Political Metrics

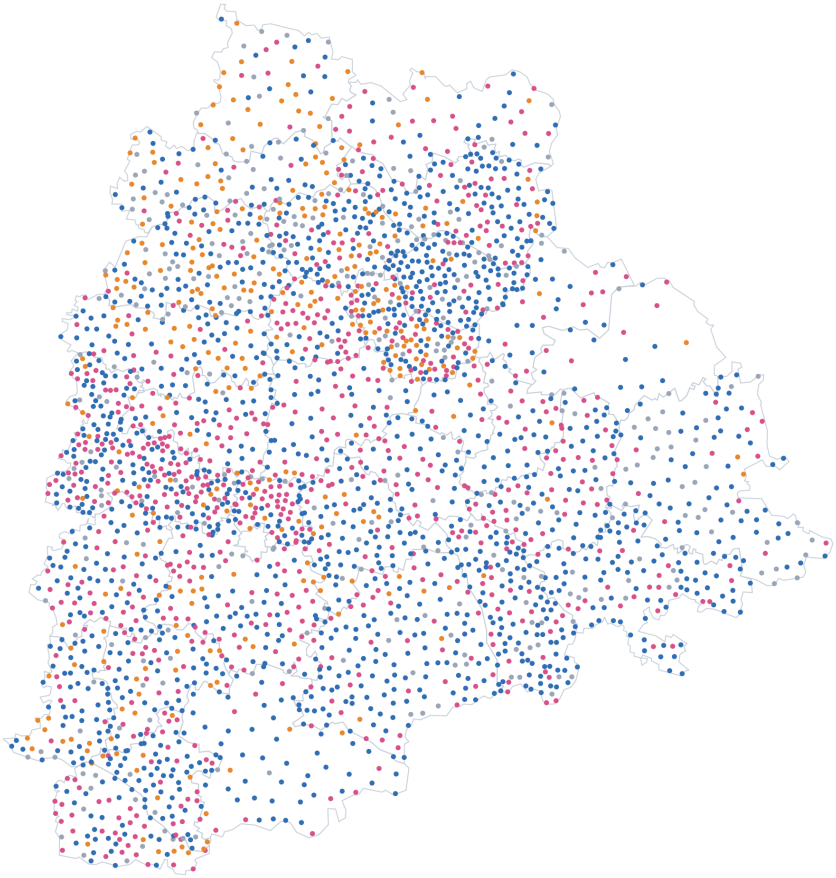
TELANGANA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 2026

Voting Patterns, Party Performance and the Changing Dynamics of State Politics

EACH DOT IS ONE WARD

Congress	1,537
BRS	781
BJP	336
Others	341

Wards won in the 123 urban local bodies covered (2,995 declared results). Dots are placed illustratively inside district boundaries; positions carry no ward-level meaning.



POLITICAL RESEARCH WHITE PAPER



Kalyan Chandra
Political strategist and consultant · Political Metrics
politicalmetrics.in · kalyanchandra.com

Source analysis first published
15 February 2026

CONTENTS

Contents and reading guide

This paper turns the analysis "Results, Insights and Analysis: Telangana Municipal Elections 2026" into a structured research publication. The source document is the primary evidence base; the figures, tables and conclusions of its author are preserved and placed in an analytical frame.

01	Executive Summary	3
02	Scope and Electoral Context	5
03	Party Performance Across Covered Urban Local Bodies	6
04	Vote-Share Trends Across Three Elections	10
05	Vote Distribution Across Covered Urban Local Bodies	12
06	Seat Distribution and Representation	13
07	Municipal Corporation Performance	14
08	Geographic Patterns and Local-Level Results	17
09	Interpreting the Political Landscape	22
10	Scenarios and Future Implications	24
11	Research Limitations and Data Quality	25
12	Conclusions	27
A	Appendix: Data Tables, Definitions, Sources and Author Profile	28

HOW EVERY FIGURE IS LABELLED

SOURCE-REPORTED	A figure taken directly from the supplied document, shown as reported, including any apparent inconsistency.
DERIVED	A calculation by the report editor on source figures: ward shares, differences, sums, regional aggregates.
EXTERNALLY CHECKED	Compared with press reports that cite Telangana State Election Commission or Election Commission of India data. These are secondary sources, not primary publications.
INTERPRETATION	Reasoning by the source author or the report editor. Never presented as proven causation.

Four kinds of block recur: **KEY FINDING** (supported directly by reported figures), **ANALYTICAL INTERPRETATION** (a reasoned reading of a pattern), **DATA NOTE** (a denominator, rounding or data-quality qualification) and **WHAT THIS MEANS** (broader significance).

Independence and benchmark. This publication is an independent research paper by Political Metrics. Its editorial and design standard is modelled on leading research publications; it uses no third-party logos or templates and implies no endorsement by any other organisation.

SECTION 01

Executive Summary

Congress holds the advantage; BRS remains a significant local force; BJP's growth is real but geographically limited. The figures support that reading, alongside several data points that need verification.

1 **Congress holds a clear advantage in the elections covered.**
Congress reports a 39.10%† vote share (15,05,006 votes) and won 1,537 of 2,996 wards (51.3%), the only party to pass the halfway mark. Its vote share across three different elections (39.4%, 40.10% and 39.10%) stays within a one-point band.

2 **BRS keeps a working local organisation, but is not dominant.**
BRS polled 28.76% (10,87,347 votes), up from 16.62% in Lok Sabha 2024 yet below the 37.3% of the 2023 Assembly election. It won 781 wards (26.1%) but did not emerge as the largest party in any of the seven municipal corporations.

3 **BJP's strength is concentrated rather than statewide.**
BJP's vote share fell from 35.19% (Lok Sabha 2024) to 15.68%. It still won 77 corporation wards against BRS's 63, led in Karimnagar (30 of 66) and Nizamabad (28 of 60), and records its highest ward shares in the erstwhile Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts (24.4%, 18.2% and 17.7%) against under 5% in Khammam, Warangal and Nalgonda.

4 **Different election levels give different pictures.**
BJP moved 13.9% → 35.19% → 15.68% and BRS 37.3% → 16.62% → 28.76% across the Assembly, Lok Sabha and municipal elections. These are aggregate shares in differing contests; they do not show how individual voters changed preference.

5 **The combined BRS–BJP vote is substantial.**
The two parties' reported shares sum to 44.43%, above Congress's 39.10%; the source text rounds this to "close to 43%" (DQ-3). The sum is arithmetic, not evidence that votes would transfer between parties, and the two are strongest in different parts of the state.

6 **Congress converts votes into wards more efficiently than its rivals.**
Congress's reported ward share (51.3%) exceeds its vote share by 12.2 percentage points; BRS (−2.7 pp), BJP (−4.5 pp) and other parties (−5.1 pp) all fall below their vote shares.

7 **Incumbency is the author's central explanation, and the main uncertainty.**
The author attributes Congress's municipal result to its position as the state's ruling party and cautions that any future anti-incumbency wave "can quickly change the situation." The source supplies no earlier municipal baseline against which to test this.

DATA NOTE

Coverage. The source states that these elections were held without GHMC and the corporations of Khammam and Warangal. Findings describe the 123 urban local bodies covered (7 corporations, 116 municipalities), not all urban Telangana. **† Congress share.** The source reports 39.10%, but its own vote count (15,05,006 of 37,81,232) gives 39.80%, which a press tally citing State Election Commission data also reports. Source figures are shown as reported; see DQ-1.

EXECUTIVE DASHBOARD

The numbers behind the argument

Key figures from the source document, with the exhibit that develops each one. Shares are as reported by the source unless marked otherwise.

CONGRESS VOTE SHARE

39.10%†

15,05,006 votes

Recomputed from the source's own vote count: 39.80%

BRS VOTE SHARE

28.76%

10,87,347 votes

Up from 16.62% in Lok Sabha 2024; 37.3% in Assembly 2023

BJP VOTE SHARE

15.68%

5,92,823 votes

Down from 35.19% in Lok Sabha 2024

BRS + BJP COMBINED

44.43%

Above Congress's 39.10%

Source text says "close to 43%"; arithmetic, not a transfer estimate

WARDS IN 123 URBAN BODIES

2,996

2,995 declared

Congress 1,537 · BRS 781 · BJP 336 · others 341

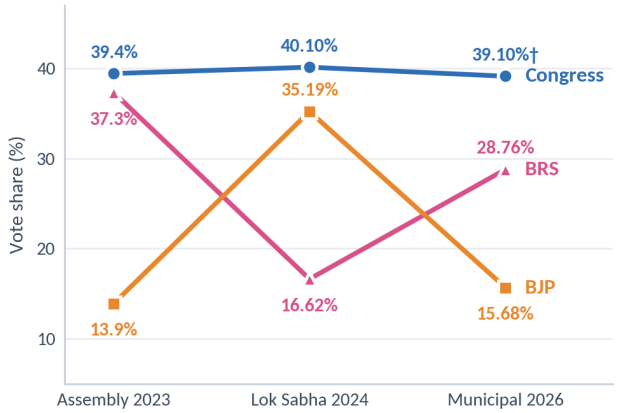
CORPORATION WARDS (OF 414)

191 | 77 | 63

Congress | BJP | BRS

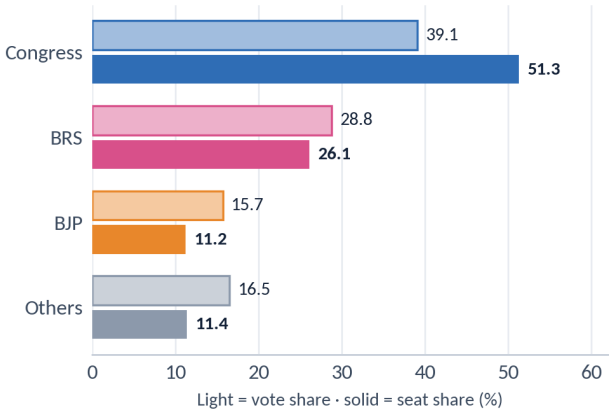
Of 414 wards in 7 corporations; others 83

Congress is flat while BJP and BRS swing



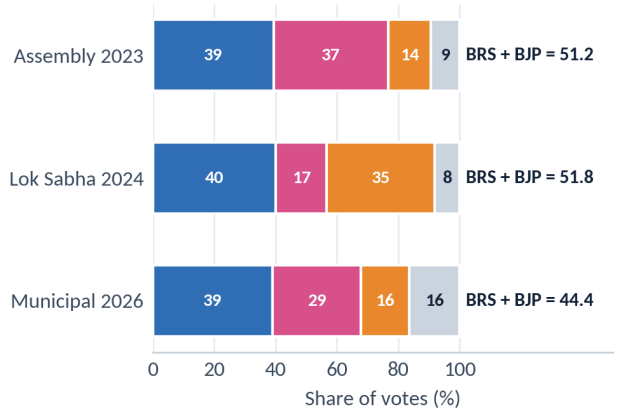
Vote share, three elections (%). Congress stays at 39–40%. See Section 4.

Congress converts votes into wards best



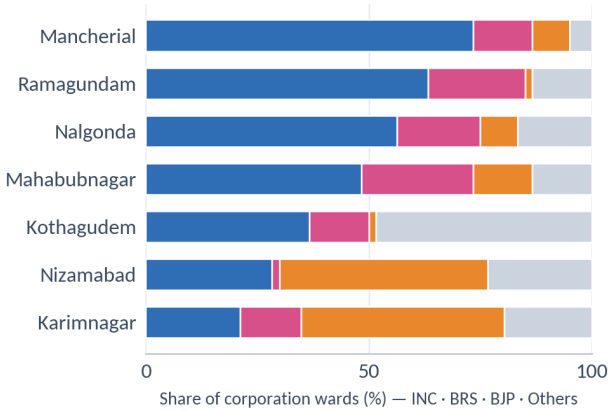
Vote share versus ward share (%), source-reported. See Section 6.

BRS + BJP fell to 44% in 2026



Stacked vote shares (%). Sum of two parties' shares, not a transfer estimate. See Section 4.

Corporations split between Congress and BJP



Share of wards in each of seven corporations. See Section 7.

SECTION 02

Scope and Electoral Context

The figures describe 123 urban local bodies in Telangana, not every urban voter in the state, and they sit alongside two statewide elections that ask different questions of voters.

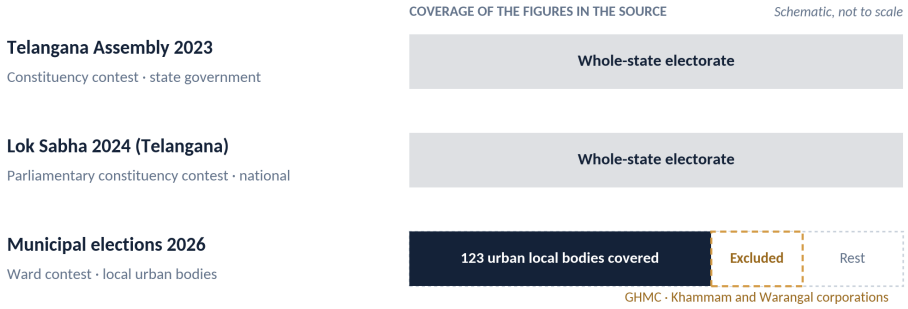
What the figures cover

The source analyses the Telangana municipal elections of 2026 and states that they were held without including the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) and the corporations of Khammam and Warangal. The author notes that this is not a complete picture of urban Telangana but still gives a strong indication of the current political mood.

