

# **A DISCOURSE ON SEPARATIST ECOSYSTEM IN INDIA**

**Dr. Pradip Narayan Maske**

*(Associate Professor in Political Science, GVM's GGPR College of Commerce & Economics, Ponda, Goa INDIA 403401. Email:pnmaske@yahoo.com; Cell: +91-9423314925)*

## **ABSTRACT**

Elections in India is a festival of democracy, since 1952. A whopping ~ 642 million voters exercised their franchise out of ~ 968 million total voters in Lok Sabha Elections-2024. The number is more than 1.5 times voters of G7 countries and more than 2.5 times voters of 27 countries in the European Union countries. World's ~ 312 million voters cast their votes electronically in seven phases starting from 26/04/2025 to 01/06/2024 covering the length and breadth of country. The general elections recorded 65.79 voter turnout in 2024. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is voted to power on 09/06/2024 and Indian National Inclusive Developmental (INDI) alliance for opposition role. Narendra Modi became prime minister for third time after late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who died in office in 1964.

The voting behaviour has undergone a major transition in India in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa and North East of India. The BJP/NDA have government in 19 states and 1 union territory whereas Indian National Developmental Inclusive (INDI) alliance have government in 8 states and 1 union territory. The attempt is made to analyse changing pattern of voting in New India or Naya Bharat versus Nehruvian India. Lok Sabha elections-2024 reveal the rise of separatist candidates contesting elections and some of them winning the polls from jail in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and candidates cheating the electorate by falsely making use of Kargil (1999) martyrs tag to derive political mileage in case of parliamentary constituency in South Goa. The anti-India ecosystem or international khan market gang is threatening the security of state and unity and integrity of the country, today.

**Key Words:** *Enabling conditions, separatist ecosystem, voting pattern.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Modi 3.0 is a reality. The NDA government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi is saddled to complete five year term. INDI alliance is aggressive and recklessly pro-active to out Premier Modi—a saffron ideologue. The BJP/NDA rule at the centre is revived interest in Santatan/ Vedic/ Integral Humanism/ Gandhian philosophy. Indian National Congress paid lip-service to Gandhian socio-economic re-engineering in India. M. K. Gandhi asked the tallest leaders of grand old party to dissolve it.

Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Nobody is above constitution or beyond it. A good constitution, firstly, provides good things of life to every citizen. Good things of life means a decent standard of living where the people have lot of time to pursue their hobbies, rest, leisure and recreation. Secondly, a good constitution will protect territory and culture of land. India adopted constitution on January 26, 1950. After 74 years of working of constitution of India, the separatist forces manage to contest from cells win elections and arm-twist electoral outcomes. The present paper analyse the voting pattern in three Lok Sabha elections held in three constituencies in South Goa, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

### **Lok Sabha Elections in India: An Overview**

<b>Results of Lok Sabha Elections- 2024</b>		
	Name of Political Party	Seat Share
1	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	240
2	Indian National Congress (INC)	99
3	Samajwadi Party - SP	37
4	All India Trinamool Congress - AITC	29
5	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - DMK	22
6	Telugu Desam - TDP	16
7	Janata Dal (United) - JD(U)	12
8	Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackrey) - SHSUBT	9
9	Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar - NCPSP	8
10	Shiv Sena - SHS	7
11	Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas) - LJPRV	5
12	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party - YSRCP	4
13	Rashtriya Janata Dal - RJD	4
14	Communist Party of India (Marxist) - CPI(M)	4
15	Indian Union Muslim League - IUML	3
16	Aam Aadmi Party - AAP	3
17	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - JMM	3
18	Janasena Party - JnP	2
19	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation) - CPI(ML)(L)	2

