

Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency

Coordinates: 10.77°N 79.83°E

Nagapattinam is a <u>Lok Sabha</u> constituency in <u>Tamil Nadu</u>. Its Tamil Nadu Parliamentary Constituency number is 29 of 39. The seat is reserved for <u>scheduled castes</u>. The constituency is noted for being an historically communist stronghold, having elected <u>Communist Party of India</u> parliamentary representative seven times.

Location

The constituency is at the tail end of the <u>Cauvery delta</u>. [1] The area is prone to both floods and droughts. [2] The Cauvery water crisis, affecting agriculture in the area, remains high on the agenda in Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency. [1] Apart from farming, there is an oil refinery and some minor industrial units. [3]

Demography and dynamics

<u>Scheduled Castes</u> constitute about 32.95% of the population in the Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency.

Gender demographic of Erode East as of 20.01.2021, [4] taken during the elections in 2021.

| Year | Female | Male | Transgender | Total |
|------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 2021 | 13,41,305 | 6,58,437 | 53 | 6,82,815 |

Assembly segments

The Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency is composed of six state assembly constituencies:



Nagapattinam constituency, post-2008 delimitation

| Constituency details | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Country | India | | | |
| Region | South India | | | |
| State | Tamil Nadu | | | |
| Assembly | Nagapattinam | | | |
| constituencies Kilvelur | | | | |
| | Vedaranyam | | | |
| | Thiruthuraipoondi | | | |
| | Thiruvarur | | | |
| | Nannilam | | | |
| Established | 1957-Present | | | |
| Total electors | 13,03,060 | | | |
| Reservation | SC | | | |
| Member o | f Parliament | | | |
| 17th Lo | ok Sabha | | | |
| Incumbent M. Selvarasu | | | | |

| Party | Communist Party |
|--------------|-----------------|
| | of India |
| Elected year | 2019 |

| No | Name | District | Member | Reserved for (SC/ST/None) | Party |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 163 | Nagapattinam | | Aloor Shanavas | None | VCK |
| 164 | Kilvelur | Nagapattinam | Nagai Mali. P | SC | CPI(M) |
| 165 | Vedaranyam | | O. S. Manian | None | AIDMK |
| 166 | Thiruthuraipoondi | | K. Marimuthu | SC | CPI |
| 168 | Tiruvarur | Tiruvarur | K. Poondi Kalaivanan | None | DMK |
| 169 | Nannilam | | R. Kamaraj | None | AIDMK |

Before 2009:

- 1. Nannilam (SC)
- 2.<u>Thiruvarur</u> (SC)
- 3. Nagapattinam
- 4. Vedharanyam
- 5. Thiruthuraipoondi (SC)

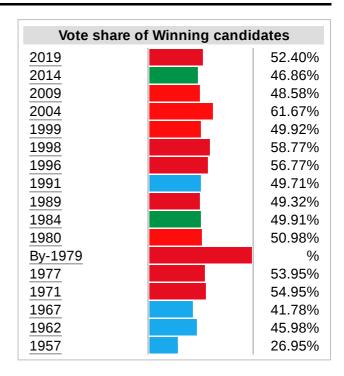
Members of Parliament

| Year | Winner | Party | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1057 | M. Ayyakannu | | | |
| 1957 | K.R. Sambandam | Indian National Congress | | |
| 1962 | Gopalsamy Thenkondar | Indian National Congress | | |
| 1967 | V. Sambasivan | | | |
| 1971 | M. Kathamuthu | | | |
| 1977 | S.G. Murugaiyan | Communist Party of India | | |
| 1979* (by-election) | K. Murugaiyan | | | |
| 1980 | Karunanithi Thazhai | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | | |
| 1984 | M. Mahalingam | All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | | |
| 1989 | M. Selvarasu | Communist Party of India | | |
| 1991 | Padma | Indian National Congress | | |
| 1996 | M. Selvarasu | Communist Party of India | | |
| 1998 | WI. Selvalasu | Communist Faity of mula | | |
| 1999 | | | | |
| 2004 | A.K.S. Vijayan | Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | | |
| 2009 | | | | |
| 2014 | K. Gopal(AIADMK politician) | All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam | | |
| 2019 | M. Selvarasu ^[5] | Communist Party of India | | |

• Due to the death of S.G. Murugaiyan, a by-election was held.