The municipality table supplied in the source lists **123 urban local bodies** (derived): **seven municipal corporations** (Karimnagar, Kothagudem, Mancherial, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Ramagundam and Nalgonda; 414 wards) and **116 municipalities** (2,582 wards), with 2,996 wards in total and 2,995 declared results. The party-wise vote table is headed "Corporations and Municipalities" and reports 37,81,232 total votes polled. This report keeps the two categories distinct throughout.

EXHIBIT 1

The municipal figures cover 123 selected urban bodies; the other two elections are statewide



Source: Political Metrics source document (coverage stated by the author). Editor's schematic; widths are not proportional to electorates.
Qualification. Exclusions are as stated in the source. Whether the vote table covers exactly the same 123 bodies as the ward table is not confirmed (DQ-7).

Three elections, three different questions

	Assembly 2023	Lok Sabha 2024	Municipal 2026
Decides	The state government	Telangana's members of the national parliament	Control of local urban bodies
Unit of contest	Assembly constituency	Parliamentary constituency	Ward within a corporation or municipality
Coverage in source	Statewide	Statewide	123 selected urban local bodies
Reported figures	INC 39.4% · BJP 13.9% · BRS 37.3%	INC 40.10% · BJP 35.19% · BRS 16.62%	INC 39.10% · BJP 15.68% · BRS 28.76%

Turnout, candidates, local issues, constituencies and coverage all differ between these contests, so a party's share in one is not a direct measure of its support in another. This report compares aggregate shares as descriptions of performance in each contest, not as evidence of voters switching.

> WHAT THIS MEANS
> Every conclusion in this paper applies to the 123 urban local bodies covered; statements about "the state" refer to the statewide Assembly and Lok Sabha figures quoted for comparison. Observed results are kept apart from interpretation, and the author's judgements apart from the editor's derived arithmetic.

SECTION 03

Party Performance Across Covered Urban Local Bodies

Each major party is examined in the same five steps: observed results, change across elections, geographic patterns, interpretation, and risks and uncertainties. "Covered" means the 123 urban local bodies in the source, not the whole state.

	Congress	BRS	BJP	Other parties and independents
Vote share (source)	39.10%†	28.756%	15.678%	16.466% (remainder)
Votes (source)	15,05,006	10,87,347	5,92,823	5,95,637 (derived)
Wards won, all 123 bodies	1,537 (51.3%)	781 (26.1%)	336 (11.2%)	341 (11.4%)
Wards won, 7 corporations	191 (46.1%)	63 (15.2%)	77 (18.6%)	83 (20.0%)
Largest named party in	84 bodies	25 bodies	6 bodies	1 body (AIMIM)
Tied for the lead in	6 bodies	7 bodies	2 bodies	–

Source: Political Metrics source document (vote table, municipal results table); ward shares and leader counts derived by the editor. "Largest named party" compares Congress, BRS, BJP, AIMIM, CPM and BSP, because "Independents" and "Other registered parties" are aggregates of many candidates; seven bodies end in a tie for first place. † See DQ-1.

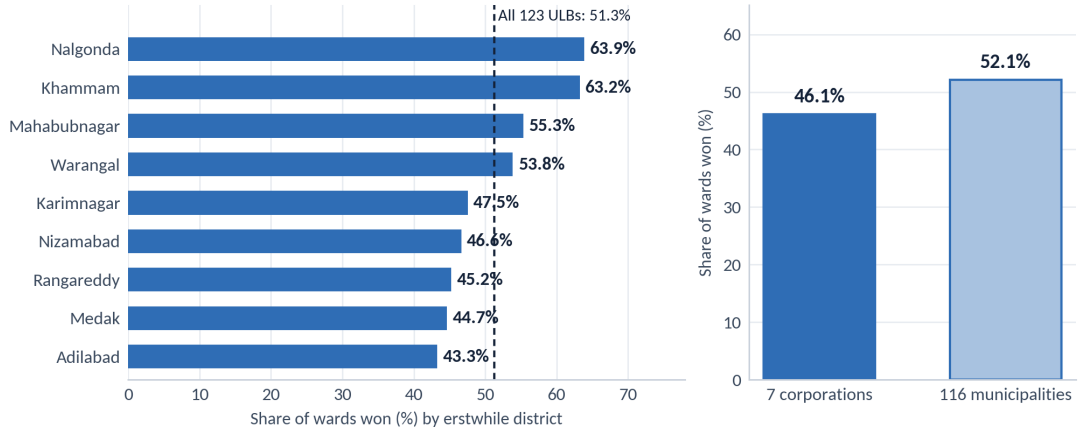
Congress (INC)

39.10%†	15,05,006	1,537	191 of 414
vote share (source)	votes	wards won (51.3%)	corporation wards

EXHIBIT 2

Congress is strongest in the south and east of the covered area and weakest in Adilabad

Congress share of wards won, by erstwhile district (left) and by body type (right)



Source: municipality-level ward table in the source document; shares derived by the editor. Erstwhile-district grouping is an editorial mapping of current districts (DQ-11).

1 · OBSERVED RESULTS

Congress reports a 39.10% vote share and won 1,537 of the 2,996 wards, the only party to pass half of all wards. It held more than half the wards in 69 of the 123 bodies and was the largest named party outright in 84, with six further ties (derived). In the seven corporations it won 191 of 414 wards (46.1%), led in five, and held an outright ward majority in three: Mancherial (44 of 60), Ramagundam (38 of 60) and Nalgonda (27 of 48).

2 · CHANGE ACROSS ELECTIONS

The reported vote share was 39.4% in the 2023 Assembly election, 40.10% in the 2024 Lok Sabha election and 39.10% in 2026: +0.70 pp, then −1.00 pp, a net −0.30 pp. The author describes “steady momentum” and a stable voter base across the three contests.

3 · GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

Congress’s ward share is highest in the erstwhile Nalgonda (63.9%) and Khammam (63.2%) districts and lowest in Adilabad (43.3%), Medak (44.7%) and Rangareddy (45.2%) (derived; Section 8 groups current districts into their erstwhile districts). It did not hold the largest ward share outright in seven of the 32 covered districts: Adilabad (BJP led), Komaram Bheem Asifabad, Rajanna Sircilla, Siddipet, Medchal-Malkajgiri and Jogulamba Gadwal (BRS led), and Medak (a tie with BRS).

4 · INTERPRETATION

The author attributes the municipal result to Congress being the ruling party in the state: voters appear to have trusted the state government and extended that support locally. A near-constant share across three different contests is consistent with a stable core base, although aggregate stability does not show that the same voters backed the party each time.

5 · RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The author names two warning signs: BJP’s visible presence in united Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar, which could become a challenge in the next Assembly elections, and BRS’s solid residual vote share, which could gain quickly if anti-incumbency builds. The editor adds that the sample excludes GHMC and two other corporations, that no earlier municipal baseline is supplied, and that the reported 39.10% differs from the 39.80% implied by the source’s own vote count (DQ-1). None of this constitutes a forecast.

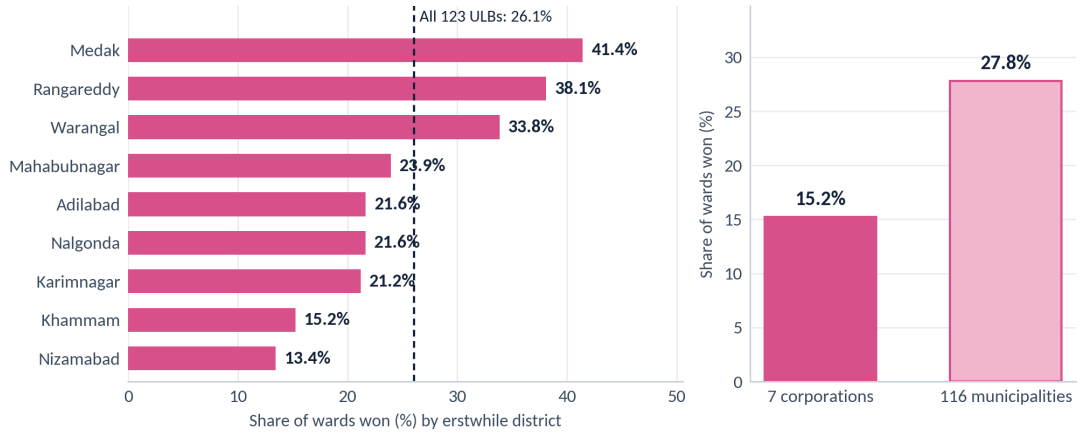
Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS)

28.76%	10,87,347	781	63 of 414
vote share (source)	votes	wards won (26.1%)	corporation wards

EXHIBIT 3

BRS is strongest in the Medak, Rangareddy and Warangal belt and in municipalities rather than corporations

BRS share of wards won, by erstwhile district (left) and by body type (right)



Source: municipality-level ward table in the source document; shares derived by the editor.

1 · OBSERVED RESULTS

BRS polled 28.756% and won 781 wards (26.1%). It was the largest named party outright in 25 bodies, all of them municipalities, and tied for the lead in seven more (derived). In the seven corporations it won 63 of 414 wards (15.2%) and was not the largest party in any: its best result was 15 of 60 in Mahabubnagar and its weakest 1 of 60 in Nizamabad. Its strongest municipal results include Sircilla (27 of 39), Gummadidala (15 of 22), Zaheerabad and Medak (15 each) and Gaddapotharam (14 of 18).

2 · CHANGE ACROSS ELECTIONS

BRS's reported share was 37.3% in the 2023 Assembly election, 16.62% in the 2024 Lok Sabha election and 28.76% in 2026: −20.68 pp, then +12.14 pp, a net −8.54 pp. The author notes that although BRS lost badly in the Lok Sabha election, it did relatively better in the municipal elections in both vote share and seats.

3 · GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

BRS's ward share is highest in the erstwhile Medak (41.4%), Rangareddy (38.1%) and Warangal (33.8%) districts and lowest in Nizamabad (13.4%) and Khammam (15.2%). It held the largest ward share in five districts (Komaram Bheem Asifabad, Rajanna Sircilla, Siddipet, Medchal-Malkajgiri and Jogulamba Gadwal) and tied with Congress in Medak. Its ward share is 15.2% in corporations against 27.8% in municipalities (derived).

4 · INTERPRETATION

The author reads the municipal result as evidence that the party's local organisation is still active: a strong organisational structure, support in both rural and urban pockets, and intact local leadership networks. The figures are consistent with a functioning local organisation. They do not show a recovery of its statewide position, since 28.76% remains below the 37.3% recorded in 2023 and BRS led no corporation.

5 · RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The author lists several concerns: Congress's consistent 39–40% share; BRS not emerging as the largest party in major corporations; BJP winning more corporation wards (77) than BRS (63), with the gap "particularly significant" in Karimnagar and Nizamabad; BJP dividing anti-Congress votes in Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad; and surveys and ground research suggesting BRS struggles to attract youth voters, especially in metro cities. The source gives no survey method, and metro cities including GHMC are outside the dataset, so the last point is reported here but cannot be tested (DQ-8, DQ-9). The author also notes that if anti-incumbency builds against the state government, BRS "can quickly gain."

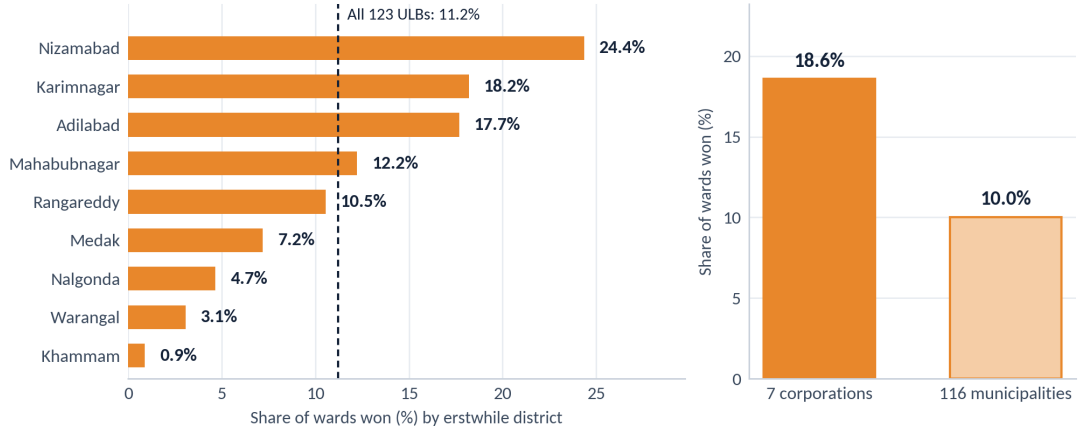
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

15.68%	5,92,823	336	77 of 414
vote share (source)	votes	wards won (11.2%)	corporation wards

EXHIBIT 4

BJP's ward share is concentrated in Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad, and is higher in corporations

BJP share of wards won, by erstwhile district (left) and by body type (right)



Source: municipality-level ward table in the source document; shares derived by the editor.