20	Janata Dal (Secular) - JD(S)	2
21	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi - VCK	2
22	Communist Party of India - CPI	2
23	Rashtriya Lok Dal - RLD	2
24	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference - JKNC	2
25	United People's Party, Liberal - UPPL	1
26	Asom Gana Parishad - AGP	1
27	Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular) - HAMS	1
28	Kerala Congress - KEC	1
29	Revolutionary Socialist Party - RSP	1
30	Nationalist Congress Party	1
31	Voice of the People Party - VOTPP	1
32	Zoram People's Movement - ZPM	1
33	Shiromani Akali Dal - SAD	1
34	Rashtriya Loktantrik Party - RLTP	1
35	Bharat Adivasi Party - BHRTADVSIP	1
36	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha - SKM	1
37	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - MDMK	1
38	Aazad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram) - ASPKR	1
39	Apna Dal (Soneylal) - ADAL	1
40	AJSU Party - AJSUP	1
41	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen - AIMIM	1
42	Independent - IND	7
Total		543
Source: <a href="http://www.eci@gov.in">www.eci@gov.in</a> 05/06/2024		

In Lok Sabha Elections, Bharatiya Janata Party - BJP won 240 seats followed by Indian National Congress - INC 99; Samajwadi Party - SP 37; All India Trinamool Congress - AITC 29; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - DMK 22; Telugu Desam - TDP 16; Janata Dal (United) - JDU) 12; Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray) - SHSUBT 9; Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar - NCPSP) 8; Shiv Sena (SHS) 7; Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas) - LJPRV) 5; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu

Congress Party - YSRCP 4; Rashtriya Janata Dal - RJD 4; Communist Party of India (Marxist) - CPIM 4; Indian Union Muslim League - IUML 3; Aam Aadmi Party -AAP 3; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - JMM 3; Janasena Party - JnP 2; Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation) - CPI(ML)(L) 2; Janata Dal (Secular) -JD(S) 2; Viduthala Chiruthaigal Katchi - VCK 2; Communist Party of India - CPI 2; Rashtriya Lok Dal - RLD 2; Jammu & Kashmir National Conference - JKNC 2; United People's Party, Liberal - UPPL 1; Asom Gana Parishad - AGP 1; Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular) - HAMS 1; Kerala Congress - KEC 1; Revolutionary Socialist Party - RSP 1; Nationalist Congress Party 1; Voice of the People Party - VOTPP 1; Zoram People's Movement - ZPM 1; Shiromani Akali Dal - SAD 1; Rashtriya Loktantrik Party - RLTP 1; Bharat Adivasi Party - BHRTADVSIIP 1; Sikkim Krantikari Morcha - SKM 1; Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - MDMK 1; Aazad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram) - ASPKR 1; Apna Dal (Soneylal) - ADAL 1; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen - AIMIM 1; and Independents won 7 seats.

In Lok Sabha Elections- 2024, Bharatiya Janata Party polled 235,973,935 (36.58%) votes where as Indian National Congress won 136,759,064 (21.19%) votes, Samajwadi Party 29,549,381 (4.58%) votes, All India Trinamool Congress 28,213,393 (4.37%), Telugu Desam Party 12,775,270 (1.98%) votes, Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam 11,754,710 votes (1.82%), Janta Dal (U) 8,039, 663 (1.25%) votes, Bahujan Samaj Party vote share 13,153,818 (2.04%) amongst others.

## LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN GOA: SOME CONCERNS

Results of Lok Sabha Elections in North Goa - 2024		
	Name of Candidate	Seat Share
1	Shripad Yesso Naik (Bharatiya Sanata Party)	257326
2	Ramakant Khalap (Indian National Congress)	141311
3	Tukaram Bharat Parab (Revolutionary Goans Party)	45693
4	Milan Vaigankar (Bahujan Samaj Party)	1625
5	Sakharam Naik (Akhil Bhartiya Parivar Party)	1417
6	Shakeel Jamal Shaikh (Independent)	807
7	Thomas Augustin Fernandez	759
8	Vishal Naik	752
9	None of The Above (NOTA)	6328

Source: [www.eci@gov.in](http://www.eci@gov.in)

In Lok Sabha election held in Goa on 07/05/2024, Shripad Yesso Naik (Bharatiya Sanata Party) polled 257326 and Ramakant Khalap (Indian National Congress) 141311 followed by Tukaram Bharat Parab (Revolutionary Goans Party) 45693; Milan Vaigankar (Bahujan Samaj Party) 1625; Sakharam Naik (Akhil Bhartiya Parivar Party) 1417; Shakeel Jamal Shaikh (Independent) 807; Thomas Augustin Fernandez 759; Vishal Naik 752 and None of The Above (NOTA) 6328, respectively.

