Manipur state assembly election of 1980. The party had no representation in Manipur before and after 1980 elections. Based on this we can say that CPIM has got no base in Manipur.

26. Indian Congress (Socialist) (ICS):

ICS has had just one seat in the 1995 state assembly election of Manipur and no further representation we see in Manipur of this party.

27. Manipur National Congress (MNC):

MNC made its debut in Manipur state assembly with 01 seat in 2002 election and got disappeared. This party also has had its origin from congress.

28. Janata Dal Secular (JDS):

In 1999 H. D. Deve Gowda founded this party. JDS could win 01 seat in Manipur state assembly in 2002 election. After 2002 election this party could have no representation in Manipur.

29. Communist Party of India (CPI):

CPI is a communist party by ideology. The party has fought all the elections in Manipur. In the assembly elections of Manipur, out of 13 elections, in the first ten elections this party could win but in the last three elections the party could not even open its account in Manipur. The party has won a total of 32 seats (4.30%) in 1967, 1972, 1974, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2002 and 2007 respectively 01, 05, 06, 05, 01, 03, 02, 05 and 04. Based on the statistics and analysis it seems like the leftist parties had no major role to play in electoral politics. In the recent assembly elections in Manipur this party had to struggle for having able contestant showing its miserable condition in Manipur.

30. Janata Dal United (JDU):

Nitesh Kumar & others founded this party in Bihar. JDU could win 07 seat in Manipur state assembly election.

Based on the analysis and interpretation, hypothesis number three stating, "**How was the status and electoral performance of regional political parties in Manipur legislative assembly elections?**" is met satisfactorily. Further hypothesis number four stating,

"**How the fall of Congress doestake place with rise of BJP in the state of Manipur?**" is also satisfactorily understood through many parties and their representations after getting divorced from congress in Manipur assembly elections.

Conclusion:

On the basis of above analysis of the data of Manipur legislative assembly one can easily understand that because of groups within the party and fractions at multiple times in Manipur congress the party turned weaker like its fractions in the state. The parties like MPP, NOC, INCU, SCS, NCP, MPP and few more as we have discussed earlier have born out of Congress. In fact, Congress what it is in Manipur now is because of these rebels more than its opposition. Many stalwarts of Congress have joined BJP at various times this migration also contributed in the fall of Manipur congress in the state elections.

In ten assembly elections of Manipur state assembly out of thirteen, regional parties remained the major opposition party in the state. In the recent election of 2022 also, these regional parties have 23 seats where

as Congress could win only 05 seats which underlines the role of these local parties in the state assembly elections. Likewise, role of SSP, NOC, KNA, MHU, SCS, SAP, RJD, JDS, NCP, LJP and MNC had been of utmost important in the making or breaking the government often. Out of the 23 Chief Ministers Manipur has had, 13 were of Congress, and 08 were of regional parties and 02 times was of BJP. Because of fractured mandate in Manipur assembly, national parties throughout had to depend on the regional parties for formation of government is a truth. All these evidences once again underline and attracts towards the performance of regional parties in Manipur.

In Manipur assembly elections, quite often, regional parties from other states have intervened and turned successful. Parties like SOP, SSP, SCS, SAP, AITC, RJD, JDS, LJP and NCP have time and again have shown their successful intervention in Manipur state assembly elections. Based on this fact one thing comes out about this state is, the political culture of Manipur is all inclusive, secular and National in its true sense giving space to all.

Besides these facts, certain other national parties like CPI, and CPM have not been found through their electoral performance in Manipur state assembly. In the last three elections, all left parties have no representation in Manipur assembly.

One another important observation needs to be recorded here, the state of Manipur is socially, culturally and ethnically liberal in case of women. According to the recent data, there were 52% female voters but in Manipur. Out of the 13 elections in the state assembly, in 1967, 1972, 1974, 1980, 1985 and 1995 there was no representation of women across all parties. In the 1990, 2000, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017 and 2022 elections, a total of 14 women MLAs were elected of different parties. Out of 14 female MLAs overall, 07 were (50%) from Congress party. But in the 2022 election, 05 MLAs have been elected out of which 01 was from Congress party. Somewhere, this party failed in attracting female voters in 2022 elections in Manipur. On the other hand, BJP could represent through its female representatives 01 and 03 in 2017 and in 2022 elections respectively. BJP's policy of having strong female candidates proved through electoral politics in Manipur.

The future of Manipur state assembly through representation of various parties would be largely based on how these political parties, major and minor keep pace with different communities and culture groups in the state.