1 · OBSERVED RESULTS

BJP polled 15.678% and won 336 wards (11.2%). It won no ward at all in 45 of the 123 bodies (derived). In the seven corporations it won 77 wards (18.6%) against BRS's 63, led in Karimnagar (30 of 66) and Nizamabad (28 of 60), and took 58 of its 77 corporation wards there (75%). Among municipalities it was the largest named party in Adilabad (21 of 49), Metpalli, Raikal and Narayanpet (11 of 24), and won substantial minorities in Kamareddy (16 of 49) and Nirmal (13 of 42).

2 · CHANGE ACROSS ELECTIONS

BJP's reported share was 13.9% in the 2023 Assembly election, 35.19% in the 2024 Lok Sabha election and 15.68% in 2026: +21.29 pp, then −19.51 pp, a net +1.78 pp. The author reads the Lok Sabha peak as influenced by national factors such as the "Modi factor," and notes no major improvement compared with the Assembly and earlier municipal results; the earlier municipal results are not supplied in the source.

3 · GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

BJP's ward share is highest in the erstwhile Nizamabad (24.4%), Karimnagar (18.2%) and Adilabad (17.7%) districts and lowest in Khammam (0.9%), Warangal (3.1%), Nalgonda (4.7%) and Medak (7.2%) (derived). Its share is 18.6% in corporations and 10.0% in municipalities, consistent with the author's observation that it does better in corporations such as Nizamabad and Karimnagar than in smaller municipalities. The author also lists Mahabubnagar among weak districts; the ward table shows 12.2% there, close to the 11.2% overall (see Section 8).

4 · INTERPRETATION

The author sees BJP's growth as real but limited geographically: stronger in urban areas and among youth voters, not yet a pan-Telangana party, and not seen outside Lok Sabha elections as the main alternative to Congress, a role the author assigns to BRS. He also points to a leadership vacuum, with no BJP leader whose mass acceptance matches that of KCR or Revanth Reddy, and notes that after Bandi Sanjay's removal as state president there is no single widely accepted face. The author further observes that BJP's share is relatively higher in some areas with a larger Muslim population, which he attributes to consolidation of non-Congress votes. The supplied tables contain no demographic data, so this is reported as the author's observation and is not tested here (DQ-10).

5 · RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

BJP's municipal performance is concentrated in three northern erstwhile districts and in corporations. The source also names Hyderabad as part of its base, yet GHMC is outside the dataset, so that claim cannot be assessed with the supplied figures (DQ-8). Whether the Lok Sabha result reflects national factors or other differences between the contests cannot be established from aggregate shares.

Other parties and independents

16.5%	5,95,637	341	13+
combined vote share	votes (derived)	wards won (11.4%)	named parties on vote table

Parties other than Congress, BRS and BJP polled 5,95,637 votes, 15.75% of the stated total (derived from vote counts; 16.5% if the reported Congress share is used as the remainder base, see DQ-1). Their contribution is described below without ascribing motives or voter characteristics, which the source does not supply.

Party / group	Votes	Vote share	Wards won	Ward share
Independents (IND)	3,14,096	8.307%	183	6.1%
AIMIM	1,24,236	3.286%	70	2.3%
CPM	22,048	0.583%	13	0.4%
BSP	7,715	0.204%	2	0.1%
Other registered parties (TSEC)	–	–	73	2.4%
AIFB	57,129	1.511%	not shown separately	–
CPI	49,450	1.308%	not shown separately	–
JSP	13,504	0.357%	not shown separately	–
TDP, YSRCP, AAP (ward columns)	AAP: 1,717	AAP: 0.045%	0	0.0%

Source: vote table and municipal results table in the source document; ward shares derived on 2,996 wards. The ward table has no separate columns for AIFB, CPI or JSP; the source does not say whether they fall under "Other registered parties."

Independents. Independents rank fourth by votes (8.307%) and won 183 wards, a smaller share of wards (6.1%) than of votes.
AIMIM. It polled 3.286% and won 70 wards; 38 of those (54%) came from three bodies, Nizamabad corporation (14), Bodhan

(12) and Bhainsa (12), where it was the largest named party in Bhainsa (derived). **Other registered parties** won 73 wards, 37 of them in Kothagudem corporation (22), Waddepalle (8) and Ramagundam corporation (7) (derived); the source does not name these parties.

> **WHAT THIS MEANS**
> Smaller parties and independents matter mainly locally: in several bodies they decide who is the largest party or whether any party holds a majority. At the aggregate level they account for roughly one vote in six.

SECTION 04

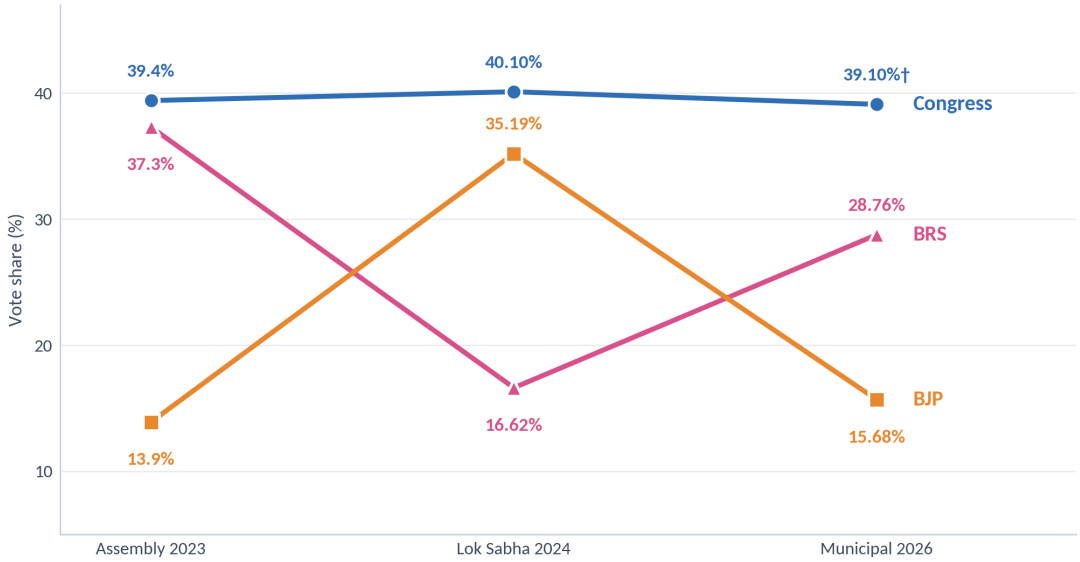
Vote-Share Trends Across Three Elections

Congress barely moves across three elections; BJP and BRS swing sharply in opposite directions. The pattern describes aggregate party performance in each contest, not the movement of individual voters.

EXHIBIT 5

Congress holds near 40% in every election while BJP and BRS trade places

Vote share by party across the Assembly 2023, Lok Sabha 2024 and municipal 2026 elections (%)



Source: comparison table in the Political Metrics source document (source-reported). Lines connect different election types and are drawn to show direction, not a continuous series. † Source reports 39.10%; its own vote count implies 39.80% (DQ-1).

Qualification. The three elections differ in turnout patterns, candidates, constituencies and coverage; the municipal figure covers 123 selected urban bodies. The chart does not show voter switching.

Election	INC	BJP	BRS
Telangana Assembly 2023 (statewide)	39.4%	13.9%	37.3%
Lok Sabha 2024, Telangana	40.10%	35.19%	16.62%
Municipal / corporation elections 2026	39.10%†	15.68%	28.76%
Change, Assembly to Lok Sabha (pp)	+0.70	+21.29	−20.68
Change, Lok Sabha to municipal (pp)	−1.00	−19.51	+12.14
Net change, Assembly to municipal (pp)	−0.30	+1.78	−8.54

Source: first three rows reproduced from the source; change rows derived by the editor (percentage points, pp).

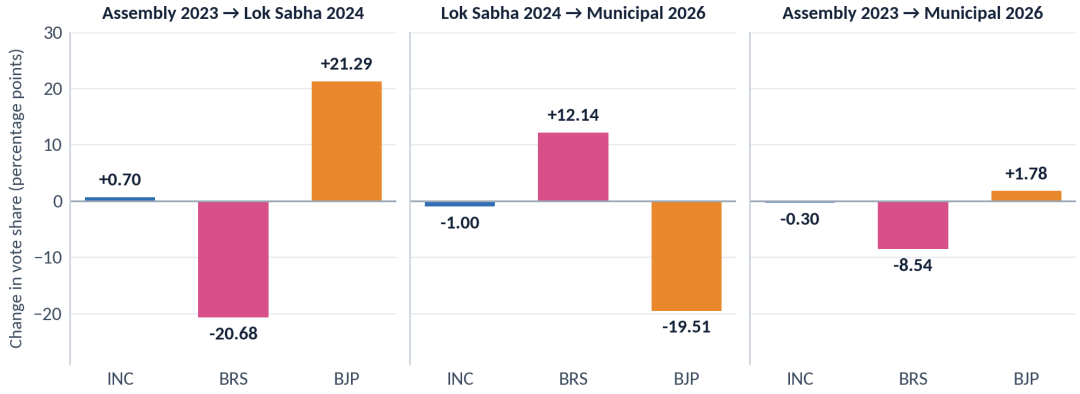
KEY FINDING

Congress's reported vote share varied by no more than 1.0 percentage point across the three elections (39.4%, 40.10%, 39.10%). BJP and BRS each moved by roughly 20 points between the Assembly and Lok Sabha elections, in opposite directions.

EXHIBIT 6

The largest swings are in BJP and BRS, and they mirror each other

Change in vote share between elections (percentage points)



Source: derived by the editor from the source comparison table.

Qualification. Differences in aggregate share cannot show how individual voters changed their preferences; that needs voter-level or booth-level data.

Reading each shift

Congress. Stability across contests with very different dynamics fits the author's reading of a stable voter base. It is also consistent with offsetting movements among different groups of voters, which aggregates cannot reveal.

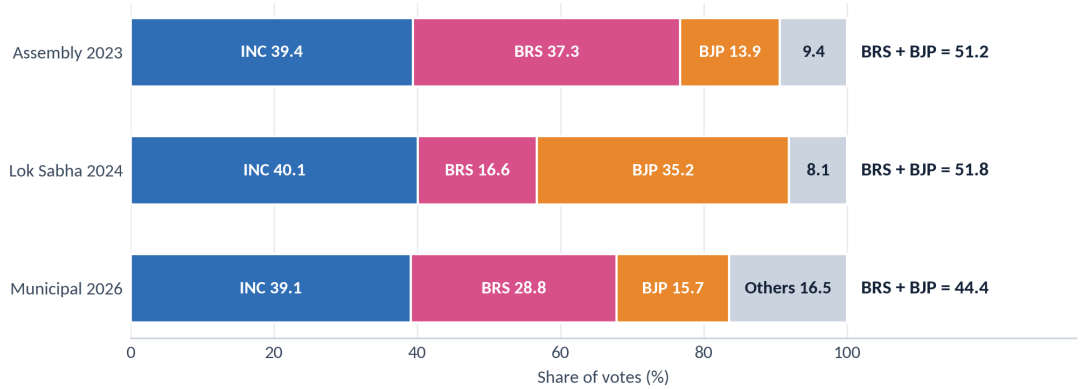
BJP. The author attributes the Lok Sabha peak of 35.19% to national factors, including the "Modi factor." If that reading holds, BJP's level in state-level and local contests would sit closer to its 2023 and 2026 figures (13.9% and 15.68%) than to its Lok Sabha figure. The data are consistent with this reading but do not prove it; candidate quality, turnout and constituency structure are other plausible contributors.

BRS. BRS fell by 20.68 points between 2023 and 2024 while BJP rose by 21.29, then recovered 12.14 points in 2026 as BJP fell 19.51. The sizes are similar and the directions opposite, which is consistent with several explanations, including vote movement between the two parties, but the aggregates cannot distinguish among them.

EXHIBIT 7

BRS and BJP together polled about half the vote in 2023 and 2024, and 44.4% in the 2026 municipal elections

Share of votes by party group (%)



Source: source comparison table (source-reported); "Others" is the remainder to 100% and the BRS + BJP sums are derived. Municipal "Others" uses the reported Congress share; with 39.80% it would be 15.8%.

Qualification. The sum of two parties' shares is arithmetic. It is not an estimate of how many voters would follow a joint strategy.