<b>Assembly-wise Vote Share in North Goa Lok Sabha Elections - 2024</b>		
Assembly Constituency	Shripad Naik (BJP)	Ramakant Khalap (INC)
Mandrem	13768	9363
Pernem	14216	6269
Bicholim	15523	5794
Thivim	11799	6873
Mapusa	12330	8170
Siolim	10427	8296
Saligo	11162	7667
Calangute	7482	9639
Porvorim	12613	6918
Aldona	9552	9632
Panaji	8108	6057
Taleigao	10810	9274
St. Cruz	8472	10688
St. Andre	5599	5675
Cumbharjua	9307	7984
Mayem	15707	4949
Sanquelim	19426	3662
Poriem	23597	3639
Valpoi	18606	5601
Priol	15308	4041
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,53,812</b>	<b>1,40,191</b>
Postal Votes	3514	1120

<b>Grand Toal</b>	<b>2,57,326</b>	<b>1,41,311</b>
-------------------	-----------------	-----------------

*Based on the English daily The Navhind Times, Goa: 04/06/2024*

The vote share of assembly-wise in North Goa Lok Sabha elections held on 07/05/2024 of Bharatiya Janata Party is as under: Mandrem assembly constituency is 13768 followed by Pernem 14216; Bicholim 15523; Thivim 11799; Mapusa 12330; Siolim 10427; Saligo 11162; Calangute 7482; Porvorim 12613; Aldona 9552; Panaji 8108; Taleigao 10810; St. Cruz 8472; St. Andre 5599; Cumbharjua 9307; Mayem 15707; Sanquelim 19426; Poriem 23597; Valpoi 18606; and Priol 15308, respectively. The total votes polled in 20 assembly segments of North Goa is 2,53,812, excluding postal ballots in favour of the BJP. The total vote polled by Shripad Yesso Naik, former union minister of BJP in North Goa is 257326 in Lok Sabha Elections - 2024. The BJP won the Lok Sabha elections-2024 by a margin of 1,16015 votes.

The vote share of assembly-wise in North Goa Lok Sabha elections held on 07/05/2024 of Indian National Congress is as under: Mandrem assembly constituency is 9363 followed by Pernem 6269; Bicholim 5794; Thivim 6873; Mapusa 8170; Siolim 8296; Saligo 7667; Calangute 9639; Porvorim 6918; Aldona 9632; Panaji 6057; Taleigao 9274; St. Cruz 10688; St. Andre 5675; Cumbharjua 7984; Mayem 4949; Sanquelim 3662; Poriem 3639; Valpoi 5601; and Priol 4041, respectively. The total votes polled in 20 assembly segments of North Goa , excluding postal ballots in favour of the INC. The total vote polled by Ramakant Khalap, former union minister, in North Goa in Lok Sabha Elections - 2024 is 141311.

<b>Results of Lok Sabha Elections in South Goa - 2024</b>		
	Name of Candidate	Seat Share
1	Viriato Fernandes (Indian National Congress)	217836
2	Pallavi Shrinivas Dempo (Bharatiya Janata Party)	204301
3	Rubert Pereira (Revolutionary Goans Party)	18885
4	Shweta Gaonkar (Bahujan Samaj Party)	1581
5	Deepkumae D. Mapari (Independent)	1317
6	Kalidas Vaigankar (Independent)	720
7	Alex Fernandes (Independent)	542
8	Harischandra Sudhakar Naik (Corruption Abolition Party)	501