Table No. 1: Category-wise population of Manipur

SC	ST	OBC/Open	Literacy	Major Languages
3.41%	40.88%	55.11%	66.83%	Manipuri, Mao, Thado, Tangkhul, Kabui, Nepali

(Source: Census Report of India, 2011)¹

Table No.2: Religious Demography of Manipur

Religion	Hindu	Christian	Muslims	Buddha	Jain	Sikh	Other	Non-religious	Non-Hindu
%	41.39	41.29	8.40	0.25	0.06	0.05	8.19	0.38	58.61

(Source: Census Report of India, 2011)

Figure 1 Voting Percentage in Manipur Legislative Assembly Election 1967-2022

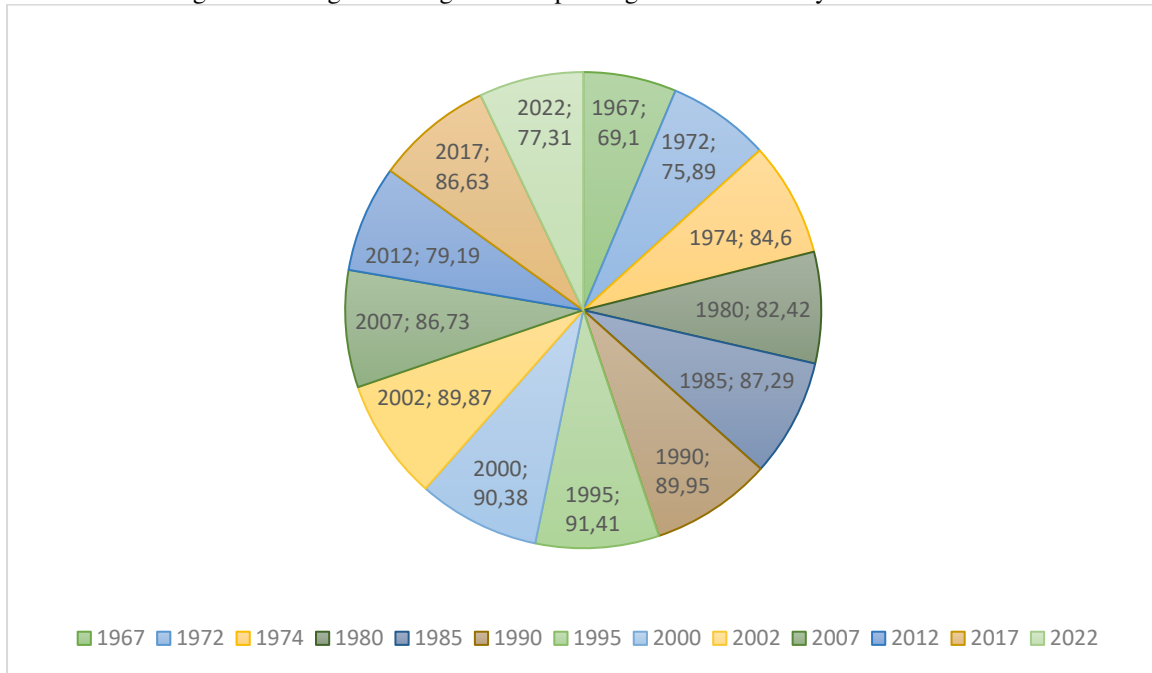


Figure 2 Performance of Political Parties in Manipur Legislative Assembly Result 1967-2022

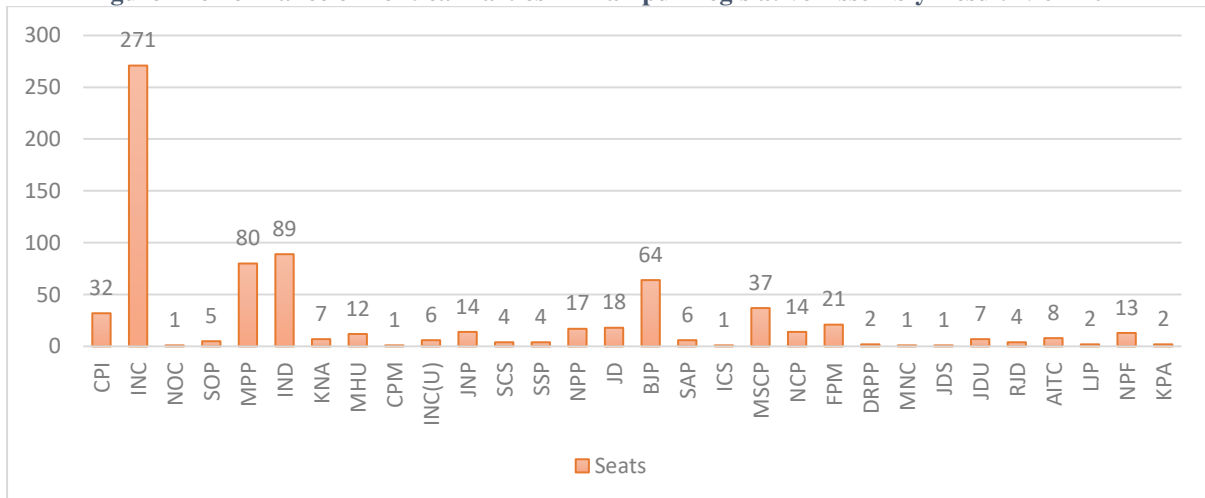


Table No- 3.1 Performance of Political Parties in Manipur Legislative Assembly Result 1967-2022