Election results

General Elections 2019



2019 Indian general election: Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | <u>±%</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| СРІ | M. Selvarasu | 522,892 | 52.40% | 42.65% |
| AIADMK | M. Saravanan | 3,11,539 | 31.22% | -15.64% |
| Independent | T. Sengodi | 70,307 | 7.05% | |
| NTK | P. Malathi | 51,448 | 5.16% | |
| MNM | K. Guruviah | 14,503 | 1.45% | |
| NOTA | None of the above | 9,463 | 0.95% | -0.74% |
| BSP | V. Anitha | 5,412 | 0.54% | |
| | Margin of victory | 2,11,353 | 21.18% | 9.73% |
| | <u>Turnout</u> | 9,97,843 | 76.93% | 0.01% |
| Registered electors | | | | 7.68% |
| CPI gain from AIADMK | | Swing | 5.54% | |

General Elections 2014

2014 Indian general election: Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | <u>±%</u> |
|--------|------------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| AIADMK | Dr. K. Gopal | 434,174 | 46.86% | |
| DMK | A. K. S. Vijayan | 3,28,095 | 35.41% | -13.17% |
| CPI | G. Palanisamy | 90,313 | 9.75% | -32.54% |

| PMK | Vadivel Ravanan | 43,506 | 4.70% | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| INC | Thalai T. A. P. Senthilpandian | 23,967 | 2.59% | |
| NOTA None of the above | | 15,662 | 1.69% | |
| Margin of victory | | 1,06,079 | 11.45% | 5.15% |
| <u>Turnout</u> | | 9,26,540 | 77.86% | -0.97% |
| Registered electors | | 12,10,626 | | 23.24% |
| AIADMK gain from DMK | | Swing | -1.72% | |

General Elections 2009

2009 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| DMK | A. K. S. Vijayan | 369,915 | 48.58% | -13.08% |
| CPI | M. Selvarasu | 3,21,953 | 42.28% | |
| DMDK | M. Muthukumar | 51,376 | 6.75% | |
| Independent | P. Veerasamy | 8,769 | 1.15% | |
| BSP | G. Veeramuthu | 5,123 | 0.67% | 0.11% |
| | Margin of victory | 47,962 | 6.30% | -22.48% |
| | <u>Turnout</u> | 7,61,391 | 77.71% | 5.87% |
| | Registered electors | 9,82,352 | | -6.35% |
| DMK hold | | Swing | -13.08% | |

General Elections 2004

2004 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| DMK | A. K. S. Vijayan | 463,389 | 61.67% | 11.74% |
| AIADMK | P. J. Archunan | 2,47,166 | 32.89% | |
| JD(U) | S. G. M. Ramesh | 17,090 | 2.27% | |
| Independent | K. Murugesan | 9,480 | 1.26% | |
| BSP | A. Balaguru | 4,207 | 0.56% | |
| Independent | T. Kumar | 3,811 | 0.51% | |
| | Margin of victory | 2,16,223 | 28.77% | 25.50% |
| | 7,51,436 | 71.65% | 5.61% | |
| | 10,49,004 | | -0.54% | |
| DMK hold | | Swing | 11.74% | |

General Elections 1999

${\bf 1999} \ Indian \ general \ election : Nagapattinam$

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| DMK | A. K. S. Vijayan | 342,237 | 49.92% | |
| CPI | M. Selvarasu | 3,19,771 | 46.65% | -12.12% |
| PT | T. Nadaiyazhagan | 22,346 | 3.26% | |
| Margin of victory | | | 3.28% | -17.27% |
| Turnout | | 6,85,512 | 66.02% | -8.10% |
| Registered electors | | 10,54,666 | | 3.29% |
| DMK gain from CPI | | Swing | -6.85% | |

General Elections 1998

1998 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| СРІ | M. Selvarasu | 375,589 | 58.77% | 2.00% |
| AIADMK | Dr. K. Gopal | 2,44,286 | 38.23% | |
| INC | M. Thiagarajan | 15,837 | 2.48% | -22.43% |
| PT | G. Jeevanandam | 3,354 | 0.52% | |
| | Margin of victory | 1,31,303 | 20.55% | -11.32% |
| | <u>Turnout</u> | 6,39,066 | 64.75% | -9.37% |
| | Registered electors | 10,21,037 | | 3.97% |
| CPI hold | | Swing | 2.00% | |