9	None of The Above (NOTA)	4837
---	--------------------------	------

Source: [www.eci@gov.in](http://www.eci@gov.in)

In Lok Sabha elections held on 07/05/2024, Viriato Fernandes (Indian National Congress) polled 217836 and Pallavi Shrinivas Dempo (Bharatiya Janata Party) 204301 followed by Rubert Pereira (Revolutionary Goans Party) 18885; Shweta Gaonkar (Bahujan Samaj Party) 1581; Deepkumae D. Mapari (Independent) 1317; Kalidas Vaigankar (Independent) 720; Alex Fernandes (Independent) 542; Harischandra Sudhakar Naik (Corruption Abolition Party) 501; and None of The Above (NOTA) 4837 votes, respectively.

<b>Assembly-wise Vote Share in South Goa Lok Sabha Elections - 2024</b>		
Assembly Constituency	Pallavi Dempo (BJP)	Viriato Fernandes (INC)
Ponda	14189	8591
Shiroda	12524	7539
Marcaim	14722	3974
Mormugao	8269	6204
Vasco	13154	10523
Dabolim	10651	7927
Cortalim	9454	12377
Nuvem	2677	16365
Curtorim	5787	14975
Fatorda	9881	12318
Margao	11474	10151
Benaulim	2506	16687
Navelim	7151	12921
Cuncolim	7409	12957
Velim	3901	17251
Quepem	11937	12721
Curchorem	11300	9603
Sanvordem	15618	6277

Sanguem	12884	7527
Canacona	16318	9134
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,01,806</b>	<b>2,16022</b>
Postal Votes	2495	1814
<b>Grand Toal</b>	<b>204301</b>	<b>217836</b>

*Based on the English daily The Navhind Times, Goa: 04/06/2024*

The vote share of assembly-wise in South Goa Lok Sabha elections held on 07/05/2024 of Bharatiya Janata Party is as under: Ponda assembly constituency is 14189 followed by Shiroda 12524; Marcaim 14722; Mormugao 8269; Vasco 13154; Dabolim 10651; Cortalim 9454; Nuvem 2677; Curtorim 5787; Fatorda 9881; Margao 11474; Benaulim 2506; Navelim 7151; Cuncolim 7409; Velim 3901; Quepem 11937; Curchorem 11300; Sanvordem 15618; Sanguem 12884; Canacona 16318 votes, respectively. The total votes polled in 20 assembly segments of South Goa by Pallavi Shrinivas Dempo is 2,01,806 excluding 2495 postal ballots in favour of the BJP. The total vote polled by the BJP in South Goa is 204301 in the Lok Sabha elections in 2024. The BJP lost the Lok Sabha elections-2024 by a margin of 13535 votes.

The vote share of assembly-wise in South Goa Lok Sabha elections held on 07/05/2024 of Indian National Congress is as under: Ponda assembly constituency is 8591 followed by Shirodaa 7539; Marcaim 3974; Mormugao 6204; Vasco 10523; Dabolim 7927; Cortalim 12377; Nuvem 16365; Curtorim 14975; Fatorda 12318; Margao 10151; Benaulim 16687; Navelim 12921; Cuncolim 12957; Velim 17251; Quepem 12721; Curchorem 9603; Sanvordem 6277; Sanguem 7527; Canacona 9134 votes, respectively. The total votes polled in the 20 assembly segments by Viriato Fernandes is 2,16022 excluding 1814 postal ballots in favour of the INC. The INC polled 217836 in South Goa in the Lok Sabha Elections - 2024 and won the Lok Sabha seat by a margin of 13353 votes.

### **A Goan Who Sullied the sacrifices of Kargil War Heroes to Gain Electoral Mileage in Lok Sabha Elections-2024 in Goa**

GRIEVANCE: The victory of Captain Viriato Fernandes, Member of Parliament, South Goa parliamentary constituency, projected himself as Kargil War-1999 hero. It is an insult to the real heroes of the War. He projected himself as a Kargil War hero, a role equivalent to participation in the campaign in the sidelines of Kargil War, 1999. Curiously, Fernandes reconnects himself with Kargil War heroes who shouted 'Ye Dil Mange More' slogan during the fierce fighting at Point 5140 at Drass, Kargil, now Gun Hill.