ANALYTICAL INTERPRETATION

The "Others" share is 16.5% in the municipal figures against 9.4% and 8.1% in the earlier two, so the fall in the BRS + BJP sum (to 44.43%) is matched by a larger residual. The vote table shows independents alone at 8.307%. Whether this is typical of local contests or specific to 2026 cannot be judged without earlier municipal data.

SECTION 05

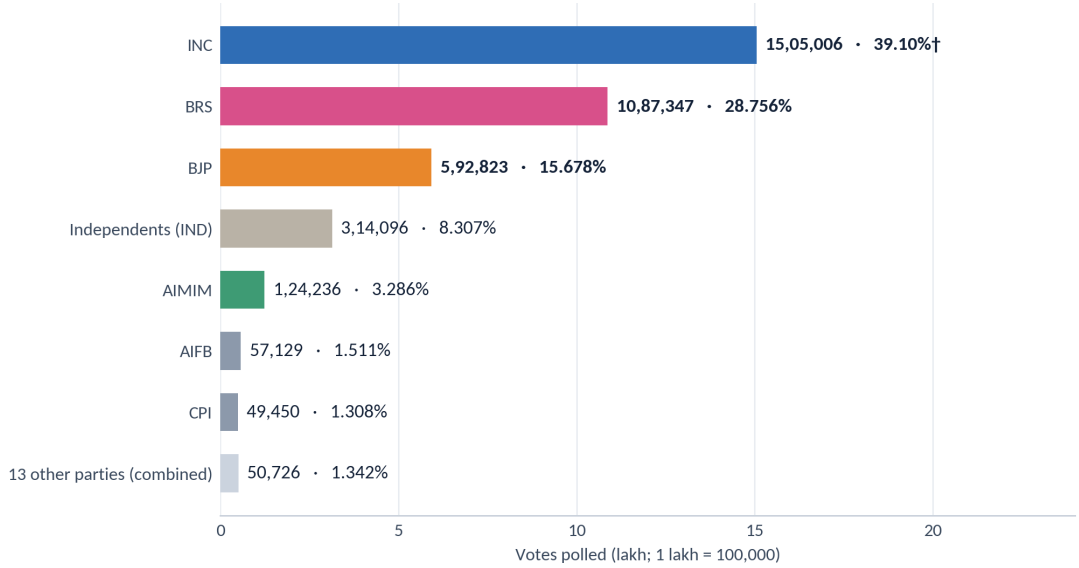
Vote Distribution Across Covered Urban Local Bodies

Three parties account for more than four in five votes polled; independents rank fourth and the remaining parties are individually small.

EXHIBIT 8

Congress, BRS and BJP together polled 84% of votes; independents rank fourth

Votes polled by party, corporations and municipalities covered (lakh) with reported vote share



Source: party-wise vote table in the source document (total votes polled 37,81,232). Share labels are as reported; "13 other parties" is derived. † Source reports 39.10% (DQ-1).

Qualification. Votes are listed for 20 entries; they sum to 37,80,813, which is 419 short of the stated total (DQ-2).

The three largest parties received 31,85,176 votes, 84.2% of the stated total (derived from vote counts). Independents (a group of individual candidates, not a party) received 3,14,096 votes (8.307%), ahead of AIMIM with 1,24,236 (3.286%).

SMALLER PARTIES (RANKS 8 TO 20)

Rank	Party	Votes	Vote share (%)	Rank	Party	Votes	Vote share (%)
8	CPM	22,048	0.583	15	IUML	195	0.005
9	JSP	13,504	0.357	16	ADRP	178	0.005
10	BSP	7,715	0.204	17	MzJP	153	0.004
11	TRAP	3,379	0.089	18	MTRSP	138	0.004
12	AAP	1,717	0.045	19	AIMIM Inquilab	114	0.003
13	DSP	993	0.026	20	MCPIU	90	0.002
14	MBT	502	0.013				

Source: votes from the source vote table; shares recomputed as votes ÷ 37,81,232 to three decimals, and equal the source figures for all 19 entries other than Congress. The full 20-entry table is in Appendix A.

DATA NOTE

Denominator and reconciliation. Shares use the source's stated total of 37,81,232 votes polled as the denominator. Listed party votes sum to 37,80,813; the 419-vote gap (0.011%) is not explained in the source and may reflect a category not shown, but that is a hypothesis. The source's percentage column sums to 99.286% because Congress is printed as 39.10%; with 39.802% (recomputed) it sums to 99.99%. The source mixes formats (39.10% with a sign and two decimals, others with three); this report shows three decimals throughout where recomputed.

KEY FINDING

Thirteen of the 20 entries polled less than one per cent of the vote each, and together they polled 50,726 votes (1.342%). Beyond the leading parties, the vote is split among independents, AIMIM, AIFB and CPI.

SECTION 06

Seat Distribution and Representation

Congress's share of wards is 12 points above its share of votes; every other category wins fewer wards than its vote share would suggest.

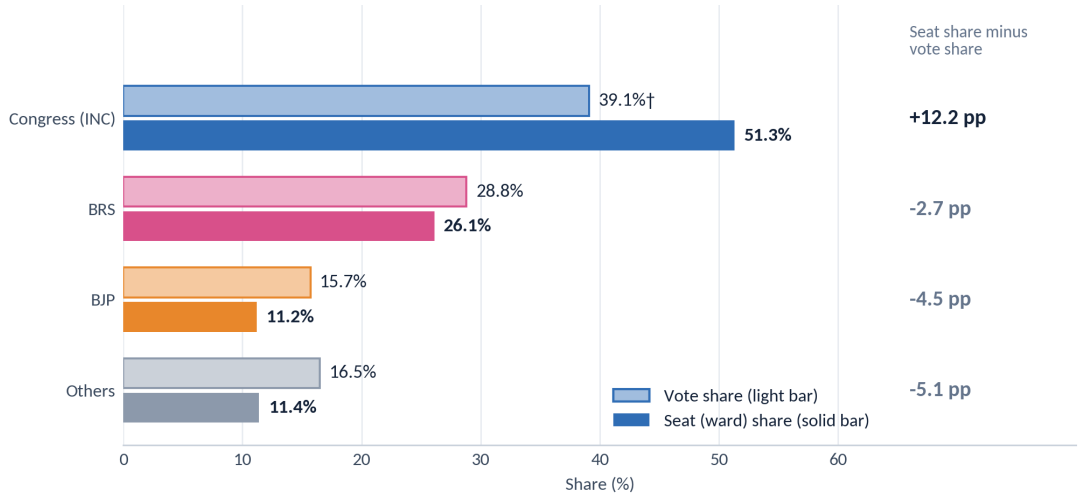
Party / category	Vote share	Wards won	Seat share	Seat share (calc.)	Gap (pp)
Congress (INC)	39.1%†	1,537	51.3%	51.30%	+12.2
BRS	28.8%	781	26.1%	26.07%	−2.7
BJP	15.7%	336	11.2%	11.22%	−4.5
Others	16.5%	341	11.4%	11.38%	−5.1

Source: vote share and seat share as reported in the source (gap = seat share minus vote share; "calc." = recomputed from ward counts); wards from the municipality table (2,996 wards); recomputed seat share and the last column are derived. Reported values are source-reported until independently verified.

EXHIBIT 9

Congress wins 51.3% of wards on 39.1% of votes; BRS, BJP and others fall short of their vote shares

Vote share and seat (ward) share by party (%)



Source: source-reported vote and seat shares; gaps derived. † Reported Congress vote share; with 39.80% the gap is +11.5 pp and the "Others" gap −4.4 pp. **Qualification.** "Others" aggregates independents, AIMIM, CPM, BSP and other registered parties. Vote share and seat share are different measures and are not interchangeable.

Why vote share and seat share can differ

When seats are decided ward by ward, a party's total votes and the way those votes are spread across wards both matter. A party whose support is evenly spread can win a larger share of wards than of votes; a party whose votes are thinly spread, or piled up in a few wards, can win fewer. The source does not supply ward-level vote counts, so this report cannot say which mechanism produced the gaps in the table, and it does not infer one.

DATA NOTE

Seat shares reproduce exactly from ward counts (1,537 ÷ 2,996 = 51.30%). Dividing instead by the 2,995 declared wards gives 51.32%; both round to the reported 51.3%. The source's "Others" vote share (16.5%) is the remainder after the reported shares of the three main parties and so inherits the Congress discrepancy (DQ-1). The ward table and the vote table are both labelled as covering corporations and municipalities, but the source does not state that they cover the same set of bodies (DQ-7).

WHAT THIS MEANS

A 12-point conversion gap is consistent with Congress holding outright ward majorities in 69 bodies on a vote share below 40%. It also means that ward counts overstate Congress's share of votes and understate that of every other group.

SECTION 07

Municipal Corporation Performance

Congress leads five of the seven corporations; BJP leads the other two, Karimnagar and Nizamabad, and wins more corporation wards than BRS.

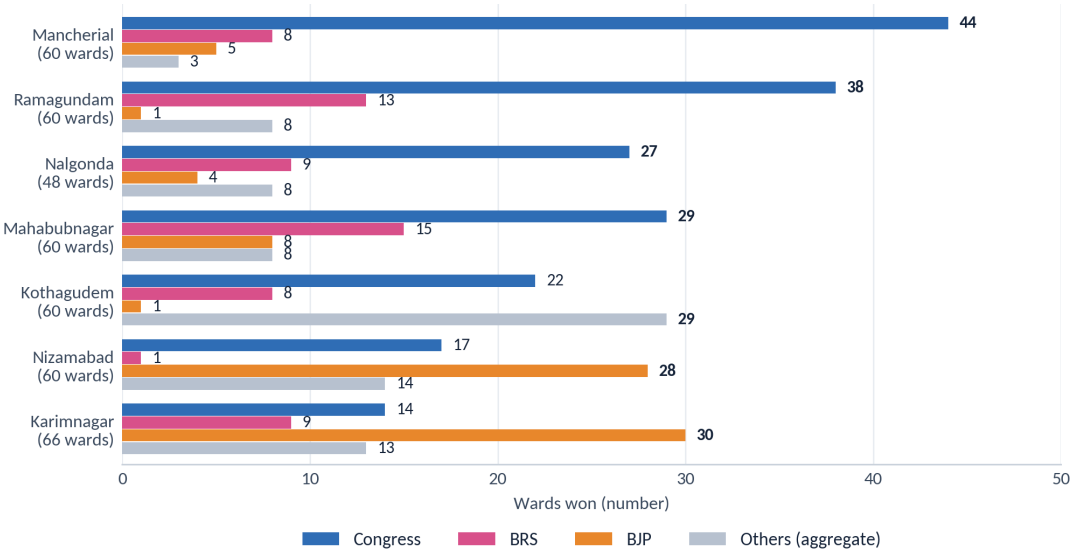
Corporation	Congress	BRS	BJP	Others	Total wards
Karimnagar	14	09	30	13	66
Kothagudem	22	08	01	29	60
Mancherial	44	08	05	03	60
Mahabubnagar	29	15	08	08	60
Nizamabad	17	01	28	14	60
Ramagundam	38	13	01	08	60
Nalgonda	27	09	04	08	48
Total	**191**	**63**	**77**	**83**	**414**

Source: municipal corporation results table in the source document, as reported (source order). Totals reconcile with the column sums and with the seven corporation rows of the municipality table (Appendix B). "Others" is the source's OTH column.

EXHIBIT 10

Congress wins the most wards in five corporations; BJP wins the most in Karimnagar and Nizamabad

Wards won by party in each municipal corporation (number of wards)



Source: source municipal corporation table (source-reported). Others aggregates independents, AIMIM, CPM, BSP and other registered parties; corporations ordered by Congress ward share.

Qualification. These are seven corporations, not statewide municipal totals. GHMC and the Khammam and Warangal corporations are excluded.

EXHIBIT 11

Congress is strongest in Mancherial and Ramagundam; BJP's share peaks near 47% in Nizamabad

Share of wards won by party, by corporation (%)

Corporation	Wards	Congress	BRS	BJP	Others
Mancherial	60	44 · 73%	8 · 13%	5 · 8%	3 · 5%
Ramagundam	60	38 · 63%	13 · 22%	1 · 2%	8 · 13%
Nalgonda	48	27 · 56%	9 · 19%	4 · 8%	8 · 17%
Mahabubnagar	60	29 · 48%	15 · 25%	8 · 13%	8 · 13%
Kothagudem	60	22 · 37%	8 · 13%	1 · 2%	29 · 48%
Nizamabad	60	17 · 28%	1 · 2%	28 · 47%	14 · 23%
Karimnagar	66	14 · 21%	9 · 14%	30 · 45%	13 · 20%
All 7 corporations	414	191 · 46%	63 · 15%	77 · 19%	83 · 20%

Source: source corporation table; shares derived. Cell shading shows share of wards (darker = higher) and each cell prints the count and share.