General Elections 1996

1996 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| СРІ | M. Selvarasu | 394,330 | 56.77% | 10.97% |
| INC | M. Kannivannan | 1,72,984 | 24.90% | -24.80% |
| CPI(M) | V. Thambusamy | 1,08,069 | 15.56% | |
| ВЈР | S. Rajamani | 16,582 | 2.39% | |
| | Margin of victory | 2,21,346 | 31.87% | 27.96% |
| <u>Turnout</u> | | | 74.12% | 0.68% |
| Registered electors | | | | 6.48% |
| CPI gain from INC | | | 7.07% | |

General Elections 1991

1991 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| INC | <u>Padma</u> | 327,413 | 49.71% | 3.49% |
| CPI | M. Selvarasu | 3,01,697 | 45.80% | -3.52% |
| PMK | U. Kasinathan | 28,098 | 4.27% | 0.58% |
| | Margin of victory | 25,716 | 3.90% | 0.80% |
| | Turnout | 6,58,707 | 73.44% | -1.77% |
| Registered electors | | 9,22,262 | | -1.04% |
| INC gain from CPI | | Swing | 0.38% | |

General Elections 1989

1989 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | <u>±%</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| СРІ | M. Selvarasu | 341,921 | 49.32% | -0.21% |
| INC | N. S. Veeramurasu | 3,20,398 | 46.22% | |
| <u>PMK</u> | V. S. Thagaraju | 25,516 | 3.68% | |
| | Margin of victory | 21,523 | 3.10% | 2.73% |
| | Turnout | 6,93,243 | 75.22% | -7.06% |
| Registered electors | | 9,31,916 | | 23.29% |
| CPI gain from AIADMI | <u> </u> | Swing | -0.59% | |

General Elections 1984

1984 Indian general election: Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|--------|--------|
| AIADMK | M. Mahalingam | 300,912 | 49.91% | |
| CPI | K. Murugaiyan | 2,98,623 | 49.53% | 0.51% |
| Independent | S. Arumugam | 3,376 | 0.56% | |
| Margin of victory | | 2,289 | 0.38% | -1.57% |
| | <u>Turnout</u> | 6,02,911 | 82.27% | 1.42% |
| Registered electors | | | | 10.46% |
| AIADMK gain from DMK | | Swing | -1.07% | |

General Elections 1980

1980 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | <u>±%</u> |
|-------|---------------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| DMK | Thazhai Karunanithi | 278,561 | 50.98% | 4.93% |

| CPI | K. Murugaiyan | 2,67,887 | 49.02% | -4.93% |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Margin of victory | 10,674 | 1.95% | -5.96% |
| | <u>Turnout</u> | 5,46,448 | 80.86% | 1.89% |
| | Registered electors | 6,84,297 | | 3.14% |
| DMK gain from CPI | | Swing | -2.98% | |

General Elections 1977

1977 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|----------|---------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| СРІ | S. G. Murugaiyan | 278,419 | 53.95% | -0.99% |
| DMK | Thazhai Karunanithi | 2,37,609 | 46.05% | |
| | Margin of victory | 40,810 | 7.91% | -14.03% |
| | <u>Turnout</u> | 5,16,028 | 78.97% | -1.62% |
| | Registered electors | | | 28.27% |
| CPI hold | | Swing | -0.99% | |

General Elections 1971

1971 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| СРІ | M. Kathamuthu | 219,684 | 54.95% | 35.65% |
| INC(O) | V. Sabasivam | 1,31,957 | 33.00% | |
| CPI(M) | G. Bharathimohan | 48,171 | 12.05% | -26.88% |
| | Margin of victory | 87,727 | 21.94% | 19.09% |
| | <u>Turnout</u> | 3,99,812 | 80.59% | -4.10% |
| Registered electors | | | | 8.43% |
| CPI gain from INC | | Swing | 13.17% | |