BACKGROUND: Bharatiya Sanata Party won 455618 (50.79%) votes in Goa where as 356213 (39.71%) votes, Bahujan Samaj Party cornered 3145 (0.35%) votes, Revolutionary Goans Party 64178 (7.15%) votes, NOTA 11101 (1.24%) Others 6723 (0.75%) votes. Chief Minister Pramod Sawant argued that the interference of religious leaders led to defeat of parliamentary seat in South Goa. The vested interests came to the fore during the South Goa election campaign to unseat Narendra Modi, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) face for premiership for third term after 1962. The BJP won North Goa Lok Sabha seat and the INC won South Goa in General Elections - 2024.

FALSE CLAIM/ PROJECTION: Captain Viriato Fernandes, ex-naval officer who took premature retirement after serving in the Indian Navy and in contested South Goa seat in the Lok Sabha elections- 2024. He sullied Kargil War martyrs tag for electoral gains in South Goa and manage to win by margin of 13535 votes, defeating Pallavi Shrinivas Dempo of Bharatiya Janata Party. Viriato Fernandes created an impression that he is a Kargil War (03/05/1999 - 26/07/1999) hero. He was not part of the Kargil martyrs brigade directly— Captain Vikram Batra, (Param Veer Chakra) who offered supreme sacrificed on 07/07/1999 after leading his team to capture heavily fortified Point 4875 and displaying personal bravery and junior leadership of the highest order in the face of enemy made this supreme sacrifice in the highest tradition of the Indian Army.

The other martyrs who were: Lieutenant Manoj Kumar Pandey (Param Veer Chakra), Major Rajesh Singh Adhikari (Maha Veer Chakra), Major Padmani Acharya (Maha Veer Chakra), Captain Anuj Nayyar, (Maha Veer Chakra), Captain Neikezhakuo Kenguruse (Maha Veer Chakra), Captain Keishing Clifford Nogrums (Maha Veer Chakra) amongst others. Captain Viriato Fernandes must pay visit to Kargil War Memorial, Kargil, Ladakh after oath-taking ceremony in the Parliament House and dedicate his victory in the South Goa parliamentary seat to these the real martyrs of the Kargil War, 1999. Captain Fernandes believes that the martyrs never die. They continue to live for defending the borders inside and outside the borders of the Nation in one form or other.

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC APOLOGY AND TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP OF PARLIAMENT: According to Viriato Fernandes, the rank and file of the Indian Armed Forces of Republic of India were directly engaged in the Kargil War, 1999 and extends the credit of 'participation in the campaign' to him. His theoretical position may be further extended to para-military forces and even law enforcement agencies in the states and union territories during the intervening period of Kargil War, 1999. In that case, the civilians of Kargil district with predominantly Muslim community deserve the first civilian/ service medals for participation and campaigning in the Kargil War, 1999. Captain Viriato Fernandes manipulated Kargil War hero tag to tilt victory in his favour during his election campaigns to damage the integrity of the martyrdom of the real Kargil War heroes. Captain Viriato Fernandes should tender public apology and action be initiated according to Manual of Parliamentary Procedures of Government of India and relevant legislations. I urge your honourable office to enact special legislation to safeguard the sanctity of the supreme sacrifices of our

soldiers in defence of India. Pakistan supported secessionists in Goa, since 1961 and the ISI network is active till date. The ISI provided support to anti-Modi forces in Goa, too. Goa is a safe haven for terrorists and a cock-pit of separatist activities.

