

Forecast of Political, Social and Electoral Risks Ahead of the 2024 Indian General Election

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The 2024 Indian general election is projected to be one of the most politically competitive in recent history, with significant risks to political stability, social cohesion, and electoral security. Key findings indicate that:

- The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is facing its first significant challenge to an outright majority since 2014.
- Opposition consolidation under the INDIA coalition has created a more competitive electoral environment.
- Rising economic pressures, unemployment, rural distress, and inflation are likely to be central electoral issues.

- Historical patterns and preliminary intelligence suggest localized political violence, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, and Manipur.
- Social polarization along religious, caste, and regional lines, amplified by social media, increases the risk of electoral unrest.

The election outcome is uncertain, and several high-impact, low-probability scenarios (e.g., widespread polling disruptions or large-scale communal violence) should be actively monitored.

POLITICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

National-Level Dynamics:

Factor	Current Status	Forecasted Risk
BJP/NDA dominance	Strong nationally, but internal dissent in certain states reported	Medium-High: BJP may struggle to secure solo majority; coalition management risks
Opposition coalition (INDIA)	United for first time, combining Congress, TMC, DMK, Samajwadi Party, RJD	High: Could significantly impact results in key swing states; potential for seat coordination conflicts
State elections as bellwether	BJP has lost some state elections (Karnataka 2023, Punjab)	Medium: Signals weakening dominance; may embolden opposition rallies and campaigns

Analysis: The political landscape indicates fragmentation in previously secure BJP strongholds, suggesting volatility in seat allocation. Coalition negotiation risks are high and may influence post-election governance stability.

Regional and State-Level Risks:

State	Key Risk	Likelihood	Impact
Uttar Pradesh	Clashes between BJP and Samajwadi Party supporters; caste-based mobilization	High	Medium-High: Could affect voter turnout and polling logistics
West Bengal	TMC vs BJP confrontations; EVM vandalism; street violence	High	Medium-High: Polling disruption likely in several

			constituencies
Bihar	Localized campaign violence; caste-based mobilization	Medium	Medium
Manipur	Ethnic tensions (Meitei vs Kuki) affecting voting; armed disruption	High	High: Potential for significant polling disruption

Analysis: Regional political dynamics are a primary driver of election volatility, with localized violence and voter intimidation presenting the most acute operational risk for election administration.

Socioeconomic Risk Assessment

Factor	Description	Risk Level
Inflation & cost of living	Rising fuel and food prices, urban-rural disparities	Medium-High: Likely to influence voting behavior and campaign narratives
Employment and youth discontent	Unemployment and underemployment among youth	Medium: Could reduce incumbent appeal; higher mobilization of youth in protests or rallies
Rural distress	Agriculture and monsoon-dependent farming challenges	Medium-High: Opposition may leverage grievances to increase turnout against BJP
Social polarization	Religion, caste, regional identity politics	High: Could amplify clashes and electoral violence; especially in UP, West Bengal, and Bihar

ELECTORAL SECURITY & OPERATIONAL RISKS

- Historical patterns:**

India's large-scale elections often experience localized violence and polling-day disturbances.

- Technology threats:**

Social media misinformation, deepfakes, and targeted digital campaigns may affect voter perception and increase public unrest.

- Polling disruptions:**

High-risk constituencies identified in Manipur, West Bengal, and UP may experience delays, intimidation, or vandalism of EVMs.

- **Election Commission mitigation:**

Deployment of paramilitary forces and enforcement of Model Code of Conduct is expected to contain major escalations, though risk of flare-ups remains.

Forecast Of Violence Hotspots:

Region	Likely Risk	Estimated Impact
Manipur	Armed clashes, disruption of polling	High
West Bengal	Street violence, EVM vandalism, political clashes	Medium-High
Uttar Pradesh	Campaign clashes, caste-driven unrest	Medium-High
Bihar	Localized campaign violence	Medium
Maharashtra / Telangana	Minor campaign-related unrest	Low-Medium

Assessment: Violence is expected to be localized rather than nationwide, but the political and operational impact in swing constituencies could influence electoral outcomes.

KEY DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY

- **Electoral Polarization:**

Nationalistic messaging by BJP vs. welfare-focused opposition.

- **Economic Pressures:**

Rising unemployment, inflation, and rural distress may fuel anti-incumbency sentiment.

- **Opposition Coalition:**

INDIA alliance could translate into unexpected gains in key states, destabilizing BJP's electoral calculus.

- **Social Media Influence:**

Misinformation campaigns may amplify perceived threats, sparking unrest.

- **Regional Ethnic Tensions:**

Particularly in Northeast India (Manipur), creating risk for polling disruptions.

RISK SCENARIOS

Scenario	Probability	Impact	Description
Moderate instability	High	Medium	Localized clashes, minor polling delays, targeted vandalism; no nationwide disruption.
High-impact localized violence	Medium	High	Armed clashes in Manipur or Bengal; major polling disruptions in key constituencies; security forces intervene.
Widespread electoral disruption	Low	Very High	Large-scale communal clashes; multi-state polling cancellations; severe operational impact.

FORECAST AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Forecast Summary:

- BJP is likely to face seat losses in key states, potentially losing an outright majority.
- Opposition consolidation increases competitiveness, particularly in UP, West Bengal, Bihar, and southern states.
- Localized violence and polling disruptions are expected, most acute in Manipur and West Bengal.
- High voter turnout is anticipated, but electoral volatility and operational challenges are significant risk factors.

Risk Mitigation Recommendations:

- **Security Preparedness:**
Pre-deploy paramilitary forces in high-risk constituencies, particularly Manipur and West Bengal.
- **Monitoring Misinformation:**
Establish a real-time social media monitoring and response team.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:**

Liaise with state governments, regional leaders, and opposition coalitions to reduce potential conflicts.

- **Contingency Planning:**

Develop protocols for polling delays, ballot replacement, or emergency evacuation in hotspots.

- **Public Communication:**

Transparent updates on security and polling measures to maintain voter confidence.

CONCLUSION

The lead-up to the 2024 Indian general election reflects a high-risk electoral environment, characterized by:

- Political uncertainty due to opposition unification.
- Economic pressures affecting public sentiment.
- Regional and ethnic tensions capable of localized violence.
- The likelihood of campaign-related disturbances and social unrest.

Overall Assessment: While national-level disruption is unlikely, the combination of political, economic, and social risks could make 2024 the most competitive and volatile Indian general election since 2014. Continuous monitoring, proactive security measures, and rapid response planning will be critical for minimizing risks and maintaining electoral integrity.

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