General Elections 1967

1967 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | <u>±%</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| INC | V. Sambasivam | 164,167 | 41.78% | -4.20% |
| CPI(M) | V. P. Chintan | 1,52,948 | 38.93% | |
| CPI | M. Kathamuthu | 75,812 | 19.29% | -17.45% |
| Margin of victory | | 11,219 | 2.86% | -6.38% |
| Turnout | | 3,92,927 | 84.69% | 4.00% |

| Registered electors | 4,77,019 | | 6.39% |
|---------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| INC hold | Swing | -4.20% | |

General Elections 1962

1962 Indian general election: Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| INC | Gopalsamy Thenkondar | 161,421 | 45.98% | 19.03% |
| СРІ | C. Kandasamy Thevar | 1,29,004 | 36.74% | 20.54% |
| IUML | A. M. Mytheen Sayabu | 56,412 | 16.07% | |
| Independent | Mohamed Cassim Rowther | 4,252 | 1.21% | |
| - | Margin of victory | 32,417 | 9.23% | 5.45% |
| <u>Turnout</u> | | | 80.68% | -28.80% |
| Registered electors | | | | -47.57% |
| INC hold | | Swing | 19.03% | |

General Elections 1957

1957 Indian general election : Nagapattinam

| Party | Candidate | Votes | % | ±% |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|----|
| INC | K. R. Sambandam | 252,275 | 26.95% | |
| INC | M. Ayyakkannu | 216,890 | 23.17% | |
| CPI | A. K. Subbiah | 1,51,704 | 16.20% | |
| <u>CPI</u> | P. Ramamoorthy | 1,24,205 | 13.27% | |
| Independent | K. Manoharam | 78,983 | 8.44% | |
| Independent | S. M. R. Arumugam Pillai | 57,507 | 6.14% | |
| Independent | V. Veerasamy | 54,597 | 5.83% | |
| | Margin of victory | 35,385 | 3.78% | |
| | 9,36,161 | 109.48% | | |
| | Registered electors | | | |
| INC win (new seat) | | | | |

Detailed election history

Double-seat constituency

Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency, then in the <u>Madras State</u>, was constituted for the <u>1957 Indian</u> <u>general election</u>. In the 1957 election Nagapattinam elected two parliamentarians, one general seat and one seat reserved for Scheduled Castes. CPI fielded two prominent leaders, P. Ramamurthi and A.K. Subbiah,

in Nagapattinam. Nevertheless, both seats were won by Indian National Congress candidates. For the Scheduled Caste seat M. Ayyakkannu of Congress obtained 216,890 votes (51.25%), A.K. Subbiah 151,704 votes (35.85%) and independent candidate V. Veeraswamy 54,597 votes (12.90%). For the general seat K.R. Sambandam of Congress obtained 252,275 votes (49.18%), P. Ramamurthi of CPI 124,205 votes (24.21%), independent candidate K. Manoharam 78,983 votes (15.40%) and independent candidate S.M.R. Arumugan Pillai 57,507 (11.21%).

1960s

In the <u>1962 Indian general election</u> Congress fielded Gopalsamy Thenkondar as its candidate in Nagapattinam. Thenkondar won the seat, obtaining 45.98% of the vote, defeating C. Kandasamy Thevar of CPI (36.74%), A.M. Mytheen Sayabu of the <u>Muslim League</u> (16.07%) and <u>independent candidate</u> Mohamed Cassim Rowther (1.21%). [8]

After the 1964 split in the CPI, the break-away Communist Party of India (Marxist) emerged as the dominant communist faction in Nagapattinam taluk whilst CPI remained the larger party in the other taluks in the area. [9][10] In 1964 CPI(M) formed the Tamil Nadu Tillers Association in Nagapattinam. [11]

Congress had support from middle-class sectors and middle-caste farmers. [9] The Swatantra Party had a presence in the area, based amongst Brahmin mirasdhars. [9]

In the 1967 Indian general election three candidates contested the Nagapattinam seat. [12] CPI(M) had fielded the prominent trade union leader V.P. Sinthan. [13] CPI fielded M. Kathamuthu and Congress fielded V. Sambasivam. [12] Together the CPI and CPI(M) candidates accounted for the majority of the votes, but the Congress candidate won. [14] CPI argued that it had withdrawn its candidate in Coimbatore but that CPI(M) had not responded well to that gesture, and thus CPI insisted on fielding a candidate of its own in Nagapattinam. [14] Notably Nagapattinam recorded the highest voter turnout nationwide with 84.69% in the 1967 election. [15][12]