## **WHY SEPARATISTS WINNING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN PUNJAB AND JAMMU AND KASHMIR?**

In parliamentary elections-2024, Prime Minister Narendra Modi faced severe opposition from Congress-led opposition parties. Former Premier Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hardly faced any opposition for his third term in 1962 general elections. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government is headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and supported by stalwarts like Chandrababu Naidu of Telugu Desam Party (TDP), Nitish Kumar of Janata Dal (United) JD(U), Eknath Shinde of Shiv Sena (SHS) and other parties, independents.

<b>Results of Lok Sabha Elections in Khadoor Sahib (Punjab) - 2024</b>			
	Name of Candidate	Seat Share	%
1	Amritpal Singh (Independent)	404430	38.621
2	Kulbir Singh Zira (Indian National Congress)	207310	19.797
3	Laljit Singh Bhullar (Aam Aadmi Party)	194836	18.606
4	Virsa Singh Valtaha (Shiromani Akali Dal)	86416	8.252
5	Manjit Singh Manna (Bharatiya Janata Party)	86373	8.248
6	Paramjit Singh (Independent)	12525	1.196
7	Chain Singh Banka (Aas Punjab Party)	6739	0.643
8	Satnam Singh (Bahujan Samaj Party)	5066	0.483
9	Sarabjit Singh (Independent)	4836	0.461
10	Gurudial Singh (Communist Party of India)	3952	0.377
11	Anokh Singh Katwal (Independent)	2769	0.264
12	Gurpreet Singh (Independent)	2609	0.249
13	Ajit Singh (Independent)	2535	0.242
14	Arun Kumar (Independent)	2525	0.241

15	Surjit Singh Bhikhiwind (Independent)	2371	0.226
16	Kawaljit Singh (Independent)	2294	0.219
17	Harjinder Singh (Independent)	1970	0.188
18	Kanwaljit Singh (Independent)	1901	0.181
19	Parminder Singh (Independent)	1803	0.172
20	Jaswant Singh Sohal (Independent)	1639	0.156
21	Lakhbir Singh (Independent)	1421	0.135
22	Vikram Singh (Independent)	1420	0.135
23	Vijay Kumar (Independent)	1388	0.132
24	Dilbagh Singh (All India Mazdoor Party (Rangreta)	1374	0.131
25	Simranjit Singh (Independent)	1341	0.128
26	Mahinder Singh Hamira (Independent)	1046	0.099
27	Naveen Kumar Sharma (Sanjhi Virasat Party)	824	0.078
28	None of The Above (NOTA)	3452	0.329
Total		1047165	~100

*Source: [www.eci@gov.in](http://www.eci@gov.in)*

Amritpal Singh, a pro-Khalistan separatist, won Lok Sabha elections from Khadoor Sahib constituency in Punjab as independent candidate. He secured 404430 (38.62%) votes contesting from Dibrugarh jail in Assam under National Security Act, 1980. He is supported by Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan. Kulbir Singh Zira (Indian National Congress) secured 207310 (19.79%) votes; Laljit Singh Bhullar (Aam Aadmi Party) polled 194836 (18.60%) votes; Virsa Singh Valtoha (Shiromani Akali Dal) polled 86416 (8.25%); Manjit Singh Manna (Bharatiya Janata Party) polled 86373 (8.248%) amongst others. As many as 27 candidates contested the Lok Sabha elections in 2024 and facilitated smooth sailing for victory of Amritpal Singh in Khadoor Sahib constituency (Punjab). The Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence played a major role in ensuring victory of Khalsa.