Ranking by leading party

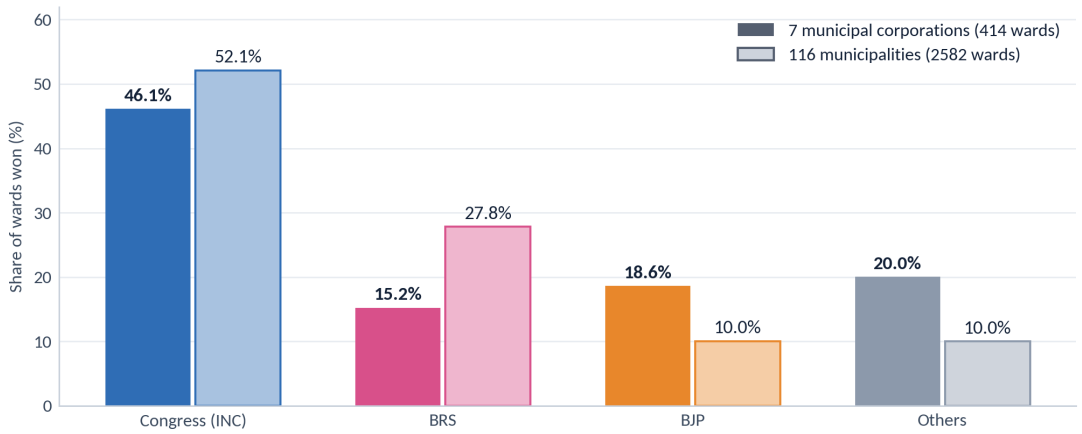
Corporation	Leading named party	Wards	Share	Lead over next named party
Mancherial	Congress	44 of 60	73.3%	36 wards over BRS
Ramagundam	Congress	38 of 60	63.3%	25 wards over BRS
Nalgonda	Congress	27 of 48	56.2%	18 wards over BRS
Karimnagar	BJP	30 of 66	45.5%	16 wards over Congress
Kothagudem	Congress	22 of 60	36.7%	14 wards over BRS
Mahabubnagar	Congress	29 of 60	48.3%	14 wards over BRS
Nizamabad	BJP	28 of 60	46.7%	11 wards over Congress

Source: derived from the source corporation table. “Others” is an aggregate of several parties and is excluded from the ranking; in Kothagudem it totals 29 wards (22 of them “other registered parties”), more than Congress’s 22.

EXHIBIT 12

Corporations differ from municipalities: BJP and others do better, BRS and Congress do worse

Share of wards won by party, corporations versus municipalities (%)



Source: municipality-level table in the source document; shares derived by the editor (7 corporations, 414 wards; 116 municipalities, 2,582 wards). **Qualification.** Corporations are only 7 of 123 bodies and exclude GHMC and two other corporations, so this contrast cannot be generalised.

What the corporation results show

- **BJP’s corporation wins are northern and concentrated.** BJP leads Karimnagar and Nizamabad, which supply 58 of its 77 corporation wards (75%).
- **Congress leads broadly.** It leads five corporations and holds a ward majority in Mancherial, Ramagundam and Nalgonda.
- **BRS does about half as well in corporations as in municipalities.** Its ward share is 15.2% against 27.8%, consistent with the author’s remark that BRS did not emerge as the largest party in major corporations.
- **Other parties matter more in corporations.** They hold 20.0% of corporation wards against 10.0% in municipalities, driven by Kothagudem (29 of 60), Nizamabad (14, all AIMIM) and Karimnagar (13).
- **The gap between BJP and BRS is a corporation phenomenon.** BJP leads BRS in corporation wards (77 against 63) but trails it overall (336 against 781) and in 96 of 123 bodies’ ward counts (derived).

SECTION 08

Geographic Patterns and Local-Level Results

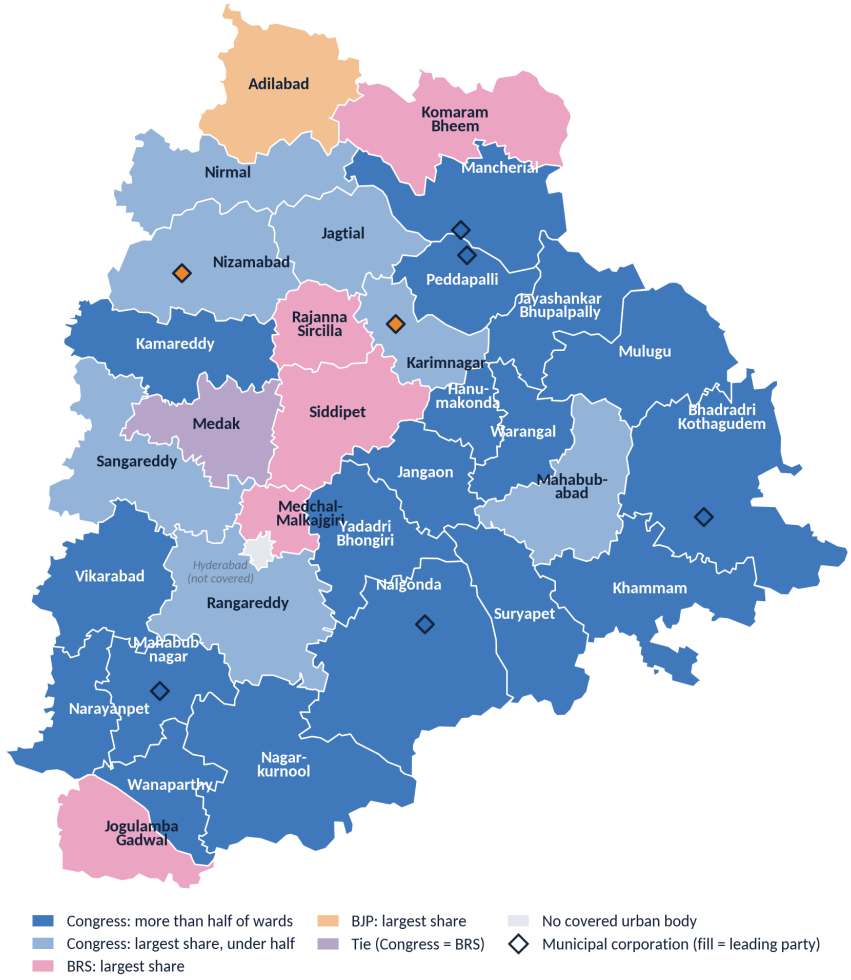
Party strength varies sharply by district: BJP in the north-west, BRS in a central Medak–Rangareddy–Warangal belt, Congress almost everywhere else.

This section uses the 123-row municipality table in the source (reproduced in Appendix B). Each body was assigned to its district as printed in the source, and district totals are sums of ward counts. Each row's party columns sum to its declared total (one exception, Makthal, below) and the column totals match the source's printed total row exactly. No entry was estimated or omitted.

EXHIBIT 13

Congress has the largest ward share in 25 of 32 covered districts; BRS leads five and BJP one

Largest party by wards won in each district's covered urban bodies



Source: district aggregates derived from the source municipality table; boundaries from the open "india-maps-data" dataset (DQ-11). Diamonds: Karimnagar and Nizamabad (BJP-led, orange); Mancherial, Ramagundam, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Kothagudem (Congress-led, blue).

Qualification. Shading reflects wards in covered urban bodies only, not the district electorate. Hyderabad has no covered body. Schematic; no ward boundaries are shown or estimated.

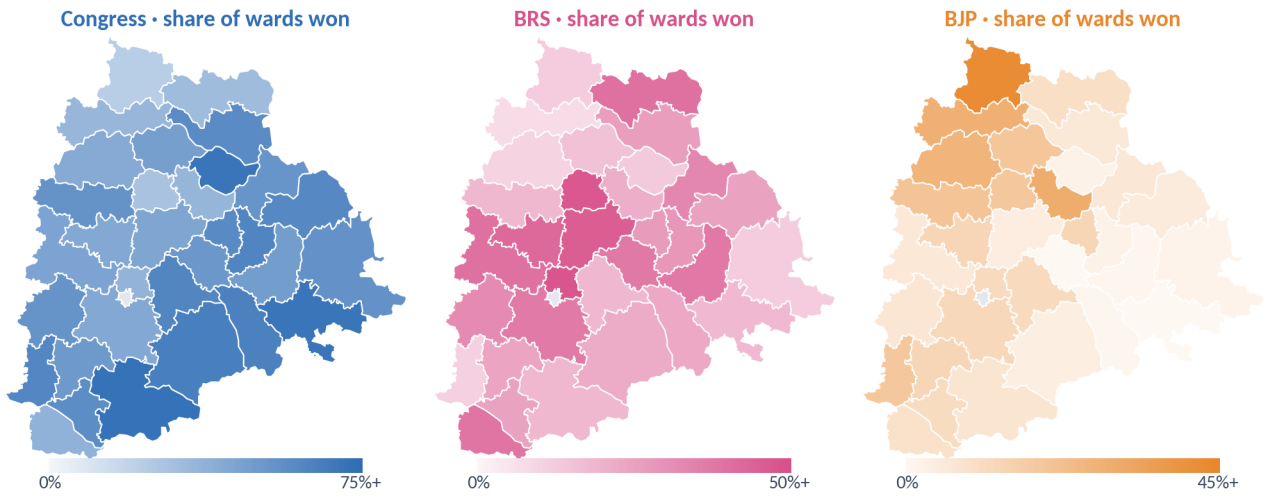
DATA NOTE

Makthal (Narayanpet district) is listed with 16 wards but only 15 declared; this is why the declared total is 2,995. Serial number 1 does not appear in the source table (rows run 2 to 124); because the printed totals match the 123 rows shown, no row appears to be missing, but this needs confirmation (DQ-5, DQ-6).

EXHIBIT 14

The three parties occupy different parts of the map

Share of wards won by district, by party (%)



Source: derived from the source municipality table; same boundaries as the preceding map. Colour scales differ by party (Congress to 75%, BRS to 50%, BJP to 45%) so each map shows internal variation.

Erstwhile districts

The source refers to “united districts” such as Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. To test its regional observations, the 32 covered districts were grouped into the nine erstwhile districts they were carved from. This grouping is the editor’s mapping, not part of the source (DQ-11). Hyderabad has no covered body.

EXHIBIT 15

BJP’s ward share is highest in Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad; BRS’s in Medak and Rangareddy

Wards won and share of wards by erstwhile district

Erstwhile district	ULBs	Wards	Congress	BRS	BJP	Others
Nizamabad	8	238	111 · 46.6%	32 · 13.4%	58 · 24.4%	37 · 15.5%
Karimnagar	15	467	222 · 47.5%	99 · 21.2%	85 · 18.2%	61 · 13.1%
Adilabad	11	328	142 · 43.3%	71 · 21.6%	58 · 17.7%	57 · 17.4%
Mahabubnagar	19	376	208 · 55.3%	90 · 23.9%	46 · 12.2%	31 · 8.2%
Rangareddy	13	294	133 · 45.2%	112 · 38.1%	31 · 10.5%	18 · 6.1%
Medak	19	403	180 · 44.7%	167 · 41.4%	29 · 7.2%	27 · 6.7%
Nalgonda	18	407	260 · 63.9%	88 · 21.6%	19 · 4.7%	40 · 9.8%
Warangal	12	260	140 · 53.8%	88 · 33.8%	8 · 3.1%	24 · 9.2%
Khammam	8	223	141 · 63.2%	34 · 15.2%	2 · 0.9%	46 · 20.6%

Source: derived from the source municipality table; erstwhile-district grouping by the editor. Ordered by BJP ward share.

KEY FINDING

BJP's strength and BRS's strength fall in largely different places. BJP's highest ward shares are in the three northern erstwhile districts (17.7% to 24.4%); BRS's are in Medak, Rangareddy and Warangal (33.8% to 41.4%). Congress's lowest shares are in Adilabad, Medak and Rangareddy, where it still wins 43% to 45% of wards.