1970s

In the <u>1971 Indian general election</u> three candidates contested the Nagapattinam seat: the incumbent V. Sambasivan (now representing <u>Congress(O)</u>), <u>M. Kathamuthu</u> (CPI) and G. Bharatimohan (CPI(M)). [16] M. Kathamuthu won the seat with 54.95% of the votes, with V. Sambasivan and G. Bharatimohan obtaining 33% and 12.05% respectively. [16]

Ahead of the 1977 Indian general election CPI was allocated Nagapattinam as part of the Congress-AIADMK seat sharing alliance. For this election Nagapattinam had been identified as reserved for Scheduled Castes. There were only two candidates in the fray, S.G. Murugaiyan of CPI and Thazhai M. Karunanidhi of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. S.G. Murugaiyan won the seat, obtaining 53.95% of the vote.

In January 1979 S.G. Murugaiyan was assassinated. [19][20] CPI blamed 'AIADMK goondas' for the murder. A mass protest was held in Mannargudi after the killing, CPI claimed around a 100,000 people took part in the rally. A by-election was held in Nagapattinam, which was won by fellow CPI member K. Murugaiyan (supported by DMK and CPI(M)), who defeated the AIADMK candidate M. Mahalingam (supported by Congress). [23][24]

1980s

In the <u>1980 Indian general election</u> two candidates contested the Nagapattinam seat: the incumbent K. Murugaiyan from CPI and Thazhai M. Karunanidhi from DMK. Thazai M. Karunanidhi won the seat, obtaining 50.98% of the votes. [25]

The $\underline{1984}$ Indian general election saw K. Murugaiyan (CPI) and M. Mahalingam (AIADMK) face each other again. $\underline{^{[26]}}$ M. Mahalingam narrowly won the seat, obtaining 49.91% of the votes, with 49.53% going to K. Murugaiyan and 0.56% to independent candidate S. Arumugam. $\underline{^{[26]}}$

Six candidates contested the Nagapattinam seat in the <u>1989 Indian general election</u>, with the two main candidates being <u>M. Selvarasu</u> of CPI and N.S. Veeramurasu of Congress. The CPI candidate was supported by DMK whilst the Congress candidate was backed by AIADMK. M. Selvarasu won the seat with 49.32% against 46.22% for N.S. Veeramurasu. The victory in Nagapattinam was the sole successful contest for the DMK-led front in Tamil Nadu in 1989, against 38 seats won by the AIADMK-Congress combine. [28]

In the 1991 Indian general election four candidates contested Nagapattinam: the winning Congress candidate Padma (49.71%), the defeated CPI incumbent M. Selvarasu (45.80%), Pattali Makkal Katchi candidate U. Kasinathan (4.27%) and independent candidate K. Ambikapathi (0.23%). Padma was the second woman to be elected to the Lok Sabha from the central districts of Tamil Nadu since Independence.

In the 1996 Indian general election, local issues dominated the campaigns in Nagapattinam. Amongst the 39 Lok Sabha constituencies in Tamil Nadu, Nagapattinam had the lowest number of candidates (6). In 1996 election Nagapattinam had the highest voter turnout percentage in Tamil Nadu at 74%. Selvarasu of CPI regained the seat with 56.77% of the votes. The runner-up was M. Kannivannan of Congress (24.90%), followed by V. Thambusamy of CPI(M) (15.56%), S. Rajamani of the Bharatiya Janata Party (2.39%) and two independents.

In 1998 election Nagapattinam was the sole seat allocated to CPI in the DMK-led alliance in Tamil Nadu. [34] Four candidates contested the election. [35] M. Selvarasu of CPI retained the seat, obtaining 58.77% of the votes. [35] The main runner-up was Dr. K. Gopal of AIADMK, a medical doctor and Nannilam state legislator 1991–1996. [35][36] K. Gopal got 38.23% of the votes, Congress candidate M. Thiagaranjan 2.48% and PT candidate G. Jeevanadam 0.52%. [35]