Year	1967	1972	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2007	2012	2017	2022	GT	%	
Voting %	69.10	75.89	84.60	82.42	87.29	89.95	91.41	90.38	89.87	86.73	79.19	86.63	77.31		84.45	
Total Seat	30	60	60	60	60	54	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	744		
N																
Party																
1	CPI	1	5	6	5	1	3	2	-	5	4	-	-	-	32	4.30
2	INC	16	17	13	13	30	24	22	11	20	30	42	28	5	271	36.42
3	NOC	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.13
4	SOP	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.67
5	MPP	-	15	20	4	3	9	18	4	2	5	-	-	80	10.75	
6	IND	9	19	5	19	21	-	1	1	-	10	-	1	3	89	11.96

7	KNA	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.94
8	MHU	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1.61
9	CPM	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.13
10	INC(U)	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.80
11	JNP	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1.88
12	SCS	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.53
13	SSP	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.53
14	NPP	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	4	7	17	2.28
15	JD	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2.41
16	BJP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	-	-	21	32	64	8.60
17	SAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	0.80
18	ICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.13
19	MSCP	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	7	-	5	-	-	37	4.97
20	NCP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	1	-	-	14	1.88
21	FPM	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	13	-	-	-	-	21	2.82
22	DRPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.26
23	MNC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.13
24	JDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.13
25	JDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	0.94
26	RJD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	0.53
27	AITC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	8	1.07
28	LJP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	0.26
29	NPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	13	1.74
30	KPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.26
	G Total	30	60	60	60	60	54	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	744	100

(Source: Different Reports of Election Commission of India)³

Figure 3 Political Party wise Female Representation in Manipur Legislative Assembly 1990 - 2022

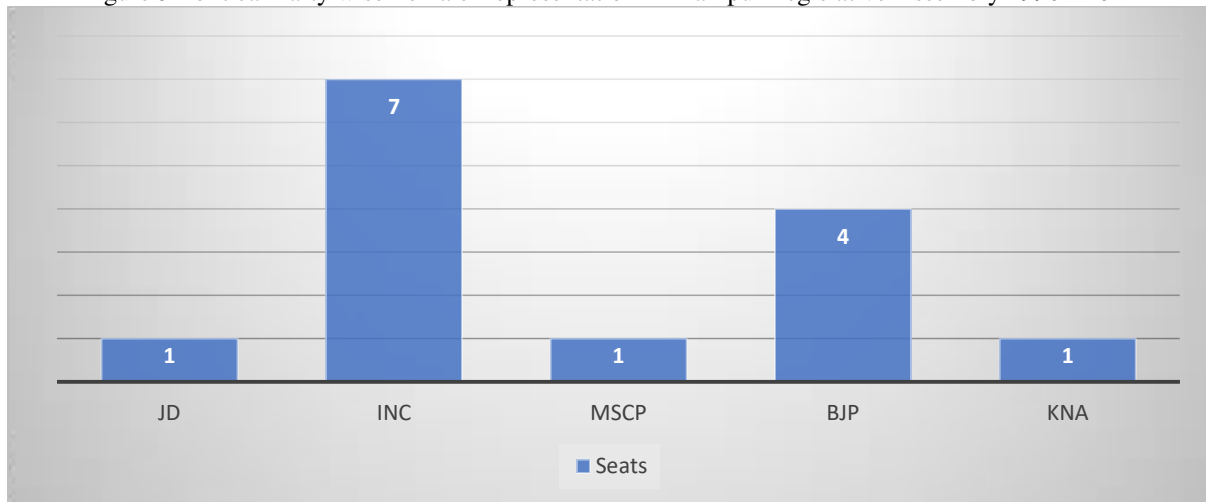


Table No. 4 Political Party wise Female Representation in Manipur Legislative Assembly 1990 - 2022

Sr. No.	Party/ Year	JD	INC	MSCP	BJP	KNA	Total	%
	1990	1 {ST}	-	-	-	-	1	1.66
	2000	-	1 {OPEN}	-	-	-	1	1.66
	2002	-	1 {OPEN}	-	-	-	1	1.66
	2007	-	1 {OPEN}	-	-	-	1	1.66
	2012	-	2 {OPEN}	1 {OPEN}	-	-	3	5.00
	2017	-	1 {OPEN}	-	1 {OPEN}	-	2	3.33
	2022	-	1 {OPEN}	-	3 {OPEN}	1 {ST}	5	8.33
	Total	1	7	1	4	1	14	
	%	0.13	0.94	0.13	0.53	0.13	1.88	

(Source: Different Reports of Election Commission of India)⁴

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- 2) Census of India Report – 2011.
- 3) Different Reports of Election Commission from 1972 to 2022.
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