EXHIBIT 16

District-level results matrix: Congress leads most districts, with BJP and BRS strongholds visible

Wards won and share of wards, by district (covered urban bodies only)

District	ULBs	Wards	Congress	BRS	BJP	Others
Nagarkurnool	3	65	47 · 72%	12 · 18%	5 · 8%	1 · 2%
Peddapalli	4	124	88 · 71%	16 · 13%	3 · 2%	17 · 14%
Khammam	5	117	83 · 71%	21 · 18%	0 · 0%	13 · 11%
Nalgonda	7	162	106 · 65%	36 · 22%	6 · 4%	14 · 9%
Suryapet	5	141	90 · 64%	33 · 23%	1 · 1%	17 · 12%
Warangal	2	42	26 · 62%	12 · 29%	1 · 2%	3 · 7%
Yadadri Bhongiri	6	104	64 · 62%	19 · 18%	12 · 12%	9 · 9%
Narayanpet	4	72	44 · 61%	8 · 11%	14 · 19%	5 · 7%
Mulugu	1	20	12 · 60%	5 · 25%	1 · 5%	2 · 10%
Hanumakonda	1	22	13 · 59%	6 · 27%	3 · 14%	0 · 0%
Mancherial	5	149	87 · 58%	39 · 26%	9 · 6%	14 · 9%
Wanaparthy	5	80	46 · 57%	20 · 25%	9 · 11%	5 · 6%
Bhadradri Kothagudem	3	106	58 · 55%	13 · 12%	2 · 2%	33 · 31%
Kamareddy	4	92	50 · 54%	17 · 18%	19 · 21%	6 · 7%
Vikarabad	4	100	54 · 54%	32 · 32%	7 · 7%	7 · 7%
Jayashankar Bhupalpally	1	30	16 · 53%	10 · 33%	2 · 7%	2 · 7%
Jangaon	2	48	25 · 52%	18 · 38%	0 · 0%	5 · 10%
Mahabubnagar	3	82	42 · 51%	20 · 24%	11 · 13%	9 · 11%
Mahabubabad	5	98	48 · 49%	37 · 38%	1 · 1%	12 · 12%
Jagtial	5	136	65 · 48%	21 · 15%	27 · 20%	23 · 17%
Sangareddy	11	256	116 · 45%	102 · 40%	16 · 6%	22 · 9%
Siddipet	4	72	32 · 44%	33 · 46%	3 · 4%	4 · 6%
Rangareddy	6	126	54 · 43%	47 · 37%	16 · 13%	9 · 7%
Medak	4	75	32 · 43%	32 · 43%	10 · 13%	1 · 1%
Nizamabad	4	146	61 · 42%	15 · 10%	39 · 27%	31 · 21%
Jogulamba Gadwal	4	77	29 · 38%	30 · 39%	7 · 9%	11 · 14%
Medchal-Malkajgiri	3	68	25 · 37%	33 · 49%	8 · 12%	2 · 3%
Karimnagar	4	140	50 · 36%	30 · 21%	42 · 30%	18 · 13%
Nirmal	3	80	28 · 35%	6 · 8%	23 · 29%	23 · 29%
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	2	50	16 · 32%	20 · 40%	5 · 10%	9 · 18%
Rajanna Sircilla	2	67	19 · 28%	32 · 48%	13 · 19%	3 · 4%
Adilabad	1	49	11 · 22%	6 · 12%	21 · 43%	11 · 22%

Source: derived from the source municipality table; “Others” = declared wards minus Congress, BRS and BJP (independents, AIMIM, CPM, BSP, other registered parties). Districts ordered by Congress ward share. Cell shading is darker for higher shares; each cell prints wards and share.

Testing the source's regional observations

The source makes a number of geographic claims. The table below checks each against the supplied ward table where the data allow, and says plainly where they do not.

Source observation	What the supplied table shows	Status
BJP has a visible presence in united Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar.	BJP ward share is 17.7%, 24.4% and 18.2% in those erstwhile districts, the three highest of nine, against 11.2% overall.	Consistent
BJP is weak in Khammam, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Medak and Warangal.	BJP ward shares: Khammam 0.9%, Warangal 3.1%, Nalgonda 4.7%, Medak 7.2%, all below average; Mahabubnagar 12.2%, slightly above the 11.2% average but below the northern three.	Mostly consistent
BJP does better in corporations such as Nizamabad and Karimnagar than in smaller municipalities.	BJP won 18.6% of corporation wards against 10.0% of municipality wards; Karimnagar and Nizamabad supply 58 of its 77 corporation wards.	Consistent
BJP won 77 corporation wards against 63 for BRS, with a significant gap in Karimnagar and Nizamabad.	Corporation table confirms 77 and 63. Karimnagar: BJP 30, BRS 9. Nizamabad: BJP 28, BRS 1.	Consistent
BRS was not the single largest party in major corporations.	Congress or BJP holds the most wards in all seven; BRS's best is 15 of 60 (Mahabubnagar).	Consistent
Congress's vote share stays near 39–40% across three elections.	39.4%, 40.10%, 39.10% as reported (39.80% if recomputed from the municipal vote count).	Consistent
BJP support is concentrated in Hyderabad, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and among youth.	Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar are supported. Hyderabad (GHMC) is outside the dataset; no age data are supplied.	Partly testable
BJP's share is higher in some areas with a larger Muslim population.	No demographic data are supplied.	Not testable
Surveys and ground research show BRS struggles to attract youth voters, especially in metros.	No survey method or data are supplied, and metro bodies such as GHMC are excluded.	Not testable
Combined BJP and BRS vote share is "close to 43%."	28.756% + 15.678% = 44.434%.	Differs

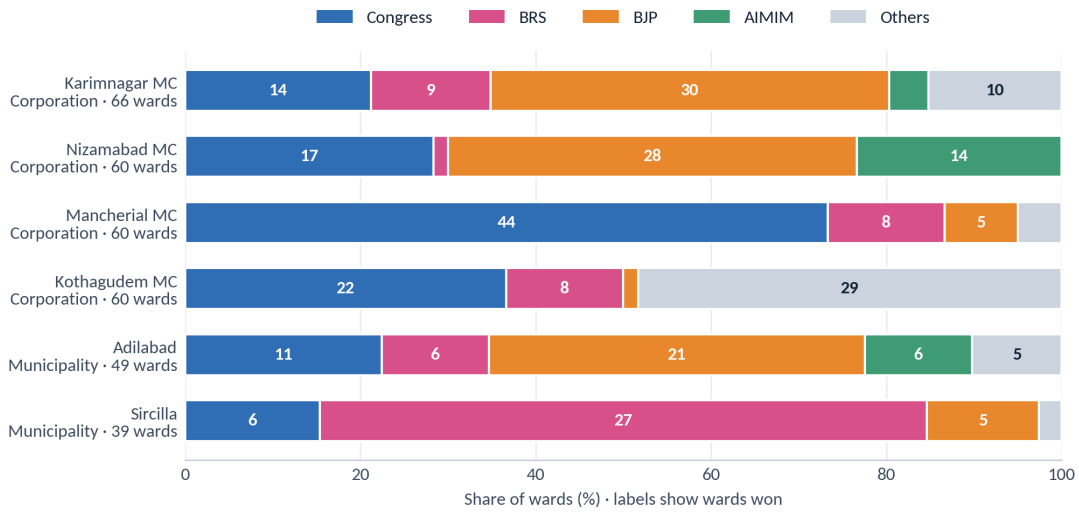
Source: author's observations from the source document; checks by the editor against the supplied tables.

Case studies

EXHIBIT 17

Six bodies show how different the local contests were

Composition of wards won in six selected bodies



Source: source municipality table (declared wards); "Others" combines independents, CPM, BSP and other registered parties.

Karimnagar corporation	BJP won 30 of 66 wards to Congress's 14 and BRS's 9, the largest BJP result in any body. Independents (8) and AIMIM (3) hold much of the rest.
Nizamabad corporation	BJP won 28 of 60 against Congress's 17; AIMIM won 14 and BRS 1, its lowest corporation result.
Mancherial corporation	Congress won 44 of 60 wards, the largest Congress share in any corporation (73%).

Kothagudem corporation	Congress won 22 of 60 and BRS 8; 22 wards went to other registered parties and 6 to independents, so no party holds a majority.
Adilabad municipality	BJP won 21 of 49 wards, the largest BJP result in a municipality, with Congress at 11 and AIMIM and BRS at 6 each.
Sircilla municipality	BRS won 27 of 39 wards, the largest BRS result in any body, against 6 for Congress and 5 for BJP.

SECTION 09

Interpreting the Political Landscape

Each argument is separated into what the figures show, what that may indicate, and what else could explain it. None of the interpretations below is presented as a statistically proven cause.

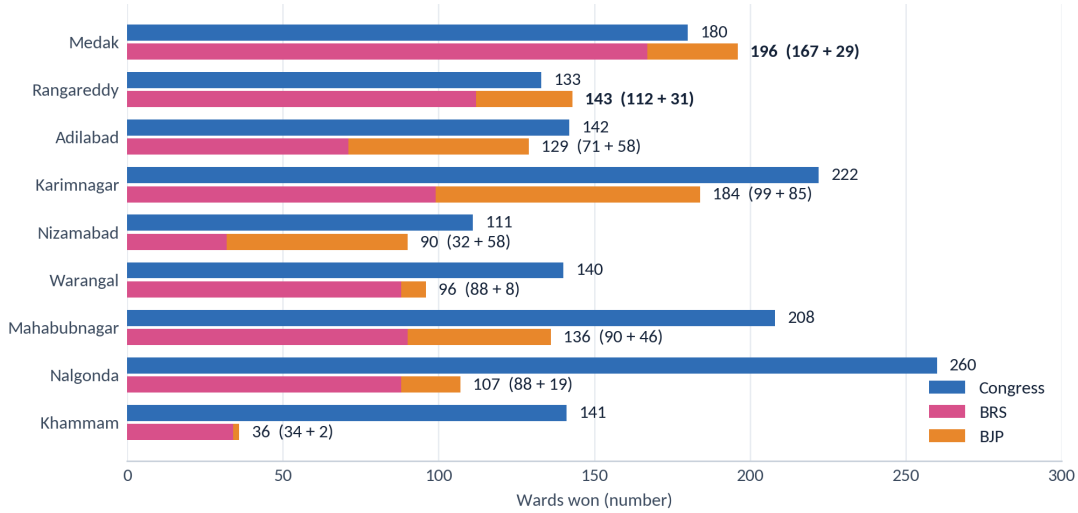
Argument	Observed evidence	Analytical interpretation	Alternative explanation or limitation
1. Incumbency links state and local results	Congress won 51.3% of wards and reports 39.10% of votes (39.80% recomputed). The author says voters largely backed the state's ruling party.	Local urban results may track state-level incumbency, as the author argues: voters extend trust in the state government to the party's local candidates.	Strong local candidates, party organisation or issues could produce the same result. The sample excludes GHMC and two corporations. The 2023 Assembly row shows Congress ahead of BRS, so incumbency is not a constant across levels. No earlier municipal baseline is supplied.
2. Congress is stable	39.4%, 40.10%, 39.10% across three elections; a range of 1.0 pp.	A stable core base, in the author's reading, with consistent support across contests.	Equal aggregates can hide different voter mixes. The 39.10% figure conflicts with the 39.80% implied by the source's own votes (DQ-1).
3. BRS retains local organisation	28.76% of votes, up from 16.62% in 2024; 781 wards; largest named party in 25 bodies; none of the seven corporations; 15.2% of corporation wards against 27.8% in municipalities.	The author reads this as active organisation and intact local networks across rural and urban pockets.	28.76% is below the 37.3% of 2023, so this is not a statewide recovery. Local contests may favour well-known local candidates whatever the party's standing. Organisation and local candidate strength cannot be separated with these data.
4. BJP is concentrated, not statewide	15.68% against 35.19% in 2024; 18.6% of corporation wards against 10.0% in municipalities; highest ward shares in Nizamabad (24.4%), Karimnagar (18.2%) and Adilabad (17.7%); under 5% in Khammam, Warangal and Nalgonda.	Real urban and regional strength, without equivalent statewide expansion, as the author concludes.	City-specific candidates or local issues could explain the northern strength. Hyderabad, which the author includes in BJP's base, is outside the dataset. Strength in corporations may reflect which corporations were covered.
5. National versus state and local performance	BJP: 13.9% (Assembly 2023), 35.19% (Lok Sabha 2024), 15.68% (municipal 2026). BRS: 37.3%, 16.62%, 28.76%.	The author attributes BJP's Lok Sabha result to national factors including the "Modi factor." National-election strength need not carry to state or local contests.	Candidate selection, turnout, constituency size and coverage differ across the three contests. Aggregate shares cannot separate national factors from these. BRS's and BJP's moves in 2024 were similar in size and opposite in sign, which allows several explanations.
6. Opposition fragmentation and coordination	BRS + BJP = 44.43% against Congress's 39.10%. In ward terms they total 1,117 against Congress's 1,537. In 40 of 123 bodies their ward counts combined exceed Congress's (derived).	The author argues that tactical understanding or vote transfer between BJP and BRS could create serious problems for Congress in Assembly elections.	A sum of two parties' shares is not a transfer estimate: voters of one party may not support the other. Their strengths lie in different places, so combined totals exceed Congress's mainly in a few areas (see the exhibit below).
7. Future anti-incumbency is uncertain	No time series: the source reports one municipal round and two statewide elections.	The author warns that any future anti-incumbency wave at state level can quickly change the situation, and that BRS could gain quickly if one builds.	Whether and when anti-incumbency builds cannot be inferred from these figures. This is a statement of uncertainty, not a forecast.

Source: argument and evidence columns from the source document and its tables; interpretation attributed to the author where stated; alternatives and limitations by the editor. Ward-count sums are derived.

EXHIBIT 18

Combined BRS and BJP wards exceed Congress's in only two erstwhile districts, Medak and Rangareddy

Congress wards versus BRS + BJP wards, by erstwhile district (number of wards)



Source: derived from the source municipality table; erstwhile-district grouping by the editor (DQ-11). Bold labels mark districts where BRS + BJP exceeds Congress.

Qualification. Retrospective arithmetic on observed ward counts. It assumes nothing about transfer of votes and is not a projection.