CPI lost the seat in the $\underline{1999 \text{ Indian general election}}$, by a margin of 22,466 votes. $\underline{^{[37]}}$ The outcome was unexpected, as the CPI historically had strong support in the area and the backing of AIADMK in this election. $\underline{^{[37]}}$ Nagapattinam had elected a CPI parliamentarian in 1989 and 1998, when the state-wide trend

had been negative for CPI.^[38] DMK candidate <u>A.K.S. Vijayan</u> won the seat with 49.92% of the votes, followed by M. Selvarasu with 46.65%, PT candidate T. Nadaiyazhagan with 3.26% and independent candidate Durai Balaguru with 0.17%.^[39] A.K.S. Vijayan is the son of CPI leader A.K. Subbiah.^[3]

2000s

In the <u>2004 Indian general election</u> campaign, water shortages were a major concern in Nagapattinam. By the time, the area had experienced drought since 2001, with ground water levels decreasing. CPI supported DMK candidate A.K.S. Vijayan, the Nagapattinam District Secretary of DMK. A.K.S. Vijayan retained the seat, defeating the AIADMK candidate P.J. Archunan, Janata Dal (United) candidate S.G.M. Ramesh and eight others.

On 10 August 2007 the Delimitation Commission issued an order, retaining Nagapattinam as a constituency reserved for Scheduled Castes. [42][43] Initial drafts for delimitation had the Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency abolished, but in the final decision the constituency remained. [43] After delimitation the communist influence in Nagapattinam decreased, as the Mannargudi segment (with strong CPI and AIADMK influences) was removed from the Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency. [2]



Dr. K. Gopal, elected Member of Parliament in 2014

In the <u>2009 Indian general election</u> Nagapattinam again had the lowest number of candidates in Tamil Nadu (7). Apart from the

water crisis, two key concerns in the constituency were price rises and insufficiencies in electric power supply. $^{[2]}$ A.K.S. Vijayan of DMK retained the seat with 48.48% of the votes, followed by M. Selvarasu of CPI with 42.20% and M. Muthukumar of DMDK with 6.73%. $^{[44]}$

Nine candidates contested the Nagapattinam seat in the <u>2014 Indian general election</u>. [45] CPI contested the Nagapattinam seat without support from neither AIADMK nor DMK for the first time since 1962. [1] Nagapattinam the sole seat in central Tamil Nadu contested by CPI. [28] The party nominated <u>G</u>. Palanisamy, four-time state legislator of Thiruthuraipoondi assembly constituency. [28] His main contenders were Dr. K. Gopal of AIADMK and A.K.S. Vijayan from DMK. [45][36] Dr. K. Gopal won the seat with 46.06%, followed by 34.81% for A.K.S. Vijayan. [45] Whilst the performance of CPI and CPI(M) candidates in Tamil Nadu in 2014 was generally far below expectations of the left parties, G. Palanisamy managed to come in third place in Nagapattinam with votes in double digits (9.58%). [45][46]

See also

- Nagapatnam
- List of constituencies of the Lok Sabha

References

- 1. The Hindu. A stiff three-way contest in Nagapattinam (http://www.thehindu.com/elections/lok sabha2014/a-stiff-threeway-contest-in-nagapattinam/article5801944.ece)
- 2. The Hindu. Agrarian crisis a major issue (http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/Agrarian-crisis-a-major-issue/article16592199.ece)