<b>Results of Lok Sabha Elections in Faridkot (SC) (Punjab) - 2024</b>			
	Name of Candidate	Seat Share	%
1	Sarabjeet Singh Khalsa (Independent)	298062	29.381
2	Karamjeet Singh Anmol (Aam Aadmi Party)	228009	22.476
3	Amarjit Singh Sahoke (Indian National Congress)	160357	15.807
4	Rajwinder Singh Dharamkot (Shiromani Akali Dal)	138251	13.628
5	Hans Raj Hans (Bharatiya Janata Party)	123533	12.177
6	Gurucharan Singh Mann (Communist Party of India)	14950	1.473
7	Gurbaksh Singh Chauhan (Bahujan Samaj Party)	8210	0.809
8	Avtar Singh Sahota (Independent)	4160	0.410
9	Kikkar Singh Dhaliwal (Independent)	3517	0.346
10	Karam Singh Maluta (Independent)	2862	0.282
11	Rupinder Singh Koharwala (National Justice Party)	2677	0.263
12	Baldev Singh Nagra (Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar)(Simranjit Singh Mann)	2395	0.236
13	Nirmal Singh Rajeana (Independent)	2289	0.225
14	Badal Singh Bhaloor (Bharatiya Rashtriya Dal)	2028	0.199
15	Raj Kumar Chauhan (Independent)	1961	0.193
16	Om Parkash Banka (Independent)	1950	0.192
17	Captain Bahadur Singh (Independent)	1640	0.161
18	Mejor Singh Bhatti (Jan Seva Driver Party))	1612	0.158
19	Sukhbir Singh Babbal Bhatti (Rashtriya Republican Party)	1530	0.150
20	Gurmeet Singh (Independent)	1420	0.139
21	Amrik Sigh (Independent)	1414	0.139
22	Manpreet Shant (Independent)	1377	0.135
23	Prem Lal (Democratic Bharatiya Janata Party)	1165	0.114

24	Pargat Singh Rajeana (Apna Samaj Party)	1131	0.111
25	Jaswant Rai Rajora (Independent)	1047	0.103
26	Dr. Dev Inder Gagalani (Republican Party of India)	1040	0.102
27	Pritam Singh (Bahujan Mukti Party)	939	0.092
28	Kulwant Kaur (Sanjhi Virasat Party)	786	0.077
29	None of The Above (NOTA)	4143	0.408
Total		1014455	~100

Source: [www.eci@gov.in](http://www.eci@gov.in)

Similarly, Sarabjeet Singh Khalsa, son of Beant Singh who assassinated former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984. He contested as an independent candidate and secured 298062 (29.38%) votes and won from Faridkot Lok Sabha constituency from Punjab in 2024. As many as 28 candidates contested Lok Sabha elections-2024 in Faridkot (Scheduled Caste) constituency in Punjab to facilitate ensure victory of Sarabjeet Singh Khalsa.

Karamjeet Singh Anmol (Aam Aadmi Party) polled 228009 (22.47%) votes; Amarjit Singh Sahoke (Indian National Congress) polled 160357 (15.80%) votes; Rajwinder Singh Dharamkot (Shiromani Akali Dal) polled 138251 (13.628%); Hans Raj Hans (Bharatiya Janata Party) polled 123533 (12.17%).

Amritpal Singh and Sarabjit Singh Khalsa (two of 12) Khalistan sympathisers who managed to win Lok Sabha elections-2024. The anti-India brigade is using electoral platform, farmer protests, naxalite uprisings to endanger security of the state. Further, forces owing allegiance to Congress, left, socialists survive on family, caste and vested interests to divide India.

<b>Results of Lok Sabha Elections in Baramulla (Jammu &amp; Kshmir) - 2024</b>			
	Name of Candidate	Seat Share	%
1	Abdul Rashid Sheikh (Independent)	472481	45.698
2	Omar Abdullah (Jammu & Kashmir National Conference)	268339	25.954