WHAT THIS MEANS

The author's point that coordination between BJP and BRS could trouble Congress rests on a real aggregate (44.43% against 39.10%), but the geography complicates it. The two parties' strengths are largely complementary rather than overlapping, so the arithmetic of a joint effort is uneven across the map.

SECTION 10

Scenarios and Future Implications

Three scenarios frame what the evidence could support. This is scenario analysis, not an election prediction: no probabilities and no projected seat totals are given.

DATA NOTE

The source offers no forecasting model, so the scenarios below are structured questions, each tied to the evidence in the document and to the evidence still needed. They are not ranked by likelihood.

Scenario 1 · Incumbency continuity

Congress retains its current advantage

Conditions that would make it plausible	The ruling party's standing with voters holds; its roughly 39–40% base persists; the opposition remains divided between BRS and BJP.
Evidence in the document	Congress at 39.4%, 40.10% and 39.10% in three elections; 51.3% of wards; largest named party in 84 of 123 bodies; ward majority in 69. The author: "At present, the advantage is clearly with Congress."
Additional evidence needed	Earlier municipal results as a baseline; ward- or booth-level vote data; measures of voter assessment of state government performance; results from GHMC and the excluded corporations.
Major uncertainties	Whether municipal support carries into Assembly contests; whether the covered bodies represent the wider electorate; the Congress share discrepancy (DQ-1).

Scenario 2 · Opposition recovery

BRS rebuilds while BJP keeps geographically concentrated strength

Conditions that would make it plausible	BRS turns its local organisation into broader support, including among youth voters in cities, while BJP holds its northern and corporation strongholds.
Evidence in the document	BRS rose from 16.62% to 28.76%; it leads 25 bodies and is strong in Medak, Rangareddy and Warangal. BJP leads Karimnagar and Nizamabad and holds 17.7% to 24.4% of wards in three northern erstwhile districts. The author: BRS "is not politically finished" and "can quickly gain" if anti-incumbency builds.
Additional evidence needed	BRS performance outside local contests since 2023; credible data on BRS's youth and metropolitan support; evidence on BJP leadership and organisation beyond its core districts.
Major uncertainties	Whether BRS's municipal share transfers to Assembly contests (it stood at 37.3% in 2023); whether BJP's concentration limits or complements BRS; the untested youth-voter claim (DQ-9).

Scenario 3 · Opposition coordination

Better vote transfer or tactical coordination between BJP and BRS alters the balance

Conditions that would make it plausible	Some tactical understanding or vote transfer between the two parties, as the author raises, in seats where one is clearly better placed than the other.
Evidence in the document	Combined 44.43% against Congress's 39.10%. In 40 of 123 bodies their ward counts combined exceed Congress's; BRS and BJP together exceed Congress's ward total only in Medak and Rangareddy among erstwhile districts. The author: this "can create serious problems for Congress."
Additional evidence needed	Ward-level vote data to measure overlap; evidence of how supporters of each party would act if the other did not contest; precedents of transfer in earlier elections.
Major uncertainties	Whether coordination would be sought or accepted; whether voters follow; the complementary geography of the two parties; the aggregate-sum caveat in Section 4.

WHAT THIS MEANS

The same figures can support continuity, recovery or coordination. What separates the scenarios is evidence this document does not contain: ward-level votes, earlier municipal baselines and the excluded corporations.

SECTION 11

Research Limitations and Data Quality

The source gives aggregate results and the author's interpretation. It does not document where every figure comes from or how the ground research was done. Discrepancies are flagged here, not silently corrected.

What the source document does not provide

- The underlying official source for each election figure; no citation is given for the Assembly 2023, Lok Sabha 2024 or municipal tables.
- The data extraction and validation process for the municipal tables.
- A formal sampling methodology for the "surveys and ground research" the author cites on BRS and youth voters: no sample sizes, questionnaires, fieldwork dates or statistical uncertainty.
- Ward-level vote counts, turnout by body, demographic data or earlier municipal results, which limits what can be inferred about mechanisms and change.
- A reproducible forecasting model; the scenarios in Section 10 are therefore qualitative.

External corroboration attempted

Where possible the figures were compared with press reports citing the State Election Commission (SEC) and Election Commission of India (ECI). These are secondary sources; no primary SEC or ECI publication was accessed, so nothing here is "independently verified" in the strict sense. The comparison supports the structure of the source (7 corporations, 116 municipalities, 2,995 declared wards; Congress 1,537, BRS 781, BJP 336; 37,81,232 votes), and it points to 39.80% rather than 39.10% for Congress.

ID	Issue	Source figure	Check or derived value	Action needed	Rating
DQ-1	Congress vote share	39.10% (vote table, comparison table, seat table)	15,05,006 ÷ 37,81,232 = 39.802%. Printed shares sum to 99.286%; with 39.802% they sum to 99.99%. A press tally citing SEC data gives 39.80%.	Confirm with SEC; likely a transcription slip. Source figure shown as reported throughout.	HIGH
DQ-2	Party votes against stated total	Total 37,81,232	Listed 20 entries sum to 37,80,813; difference 419 (0.011%).	Confirm whether a category such as NOTA or rejected votes accounts for the gap.	LOW
DQ-3	Combined BRS and BJP share	Text: "close to 43%"	28.756 + 15.678 = 44.434% (44.44% using rounded 28.76 and 15.68). Report uses 44.43%.	Correct the source text figure.	MEDIUM
DQ-4	Rounding and format	Mixed formats (39.10%, 28.756); text "around 28%" for BRS	Reported 28.756%; text rounds down.	Standardise to three decimals; this report does so where recomputed.	LOW
DQ-5	Declared versus total wards	Makthal: 16 wards, 15 declared; totals 2,996 and 2,995	Press tally for municipalities also shows 2,581 of 2,582 declared.	Confirm the status of the undeclared Makthal ward.	LOW
DQ-6	Serial number 1	Table rows run from 2 to 124	123 rows; column sums equal the printed total row.	Confirm no row was dropped.	LOW
DQ-7	Coverage of vote and ward tables	Both labelled corporations and municipalities	Not stated that they cover identical bodies. Press reports confirm 7 corporations and 116 municipalities.	Confirm vote table coverage.	MEDIUM
DQ-8	Hyderabad claim	BJP support "concentrated in Hyderabad"	GHMC is excluded from the dataset.	Cannot be tested with supplied data.	MEDIUM
DQ-9	Youth-voter claim	"Surveys and ground research suggest..."	No method, sample or dates; metro bodies excluded.	Obtain survey documentation.	MEDIUM

ID	Issue	Source figure	Check or derived value	Action needed	Rating
DQ-10	Demographic claim	BJP share higher where Muslim population is higher	No demographic data supplied.	Obtain ward-level demographic data before testing.	MEDIUM
DQ-11	Mapping assumptions	District names as printed	Warangal mapped to former Warangal Rural and Hanumakonda to Warangal Urban; erstwhile districts grouped by the editor; boundary file is a 2016/2019 vintage.	Editorial; verify if used for publication maps.	LOW
DQ-12	Earlier election figures	Lok Sabha 2024 BJP 35.19%	A press report gives 35.08%; Congress 40.10% and Assembly 2023 Congress and BRS (39.4%, 37.35%) agree.	Check ECI statistical reports.	LOW
DQ-13	Wards polled and votes cast	Total wards 2,996; votes polled 37,81,232	Press (citing SEC): 2,569 + 412 = 2,981 wards polled; 38,09,406 voters cast votes.	Reconcile definitions (polled, uncontested, valid, cast).	LOW
DQ-14	Municipality-only tallies	Derived: Congress 1,346, BRS 718, BJP 259, others 258	Press tally: 1,347, 716, 261, 257 (all within 2 wards).	Confirm against final SEC results.	LOW
DQ-15	Other parties in ward table	No columns for AIFB, CPI, JSP	All three appear in the vote table.	Confirm they sit within “other registered parties.”	LOW

Ratings: HIGH = affects a headline figure; MEDIUM = affects an interpretation or a stated claim; LOW = minor or likely benign. Sources for external comparisons are listed in Appendix C.

Checks that passed

Check	Result	Rating
Seven corporation rows in the corporation table equal the seven “MC” rows of the municipality table, party by party	All 28 values match	PASS
Column sums of the 123 municipality rows equal the printed total row	Match on all 13 columns	PASS
Corporation totals (191, 63, 77, 83) equal the column sums of the seven rows	Match	PASS
Reported seat shares (51.3, 26.1, 11.2, 11.4) reproduce from ward counts on 2,996 wards	Match to one decimal	PASS
Vote-share column recomputed from votes ÷ 37,81,232	19 of 20 entries match to three decimals (Congress is the exception)	PASS

SECTION 12

Conclusions

Congress holds the advantage in the elections analysed. The opposition is divided, and the position remains fluid.

The source author's conclusions are retained here, followed by the evidence for each and its limits.

1 **Congress is stable and benefits from incumbency.**
Its reported share is 39.4%, 40.10% and 39.10% across three elections, and it won 51.3% of wards. The link to incumbency is the author's interpretation, with no earlier municipal baseline to test it.

2 **BRS is weakened but not finished.**
28.76% of votes, 781 wards and the lead in 25 municipalities show a working local organisation. It led no corporation and remains below its 2023 level.

3 **BJP has urban strength but lacks statewide expansion.**
It leads Karimnagar and Nizamabad and holds 17.7% to 24.4% of wards in three northern erstwhile districts, against under 5% in Khammam, Warangal and Nalgonda.

4 **Combined opposition vote share is still strong enough to challenge Congress in future.**
BRS and BJP together report 44.43% (the source text says close to 43%) against Congress's 39.10%. This is an aggregate sum, not a transfer estimate, and their strengths lie in different places.

Synthesis

The author's overall judgement is that, at present, the advantage is clearly with Congress, but Telangana politics remains fluid and any future anti-incumbency wave at state level can quickly change the situation. The evidence in this paper is consistent with that judgement for the 123 urban bodies covered: Congress leads on votes and, by a wider margin, on wards; BRS is a durable second; BJP's ground is geographically narrower than its Lok Sabha result suggested.

The limits are equally clear. The sample excludes GHMC and two corporations. There is no earlier municipal baseline, no ward-level vote data and no documented survey method. The headline Congress vote share and the combined opposition figure need correction or confirmation. Aggregate shares across different elections describe party performance in each contest; they do not show voters changing sides. Within those limits, the conclusions above are the ones the evidence supports.

> **KEY FINDING**
> Congress leads, BRS is resilient locally, BJP is concentrated geographically, and the opposition's combined share is large but divided. Whether that division persists is the main open question, and the document supplies no evidence to settle it.

Kalyan Chandra
Political Metrics · politicalmetrics.in

APPENDIX

Data Tables, Definitions, Sources and Author Profile

Full tables as reported in the source, with recomputed values alongside, so every exhibit can be traced.

A. Party-wise votes

Rank	Party	Votes	Share as printed	Recomputed
1	INC	15,05,006	39.10%	39.802%
2	BRS	10,87,347	28.756	28.756%
3	BJP	5,92,823	15.678	15.678%
4	IND	3,14,096	8.307	8.307%
5	AIMIM	1,24,236	3.286	3.286%
6	AIFB	57,129	1.511	1.511%
7	CPI	49,450	1.308	1.308%
8	CPM	22,048	0.583	0.583%
9	JSP	13,504	0.357	0.357%
10	BSP	7,715	0.204	0.204%
11	TRAP	3,379	0.089	0.089%
12	AAP	1,717	0.045	0.045%
13	DSP	993	0.026	0.026%
14	MBT	502	0.013	0.013%
15	IUML	195	0.005	0.005%
16	ADRP	178	0.005	0.005%
17	MzJP	153	0.004	0.004%
18	MTRSP	138	0.004	0.004%
19	AIMIM Inquilab	114	0.003	0.003%
20	MCPIU	90	0.002	0.002%
	Sum of listed entries	**37,80,813**	**99.286% (as printed)**	**99.989%**
	Stated total votes polled	**37,81,232**		

Source: source vote table (as printed, including the Congress entry shown as 39.10%); recomputed column derived. Shaded cells show the Congress discrepancy (DQ-1). Independents (IND) are individual candidates, not a party.

Corporation detail

Corporation	Wards	Congress	BRS	BJP	Others	Leading named party
Karimnagar	66	14 (21.2%)	9 (13.6%)	30 (45.5%)	13 (19.7%)	BJP
Kothagudem	60	22 (36.7%)	8 (13.3%)	1 (1.7%)	29 (48.3%)	Congress
Mancherial	60	44 (73.3%)	8 (13.3%)	5 (8.3%)	3 (5.0%)	Congress
Mahabubnagar	60	29 (48.3%)	15 (25.0%)	8 (13.3%)	8 (13.3%)	Congress
Nizamabad	60	17 (28.3%)	1 (1.7%)	28 (46.7%)	14 (23.3%)	BJP
Ramagundam	60	38 (63.3%)	13 (21.7%)	1 (1.7%)	8 (13.3%)	Congress
Nalgonda	48	27 (56.2%)	9 (18.8%)	4 (8.3%)	8 (16.7%)	Congress
Total	**414**	**191 (46.1%)**	**63 (15.2%)**	**77 (18.6%)**	**83 (20.0%)**	

Source: source corporation table; shares derived.