- 3. The Hindu. DMK versus AIADMK in Communist stronghold (http://www.thehindu.com/2004/05/03/stories/2004050308040400.htm)
- 4. "Nagapattianm Voter List" (https://www.nagapattinam.nic.in/general-elections-2021/).
- 5. "General elections to the 17th Lok Sabha, 2019 List of members elected" (https://eci.gov.in/files/file/10277-general-election-to-the-17th-lok-sabha-2019-list-of-members-elected/) (PDF). New Delhi: Election Commission of India. 25 May 2019. p. 26. Retrieved 2 June 2019.
- 6. Lok Sabha. <u>AYYAKKANNU</u>, SHRI M. (http://164.100.47.194/loksabha/writereaddata/biodata__1_12/1121.htm)
- 7. Election Commission of India. <u>STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS</u>, 1957 <u>TO THE SECOND LOK SABHA (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1957/Vol_I_57_LS.pdf)</u>
- 8. Election Commission of India. <u>STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS</u>, 1962 TO THE THIRD LOK SABHA (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1962/Vol_I_L S_62.pdf)
- 9. Gabriele Dietrich (1977). <u>Religion and people's organisation in east Thanjavur (https://books.google.com/books?id=ur4nAAAAYAAJ)</u>. Published for the Christian Institute for the Study of Religion and Society, Bangalore, by the Christian Literature Society. p. 92.
- 10. *The Administrator* (https://books.google.com/books?id=K0WFAAAAMAAJ). Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. 1990. p. 90.
- 11. Francine R. Frankel; M. S. A. Rao (15 March 1990). <u>Dominance and state power in modern India: decline of a social order (https://books.google.com/books?id=7whuAAAAMAAJ)</u>. Oxford University Press. p. 389.
- 12. Election Commission of India. STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1967
 TO THE FOURTH LOK SABHA (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1967/Vol_I
 _LS_67.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718185108/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1967/Vol_I_LS_67.pdf) 2014-07-18 at the Wayback Machine
- 13. The Hindu. Will the saga continue? (http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/Will-the-saga-continue/article16597038.ece)
- 14. *Mainstream* (https://books.google.com/books?id=C51XAAAAMAAJ). S. Sandhu. 1967. p. 14.
- 15. M. Pattabhiram (1967). *General election in India 1967: an exhaustive study of main political trends* (https://archive.org/details/generalelectioni0000patt). Allied Publishers. p. 20 (https://archive.org/details/generalelectioni0000patt/page/20).
- 16. Election Commission of India. STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1971 TO THE FIFTH LOK SABHA (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1971/Vol_I_LS_71.pdf)
- 17. <u>The Election Archives (https://books.google.com/books?id=bRwvAAAAYAAJ)</u>. Shiv Lal. 1978.
- 18. Election Commission of India. STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1977
 TO THE SIXTH LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS &
 DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1977/Vol_I_LS_77.p
 df) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718185438/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/Statistic
 alReports/LS_1977/Vol_I_LS_77.pdf) 18 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 19. India. Parliament. Rajya Sabha (1979). *Parliamentary debates: official report* (https://books.g oogle.com/books?id=WQm7QmX6wrMC). Council of States Secretariat.
- 20. India. Parliament. House of the People; India. Parliament. Lok Sabha (1979). <u>Lok Sabha</u> <u>Debates</u> (https://books.google.com/books?id=YWTVAAAAMAAJ). Lok Sabha Secretariat.
- 21. *Indian Politics: Documents, Events & Figures* (https://books.google.com/books?id=ssMBAA AAMAAJ). Avinash Reference Publications. 1979. p. 194.

- 22. <u>Party Life (https://books.google.com/books?id=hgJbAAAAIAAJ)</u>. Communist Party of India. 1979. p. 4.
- 23. Election Commission of India. <u>Bye-election results 1952–95 (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/ByeEl</u> ection/Bye-ele-results%2052-95.xls)
- 24. Kathleen Gough (June 1989). *Rural change in southeast India: 1950s to 1980s* (https://books.google.com/books?id=_yhFAAAAYAAJ). Oxford University Press. p. 470.
- 25. Election Commission of India. STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1980 TO THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS & DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1980/Vol_I_LS_80.p df) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718175926/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1980/Vol_I_LS_80.pdf) 18 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 26. Election Commission of India. <u>STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS</u>, <u>1984</u>
 <u>TO THE EIGHT LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS & DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1984/Vol_I_LS_84.p df) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718184911/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1984/Vol_I_LS_84.pdf)</u> 18 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 27. Election Commission of India. STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1989
 TO THE NINTH LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS &
 DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1989/Vol_I_LS_89.p
 df) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718183934/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/Statistic
 alReports/LS_1989/Vol_I_LS_89.pdf) 18 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 28. The Hindu. Four-time MLA is CPI's choice for Nagapattinam (http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/fourtime-mla-is-cpis-choice-for-nagapattinam/article5809007.ece)
- 29. Election Commission of India. <u>STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS</u>, 1991 TO THE TENTH LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS & DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1991/VOL_I_91.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718183558/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/Statistical Reports/LS_1991/VOL_I_91.pdf) 18 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 30. The Hindu. Only 2 women MPs from central districts (http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/Only-2-women-MPs-from-central-districts/article16611636.ece)
- 31. <u>Frontline</u> (https://books.google.com/books?id=DJ5KAQAAIAAJ). S. Rangarajan for Kasturi & Sons. April 1996. pp. 119, 123.
- 32. G. V. L. Narasimha Rao; K. Balakrishnan (1 January 1999). *Indian Elections: The Nineties* (https://books.google.com/books?id=8DyOAAAMAAJ). Har-Anand Publication. p. 308.
- 33. Election Commission of India. STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1996
 TO THE ELEVENTH LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS &
 DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1996/Vol_I_LS_96.p
 df)
- 34. Meenu Roy (1999). *Elections 1998: a continuity in coalition* (https://books.google.com/books?id=CCSOAAAAMAAJ). National Pub. House. p. 83.
- 35. Election Commission of India. STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1998
 TO THE 12th LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS &
 DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1998/Vol_I_LS_98.p
 df) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718181833/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/Statistic
 alReports/LS_1998/Vol_I_LS_98.pdf) 18 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 36. The Hindu. Thambidurai and Kumar in the fray again for AIADMK (http://www.thehindu.com/t odays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/thambidurai-and-kumar-in-the-fray-again-for-aiadmk/ar ticle5724487.ece)

