Local contest, national impact: understanding the success of India's Aam Aadmi Party in 2015 Delhi assembly election

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Supplementary Online Appendix

A1 BJP's performance – national, state assembly elections 2014-15

Election type	Election month/year	Seat share %	Vote share %	Comments
<i>National election</i>	April-May 2014	51.9%	31.0	BJP won a majority of seats, formed the government
<i>State assembly elections</i>				
Haryana	October 2014	52.2	33.2	BJP won a majority of seats, formed the government
Maharashtra	October 2014	42.3	27.8	BJP was the largest party, formed the government with its alliance partner
Jharkhand	November-December 2014	45.7	31.3	BJP was the largest party, formed the government
Jammu & Kashmir	November-December 2014	23.0	28.7	BJP formed a coalition government with a rival party

Source: Election Commission of India – Full Statistical Reports.

A2: Indian state and the distribution of powers between Central and State governments

India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic with a parliamentary system of government. Its governance is based on a written Constitution of India which was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. Its constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. The constitutional head of the union (or the central) government is the president but the real executive power is vested in the council of ministers with the prime minister as the head. Similar provisions exist for the states where the governor is the constitutional head but the real executive powers lie with the chief minister and his council of ministers. The distribution of power between the centre and the states is governed by a 'Union List' of subjects for which the national parliament has exclusive right to make laws, a 'State List' of subjects which only states can legislate on, and a 'Concurrent List' containing subjects for which both the national parliament and the state legislatures have rights to make laws.

A3: Delhi – key Constitutional provisions

After a constitution amendment in 1991, the Union territory of Delhi was re-named as the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT), and its administrator designated as the lieutenant governor. There is a legislative assembly for the NCT, and the seats in this assembly are to be filled by members chosen by direct election from 70 territorial constituencies in the NCT. Delhi's legislative

assembly has the power to make laws for the NCT with respect to matters enumerated in the state list or in the concurrent list in so far as any such matter is applicable to union territories, except matters with respect to public order, police and land, which are administered through the Lieutenant Governor by the central government.

References to Online Appendix:

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