3	Sajad Gani Lone (Jammu & Kashmir People Conference)	173239	16.755
4	Mir Mohammad Fayaz (Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party)	27488	2.658
5	Suraiya Nissar (Independent)	21618	2.090
6	Firdous Ahmad Bhat (Independent)	15722	1.520
7	Shafeeqa Begum (independent)	6214	0.601
8	Peerzada Mudasir Rashid Shah (Jammu & Kashmir National Panther's Party - Bhim	5566	0.538
9	Khurshid Ahmad Shah (Rashtriya Janakranti Party))	4268	0.412
10	Mohammad sultan Ganie (Independent)	4063	0.392
11	Shadib Hanif Khan	3670	0.354
12	Mudasir Ahmad Tantary (Independent)	3218	0.311
13	Nazir Ahmad Sofi (Independent)	2983	0.288
14	Shabir Ahmad Dar (Independent)	2700	0.261
15	Hilal Ahmad Wagay (Independent)	2689	0.260
16	Mehraj Uddin Nazar (Independent)	2570	0.248
17	Sayed Ameer Suhail (Independent)	2417	0.233
18	Farro Ahmad Bhat (National Youth Party)	2343	0.226
19	Arun Kumar Raina (Independent)	2241	0.216
20	Munir Ahmad Khan (Jammu & Kashmir National People's Front)	2019	0.195
21	Muzaffar Hussain Dar (Independent)	1671	0.161
22	Mushtaq Ahmad Mir (National Loktantrik Party)	1397	0.135
28	None of The Above (NOTA)	4984	0.482
Total		1033900	~100

Source: [www.eci@gov.in](http://www.eci@gov.in)

Abdul Rashid Sheikh contested as an independent candidate from Baramulla constituency in Jammu and Kashmir in Lok Sabha elections-2024. He polled 472481 (45.69%) votes. He contested Lok

Sabha elections from Tihar jail in Delhi on charges of terror funding activities by premier National Investigating Agency. As many as 27 candidates contested Lok Sabha election in Baramulla constituency in Jammu & Kashmir. Omar Abdullah (Jammu & Kashmir National Conference) polled 268339 (25.95%) votes; Sajad Gani Lone (Jammu & Kashmir People Conference) polled 173239 (16.75%); amongst others. The multiplicity of candidates ensured victory for separatists in the polls in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The pattern of candidates fielded in constituency is similar in all three Lok Sabha constituencies—Khadoor Sahib, Faridkot and Baramulla.

The INDI alliance represents the separatist ecosystem in India. It has cross-border links and acquired international space. The debates over national issues acquire communal overtones between Hindus and Muslim communities. Gopal Sankaranarayan in his book ‘The Constitution of India’ writes: *‘Parliament continues to languish with protests and adjournments, and as the executive keeps its door resolutely closed to prying eyes, it is only judiciary that brings the grinding wheels of the republic to the common man.’* It is judiciary that takes up cudgels on behalf of republic when legislators fail to perform their role as the true representatives of the people from 2014 to till date.

## CONCLUSION

India’s economic, diplomatic, strategic and geo-political influence is growing in the post-2014 era globally. India is largest, thriving and throbbing democracy in the world. India is poised to become the third largest economy. India is not affected by Russia-Ukraine war, Israel-Palestine war, or Chinese overtures across borders. India articulates its soft power through priceless heritage and culture. The New India rooted in civilisational mode is poised to become a developed country by 2047. The opposition parties are part of an ecosystem that sees India as a fragmented, divided and hopeless country under existing political dispensation. Development is equated with a freebie culture and not with government’s role to provide enabling conditions to pursue freedoms—freedom of life, liberty and property.

The rival Indian National Developmental Inclusive alliance has joined hands with the separatist forces and sided with terror, since past two decades. Indian state showed resilience and strength to neutralise the disruptive tendencies in Punjab, the North Eastern India, Kashmir and other parts of India. The anti-India ecosystem nursed and nurtured with support from China, Pakistan, the USA-Canada-UK axis during the Lok Sabha elections - 2024. The victory of separatist forces from jail is the pointer to emerging challenge to India’s security and unity and integrity of the country. The Khan market gang has entered political scene by manipulating electoral outcome from ‘Galli’ to ‘Delhi’ polls in India. Curiously, New India has to deal with new challenges.

## REFERENCES:

Sankaranarayan, Gopal (2024) The Constitution of India, EBC, (Sixteenth Edition), Delhi

[www.eci.gov.in](http://www.eci.gov.in)

The Navhind Times, Goa: 04/06/2024

The Navhind Times, Goa: 04/06/2024

\*\*\*\*\*