B. Municipality-level results (source transcription)

All 123 rows as printed in the source (serial numbers 2 to 124; 1 is absent in the source). Column headings are reconstructed from the source header: Wards = number of wards; Oth = other registered parties with TSEC; Ind = independents; Decl = results declared. Bold rows are municipal corporations. The cell with the most wards among named parties is shaded. Spelling follows the source with capitalisation normalised. Makthal shows 16 wards and 15 declared (DQ-5).

No.	District	Municipality / corporation	Wards	BJP	CPM	INC	AIMIM	BRS	TDP	YSRCP	AAP	BSP	Oth	Ind	Decl
2	Adilabad	Adilabad	49	21	0	11	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	49
3	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	Asifabad	20	0	0	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	20
4	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	Kaghaznagar	30	5	0	9	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	30
5	Mancherial	Bellampally	34	1	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	34
6	Mancherial	Chennur	18	2	0	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
7	Mancherial	Kyathanpally	22	0	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	4	1	22
8	Mancherial	Laxettipet	15	1	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9	**Mancherial**	**Mancherial MC**	**60**	**5**	**0**	**44**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**60**
10	Nirmal	Bhainsa	26	6	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	26
11	Nirmal	Khanapur	12	4	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
12	Nirmal	Nirmal	42	13	0	24	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
13	Nizamabad	Armoor	36	8	0	19	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	36
14	Nizamabad	Bheemgal	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
15	Nizamabad	Bodhan	38	3	0	17	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	38
16	**Nizamabad**	**Nizamabad MC**	**60**	**28**	**0**	**17**	**14**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60**
17	Jagtial	Dharmapuri	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
18	Jagtial	Jagtiyal	50	6	0	23	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	50
19	Jagtial	Korutla	33	6	0	18	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	33
20	Jagtial	Metpalli	26	10	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	26
21	Jagtial	Raikal	12	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
22	Peddapalli	Manthani	13	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
23	Peddapalli	Peddapalli	36	1	0	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	36
24	**Peddapalli**	**Ramagundam MC**	**60**	**1**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**60**
25	Peddapalli	Sulthanabad	15	1	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
26	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	Bhupalapally	30	2	0	16	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	30
27	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Aswaraopeta	22	1	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
28	**Bhadradri Kothagudem**	**Kothagudem MC**	**60**	**1**	**1**	**22**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**6**	**60**
29	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Yellandu	24	0	0	19	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
30	Mahabubabad	Dornakal	15	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
31	Mahabubabad	Kesamudram	16	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
32	Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad	36	1	3	13	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	5	36
33	Mahabubabad	Maripeda	15	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
34	Mahabubabad	Thorrur	16	0	0	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
35	Warangal	Narsampet	30	1	1	21	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
36	Warangal	Wardhannapet	12	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
37	Hanumakonda	Parakal	22	3	0	13	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
38	Karimnagar	Choppandandi	14	3	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
39	Karimnagar	Huzurabad	30	5	0	16	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
40	Karimnagar	Jammikunta	30	4	0	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	3	30
41	**Karimnagar**	**Karimnagar MC**	**66**	**30**	**0**	**14**	**3**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**66**
42	Rajanna Sircilla	Sircilla	39	5	0	6	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	39
43	Rajanna Sircilla	Vemulawada	28	8	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	28
44	Kamareddy	Banswada	19	3	0	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
45	Kamareddy	Bichkunda	12	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

No.	District	Municipality / corporation	Wards	BJP	CPM	INC	AIMIM	BRS	TDP	YSRCP	AAP	BSP	Oth	Ind	Decl
46	Kamareddy	Kamareddy	49	16	0	19	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	49
47	Kamareddy	Yellareddy	12	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
48	Sangareddy	Andole-Jogipet	20	0	0	16	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
49	Sangareddy	Gaddapotharam	18	0	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
50	Sangareddy	Gummadidala	22	2	0	4	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
51	Sangareddy	Indresham	18	2	0	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
52	Sangareddy	Isnapur	26	0	0	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	26
53	Sangareddy	Jinnaram	20	4	0	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
54	Sangareddy	Kohir	16	1	0	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
55	Sangareddy	Narayankhed	15	1	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
56	Sangareddy	Sadasivapet	26	1	0	16	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
57	Sangareddy	Sangareddy	38	2	0	22	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	38
58	Sangareddy	Zaheerabad	37	3	0	14	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	37
59	Medak	Medak	32	2	0	14	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
60	Medak	Narsapur	15	4	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
61	Medak	Ramyampet	12	1	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
62	Medak	Thoopran	16	3	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
63	Siddipet	Cherial	12	0	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
64	Siddipet	Dubbaka	20	2	0	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	2	20
65	Siddipet	Gajwel	20	1	0	7	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
66	Siddipet	Husnabad	20	0	0	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
67	Jangaon	Jangaon	30	0	1	12	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	4	30
68	Jangaon	Station Ghanpur	18	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
69	Yadadri Bhongiri	Alair	12	2	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
70	Yadadri Bhongiri	Bhongir	35	4	0	22	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	35
71	Yadadri Bhongiri	Choutuppal	20	3	1	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
72	Yadadri Bhongiri	Mothkur	12	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
73	Yadadri Bhongiri	Pochampally	13	1	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
74	Yadadri Bhongiri	Yadagirigutta	12	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
75	Medchal-Malkajgiri	Aliyabad	20	3	0	8	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	20
76	Medchal-Malkajgiri	Muduchinthlapally	24	1	0	9	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
77	Medchal-Malkajgiri	Yellampet	24	4	0	8	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
78	Rangareddy	Amangal	15	6	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
79	Rangareddy	Chevella	18	3	0	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
80	Rangareddy	Ibrahimpatnam	24	2	0	8	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
81	Rangareddy	Moinabad	26	4	0	10	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	26
82	Rangareddy	Shadnagar	28	1	0	15	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
83	Rangareddy	Shankarpally	15	0	0	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
84	Vikarabad	Kodangal	12	0	0	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
85	Vikarabad	Parigi	18	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
86	Vikarabad	Tandur	36	3	0	19	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	36
87	Vikarabad	Vikarabad	34	4	0	17	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	34
88	Mahabubnagar	Bhoothpur	10	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
89	Mahabubnagar	Devarkadara	12	1	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
90	**Mahabubnagar**	**Mahabubnagar MC**	**60**	**8**	**0**	**29**	**3**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**60**
91	Jogulamba Gadwal	Alampur	10	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
92	Jogulamba Gadwal	Gadwal	37	7	0	16	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	37
93	Jogulamba Gadwal	Ieeja	20	0	0	7	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
94	Jogulamba Gadwal	Waddepalle	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	10

No.	District	Municipality / corporation	Wards	BJP	CPM	INC	AIMIM	BRS	TDP	YSRCP	AAP	BSP	Oth	Ind	Decl
95	Wanaparthy	Amarchinta	10	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
96	Wanaparthy	Atmakur	10	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
97	Wanaparthy	Kothakota	15	1	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
98	Wanaparthy	Pebbair	12	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
99	Wanaparthy	Wanaparthy	33	2	1	20	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	33
100	Nagarkurnool	Kalwakurthy	22	5	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
101	Nagarkurnool	Kollapur	19	0	0	16	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
102	Nagarkurnool	Nagarkurnool	24	0	0	18	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
103	Nalgonda	Chandur	10	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
104	Nalgonda	Chityal	12	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
105	Nalgonda	Devarakonda	20	1	0	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
106	Nalgonda	Haliya	12	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
107	Nalgonda	Miryalguda	48	1	0	31	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	1	48
108	**Nalgonda**	**Nalgonda MC**	**48**	**4**	**0**	**27**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**48**
109	Nalgonda	Nandikonda	12	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
110	Suryapet	Huzurnagar	28	0	1	19	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	28
111	Suryapet	Kodada	35	0	0	26	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	35
112	Suryapet	Neredcherla	15	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
113	Suryapet	Suryapet	48	1	0	31	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	48
114	Suryapet	Tirumalagiri	15	0	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
115	Khammam	Edulapuram	32	0	2	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	32
116	Khammam	Kalluru	20	0	0	12	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
117	Khammam	Madhira	22	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	22
118	Khammam	Sathupalli	23	0	0	17	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
119	Khammam	Wyra	20	0	1	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	20
120	Mulugu	Mulugu	20	1	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
121	Narayanpet	Kosgi	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
122	Narayanpet	Maddur	16	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
123	Narayanpet	Makthal	16	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
124	Narayanpet	Narayanpet	24	11	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	24
	Total		**2996**	**336**	**13**	**1537**	**70**	**781**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**73**	**183**	**2995**

Source: municipality-level results table, Political Metrics source document, February 2026. Totals row reproduces the printed total (2,996 wards; 2,995 declared).

C. Definitions, data notes and sources

Vote share	A party's votes as a percentage of total votes polled (denominator 37,81,232 in the source).
Seat (ward) share	Wards won by a party as a percentage of wards (2,996 listed; 2,995 declared). Different from vote share.
Aggregate election comparison	Comparison of party shares across elections that differ in coverage, turnout and candidates. It describes party performance in each contest and does not show individual voter switching.
Percentage point (pp)	The arithmetic difference between two percentages.
Largest named party	The party with the most wards among Congress, BRS, BJP, AIMIM, CPM and BSP in a body; independents and "other registered parties" are aggregates and are excluded.
Urban local body (ULB)	A municipal corporation or municipality. The source covers 7 corporations and 116 municipalities.
Erstwhile district	One of the ten districts that existed before 2016 reorganisation. The editor grouped current districts into nine covered erstwhile districts for regional comparison.
Number format	Votes use Indian digit grouping as in the source (37,81,232 = 3.78 million; 1 lakh = 100,000).

PRIMARY SOURCE

Kalyan Chandra, "Results, Insights and Analysis: Telangana Municipal Elections 2026," Political Metrics Research & Insights, 15 February 2026. https://kalyanchandra.com/insights-and-analysis-telangana-municipal-elections-2026/

EXTERNAL REFERENCES USED FOR COMPARISON (SECONDARY PRESS REPORTS CITING OFFICIAL DATA)

- Siasat, "Telangana municipal elections: The verdict explained in numbers" (ward totals; party vote shares including Congress 39.80%). https://www.siasat.com/telangana-municipal-elections-the-verdict-explained-in-numbers-3349071/
- India TV, "Telangana Municipality Election Result: Congress dominates with 1347 seats; BRS gets 716," 13 February 2026 (municipality-only tally; 2,581 of 2,582 declared). https://www.indiatvnews.com/telangana/news-municipalities-election-result-2026-telangana-live-updates-telangana-local-body-polls-telangana-local-body-election-brs-ysrcp-bjp-congress-2026-02-13-1029940
- LatestLY, "Telangana Municipal Elections 2026 Results: Congress Takes Early Lead...," 13 February 2026 (wards polled; votes cast, citing the State Election Commission). https://www.latestly.com/india/politics/telangana-municipal-elections-2026-results-congress-takes-early-lead-in-urban-local-body-polls-as-counting-of-votes-underway-watch-videos-7312587.html
- The Tribune, "Narrow 2% swing helps Congress win Telangana Assembly polls; BRS sees 10% drop in vote share" (Assembly 2023, citing Election Commission data). https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/india/narrow-2-swing-helps-congress-win-telangana-assembly-polls-brs-sees-10-drop-in-vote-share-568708
- Deccan Herald, "Lok Sabha elections 2024: With losses in Assembly, LS polls, BRS faces uphill task to bounce back" (Lok Sabha 2024 shares). https://www.deccanherald.com/elections/india/lok-sabha-elections-2024-with-losses-in-assembly-ls-polls-brs-faces-uphill-task-to-bounce-back-3054198
- The News Minute, "Data: How Cong's incumbency edge, BJP's vote splitting cinched Telangana municipal polls" (a different aggregate calculation: 39.26%, 28.40%, 15.45%; method not reviewed). https://www.thenewsminute.com/telangana/data-how-congs-incumbency-edge-bjps-vote-splitting-cinched-telangana-municipal-polls
- District boundaries: open dataset "india-maps-data" (github.com/udit-001/india-maps-data), Telangana, 33 districts.

Primary State Election Commission and Election Commission of India publications were not accessed. All external figures are therefore secondary and labelled as such.

D. Author profile



Kalyan Chandra

Kalyan Chandra is a political strategist, media and communication consultant with expertise in public relations, marketing, political research, election campaign management, psephology and digital analytics. He focuses on strategic political consulting, offering services that include competitive research, public opinion collection and digital media management. Kalyan has significantly contributed to successful campaigns across India with his meticulous approach and deep understanding of the political landscape.

Email info@kalyanchandra.com · **Web** kalyanchandra.com · **Organisation** Political Metrics, politicalmetrics.in