- 37. Mahendra Singh Rana (2000). <u>India Votes: Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha Elections 1999, 2000 : Poll Analysis, Election Data, and Party Manifestos (https://books.google.com/books?id=fZekAAAAMAAJ). B.R. Publishing Corporation. pp. 330, 332. ISBN 978-81-7646-139-9.</u>
- 38. J. C. Aggarwal; N. K. Chowdhry (1 January 2000). *Lok Sabha Elections* 1999: Last of the *Millennium* (https://books.google.com/books?id=3kaOAAAAMAAJ). Shipra Publications. p. 90. ISBN 978-81-7541-051-0.
- 39. Election Commission of India. <u>STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS</u>, 1999 TO THE 13th LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS & DETAILED RESULTS) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1999/Vol_I_LS_99.p df) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140718183222/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_1999/Vol_I_LS_99.pdf) 18 July 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 40. The Hindu. [1] (http://www.thehindu.com/2004/03/27/stories/2004032708590400.htm)
- 41. Election Commission of India. <u>STATISTICAL REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS</u>, 2004 TO THE 14th LOK SABHA VOLUME I (NATIONAL AND STATE ABSTRACTS & <u>DETAILED RESULTS</u>) (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/LS_2004/Vol_I_LS_2004.pdf)
- 42. Public (Elections) Department, Tamil Nadu. <u>Elections to Lok Sabha from Tamil Nadu 2009</u> (http://www.elections.tn.gov.in/Reports/LS2009TN.pdf)
- 43. The Hindu. Deletion of seats in central districts leaves voters peeved (http://www.thehindu.c om/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/Deletion-of-seats-in-central-districts-leaves-voterspeeved/article14819880.ece)
- 44. Election Commission of India. 25 CONSTITUENCY WISE DETAILED RESULTS (http://ec i.nic.in/eci_main/archiveofge2009/Stats/VOLI/25_ConstituencyWiseDetailedResult.pdf)

 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140811090059/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/archiveofg e2009/Stats/VOLI/25_ConstituencyWiseDetailedResult.pdf) 11 August 2014 at the Wayback Machine
- 45. Election Commission of India. <u>33 CONSTITUENCY WISE DETAILED RESULTS (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/archiveofge2014/33%20-%20Constituency%20wise%20detailed%20result.pdf)</u>
- 46. India Today. Lok Sabha polls: Left lags in Tamil Nadu (http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/lok-sabha-polls-left-tamil-nadu/1/362095.html)
 - "Statistical reports of Lok Sabha elections" (https://web.archive.org/web/20101005110118/http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/ElectionStatistics.asp). Election Commission of India. Archived from the original (http://eci.nic.in/eci_main/StatisticalReports/ElectionStatistics.asp) on 5 October 2010. Retrieved 8 July 2010.

External links

 Nagapattinam lok sabha constituency election 2019 date and schedule (https://web.archive. org/web/20190408155401/https://www.indiaelections2014.info/parliament/2019/states/tamil nadu/nagapattinam/lok_sabha_parliamentary_election_2019_dates.html)